

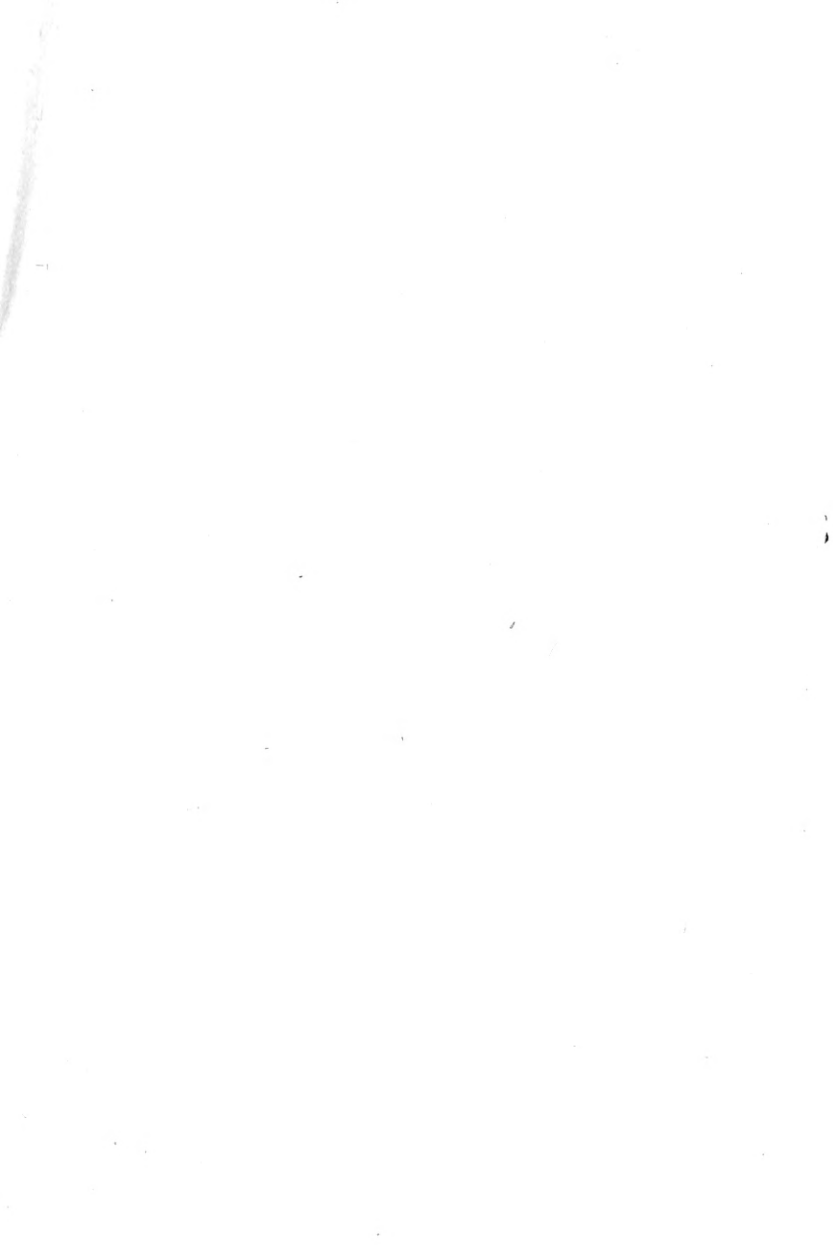


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THE NEW
UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER;
OR,
GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

VOL. I.

THE NEW

UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER;

OR,

GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY:

CONTAINING A DESCRIPTION OF ALL THE

EMPIRES, KINGDOMS, STATES, PROVINCES, CITIES, TOWNS,
FORTS, SEAS, HARBOURS, RIVERS, LAKES,
MOUNTAINS, AND CAPES,

IN

THE KNOWN WORLD;

WITH

THE GOVERNMENT, CUSTOMS, MANNERS, AND RELIGION,
OF THE INHABITANTS;

THE

EXTENT, BOUNDARIES, AND NATURAL PRODUCTIONS, OF EACH COUNTRY; THE
TRADE, MANUFACTURES, AND CURIOSITIES, OF THE CITIES AND TOWNS,
COLLECTED FROM THE BEST AUTHORS; THEIR LONGITUDE, LATITUDE,
BEARINGS, AND DISTANCES, FROM THE BEST AND MOST
AUTHENTIC CHARTS.

With Twenty-eight whole Sheet Maps.

BY THE REV. CLEMENT CRUTTWELL.

Second Edition.—In Four Volumes.

VOL. I.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR LONGMAN, HURST, REES, AND ORME, PATER-NOSTER-ROW,
AND CADELL AND DAVIES, STRAND.

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PREFACE

TO THE FIRST EDITION.

THAT part of GEOGRAPHY which is peculiarly adapted to the composition of a work like the present, is, perhaps, one of the most generally pleasing in the whole circle of human science: few persons, who read or hear of events, or historical occurrences, will be satisfied without knowing the situation, and other circumstances relating to the countries or towns, in which the several transactions took place; the reader becomes interested in the event, and almost a party in the scene: all things appear in his mind's eye; and as it were a spectator, in full security, he beholds actions of glory and ravages of war. Ancient Geography is not introduced; it was intended to describe the world as it is; and in this respect the present Work affords a much greater degree of information than any other, at least in the English language. In every article, truth, accuracy, and impartiality, have been considered as fundamental principles, and invariably pursued; with an endeavour to give of every country, city, or town, an adequate or proportionate account, with only so much of their several histories as might immediately concern their political revolutions. A Gazetteer that is merely an abridgement, will, at one time or other, be of little use: for who can predict what shall be the most important spots of the earth, to which public attention may be directed? Experience, arising from the present war, convinces us, that places of apparent insignificance have grown into celebrity; while their name, situation, and connection with other places, were before almost unknown, or greatly subject to misrepresentation. New discoveries in the Pacific and Atlantic Seas have added largely to the nomenclature of a Geographical Dictionary, opened new sources of commerce, and given great room for reflection to the philosopher, the moralist, and the divine. The events of Europe and America have for the last twenty years been indeed important, producing changes in the political state almost unheard of before. When the work was begun, America was indeed independent; but France was at peace, and governed by a king. Every province has since been called by a new name, and a country which for ages was in the habit of almost idolizing its kings, has become a republic and a democracy; nay more, it seems to have increased in territory, in proportion to the endeavours of opposing powers to destroy it: the Rhine forming the boundary of its territory towards Germany, and Savoy being reduced to one of its departments. The new divisions of France itself were made before the copy was sent to the press, and are adopted in the Work; but many alterations in the political state of several parts of its conquests have taken place, even towards the close of the publication such as the Netherlands and Savoy; Austrian Lombardy formed into an independent state, under the title of the *Cisalpine Republic*;

and Venice, a city which so long boasted of her power, riches, and independence, rendered subject to the house of Austria. The reflections made in the course of the Work are few; every thing of party has been avoided, and every religious opinion treated with respect. To trace the origin of nations and people in this Work has seldom been attempted. Our plan is to include every part of the known world, that is capable of designation or description; pointing out its situation, particular character, its form of government, or a reference to the government to which it is subject; its commerce, and productions; and the manners, dress, and peculiarities of the people, where those are distinguishable as a class. In laying down situations, the distances have been carefully measured, and the most approved maps and charts have been consulted for the important articles, *latitude* and *longitude*. In the accomplishment of these objects, which have engaged the editor's attention for some years, it was his aim to accumulate all that the present state of knowledge affords. With this view, therefore, he had recourse to the most approved and indisputable authorities; to d'Anville, de Lille, Martiniere, Moreri, Robert de Vaugondy, Sanfon, Jaeger, Homann, Maier, Magini, de Wit, Muller, Vischer, Camden, Buschin, Rennel, Bernouilli, Cook, Dalrymple, Berenger, Dutens, Arrowsmith, the New Atlas of France, published by the the Directory; the Grand Map of Russia, published in the Russian language, by order of the late empress, &c. &c. with all the principal modern Voyages and Travels. To these may be added the communications of many gentlemen who served abroad, have been personally acquainted with places not generally known, or imperfectly described, and who have pointed out sources of information, such as are not often to be met with. For the farther illustration of the Work, equal pains have been taken to prepare a series of Maps, executed at a very great expence, and upon a scale sufficiently large to constitute a Complete Atlas. In the body of the Work, the longitude is fixed according to the maps from whence the names of the different places were respectively taken. Thus English Maps, for the most part, fix their meridian at Greenwich, or London; Spain is calculated from the Peak of Teneriffe; while the geographers of France universally place their meridian at Ferro. In the Maps of our Atlas, the longitude is calculated from Greenwich. In England and Wales, the miles marked to denote the distances are English statute miles, $69\frac{1}{2}$ to a degree. Every where else, unless particularly expressed, geographical miles (60 to a degree) are to be understood. A league is supposed to contain three of these miles; and one German, of which fifteen make a degree, contains four geographical miles.

PREFACE

TO THE SECOND EDITION.

SEVERAL years have been suffered to elapse since a second edition of the present work had become necessary; but particular circumstances, which it would be superfluous to detail, retarded the publication till scarcely a copy of the original impression is to be procured. The purchasers of this edition will, however, have no cause to regret the delay: the Author's attention has been unremittingly directed to the improvement of the work, and the vast political changes on the continent have furnished ample matter for additions and alterations.

Since the first appearance of this Gazetteer, the Map of Europe has changed its aspect. Powerful, and at the same time independent, monarchies have almost lost their political existence; and new empires, kingdoms, and principalities have been created. In 1798, France was a republic, it is now an empire, and its limits have been awfully extended. Germany, which comprehended an association of states, nominally subject to one empire is now partitioned into several kingdoms, federally connected with France, and with each other under the title of the *Confederation of the Rhine*. The House of Austria has thus lost the ascendancy which it for so long a period maintained in the affairs of Germany; and its hereditary archduchy has been erected into an empire to make some amends to its sovereign for this loss of titular dignity. The Cisalpine Republic now forms a large kingdom with the name of Italy, and during the progress of this work through the press, a single disastrous campaign has stripped the House of Brandenburg of a large portion of its territories, which have contributed to the formation of the new Kingdom of Westphalia, and the Duchy of Warsaw.

Many other important changes have taken place in the political geography of Europe, which it is here unnecessary to enumerate, and which are noticed under the respective heads to which they refer. But the Author feels it incumbent on him to state, that owing to the interruption of our intercourse with the continent, it has been found difficult, and in some cases impracticable, to procure accurate maps of the new territorial divisions; and while almost every mail brings

Intelligence of fresh arrangements, it cannot be expected that the latest of these should have been invariably inserted in a work, the mere printing of which requires many months for its completion. Even at the moment of writing this advertisement, the kingdom and dominions of Spain are on the point of being newly arranged: the Papal territories are announced to be annexed to the Kingdom of Italy; and Etruria is to form three departments of the French Empire. Such revolutions could not be anticipated, and it would be needless to offer an excuse for consequent inaccuracies which no wisdom could have foreseen, no caution could have prevented.

The very favourable reception of the first edition renders it necessary for the Author to express his gratitude. In a careful and minute revision, he has corrected many errors, though no doubt, many must yet remain, inseparable perhaps from an undertaking of such magnitude and extent; and the addition of more than thirty thousand fresh articles will evince his desire of rendering the present edition deserving of the public approbation.

Bath, June 25, 1808.

N. B. The Longitude for this Edition is to be always understood from London or Greenwich.

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS.

THE earth on which we dwell, is but a small part of one system, or portion of the universe. According to the discovery of Copernicus, approved by Sir Isaac Newton, and now universally adopted, the sun is the centre of the system, round which planets and comets move in different periods, and at different distances. The diameter of the sun, is computed to be 890000 miles, his superficial contents 2488461360000, and its solid content 369121768400000000 cubic miles. The revolution round its own axis is performed in twenty five days six hours.

Planets are celestial bodies, which revolve round the sun as a centre, continually changing their position, with respect to other stars; and supposed to be opaque bodies. Till lately, astronomers observed only six, viz. Saturn Jupiter, Mars, the Earth, Venus, and Mercury. Mr. Herschel, a few years since, discovered a seventh, which in compliment to his patron, the king of England, he named the *Georgium Sidus*: foreign astronomers, however, call it by the name of the Discoverer.

These planets move in different orbits round the sun; Saturn in about thirty years, Jupiter in about twelve: Mars in two: Venus, the brightest of the planets, is never farther distant from the sun than 42 degrees, and performs its course in about seven months; when it precedes the sun, it is a morning star; when it follows, it appears only in the evening. Mercury is still nearer to the sun than Venus, being never distant more than 28 degrees. The revolution of the earth forms our year.

That the earth and the rest of the planets move round the sun as a centre, is evident from observation and reason, nay, to mathematical demonstration. Mercury is 3000 miles in diameter, and it contains 28274400 square miles, the solid contents are estimated at 14137200000 cubic miles. Its distance from the sun is 36841468 miles, and its revolution round the sun is performed in eighty-seven days twenty-three hours, moving at the rate of 109699 miles and a fraction in an hour. The diameter of Venus is computed to be 9330 miles, its surface to be equal to 273472824 square miles, and its solid contents to be 425250241693 cubic miles. Its distance from the sun is 68891486 miles, and its course round the sun is performed in 224 days, seventeen hours, moving at the rate of 80205 miles and a fraction in an hour, and turning round its own axis in twenty-four days eight hours. The form of the earth is nearly spherical, the course is elliptical, and the motion equal to 68243 miles and a fraction in an hour; its distance from the sun is computed to be 95173000; the diameter is 7970 miles, its surface contains 199557259 square miles, and its solid contents are equal to 265078559623 cubic miles. Mars is 5400 miles in diameter, its square superficies 91608956 miles, and its solid contents 82448140400 cubic miles. Its distance from the sun is 145014184 miles. It moves round the sun in one year, 321 days, seventeen hours, at the rate of 55287 miles in an hour; its revolution round its own axis is performed in twenty-four hours forty minutes. Jupiter's diameter is 94000 miles, its superficial content 27759077000 square miles, and its solid content 434893782400000 cubic miles; its distance from the sun is 494990976 miles; its revolution round the sun is performed in eleven years, 314 days, 18 hours, moving about 29083½ miles in an hour, and round its own axis in nine hours

fifty-six minutes. Saturn's diameter is 78000 miles, its superficial content 19113494400 square miles, and its solid content 248475427200000 cubic miles. Its distance from the sun 907956130 mil.s. Its course round the sun is performed in twenty-nine years, 167 days, and six hours, moving at the rate of 22101 miles and a fraction in an hour: its revolution round its own axis is unknown. The Georgium Sidus, or the Herschel is reckoned to be twice as large as Saturn, and is supposed to rather more than eighty-three years in performing its revolution round the sun, from which it is farther distant than any other planet yet discovered. Mercury and Venus are called inferior planets, because they move within the earth's orbit, and are nearer the sun. Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and the Georgium Sidus, are called superior planets, because they move without the earth's orbit, and are farther from the sun.

Besides the seven primary planets, there are secondary planets, called satellites, which move round the primary planets, in the same manner as these do round the sun. The principal of these is the moon, the satellite of the earth; Jupiter has four, Saturn seven, and the Georgium Sidus two. The diameter of the moon is 2180 miles, its distance from the earth's centre 240000 miles; its revolution round the earth is performed in 27 days, seven hours, and forty-three minutes, moving at the rate of 2209 miles and near an half in an hour.

The *fixed stars* are distinguished from the planets, by their continual twinkling. These stars never change their situation with regard to each other, as the planets do. For though the revolutions of the earth occasion an apparent motion of the heavens; yet, if any two fixed stars be observed at several intervals of time they will always be found to preserve the same position with respect to each other, during the whole course of the observation. These stars are all supposed to be suns; each shining by its own light; and each situated in the centre of a system, in which planets revolve round them, as round our sun. The distances of the fixed stars from us is so great, that even the nearest of them, which is Sirius, the dog-star, never appears to vary in its dimensions to our sight, though the earth, in its annual revolution, is 195 millions of miles nearer to it, when in one part of its orbit, than when in that which is opposite.

Comets are supposed to be solid opaque bodies of various magnitudes, like the planets, from which they are distinguished principally by long transparent tails resembling a pale flame, and issuing from the part of the comet farthest from the sun; they are supposed to move round the sun, and cross the orbits of the planets, in all manner of directions.

Globes are either terrestrial or celestial; a terrestrial globe is an artificial sphere, on whose surface is delineated the principal countries of the earth, cities, islands, rivers, &c. in their proper situation, with the circles imagined to be on the surface of the earth. A celestial globe is intended to shew the situation of the fixed stars in their proportionate distances, together with the principal circles of the sphere.

The *ecliptic* is a line or circle in the sphere of the stars, under which the sun apparently moves, and describes his yearly course. It is called also, the sun's orbit, or the *sun's way* in the apparent motion from east to west.

Pole, the point or extremity of the earth's axis: the two grand poles are the North or Arctic, and the South or Antarctic; each of these are 90 degrees from the equator. The altitude or elevation of the pole, is an arch of the meridian, intercepted between the pole and the horizon; this altitude or elevation is the same as the latitude; and the rule to discover it is to observe the greatest and the least meridian altitude of the Polar star, with a quadrant: subtract the least from the greatest, the mean is the altitude required.

The *longitude* of a place, is an arch of the meridian, between one place and another, or the number of degrees east or west, from the meridian, or imaginary line, drawn through a particular place from pole to pole.

The situation of the first meridian, or that point from which the longitude is taken, is arbitrary, and by different nations and different geographers fixed differently, sometimes according to accidental circumstances. It seems to have been a custom among the ancient geographers to place it where they supposed was the most westerly point of the habitable globe, and reckon the longitude only to the east. But the places chiefly fixed on in maps and sea journals, have been Greenwich by the English, Ferro by the French and many other nations, and the Peak of Teneriffe by the Dutch and Spaniards. Astronomers in general choose their place of observation for the first meridian.

In this GAZETTEER, the longitude was at first taken sometimes from Greenwich, at others from Ferro and the Peak of Teneriffe, as found in the authors of maps studied for the work, choosing rather this method than run the risk of the great number of mistakes which might have been incurred in reducing every one to a common meridian. It is now taken from Greenwich.

The degrees of longitude are always gradually lessening from the equator, as they approach to either of the poles.

Latitude—By latitude is meant the distance of any place from the equator, whether north or south.

Zodiac—A fascia or band, of which the ecliptic forms the centre, and the extremes two parallel circles, which comprehend or bound the course of the sun and planets. The sun never deviates from the ecliptic: the planets do more or less: their greatest deviations, called latitudes, are the measure of the breadth of the zodiac, according to some sixteen, others eighteen, and others twenty degrees broad. The zodiac crossing the equator obliquely, makes an angle of twenty-three degrees, twenty-nine minutes, which is the sun's greatest declination. It is divided into twelve portions or signs, each containing thirty degrees.

Zones—Divisions of the sphere, with respect to the different degrees of heat found in different parts, contained between two parallel lines: they are termed torrid, temperate, and frigid. The torrid zone extends on each side the equator to the tropics, that is, as far as twenty-three degrees twenty-nine minutes of north and south latitude. The temperate zone or zones, for there are two, north and south, extend from *Lat.* 23. 29. to 66. 31. The frigid zones occupy the remaining part of the globe towards the north and south poles.

Nadir—That point of the heavens or the sphere which is immediately under our feet, drawing a straight line through the centre of the earth. The zenith and nadir are the two poles of the horizon, being each ninety degrees from it.

Zenith—The vertical point of the heavens immediately over our head, diametrically opposite to the nadir.

Horizon—A circle of the sphere, which divides the world into two parts or hemispheres, the one upper, visible; the other beneath, and hidden: horizon is called rational or sensible; the true or rational horizon is a circle whose plane passes through the centre of the earth, and whose poles are the zenith and nadir, and divides the earth into two hemispheres. The sensible or visible horizon is a less circle of the sphere, which divides the visible part of the earth and heaven from that which is invisible.

Climate—Among geographers, is supposed to contain such a part of the surface of the globe as is bounded between two circles, parallel to the equinoctial line, that the longest day in that part nearer the polar circle shall exceed the longest day in that part nearer the equator by some certain space, viz. half an hour: the beginning of the climate is reckoned when

the day is shortest. Climate is used likewise to signify the temperature of the air. Later geographers have given a table of twenty.

Middle of	Longest day	Latitude
I. Climate	12 hours, 30 minutes	7. 18. N. or S.
II.	13	15. 36.
III.	13. 30	23. 3.
IV.	14	29. 49.
V.	14. 30	35. 55.
VI.	15	40. 32.
VII.	15. 30	44. 42.
VIII.	16	48. 15.
IX.	17	53. 46.
X.	18	57. 44.
XI.	19	60. 39.
XII.	20	62. 44.
XIII.	22	65. 10.
XIV.	24	65. 54.

	N. Lat.	Cont. Day	Cont. Night	S. Lat.	Cont. Day	C. Night
XV.	66. 53.	31 days	27 days	66. 53.	30 days	28
XVI.	69. 30.	62	58	69. 30.	60	59
XVII.	73.	93	87	73.	89	88
XVIII.	78. 6.	124	117	78. 6.	120	118
XIX.	84.	156	148	84.	150	149
XX.	90.	188	180	90.	178	177

Equator—A great circle of the earth, which furrounds it in the centre, at an equal distance from the north and south poles. It is so called, because when the sun is on it, the days and nights are equal, whence it is called the equinoctial line, and sometimes simply the line. This line is supposed to divide the sphere into two hemispheres, the north and the south, from their respective situations, and is ninety degrees, called degrees of latitude, from each pole.

Tropics—Two circles of the sphere so called, situated to the north and south of the equator, each at the distance of twenty-three degrees twenty-nine minutes, being the sun's greatest declination. That to the north is called the tropic of cancer, and that to the south the tropic of capricorn.

Ocean—The immense body of salt water which encompasses or bounds the whole globe of the earth. Sometimes it is applied to particular seas, as the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, and the Frozen Sea. Perhaps it is not synonymous with sea, as it would appear awkward and uncouth to say, Mediterranean Ocean, Caspian Ocean, &c.

Sea—In opposition to land, is applied indiscriminately with ocean, to signify the whole immense body of salt water which surrounds the globe; but is more particularly, and perhaps more properly, applied to a distinct part, as the Mediterranean Sea, the Baltic, the North Sea, &c.

Straits, or Straights, or Streights—A narrow channel or arm, which affords a passage from one sea to another, or one gulf to another, as the Straits of Gibraltar, between the Atlantic and Mediterranean; the Straits of Magellan, between the Atlantic and the Pacific.

Channel—A narrow sea, which either separates an island from the continent, two islands or two continents from each other, or forms a separation between country and country, as the English Channel, between England and France; the Bristol Channel, between England and Wales, &c.

Road—A part of the sea in which ships may anchor, at some distance from the shore, with different degrees of security, according to the dif-

ferent situations, and protection from the winds, which the neighbouring land may afford, as likewise from the ground on which the anchor is cast.

Gulf—A part of the sea, bounded by projections of land, perhaps where the extremities of the projecting points approach nearer to each other than in a bay: or when shut in by islands, &c. as in the Gulf of Persia, the Gulf of Mexico, and many others; though the rule does not always hold good, the distinction between gulf and bay does not otherwise seem to be accurately ascertained.

Creek—A small bay or inlet of the sea in general, but perhaps more properly applied to such as admit a capability of landing.

Bay—A part of the sea or river, formed by a projection of two extremities of the land, and this without respect to form or size, some being very large, as the Bay of Biscay, the Bay of Honduras, &c.

Lake—A collection of water, surrounded by land on all sides, and having no communication with the sea, except by rivers: of these, some are of vast extent, particularly in North America, such as Lake Superior, the largest body of fresh water known. Some lakes are found filled with salt water, at a considerable distance from the sea: some lakes are not known to have any rivers either to discharge their water or to supply more. Other lakes there are, which constantly discharge their water without any visible supply, and others again receive, without any rivers being discovered through which their waters may be discharged.

Island—A tract of land surrounded by water, the sea, a lake, or river, as Great Britain, Ireland, Borneo, Madagascar, &c. New Holland is the largest island known.

Isthmus—A narrow tract of land which connects two continents: the most celebrated are, that of Suez, which unites Africa to the continent of Asia, and that of Darien, between North and South America.

Peninsula—A tract of land joined to a continent, or larger extent of country, by a narrow strait. Thus Africa, joined to the rest of the vast continent by the Isthmus of Suez, is a peninsula, so likewise is South America; and the Morea, or ancient Peloponnesus, united to the rest of Europe by the Isthmus of Corinth, is a peninsula. This term has been applied to the country of Hindoostan, without the characteristic mark of Isthmus as the union with the continent is nearly equal in extent to any other side of the triangle.

Cape—A projection extending farther into the sea than the rest of the land, with which it is immediately connected. Capes are in general places of note to navigators.

Promontory—An elevated point of land, projecting into the sea, synonymous with headland.

Mole—A large embankment in the sea, extended to break off the force of the waves, and give security to vessels at anchor in a harbour or road: sometimes it has been applied to the harbour itself.

UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER,

AND

GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

A A

A A H

Aa, a river of Swisserland, which rises near Gruningen in the canton of Zurich, and runs into the Greiffensee lake.

Aa, a river of Swisserland, which rises near the abby of Engelberg, in the canton of Underwald, crosses that canton in its whole extent, and runs into the lake of the Four Cantons, 2 miles NE. Stantz, opposite Gerfau.

Aa, a river of Swisserland, which rises in a mountain NW. of the city of Lucerne, takes a northern direction, forming two small lakes, passes by Lenzburg, and loses itself in the Aar, about 3 miles SW. Brug.

Aa, a river of France, which rises near Bourthe, a village in the department of Calais, passes by St. Omer, after which it divides into three branches, the middle one of which preserves its name, separates the department of the Straits of Calais from the department of the North, and falls into the sea below Gravelines; that which runs to the left falls into the canal of Calais; the other to the right is called the Colme, and empties itself into the canal of Dunkirk and Mardick.

Aa, a river of Brabant, which joins the Dommel at Bois le Duc.

Aa, a river of Russia, which runs into the Baltic near Riga.

Aa, or *Steenwycker Aa*, a river which rises in the state of Overissel, and passing by Steenwycker divides into two branches, the southern called the *Old Aa*, the other on the north called the *New Diep*, or *New Ditch*; both of these streams run into the Gieter lake, which discharges itself into the Zuyder sea, near Blockzyl.

Aa, or *Walt Aa*, or *Hawelte Aa*, rises near a small village called Westerborg, in the state of Overissel; passes by Hawelte, a village from whence it receives its name, Meppel, &c.; and runs into the Vecht at Swartfluis.

Aa, *Mussel Aa*, } Both these rivers rise in
Ruten Aa, } the marsh of Bourtang,
 in the state of Overissel, on the borders of Munster; after a separate course of about 16 miles they unite in one stream, which takes the name of *Westerwold Aa*, about 5 miles S. from Winshotten, in the state of Groningen: the Westerwold receives the Renfel near a place named Ulsten, and, after a farther course of 2 miles, loses itself in the Dollart bay.

Aa, *Vellicer Aa*, a river of Germany, which rises near Velen in the bishopric of Munster, passes by Bocholt, and runs into the Issel between Anholt and Ulft, in the county of Zutphen.

Aa is a name applied to many other rivers in Germany, and the north of Europe, but to none of consequence.

Aabenrade, see *Apenrade*.

Aach, a town of Germany, in the circle Swabia, and county of Nellenburg, situated on a sharp rock near the river of the same name, 32 miles NW. Constance. *Long.* 8. 40. E. *Lat.* 47. 55. N.

Aach, a river of Germany, which rises not a great way from the town of Aach, and loses itself in the lake of Zell, about 2 miles SW. from Radolfszell.

Aach, a river of Swabia, which runs into the Danube at Ulm.

Aadeneh, a town of Syria, in the pachalic of Aleppo, 32 miles NE. Aleppo.

Aador, a river of Africa in the country of Fez, which runs into the Seboo, 30 miles ENE. Marmora.

Aag-Holm, i. e. *Aag Island*, a small island on the coast of Norway. *Lat.* 58 N.

Aaggi-Dagi, see *Aggi-Daghi*.

Aabus, or *Ahaus*, a town of Germany in the bishopric of Munster, on the river *Aa*,

from which it receives its name; it is the capital of a district, 32 miles NW. Munster. *Long.* 6. 57. E. *Lat.* 52. 9. N.

Aakirke, a town of Denmark, in the island of Bornholm; in it is a tribunal of justice.

Aaland, see *Aland*.

Aalborg, or *Aalborg*, or *Alburg*, a city in North Jutland, about two Danish miles from the Cattegat, on the south side of the gulf of Lymfort. It is the see of a bishop; large, populous, and, next to Copenhagen, the most opulent town in Denmark; the harbour safe and deep. The principal articles of commerce are herrings, grain, fire-arms, &c. *Long.* 9. 46. E. *Lat.* 57. 3. N.

Aalborg, a diocese of Denmark, and most northern part of Jutland, being a peninsula nearly separated from the rest of the kingdom by the gulf of Lymfort, a small part of the diocese only being situated on the south of the gulf. This province was by the ancients called Wendel, Wandal, or Wanfal-Syffel, from the district or syffel of Wend; and sometimes Borglum, from the ancient castle of Borglum; is about 90 miles square, and contains 13 bailiwicks, and 177 parishes. The principal towns are Aalborg, Sabie, Hioring, Tyfted, Nikioping. The bishopric was erected in 1065, and the see first fixed at Aggersborg, on the Lymfort, where there is now a ferry called Aggersfunds-sehre.

Aalen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, situated in a valley on the river Kocher. It was formerly Imperial, being first made free in 1360. The Roman month was 38 florins, and assessment to the Imperial Chamber 18 rix-dollars, 56 kruitzers. 40 miles NW. Augsburg. *Long.* 9. 8. E. *Lat.* 48. 44. N.

Aalfeld, see *Alfeld*.

Aals, or *Als*, a town of Norway, in the district of Aggerhuus, 64 m. NW. Christiania.

Aamara, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Barca, 14 miles S. Cape Locca.

Aar, a river of France, which rises in the department of the Sarre, passes by Aremberg, Aldenahr, &c. and runs into the Rhine opposite Lintz.

Aar, a river of Swisserland, which rises in the Alps not far from the source of the Rhine, and after passing through the lakes of Brientz and Thun, runs into the Rhine near Zurzach.

Aar, or *Aarroe*; see *Aaroo*.

Aara, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas, 25 miles SW. Madian.

Aarau, see *Araw*.

Aaraban, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Diarbekir, on the Khabur, 18 miles SE. Ras-ain, and 53 ENE. Racca. *Long.* 40. E. *Lat.* 36. 21. N.

Aarberg, or *Aarberc*, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Berne, situated on an island formed by two branches of the Aar. This town with its environs forms a baili-

wick, which yet preserves the title of Comté. In the franchises which Ulric the first count of Aarberg granted to the place in 1720, his father Ulric count of Neufchâtel is cited as the founder. Peter the grandson of Ulric was one of the nobles engaged in a war against the city of Berne; he kept and plundered the baggage committed to his care at the battle of Laupen, in 1339, which decided the war. From his ill conduct Peter was compelled to mortgage the town and castle of Aarberg to the Bernois, in 1351. His son Peter II. bore the title of governor of the Argau and Thurgau, under the Duke of Austria; and in him the house of Aarberg became extinct in 1354. From the year 1397 the territory has been governed by a bailiff from Berne, who resides in the town; the ancient castle, which stood on an eminence without the walls, having been pulled down. 12 miles NW. Berne. *Long.* 7. 10. E. *Lat.* 47. 2. N.

Aarburg, or *Arburg*, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Berne, on the Aar. There were anciently barons of this name, whose estates passed to the Counts of Friburg, who were forced to cede it to the Dukes of Austria, sons of the Emperor Albert I. in 1299. By this family it was, in 1327, made over to the nobles of Kriechen; of whom it was re-purchased by the Canton of Berne, at the time of the conquest of the Argau, in 1415. It is fortified, and defended by a strong castle situated on a rock, in which is a small garrison, commanded by the bailiff of the district. 27 miles NNE. Berne. *Long.* 7. 52. E. *Lat.* 47. 17. N.

Aardelsfjord, a gulf on the west coast of Norway, in the province of Stavanger, and a little to the north of that town. It is sometimes called *Buckenford*.

Aardenburg, see *Ardenburg*.

Aarst, a town of Norway, 8 miles S. Stavanger.

Aarhus, or *Harbus*, or *Arhusen*, a diocese of Denmark, in North Jutland, the east side of the peninsula, towards the Cattegat; about 60 miles in length, and rather more than 30 in breadth. The soil is generally fertile: in the interior of the country are many considerable woods and lakes, which latter, as well as the bays on the coasts, abound in fish. The principal river is the Guden; the chief towns are Aarhus, Randers, Ebeltoft, and Scanderborg, with 304 parishes. The bishoprick was founded in the middle of the tenth century, but suppressed during the persecution of the Christians in 980, the district being annexed to Ripen till 1065; the see was brought back to Aarhus by Sweno II.

Aarhus, or *Harbus*, or *Arhusen*, a city and seaport of Denmark, the see of a bishop, erected first in 950; on a canal between the

sea and a large lake, which canal forms a harbour, not deep, but safe and commodious. The town is large and well peopled, possessing a considerable trade. 48 miles S. Aalborg. *Long.* 10. 13. E. *Lat.* 56. 10. N.

Aaroe, a small island of Denmark, in the Little Belt, between Fyen and Sleswick, with a town. *Long.* 9. 45. E. *Lat.* 55. 16. N.

Aaron, a small island or peninsula, on the NW. coast of France, on which the town of St. Malo is built.

Aaronsburg, a town of Pennsylvania, 30 miles W. Sunbury. *Long.* 77. 32. W. *Lat.* 40. 53. N.

Aarwangen, see *Arwangen*.

Aas, a fortress of Norway, in the country of Aggerhuus, 20 m. WSW. Christianland.

Aatas, a town of Turkestan, 65 miles SE. Andegan.

Aatter, a district of Arabia, situated in the country of Yemen, about the 18th degree of north latitude.

Aba, a town of Japan, in the island of Ximo, 6 miles SSE. Nangafaki.

Aba, a mountain of Armenia, whence the rivers Euphrates and Araxes take their source.

Aba-Cariman, a town of Abyssinia, 50 miles ESE. Siré.

Abach, a town of Bavaria, near the Danube, the birth-place of the Emperor Henry II. Here is a medicinal spring, the waters of which have the smell and taste of rotten eggs. 7 miles SSW. Ratifbon. *Long.* 11. 57. E. *Lat.* 48. 52. N.

Abaco, or *Lucayoneque*, one of the Bahama islands, about 60 miles long, and from 3 to 10 broad. *Long.* 77. 4. W. *Lat.* 26. 40. N.

Abaccochee, or *Coose*, or *High Town River*, a river of America, which rises in the north of Georgia, and joins the Oakfuskee at Alabama in West-Florida, when the whole stream takes the name of Alabama. *Long.* 26. 44. W. *Lat.* 32. 50. N.

Abadan, a town of the Arabian Irak, situated near the Schat al Arab, at its entrance into the Persian gulf, 40 miles ESE. Bassora.

Abadé, a town of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile, 3 miles N. Abugirgé.

Abafacem, a town of Abyssinia, 30 miles E. Axum.

Ababaner, a country of Tartary, inhabited by the Monguls, near the Chinese wall.

Abahai, a country of Chinese Tartary, containing two standards, which encamp round some lakes. *Long.* 115. E. *Lat.* 44. N.

Abai, a town on NW. coast of the island of Borneo. *Long.* 116. 28. E. *Lat.* 6. 20. N.

Abak, a river of Russia, which joins the Ichim at Abatzkaia.

Abakan, a river which rises in the mountains between China and Russia, and joins the Enifei, 16 miles S. Abakanisk.

Abakanisk, a town of Russia, in the government of Kolivan, on the Abakan, built in 1707,

and enlarged in 1725. It is defended by cannon, and has always a garrison. 340 miles E. Kolivan, 792 ESE. Tobolsk. *Long.* 91. 14. E. *Lat.* 54. N.

Abalak, a town of Russia, famous for a picture of the Virgin Mary; much resorted to by pilgrims. 16 miles S. Tobolsk.

Aban, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman, 65 miles N. Sirgian.

Abançay, a river of Peru, which runs into the Maragnon, about 20 miles above its junction with the Apurima. *Long.* 73. 14. W. *Lat.* 12. 8. S.

Abançay, or *Abançayo*, a town of Peru, on the river of Abançay, and principal place of a jurisdiction; in a country fertile, and abundant in mines. 90 miles NW. Cusco. *Lat.* 11. 50. S.

Abancourt, a town of France, in the department of the North. 3 miles N. Cambray.

Abanga, a town of Africa, in the country of Whidah, 22 miles W. Sabi.

Abanjwar, or *Abarwiswar*, a province of Upper Hungary, which takes its name from a castle about 16 miles from Caffovia, or Caskau, the chief town.

Abano, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, anciently called *Aponum*; celebrated for its warm baths: it at present contains about 3000 inhabitants. 5 miles SSW. Padua.

Abaraner, or *Abrener*, a town of Persian Armenia, 25 miles E. Nacivan.

Abarcas, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, 15 miles WNW. Lamego.

Abasabad, see *Abbasabad*.

Abasa, or *Abisa*, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania, 15 miles SSE. Adrianople.

Abascia, a country of Asia, bounded on the north by Circassia, from which it is separated by a branch of Mount Caucasus, on the east by Mingrelia, and elsewhere by the Black Sea; about 120 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. Sir John Chardin calls it Abcas, and considers it a part of Circassia, extending on the coast of the Black Sea, about 100 miles. The manners of the people are rude and barbarous. Vessels trade there for skins, slaves, and honey: there are several seaports: Anacopia is the chief town.

Abaski, a town of Circassia, 40 miles SE. Kopolé. *Long.* 38. 10. E. *Lat.* 44. 45. N.

Abatzkaia, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Ichim. 128 miles SSE. Tobolsk.

Abarwi, i. e. the Father of Waters; the name given to the river Nile in Abyssinia.

Abb, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen, on a mountain of the same name. It contains about 800 houses, and is the residence of a dola or governor. 63 miles NE. Mocha. *Long.* 44. 15. E. *Lat.* 13. 58. N.

Abba del Kuria, a small island in the Arabian sea, 50 miles WSW. Socotra.

Abbas-abad, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak, 35 miles NW. Gnerden.

Abbas-abad, a town of Persia, in the province of Mazanderan, 5 miles NE. Ashref.

Abbeford, a sea-port of Norway, situated on a bay in the government of Aggerhuus; 48 miles SW. Christiania. *Lat.* 58. 44. N.

Abbenfleter, or *Butzfleter Sand*, an island in the Elbe. *Long.* 7. 25. E. *Lat.* 53. 40. N.

Abbenjen, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Bremen: 5 miles SW. Buxtehude.

Abberbury, a village of England, in the county of Salop: here was formerly a castle; and an alien priory founded in the reign of Henry I. which was granted by Henry VI. to All-Souls' college, Oxford. 7 miles NW. Shrewsbury.

Abberton, a village of England, in the county of Worcester, where there are some medicinal springs. 5 miles N. Evelham.

Abbeville, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. It anciently belonged to the Abby of Saint Riquier, whence its name; about the year 980 it was fortified by Hugh Capet, on account of its advantageous situation on each side of the navigable river Somme; after this it flourished, and became the capital of Ponthieu. Before the revolution it contained 12 parishes, and several religious houses. Abbeville was the native place of Nicholas Sanson, Pierre Du Val, and Philip Briet, three celebrated geographers. 120 miles NNW. Paris. *Long.* 1. 55. E. *Lat.* 50. 33. N.

Abbeville, a county of South-Carolina, in North-America.

Abbitibbe, a lake of North-America, in Canada, 330 miles WNW. Quebec. *Long.* 79. to 80. W. *Lat.* 48. 40. to 48. 50. N.

Abbitibbe, a river of North-America, which runs from the Abbitibbe lake to Hudson's bay.

Abbitibes, Indians of North-America, so called from the lake near which they dwell.

Abbots-Bromley, see *Bromley-Abbots*.

Abbots-Langley, a village of England, in the county of Hertford; so called from its being part of the estate of the Abbot of St. Alban's. In this place was born Nicholas Brakepear, afterwards Pope Adrian IV. 20 miles NNW. London.

Abbotbury, a town of England, in the county of Dorset, near the coast of the English channel. It received its name from a celebrated abbey, founded in 1026, by Orking, steward to Canute king of England, of which but small remains exist. There is a manufacture of cotton stockings; but the chief employment of the inhabitants (whose number in 1801 was 781) is fishing. The market is discontinued, 8 miles WSW. Dorchester, and 127 W. London.

Abby Island, a small island on the south-west coast of Ireland, in Kenmare bay, which at low water is joined to the conti-

nent. It takes its name from an abby founded on it in the 7th century, of which there are yet some remains.

Abby Milton, or *Milton Abbas*, a village of England, in the county of Dorset; so called from a monastery of Benedictines founded by king Athelstan; according to Camden, to atone for the murder of his brother Edwin. This house at the suppression was preserved, and converted into a dwelling-house, by Sir John Tregonwell. Great part of the conventual church still remains; but the other parts were taken down in 1771, and re-built by the Earl of Dorchester, then Lord Milton, except the great hall. 7 miles NW. Blandford, and 110 W. London.

Abcas, see *Abascia*.

Abcor, see *Kur*.

Abcoude, a town of Holland, 5 miles S. Amsterdam.

Abda, a province of Morocco, on the west coast, towards the Atlantic Ocean, between Cape Cantin and Mogadore.

Abdoolgunge, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Benares, 15 miles N. Gazypour.

Abduloid, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude, 5 miles N. Manickpour.

Abdulina, a town of Russia, in the government of Upha, 60 miles NE. Orenburg.

Abdun, a town of Persia, in Segeftan, 40 miles ESE. Kooshinjee.

Abdura, a town of Persia, in Segeftan, 30 miles ESE. Kooshinjee.

Abca, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Sennaar, 35 miles SE. Sennaar.

Abcad, a river of Africa, which rises near Tezzut, in the country of Algiers, and runs into lake Melgig, in Biledulgerid.

Abcares, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas, 80 miles N. Saade.

Abeghern, a town of Persia, in the province of Faristan, 30 miles N. Schiras.

Abelke, a river of Tartary, which joins the Silun, and runs with it into the Caspian sea.

Abelin, a town and castle of Palestine; a heap of ruins gives the traveller reason to suppose that it was the ancient Zabulon, which was sacked and burnt by Cestus the Roman general. 8 miles E. Acre.

Abella, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, 30 miles N. Balaguer.

Abellad, a small island in the Red Sea, near the coast of Arabia. *Lat.* 19. 59. N.

Abemoliquata, a river of New Brunswick, which runs into the St. John. *Long.* 67. 33. W. *Lat.* 46. 32. N.

Abenakis, a town of Lower Canada, on the river St. François. *Long.* 72. 30. W. *Lat.* 46. 3. N.

Abenberg, a town of Franconia, 22 miles N. Aichstatt.

Abenbeim, a town of France, in the department of Mount Tonnerre, 4 miles NW. Worms.

Abenoja, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 20 miles SW. Ciudad Real.

Abenrade, see *Apenrade*.

Abensperg, or *Abensberg*, a town of Bavaria, on the Abents: 20 miles E. Ingoldstadt. *Long.* 11. 52. E. *Lat.* 48. 46. N.

Abents, or *Ambis*, or *Abst*, a river of Germany, which runs into the Danube not far from Neufstadt in Bavaria.

Aberavon, a seaport town of South-Wales, in the county of Glamorgan, situated on the Bristol channel, at the mouth of a small river called Avon, with a harbour for small vessels. Some large iron works have lately been established there; but the market is discontinued; and the inhabitants are not more than 275. 45 miles E. Caermarthen, and 192 W. London. *Long.* 3. 48. W. *Lat.* 51. 30. N.

Aberbrothick, or *Arbroath*, a town of Scotland, in the county of Angus, on the eastern coast, near the German sea, at the mouth of a small river called Brothick, surrounded by an amphitheatre of hills. It is governed by a provost, two bailies, dean of guild, and a town council; and, united with Aberdeen, Brechin, Bervie, and Montrose, sends one member to Parliament. Before the year 1736, Arbroath was a place of little trade, and destitute of manufactures. Since that time the manufacture of Osnaburghs, and other brown linens, has been established; as likewise of sail-cloth, and a particular kind of brown stuff, used chiefly by upholsterers and coachmakers; so that near 500 looms are employed. Here is likewise a tan-yard, and manufacture of cotton and calicoes. The harbour is small, but commodious and well sheltered; the depth of water is in general only sufficient for vessels of 100 tons, but in spring tides those of 200 tons may enter. There belong to the harbour 32 vessels, in the whole about 700 tons burthen, and carrying 160 men. In the year 1781 the town was threatened by a French privateer from Dunkirk, and a few shots fired; but the inhabitants spiritedly set the commander at defiance. Since this a battery of six great guns has been erected to defend the place.

The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 4943, of which 1239 were employed in trade and manufactures. Here was one of the richest and most sumptuous abbeys in Scotland, founded, in 1178, by William the Lion, who was buried in it: it was dedicated to Saint Thomas Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, and filled with Benedictine monks, brought from the abbey of Kelfo. The walls of the regality prison are still remaining. 13 miles S. Montrose, and 473 N. London. *Long.* 2. 35. W. *Lat.* 57. 32. N.

Aberconway, or *Conway*, a seaport town of North-Wales, in the county of Caernarvon, situated at the mouth of the Conway. It is a town corporate, governed by an alder-

man and two bailiffs. A great trade was carried on here formerly, but it is now trifling: there is a market on Friday. In 1801 the number of the inhabitants was 889. The present town is small, and does not occupy a third of the ground inclosed within the old walls, which are nearly perfect, and which, together with the castle, were erected by Edward I. The repeated insurrections of the Welsh made the king think it necessary not only to repair several of his castles in Wales, but also to build a town and castle at the mouth of the river Conway, on a spot which had formerly been fortified by Hugh Earl of Chester, in the time of William the Conqueror. The situation rendered it highly eligible for the purpose of bridling the Welsh, as it commanded the river, and by its vicinity to the strong pass of Penmanmaur, enabled the king's troops to occupy it on the least commotion; thereby securing the road to the mountain of Snowdon, and the isle of Anglesea. Here then, in the year 1284, King Edward built the castle, and probably about the same time the town of Aberconway. Where the former now stands was an abbey of Cistercian monks, founded by Llewellyn ap Gervas prince of Wales, whom the king removed to a monastery in Denbighshire, distant from thence about 3 miles. 23 miles NE. Caernarvon, and 235 NW. London. *Long.* 4. W. *Lat.* 53. 18. N.

Abercorn, a village of Scotland, in the county of Linlithgow. Here was a monastery of Cistercians, founded by David I. king of Scotland, in 1140. It gives title of marquis and earl to a branch of the house of Hamilton, who have a seat here. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 814. 3 miles W. Queensferry.

Abercorn, a town of United America, in the state of Georgia, on the river Savannah. 13 miles N. Savannah.

Abercoub, or *Aberkoh*, a town of Persia, in Farfistan, 150 miles SE. Isfahan, and 120 NE. Schiras. *Long.* 54. 20. E. *Lat.* 30. 55. N.

Aberdalgy, a village of Scotland, in the county of Perth. In the church-yard is a monument of black marble for William Oliphant; perhaps that brave man, the deputy governor of Stirling castle, who, when summoned in the name of Edward I. to surrender, answered that he had never sworn fealty to Edward, but had taken an oath to keep the castle, and must therefore wait the command of his superior; and who, when the castle was besieged by Edward in person, had the courage to defend it full three months, though before the commencement of the siege the rest of the kingdom had submitted. In this parish was fought the unfortunate battle between Edward Baliol and the Scottish army, commanded by the Earl of Mar. 4 miles S. Perth.

Aberdeen, a town of Scotland, and capital of the county to which it gives name, situated at the mouths of the rivers Don and Dee, and divided into the Old and New towns; the former chiefly situated at the mouth of the Don, and the latter at that of the Dee. It was erected into a royal burgh by Gregory king of Scotland, fir-named the Great, in the ninth century; but the original charter was, with the town itself, burned by the English; so that the oldest charter extant was granted by William the Lion, who had a palace here. United with Aberbrothick, Montrose, Bervie, and Brechine, it sends one member to Parliament. About the year 1306 or 1307, we are told by Hector Boetius, that the citizens who had favoured Robert Bruce, being made desperate by the unwarrantable behaviour of the English garrison, with a number of others surprised and put them to the sword, and destroyed the castle. A party of English, who happened to be in the neighbourhood, came immediately to revenge the disaster; but they were met and engaged by the Aberdonians and their associates in the church yard of St. Nicholas, where the English were defeated with great slaughter. In 1333, Edward III. of England sent a fleet of ships to ravage the eastern coast of Scotland, from which a body of English troops landed, and by surprise attacked the town of Aberdeen in the night, killed a great number of the inhabitants, and burnt and destroyed the town for six days together, in revenge for the several defeats which their countrymen had there received. In the year 1336, Edward III. invaded Scotland, and marched with an army as far north as Inverness; during which time the citizens of Aberdeen went out, and engaged a party of English forces, who had landed at Dunnoter, and killed their general. In retaliation, Edward, upon his return, attacked the town of Aberdeen, put the greatest part of the inhabitants to the sword, and again burnt and destroyed the town; which was some years after rebuilt, and considerably enlarged. The citizens were greatly honoured by David Bruce, for their steady loyalty and attachment both to himself and his father. The same King David resided for some time at Aberdeen, where he erected a mint, as appears from pieces of money coined there: and the whole town, after being rebuilt as above, was afterwards called the New Town of Aberdeen, in contradistinction to the Old, which had been burnt down. In September 1644, during the civil wars, the Marquis of Montrose, with about 2000 men, approached Aberdeen, and summoned it to surrender; but the magistrates, after advising with Lord Burleigh, who commanded in the town a force nearly equal in number to the assailants, refused to comply; a battle ensued, in which Montrose prevailed,

and many of the principal inhabitants were killed. The harbour, at the mouth of the Dee, was formerly injured and almost blocked up by a bar of sand, which, at the highest tides, had never more than 13 feet of water, and was always shifting by the force of storms and river floods, so that few vessels could enter without soundings to ascertain the situation of the bars, as well as the depth of water. These inconveniences have been for the most part removed by the erection, in 1780, of a pier, which extends 1200 feet along the north side of the river, and a considerable way into the sea, at the cost of about 18,000*l*. The principal manufacture of Aberdeen, prior to the year 1745, was knitted stockings, which were mostly exported to Holland, and from thence dispersed through Germany. After that period the linen manufacture was introduced, and brought to considerable perfection. In the article of thread, particularly white, and coloured pound threads, the Scotch stand unrivalled. Old Aberdeen is but a poor town; the college is built round a square, with cloisters on the south side. The chapel is very ruinous within, but there still remains some woodwork of exquisite workmanship. Hector Boetius, the first principal of the college, was sent for from Paris to fill that station, at an annual salary of forty marks Scots, worth thirteen pence each. The square tower on the side of the college was built by contributions from General Monk, and the officers under him, then quartered at Aberdeen, for the reception of students; of whom there are about 100 belonging to the college, who live in it. The cathedral is very ancient; no more than the two very antique spires and one aisle, which is used as a church, are now remaining. In the year 1795, sixty-one British vessels, and twelve foreign, arrived in this port: and eighteen British, and one foreign vessel, received their cargoes; the former amounted to about 7000 tons, the latter to 3250. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 17,597, of which 10,450 were employed in trade and manufactures. The bishopric of Aberdeen was originally founded at Murthlack, in the county of Banff, by Malcolm II. in the year 1010, in commemoration of a great victory obtained by him over the Danes. Beanus was by him appointed bishop thereof; he was the first Scotch prelate that had a diocese assigned to him. This see, having continued 127 years at Murthlack, was, in the year 1137, translated to Aberdeen by King David I. who confirmed to it the lands of Murthlack, Cloveth, and Dunmeth. Alexander Kennimouth, the second bishop of that name, and sixteenth after the translation of the see, succeeded about the year 1356. He not thinking the church sufficiently beautiful for a cathedral, caused it to be pulled down,

and laid the foundation of one more magnificent; but before the work had advanced six cubits high, he was sent out of the land by the king on an embassy, and died soon after his return. The cathedral appears to have remained unfinished till the accession of Bishop Henry Leighton, in the year 1424, who greatly advanced that work, and bestowed large sums of his own for perfecting it. This venerable pile, which suffered so much by the Reformation, did not escape the fury of the covenanters, in the unfortunate reign of Charles I.; and there at present remain only the two spires, 112 feet high, and the nave. The King's college, a neat and stately edifice, is situated in Old Aberdeen. It was founded, and chiefly built, by Bishop Elphinston, in the year 1500; but King James IV. taking the patronage upon him, it was called the King's college, and endowed by Pope Alexander VI. with as ample privileges as the colleges of Paris and Bologna. There are in this college a principal, a sub-principal, (who is also one of the regents,) three other regents, professors of philosophy, humanity, divinity, physic, Oriental tongues, civil law, and mathematics. In New Aberdeen stands the Marshal college, founded by George Earl Marshal in the year 1593, to which the city has added many buildings at their own charge. This college, which is a distinct university of itself, contains a principal, professors of philosophy, divinity, mathematics, and physic. It possesses a good library, which was founded by the city, enlarged by the gifts of several learned men, and furnished with mathematical instruments. In this city is also a grammar-school, founded by Dr. Dune; and a music school. A prison and a workhouse belong to the town, an almshouse, and three hospitals. The marketplace is beautiful and spacious, and the streets adjoining are handsome. 126 miles N. Edinburgh, 520 N. London. *Long.* 2. 3. W. *Lat.* 57. 6. N.

Aberdeenshire, or Marr, a maritime county of Scotland, bounded on the north by the county of Bamf and the Frith of Murray; on the east by the German sea; on the south by the counties of Kincardine, Forfar, and Perth; and on the west by the counties of Inverness and Bamf: extending nearly 88 miles in length from north-east and south-west, and from 10 to 40 in breadth. There are several subdivisions; as Marr, the ancient name of the county, to the south; Strathbogie, to the west; and Buchan, to the north; Garioch, Tormarton, and Alford: and it contains in the whole 98 parishes. The southern and western parts of the county are mountainous, and not so well inhabited as the east. The soil, when well cultivated, is fruitful, and produces good corn: the hills abound in timber, particularly oak and fir; and the

vallies afford excellent pasturage. There is plenty of game, black cattle, sheep, deer, and horses. There are quarries of spotted marble, lime-stone, and slate. The chief rivers are the Dee, Don, Yethan, Ugy, and Devon. The principal towns are Aberdeen, (the capital,) Old Aberdeen, the two royal boroughs of Inverary and Kintore, Fraserburgh, Old Meldrum, Peterhead, and Turreff. The principal mountains are the Scar-cough, in the south-west, bordering on Perthshire, one of which, from whence the rest are named, measures 3412 feet in height; Mount Battock, on the borders of Kincardineshire, 3465 feet; and the Mormouth hills on the north-east coast, not far from the sea. Great improvements have been made in this county, and manufactures have advanced very rapidly. It sends one member to Parliament. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 123,082, of which 27,699 were employed in trade and manufactures, and 43,044 in agriculture.

Aberdour, a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife. It has a small harbour for vessels chiefly employed in the coasting trade, and is situated about a quarter of a mile from the Frith of Forth. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 1260, whose principal business is the manufacture of coarse cloth, ticking, and husbandry tools. 7 miles E. Dumfermline. *Long.* 3. 18. W. *Lat.* 56. 3. N.

Aberdour, a small fishing-town of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen. The harbour, formerly used by vessels to winter in, has been ruined by neglect. Near the town are the remains of an ancient castle, called Dundargue, which, in 1336, was held by the Earl of Buchan for the English, and was taken by the regent Murray. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 1304. 8 miles W. Fraserburgh, and 14 E. Bamf. *Long.* 2. 7. W. *Lat.* 57. 37. N.

Aberford, or *Aberforth*, a town of England, in the west riding of Yorkshire; the number of inhabitants is about 650, and their principal trade is making of pins: it has a market on Wednesday. 184 miles N. London, 7½ S. Weatherby.

Aberfraw, or *Aberfrow*, a town of North-Wales, in the island of Anglesea, near the sea, on a river navigable for vessels of 30 or 40 tons burthen; once the residence of the princes of North-Wales. The chief employment of the inhabitants is fishing. Their number 936. 13 miles ESE. Holyhead, 263 WNW. London.

Abergavenny, a town of England, in the county of Monmouth, situated in a rich and beautiful vale, on a small river called Gaveny, near its union with the Usk, over which is a bridge of 15 arches. It was founded in the eleventh century, and once surrounded with walls. The mountains in the neigh-

bourhood abound in coal, iron ore, and limestone. The town is handsome and well built, but the streets are in general narrow and ill paved; it is governed by a corporation, consisting of a bailiff, recorder, and burgessees. The chief trade is in flannels, which are manufactured by country people at their own homes, and brought here to sell. The market is on Tuesday. Here was a priory founded by Hamelin Baleon, or Baladun, companion to William the Conqueror, which by one of his successors was given as a cell to the Benedictine abbey at Le Mans. On the south side of the town, about a hundred yards from the river Usk, are the remains of a castle. It is at present extremely ruinous; though Leland, in his Itinerary, calls it a fair castle. The part remaining appears to have been built since the reign of Henry II. when, according to Leland's Collectanea, it was taken by the Welsh. This castle, says Camden, has been oftener stained with the infamy of treachery than any other in Wales. According to Caradoc's History of Wales, in the year 1172 this castle was surpris'd by Siffylht ap Dyfnwal and Jefan ap Siffylht ap Riryd, (two Welsh commanders,) who made the whole garrison prisoners. And the same historian relates, that it was again taken in the reign of King John, about the year 1215, by Llewellyn prince of Wales, notwithstanding the anathema of the Pope, to whom that king by his submission had reconciled himself. The present proprietor of this castle is Lord Abergavenny. Abergavenny had anciently three churches, there are now only two; and one of these, dedicated to St. John, is almost in ruins. St. Mary's church contains monuments of the Breose family; of William Earl of Pembroke, who was taken at the battle of Banbury, and beheaded at Northampton, in the year 1469; &c. East of the town is Skiridvaur, or St. Michael's Mount, on the west point of which is a chafin, pretended to have been made at the Crucifixion, and much resorted to by devotees, who bring away the earth in handkerchiefs, and even in carts, to lay on their fields. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 2573. 43 miles W. Gloucester, and 143 W. London. *Long.* 3. W. *Lat.* 51. 47. N.

Abergement, L', a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, on a lake. 3 miles S. Pontarlier.

Abergement le Duc, L', a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or. 10 miles E. Beaune.

Abergement, Le Grand, a town of France, in the department of the Ain. 8 miles S. Nantua.

Abergcley, a small seaport town of North-Wales, in the county of Denbigh, on the Irish sea, much frequented for sea-bathing.

In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1748. 12 miles E. Aberconway, and 230 NW. London. *Long.* 3. 40. W. *Lat.* 53. 16. N.

Abergwilly, a village of South-Wales, in the county of Caermarthen, where the bishop of St. David's has a palace. The church was made collegiate by Edmund Beke bishop of St. David's, in the reign of Edward I.; the revenues were by Henry VIII. transferred to a college at Brecknock. 2 m. E. Caermarthen.

Aberhonddy, the ancient name of Brecknock.

Aberlady, a seaport town of Scotland, in the county of Haddington, situated in a bay on the south side of the Frith of Forth, 12 m. E. Edinburgh. *Long.* 2. 53. W. *Lat.* 56. 1. N.

Aberlenny, a village of Scotland, in the county of Angus, where some ancient obelisks were found, supposed to have been erected in memorial of a victory obtained over the Danes. 4 miles S. Brechin.

Abernethy, a town of Scotland, in the county of Perth, situated at the junction of the Ern and the Tay. It was once the capital of the Picts; and the see of a bishop metropolitan of Scotland, which continued till the year 840, when it was by Kenneth III. transferred to St. Andrew's. Here was a convent of Culdees, changed, in 1272, to a priory of canons regular. This place is most remarkable for having one of those tall slender conical towers, of which there is only one more in Scotland, that is at Brechin, although they abound in Ireland; but their date, and the use for which they were constructed, remain still doubtful, notwithstanding the researches and investigation of antiquaries. By some they have been deemed watch-towers, for discovering invaders at a distance, and communicating by signals their approach; others conceive them to have been bell-towers, introduced by some of the crusaders in imitation of the minarets of mosques, from whence the criers summoned the people to prayers; and this they think receives some countenance from the Culdees, the ancient religious order in Scotland, being attached to the ceremonies of the Greek church. Some have supposed them penitentiary towers, the residence of a sort of hermits, imitators of Simon Stylites. All these conjectures are supported, as usual, by etymologies. With respect to the first supposition, it is objected that they cannot have been meant for watch-towers, since they are not always placed on elevated situations, commanding an uninterrupted prospect around them; but, on the contrary, are frequently covered by commanding hills, particularly towards that side from whence danger was most probable. That they were imitations of minarets seems extremely improbable; the detestation in which every article and circumstance of Pagan worship was held by the crusaders, makes it scarcely

possible they would introduce any of them into the Christian church. And for the argument deduced from the Culdees following the ceremonies of the Greek church, it remains to be proved that the Greeks used minarets; besides, it is generally held there were no Culdees in Ireland. The third opinion, namely, that there were penitentiary towers, seems, on the whole, most prevalent. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1355. 4 miles SE. Perth.

Abernethy, a town of Scotland, in the county of Murray, 24 miles S. Forres.

Abernethy Water, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Spey, near Abernethy, in Murrayshire.

Aberystwith, a seaport town of South-Wales, in Cardiganshire, situated on an easy eminence near the sea, at the mouths of two rivers, Ystwith and Ryddol; but the bar of the haven being seldom passable for large vessels, it is not a place of much trade. There are some accommodations, and the declivity being easy and regular on a sandy bottom is convenient for bathing. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1758. It was anciently surrounded with walls, part of which remain; but all the facing stones are removed. A castle was built here by Gilbert Strongbow, as early as the year 1107, which was destroyed in the year 1142; and the present structure was erected, with permission of Prince Llewellyn, by Edward I. in 1277, a few years before his conquest of the country. A regular modern ravelin is advanced before the gateway, which was perhaps thrown up in the protectorship of Cromwell. The remains now existing are only one gothic tower, which serves as a sea-mark. A long stone bridge of nine arches is built over the Ryddol; on the other side of which is a steep hill, where Griffith ap Rhys encamped in the year 1113, and from which he was induced by a manœuvre to descend, and pass over the bridge, when his troops were surrounded by the English, who had been besieged by them within the town, and cut off almost to a man. In 1404, the castle was taken by Owen Glendower. 96 miles W. Worcester, and 208 W. London. *Long.* 4. 20. W. *Lat.* 52. 17. N.

Abestad, see *Afwestad*.

Abex, a country of Upper Ethiopia; from its situation, bordering on the Red Sea, called the coast of Abex. It is bounded on the east by the Red Sea, on the south by Abyssinia, on the west by Abyssinia and Nubia, and on the north by mountains, which separate it from Egypt. It extends, by the west side of the Red Sea, from the 17th to the 24th degree nearly N. *Lat.*

Abghern, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 25 miles NNW. Gnerden. 150 ENE. Ispahan.

Abher, see *Ebber*.

Abhogigur, a town of Thibet, on the left bank of the Ganges. 130 miles NNW. Siringnagar.

Abi Atrak, a river of Persia, which crosses the province of Zaweh, and runs into the Caspian sea, 30 miles NW. Ashor.

Abi Musfa, see *Bunefa*.

Abiad, a town of Abyssinia. 30 miles ESE. Serka.

Abiad, see *Bahr Abia I.*

Abiagrasso, a town of Italy, in the department of the Olona, on a navigable canal made from the Tessino to Milan. 12 miles SW. Milan, and 16 NW. Pavia. *Long.* 8. 55. E. *Lat.* 45. 24. N.

Abiar Alana, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas. 33 miles W. Ailah.

Abid, a town of Arabia, in the kingdom of Yemen. 12 miles S. Doran.

Abigheim, see *Abghern*.

Abild, a town of Sweden, in the province of Halland. 20 miles N. Helmstat.

Abin, a town and fortress of Arabia Felix, in the country of Yemen. 60 m. NE. Aden.

Abingdon, a town of England, in the county of Berks, situated at the conflux of the Ock and the Thames. Its ancient name was Sheoveham, which was changed on account of an abbey founded there by Cissa king of the West-Saxons. But this abbey had not flourished long before it was destroyed by the Danes. It recovered by the liberality of King Edgar, and was called Abandune, *i. e.*

Abbatis oppidum. Abingdon is a place of considerable trade, much assisted by the river Thames, navigable for barges, which carry goods, especially malt and corn, to London. Here is likewise a manufacture of sail-cloth and facking. It is governed by a mayor and aldermen; contains two parish churches, besides places of worship for dissenters; and has two markets weekly, on Monday and Friday, toll-free. It sends one member to parliament. The summer assizes for the county of Berks are held here, and the poll taken for the knights of the shire. Here was formerly a convent of black nuns, called Helenstow, founded in the year 680 by Cilla, sister of Cadwalla king of Wexsex; destroyed by the Danes, and afterwards removed to Witham, about 10 miles north from Abingdon, where the foundress presided as abbess. In the war between Offa and Kenulph, the nuns left it; and a castle was built there by Offa, who defeated Kenulph, and made himself master of his dominions. The house at Abingdon was re-founded, in 1553, by Sir John Mason, for thirteen poor men and women, and named Christ's Hospital. In the market-place, which is a handsome square, was formerly an elegant cross, built by the brotherhood in the reign of Henry VI. and demolished in the civil wars. The market-

house is a stately building. In 1801, the population was 4356, of which 1847 were employed in trade and manufactures. 6 miles S. Oxford, and 56 WNW. London. *Long.* 1. 16. W. *Lat.* 51. 40. N.

Abingdon, a town in United America, in the state of Maryland.

Abion, a small island of Sweden, in the bay of Sundwall. *Long.* 35. 22. E. *Lat.* 62. 25. N.

Abira, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman, 68 miles ESE. Sirgian.

Abirelcara, a town of Egypt, 26 miles NE. Cairo.

Abiscoun, a town of Persia, in Chorasan, on the river of the same name, 10 miles N. Astarabat, and 40 W. Jorjan. *Long.* 54. 5. E. *Lat.* 37. 10. N.

Abiscoun, a river of Persia, which passes by Jorjan into the Caspian sea, about 20 miles W. Abiscoun.

Abiso, or *Abissi*, a river of Sicily, which rises near Palazzuola, in the valley of Noto, where it is called *Atellara* or *Atellari*; and takes the name of Abiso, a little before it falls into the sea between Syracuse and Cape Passaro.

Abiverd, or *Baverd*, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan, 240 miles NNW. Herat, and 350 SSW. Samarcand. *Long.* 76. E. *Lat.* 38. 16. N.

Abkuren, a river of Persia, which runs into the Bend-Emir, 14 miles SE. Baiza.

Ablac, or *Ablach*, a river of Germany, which runs into the Danube, near Scheer, in the circle of Swabia.

Ablak, *Al*, see *Zima*.

Ablaket, a town of Russian Tartary, in a state of decay, on a river of the same name. 540 miles SE. Tobolsk. *Long.* 82. 14. E. *Lat.* 49. 20. N.

Ablaket, a river of Russian Tartary, which runs into the Irtsch, near Kamenogorska.

Ablis, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise. 7 miles W. Dourdan.

Ablitas, a town of Spain, in the province of Navarre. 9 miles S. Tudella.

Ablon, a town of France, in the department of Paris. 10 miles SSE. Paris.

Abnub, a town of Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile. 7 miles S. Kene, and 13 N. Kous.

Abo, a seaport town of South-Finland, and capital of the province, with a college and university; erected into a bishopric in 1226; the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in linen, corn, timber, provisions, &c. In 1713, it was taken by the Russians, who committed great disorders whilst they remained masters of the place till 1720. Peter carried away the library. In 1741, the Swedish army laid down their arms to the Russians, when Abo and all Finland were ceded to Russia. In 1743, the city and part of the province were restored by the peace, called

the Peace of Abo. *Long.* 22. 7. E. *Lat.* 60. 28. N.

Abo, a town of Africa, in the country of Fezzan, inhabited by a people called the Tibboo. 130 miles SE. Mourzouk. *Long.* 16. 55. E. *Lat.* 26. 20. N.

Aboarj, a town of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, about 6 miles from Anta.

Abokna, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Sennaar: 30 miles SE. Giesim.

Abomey, a town of Africa, capital of Dahomey. *Long.* 6. 55. E. *Lat.* 7. 50. N.

Abondance, a town of France, in the department of the Lemans, situated on the river Drance. 3 miles from Geneva.

Aboras, see *Araxes*.

Aborlan, a town of the east coast of the island of Paraguay. *Long.* 118. 45. E. *Lat.* 9. 5. N.

Abora, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Acra, on the Gold Coast, where is a grand market for gold, ivory, wax, &c.

Aborroto, a country or district of Africa, on the Gold Coast, near the river of Cobra.

Aboucais, a mountain of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas, where, according to a tradition of the Mussulmen, Adam was buried. 3 miles from Mecca.

Aboullona, a lake of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, at the foot of a mountain anciently called Olympus. This lake is above 25 miles in circumference, and contains several islands, On the largest, also called *Aboullona*, is a village bearing the same name, which some modern travellers take to be Apollonia, once a city of great note, till the time of Alexis Comnenus, when it was taken and destroyed by the Turks. 18 miles SW. Burfa.

Aboukir, see *Abukir*.

Aboura, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coast.

Aboufaid, or *Bufaite*, a town of Egypt, in the Elwah or the Greater Oafts. 105 miles WSW. Girgé. *Long.* 30. 10. E. *Lat.* 25. 47. N.

Abouthesy, a town of Palestine, near Saphet.

Aboutig, see *Abutig*.

Abra, a town of Arabia, in the province of Nedsjed. 20 miles NW. Jamana.

Abra, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Sennaar. 60 miles WNW. Giesim.

Abraham, *Heights of*, the rocky and precipitous bank of the river St. Lawrence, in Canada, mounted by the gallant Wolf and his men, in 1759, to the attack of the city of Quebec, which the heights commanded.

Abrambo, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coast. 27 miles from the sea.

Abrantvs, a town or city of Portugal, in the province of Estramadura, on the right bank of the Tagus. On account of the importance of its situation for the protection of the province of Estramadura, this town was fortified by order of Peter II. It contains four parish churches, an hospital, a

poor-house, four convents, and about 3,500 inhabitants. The environs are delightful, and famous for the excellence of its fruit. 64 miles NE. Lisbon. *Long.* 7. 55. *W. Lat.* 39. 21. N.

Abrega, a town of Istria. 10 miles N. Rovigno.

Abrejsba, a town of the island of Cyprus. 16 miles NNE. Bassa.

Abrenar, see *Abaraner*.

Abrets, Les, a town of France, in the department of the Isere. 3 miles W. Pont de Beauvoisin. *Long.* 5. 41. E. *Lat.* 45. 33. N.

Abrewas, a town of England, in Staffordshire, on the Trent, with 936 inhabitants. 6 miles NE. Lichfield.

Abriz, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania. 27 miles ESE. Erekli.

Abrobanja, or *Abrughania*, a town of Transylvania, and capital of a county or district of the same name. 20 miles WNW. Weisenburg. *Long.* 22. 10. E. *Lat.* 46. 28. N.

Abroko, a town of Africa, in the country of Soke, on the Gold Coast.

Abrolhos, a shoal or bank in the Atlantic Ocean, near the coast of Brazil. *Long.* 38. 50. W. *Lat.* 18. 22. S.

Abron, a river of France, which runs into the Acolin, a little before its conflux with the Loire.

Abruzzo, a country of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, anciently inhabited by the Sabines and the Samnites. It is now divided into Abruzzo Citra, and Abruzzo Ultra, the river Pescara being the boundary.

Abruzzo Citra, or *Abruzzo on this side of the Pescara*, a province of Naples. It is bounded on the north-west and west by the Abruzzo Ultra, on the north-east by the Adriatic Sea, on the south and south-west by the Molise, and on the south-west by the province of Lavora. The principal towns, Chieti, Lanciano, both archbishopsrics; Sulmona, Civita Borella, Ortona-a-mare, bishopsrics; Pescara, Francavilla, &c. Besides the Appenine, there are two other mountains, called Monte Maiella and Monte Cavallo. The rivers are the Pescara, Lenta, Foro, Moro, Feltrino, Sangro, Asinella, and Trigno. The air is cold, but salubrious; the tops of the mountains are always covered with snow. The land is fertile, and produces wheat, rice, and other grain, wine, oil, fruit, and abundance of saffron. In the woods are a great number of deer, wolves, and bears.

Abruzzo Ultra, or *Abruzzo beyond the Pescara*, is bounded on the north-west by the marquisate of Ancona and the duchy of Spoleto, on the south-west by the Sabina and the Campagna di Roma, on the south-east by Abruzzo Citra, and on the north-east by the Adriatic Sea. The principal towns are Aquila, (the capital,) Atri, Campi, Civita di Penna, Teramo, and Civita di Calli,

or Civita Ducale. The five first are bishops' sees. The country is cold and mountainous, being crossed by the Appenines; but fertile in corn, fruit, saffron, and hemp; and nourishes a great number of animals, both wild and tame. The rivers are the Velino, Turano, Garigliano, Tronto, Piomba, Nora, and Pescara.

Abs, an ancient town of France, formerly the capital of the Vivarais, and the see of a bishop; now little, besides ruins, remains of its ancient grandeur. 8 miles NW. Viviers.

Absdorf, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim. 8 miles ESE. Leutnischl.

Absberon, a town of Persia, in the province of Schirvan, on a point of land which forms a harbour in the Caspian Sea. 12 miles E. Baku, and 60 ESE. Scamachie.

Absbirin, a river of Persia, which runs into the Persian gulf, near Bender Rigk.

Absl, see *Alents*.

Absleinach, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine. 7 miles NNE. Heidelberg.

Absstorff, a town of Austria, 7 miles S. Sonneberg.

Absstorff, a town of Austria, on the Zeya. 5 miles E. Ziltersdorff.

Absstotten, a town of the archduchy of Austria. 4 miles S. Tulin.

Abswangen, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen. 12 miles S. Konigsberg.

Abtenau, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Saltzburg. 20 m. SSE. Saltzburg.

Abtsgmund, or *Abtgemund*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia. 6 miles SW. Elwangen.

Abu-Ait, or *Selin*, a town of Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile. 4 miles SE. Abutige.

Abu-Arifsch, a principality of Arabia, in the country of Tehama, by the side of the Red Sea; it is entirely barren, except where watered by rivers, which run from the mountains of Yemen. The principal places are Abu-Arifsch, and Gezan a seaport.

Abu-Arifsch, a city of Arabia, in a principality of the same name; it is surrounded with walls, and is the seat of a sheriffe. 80 m. N. Loheia. *Long.* 42. 30. E. *Lat.* 16. 45. N.

Abu-Dabea, a rocky islet in the Red Sea, near the coast of Arabia. *Lat.* 25. 19. N.

Abu-Garib, a small island in the river Nile. 15 miles W. Dendera.

Abu-Girgé, a town of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile, the see of a Christian bishop; some place here the ancient Oxyriachus. 82 miles S. Cairo. *Long.* 20. 49. E. *Lat.* 28. 33. N.

Abu-Hennis il Kessir, a town of Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile. 2 m. S. Enfinch.

Abu-l-kani, a town of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile. 17 miles SSE. Shabur.

Abumandur, a village of Egypt, on the left bank of the western branch of the Nile;

supposed by some to be on the site of the ancient Canopus; certainly of some city, as a few years since upwards of 20 marble columns were dug up and removed to Cairo. 3 miles S. Rosetta.

Abu Musa, see *Bumofa*.

Abu Mealle, a small island in the Red Sea, near the coast of Arabia. *Lat.* 25. 19. N.

Abu Schureia, a small island in the Red Sea, near the coast of Arabia. *Lat.* 16. 50. N.

Abu Schuscha, a small island in the Red Sea, near the coast of Arabia. *Lat.* 27. 20. N.

Abu Senan, a town of Africa, in the country of Bergoo. 100 miles E. Wara.

Abu Shareb, a town of Africa, in the country of Bergoo. 85 miles SSE. Wara.

Abucay, a town on the north-west coast of the island of Mindanao. *Long.* 125. 24. E. *Lat.* 8. 40. N.

Abud, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen. 16 miles E. Dsjebi.

Abuseide, a steep and craggy mountain in Egypt, in which are many grottos; on the right bank of the Nile, opposite Monfalout.

Abugur Hills, a mountainous ridge of Hindoostan, which forms the western boundary of Mewar, about 10 miles E. from the river Pudder, with which it runs parallel.

Abubilan, a town of Africa, in the country of Sugelmessa, on the Ghir. 50 miles NE. Sugelmessa.

Abukabis, a mountain of Arabia. 5 miles SE. Mecca.

Abukir, or *Aboukir*, called by Europeans *Bikiere*, or *Biker*, a town of Egypt, on the coast of the Mediterranean, built on the site of the ancient Canopus. The situation is on a point of land on the west side of a bay, at the mouth of what the ancients call the Canopic branch of the Nile, but which is now straitened, and almost choaked with sand. Abukir contains but few inhabitants. There is a small port; and on the point of land which forms it, a fortress of no great strength, in which a torbashi resides with a few soldiers, by whom a toll is collected from those who cross the ferry. It is a place of no trade; and vessels that frequent it come there chiefly for the purpose of avoiding bad weather. Off this place a battle was fought on the first of August, 1798, between the English fleet under Admiral Nelson, and the French fleet under Admiral Brueys. The French admiral's ship had 120 guns, and above 1000 men; three had 80 guns each; and nine had 74. They were drawn up near the shore in a strong and compact line of battle, flanked by four frigates, and many gun-boats, and protected in the van by a battery planted on a small island. Their situation, therefore, was extremely advantageous for defence; but the great danger of an attack did not deter the British admiral from making the attempt. He had as many

ships of the line as the French commander, and he strengthened his line by the introduction of a ship of 50 guns; but in approaching the enemy, the Culloden struck upon a shoal, from which she could not be extricated before the next morning. The admiral was strongly desirous of breaking the line of the French, and surrounding part of their fleet; and he ably executed his purpose. At sun-set the engagement commenced; and both parties fought with great spirit. While the victory was yet undecided, Admiral Brueys received two wounds; and, having changed his situation, he was exposed to a fresh shot, which deprived him of life. When the action had continued for two hours, two of the French ships were captured; a third struck soon after; and the whole van was in the power of the English, who eagerly proceeded to a completion of their victory. L'Orient, the French admiral's ship, was warmly engaged with several of the hostile vessels, when an explosion indicated the danger of a conflagration. The flames made a rapid progress; and all endeavours to check their fury were ineffectual. Ganteaume, who had assumed the command, ordered the crew to quit the ship, and he himself seasonably retired; but only a small number escaped destruction, when, about four hours after the commencement of the conflict, the burning vessel blew up with a dreadful explosion. The engagement was prosecuted at intervals till day-break; and only two of the French ships of the line, and two frigates, escaped capture or destruction. Nine sail of the line were taken, and one (besides L'Orient) was burnt, her own captain setting fire to her. A frigate also was burnt by her commander. Captain Hood, in the *Zealous*, pursued the retiring vessels, but he was soon recalled by the admiral, as none of the ships could support him in the chase. In the British fleet, 16 officers, and 202 seamen and marines, were killed; and 677 individuals wounded. The French loss has been variously stated; but it appears to have been very great. Admiral Nelson, in consequence of this victory, was honoured with the title of Baron Nelson of the Nile. The French held the place till March 1800, when it was taken by the English. About two miles from Abukir are the ruins of a town close to the sea, and part of them under water, considered as the *Tapofiris Parva* of ancient Egypt. 10 miles NE. Alexandria.

Abul-Kasim, a town of the Arabian Irak, near the Euphrates. 22 miles NNW. Hellah.

Abulra, a river of the island Luçon, which runs into the Chinese sea. *Long.* 121. 38. E. *Lat.* 18. 33. N.

Abunba, a town of Africa, in the country of Magadoxa. 45 miles SSW. Brava, and 40 NE. Jubo.

Abur, a mountain of Arabia, in the country Yemen, 16 miles SSW. Kataba.

Aburena, a district or country of America, south of Verugua.

Abury, a village of Engiand, in the county of Wilts, celebrated for an assemblage of huge stones, similar to those of Stonehenge, an ancient camp, and many vestiges of its having been a place of some consequence, probably united, or very nearly so, to Cunetio, which name appears in the village of Kennet. 6 miles W. Marlborough.

Abuschahr, see *Buhsceer*.

Abuschureia, a small island in the Red Sea. 9 miles from the coast of Arabia. Long. 41. 37. E. Lat. 16. 54. N.

Abusir, or *Busir*, a town of Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile, on the site of the ancient Busris. 13 miles S. Manfara.

Abusir, or *Tower of the Arabians*, two eminences with forts, on the coast of Egypt, near the Mediterranean sea, 20 miles SW. Alexandria. Long. 19. 50. E. Lat. 30. 58. N.

Abusinau, a town of Palestine. 6 miles NE. Acre.

Abutcha, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Yana. Long. 132. 44. E. Lat. 66. 30. N.

Abutigé, or *Abutig*, or *Aboutig*, a town of Egypt, situated about a mile from the left bank of the Nile; the see of a Christian bishop, supposed to be the ancient Abotis. 20 miles SSE. Siut, and 170 S. Cairo.

Abuzog, a town on the east coast of the island of Leyta. Long. 124. 59. E. Lat. 10. 44. N.

Abwerden, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen. 3 m. SSW. Konigsberg.

Aby, a town of Sweden, in West-Bohnia. 10 miles S. Pitea.

Abyssinia, a large country and kingdom of Africa, about 300 leagues long, and 280 broad; bounded on the east by the Red Sea, on the north by Nubia, on the west by Nigritia, and on the south by Caffraria. It is divided into twelve provinces, Mafuah, Tigré, Samen, Begemder, Amihara, Walaka, Gojam, Damot, Maitsha, Dembea, Kuara, and Nara: the principal towns or cities are Gondar, (the metropolis of Abyssinia,) Dixan, Axum, and Mafuah. Of the rivers, the principal is the Nile. The country is mountainous, but fertile where the land can be cultivated. The air in the vallies is extremely warm, but more temperate on the mountains. The rainy season continues from April to Sept. after which is an uninterrupted series of fine weather. No country produces a greater variety of quadrupeds, wild or tame; of the latter, the principal are of the cow kind, and sheep; the wild sort are the gazel or antelope, jackal, wild-hog, elephant, rhinoceros, giraffa, or cameleopard, lion, leopard, hyena, bohur, fassa, seeho, madequa, &c.; the crocodile and hippopotamos are found in all the

large rivers. Among the birds are reckoned several species of the eagle and hawk, the golden goose, or the goose of the Nile, and a vast number of others, which frequent both the vallies and mountains. Of the insects, the most remarkable is a fly, called zimb, or tsialialva, a little larger than a bee, which proves dreadfully tormenting, and even destructive, to every quadruped, both wild and tame, and from which they can escape only by flying from the rich lands to the deserts, during the whole of the rainy season. Among the vegetable productions may be reckoned the papyrus, the plant from which paper was first made by the Egyptians, after the disuse of hieroglyphics; the balsana, or balm, called also balm of Gilead, the fassa, the myrrh tree, the casete, several species of the mimosa, the kol-quall, the rack, the coffee-tree, the wooginos, cussio, teff, and wheat. The professed religion of the country is Christianity. The patriarch of Alexandria, in Egypt, is the head of their church, and confirms their bishops, admitting them into his communion. The emperor of Abyssinia must in general assume the priesthood before his coronation, after which he continues to discharge the sacerdotal functions on occasions of public solemnity. It is for this reason, perhaps, that he has been called by the Europeans Prester John, a title of which no other origin is known; it is never given to him by the Abyssinians. This empire lies entirely in the torrid zone, yet, on account of the great rains, the forests, mountains, and rivers, there are districts in it as temperate as Spain and Portugal; but the low sandy plains reflect a heat insupportable to any other people than the natives. The winds here are impetuous, the thunder awful, and the rains like torrents; the season of these meteors is unwholesome, and produces diseases. The moisture and heat, the valuable means of fecundity, cover their meadows with grass always renewed, and their trees with blossom and fruits at the same time. They promote the speedy vegetation of a kind of very small grain called teff, of which they make excellent bread, the principal part of their food. The Abyssinians do not tame their elephants; they remain wild, and are very destructive. Their plains are ravaged also by the rhinoceros, as well as lions and tigers. The pipe, a singular bird, attaches itself to sportmen, and never leaves them till it has pointed out game, because it lives upon the offals; but they must take care to follow it well armed, as it may sometimes lead them also to a dangerous animal, such as a serpent or tiger. Another bird, called moroc, enables the natives to discover honey, which is made by a certain kind of bee below the earth. Abyssinia is often ravaged by clouds of locusts,

which occasion famine by devouring the plants, and pestilences by their dead bodies, which cannot all be burnt or interred; they are eaten fresh or dried, and reduced to a powder, which is afterwards converted into a paste, but it is not an agreeable food. Though there are a great many Mahometans, Jews, and Pagans, in Abyssinia, the Christians are the most numerous. Of the idolatory of the Pagans very little is known, but it seems to consist rather in superstitious rites than in the adoration of idols. The court language is a mixture of almost all those of the empire; it is deficient neither in expression nor richness. The ancient Ethiopic still retains its dignity; it is employed in the emperor's letters-patent, in the public registers, and in divine service. The Abyssinians (if we except those Ethiopians who at Rome in the time of Augustus were thought horridly ugly) are well made; they are of a majestic stature, rather brown than fair; have lively sparkling eyes, a well-shaped nose, not at all flat, thin lips, and very white teeth. Their disposition inclines them to be virtuous; they possess all the simplicity of nature, have a great deal of candour, and exhibit every sign of innocence. They rarely quarrel with each other, and readily submit to the decision of the first arbiter they meet. The administration of justice is neither tedious nor complex. They are extremely affected in their manners, and remarkably fond of dress. Their wives are allowed to visit their relations; those of quality do not lay their inclinations under restraint; a privilege not very agreeable to men of superior rank, who are foolish enough to marry them; but the relations compel them to bear their disgrace with patience. Those of common rank perform all the laborious parts of domestic economy. There are some kinds of work which the male slaves refuse to do, such as that of grinding their corn, a task that occurs every day. A marriage, to be firm and valid, must be solemnized in church; it is prohibited within certain degrees of consanguinity, and divorces are allowed. They drink neither cider nor wine, (though they might make the latter in abundance,) but hydromel, the basis of which is honey brought to a state of fermentation. It is not long since they became acquainted with the tools employed in different arts; and for these, as well as for the art of building, they were indebted to the Jesuits; before that they could only place one stone above another in an irregular manner. They had no idea of stairs, or of different stories, which they call a house upon a house. Notwithstanding their few tools, they had cloth stuffs exceedingly well woven, and jewels of the neatest workmanship. They seldom travel into other countries, and even if they

had an inclination to do so, they are prevented by the Turks and the Galli, who keep their frontiers as if in a state of blockade. They are unwilling also that the entrance into their country should be opened. They depend on factors for disposing of their merchandize by exchange, which is never in favour of the Abyssinians; so that with an inexhaustible store of productions—skins, furs, leather, honey, wax, gold, ivory, and abundance of superfluities, the country is extremely poor. Abyssinia, fertile in the animal and vegetable kingdom, is not less so in the mineral. It contains silver, but more gold, and a great deal of lead and iron; it is not said that it is destitute of copper or tin. The salt, dug from mines, extracted from saline springs, or collected in the form of a crust in the immense plains, though very common, is considered as a valuable article; every person carries a small bit of it suspended in a bag from the girdle. When two friends meet, they produce their bits of salt, and give them to each other to lick; to neglect this ceremony would be thought a great incivility. The natural curiosities of Abyssinia are enormous mountains, the rocks of which exhibit the appearance of walls, towers, and cities; others such a smooth surface as render them almost like a mirror; and some hollowed out by nature, or in which have been cut apartments, churches, and palaces. At the bottom of these mountains are steep precipices, where the torrents roll down large stones with a most tremendous noise; and on their summits plains, the inaccessible edges of which convert them into prisons, where the first children of their kings, whose competition for the throne was apprehended to be productive of mischief, were formerly exposed to languish in misery. The beautiful rivers by which Abyssinia is watered, flow down from the mountains. The crown is hereditary, but does not necessarily pass to the eldest. The emperor chooses for his successor one of his children whom he wishes to favour; and this custom has frequently given rise to civil wars. To prevent these a scheme was devised, in consequence of which all those princes who had a right to the throne were confined on the top of a mountain almost inaccessible, where they were closely guarded. This custom was however abolished, on account of the indirect reproach of an infant. The emperor had a great fondness for this child, who was only eight years of age: one day, whilst he was sporting with him, one of his courtiers approached, and observed to the king that the child was growing tall; on these words the young prince, looking tenderly at his father, said, "Have I become big enough to be sent to the mountain?" The emperor, affected by this arch apostrophe, abolished

the custom, and made his council swear that it should never be re-established. In imitation of Solomon, from whom they pretend to be descended, the Abyssinian emperors maintain several wives and children; and, like him, of different religions. That they may have a still greater resemblance to him, they allow each to exercise her own religion; so that it is not uncommon to see around the palace, or royal tents, mosques, and pagan temples, close to a church. The Abyssinian annals contain an account of the Queen of Saba's journey to Jerusalem. Some circumstances in it appear more like a fable than truth, yet one is inclined to give credit to it. With regard to the conversion of Queen Candace by one of her eunuchs, who was instructed by the Apostle Philip, the account corresponds with that given in the gospel of St. Luke. Christianity, however, did not become the prevailing religion in Ethiopia till towards the middle of the fourth century. Athanasius, the great patriarch of Alexandria, sent thither a bishop, whose successor is the Abuna, the only person in Abyssinia who exercises the sacerdotal function. It is a custom observed with a rigour which has rendered it a law, that this Abuna must never be an Abyssinian; and this circumstance affords the Alexandrians the sure means of preserving their supremacy. They, however, frequently abuse it; for in general they send only ignorant men, who purchase that office by money. As they buy, they sell also all the lucrative places in the church. There is no regular chronology of Abyssinian emperors or naguhs, but for the last four hundred years. Some traditional facts, representing the princes descended from Solomon, who reigned before, are still preserved. In the beginning of the tenth century the throne was usurped by a woman, whose posterity preserved it for 500 years. But respecting this dynasty we have only a few circumstances ranged in a very imperfect chronological order, which took place after the entrance of the Portuguese into Abyssinia under the great Alphonso Albuquerque. *Long.* 26. 20 44. *E. Lat.* 6. to 20. N.

Abzal, a river of Persia, which runs through the province of Couhestan, passing by Toftar, &c. into the Persian gulph. Saphor king of Persia caused an aqueduct to be built on this river, to supply the inhabitants of Toftar with water.

Aca, or *Acha*, a district or country of Africa, on the confines of Lybia, consisting of three towns near each other. It was formerly populous and rich, but much impoverished by wars; the principal produce is dates.

Acabat Affollom, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Barca. 6 miles SW. Cape Locca.

Acam, or *Akam*, a country of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, near the source of the Volta.

Acadia, see *Nova Scotia*.

Acaguiry, a town of Hindoostan, in Gondonda. 36 miles NW. Adoni.

Acanbaro, a town of Mexico, in the province of Mechoacan. 30 miles NE. Mechoacan.

Acanni, a country of Africa, south of Aquambo, abounding in gold. It was once an independent kingdom, but siding with Dinkira, in a war against Afiente, it was overrun and made subject to the latter.

Acapala, a town of Mexico, in province of Chiapa. 32 m. NW. Chiapa dos Indios.

Acaponeta, a town of Mexico, in the province of Chiametlan. 35 miles SE. Chiametlan.

Acapulco, a seaport town of Mexico, in the Pacific Ocean, with an excellent bay, and the best harbour on the western coast of Spanish America, free and open for vessels of any burthen. A large ship sails every year from this port to Manilla, the principal of the Philippine Islands, carrying cochineal, quicksilver, cocoa, but chiefly silver; and returning loaded with spices, muslins, china, silk, and other products and manufactures of Asia. Acapulco is only a miserable little town, which however is dignified with the name of a city, and being surrounded with a volcanic mountain, the atmosphere is constantly thick and unwholesome. The inhabitants are few, and almost entirely Africans. The harbour is safe, beautiful, and extensive. Besides its being the ordinary port for the Manilla galleon; it used to be frequented by Peruvian vessels, which came thither to buy pitch and tar, as well as the different commodities of China and Europe. This trade, however, the company of Lima thought proper some time since entirely to abolish. The town stands on a bay north-west from the road, formed by the curvature of the coast, and a small promontory, on which is an old fort. Ships may ride at anchor two cables length from the shore, and be sheltered from the storm by a point of land situated under the fort. There is another little bay in the quarter of the south-east, under a mountainous stripe of land, which separates and protects the road from the open sea. This station is still safer than the former, and therefore frequented by such vessels as have occasion to winter at Acapulco. There is, besides, without the roads, and about half a league from the town, a creek of considerable capacity, which might afford a good harbour for shipping, at least during the fine season. The road of Acapulco is about three leagues in breadth, but the entrance to it is too wide to be put in a proper posture of defence. In 1580, it was taken and plundered by Sir Francis Drake. 240 miles S. Mexico. *Long.* 101. 40. W. *Lat.* 17. 10. N.

Acava, a town of Peru, in the diocese of La Paz, on the west side of lake Titiaca. 10 miles S. Chucuito.

Acaraga, a river of S. America, which joins the Uruguay, at the town of Assumption.

Acarí, a cape and port of S. America, on the coast of Peru. The harbour is good, but little frequented. *Long.* 72. 40. W. *Lat.* 15. 50. S.

Acaricé, a small island in the Turkish Archipelago. 9 miles E. Naxia.

Acarne, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Livadia. 40 miles NW. Lepanto.

Acafabastlan, or *Acafabatlan*, a town of Mexico, in the province Guatimala, near the source of a river of the same name. The neighbourhood produces farfaparilla, cocoa, cassia, and excellent fruit. 60 miles NE. Guatimala.

Acafabastlan, a river of Mexico which runs into the Golfo Dolce. 50 miles S. Vera Paz.

Acafachtitlan, a town of Mexico, in the province of Tlascala. 50 miles N. Puebla de los Angeles.

Acatzincó, a town of Mexico, in the province of Anahual, where the Mexicans were defeated by the Spaniards in 1520.

Acaxulla, a seaport of Mexico, in the province of Guatimala, on the coast of the Pacific Ocean. 70 miles SE. Guatimala.

Acharpour, or *Akberpour*, a town of Hindoostan, in the Doobab. 44 miles S. Canoge, 60 SW. Lucknow. *Long.* 80. E. *Lat.* 26. 20. N.

Acbula, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 80 miles N. Hamadan.

Acca, or *Acco*, see *Acre*.

Accaba, a chain of mountains in Asia, which form a boundary between Palestine and Arabia Petraea; very probably, in the opinion of Dr. Shaw, the same with Maaleh Akrabbin, or the Ascent of Accrabbin, mentioned in scripture, the most northern part being Mount Hor.

Accaba, i. e. *the Ascent*, a celebrated pass over a narrow ridge of Mount Atlas, in the country of Algiers, between Constantina and the capital, with deep vallies and precipices on each side, where the least deviation from the path would be fatal. 90 miles W. Constantina, and 70 ESE. Algiers.

Accaba, or *Calaat el Accaba*, a fortress of Arabia Petraea, at the northern extremity of the eastern creek of the Bahr el Accaba, or Eilatitic gulph. It was an ancient port of the Edomites, and called in scripture Ezion-geber; Ptolomy calls it Berenice. Solomon used it as a port, but the harbour is difficult, full of rocks, and unsafe. 150 miles ESE. Suez. *Long.* 39. 45. E. *Lat.* 28. 45. N.

Accalia, a town of Naples in the province of Principato Ultra. 20 miles N. Conza.

Accar, a river of Syria, which runs into the Mediterranean, 12 miles S. Tortosa.

Accetura, a town of Naples in the province of Basilicata. 19 miles SSE. Accreuzza.

Accia, a desolate village of Corsica, once the see of a bishop, removed to Mariana. 13 miles NNE. Corte.

Accoloretto, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Spoleto. 7 miles SW. Todi.

Accomac, a county of Virginia, which retains its ancient Indian name.

Accos, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Guamanga. 15 miles SSE. Nasca.

Accoury, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad. 20 miles E. Makoonda.

Accous, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrennees. 8 miles S. Oleron.

Accorwah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 10 miles SSW. Patna.

Acerenza, or *Cirenza*, a city of Naples, in the Basilicata, the see of an archbishop. It was anciently called Acheruntia. 80 miles E. Naples. *Long.* 15. 58. E. *Lat.* 40. 49. N.

Acerno, a city of Naples, in the Principato Citra, situated in a valley, surrounded with mountains, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Salerno. 14 miles ENE. Salerno. *Long.* 14. 50. E. *Lat.* 40. 45. N.

Acerra, a city of Naples, in the province of Lavora, the see of a bishop, suffragan of the archbishop of Naples. This town is called the country of Punchinellos; because the punchinello, or droll of the Neapolitan comedy, is always supposed to be a native of this town. The ancient name was *Acerra*, and it is known in history for having stood a siege against Hannibal. 8 miles NNE. Naples. *Long.* 14. 13. E. *Lat.* 40. 56. N.

Ach, see *Auch*.

Acha, a river of Germany which rises about 8 miles S. from Kitzbuhl, in the archbishoprick of Saltzburgh; and after forming a considerable lake called the *Aichen Sea*, or *Chien Sea*, it takes the name of *Altza*, and empties itself into the Iser, 8 miles S. of Tolz, in Bavaria.

Acha, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Cusco. 45 miles SW. Cusco.

Acha, a river of Bavaria, which runs into the Ilz, 8 miles N. Ilzstadt.

Acha, a river of Germany, which rises near Fridberg, in the circle of Bavaria, passes by Rain, and runs into the Danube 8 miles below Donauwert.

Achanbo, a town of South-America, in the province of Quito. 15 miles E. Riobamba.

Acharpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 3 miles NE. Rotasgur.

Acharpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude, 28 miles SE. Fyzabad. *Long.* 82. 21. E. *Lat.* 26. 28. N.

Achaffer, a river of France, which runs into the Rhône, near Viviers.

Acheen, *Atcheen*, or *Achem*, a kingdom in the northern part of the island of Sumatra, of a triangular form, and containing about 26000 square miles. It is sheltered by a range

of hills that runs from a promontory to the SE. and another which inclines to the ENE. the lands between are fertile, and the best cultivated in the island. The government is monarchical, under a king whom they call *Tuan-kita*, or my master. The inhabitants manufacture a species of cloth from cotton, of the produce of the country, which is universally worn for drawers by the richer sort, while the poorer people wear coarse unbleached cloth from Madras. They likewise make a silk, very handsome, and very dear, compared with the slighter tassats of Bengal. They also cast excellent small brass cannon, called *rantacka*; and fabricate curious work of fillagree in gold and silver. The king's revenue arises chiefly from a duty on exports and imports, amounting to near 15 per cent. Besides this, he has the rents of some domains, and an acknowledgment from land cultivated with rice. The Achinese are in general taller, stouter, and darker-coloured than the other people of the island; more active and industrious, have more general knowledge, and deal as merchants in a more extensive and liberal manner. They are considered as a mixture of original Sumatrans, Malays, and Moors from the west part of India. In religion they are Mahometan, and have many mosques and priests. They are expert and bold sailors, and employ a multitude of vessels in trade and fishing, of various sorts and sizes. The government is absolute, and the monarchy hereditary.

Acheen, a city of Asia, and capital of a kingdom in the north part of the island of Sumatra, situated on a river which runs into the sea, near the north-west point of the island called *Acheen-Head*. The river is not large, and in the dry moonson will hardly admit the navigation of a boat. In the beginning of the sixteenth century, when the Portuguese first landed on the island, it was subject to the king of Pedir, and commanded by a slave as governor. One of these slaves afterwards rebelled, and established *Acheen* as the capital of his kingdom. It was formerly a celebrated mart for eastern commodities; but the chief trade is now carried to Hindoostan, from whence it receives cotton goods in return for gold dust, sapanwood, betel-nut, patch-leaf or *costus Indicus*, pepper, sulphur, camphor, and benzoin: by European vessels, the inhabitants receive opium, iron, and some other articles. *Long.* 95. 46. E. *Lat.* 5. 22. N.

Acheen-Head, a cape on the north coast of the island Sumatra. *Long.* 95. 40. E. *Lat.* 5. 26. N.

Achel, a town of Hindoostan, in the Myfore. 40 miles E. Seringapatam.

Achere le Marche, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret. 3 miles NNW. Neuville aux Bois.

Acheux, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 14 miles NE. Amiens.

Achiachica, a town of Mexico, in the province of Tlascala. 70 miles N. Puebla de los Angeles.

Achilbeg, a small island in the Atlantic Ocean, near the western coast of Ireland, a little to the south of Achill. *Long.* 9. 48. W. *Lat.* 53. 52. N.

Achil-head, a cape or promontory on the western coast of the island of Achill. *Long.* 10. 5. W. *Lat.* 53. 51. N.

Achill, an island in the Atlantic Ocean, near the western coast of Ireland, of a triangular form, and about 30 miles in circumference. It belongs to the county of Mayo, from which, to the south, it is separated by a narrow channel. 33 miles SW. Killalla. *Long.* 9. 52. W. *Lat.* 53. 38. N.

Achiris, a town of New Mexico, in the province of Cinaloa. 24 miles S. Cinaloa.

Achira, a town of Mogolitan, on the frontiers of China, where Timur Bec built a fortress in 1396.

Achita, a city of Japan, on the north-west coast of the island of Nippon. *Long.* 131. 38. E. *Lat.* 39. 10. N.

Achleuthen, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria, on the Danube. 10 miles ESE. Ens.

Achmim, or *Ekmim*, or *Echmim*, a town of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile, about a mile from the river, on a small eminence, which seems to be artificial. A canal of water, when the river is high, passes round most part of the town. The inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of coarse cottons. When Dr. Pocock was there, it was the residence of the Prince of Achmim, who has the title of Emir, or prince of the country, and acted as Sheik. It is like the other Arab towns, except that the streets are wider; the quoin of the houses are built of burnt brick, but the other parts of brick dried in the sun. Here was a convent of the Franciscan missionaries. There were about 2000 Christians in and about the town, 200 of whom were converts to the church of Rome. There is a large room in the convent, where as many of their people as please may come every night, and one of the fathers is obliged to attend, to discourse with them, and to answer any questions they ask. The missionaries came here first in the character of physicians, and were received by the princes of the country into their palaces. Among the small remains of antiquity about the town, Dr. Pocock found to the north some ruins of an ancient temple, of which little remains, except four large stones that lie near a hollow ground, from whence probably they dug the stones for the building. On one of these is a very extraordinary sculpture, which has been painted, and from which the

Doſtor concluded that it was a temple dedicated to the fun. Within ſome ornaments there are four circles; in the inner circle is a figure probably repreſenting that luminary. About 100 yards higher to the north-eaſt is another great ruin, the ſtones of which are extremely large. One of theſe edifices might have been dedicated to Pan, and the other to the Sun; and probably there might have been a third dedicated to Perſeus. Several red granite pillars ſtand in a ſquare of the town, where, perhaps, ſome other ancient building ſtood; and in a moſque were many pillars of granite and other marble. About two miles from Achmim is an uninhabited convent, called Derma doud, which Dr. Pocock calls the moſt diſmal retirement he ever ſaw, and on the oppoſite ſide of the Nile. The Doſtor ſuppoſes this to be the ancient Panopolis. 200 miles S. Cairo. *Long.* 31. 55. E. *Lat.* 26. 40. N.

Achoury, a town of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, 16 miles WSW. Sligo. It gives name to a biſhopric, which extends about 30 miles ſquare, and contains 27 pariſhes in the counties of Mayo and Sligo.

Achſtede, or *Akſtede*, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Bremen. 6 miles N. Bremen.

Achſtetten, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia. 6 miles NW. Augſburg.

Achtiar, ſee *Sebaſtopolis*.

Achtirka, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Charkov. 40 miles WSW. Charkov.

Achtuba, a river of Ruſſia, which takes its courſe from the Volga, about 12 miles above the town of Tzaritzin, and runs parallel with that river to Krafnoijar; near which place it joins it again, and runs with it into the Caſpian ſea.

Aciar, a town of Little Bukharia, in the province of Aclu. 35 miles SW. Aclu.

Ackehova, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 5 miles Scala Nova.

Ackelhaufen, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 4 miles SW. Ochfenfurt.

Acklius Keys, two ſmall iſlands among the Bahamas, near the ſouthern extremity of Crooked Iſland. *Long.* 74. 30. W. *Lat.* 21. 53. N.

Ackmim, ſee *Achmim*.

Acken, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower-Saxony, and dutchy of Magdeburg, on the Elbe. 6 miles NW. Deſſau, and 22 SSE. Magdeburg. *Long.* 12. 9. E. *Lat.* 51. 53. N.

Acken, ſee *Aix la Chapelle*.

Ackeo, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Birma, on the Irawaddy. 96 miles NNW. Rangon.

Acklington, a townſhip of England, in Northumberland. 8 miles N. Morpeth.

Ackworth, a townſhip of England, in the

weſt-riding of Yorkſhire, with 1432 inhabitants. 8 miles S. Wakefield.

Acmetli, a town of Perſia, in the province of Schirvan. 6 miles N. Baku.

Aco, a town of Peru, in the province of Guanuco.

Acoba, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura. 4 miles S. Leiria.

Acoda, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt, near Cape Three-Points.

Acotluacan, an ancient kingdom of Mexico, of which Tezucó was the capital, now a part of Mexico-Proper.

Acolastre, a river of France, which runs into the Loire, 5 miles above Nevers.

Acolin, a river of France, which runs into the Loire, 6 miles below Decize.

Acoma, or *St. Eſtevan de Acoma*, a town of New-Mexico, ſituated on a mountain, firſt diſcovered by Don Juan d'Onate in 1599, when he was kindly received by the inhabitants; but ſome time afterwards, ſending his nephew with a detachment to demand ſome ſupplies which had been promiſed, they fell on them, killed the nephew, and 6 of his men. In revenge Don Juan deſtroyed the town.

Aconagua, a river of Chili, which runs into the Pacific Ocean. *Lat.* 33. S.

Aconagua, a village or town of Chili, in South-America, which gives name to a jurisdiction; in a fertile country, ſituated at the foot of the Cordeliers, on a river of the ſame name. 72 miles ENE. Valparayſo.

Acopas, or *Aſoupas*, a town of Perſia, in the road from Schiras to Iſpahan. 60 miles N. Schiras.

Agores, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 8 miles NE. Guarda.

Agores, ſee *Azores*.

Acory, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Agra. 18 miles S. Kooch.

Acos, a town of South-America, in the archbiſhopric of Lima. 15 miles SE. Xauxa.

Acotaſambe, a town of Peru. 30 miles N. Guancavelica.

Acqua, a town of Etruria, celebrated for its baths. 15 miles E. Leghorn.

Acquadugno, a town of the dutchy of Urbino. 14 miles S. Urbino.

Acqua de Corſuri, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Sardinia. *Long.* 8. 30. E. *Lat.* 39. 38. N.

Acqua della Fico, a town of Naples, in the province of Calabria Ultra. 15 miles W. Squillace.

Acqua Negra, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio. 2 miles NNE. Caneto.

Acqua Negra, a town of Italy, in the department of the upper Po, near the conflux of the Adda and the Po. 3 miles W. Cremona.

Acqua Sparta, a town of the Popedom, in Umbria. 10 miles W. Spoleto.

Acqua Viva, a town of the Popedom, in the Patrimonia. 8 miles NNW. Rome.

Acqua Viva, a town of Naples, in the country of Bari. 9 miles SSE. Bitetto.

Acqua Viva, a town of Naples, in the Molise. 19 miles W. Molise.

Acqua Viva, a town of the marquiseate of Ancona, at the head of the Ragnola, a small river which runs into the gulf of Venice. 10 miles NE. Aicoli.

Acquanite, a river of Naples, which runs into the Gulf of Tarento. *Long.* 17. 20. E. *Lat.* 39. 50. N.

Acquapendente, a town of the Popedom, in the territory of Orvieto; the see of a bishop; situated on an eminence, near the river Paglia. 9 miles W. Orvieto, and 55 NNW. Rome. *Long.* 11. 50. E. *Lat.* 42. 43. N.

Acquara, a town of Naples, in the Principato Citra. 13 miles SW. Cangiano.

Acquaria, a town of Italy, in the department of the Panaro; situated on a mountain near the river Panaro, celebrated for its medicinal waters. 18 miles SW. Modena.

Acqui, a town of France, in the department of the Tanaro, lately Monferrat, situated on the north bank of the Bormia; it is the see of a bishop, suffragan to the archbishop of Milan; and is celebrated for its hot baths. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1745, and retaken by the Piedmontese in 1746. On August 13th, 1799, the Austrians were driven from this town by the French; and the 3d of November following the French in their turn were dislodged by the Austrians, with the loss of 300 men taken prisoners, and a great number killed and wounded. 17 miles SSW. Alexandria, and 44 SE. Turin. *Long.* 8. 19. E. *Lat.* 44. 4. N.

Acqs, see *Ax*.

Acre, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Condapilly. 16 miles NE. Condapilly.

Acre, a country of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, S. of Aquambo, to which it is subject.

Acre, a town of Africa, and capital of a country of the same name, where several European states have forts and factories. *Long.* 0. 14. E. *Lat.* 5. 40. N.

Acre, or *Megarith Uzzer*, a town of Arabia, in the province of Nedsjed. 60 miles N. Hajar.

Acrega, a river of Sicily, which runs into the sea, near Girgenti.

Acre, or *St. John d' Acre*, a seaport town of Palestine, situated at the north angle of a bay which extends in a semi-circle of 9 miles, as far as the point of Mount Carmel, near the mouth of the Kardanah, or ancient Belus. The ancient name was *Ake*, or *Acoby*; the Greeks call it *Ptolemäus*. Josephus, in the 10th chapter of his 11th book, describes the situation of this city: "It stands on the seashore, in a large plain, bounded on the south

by Mount Carmel, on the east by the mountains of Galilee, and on the north by another mountain called the Ladder of Tyre. According to every appearance it belonged to the tribe of Asher: but nothing gives us reason to suppose that it ever was in the hands of the Israelites." The same historian adds, "that it was in the possession of Demetrius, the son of Seleucus; but by treachery it afterwards fell into the hands of Antiochus Epiphanes. Being besieged some time by Alexander king of the Hebrews, it was taken by that prince, and ceded to Ptolemy, from whom it passed to Cleopatra his mother. It acquired the name of Ptolemäus under the kings of Egypt, by whom it was governed. The Persians, under whose dominion it was for some time, made it a barrier against the attacks of the Egyptians." We learn from different medals that Ptolemäus was also a Roman colony. The Saracens rendered themselves masters of it, and called it *Acqa*, from one of its first names; but after having retained it till 1104, they were driven from it by the Christians, from whom it was taken by Saladin sultan of Egypt, in 1187. The Christians recovered it in 1191, after a siege of three years. Dating from this epocha, it was for the space of a century possessed and governed at the same time by nineteen sovereigns; who were, Henry king of Jerusalem, the king of Naples and Sicily, the Prince of Antioch, the Count of Jassa, the Count of Tripoli, the Prince of Galilee, the Pope's Legate, the Prince of Tarentum, the King of Armenia, the Duke of Athens, the generals of the armies of Florence, Pisa, England, and Genoa; and lastly, by the Grand Masters of the Orders of St. John of Jerusalem, the Templars, the Teutonic Knights, and those of St. Lazarus; each of whom enjoyed an absolute and independent authority in their different quarters. This diversity of governors occasioned, by long divisions, its irreparable fall in 1291. When it once got into the hands of the infidels, it was sacked and demolished, never more to rise from its ruins. We read in the Maccabees, that the people of this city murdered, by the treachery of Tryphon, Jonathan the brother of Judas Maccabeus, with 20,000 men. Vespasian and Titus resided here for some time, to make preparations for carrying on the siege of Jerusalem. In the twelfth century a general council was held here, to deliberate respecting the siege of Damascus. Acre was visited also by the Apostles, and particularly by St. Paul, who preached Christianity in it. At the time when Christianity prevailed in this city, it had a bishop, who was suffragan of Tyre. Acre remained, long after its ruin, in a miserable and deserted condition. Faccardin prince of the Druses, whose arms conquered all Syria, in the

17th Century, attempted to erect some edifices in it, and to render it more habitable: but it is to be regretted that he in some measure destroyed the harbour, by filling it up with the rubbish of the ancient houses. His intention was, to prevent the Grand Seignor's galleys from approaching it. It may be easily seen from the vestiges of this port, now become very narrow, that it must have been very commodious, and well sheltered from the western winds by a thick wall in the form of a mole, of which some remains are still to be seen. It cannot be entered but by boats, or very small barks. After the fall of Faccardin, the city of Acre came under the power of the Ottomans, who every year sent thither a governor chosen by the pacha of Saïde. But his power did not extend much beyond the city, because the neighbourhood was inhabited by Bedouin Arabs, a plundering people, who did not even spare the Ottomans themselves. In the middle of the 18th century, Daher Omar, grown powerful by the assistance of Arab forces, demanded of the pacha of Saïde the perpetual command of the city and all Galilee. As the pacha had no power to grant his request, he informed the Porte, which thought proper to comply with all Daher's commands: had it opposed them, it would have run a great risk of losing even the *myr*, or annual tribute, which the governor promised to continue. Daher, who well knew how much dependence was to be placed on the condescension of the Porte, immediately repaired the walls and the citadel in the best manner he was able. Nothing is now to be seen of this ancient city but the shapeless remains of monuments erected in it by the Christians. In the western part are found some ruins of a church, dedicated to St. Andrew. The bishop's palace was contiguous to this church; and the governor caused a new one to be erected on its foundation. In order to fill up some subterraneous parts, he ordered a great number of marble statues and busts, representing different saints, to be thrown into them. At a little distance thence, may be seen the remains of the harbour for galleys, and those of the arsenal. In the same spot there was also a considerable building, at present almost destroyed, which the Knight-Templars used as an hospital: and called the *iron castle*, because it had been daubed over, on the side of the sea, with a composition made from the dross of that metal. The palace of the grand master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, with the whole extent of the hospital, serves for a habitation to the chief of Acre. In the northern part of this square, and near to the gate of Nazareth, are the ruins of the church and monastery of St. Clara. It was in this memorable asylum that some virtuous virgins

mutilated their visages, when the city was sacked and taken, to secure themselves from the brutality of the barbarians; who, finding them only objects of horror, butchered them without mercy. What remains habitable of this edifice serves as a kind of barrack for a party of soldiers. The few places of religious worship to be found in Acre at present are of a modern date. There are three mosques, two churches for the Roman Catholics, one for the Greek Catholics, another for the Maronites, and a synagogue for the Jews. The streets of Acre are all so narrow, that when a camel passes along the broadest of them, it is impossible for any other animal to pass at the same time. Cut stones only, and not bricks, are employed for constructing the houses. The roofs are made flat, in the form of terraces, upon which the inhabitants walk. In the city there are two bazars, or markets, always well supplied; one contains provisions of every kind, and the other is furnished with an assortment of cloths and stuffs. In the same spot there are also two public baths, ornamented with marble, and pretty well constructed; there are here likewise several coffee-houses, which give it a lively and agreeable appearance. The new city is distant only one mile from the ancient walls; but it will take more than an hour to travel over the ground which they inclose. It may still be perceived that the first Acre was originally surrounded by a triple fortification, separated by two ditches, one of which without, and the other within, received the waters of the sea. As they were cut out of the rock, some parts of them are still entire. At certain distances the walls were flanked with towers. After the death of Daher Omar, the pacha of Saïde removed the seat of his government to Acre; so that it is now called indifferently the pachalic of Acre, or the pachalic of Saïde. The port of Acre is one of the best situated on the coast, as it is sheltered from the north and north-west winds by the town itself; but is greatly choaked up since the time of Faccardin, who contented himself with making a landing-place for boats. The fortifications, though more frequently repaired than any other in all Syria, are of no importance; there are only a few wretched low towers near the port, on which cannon are mounted, but the rusty iron pieces are so bad, that some of them burst every time they are fired. Its defence on the land side is only a mere garden-wall without any ditch. This country is a naked plain, longer than that of Sur, but not so wide; it is surrounded by small mountains, which make an angle at Cape Blanco, and extend as far as Carmel. The unevenness of the country causes the winter rains to settle in the low lands, and form lakes which are unwholesome in summer

from their infectious vapours. In other respects the soil is fertile, and both corn and cotton are cultivated with the greatest success. These articles form the basis of the commerce of Acre, which is becoming more flourishing every day. Of late the pacha, by an abuse common throughout all the Turkish empire, has monopolised all the trade in his own hands; no cotton can be sold but to him, and from him every purchase must be made; in vain have the European merchants claimed the privileges granted them by the sultan; the pacha replied that he was the sultan in his country, and continued the monopoly. These merchants in general are French, and have six houses in Acre, with a consul; an Imperial agent too is lately settled there, and a few years since a resident for Russia. That part of the bay of Acre, in which ships anchor with the greatest security, lies at the north of Mount Carmel. The bottom is good holding-ground, and does not chafe the cables; but this harbour is open to the north-west wind, which blows violently all along the coast. In 1759, great damage was done by an earthquake, and the year following 5000 persons, near one-third of the inhabitants, were carried off by the plague. In May 1799, the French, under the conduct of Buonaparte, laid siege to this place; but the Turks being assisted by a small party of English under the command of Sir Sidney Smith, the French were repulsed with great loss, and compelled to retreat. 24 miles S. Tyre, and 45. N. Jerusalem. *Long.* 35. 9. E. *Lat.* 32. 50. N.

Acri, a town of Naples, in the Calabria Citra. 5 miles E. Bisignano.

Acri, a river of Naples, which runs into the Gulf of Tarento. *Long.* 16. 40. E. *Lat.* 40. 20. N.

Acrington, a town of England, in Lancashire. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3077, of whom 1600 were employed in trade and manufactures. 9 miles E. Blackburn.

Acriflia, a town of Sicily. 36 miles WNW. Mazara.

Acron, or *Akron*, a country of Africa, on the Gold Coast, not extensive, but fertile, and abounding in game. It is divided into two states; one an aristocracy, the other governed by a king; united, but each independent of the other. The Dutch have a fort with two batteries in a town called *Apam*, or *Apang*. The situation is advantageous for trade.

Acroteri, a town of the island of Santorin. 1 mile WSW. Scaro. *Long.* 25. 24. E. *Lat.* 36. 27. N.

Acs, see *As*.

Acfica, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Cabul. 50 miles S. Cabul.

Acfu, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Na-

tolia, on a small river which runs into the Sakaria. 20 miles E. Iznik.

Acfu, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 15 miles SE. Burfa, and 35 SW. Iznik.

Acfu, a town of Asia, and capital of a province of Little Bukharia, taken by the troops of Timur Bec in 1408. 108 miles E. Cashgar. *Long.* 75. 15. E. *Lat.* 43. N.

Acfu, a town of Syria. 30 miles SE. Aleppo.

Acfam, a town of Persia, in the province of Adirbeitzan. 120 miles N. Tabris.

Acfas, a town of Chinese Tartary, in the country of the Eluths. 60 miles NE. Tourfan, and 130 NW. Hami.

Acfon, a village of England, in the county of Middlesex, near which are some medicinal springs, that in the middle of the 18th century were in considerable repute. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1425. 5 miles WNW. London.

Acfon-Burnell, a village of England, in Shropshire. Here are the remains of a castle in which a parliament was held in 1283, under Edward I. The population 272. 7 miles S. Shrewsbury.

Acfu, a small sea-port on the north coast of the island of St. Domingo, named by Columbus the harbour of St. Thomas. This place the English took by storm in Feb. 1794. 8 miles SSW. Cape Français.

Acfu L', a town on the south coast of St. Domingo. 10 miles SW. Les Cayes.

Acfubna, a town of Mexico. 30 miles N. Mexico.

Acfunuli, a town of Naples, in the Abruzzo Ultra, on the west side of the Tronto. 17 miles NW. Aquila. *Long.* 13. 20. E. *Lat.* 42. 45. N.

Acy, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne. 3 miles SE. Soissons.

Ada, a town of Circassia. 15 m. N. Anapa.

Ada, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, about 3 miles from the river Sakaria, in the road from Constantinople to Ispahan, chiefly inhabited by Armenians. 40 miles W. Angara.

Adaes, or *Adaesfes*, a Spanish settlement in New-Mexico, not far from the borders of Louisiana, containing about 60 mean houses. It is situated on an eminence, and defended with pallisadoes. 450 m. NW. New Orleans. *Long.* 93. 45. W. *Lat.* 32. 3. N.

Adaguesfa, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Aragon, on the Vera. 12 m. NW. Balbastro.

Adaja, a river of Spain, that runs into the Duero between Simancas and Tordesillas.

Adak, one of the Fox Islands in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 184. 4. E. *Lat.* 53. 40. N.

Adalangur, a town of Hindoostan, in the county of Agra. 12 miles S. Agra.

Adalguez, or *Adalgions*, a town of Cardifstan, on the north coast of the Lake of Van. 15 miles E. Aklat.

Adulia, a district of Egypt, where only

one house is found, in which a bey with a few soldiers collects the tribute to be sent to the pacha. 2 miles NE. Cairo.

Adam, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia. 10 miles NNW. Galatz. *Long.* 27. 56. E. *Lat.* 45. 58. N.

Adam's-Bridge, a ledge of rocks extending about 30 miles, between the north coast of Ceylon and the coast of Coromandel.

Adam's Creek, a river of North-Carolina, which runs into Pamptico Sound. *Long.* 76. 53. W. *Lat.* 34. 55. N.

Adam's-Peak, a mountain in the island of Ceylon; so called by Europeans, and by the natives Hamalel; about 60 miles from the coast, and visible by vessels at sea about as far from the land. The Gentoos often visit it as pilgrims, being persuaded that the place is holy. 32 miles S. Candi. *Long.* 80. 43. E. *Lat.* 7. 6. N.

Adamawetta, a town of Hindoostan, in the Myfore. 5 miles SW. Darampoory, 20 S. Salem.

Admas, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova. 18 miles NE. Cordova.

Adamsdorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper-Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg. 3 miles E. Lippheue.

Adana, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey, and capital of a government in that part known by the name of *Aladulia*, situate on the river Seihoun, near the pass of Mount Taurus, formerly known by the title of *Pyle Cilicie*; it is defended by a castle on a rock, and is the residence of a pacha. The inhabitants are composed of Greeks, Armenians, Turks, and Jews; and the town lying not above 10 or 12 miles from the sea, is much resorted to from other towns for the purchase of wine, corn, and fruits. In winter the air is healthy, but towards April it becomes unwholesome, when such inhabitants as can, retire more inland. 170 miles SSW. Sivas, and 150 SE. Cogni. *Long.* 35. 6. E. *Lat.* 37. N.

Adana, a river of Asiatic Turkey, which runs into the Mediterranean a little below the town of Adana. This river is also called *Sihon*. Its mouth is in *Long.* 35. 17. E. *Lat.* 36. 48. N.

Adarcand, or *Aderkand*, a town of Great-Bukharia. 40 miles SW. Kogend.

Adasa, a town of Abylinia. 70 miles S. Gondar.

Adat, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 30 miles N. Nambu.

Adarweed, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Cuddapa. 10 miles W. Combam.

Adawnpour, a town of Bengal, in the circle of Burdwan. 36 miles SSE. Burdwan. *Long.* 88. 18. E. *Lat.* 22. 42. N.

Adazes, see *Adaes*.

Adborow, a town of Palestine, near Saphet.

Adis, a river which rises in the Mount Braulis, in the country of the Grifons, and runs into the Po near Cremona.

Adda and Oglio, a department of Italy, formed of part of the Bergamafco. It contains 169,410 inhabitants, who elect 12 representatives.

Addar, a fort of Bengal, in the circle of Nagpour. 24 miles NW. Doefa.

Adder Water, a river of Scotland, formed by two branches called the Black and White Adder. The former of these streams rises in Berwickshire, about 10 miles W. Greenlaw; the latter in the south part of Haddingtonshire: about 9 miles E. Dunfermline these streams unite to form the Adder, which, after an easterly course of 10 miles, falls into the Tweed 2 miles above Berwick.

Addingham, a township of England, in the west riding of Yorkshire, on the Wharf. In 1801, the population was 1157, of these 483 were employed in trade and manufactures. 5 miles S. Skipton.

Addison, a county of Vermont, in the United States of America.

Adelian, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kalish. 25 miles SSW. Kalish.

Adeuil, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Lucerne, on the lake of Sempach. 7 miles NW. Lucerne.

Adeca, a town on the south-west coast of the island of Teneriffe.

Adenagur, or *Ashenagur*, a town of Asia, in the Cabulistan, on the left bank of the river Kameh. 50 miles ESE. Cabul, and 75 NE. Ghizni. *Long.* 69. 35. E. *Lat.* 34. 15. N.

Adenapour, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Lahore. 56 miles NE. Lahore. *Long.* 74. 48. E. *Lat.* 32. 12. N.

Adegen, a town of France, in the department of the Lys. 15 miles E. Bruges.

Adel, a kingdom of Africa, in the country of Ajan. The inhabitants are white, but they become gradually browner towards the south. There are among them a great many negroes, and in the back part of the country Bedouin Arabs, all Mahometans, mortal enemies of the Abylinians, and interested in being so, because they enrich themselves by the plunder they take from them. They are no less hostile to the Europeans, against whom they carefully shut every entrance into Abylinia, from a dread that this harassed empire might call in foreigners to defend it from their incursions. The King of Adel is under the protection of the Grand Seigneur, but without being tributary. His kingdom, which was formerly extensive, contains several cities; and it is said to have been founded by an Abylinian prince of the royal blood, who escaped from the prison in which he was confined. To maintain his power, he became a Mahometan. Being an apostate and persecuted, he had two motives for entertaining a mortal hatred to his countrymen; which, being transmitted to his descendants, is the more formidable, as it is advantageous to them. The country ex-

tends about 600 miles in length; the principal towns are Adel, Zeila, Auca-Gurella, and Barbera. The chief traffic consists in gold-dust, ivory, frankincense, and slaves.

Adelberg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Wurtemberg. 6 miles SE. Schorndorff. 5 N. Goppingen.

Adelberg, or *Adelsperg*, a town of Germany, in Lower-Carniola, situated on a mountain, near the river Alben. 12 miles ENE. Tricfte.

Adelfors, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. *Long.* 15. 4. E. *Lat.* 57. 26. N.

Adelsdorf, a town of Germany, in principality of Culmbach. 2 m. SE. Markt Erlbach.

Adelsforf, a town of Bavaria. 7 miles SW. Forchein.

Adelgiaus, see *Adalguetz*.

Adellof, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. *Long.* 14. 29. E. *Lat.* 58. 1. N.

Adelmansfelden, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia. 6 miles W. Elwangen.

Adelmau, or *Odelno*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kalish. 20 miles SW. Kalish.

Long. 17. 35. E. *Lat.* 51. 30. N.

Adelphi, or *Fratelli*, four small islands in the Grecian Archipelago, about 3 miles ESE.

Scopelo. *Long.* 24. 4. E. *Lat.* 39. 22. N.

Aden, a small state of Arabia Felix, bounded on the south by the Indian ocean, on the west and north by the dominions of the Imam, and on the east by the country of Jafa. It was formerly subject to the Imam, but from the year 1730, it has been governed by an independent scheid.

Aden, a seaport of Arabia, and capital of a lordship, in the country of Yemen; with a good harbour on the Arabian sea, but little commerce. It is situated at the foot of a barren mountain, and strongly fortified: near it is a lofty rock, steep and difficult of access. The inhabitants are supplied with provisions from the adjacent country, and from the coast of Africa. *Long.* 45. E. *Lat.* 12. 40. N.

Adenore, a town of Hindooftan, in the Carnatic. 5 miles S. Volconda.

Adenda, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, and province of Temfena.

Aderanpar, a town of Hindooftan, in Travancore. 35 miles NE. Porcah.

Aderborgt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper-Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania. 9 miles NW. Stettin.

Adercan, a town of Persia, in the province of Larifan. 60 miles NE. Iaar.

Aderkan, a town of Persia, in the province of Farifan. 135 miles S. Schiras.

Aderkand, see *Adarcand*.

Aderna, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Demona, situated at the foot of Mount Etna. It was anciently called *Abrannum*, and built, it is said, by the elder Dionysius. In the city was a temple dedicated to Adranus, the tutelar god of the Siculi; whither natives and foreigners flocked at stated times to make

their offerings, and implore the protection of the deity. Ælian tells us that a thousand mastiff dogs were constantly kept here, which would fawn on benefactors to the temple; conduct drunken persons home in the night; but fall on thieves, and tear them in pieces. 17 miles WNW. Catania.

Aderfleben, a town of Germany, in the principality of Halberstadt. 16 m. SE. Halberstadt.

Adervan, a mountain of Persia. 60 miles NE. Sufter.

Adeypour, a town of Hindooftan, in the Mewat country. 35 miles W. Cotputly.

Adgadna, a town on the island of Guan, one of the Mariana isles, in the Pacific Ocean.

Adgigunge, a town of Hindooftan, in Oude. 24 miles SW. Lucknow.

Adergat, a town of Syria, on the frontiers of Arabia.

Adjamali, a town of Imiretta. 35 miles SSW. Cotatis.

Adjazzo, see *Ajazzo*.

Adje-dee, a river of Africa, which rises in the southern part of the country of Algiers, and after a course of 250 miles, generally east, runs into the lake Melgig, in Biledulgerid.

Adjerud, or *Adjeroute*, or *Ajerud*, a fortress or square castle of Egypt, in which is a garrison of Turkish soldiers, on the site of the ancient Heroopolis; part of the road leading from Adjerud is in a hollow way which some have thought to be the canal of Trajan. 10 miles N. Suez.

Adige, a river of Italy, which rises in the Alps; passes by Tyrol, Brixen, Trent, Verona, and runs into the Adriatic sea 24 miles S. Venice. This river was known to the ancients by the name of *Athesis*; the Germans call it *Etsch*.

Adigetto, a river which branches off from the Adige in the Polesino de Rovigo, and, passing the town of Rovigo, joins the main river about 10 miles below.

Adji, a river of Hindooftan, which rises in Bahar, joins the Jellinghy, about 10 miles west of Kishenagur in Bengal, and with it forms the Hoogly.

Adiguar, a town of Hindooftan, in Dowlatabad. 15 miles W. Beder.

Adifcuk, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 9 miles SE. Artaki.

Adjedin, a town of Hindooftan, in the fubah of Moultan, on the Setledge. 115 miles E. Moultan, 90 S. Lahore. *Long.* 73. 30. E. *Lat.* 30. 21. N.

Adirbeitzan, a province of Persia, bounded on the north by Georgia, on the east by the Caspian Sea, on the south by the provinces of Ghilan and Irak, and on the west by Armenia. The chief towns are Tabris and Schamache. This constitutes a part of the ancient Media.

Adifelan, a town of Abyssinia. 135 miles SSW. Gondar.

Adjunte, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 15 miles WNW. Jaffierabad.

Adliga, a town of Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile. 2 miles S. Damietta.

Adlisberg, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Lucerne. 13 miles W. Lucerne.

Adliswil, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Zurich. 4 miles S. Zurich.

Adlwang, a town of Austria. 9 miles SW. Steyr.

Admiral's Cove, a creek in the bay of Formosa, on the east side of Newfoundland.

Admiralty-Bay, a bay on the north coast of Tawai Poenamou, the southernmost island of New Zealand, between Cape Stephens and Cape Jackson.

Admiralty-Islands, a number of small islands at the entrance of Admiralty-bay, in New-Zealand, discovered by Lieut. Cook, in 1769. *Long.* 185. 2. W. *Lat.* 40. 48. S.

Admiralty-Islands, a cluster of islands in the Eastern Indian Ocean, discovered by Capt. Carteret in the year 1767. The inhabitants came off in canoes, and beginning to throw their darts and lances against the crew of Capt. Carteret's ship, he ordered some shot to be fired, by which two or three of the Indians were killed. They appear to be the same kind of people met with at New-Ireland, of a very dark copper colour, nearly black, with woolly heads powdered. They chew beetle-nut, and go quite naked, except some rude ornaments about their legs and arms. Their lances were pointed with a bluish flint. One of their canoes was taken, which was 50 feet in length, made out of one tree, with an outrigger; in it were found six fish, a turtle, some yams, a coconut, and a bag full of a small kind of apple or plumb, of a sweetish taste and farinaceous substance. These islands seemed to be between twenty and thirty in number, with a beautiful appearance. One island, along the south side of which the vessel sailed, was about 54 miles in length from east to west. *Long.* of the center 146. 44. E. *Lat.* 2. 18. S.

Admiralty-Island, a large island in the North Pacific Ocean, near the west coast of North-America, between King George III's Archipelago and the continent: 84 miles in length from north to south, and about 25 miles broad for as much as 50 miles in the center, afterwards lessening gradually towards each extremity. Mr. Windbey, one of Captain Vancouver's mates, in his observations on this island, remarks, that notwithstanding it seemed to be composed of a rocky substance, covered with little soil, and that chiefly consisting of vegetables in an imperfect state of dissolution, yet it produced timber, which he considered as superior to any before noticed on this side of America. He also states, that in his two last excursions several places were seen, where the ocean was evidently incroach-

ing very rapidly on the land, and that the low borders extending from the base of mountains to the sea side had, at no very remote period of time, produced tall and stately timber; as many of their dead trunks were found standing erect, and still rooted fast in the ground, in different stages of decay; those being the most perfect that had been the least subject to the influence of the salt water, by which they were surrounded on every flood tide. Such has been the incroachment of the sea on these shores, that the shorter stumps in some instances, at low water mark, were even with or below the surface of the sea. *Long.* 225. 10. to 226. 31. E. *Lat.* 57. 2. to 58. 24. N.

Admiralty-Gulf, a deep narrow gulf in the Gulf of New-Georgia, discovered by Capt. Vancouver, who in 1792 erected a tent on shore for the purpose of making some astronomical observations, and repairing the top-sail yard; and pitched on a spot near a village, if it may be so dignified, as it appeared the most lowly and meanest of its kind. The best of the huts were poor and miserable, constructed something after the fashion of a soldier's tent, by two cross sticks about five feet high, connected at each end by a ridge-pole from one to the other, over some of which was thrown a coarse kind of mat, over others a few loose branches of trees, shrubs, or grass; none however appeared to be constructed for protecting them either against the heat of summer, or inclemency of the winter. In them were hung up to be cured by the smoke of the fire, clams, muscles, and a few other kinds of fish, seemingly intended for their winter's subsistence. The clams perhaps were not all reserved for that purpose, as we frequently saw them strung and worn about the neck, which, as inclination directed, were eaten two or three, or a half dozen, at a time. This station did not appear to have been preferred for the purpose of fishing, as we saw few of the people so employed; nearly the whole of the inhabitants of the village, which consisted of 80 or 100 men, women, and children, were busily engaged, like swine, rooting up a beautiful verdant meadow, in quest of a species of wild onion, and two roots, which in appearance and taste greatly resembled the faranne, particularly the largest; the size of the smallest did not much exceed a large pea. These people in their persons were ill made, and much besmeared with oil and other paints, particularly with a red ochre, and a sort of a shining chaffy mica, very ponderous, and in colour much resembling black lead; they likewise possessed some ornaments, especially such as were made of copper, the article most valued and esteemed amongst them. The dogs belonging to this tribe of Indians

were numerous, and much resemble those of Pomerania, though in general somewhat larger. They were all shorn as close to the skin as sheep are in England; and so compact were the fleeces, that large portions could be lifted up by a corner without causing any separation. They were composed of a mixture of a coarse kind of wool with very fine long hair, capable of being spun into yarn. This gave Capt. Vancouver reason to believe that their woollen clothing might in part be composed of this material mixed with a finer kind of wool from some other animal, as their garments were all too fine to be manufactured from the coarse coating of the the dog alone. The abundance of these garments amongst the few people met with indicates the animal, from whence the raw material is procured, to be very common in this neighbourhood; but as they have no one domesticated excepting the dog, their supply of wool for their clothing can only be obtained by hunting the wild creature that produces it; of which no information could be obtained. *Long.* 237. 38. to 237. 48. E. *Lat.* 47. 20. to 48. 12. N.

Admont, a town of Germany, in Stiria. 6 miles NE. Rottenmann.

Admuncotta, a town of Hindoostan, in the Barramaul country. 6 miles S. Darenpoury.

Ado, a small island of Sweden, between the Baltic, and the gulf of Bothnia, east of Aland. *Long.* 20. 14. E. *Lat.* 60. 19. N.

Ado, a small island of Sweden, in the gulf of Bothnia, near the coast of Finland. *Long.* 22. 31. E. *Lat.* 63. 44. N.

Adolsfurt, a town of Germany, in the county of Hohenlohe. 2 m. SW. Ohringen.

Adolfseck, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and lordship of Idstein, belonging to the house of Nassau. 8 miles W. Idstein.

Adom, or *Thetm*, a town of Hungary, situated on the Danube. 12 miles S. Offen.

Adom, a country of Africa, in the interior part of the Gold Coast, on the river Sama.

Adoni, a circar of Hindoostan, in the country of Golconda, situated on the south side of the Tungebadra, to the north of the Myfore.

Adoui, a town of Hindoostan, which gives name to a circar in the country of Golconda. 188 miles N. Seringapatam, and 130 SSW. Hydrabad. *Long.* 77. 18. E. *Lat.* 15. 37. N.

Adonis, a river in Africa, which rises in the mountains SW. of Tetuan, and runs into the sea between Arzilla and Tangier.

Adorf, a town of Germany, in the Vogtland. 4 miles S. Oelfnitz. *Long.* 12. 16. E. *Lat.* 50. 15. N.

Adou, or *Quaquas*, a country of Africa, on the west coast, between the rivers Lagos and Sueiro d'Acoita.

Adour, a river of France, which discharges itself into the Bay of Biscay at Bayonne.

Adra, a river of European Turkey, in Romania, which runs into the Mariza at Adrianople.

Adra, a town of Syria. 15 miles NE. Damascus.

Adra, a seaport town of Spain, on the coast of the Mediterranean, in the kingdom of Grenada, defended by a strong citadel. 45 miles SE. Grenada. *Long.* 3. 10. E. *Lat.* 36. 4. N.

Adra, a river of Spain, in the province of Grenada, which runs into the Mediterranean near the town of Adra.

Adragna, a town of Sicily. 20 miles ENE. Mazara.

Adramiti, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, situated on the east coast of a bay of the Archipelago, called the gulf of Adramiti. It was anciently a city of Myfia, called *Adramyttium*, and was founded by a colony of Athenians. 70 miles N. Smyrna. *Long.* 27. E. *Lat.* 39. 30. N.

Adrana, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 30 miles E. Hamadan.

Adria, a town of Italy, in the Polesin de Rovigo, on the Tartaro. It gives name to the gulf or sea called the *Adriatic*, and was formerly a place of considerable grandeur and consequence: it is yet the see of a bishop, but much reduced by frequent inundations; and the inhabitants are chiefly fishermen. Adria was taken by Hannibal, when he made his irruption into Italy. 15 miles E. Rovigo. *Long.* 12. 2. E. *Lat.* 45. 2. N.

Adriampatam, a town of Hindoostan, in Tanjore, on the coast. 32 miles SE. Tanjore.

Adrianople, or *Andrinople*, a city of European Turkey, in Romania; the see of a Greek archbishop, under the patriarch of Constantinople, situated on the river Marifa. It received its name from the Emperor Adrian, who founded it. In the year 323, a battle was fought near it between the Emperor Constantine and Licinius, in which the latter was defeated. Another battle was fought here between the Emperor Valens and the Goths, when the Romans were utterly defeated, with the loss of two-thirds of the army, and the death of the emperor. In the reign of Constantine VIII. it was taken by the Bulgarians; and finally wrested from the Christians in the year 1360, by Amurath I. 114 miles WNW. Constantinople. *Long.* 22. 30. E. *Lat.* 41. 41. N.

Adrianopoli, see *Argyro Castro*.

Adriatic Sea, a gulf of the Mediterranean sea, between Greece and Italy, extending from *Lat.* 40. to 45. 55. N. There are many islands in it, and many bays or small gulfs on each coast. It is also called the Gulf of Venice.

Adisjar, a town of Arabia, on the south coast of the Persian gulf, inhabited by the Musillim, a numerous tribe occupying the

country between Lachfa and Oman. 30 miles SE. El Catif. *Long.* 48. 20. E. *Lat.* 26. 8. N.

Adventure Bay, a bay on the south-east coast of New-Holland, discovered in 1773 by Capt. Furneaux, who says, "we lay here five days, which time was employed in wooding and watering, which is easily got, and overhauling the rigging. We found the country very pleasant; the soil, a black, rich, though thin one. The sides of the hills covered with large trees, and very thick, growing to a great height before they branch off; they are all of them of the ever-green kind, different from any I ever saw; the wood is very brittle, and easily split; there is very little variety of forts, having seen but two; the leaves of one are long and narrow, and the seed (of which I got a few) is in the shape of a button, and has a very agreeable smell. The leaves of the other are like the bay; and it has a seed like the white-thorn, with an agreeable spicy taste and smell. Out of the trees we cut down for fire-wood there issued some gum, which the surgeon called gum-lac. The trees are mostly burnt or scorched near the ground, occasioned by the natives setting fire to the underwood in the most frequented places; and by these means they have rendered it easy walking. The land birds we saw, are a bird like a raven; some of the crow kind, black, with the tips of the feathers of the tail and wings white, their bills long and very sharp; some paroquets, and several kind of small birds. The sea-fowl are ducks, teal, and the fieldrake, with a white bird, about the size of a large kite, of the eagle kind. As for beasts, we saw but one, which was an opossum; but we observed the dung of some, which we judged to be of the deer kind. The fish in the bay are scarce; those we caught were mostly sharks, dog-fish, and a fish called by the seamen nurles, like the dog-fish, only full of little white spots; and some fish not unlike sprats. The lagoons, which are brackish, abound with trout, and several other sorts of fish. While we lay here, we saw several smokes and large fires about 8 or 10 miles to the north, but did not know of the natives; though they frequently come into this bay, as there were several wigwams or huts, where we found some bags and nets made with grass, in which I imagine they carry their provisions and other necessaries. In one hut we found the stone they strike fire with, and tinder made of bark; also a spear, which was made sharp at one end. These things we brought away: leaving in the room of them medals, gun-flints, a few nails, and an old empty barrel with the iron hoops on it. They seem to be quite ignorant of every sort of metal. The boughs, of which their huts are made, are either broken or split, and tied together with grass in a cir-

cular form, the largest end stuck in the ground, and the smaller parts meeting in a point at the top, and covered with fern and bark; so poorly done, that they will hardly keep out a shower of rain; in the middle is the fire-place, surrounded with heaps of muscle, pearl, scallop, and cray-fish shells; which appeared to be their chief food, though we could not find any of them. They lye on the ground, on dried grass, round the fire; and they seem to have no settled habitation, as their houses seem built only for a few days, but wander about in small parties from place to place in search of food, and are actuated by no other motive. We never found more than three or four huts in a place, capable of containing three or four persons each only; and what is remarkable, we never saw the least marks of either canoe or boat, and it is generally thought they have none; being altogether, from what we could judge, a very ignorant and wretched set of people, though natives of a country capable of producing every necessary of life, and a climate the finest in the world. We found not the least sign of minerals or metals." Mr. Anderson, surgeon to the Resolution, who was here with Capt. Cook, in the year 1777, says, "at the bottom is a beautiful sandy beach, which seems to be wholly formed by the particles washed by the sea from a very fine white sand-stone, that in many places bounds the shore. This beach is about two miles long, and is excellently adapted for hauling a seine. Behind this is a plain or flat with a brackish lake, (running in length parallel with the beach,) where we caught with rods many whitish bream, and some small trout. The other parts of the country adjoining the bay are quite hilly; and both these and the flat are an entire forest of very tall trees, almost impassable through shrubs and fallen trees; except on the sides of the hills, where the trees are thinner. In the vallies between the hills the water draining down from their sides forms some brooks, sufficient indeed to supply us with water, but by no means of that size we might expect in so extensive a country. Upon the whole, it has many marks of being naturally very dry. The heat too is great, and it was remarked, that birds were seldom killed an hour or two, before they were covered with small maggots. No mineral bodies, nor indeed stones of any other sort but the white sand-stone already mentioned, were observed: amongst the vegetable productions, there is not one we could find which afforded the smallest subsistence for man. The only quadruped we got was a sort of opossum, about twice the size of a large rat. The kangaroo also, doubtless, inhabits here, as the natives we met had some pieces of their skins; and we also saw many animals run through the

thickets, which from their size could be no other. There are several sorts of birds, but all so scarce and shy, that they are evidently much harrassed by the natives; the principal sorts are large brown hawks or eagles; crows, yellowish paroquets, and large pigeons. Some large black snakes were seen in the woods; and we killed a large, hitherto unknown, lizard, fifteen inches long and six round, elegantly clouded with black and yellow, besides a small sort of a brown gilded colour above, and rusty below. The sea affords a much greater plenty, and at least as much variety, as the land. Insects, though not numerous, are here in considerable variety. Amongst them are grasshoppers, butterflies, and several sorts of small moths, finely variegated. There are two sorts of dragon-flies, gad-flies, camel-flies; several sorts of spiders, and some scorpions; but the last are rather rare. The most troublesome, though not very numerous, tribes of insects are the musquitoes; and a large black ant, the pain of whose bite is intolerable during the short time it lasts. The musquitoes, also, make up the deficiency of their number by the severity of their venomous proboscis." *Long.* 147. 29. E. *Lat.* 43. 21. S.

Adventure Island, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 144. 18 W. *Lat.* 17. 5. S.

Alummim, a village of Palestine, in the road from Jerusalem to Jericho; anciently a town belonging to the tribe of Judah. Mr. Mariti calls it a place favourable to robbers, where many travellers have lost their lives. Near it are still to be seen the ruins of a large kan, or inn, built of cut stone. It is called the Samaritan kan; because it is believed that the Samaritan carried hither the unhappy man who had been wounded. In memory of this noble action, a small chapel was formerly erected near it, at which pious travellers were accustomed to stop and pray.

Adur, a river in England, which rises in the weald of Suffex, passes Steyning, &c. and runs into the sea at New-Shoreham.

Adwieh, a town of Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile. 5 miles S. Cairo.

Adzel, a town of Russia, in the government of Riga. 20 miles SW. Dorpat.

Adzaneta, a town of Spain, in Valencia, situated on a mountain which extends to the frontiers of Arragon. 25 miles SW. Peniscola.

Adzud, or *Alschud*, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia. 9 miles WSW. Birlat. *Long.* 26. 49. E. *Lat.* 46. 3. N.

Adzul, a town of European Turkey, in Walachia, on the river Jalonitza, a little before it joins the Danube. 5 miles E. Jalonitza, and 6 NW. Kirfova.

Aedholzen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, celebrated for its medicinal baths. 4 miles S. Traunstein.

Aega, see *Ega*.

Aegean Sea, now generally called the Archipelago.

Aelen, see *Aigle*.

Aelß, see *Alß*.

Aerding, or *Erding*, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria. 14 miles S. Landshut, and 17. NE. Munich. *Long.* 11. 53. E. *Lat.* 48. 15. N.

Aeschach, or *Eschach*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia. In 948, when the Duke of Swabia laid waste Lindau, this place suffered greatly. 3 miles N. Lindau.

Aeschy, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne. 6 miles SE. Spietz.

Aeth, see *Ath*.

Aethling, a town of Mainland, the principal Shetland island. 11 m. NW. Kirkwall.

Aeyskaia, a town of Russian Siberia, situated on the Irtysh. 60 miles NW. Tara.

Afidin, a town of the island of Cyprus, otherwise called *Aitimo*, or *Audimo*. This was one of the four cities built by Ptolemy Philadelphus, in honour of his sister Arsinoë. 16 miles SW. Baffa.

Affang, a town of Germany, in Austria. 9 miles W. Steyr.

Affar, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen. 60 miles E. Loheia.

Affarli, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania on the Mariza. 45 miles SE. Philipopoli.

Affel, a town of the dutchy of Westphalia. 30 miles WSW. Brilon.

Affleck's Canal, (so called out of compliment to Admiral Affleck,) an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, on the south coast of an island which is situated to the north-west of the Prince of Wales's Archipelago. *Long.* (of the entrance) 226. 19. E. *Lat.* 56. 7. N.

Afflenk, a town of Germany, in Stiria. 6 miles N. Pruck.

Affnos, a town of Africa, in the country of Sahara. 120 miles NE. Tombuctoo.

Affow, a town of Africa, in the country of Yaffon. *Long.* 9. 50. E. *Lat.* 16. N.

Afganistan, a name given to the mountainous country between Persia and the Indus. The people deduce their origin from Afghar, a son of Japhet. They were formerly divided into two principal tribes, one of which lived in the mountains, under the general name of Afghar; and the other on the plains to the southward, distinguished by the name of Balouche. In the reign of Ismael Samani, towards the end of the 9th century, a numerous colony of Afghans having quitted the country of Kandahar, a third tribe was formed in Hafarai, the eastern part of Herat. The latter took the name of Abdoltees; and soon after embraced the Mahomedan religion, which they communicated to the rest of their nation, who, like themselves, had till that time professed the Magian religion. In the beginning of the

eleventh century, the tribe of Cligi, the most numerous and powerful of the three, was almost entirely destroyed by the celebrated Mahomed, founder of the dynasty of the Gaznavids. This prince had established the seat of his empire at Ghizni, in order to be nearer the Indies, which he intended to conquer; but having been obliged, in one of his successful campaigns, to return suddenly to his capital, he took only a small body of troops with him, and ordered the rest to follow by slow marches. His army was returning in separate detachments, loaded with the spoil of the nations they had subdued, when the temptation of booty raised him new enemies. The Cligis, knowing that his troops must pass through their mountains, waited for them in the defiles, and successfully defeated several different bodies of Mahomed's army. These Afghans, however, were no strangers to the valour and power of the prince whom they had thus offended; but as the winter was near, they concluded he would not attempt to revenge himself till towards the spring, when they determined to retire into that part of their mountains which was least accessible; and if the enemy could reach them there, they should at least be able to oppose him the better. This reasoning was plausible enough, but Mahomed eluded the difficulty; for he no sooner received the news of the defeat of his army, than he assembled the best of his troops, and notwithstanding the rigour of the season, he entered the country of Candahar with such expedition, that the news of his march had not reached the enemy. The Cligis, having been compelled by the severity of the winter, their mountains being extremely cold, had descended into the plains, where they divided their plunder; Mahomed attacked them briskly on every side, and made so terrible a slaughter, that their whole race was nearly extirpated. The country was at length re-peopled by a small number of families who had made their escape into the mountains; but it was so thinly inhabited for some ages, that scarce any mention was made of these people under the following dynasty; and it was not till the reign of Timur Bee, that they appeared as numerous and formidable as they did before their memorable defeat. The Abdolcees, having quitted the country of Candahar 200 years before, were not involved in the same calamity. Being free from any foreign yoke, they were yet governed by their own laws, till towards the beginning of the 15th century, when the Ubeck Tartars having made an irruption into the province of Herat, this tribe, though amounting to 30,000 families, was obliged to have recourse to Abbas, who then sat on the throne of Persia. This prince, surnamed the Great, took them under his protection,

and marching with his troops against the usurpers, compelled them to retire. Whether owing to gratitude or necessity, the Abdolcees, till then independent, became tributary to their deliverer; and the only condition they insisted on was, that the government of their country should be conferred on none but an Abdolcee, chosen from among their chief men. Candahar was then under the protection of the Mogul. Abbas the Great having given some umbrage to the sons of Myrza Boyram, governor of the province, these young lords entered into a secret treaty with Akbar emperor of Hindoostan, and submitting to his government, opened their gates to a body of 5000 horse, which this monarch sent to their assistance. Akbar kept possession of this province during his life; but upon the succession of his son Jehanghir, Shah Abbas returned thither with an army of 30,000 men, and notwithstanding the most vigorous resistance he made himself master of the capital, the government of which he committed to one of his generals. The Cligis followed the fate of their country; and the Abdolcees having submitted, the whole nation was united once more under the dominion of Persia. In this situation things continued for many years, till Ali Merdan Khan having by his immense riches excited the jealousy and avarice of the cruel Shah Seffie, grandson and successor of Abbas the Great, was obliged, for his own preservation, to deliver up the fortress and country to the Mogul. Shah Seffie, it is presumed, recovered and again lost this kingdom: be that as it may, it fell once more into the hands of the Indians, at which time the Cligis were not less than 50,000 families, and formed the principal part of its inhabitants: but they soon had reason to be dissatisfied with their new masters. These people, according to their ancient custom, lived for the most part in tents; their ordinary occupation was feeding their flocks; but such as went into towns, were employed in the most menial and laborious offices. These circumstances, and the tribute which they paid for the right of pasturage, rendered them so contemptible, that the name of Cligi became proverbial of reproach among the Indians of Candahar. Of all offences, contempt is the hardest to be forgiven. These Afghans, not finding among people of the same religion as themselves those sentiments of humanity which had been shewn them by the Persians, whom they consider as heretics, resolved once more to change masters. With this view they sent a secret deputation to the court of Persia, to invite Shah Abbas II. to take possession of the province, which he did. Shah Abbas being now desirous of acknowledging the services which the Afghans had done him in different expeditions, distributed

rewards among their chiefs, and reduced the tribute which had been annually paid by those people. They continued faithful to their new masters till the end of Suliman's reign, and even during the first years of that of his son Hussein, that is, so long as they were treated as subjects, and not as slaves: but the cruelty and avarice of the Persian governors having alienated the people's minds, in the beginning of the 18th century the Afghans were once more ripe for a revolt. In the year 1708, they chose Mir Vais for their king: nor was this all; they afterwards actually invaded Persia, under Mir Mahmud, son of Mir Vais, with such success, that the conqueror was crowned with the royal diadem as king at Isfahan, in the year 1722.

Africa, one of the four principal divisions of the globe, bounded on the north by the Mediterranean; on the east, by the isthmus of Suez, the Red Sea, and the Indian Sea; on the south, by the southern Indian Ocean; and on the west, by the Atlantic. It extends from 37. 4. S. *Latitude*, to *Lat.* 37. N. about 4300 miles; the greatest breadth, from Cape Verd to Cape Guardafui, 3500 miles. Its form has been compared to a pyramid, the Cape of Good Hope being supposed the summit, and the northern coast along the Mediterranean its base. Africa may very properly be divided into four parts; first, the country of the whites, which includes Egypt, the states of Barbary, and Sahara or the Desert; secondly, the country of the blacks, in which are included Nigritia, Guinea, and Nubia; thirdly, Ethiopia, which is subdivided into Upper, or Abyssinia, and Lower, which contains the country of Congo, Mocaranga, and Zanguebar; and fourthly, the islands round the coast of Africa, (viz.) Malta in the Mediterranean, the Canaries, Cape de Verd Islands, and St. Thomas in the Atlantic; Madagascar and Socotora in the Indian Ocean. Though situated for the most part under the torrid zone, and the climate very hot, the coasts are well peopled, and divers parts of the interior country not less so: the heat, which is insupportable to a stranger, a native bears without inconvenience; some districts are exceedingly abundant, where singular plants are found, and where numerous flocks feed in rich pastures; while under the same latitude are vast deserts covered with burning sand. Among the animals found there are the lion, elephant, tyger, panther, rhinoceros, giraffa or cameleopard, camel, zebra, antelope, wild horse, jerboa, sea-horse, civet cat, &c.; divers kinds of apes, crocodiles, ostriches, and serpents, some of an enormous size; eagles, with an infinite variety of other birds, insects, and fish. There are mines of salt, white, grey, and red; antimony is found in their

lead mines; divers mountains produce sulphur; but the riches most sought for by other nations are their mines of gold and silver. The principal objects of commerce with Africa are wheat, dates, fruit, some medicinal plants, the wines of the Canaries and Cape Verd Islands, gum, gold-dust, ivory, spices, pepper, to which may be added the traffic for slaves for the West-Indies. The principal rivers of Africa, are the Niger, Senegal, Gambia, Zaira, Coanza, and Nile; the principal mountains are the Atlas, the mountains of the Moon, and the Sierra-Leona.

Africa, a seaport town of Tunis, on the coast of Barbary. 90 miles SE. Tunis. *Long.* 11. 10. E. *Lat.* 35. 30. N.

Afsan, a river of Arabia, which runs into the Persian Gulf. 36 miles SE. El Catif.

Afsa, a small island in the Baltic, between the island of Aland and the coast of Finland. *Long.* 20. 51. E. *Lat.* 60. 29. N.

Afvestad, a mine-town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia; originally a copper work only, but enlarged to a town, with a church, and a royal post-house: small copper money is coined here. 10 miles SE. Hedemora. *Long.* 16. 14. E. *Lat.* 60. 6. N.

Afsia, see *Ampedes*.

Afsulgur, a town of Asia, in the country of Almora. 20 miles NNW. Colipour.

Agadak, one of the Fox Islands in the N. Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 195. E. *Lat.* 53. 35. N.

Agades, a town of Africa, and capital of the county of Asben, which includes several smaller kingdoms or states of Nigritia. 200 miles N. Cashna. *Long.* 13. E. *Lat.* 20. 5. N.

Againe, a small seaport of France, in the department of the Var, on the coast of the Mediterranean. 9 miles from Frejus.

Agakemal, a town of Persia, in the Irak. 35 miles S. Cashan.

Agalicpour, a river of Syria, which runs into the Mediterranean. 12 miles SSW. Alexandretta.

Agallega, or *Gallega*, an island in the Indian sea, near the coast of Madagascar. *Long.* 54. 8. E. *Lat.* 10. 12. N.

Agama, a sea-port on the N. coast of the island of Cyprus, probably the ancient Arsinoë. 25 miles N. Bassa.

Aganis, a small island on the E. coast of Ceylon, with a town. *Long.* 88. E. *Lat.* 6. 45. N.

Aganusi, some small islands in the Grecian Archipelago, near the coast of Natolia. *Long.* 23. 39. E. *Lat.* 39. 2. N.

Agastia, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia. 7 miles SSE. Niemeecz.

Agaphonova, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Frozen Ocean, *Long.* 155. 14. E. *Lat.* 71. 55. N.

Agura, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Siras. 7 miles W. Tocat.

Agarafendu, a town of Bengal, in the province of Dacca. 37 miles NNE. Dacca.

Agaree, a town of Africa, in the country of Sahara. 130 miles SE. Gadamis.

Agaron, a town of Hindooftan, in the Carnatic. 15 miles NW. Tiagar.

Agarun, a town of Hindooftan, in the Mysore. 6 miles ESE. Bangalore.

Agathon, a town of the island of Cyprus, situated on the north coast. 16 miles N. Famagusta.

Agathonish, a small island of the Grecian Archipelago, about 3 miles S. from the isle of Samos. *Long.* 25. 56. E. *Lat.* 37. 25. N.

Agaton, a small island in the English Channel, near the coast of France. *Long.* 3. 30. W. *Lat.* 48. 49. N.

Agaton, a town of Africa, in the country of Benin, on the Formosa. 12 m. SW. Benin.

Agatoboli, or *Agatoboli*, see *Athaboli*.

Agaton, or *Gatten*, or *Goto*, a town of Africa, on the coast of Guinea. 80 miles S. Benin.

Agatu, one of the Fox islands, in the north Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 175. E. *Lat.* 52. 30. N.

Agau, a small kingdom of Africa, dependent on the Emperor of Abyssinia.

Agaya, a town of Mexico, in the province of Culiacan. 70 miles NE. St. Miguel.

Agayas, a town on the west coast of the island of Luçon. *Long.* 120. 45. E. *Lat.* 16. 42. N.

Agde, a seaport town of France, in the department of the Herault; before the revolution, the see of a bishop, founded in the fifth century. The inhabitants are chiefly merchants and sailors. It is situated on a peninsula, or a point of land, near to the Gulph of Lyons, between the mouth of the Herault and the lake of Thau. 21 miles NE. Narbonne, 198 S. Paris. *Long.* 3. 37. E. *Lat.* 43. 19. N.

Agca, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 100 miles E. Ispahan, and 50 WSW. Gnerden.

Agedabna, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Barca. 80 miles NNW. Augela.

Agen, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Lot and Garonne; situated on the Garonne, in a fertile country; it was, before the revolution, the capital of a country called the Agenois; and the see of a bishop, founded in the fourth century. In 1584, this town declared for the League; and was taken for the king in 1491, by the Comte de la Roche. Julius Cæsar Scaliger practised physic in this city, and his son Joseph was born here in 1540. 70 miles E. Bourdeaux. *Long.* 0. 42. E. *Lat.* 44. 12. N.

Ager, a small island of Denmark, in the Baluc, near the coast of Lapland. *Long.* 11. 31. E. *Lat.* 54. 37. N.

Ager, a river of Austria, which runs into the Traun, about 3 miles N. Schwannastatt.

Ager, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, situated at the foot of a mountain. 12 m. N. Balaguer.

Agercote, a town of Hindooftan, in Travancore, situated on a bay of the Indian sea, near the coast of Malabar. 20 m. N. Anjenga.

Agger, or *Ager*, a river of Germany, which rises near Neustadt, in the county of Mark, and runs into the Sieg, 2 miles W. Sieberg.

Aggerhuus, a bailiwick of Norway, and one of the five principal governments of the kingdom, which takes its name from a castle situated on a bay about 3 miles west from Anflo or Christiania, the castle of which is the general residence of the governor.

Aggersøe, a small island of Denmark, in the Greater Belt. 6 miles S. Corfoer. *Long.* 11. 12. E. *Lat.* 55. 12. N.

Agger, a town of Hindooftan, in Vissapour, 20 miles SW. Vissapour.

Aggi, a river of Persia, which runs into the Aras, 10 miles S. Nacivan.

Aggile, a town of Prussia, 40 miles ENE. Königberg.

Aggisi, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Mosul. 45 miles N. Tecrit.

Aggsph, a town of Austria, on the Danube. 36 miles W. Vienna.

Aghadoc, a village of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, anciently a bishop's see, now united with Ardferit; an archdeaconry, and the ruin of a church in this place, with a round tower, are all the memorials of the bishopric that remain. 3 miles NNW. Killarney.

Aghao, see *Kao*.

Aghenijb, an island of Ireland, in the river Shannon. 16 miles below Limerick.

Aghgeh, a town of Abascia, on the coast of the Black Sea. 8 miles S. Anakopia.

Aghish, see *Ageeh*.

Aghi Daghi, a mountain of Armenia. 40 miles NW. Erzerum.

Aghi Daghi, a mountain of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 15 m. NW. Aphiom Karahisar.

Aghnib-Point, a cape on the west coast of Ireland, in the county of Galway. *Long.* 9. 1. W. *Lat.* 53. 8. N.

Aghrim, a village of Ireland, in the county of Galway. On the 12th July 1691, a battle was fought near this town between the Irish soldiers of James II. under the command of General St. Ruth, and the English under the command of General Ginckle; in which the latter obtained a complete victory. General St. Ruth and 4000 men were killed, and 600 taken prisoners; of the English only about 800 were killed. 39 miles N. Limerick, and 28 E. Galway.

Aghris-Point, a cape of Ireland, on the north coast of the county of Sligo. 11 m. W. Sligo. *Long.* 9. 22. W. *Lat.* 54. 17. N.

Agia Laura, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia. 19 miles SE. Saloniki. *Long.* 24. 28. E. *Lat.* 40. 5. N.

Agiafeluck, see *Ajafaluck*.

Agimere, a fubah of Hindooftan, bounded on the east by Agra, on the north by Delhi, on the south by Guzerat, and on the west by the sandy deserts which are between it and the Indus. It is of considerable extent, and contains many smaller states or governments; as Agimere proper, Ranpou, Joodpour, Rantampour, Joinagur, Bapivaleh, Nagore, and Bikaner.

Agimere, a city of Hindooftan, and capital of a fubah of the same name; situated in a pleasant valley, surrounded on all sides by high mountains. It is six miles in circumference, and defended by walls, towers, and a strong fortress. In 1022, this city was sacked, and the country laid waste, by Mahmood I. king of Ghizni. In the beginning of the 17th century, the emperor Jehangir kept his court here. 170 miles WSW. Agra; 178 SW. Delhi. *Long.* 75. 20. E. *Lat.* 26. 35. N.

Agincourt, or rather *Azincour*, a village of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, near which Henry V. king of England, with an army of 22,000 men, gained a complete victory over an army of 60,000 Frenchmen. The loss of the English amounted to about 1700 private men, and the duke of York, the king's uncle; while the loss on the side of the French, besides 120 lords carrying banners, and several princes of the blood, amounted to 8000 gentlemen of family, and 2000 private men killed, and 14,000 made prisoners. The battle was fought the 25th of October 1415. 7 miles N. Heidin, and 11 E. Montreuil.

Aginska, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Uda. *Long.* 98. 14. E. *Lat.* 52. 20. N.

Agioi Gregorio, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Natolia. 28 miles ESE. Satalia.

Agioi Saranta, a town of the island of Candy. 16 miles S. Settia.

Agioi Sarento, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, on the coast opposite the island of Corfu. *Long.* 50. 6. E. *Lat.* 33. 50. N.

Agioi Stephano, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, near the sea coast. 5 miles NW. Cape Chelidoni.

Agioi Bassardjeck, or *Haz-Oghu-Bezardick*, a town of European Turkey, in Romania. 40 miles NW. Varna, and 127 NE. Adrianople.

Agisymba, a tow of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo.

Agla, or *Agulti*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, near the river Guarga.

Aglasoun, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 8 miles SW. Isbarth.

Aglia, a town of France, in the department of the Dora, late the marquise of Ivrea. 7 miles S. Ivrea.

Agli-bashi, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 15 miles E. Alah-Shehr.

Agline, a river of Prussia, which runs into the Minnie, near Proeculus.

Agmet, or *Agmat*, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, situated on the western declivity of Mount Atlas, near a river of the same name. This town gives name to a province which forms part of ancient Mauritania; and was once a populous city, surrounded with walls. The foundation is attributed to the ancient Africans; and it is asserted, that when the Almoravides passed from Numidia into Barbary, here were 6000 houthes; but that it declined by the increase of Morocco. It is pleasantly situated, but at present chiefly inhabited by gardeners, potters, and labourers. 18 miles SE. Morocco.

Agmondesham, or *Amerham*, a town of England, in the county of Bucks, in the road from London to Aylesbury. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2130, of whom 1198 were employed in manufactures of lace, facking, and cotton. It sends two members to parliament; market on Tuesday. 26 miles NW. London. *Long.* 0. 38. W. *Lat.* 51. 40. N.

Agnadello, or *Aignadello*, a village of Italy, in the department of the Adda, near which Louis XII. king of France, defeated the Venetians, commanded by the Comte de Pesciane, in May 1509. In August 1706, another battle was fought in the same place, when the duke of Vendôme defeated Prince Eugene. It is situated in a canal between the Adda and Serio. 12 m. N. Lodi.

Agnam, see *Goumel*.

Agnano, a remarkable lake of Naples, in the country of Lavora, about three miles in circumference; on the verge of which are warm baths, called the baths of Agnano, or more usually the baths of St. Germain; and the Grotto del Cane, the vapours of which prove fatal to animals held too long over it.

Agnetta, a town of Transilvania, on the river Herpach, or Hoprach. 10 miles WNW. Fogaras.

Agno, a town of the Helvetic republic, in the bailiwick of Lugano. 3 m. SW. Lugano.

Agno, or *Patria*, a river of Naples, which runs into the sea 7 or 8 miles N. Puzzuoli.

Agnon, a town of Sicily, between Leontini and Catania, now in ruins.

Agnona, or *Anglona*, a town of Naples, in the Abruzzo Citra. 9 m. SSE. Civita Borella.

Ago, a town on the west coast of the island of Luçon. *Long.* 120. 45. E. *Lat.* 16. 48. N.

Agoada, see *Feluje*.

Agoas Bellas, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estramadura. 10 m. NE. Thomar.

Agoas de Moura, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estramadura. 13 m. NE. Setuval.

Agoas Oventas, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estramadura. 21 m. ENE. Abrantes.

Agobel, a town of Africa, in the province of Tremecen. 10 miles from Oran.

Agoga, a town of Africa, in the country of Whidah, on the Jakin. 18 miles SSW. Siab.

Agogna, see *Gogna*.

Agogliastro or *Aguilaastro*, a small island in the Mediterranean. 3 miles N. from cape Barbarossa, in the island of Sardinia.

Agou, an island of Sweden, in the gulph of Bothnia, with a good harbour. *Long.* 17. 14. E. *Lat.* 61. 32. N.

Agonna, a country of Africa, on the Gold coast, adjoining to Acron and Aquambo.

Agoola, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Geba. 20 miles W. Geba.

Agoree, a town of Hindooftan, in the province of Benares. 13 miles W. Bidzikur.

Agosta, or *Augusta*, a sea-port on the SE. coast of the island of Sicily, in the valley of Noto. This town, built by the Emperor Frederick II. near the ruins of the Greek city of Megara, covers a small low peninsula, joined to Sicily on the north side by a long causeway. On each hand are extensive salt-ponds. This projection forms a very fine harbour, opening to a southern exposure, but sheltered by the points of the coast from both wind and swell; it has nine fathoms of water in almost every part. A ruinous citadel guards the land gate; and three forts, built on little islands, defend the entrance of the port. The country along the opposite shore is beautifully diversified in its culture. The Order of Malta, when possessors of large estates near Lentini, established magazines at Agosta of salt-meat, biscuit, and flour, for the supply of their ships, which continually passed between the islands. This gives a little animation to the place, which is scarcely yet recovered from the devastation caused in it by the earthquake of 1693. More than a third of the inhabitants were crushed to death by the falling of their houses; the motion of the earth, or subterraneous vapours, set fire to the powder magazine in the citadel, which blew up, and added desolation to desolation; the water-forts were split to their foundations, and the light-house thrown headlong into the sea. Since that tremendous day, the town has been rebuilt on a regular plan, with low houses to prevent mischief, whenever another shock shall happen. 18 miles N. Syracuse. *Long.* 15. 14. E. *Lat.* 37. 16. N.

Agosta, an island in the Adriatic, near the coast of Dalmatia, about 18 miles in circumference, 9 miles SW. from the island of Curzola. *Long.* 18. 12. E. *Lat.* 43. 2. N.

Agot, a small island in the English Channel, near the coast of France. *Long.* 2. 4. W. *Lat.* 48. 38. N.

Agou, a town of Africa, in the country of Whidah. 5 miles N. Sabi.

Agonna, a kingdom of Africa, on the Gold coast, about 45 miles in extent from mount Diabola to the kingdom of Aquambo.

Agosfa, a sea-port of the island of Paros. *Long.* 25. 19. E. *Lat.* 37. 7. N.

Agout, a river of France, which runs into the Tarn near Rabeftains.

Agoyarna, a small island in the Gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 17. 84. E. *Lat.* 61. 33. N.

Agra, a subah or province of Hindooftan, bounded on the north by the province of Delhi, on the east by Oude, on the south by Malwa, and on the west by Agimere; about 175 miles in length, and not much less in breadth.

Agra, a city of Hindooftan, and capital of a province of the same name, situated on the south side of the river Jumnah. It began to increase in the 16th century, under the auspices of the emperor Acbar, who called it Acbarabad; and in the 17th and beginning of the 18th century, was one of the largest and most celebrated cities of India, being 14 miles in circumference; regularly fortified in the Indian manner, with a fine citadel, built of red freestone. This city, and a considerable tract of country round it, are in the hands of an Hindoo people called Jates; who, in the reign of Aurungzebe, first appeared as a gang of banditti under a bold leader called Chura Mun; and taking advantage of the growing weakness of the empire, after the death of Aurungzebe, established themselves among the hills of Narwa, and spread their depredations even to Agra. They are governed by a rajah, whose annual revenues are about two crores of rupees. In October 1803, Agra was taken by assault by the British under General Lake. 92 miles SSE. Delhi. *Long.* 78. 28. E. *Lat.* 27. 15. N.

Agraganfsk, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Caucasus, situated on a point of land, which extends into the Caspian sea. 65 miles N. Derbend. *Long.* 49. 44. E. *Lat.* 43. 5. N.

Agraiser, a town of Hindooftan, in Oude. 36 miles NE. Manickpour. *Long.* 82. 17. E. *Lat.* 26. 8. N.

Agrakova, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, situated on the coast of the White Sea. 68 miles W. Archangel.

Agram, or *Zagrab*, a town of Croatia, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Colocza. 145 m. S. Vienna. *Long.* 16. 16. E. *Lat.* 46. N.

Agramont, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, situated on a mountain, near a small river, and capital of a district. 10 m. NE. Balaguer, and 8 NW. Cervera. *Long.* 0. 57. E. *Lat.* 41. 45. N.

Agreda, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the frontiers of Aragon, on the site of the ancient Gracchuris. 9 miles SW. Tarazona.

Agreda, a town of South-America, in the country of Popayan. 40 miles N. Quito.

Agri, a river of Naples, which runs into the Gulf of Tarentum, at Pelicaro.

Agria, see *Erlau*.

Agriçan, or *Island of Xavier*, one of the Ladrões or Mariana islands, in the North Pacific Ocean, 48 miles in circumference; it is mountainous, and has several volcanoes. *Long.* 146. E. *Lat.* 19. 40. N.

Agriçonte, or *Agromonte*, a town of Naples, in the province of Basilicata. 8 miles W. Turfi.

Agriçmelis, a river of European Turkey, in the province of Theffaly, which runs into the sea near Zeiton.

Agropoli, a town of Naples, in the Principato Citra, on the east side of the Gulf of Salerno. 30 miles NW. Policastro. 22 miles SSE. Salerno. *Long.* 14. 54. E. *Lat.* 40. 22. N.

Agua, or *Oçgwa*, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coast, between Cape Coast and Elmina; containing about 200 houses.

Agua de Pao, a town of St. Michael, one of the Azore islands.

Agua de Poxes, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo. 15 miles S. Evora.

Aguacatlan, a town of Mexico, in the province of Guasteca. 60 miles S. Panuco.

Aguada, a river of Peru, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 24. 48. S.

Aguada, a fortress of Hindoostan, in the country of Soonda, on the coast. 5 miles NW. from the island of Goa.

Aguada, a river in America, in the province of Darien, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 6. N.

Aguada de St. Bras, or *Vlees-Bay*, a bay of the Indian sea, on the coast of Caffraria. *Long.* 39. 10. E. *Lat.* 34. 5. S.

Aguada de Sallama, a gulf on the coast of Africa. 45 miles N. Table-Bay.

Aguadir Tomi, a town of Morocco, in the province of Sus. 39 miles S. Santa-Cruz.

Aguan, a river of Mexico, in the province of Honduras, which runs into the Spanish main, 60 miles W. Cape Camaron.

Aguano, a town of South-America, in the Audience of Quito. 20 miles S. La Laguna.

Aguar, a town of Bahar, in the circar of Tyroot. 42 miles E. Darbungah.

Aguatlan, a town of Mexico, in the province of Xalisco. 30 miles SE. Compostella.

Aguaviri, see *Acaviri*.

Aguatulco, a seaport town of Mexico, in the province of Guaxaca. 100 miles SSE. Guaxaca. *Long.* 97. 43. W. *Lat.* 16. N.

Agveh, or *Agbisi*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on the Black Sea. 10 miles E. Erekli.

Agueira, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 21 miles ENE. Lamego.

Aguelalon, one of the Laccadive islands, in the Indian sea. *Long.* 73. 25. E. *Lat.* 11. N.

Agueperse, or *Aigueperse*, a town of France, in the department of Puy-de-dôme, in the district of Riom. 20 miles NNE. Riom.

Aguer, a town of Morocco, built by the Portuguese, who have long since forsaken it. Near Cape Aguer.

Aguesto, see *Commendo*.

Aguier de Beira, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 21 miles NE. Viteu.

Aguiguan, or *the Island of Holy Angels*, in the Pacific Ocean, nine miles in compass, mountainous, but pleasant, and formerly well inhabited. This seems to have been the island that Capt. Funnell touched at in 1730, when the people came off in their boats, and furnished him with fish, eggs, yams, potatoes, and other refreshments. He offered to pay them in money, which they looked at, and refused, making signs that they would be better pleased with tobacco, which was given them. To one poor Indian who went on board they offered a glass of brandy, and he seeing them drink it freely, ventured to swallow some of it, but immediately tumbled down as if he had been dead, staring with his mouth open; upon which they put him on board his own prow, recommending him to the care of his countrymen, at the same time giving them to understand, he would come to himself in a little time. 12 miles SW. Tinian.

Aguilar, a town of Spain, in Navarre. 12 miles SW. Estella.

Aguilar, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova. 32 miles S. Cordova.

Aguilar del Campo, a town of Spain, in Old-Castile. 40 miles NW. Burgos, and 65 ENE. Leon. *Long.* 4. 9. W. *Lat.* 42. 47. N.

Agul, a river of Russia, which runs into the Kan. *Long.* 95. 24. E. *Lat.* 53. 16. N.

Agunna, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Benin. 15 miles SW. Benin.

Agwarca, a town of Asia, in Mocaumpour. 72 miles W. Mocaumpour.

Ahar, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Gohud. 28 miles S. Narwa, 192 SE. Agimere. *Long.* 78. 30. E. *Lat.* 25. 14. N.

Ahafa, or *Alfa*, see *Lachfa*.

Ahaus, see *Aabus*.

Ahdun, a town of Persia, in Segeftan. 30 miles SSW. Candahar.

Ahdingar, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude, on the Dewa. 40 miles SSE. Goorackpour.

Agadeep, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 31 miles NNE. Burdwan.

Abeedo, a district on the north-east coast of the island of Owhyhee.

Akenus, a town of Egypt, on lake Bathen. 8 miles W. Benisuef.

Aher, a town of Persia, in Adirbeitzan. 20 miles N. Tabris.

Ahkooly, a town of Hindoostan, in the Myfore. 5 miles S. Chinna Balabaruni.

Ahlen, see *Allen*.

Ahlden, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower-Saxony, and principality of Luneburg, near the left bank of the Aller, with 2

palace where Sophia Dorothea, consort of George I. king of England, resided from the year 1694 to 1726, after the separation from her husband. 20 miles N. Hanover. *Long.* 9. 40. E. *Lat.* 52. 49.

Ablersfeldt, a town of the dutchy of Bremen. 10 miles S. Stade.

Abmirabad, a circar of Bengal, surrounded on all sides by Dacca, near the gulf of Bengal; about 40 miles long and 10 broad. Colinda is the chief town.

Aboni, a seaport town of Africa, on the coast of Benin.

Abr, a town of Persia, in the province of Adirbeitzan. 39 miles N. Ardebil.

Abr, a river of France, in the department of the Rhine and Moselle, which runs into the Rhine, 2 miles above Remigen.

Abraham, see *Araban*.

Ahrberg, a town of Germany, in the principality of Aichstatt. 3 miles SW. Ohrenbau.

Ahrenböck, a town of the dutchy of Holstein. 12 miles NNW. Lubeck.

Ahrensdorf, a town of Germany, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg. 6 miles SSE. Potzdam.

Ahrieah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 10 miles W. Purneah.

Ahrouni, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Hissar. 35 miles W. Hissar.

Ahrweiler, a town of France, in the department of the Rhine and Moselle, formerly in the electorate of Cologne, on the Ahr, celebrated for its wine. 24 miles NW. Coblenz. *Long.* 7. 3. E. *Lat.* 50. 25. N.

Ahsa, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman. 60 miles NW. Kabis.

Ahsa, see *Ahasa*.

Ahsa, or *Ahasa*, see *Ahuazi*.

Ahtarven, a town of Syria. 16 miles N. Aleppo.

Ahuarica, a river of Quito, which runs into the Napo, 25 m. NW. St. Josef de Huales.

Ahuazi, or *Ahuvas*, or *Havisa*, a town of Persia, in the province of Chulistan, on the Karalu. This town with its territory is independent of the Sophy of Persia, and governed by one of the descendants of Mahomet, called Maula, who coins money, and exercises other marks of regality. 45 miles SW. Sufter. 40 N. Bassiorah. *Long.* 48. 53. E. *Lat.* 46. 10. N.

Ahun, a town of France, in the department of the Creuse. 8 miles S. Gueret.

Ahunguran, a town of Asia, in the country of Cabul. 5 miles S. Sufia.

Ahus, a town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen, situated on the river Helge. 6 miles SSE. Christianstadt.

Ahuwan, a town of Persia, in the province of Comis. 30 miles SSW. Damegan.

Ahuwas river, see *Karafu*.

Aia, or *Allia*, a river of Italy, which unites with the Tiber 19 miles above Rome.

Ajabira, or *Agavira*, a town of South-America, in Peru. 105 miles S. Cusco.

Ajaccio, or *Ajazzo*, or *Adjazzo*, a town of Corsica, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Liamone, situated on the north side of a gulf, to which it gives name, on the west coast of the island. The town is populous, and by some considered as the capital of the island. It is the native place of Napoleon Buonaparte. 33 miles SW. Corte. *Long.* 8. 53. E. *Lat.* 41. 46. N.

Aia-ka-la, a fortress of Turkish Armenia, on Mount Aras. 6 miles SE. Anisi, and 60 W. Erivan.

Ajamati, a town of the principality of Imiretta, on the Rione. 10 miles SE. Cotatis.

Ajan, or *Ajen*, a country on the eastern coast of Africa, extending from Magadoxo to Cape Guardafui, 600 miles. *Lat.* 2 to 12 N. It is divided into several states or kingdoms; the principal of which are Adel, or Zeila, and Magadoxo. All the eastern coast of Ajan is said to be sandy and barren; but to the north the country becomes more fertile, producing an abundance of all sorts of provisions, in which it drives a great commerce; and more particularly in an excellent breed of horses, in high request, which foreign merchants take in exchange for silks, cottons, and other cloths.

Ajanaba, a town of Cyprus. 16 miles SSW. Famagusta.

Aiandun, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 24 miles WSW. Sinob.

Aiar-Catra, a town of Grand Bukharia. 55 miles E. Saganian.

Aias, a town of Turkestan. 45 miles NE. Turkestan.

Aias, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, anciently called Therma; celebrated for its warm baths. 25 miles W. Angura.

Aias, or *Ajasso*, a seaport town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Marasch, in a bay of the Mediterranean, called the Gulf of Ajasso; celebrated for its warm baths. This is supposed to be the ancient *Iffus*. 36 miles SSW. Marasch, and 20 N. Alexandretta. *Long.* 36. 5. E. *Lat.* 36. 45. N.

Ajafuluck, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, inhabited by a few Turkish families. Here are seen a neglected castle, a grand mosque, and broken aqueduct, with mean cottages and ruinous buildings, interspersed among wild thickets. Many of the scattered structures are square with domes, and have been baths. The castle is a large and barbarous edifice, with square towers; within it are a few huts, an old mosque, and a great deal of rubbish, abounding with scorpions. The mosque is built partly of stone, and partly of veined marble polished. The two domes are covered with lead, and adorned with crescents; in a court is a fountain, the broken columns are the remains of a portico.

The aqueduct conveyed water from Mount Pae'tyas; and among the pedestals is found the name of Atticus Herodes, whose statue it supported. The ruins of this place have been taken erroneously for Ephesus. This city flourished chiefly, if not solely, under the Mahometans, and probably it was founded in the 13th century, some of the ruins of Ephesus being brought thither for materials. Timur Bec came hither in 1402, after taking Smyrna. 22 miles NNE. Ephesus.

Aiasb, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia. 32 miles W. Angura.

Aiasnabi, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on the coast of the Archipelago. 12 miles W. Pergamo.

Aib, a town of Bavaria. 6 miles NW. Burg Eberach.

Aicha, a town of Bavaria, situated on the Paar. 12 miles ENE. Augsburg. *Long.* 11. 2. E. *Lat.* 48. 25. N.

Aichberg, a town of Stiria. 4 miles SSE. Fridberg.

Aichberg, a town of Austria. 8 miles NW. Efferding.

Aickkirchen, a town of Austria. 7 miles WNW. Schwannastat.

Aichlberg, a town of Carinthia. 12 miles WSW. Willach.

Aibling, a town of Bavaria, on the Mangau. 22 miles SE. Munich, and 18 SSW. Wasserburg.

Aichstadt, or *Aichstett*, or *Eichstett*, a city of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, on the Athmul, lately the see of a bishop, who was a sovereign prince. It was originally a cloister founded by St. Wilibald; and houses being built near formed a town, which obtained its name from the vast rocks about it: in the middle of the 8th century it was erected into a bishoprick, towards the endowment of which Count Suigger gave part of his estate; and in the 13th century it was further enriched by the Count of Herfchberg, who bequeathed to it the whole county. The bishop used to sit in the council of imperial princes, between the bishops of Worms and Spire; and at the circle diets, between the margraves of Culmbach and Anspach. His matricular valuation was 246 florins, and his Roman month 284 rix-dollars, 14½ kruiters. In 1704, this city refused to admit the French troops; but being afterwards taken by surprise, the garrison, consisting of 900 Bavarian recruits, were put to the sword, and the town given up to be plundered. In 1796, the French general Defaix attacked this town, and levied on it a contribution of 300,000 florins. The bishopric, which extended 40 miles in length, and 21 in breadth, was given among the indemnities to the Elector, now King of Bavaria. 32 miles NNE. Augsburg. *Long.* 11. 8. E. *Lat.* 48. 48. N.

Aichstadt, Ober, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, on the Altmuhl. 3 miles W. Aichstadt.

Aicht, a town of Germany, in the principality of Bayreuth. 9 miles SE. Bayreuth.

Aidhab, or *Gaidhab*, a town and seaport of Nubia, on the coast of the Red Sea. *Long.* 36. E. *Lat.* 22. 12. N.

Aidin, a district of Asiatic Turkey, in the south-west part of Natolia, of which Smyrna is the chief city.

Aidinshick, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on the sea of Marmora. 6 miles SE. Artaki, 70 WNW. Burfa. *Long.* 27. 40. E. *Lat.* 40. 12. N.

Aidona, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto. 4 miles NE. Piazza.

Ajeto, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, with a considerable signiory, which has the title of duchy. 9 miles SW. Cosenza.

Aieta, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 7 miles NW. Scala.

Aigen, a town of Austria, on the confines of Bohemia. 24 miles NW. Steyregg, 105 W. Vienna. *Long.* 13. 54. E. *Lat.* 48. 33. N.

Aigendiah, a town of the island of Cyprus, 18 miles SSW. Famagusta.

Aiglande, a town of France, in the department of the Channel. 12 miles NE. Coutances.

Aigle (L'), a town of France, and capital of a district, in the department of Orne, on the Rille. Here the Dukes of Normandy had a castle. 21 miles NE. Sees, 33 NE. Alençon. *Long.* 0. 42. E. *Lat.* 48. 46. N.

Aigle (L'), a river of France, which runs into the Loir, between Châteaudun and Clove.

Aigle, a town of Switzerland, with a castle, in the canton of Berne, formerly a lordship, but at present under the jurisdiction of the canton, situated on a small river, which runs into the Rhône about a league below it. Here are saline springs and salt-works. 36 miles ENE. Geneva. *Long.* 18. 50. E. *Lat.* 46. 22. N.

Ajgur, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Bundelcund. 25 miles E. Chatterpour.

Ajital, a town of Hindoostan, in the Subah of Agra. 40 miles SSW. Canoge.

Aign, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Salzburg, near it is a medicinal spring. 2 miles SE. Saltzburg.

Aignan, a town of France, in the department of Gers. 20 miles W. Auch.

Aignay le Duc, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or. 12 miles SSE. Châtillon.

Aigre, a town of France, in the department of the Charente. 16 miles N. Angoulême.

Aigrefeuille, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire. 10 miles S. Nantes.

Aiguerperse, see *Aguerperse*.

Aigues, a river of France, which empties itself into the Rhône, near Orange.

Aigues-Mortes, a town of France, in the department of the Gard. From hence St. Louis sailed to Africa in 1248 and 1269. 12 miles ESE. Montpellier.

Aigues-Vives, a town of France, in the department of the Gard. 15 miles NE. Montpellier.

Aigubelle, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme. 6 m. SE. Montelimart.

Aigubello, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc, situated on the river Arc. 15 miles E. Chamberry.

Aiguillon, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 12 miles NW. Agen.

Aiguines, a town of France, in the department of the Var. 16 miles NE. Barjols.

Aigurande, a town of France, in the department of the Indre. 25 m. S. Châteauroux.

Aijalton, a town of Syria, situated in a mountainous but fertile country, where one of the great families of the Maronite Sheikhs resides. 35 miles S. Tripoli.

Aikes, a town of Transilvania. 18 miles NE. Claufenburg.

Aikman, a river of Palestine, which rises in Antilibanon, and runs into the sea, 9 miles N. Acre.

Aiko, a small island of Sweden, in the gulf of Bothnia, near the east coast. *Long.* 21. 10. E. *Lat.* 61. 13. N.

Ailah, a town of Arabia Petraea, at the north-west extremity of the Bahr el Accaba, called in the scriptures *Eloth* and *Elatb*: and in profane history *Elana*. It was a seaport of the Edomites, with a better and more convenient harbour than that of Eziongeber, and long time a station for vessels sailing to the Indian ocean. It was taken from the Edomites by David: and his son Solomon sent ships thence to Ophir. It is now in ruins, with only a tower or fortrels in which a governor resides. 108 miles E. Suez. *Long.* 40. 5. E. *Lat.* 28. 55. N.

Ailan, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Penzinskaia gulf, near Oklansk.

Aillant-sur-Tholon, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne. 7 miles NW. Auxerre.

Aillas, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde. 6 miles NE. Bazas.

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

Ailly le haute Clocher, a village of France, in the department of the Somme. 15 miles WNW. Amiens.

Ailfa, or *Elfa*, a small rocky island in the Frith of Clyde, near the west coast of Scotland, of a conical form, covered on the top with heath and a little grass. It is not inhabited by any human creature, but affords refuge to an immense number of sea-fowl,

which breed on it, and is stocked with rabbits, and a few goats. It is the property of the Earl of Caillis, and is rented at 25l. Sterling a year; the tenants paying their rent from the feathers of the different sea-fowl, and from the solan geese that breed on it, and the rabbit-skins. The island is a fine object all around that coast, and a mark for ships either coming in or going out of the Frith of Clyde. There is an old ruinous castle on it about a third part up the rock, said by Campbell, in his Political Survey of Britain, to have been built by Philip II. of Spain, but on what authority is not known. *Long.* 5. 8. W. *Lat.* 55. 18. N.

Aimakon, a river of Siberia, which runs into the sea of Ochotkoe. *Long.* 139. 14. E. *Lat.* 54. 40. N.

Ammen, a lake of Sweden, in the province of Savolax, to the north of Lake Saima.

Ainkeyabuk, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coast. *Long.* 3. 6. W. *Lat.* 6. 10. N.

Aimo, or *Lymus*, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc. 18 miles ENE. Mouffier.

Aimotier, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne. 20 miles SE. Limoges.

Ain, a department of France, bounded on the north by the departments of the Saône and Loire and the Jura; on the east, by Switzerland and Savoy, now the department of Mont Blanc; on the south, by the Rhône, which separates it from the department of the Isère; and on the west, by the river Saône, which divides it from the departments of the Indre and Loire, and the Saône and Loire; about 45 miles from east to west, and from 30 to 45 north to south. This department is composed of a part of Burgundy, containing, before the revolution, the counties of Gex, Dombes, and Bresse. Bourg en Bresse is the capital.

Ain, a river of France, which gives name to one of the departments. It rises in Mount Jura, near Nozeroy, and runs into the Rhône 15 miles above Lyons.

Ain, a town of the Arabian Irak. 90 miles W. Bassora.

Ain-Befese, a town of Africa, in Algiers. 24 miles WSW. Burg Hamza.

Ain-Charin, a village of Palestine, inhabited by Arabians, where the recolets of Jerusalem and Bethlehem sometimes go to celebrate mass. A little to the west they shew the ruins of a church and a monastery, which, according to tradition, were originally the abode of Zacharias and Elizabeth; they shew likewise a grotto, in which they pretend the Blessed Virgin pronounced the *Magnificat*. 5 miles from Jerusalem.

Ain Haroof, a town of the desert of Syria, where there is a well of water. 150 miles SSE. Aleppo.

Ain al Feumab, a town of Africa, in Algiers. 12 miles W. Constantina.

Ain Gebel, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Diarbekir. 40 miles SW. Mosul.

Ain Gitrain, a town of Algiers. 18 miles SSE. Burg Hamza.

Ain el Graab, a town of Algiers. 25 miles SSE. Burg Hamza.

Ain ou Heide, a town of Algiers. 15 miles S. Tezzoute.

Ain ul Koum, a warm spring in the desert of Syria, the water of which, it is said, was once conveyed 10 miles, by means of an aqueduct, to a city now in ruins, called Gufel ul Bain. 100 miles ESE. Aleppo.

Ain el Musa, (i.e. *the well of Moses*;) a fountain of fresh water in Arabia Petræa. 10 miles SE. Suez.

Ain Mylsa, a town of Algiers. 28 miles SSW. Bona.

Ain el Trab, a town of Algiers. 20 miles SSE. Constantina.

Ain Verden, see *Rafain*.

Ainad, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hadramaut. *Long.* 55. 50. E. *Lat.* 18. 25. N.

Ainarga, a town of the island of Cyprus. 8 miles NNE. Baffa.

Ainay-le-Château, a town of France, in the department of the Allier. 24 miles NW. Moulins.

Aincreville, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse. 3 miles SW. Dun, and 16 NNW. Verdun.

Aine-beli, or *Ineboli*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on the Black Sea. 80 m. W. Sinob. *Long.* 33. 28. E. *Lat.* 42. 25. N.

Aineh-Ghul, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, taken by the Turks in 1298. 30 miles SSE. Burfa, and 30 S. Iznik.

Aineh-Ghul, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on a lake. 13 miles S. Alahshehr.

Ainhour, a town of Syria, on a river of the same name. 8 miles S. Balbeck.

Ainodl, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Stiria. 8 miles N. Cilley.

Ainodl, or *Soteska*, a citadel of Lower Carniola. 5 miles NW. Rudolphswerth.

Ainsa, a town of Spain, in Aragon, situated on the river Ara, near its conflux with the Cinca. This town was once the capital of the small kingdom of Sobrarve. 18 miles N. Balbastro. *Long.* 0. 6. E. *Lat.* 42. 16. N.

Ainstie, a district of Yorkshire, lying to the south-west of the city, and containing many townships and villages, with a population of 7547, of which manufactures employ 865, while 2889 are employed in agriculture.

Ainzarba, see *Anzarba*.

Ajcam, a town of Persia, in Farsistan. 30 miles N. Iftakar.

Aiomana, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia, on the gulf of Callandra. 49 miles SE. Saloniki. *Long.* 23. 30. E. *Lat.* 40. 12. N.

Ajodin, see *Aljodin*.

Aiona, a mountain of Etruria. 15 miles SW. Florence.

Ajos, a small island of Sweden, in the north part of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 24. 24. E. *Lat.* 65. 38. N.

Aios Constantinos, a town of the island of Candy. 32 miles SE. Canea.

Aiouddeka, a town of the island of Candy, near the ruins of the ancient Gortynia. 2 miles N. Metropoli.

Ajowes, a river of Louisiana, which runs into the Mississippi. *Long.* 97. W. *Lat.* 40. 54. N.

Air, see *Ayr*.

Airano, a town of Italy. 10 miles SE. Como.

Airdrie, a town of Scotland, in the county of Lanark. 9 miles E. Glasgow, and 28 W. Edinburgh.

Aire, a town of France, in the department of the Landes, situated on the Adour; before the revolution the see of a bishop. It was taken by Crassus Cæsar's lieutenant, and obtained the name of *Vicus Julii*. It was also called *Aturum*, and *Aturensum Civitas*. 5 miles SE. Mont de Marfan. *Long.* 0. 12. W. *Lat.* 43. 42. N.

Aire, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, situated on the Lis, in the midst of a morass. This town is strong; and in the year 1641, it was taken from the Spaniards, who retook it soon after. In 1676, it was again taken by the French, after a siege of five days, and ceded to France by the peace of Nimeguen. In 1710, it was besieged by the Duke of Marlborough; the trenches were opened on the 12th of September, and the garrison, consisting of 3628 men, surrendered on the 10th of November, having lost 4000 men during that time: the loss of the besiegers was 6000. 35 miles SE. Calais. *Long.* 2. 29. E. *Lat.* 50. 38. N.

Aire, see *Are*.

Airola, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Uri. 21 miles S. Altorff.

Airon, a river of France, which runs into the Loire near Decife.

Airth, a town of Scotland, in the county of Stirling, near the Forth. 6 miles SE. Stirling, and 28 W. Edinburgh.

Airvault, a town of France, in the department of the two Sevres. 10 miles NNE. Partenay.

Aisa, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon, in a valley, to which it gives name. 7 miles N. Jaca.

Aisch, a river of Germany, which rises near Burg Bernheim, in the principality of Culmbach, and runs into the Rednitz, 2 miles NW. Forchheim.

Aisch, a town of Bavaria. 12 miles S. Bamberg.

Aise, or *Laise*, a river of France, which runs into the Orne, 9 miles above Caen.

Aiseau, a town of France, in the department of Jemappe. 3 miles ESE. Châtelet.

Aiserey, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or. 6 miles SSE. Dijon.

Aissey-le-Duc, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or. 7 miles SW. Châtillon.

Ajsedabad, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 65 miles NNE. Hamadan.

Aiska, a town of Japan, in the island of Niphon. 40 miles SE. Jetfen.

Aisne, in Latin *Axona*, a river of France, which gives name to a department; it rises in Champagne, & joins the Oise near Compiègne.

Aisne, a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the North, on the east by the departments of the Marne and the Ardennes, on the south by the department of the Seine and Marne, and on the west by the departments of the Oise and the Straits of Calais; about 70 miles in length from north to south, and from 22 to 45 in breadth from east to west. This department is composed of, what before the revolution was a part of Picardy, the Laonnois, and Soissonois. Laon is the capital.

Aisju, a town of Japan, in the island of Niphon. 30 miles S. Nambu.

Aitau, a mountain of Russia, in Tobolsk. Long. 69. 14. E. Lat. 49. 40. N.

Aitona, see *Aytona*.

Aitterbach, a river of Austria, which runs into the Traun, 2 miles above Wels.

Aitrach, a river of Germany, which rises in the county of Waldburg, and runs into the Iller, 7 miles SW. Memmingen.

Ajuduck, a mountain of Persia, E. of Jaron.

Ajukzernuck, a town of Grand Buckharia. 6 miles NW. Cojend.

Aix, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Mouths of the Rhône; before the revolution, it was the capital of Provence, the seat of a parliament, and the see of an archbishop; it is situated on a plain near the river Arc. Aix was founded about 630, by Sextus Calvinus, the Roman general, and from its warm springs, called *Aque Sextie*, and was the see of a bishop as early as the year 878. It was ruined by the Saracens, but afterward rebuilt. A parliament was instituted in 1501, by Louis XII. and in the reign of Louis XIV. it was considerably enlarged. 45 miles SE. Avignon. Long. 5. 48 E. Lat. 43. 31 N.

Aix, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc, late Savoy, situated on the lake of Bourget, with a small district, to which the title of Marquisate is annexed: its medicinal waters are much in repute; the baths are said to have been erected by the Romans. 12 miles N. Chambery. Long. 5. 48. Lat. 45. 40. N.

Aix, an island near the west coast of France, in the Atlantic Ocean, between the isle of Oleron and the continent. It was taken by the English in the year 1757, but soon after abandoned. 12 m. SSW. Rochelle. Long. 1. 8. W. Lat. 46. 5. N.

Aix-en-Othe, a town of France, in the department of the Aube. 15 miles W. Troyes.

Aix-la-Chapelle, a city of France, in the department of the Roer; before the revolution, it was an imperial city of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia; built by Serenus Granus, a general of the Emperor Adrian, about the year 124; and from the hot waters found there, called *Aquis Granum*. Charlemagne was so charmed with its situation that he chose it for his residence; and it was called Aix-la-Chapelle on account of the devotions which Charlemagne commonly paid at the solemn feasts in the great church of Notre Dame, which he caused to be built and endowed, and where he lies interred. His sword, with the belt, and his book of the Gospels in letters of gold, are still preserved, and were till lately made use of in the coronation of the kings of the Romans. It was decreed by the golden bull that the emperor must here receive the first crown; but this has not always been abided by. The trade of the city is considerable, especially in cloth; and the waters are in great reputation. In 1614, this city was put under the ban of the empire, on account of some religious dissections. In 1668, a peace between France and Spain was here concluded, as was likewise that which terminated the war of succession in 1748. Several councils have been held here. In 1792, Aix-la-Chapelle was taken by the French; who were driven from it on the 3d of March, 1793, by the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, after a battle, in which they lost 4000 killed, and 1600 taken prisoners. In 1794, the French made themselves masters of it again, and it has since the peace of Luneville been ceded with its district to the French Republic, and is made the capital of the department of the Roer. 52 posts NE. Paris, and 5 NE. Liege. Long. 5. 54. E. Lat. 50. 52. N.

Aix d'Anguillon, or *Aix Dam-Gilon*, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, in the district of Bourges. 9 miles NE. Bourges.

Aixe, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, in the district of Limoges, on the Vienne. 6 m. WSW. Limoges.

Ai-yac-coute, a district of Africa, in the eastern province of Algiers, which takes its name from a fountain near the centre of it; several fragments of Roman highways and ruins are scattered about it. The fountain and village are 30 miles W. Constantina.

Aizenay, a town of France, in the department of Vendée. 30 miles S. Nantes.

Akaba, see *Accaba*.

Akacan, a river of Siberia, which joins the Judoma. *Long.* 139. 39. E. *Lat.* 60. 8. N.

Akai, a town of Japan, in the island of Niphon. 60 miles SW. Meaco.

Akalgori, a town of Georgia, in the province of Carduel. 30 miles NW. Teflis. 20 SE. Gori.

Akalzike, or *Akelska*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Satabago, on the Kur. It is fortified with double walls and towers, and contains within the walls about 400 houses, inhabited by Armenians, Turks, Georgians, Greeks, and Jews. The Christians have two churches, and the Jews a synagogue. 90 miles NNW. Erivan, and 100 SW. Teflis. *Long.* 44. 6. E. *Lat.* 40. 55. N.

Akamapet, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 30 miles NE. Bomrauzepollam. 25 SE. Calaftri.

Akanimima, a town of Africa, on the Ivory coast, near Cape Apollonia.

Akanfas, a town of Louisiana, on the right bank of the Mississippi, where it is joined by the river Akanfas.

Akanfas, a river of Louisiana, which runs into the Mississippi. *Long.* 91. 26. W. *Lat.* 33. 52. N.

Akar, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 32 miles N. Bomrauzepollam.

Akara, a town of the kingdom of Candahar. 25 miles E. Paishawar.

Akara, a town of the Arabian Irac. 10 miles SE. Sura.

Akasaki, a town of Japan, on the south coast of the island of Niphon. 100 miles E. Meaco, and 140 WSW. Jedo.

Akast, a town of Arabia Deserta. 70 miles E. Jerusalem.

Akato, a town of Japan, in the island of Niphon. 36 miles W. Meaco.

Akbeik-baba, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 20 m. NW. Eskishehr, and 32 NNW. Kiutaja.

Akebala, or *Akekala*, a town of Turkish Armenia, in the government of Erzerum. 24 miles WNW. Erzerum.

Akebara, a town of the Arabian Irac, on the Tigris. 30 miles NW. Bagdad.

Akeby, a town of Palestine, near Saphet.

Akens Rock, a rock in the North-Atlantic ocean, westward of Tory island. It is represented to be in the form of a horse-shoe, with one side longer than the other, about four feet below the surface of the water, and covered with sea-weed. *Long.* 9. 53. W. *Lat.* 55. 19. N.

Akerman, or *Bielgorod*, a town of Bessarabia, situated on the coast of the Black Sea, at the mouth of the Dneister. In 1790, this town was taken by the Russians. 68 miles SW. Otchakov, and 65 SE. Bender. *Long.* 31. 14. E. *Lat.* 46. 8. N.

Akerfloat, a village of Holland. In 1799 it was taken by the English. 5 miles S Alkmaer.

Akersfund, a bay of the North Sea, on the coast of Norway. 30 miles WNW. Frederickstad.

Akhsar, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the site of the ancient Thyatira. 40 miles SE. Pergamo. *Long.* 27. 49. E. *Lat.* 38. 15. N.

Aki, a province of Japan, in the western part of Niphon, with a town of the same name.

Akili, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on the Black Sea. 25 miles ENE. Constantinople. *Long.* 29. 33. E. *Lat.* 41. 15. N.

Akily, or *St. Colms*, one of the Shiant islands among the Hebrides. *Long.* 6. 19. W. *Lat.* 57. 53. N.

Akilondi, a river of Africa, which rises from a lake in the country of Matamba, and runs into the Zaire. 60 miles NE. from Sundi in the kingdom of Congo.

Akim, a country of Guinea, bordering on Aquambo, which abounds in gold.

Akindatori, a town of Japan, in the isle of Niphon. 22 miles SE. Mogami.

Akiskiki, a town of Japan, in the isle of Niphon. 160 miles W. Meaco.

Akiureck, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 24 miles ESE. Kastamoni.

Akkably, a town of Africa, in the country of Twat. *Long.* 4. 30. E. *Lat.* 23. 16. N.

Akkar, a river of Syria, which rises near the town so called in Mount Bargylus, and runs into the Mediterranean, 5 miles N. Orthofa.

Akkar, a town of Syria, situated on Mount Bargylus, in the pachalic of Tripoli, supposed by Dr. Shaw to be the Ker of the scriptures. The environs are pleasant, and abound with excellent fruit. 30 miles E. Tripoli, and 66 NNW. Damascus. *Long.* 36. 10. E. *Lat.* 34. 32. N.

Akkas, a town of Sweden, in Tavastland. 20 miles NW. Tavasthus. *Long.* 23. 39. E. *Lat.* 61. 11. N.

Akkia, an island in the North Sea, near the west coast of East Greenland. *Long.* 46. W. *Lat.* 60. 38. N.

Akkiali, a town of European Turkey, in Romania. 8 miles E. Burgas.

Aklat, or *Khalat*, a town of Curdistan, in the government of Van, on the north-west coast of Lake Van. The chief employment of the inhabitants is catching and curing fish. 80 miles WNW. Van. *Long.* 41. 22. E. *Lat.* 38. 35. N.

Akleb, a town of Syria, on the borders of the desert. 30 miles SE. Aleppo.

Akmin, see *Achmin*.

Ako, a town of Japan, in the island of Niphon. 100 miles S. Jersen.

Akolingan, a town of the island of Celebes, in Buggis bay. *Lat.* 2. 5. S.

Akonolab, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Berar. 44 miles S. Ellichpour, and 104 ENE. Aurungabad. *Long.* 77. 35. E. *Lat.* 20. 37. N.

Aquedan, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coast, with a Dutch factory.

Akrida, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, situated on the Drino. 120 miles NW. Saloniki, and 130 SE. Ragufa. *Long.* 20. 50. E. *Lat.* 41. 46. N.

Akshiafska, a town and fortrefs of Russia, 48 miles S. Doroninsk.

Akserai, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. In 1402, it was taken by Timur Bec. 60 miles NE. Konieh, 160 S. Sinob. *Long.* 34. E. *Lat.* 38. 57. N.

Akshai, a river of Asia, which rises in Mount Caucasus, and runs into the Caspian Sea, 18 miles S. Terki.

Akibebr, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, anciently called Antioch in Pisidia. In 1402, it was taken by Timur Bec. 60 miles NW. Konieh, and 200 SE. Constantinople. *Long.* 31. 16. E. *Lat.* 38. 27. N.

Akbesbahr, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on the Black Sea. 90 miles E. Constantinople, and 28 NW. Boli. *Long.* 31. 10. E. *Lat.* 41. 15. N.

Akhsai, a river of Armenia, which runs into the Aras.

Akscat, a town of Turkestan, in the district of Fergana, on a river which runs into the Sihun. 80 miles SE. Tashkund. *Long.* 66. 30. E. *Lat.* 42. 12. N.

Akforein, a town of Egypt, on the scite of the ancient Thebes. Mr. Brown thinks this word and *Luxor* to be corruptions of *El Cussur*. See *Luxor*.

Akfu, see *Achi*.

Aksjuma, a town of Turkestan. 60 miles NE. Taraz.

Aktala, a town of Georgia, in the province of Carduel. 70 miles S. Teflis.

Aktamar, a town of Curdistan, on a small island in the lake Van. 20 miles WSW. Van.

Aktau, a small town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk. *Long.* 71. E. *Lat.* 49. 20. N.

Akveri, a town of Turkish Armenia, on the Kur. 18 miles E. Akalzike.

Akumi, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 50 miles S. Acheta.

Akun, one of the Fox islands. *Long.* 193. 44. E. *Lat.* 54. 10. N.

Akunpour, a town of Hindoostan in Oude, on the left bank of the Dewa. 15 miles ESE. Fyzabad.

Akurla, a town of Persian Armenia. 27 miles SSE. Frivan.

Akutan, one of the Fox islands. *Long.* 193. 4. E. *Lat.* 53. 50. N.

Ala, a town of Japan, in the island of Xuno. 18 miles NE. Naka.

Ala, (*Al*), a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjaz. 40 miles N. Valdicora.

Alaba, or *Alava*, a small province of Spain, once a part of the ancient Cantabria, and one of the three Merindads of Biscay. It is bounded on the north and west by Biscay, on the south by Rioja and Navarre, on the east by Guipuscoa. Its length is about eight or ten leagues, and its breadth six or seven. The land is fertile, and produces wheat and barley, with several kinds of fruits, and the wine is tolerably good. In it are mines of iron, and excellent steel, in which a considerable trade is carried on. The people in temper and manners are between the Catalans and Biscayners, inclining rather to the latter. The kings of Navarre were anciently styled kings of Alaba. When the Moors conquered the country, they established themselves in the valley of Burunda, and in 886 elected a chief, whom they called the king of Alaba. While the kings of Navarre were in possession of the country, they held it commonly by governors. Alphonso king of Castile, having made himself master of the capital and some other places, united it to his crown, but did not hold it long, before with other conquests it submitted to the kings of Navarre, except the towns of Vittoria and Trevigno. In the year 1212, it was again conquered by Alphonso IX. king of Castile. This frequent change of masters induced the inhabitants, in the year 1331, to assemble in the plains of Arriaga near Vittoria, to choose a prince who should be powerful enough to protect them; when they fixed on Alphonso XI. under whom they were united to the crown of Castile, with a reservation of privileges, which they yet enjoy. The principal towns are Vittoria, Salvatierra, and Trevigno.

Alabama, a river of West-Florida, formed by the union of the Abacooche and Oakfuskee, at the town of Alabama, and becoming the principal branch of the Mobile.

Alabama, a town of West-Florida, at the union of the Abacoochee and Oakfuskee. *Long.* 86. 44. W. *Lat.* 32. 50. N.

Alabaster Rocks, a range of rocks among the Bahamas, along the E. coast of Eleuthera.

Alabat, a small island in the Indian Sea, near the east coast of the island of Luçon. *Long.* 122. 30. E. *Lat.* 14. 27. N.

Alaberti, a town of Hindoostan, in the subah of Delhi. 20 miles SW. Delhi.

Alalbac, see *Tima*.

Alacranes, a range of rocks in the gulf of Mexico, near the coast of Yucatan. *Long.* 90. 10. W. *Lat.* 22. 36. N.

Aladan, or *Alada*, a cluster of small islands in the Mergui Archipelago, near the coast of Siam. The principal are Auriol's, Christie's, Graham's Island, and Alexander's Peak. *Long.* 97. 52. E. *Lat.* 7. 20. N.

Aladjiam, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on the Black Sea. 50 miles SE. Sinob. *Long.* 35. 50. E. *Lat.* 41. 40. N.

Aladua, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas. 100 miles NW. Mecca.

Aladulia, a country of Asia, called by the Turks Dulgadir, or Dulladir; formerly an independent kingdom, but now a province of Turkey, and southern part of the country called Roum; composed of the two governments of Marasch and Adana. It is bounded on the north by the government of Sivas, on the east by that of Diarbekir, on the south by Syria and the Mediterranean, and on the west by Caramania. The principal towns are Marasch, Malatiah, and Adana.

Alajos, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 30 miles E. Salamanca.

Alafoens, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 6 miles NNE. Vifeu.

Alaftaro, a town of Sweden, in the government of Abo. 34 miles NNE. Abo. *Long.* 22. 41. E. *Lat.* 60. 58. N.

Alagia, see *Krussevoaz*.

Alagnon, a river of France, which runs into the Allier, between Brioude and Issoire.

Alagoa, a town of St. Michael, one of the Azore islands.

Alagoa, see *Lagoas*.

Alagon, a river of Spain, which runs into the Tagus a little above Alcantara.

Alagon, a town of Spain, in Aragon, on the Xalon, near its union with the Ebro. 12 miles NW. Saragossa.

Alagore, a town of Hindoostan, in the Myfore. 23 miles E. Seringapatam.

Alagranza, see *Alegranza*.

Alab-Daghi, a mountain of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 40 miles S. Konieh.

Alab-Daghi, a mountain of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 15 miles S. Boli.

Alab-Shehr, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. This was the ancient Philadelphia, one of the principal cities of Myfia. It is now meanly built and thinly inhabited, but spreading to a considerable extent on the slopes of two or three hills. Many parts of the ancient walls remain, but with large chafins; and some ruins of an amphitheatre are still visible. It is the see of a Greek bishop. 65 miles E. Smyrna. *Long.* 28. 25. E. *Lat.* 38. 24. N.

Alajarvi, a town of Sweden, in the government of Wafa. 60 miles E. Wafa. *Long.* 23. 41. E. *Lat.* 62. 59. N.

Alaigne, a town of France, in the department of the Aude. 6 miles NW. Limoux.

Alais, a town of France, and principal place of a district in the department of the Gard, known to the Romans by the name of Alesia; and Cæsar, by its capture, became master of Gaul. It is situated near the river Gard, at the foot of the Cevennes. It is large and populous; and before the revolu-

tion was the see of a bishop, erected in 1692. The inhabitants were among the first of those who embraced the Reformation, and the town was taken by Louis XIII. On the 28th of July, 1792, this town felt the rage of civil commotion, in the massacre of some of the inhabitants. Near the town are some vitriolic springs. 7 posts N. Montpellier, and 79 S. Paris. *Long.* 4. E. *Lat.* 44. 8. N.

Alaki, or *Salaki*, a port of Egypt in the Red Sea, anciently called Berenice Pan-Chryfos. *Long.* 38. 28. E. *Lat.* 20. 40. N.

Alakiah, a small island in the Nile, with a village. 36 miles N. Syene.

Alaku, a town of Persia, in the province of Adirbeitzan. 50 miles NW. Tabris.

Alamagan, or *Conception*, one of the Mariana or Ladrone islands, about 18 miles in circumference, and 12 miles from Guguan.

Alaman, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne. 9 miles NE. Nion.

Alambari, a town of the principality of Guriel, at the mouth of a river which runs into the Black-Sea. 15 miles S. Puti.

Alameda, a town of New Mexico. 60 m. S. Santa Fé.

Alanera, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estramadura. 8 miles NE. Leyria.

Alamilla, a town of New Mexico. 100 miles S. Santa Fé.

Alan, a river of North-Wales, which passes by Mold, and runs into the Dee near Holt.

Alan, or *Camel*, a river of England, which rises a little to the north of Camelford, and runs into the sea two miles below Padstow.

Alanche, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone. 12 miles S. Aix, and 6 NE. Marfeilles.

Aland, or *Alandt*, an island belonging to Sweden, in the Baltic, about 120 miles in circumference, encompassed with small islands and rocks; it was anciently independent, but now makes part of Finland. This island was taken by the Russians, in 1714; and again in 1743, but a large body of Swedes being sent from Stockholm defeated the Russian troops, in number about 1200, killing the greater part, and making the rest prisoners. Castelhohn is the principal place. *Long.* 20. E. *Lat.* 60. 18. N.

Aland, a river of Germany, which runs into the Elbe, near Snakenburg, in the principality of Lunenburg.

Alandroel, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, defended by a castle. 12 miles W. Xerumenha.

Aland's-Haf, a strait or channel between the Gulf of Bothnia and the Baltic, which separates the island of Aland from the continent of Sweden.

Aland's-Bay, a bay of the Atlantic, on the south coast of Ireland, between Waterford harbour and Tramore bay. *Long.* 7. 5. W. *Lat.* 52. 8. N.

Alandshage, a cape on the south coast of the isle of Amack. 8 miles S. Copenhagen.

Alanguer, see *Alanquer*.

Alanieb, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Carmania, near the mouth of a river which runs into the Mediterranean. It was founded by a Seljuk sultan on the site of Coracesium, an ancient city of Cilicia. In this port Pompey shut up the pirates, and compelled them to surrender. 110 miles SSW. Konieh. *Long.* 21. 29. *E. Lat.* 36. 34. N.

Alapaev, a town of Russia, in the government of Perm, on the river Tagil. 80 miles NNE. Ekaterinburg. *Long.* 61. 14. *Lat.* 58. N.

Alara, a river of Asiatic Turkey in Carmania, which runs into the Mediterranean, 10 miles W. Alanieh.

Alaracha, see *Laracha*.

Alarcon, a town of Spain, in New Castile. This town was built in the year 1173, and about thirty years after was taken by the Moors. In the reign of Alphonso IX. it was recovered by the Christians under Ferdinand Martinez de Zevallas, who in consequence took the surname of Alarcon. 32 miles S. Cuenca. *Long.* 2. 12. *W. Lat.* 39. 38. N.

Alaro, a town of the island of Majorca. 9 miles NNE. Palma.

Alaro, a river of Naples, which runs into the Mediterranean, near Cape Stilo.

Alaru, a town of Persia, in the province of Adirbeizan. 20 miles SE. Ardebil.

Alascha, a peninsula on the west coast of North-America, extending into the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 196 to 202. *E. Lat.* 55 to 57. N.

Alas, a town on the west coast of the island of Sumatra. *Long.* 102. 35. *E. Lat.* 4. 15. S.

Alaffac, a town of France, in the department of the Correze. 7 miles NNW. Brive, and 12 W. Tulle.

Alata, a town of Abyssinia, on the Nile. 35 miles SSW. Gondar.

Atalamaba, or *Oltamascharav*, a river of America, which crosses the State of Georgia, and runs into the sea, 60 miles S. of the river Savanna.

Alativ, a town of Russia, in the government of Simbirsk. 80 miles WNW. Simbirsk. *Long.* 46. 14. *E. Lat.* 54. 45. N.

Alator, a river of Russia, which runs into the Suru, near Alativ, in the government of Simbirsk.

Alatri, or *Alatro*, a town of the Campagna di Roma, and the see of a bishop, immediately under the pope. 40 miles ESE. Rome, and 53 NW. Capua. *Long.* 13. 14. *E. Lat.* 41. 43. N.

Alava, see *Alaba*.

Alauch, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone. 5 miles NE. Marseilles.

Alavizska, a town of Sweden, in East-Bothnia. 30 miles S. Brahestad. *Long.* 24. 13. *E. Lat.* 64. 10. N.

Alavo, a town of Sweden, in the government of Wafa. 60 miles SE. Wafa. *Long.* 23. 26. *E. Lat.* 62. 35. N.

Alausi, a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito. 30 miles S. Riobamba.

Alau, or *Alt*, a river which rises in the NE. part of Transylvania, on the borders of Moldavia, and runs into the Danube opposite Nicopoli in Bulgaria.

Alazica, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Frozen Ocean, *Long.* 142. 14. *E. Lat.* 72. 40. N.

Alazieskoi, a settlement of Siberia, on the river Alazeia. 90 m. WNW. Niznei Kovinskoi. *Long.* 144. 14. *E. Lat.* 69. 40. N.

Alb, a river of Germany, which rises three miles WNW. Wildbad, in the circle of Swabia, and runs into the Rhine about 5 miles WNW. Durlach.

Alba, a city of France, and principal place of a district in the department of the Tanaro, late duchy of Montferrat, on the Tanaro. It was anciently a celebrated municipal city and Roman colony, in the country of the Ligurians, and called Alba Pompeia. In the decline of the Roman empire it became subject to the Goths and Lombards. After Charlemagne had destroyed the power of the latter, Alba enjoyed repose till the ninth century, when the Saracens made an irruption into Provence and the frontiers of Italy, and burned Alba. By the great exertions principally of Rohon bishop of Asti, the city soon recovered, and fixed on a republican form of government, choosing a supreme magistrate annually, under the title of podestat. In this state it flourished greatly, till the factions of the Guelphs and Gibelins spread divisions among the inhabitants, and induced them to submit to the government of strangers; becoming successively subject to the Marquis of Montferrat, the Comtes of Provence, (who became kings of Naples,) the Viscounts of Milan, the (English) Duke of Clarence, the Princes of Achaia, of the house of Savoy, the Marquis of Saluzzo, the Duke of Mantua, and the King of Sardinia, from whom it was ceded to the French Republic, by whose troops it was taken in April 1796. It was erected into a bishoprick as early as the year 352. Alba, before the revolution, contained three parochial and three other churches, besides the cathedral, and seven convents for the religious of both sexes. It was the birth-place of the Emperor Pertinax, and Pope Innocent I. 18 miles SE. Turin. *Long.* 7. 50. *E. Lat.* 44. 40. N.

Alba, a town of Naples, in the province of Abruzzo Ultra. 17 miles S. Aquila.

Alba-Julia, see *Weissenburg*.

Alba-Regalis, see *Stuhl-Weissenburg*.

Albacete, a town of Spain, in the province of Murcia, situated in a fertile country producing corn, wine, and oil; and much frequented, especially by merchants and men of trade. The chief manufactures are in iron and steel brought from Alicant, which gives to the inhabitants an appearance of industry and wealth. 8 miles NW. Chinchilla, and 80 SW. Valencia. *Long.* 2. 2. W. *Lat.* 38. 51. N.

Albach, or *Albula*, a river of the Grifons, which runs into the Rhine near Tuffis.

Albachsen, or *Albasen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia. 3 m. N. Corvey.

Albacina, a town of the Popedom, in the marquise of Ancona. 10 miles WNW. Tolentino.

Albacuin, a town of Mexico, in the province of Nicaragua, on the river Yare. 150 miles W. Segovia Nueva.

Alback, a town of Curdistan, in the government of Van. 50 miles SSE. Van, and 110 SW. Tabris.

Albadra, two small islands in the Indian Sea. *Long.* 46. 30. E. *Lat.* 9. 30. S.

Albaladejo, a town of Spain, in New-Castile. 18 miles S. Cuenca.

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

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

Albania, a province of European Turkey, comprehending the ancient Illyricum and Epirus, situated on the coast of the Adriatic; bounded on the north by Servia and Dalmatia, on the east by Macedonia, on the south by Livadia, and on the west by the Adriatic. Its length is about eighty leagues, and its breadth about twenty. It was formerly an independent kingdom; and the last prince, John Castriot, called Scanderberg, who at his death bequeathed his kingdom to the Venetians: but they being unable or unwilling to defend it, it has from that time been under the dominion of the Turks, except a small part on the coast, which was left to the Venetians, and was divided by them into sangaicks, or governments. The land is fertile, but thinly peopled, and badly cultivated. The inhabitants are in general excellent horsemen, and form some of the best troops in the Grand Seignior's army. The principal towns are Durazzo, Scutari, Drivasto, Dulcigno, Croya, Catara, Antivari, &c.

Albaniticorio, a town of the isle of Samos. 9 miles W. Cora.

Albane, a town in the Campagna di Roma, the see of a bishop, held immediately under the pope; built near the ruins of the ancient Alba, celebrated for the contest between the Horatij and the Curiatij. 14 miles SSE. Rome, and 8 W. Veletri.

Albano, a town of Italy, in the department of the Serio. 5 miles E. Bergamo.

Albano, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 4 miles WNW. Ostuni.

Albanopoli, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, or the Drin, near the borders of Macedonia, formerly the capital, but now a mean place, without walls. 42 miles E. Alessio, 60 SE. Durazzo.

Albany, a district of Scotland, more usually called Breadalbane.

Albany, a county of New-York, bounded on the north by the county of Saratoga, on the east by the river Hudson, on the south by the county of Green, and on the west by the counties of Schoharie and Montgomery.

Albany, a city of United America, and capital of a county of the same name, in the state of New-York, situated on the west side of Hudson's river; first settled by the Dutch. It contains 1100 houses, and about 6000 inhabitants. 160 miles N. New-York. *Long.* 74. 20. W. *Lat.* 42. 36. N.

Albarazin, a town of Spain, in Aragon, situated on a mountain, surrounded by the Guadalaviar. The Romans called it Lobetum and Turia, and it is reckoned one of the most ancient towns of Spain. In 1577, it was erected into a bishoprick, and endowed with an annual income of 6000 ducats. It is but thinly inhabited, and principally celebrated for the wool produced in the neighbourhood, reckoned the finest in Aragon. In 1219, Roderick de Lizana, a powerful nobleman, fled to this town, and stood a siege of two months against the forces of the king of Aragon, who were compelled to retire. In 1284, it was taken by the king. 75 miles S. Saragossa, and 120 E. Madrid. *Long.* 1. 20. W. *Lat.* 40. 34. N.

Albarada, a town of Italy, in the Veronese. 15 miles SE. Verona.

Albardi, a mountain of Piedmont, near Aosta.

Albas, a town of France, in the department of the Lot. 9 miles W. Cahors.

Albasano, a town of European Turkey, in Albania. 45 miles ESE. Durazzo, and 150 SW. Sophia. *Long.* 20. 15. E. *Lat.* 41. 30. N.

Albatera, a town of Spain, in Valencia. 20 miles SW. Alicant.

Albay, a town on the east side of the isle of Luçon. *Long.* 123. 50. E. *Lat.* 13. 17. N.

Albayda, or *Alvelda*, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. 6 miles from Logrono.

Albazin, a town of Chinese Tartary, formerly a fortress built by the Russians, on the north side of the Saghalien. It was taken and destroyed by the Chinese in 1680, and soon evacuated, when it was rebuilt by the Russians. The Chinese made another attempt to take it, but were unsuccessful. By the treaty of Nertchinsk, in 1689, it was ceded to China.

Albe, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 15 miles S. Aquila.

Albe, a river of Germany, which rises in the Black Forest, and runs into the Rhine, 3 miles above Lauffenburg.

Albe, a river of the Gutchy of Lunenburg, which runs into the Aller, near Rehern.

Albe, a river in France, which runs into the Sarre, at Sarre-alb.

Albeça, a river of Swisserland, which runs into the Rhine, near Furstenau.

Albeça, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. 6 miles SSW. Lerida.

Albeck, or *Albeg*, a town of Germany, in the territory of Ulm, situated on the Froz. On the 12th of October 1805, the French were worsted near this place by the Austrians. 5 miles NE. Ulm, and 8 WNW. Augsburg. *Long.* 10. 4. E. *Lat.* 48. 29. N.

Albegna, a river of Etruria, which runs into the sea near Orbitello. *Long.* 11. 12. E. *Lat.* 42. 34. N.

Albekirk, a town of Holland. 4 miles SW. Medemblick.

Albel, a river which rises near Bormio, and runs into the Rhine near Bergun.

Albemarle, a county of the state of Virginia.

Albemarle, see *Aumale*.

Albemarle, one of the counties of North Carolina.

Albemarle-Sound, an inlet of the sea, on the east coast of United America, in North-Carolina, at the mouths of the rivers Roanoke, Meherring, Nottaway, &c.

Alben, a town of Germany, in Inner-Caroliola. 2 miles NW. Cirknitz.

Alben-See, a lake of Austria. 13 miles W. Windisch-Garten.

Albenga, or *Albengua*, a strong seaport town of Genoa, the see of a bishop, suffragan of the archbishop of Genoa. The town was burnt by the Pisans in 1175, but soon rebuilt; the environs are fertile, but the air is unwholesome. 30 miles SW. Genoa, and 12 NE. Oneglia. *Long.* 8. 2. E. *Lat.* 44. N.

Albenga, a small island on the coast of Genoa, opposite the town of Albenga; it is also called *Gallinara*.

Albenque, (*L'*) a town of France, in the department of the Lot. 7 miles SSE. Cahors, and 20 NNE. Montauban.

Alterele, a river of Spain, which runs into the Tagus a little above Talavera.

Alberdorf, a town of Austria, on the river Bulkau. 7 miles E. Schattenthal.

Alberg, a mountain of Germany, east of the lake of Constans.

Albani, (*Canal of*) an inlet of the North Pacific Ocean, on the south-west coast of the island of Quada and Vancouver. *Long.* 235. 25. E. *Lat.* 49. N.

Alberone, a town of Naples, in the province of Capitanata. 8 miles SSE. Volturara.

Albert, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. It is sometimes called *Ancre*, or *Encre*. 15 miles NE. Amiens, 12 NW. Peronne.

Albestroff, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte. 9 miles NNE. Dieuze.

Albestrli, a town of European Turkey, in Walachia. 70 miles NE. Bucharest. 50 W. Ibrail.

Albetrofs Point, a craggy cape of New-Zealand. *Long.* 184. 42. W. *Lat.* 38. 4. S.

Albi, a town of France, in the department of Mont-Blanc, late Savoy. 9 m. NNE. Aix.

Albi, a town of Naples, in the province of Albruzzo Ultra. 6 miles W. Celano.

Albiani, a town of Africa, on the Gold-Coast.

Albin, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Aveiron. 18 miles NW. Rhodéz. *Long.* 2. 20. E. *Lat.* 44. 31. N.

Albin, or *Alpen*, a town of Swisserland, in the Valais. 22 miles E. Sion.

Albion, a name sometimes given to the island of Great-Britain.

Albion, *New*, a country of North-America, on the coast of the North Pacific Ocean, extending from the 30th degree of north latitude to the 38th; the eastern limits are unknown. This name was first applied by Sir Francis Drake, and has been since renewed by Captain Vancouver. The mission of St. Domingo, founded by the Spaniards, is the most southermost of their settlements in New Albion; and it is also to be understood as the most southern of those that are considered as new establishments, from having been formed subsequent to the year 1769, when the expeditions by sea and land were undertaken to settle Monterrey and St. Diego. At this period their north-westernmost possession on this coast was Vellicata; and Santa Maria, on the coast of the peninsula, in the gulf of California. Until that time these two missions had formed a kind of north-western barrier, or frontier, to the Spanish Mexican colonies; but the rapid strides that Russia was then making in subjecting to its government the counties bordering on the north-western part of the North Pacific Ocean, awakened the apprehensions and roused the jealousy of the Spanish court; and in consequence of the alarm thus given, those expeditions were undertaken. Since that time all the new establishments have been formed, and the mission of Vellicata removed some leagues to the north-westward, nearer the exterior coast of California. The new settlements are divided into four different counties, or rather are placed under four distinct jurisdictions, of which Monterrey is the principal, and the

established residence, as well of the governor, who is captain-general of the province, as of the father president of the Franciscan order of missionaries. In each of the divisions is fixed one military post only, called the presidio, governed by a lieutenant, who has under him an ensign, with serjeants, corporals, &c. Although the jurisdiction of the governor extends over the whole province, yet the respective commanders at the several presidios are invested with great authorities in ordinary matters relative to their civil or military jurisdiction; but they seem to have very little influence or concern in any thing that appertains to the missions or ecclesiastical government, which appears to be wholly under the authority and management of the holy fathers. The most northern presidio is that of St. Francisco, which has under its authority, or more properly speaking, under its protection, the missions of St. Francisco and Santa Clara. The next in succession southward is that of Monterrey, the capital of the province; under which are the missions of Santa Cruz, La Soledad, St. Carlos, St. Antonio, St. Louis, and Santa Rosa la Purissima. The next and smaller division is that of Santa Barbara. Although this presidio and mission were not erected until the year 1786, the Spaniards had, prior to that time, resided in the neighbourhood for four or five years, in small huts and tents. Besides the mission of St. Barbara, the presidio has under its ordinary authority that of Buena Ventura, founded in the year 1784, and the Pueblos de los Angeles, formed in 1781; which latter, Capt. Vancouver was told, was subject also to the controul of the presidio of St. Diego, the fourth and southernmost of these new settlements. This presides over the mission of St. Diego, founded with the presidio in the year 1770; over St. Juan Capistrano, St. Gabriel, and St. Miguel. The last is not of the Franciscan order, but forms the northernmost of the Dominican missions. The religious of this order extend their missions southward, not only along the exterior coast, but also over the whole of the peninsula; and are under the regulations of the presidio at Loretto, which is the only military establishment to the south of St. Diego, on the peninsula of California. "The climate of the country is," says Capt. Vancouver, "by our own experience, as well as by the information we obtained, subject to much drought. The rainy season is from the month of December to March, the autumn in general being very dry; and although in the early part of our visit the preceding year we had some rain, yet we experienced an almost uninterrupted series of fine weather, with a clear atmosphere. On quitting Monterrey the preceding year, I had made some re-

marks on the heat and cold at that time, but I had no opportunity of making any fresh experiments for this purpose on our late visit. Our climate at sea was much more uniform; the mean height of the mercury in the thermometer was about 62°. without varying more than 5°. in elevation or depression; though in a few instances for an hour or two in the day the heat was oppressive, and some of the nights were extremely cold. The mercury in the barometer was also very uniform, not descending lower than 29 in. 98-10ths, or rising above 30 in. 23-10ths. Nor did the shores indicate their being subject to frequent storms, or hard gales of wind, though it is imagined that the wind sometimes blows very strong from the south-east, west, and north-west, at the distance of a few leagues from the coast, from the heavy billows that roll in these directions, and break with great fury on the shore. The north-west winds, however, are by far the most general, and occasion great difficulty in passing along these shores to the northward. The practice of the Spaniards is to stand a great distance into the ocean, until they reach far to the northward of the parallel of the port whither they are bound, and then steer for the land; but from our observations during the time we were navigating these shores, such a precaution did not appear necessary. The absence of rain in the dry season is in some measure compensated by the dews. These frequently fall very heavily, and tend to preserve the productions of nature from being entirely destroyed, though not in sufficient quantity to keep in constant action the springs of vegetation; hence the dreary aspect of the country in moist situations, which is further increased by the general scarcity of running water, as the whole country affords but a few small streams. The country, however, did not seem wholly destitute of this valuable article, though it did not frequently discover itself on its surface; and I entertain little doubt, that by digging wells to a proper depth, a sufficient and excellent supply for all domestic purposes would be obtained in most places. The Spaniards, though possessing this very extensive and fertile tract of land, have not turned it to any profitable advantage, notwithstanding that the soil may be rich and luxuriant, at least in the parts selected by the Spaniards for their settlements. These were obtained with little trouble in clearing the ground, as spaces of great extent were found nearly free from trees or shrubs, and equally rich in soil with those parts that produced their lofty timber-trees and luxuriant forests. This fertility of soil seems to exist with little variation through the plains and valleys of the interior country, extending in some places to the water's edge

on the sea-coast. The pueblos differ materially from either the missions or the presidios, and may be better expressed by the name of villages or towns; being unsupported by any other protection than that of the persons who reside there. These are for old Spanish or Creole soldiers, who having served their respective turns of duty in the missions, or in the presidios, become entitled to exemption from any further military services, and have permission either to return to their native country, or to pass the remainder of their lives in these villages. Most of these soldiers are married, and have families; and when the retirement of the pueblos is preferred, grants of land, with some necessary articles, are given them, to commence their new occupation of husbandry, as a reward for their former services, and as an incitement to a life of industry; which, with the assistance of a few of the friendly and well-disposed natives, they carry into effect with great advantage to their families. Fertile spots are always chosen for planting these colonies, by cultivating which they are soon enabled to raise corn and cattle, sufficient not only for their own support, but for the supply of the wants of the missions and presidios in their neighbourhood. Being trained to arms, they early instruct the rising generation, and bring them up to the obedience of military authority, under the laws of which they themselves continue to be governed. These pueblos generally consist of about thirty or forty old soldiers with their families, who may be considered as a sort of militia of the country, and as assisting in the increase of its population, which, as far as it respects the Spaniards, is yet in a very humble state. The mode originally adopted, and since constantly pursued, in settling this country, is by no means calculated to produce any great increase of white inhabitants. The Spaniards, in their missions and presidios, being the two principal distinctions of Spanish inhabitants, lead a confined, and in most respects, a very indolent life; the religious part of the society within a cloister, the military in barracks. The introduction of christianity among the nations, the cultivation of their minds, and making them disciples of the Romish church, being wholly entrusted to the religious of the respective orders, none of those Indians are suffered to be employed in the presidios, but such as are particularly recommended; to whom the officers who give them employ are obliged to pay a certain daily sum of money, according to the service received; whilst at the same time the fathers have hundreds at their command, who, when employed by them, are rewarded with the produce resulting from the labours of such of their own society as are engaged in agriculture, in manufacturing

their woollen garments, or in gardening. These are the payments by which the wages of the carpenter, the smith, the mason, and other mechanics, are satisfied; and as they have few persons of these trades amongst themselves, the whole of such business is performed by the Indians, under the immediate instruction and inspection of the reverend fathers, who by these means alone have erected all their fabrics and edifices. These benevolent fathers are the corporeal as well as spiritual physicians of all the Indian tribes in the neighbourhood of the missions. The number of the natives at this period, who were said to have embraced the Roman-Catholic persuasion under the discipline of the Franciscan and Dominican orders of missionaries in New-Albion, and throughout the peninsula of California, amounted to about twenty thousand; and they were estimated at an eighth or tenth of the whole native population of those countries. The missionaries of the Franciscan order, who extend their functions no further south than St. Diego, act in all cases under the particular direction of their college, a branch of which is established at Mexico, with which a constant correspondence is kept up, and by which their conduct appears on all occasions to be regulated; and they seem, in most respects, nearly independent of military subjection. The number of Spanish forces between St. Francisco and St. Diego, including both establishments, and occupying an extent in one line of upwards of 420 nautical miles, does not amount to three hundred, officers included; and from St. Diego to Loreto not above one hundred more. There are, for the protection of the missions, sixteen Dominicans to the south of Diego, and thirteen Franciscans to the north. Of the former each mission is guarded by five soldiers only, while for the latter ten or twelve are appointed, there being more danger to be apprehended from the Indians."

Albis, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Zurich, where in 1799 the French had a camp. 3 miles SW. Zurich.

Albisola, a town of the Ligurian Republic. 5 miles NE. Savona.

Albo, a river of Africa, on the eastern boundary of the Gold-Coast.

Albona, a town of Istria, situated at the foot of a mountain near the Gulph of Carnero. 16 miles E. Rovigno; 38 SSE. Trieste. Long. 14.45. E. Lat. 45.15. N.

Albona, a river of Italy, which runs into the Po, 9 miles ESE. Lumello.

Albonnal, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada. 18 miles ENE. Motril.

Albor, or *Alvor*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Algarva, with an old castle, where John II. king of Portugal died in the year 1495. 3 miles W. Lagos.

Alboran, an island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Fez. *Long.* 2. 32. W. *Lat.* 36. N.

Alborg, see *Aalborg*.

Alborough, see *Aldborough*.

Albourn, see *Auburn*.

Albouzene, a town of Africa, on the coast of Barbary. *Long.* 2. 54. E. *Lat.* 35. 10. N.

Albrechtaw, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 20 m. E. Marienwerder.

Albrechtspersg, a town of Austria. 9 miles W. S. Polen.

Albreda, a town of Africa, in the country of Barra, on the Gambia. 18 miles S. Barra.

Albret, a town of France in the department of the Landes; before the revolution, capital of a small country in Gascony. 15 m. SSW. Bazas, and 12 N. Mont de Marfan.

Albrighton, a town of England, in the county of Salop, on the borders of Staffordshire. 8 miles NW. Wolverhampton.

Albufeira, a town of Portugal, in Algarva, near the sea. 12 m. E. Villa Nova de Poitimao.

Albufera, a lake on the eastern coast of Spain, in Valencia, which communicates with the Mediterranean by means of sluices. It supplies the markets of Valencia with fish, particularly eels. At certain seasons it is much resorted to by sportsmen, to take and shoot wild-fowl. 10 miles S. Valencia.

Albuglet, a town of Egypt, on the east branch of the Nile. 10 m. SSW. Damietta.

Alubat, a town of Egypt. 30 miles SE. Manfora.

Albula, see *Albach*.

Albunuelas, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada. 12 miles E. Alhama.

Albuola, a town of Naples, in the province of Basilicata. 8 miles S. Potenza.

Albuquerque, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, on the frontiers of Portugal, defended by a castle situated on a mountain; the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in wool and cloth. In 1705 it was taken by the Portuguese. 20 miles N. Badajos, and 40 S. Alcantara. *Long.* 7. W. *Lat.* 39. 10. N.

Albuquerque, a rock in the Spanish Main, near the coast of Honduras. *Long.* 81. 6. W. *Lat.* 12. N.

Alburz, or *Alburz Coub*, an eastern name of Mount Caucasus.

Alby, a city of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Tarn. Before the revolution, it was the capital of a small country in Upper Languedoc, called *The Albigeois*, the see of an archbishop, and a royal tribunal of justice. It is situated on the Tarn, 20 miles N. from Castres, 38 NE. Thouloufe. *Long.* 2. 13. E. *Lat.* 43. 55. N.

Alby, a village of England, in the county of York, said to have been a Roman city, called Derventes. 10 miles NE. York.

Alcaçar Ceguer, or *Zeguer*, or *Seguar*, a town and fortress of Africa, on the coast of

Fez, built by Almanfor II. between Tangiers and Ceuta. It was taken by Alphonso king of Portugal, in the year 1458, but abandoned soon after. *Long.* 5. 36. W. *Lat.* 35. 48. N.

Alcaçar de Guete, a town of Spain, in New Castile. 20 miles from Cuença.

Alcaçar do Sal, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estramadura, situated on the river Caldaon, eighteen miles from the sea, on the confines of Alentejo, anciently called Salachia Imperatoria, defended with walls and a castle, which passes for impregnable; it contains 650 houses, the inhabitants of which are chiefly employed in making salt. 38 miles SE. Lisbon, and 26 E. Setuval. *Long.* 8. 22. W. *Lat.* 38. 22. N.

Alcaçar-quiber, or *Alcaçar-quiver*, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, and province of Garb, situated on the river Lucos, founded by Jacob Almanfor, fourth king of the Almohades, on the spot where he was hospitably received by a fisherman, when he had lost himself in hunting. In 1503, it was besieged by the Portuguese without success; and in 1578, Sebastian king of Portugal lost his life in a battle with the Moors, near this town. 36 miles S. Tangiers.

Alcaçar de San Juan, a town of Spain, in New-Castile. 43 miles SE. Toledo.

Alcacava, a town of Morocco, in the province of Darah. 100 miles SE Morocco.

Alcaçovas, (*As*), a town of Portugal, in Alentejo. 14 miles SW. Evora.

Alcala de los Gazules, a town of Spain, in the country of Seville, situated on a mountain, surrounded on all sides by a beautiful and fertile plain, with an ancient castle. 10 miles ENE. Medina Sidonia.

Alcala de Guardiana, a town of Spain, in the country of Seville, on the Guardiana. 12 miles NE. Seville.

Alcala de Henares, an ancient town of Spain, situated on the river Henares, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Toledo. Its Roman name was *Complutum*; and in the early ages of christianity it was called *Alcala de S. Just*, from a devout man of that name, who, with his brother Pasteur, suffered martyrdom near the walls of the town, under a Roman perfect named Dacianus. It received the name of *Alcala de Henares*, from the river which surrounds its walls. It is a place of some considerable trade, the streets are tolerably wide, and the houses well built; but the principal thing on which it prides itself is the university, the most considerable in Spain, next to Salamanca, founded at first by Sancho king of Castile, in 1253; and afterwards more fully, in the beginning of the 16th century, by Cardinal Ximenes. Here it was that the Cardinal printed his celebrated Polyglott bible in 1499, called from the place the Complutenian Polyglott; in the printing of which the best copies that could be procured

were consulted, and some of the most learned men of the time employed to prepare the work for the press, and superintend the printing; among whom were Demetrius, a native of Crete, Antony of Nebifia, Lopez Astuniga, Ferdinand Pintian, professors of the Greek and Latin languages; Alphonso, a physician of Alcalá; Paul Coronel, and Alphonso Zamora, converted Jews, celebrated for their knowledge of Hebrew. Seven Hebrew manuscripts alone cost four thousand gold crowns, not to mention the variety of others; in short, no care was omitted, and no cost spared by the prelate, to send forth this magnificent work. Besides the expence of this, which cost him a prodigious sum, and building the university, he endowed it at his death with fourteen thousand ducats per annum. The country round is fertile, pleasant, and well cultivated; and without the walls is a fountain, called Corpa, the water of which is so good, so pure, and of so excellent taste, that the kings of Spain have taken it into their own power, and let it out to farm, and use the water themselves at Madrid. John I. king of Castile, died here in the year 1390; the emperor Ferdinand was born here in 1503; and Cardinal Ximenes lies here interred in the chapel of the college which himself founded. 12 miles E. Madrid, and 42 NE. Toledo. *Long.* 3. 42. W. *Lat.* 37. 43. N.

Alcalá Real, a town of Spain, in the province of Jaen, built on a mountain, the ascent of which is rugged and difficult; but the environs produce excellent wine and fruit. 36 miles SE. Cordova, and 18 SW. Jaen. *Long.* 4. 10. W. *Lat.* 37. 43. N.

Alcalá del Río, a town of Spain, in the country of Seville, on the Guadalquivir. 6 miles above Seville.

Alcamo, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara, near the Gulf of Castell-a-Mare. This town was built in 828, on a fertile hill called Bonifacio, by a Saracen named Adelcamo, or Halcamo, lieutenant of the calif, as a place of retreat, if unsuccessful; but in the time of the emperor Frederic II. it was removed to the plain where it now stands. 3 m. from the sea-coast, and 25 SW. Palermo.

Alcanhede, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura. 19 miles SW. Thomar.

Alcani, or *Alkar*, a town of Egypt, on the western branch of the Nile. 30 miles NNW. Cairo.

Alcanitz, or *Alcaniz*, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon, near the frontiers of Catalonia. 46 miles SE. Saragossa. *Long.* 0. 11. W. *Lat.* 41. 10. N.

Alcanizos, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, on the frontiers of Portugal. 27 miles W. Zamora.

Alcantara, a town of Spain, in the province of Estramadura, and chief place of the order of knights of that name. It is situated

in a fertile country on the river Tagus, and takes its name (which, in the Moorish language, signifies a stone-bridge) from a celebrated old bridge built over the river in the time of Trajan, at the expence of several Lusitanian nations, 200 feet high, 670 in length, and 28 in breadth, on which account it was that the Moors built the city in this place. The order of Alcantara was stiled, at its first institution, that of St. Julian; and was founded in 1156, under the auspices of Don Suero Fernandes, and Don Gomez Fernandes Banientos, two gentlemen of Salamanca. These two brothers resolved to take up arms, and to associate with themselves some nobles of their country in their project against the infidels. Ordono bishop of Salamanca confirmed their plan, got it approved by Pope Alexander III. and enjoined the knights to the observance of the rules of St. Benedict. It was not until the year 1219, that their principal house was transferred to Alcantara, when they gave that name to their order. Alphonso VII. promised them possession of every thing they should take from the infidels. This order is not so rich as formerly, but it still possesses 33 commanderies, four alcaydies, and four priories, which annually produce 80,000 ducats. In 1706, Alcantara was taken by the Earl of Galway for King Charles, and the garrison, consisting of 4000 men, made prisoners of war. 130 miles WSW. Madrid, and 115 SSW. Salamanca. *Long.* 6. 43. W. *Lat.* 39. 40. N.

Alcantara, or *Alcantarilla*, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville, not far from the Guadalquivir. The Romans built a bridge near the town, to pass the marshes formed by the river, which is still remaining. It was shut in at each end with a gate, over which was a tower. 14 miles S. Seville.

Alcantarilla, a town of Portugal, in Algarva. 15 miles E. Villa Nova de Portimao.

Alcantarilla, see *Cantarilla*.

Alcaraz, a town of Spain, in New-Castile, situated on the river Guardamena, and surrounded with mountains, called Sierra de Alcaraz, defended by a castle. In 1213, this town was taken from the Moors by Alonzo king of Castile, after a siege of two years. In 1651, having some time before been taken by the French, about the middle of January the inhabitants informed the governor of Lerida that the castle might be surpris'd; accordingly he sent a party in the night, who scaled the walls without opposition, and the French, refusing quarter, were all put to the sword. The castle was of great consequence, and commanded the town. 54 miles E. Ciudad Real, 105 miles SSE. Madrid. *Long.* 2. 52. W. *Lat.* 38. 56. N.

Alcaria, a town of Spain, in the province of Alaba. 9 miles E. Vittoria.

Alcarria, see *Algarria*.

Alcatrazes, an island in the Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 102. 30. W. *Lat.* 16. 3. N.

Alcatrazes, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Brazil. *Long.* 45. 40. W. *Lat.* 23. 50. S.

Alcatraz, a rocky island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa. *Long.* 14. 20. W. *Lat.* 10. 5. N.

Alcaudete, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova, in the road from Cordova to Jaen. 18 m. W. Jaen, 30 ESE. Cordova.

Alcester, or *Alncester*, an ancient town of England, in the county of Warwick, situated at the union of the rivers Aln and Arrow. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1625. The principal manufacture is making needles. The market is on Tuesday, and considerable for corn. 8 miles NW. Stratford-on-Avon, and 102 NW. London.

Alcab, see *Taschkund*.

Alcaphab, a mountain of Syria, inhabited by Armenians. 18 miles W. Antakia.

Alcira, see *Algezira*.

Alcken, a town of France, in the department of the Rhine and Moselle, on the right bank of the Moselle. 9 miles SW. Coblenz.

Alcmaer, or *Alkmaer*, a handsome city of Holland, situated near Schermeer, one of the largest lakes of North-Holland, and not much more than three miles from the sea; with a canal into the Ye, and from thence to Amsterdam. Its magistracy is composed of four burgomasters, an escoute, a grand officer, and seven echevins, chosen by the vroedschap, or large council of twenty-four.

In the register of this city is preserved an account of a public sale for the benefit of the orphans, when about 120 tulips produced the sum of 90,000 florins. Many of the flowers had particular names; the Admiral of Enckhuyfen sold for 5200 florins, the Viceroy for 4203, and two others named Brabançons for 3800. The land about Alcmaer, which was formerly full of morasses, has been drained, and is now become very rich pasture and meadow land, from which are produced great quantities of butter and cheese. On the 2d of October 1799, this town was taken by the English, but soon abandoned. On the 18th, a treaty of capitulation was signed at the same place between the Duke of York and the commander of the French and Batavian army. 24 miles NNW. Amsterdam.

Long. 4. 21. E. *Lat.* 52. 38. N.

Alcmaer, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the coast of Java, in sight of Batavia.

Alcmaer, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, on the north coast of New-Guinea.

Long. 135. 46. E. *Lat.* 3. 53. S.

Alcobaça, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, between two small rivers called Alcoa and Baça. Alphonso Henriquez made a vow, when passing by this place to the siege

of Santarem, that, if successful, he would find a monastery on the spot; which he accordingly did, and richly endowed it; and it has been the general sepulchre of the Portuguese kings from that time; its annual income is said to exceed 20,000 sterling. A manufacture of cambric was established some years since. Here is an old Moorish tower, but of no great consequence. 20 miles NE. Peniche, and 17 SSW. Leyria.

Alcocer, see *Puebla d'Alcocer*.

Alcentre, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura. 17 miles SW. Santarem.

Alcolea, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon, on the Cinca. 15 m. S. Balbastro.

Alcolea, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, near the Guadalquivir. 6 miles N. Carmona.

Alconchel, a fortress of Portugal, in Estramadura. It was taken by the Spaniards under Don John of Austria in 1661, and again in 1709; but since ceded to Spain with Olivença and a small district. 12 m. S. Olivença.

Alcouchete, a town of Portugal, on the Tagus, in Estramadura. 10 miles E. Lisbon.

Alcoverdas, a town of Spain, in New-Castile. 10 miles N. Madrid.

Alcoutim, or *Alcoyim*, a town of Portugal, in Algarva, situated on an island in the Guadiana: it is small, but defended by one of the best castles in the kingdom. 20 miles NNE. Tavira. *Long.* 7. 24. W. *Lat.* 37. 26. N.

Alcoy, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, on a river of the same name. 24 miles SSW. Gandia, and 20 N. Alicant.

Alcudia, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia. 8 miles NW. St. Felipe.

Alcudia, a town of the island of Majorca, on the north-east coast, with a considerable bay, to which it gives name, in which is good anchorage in four, five, and six fathom water. *Long.* 3. E. *Lat.* 39. 50. N.

Alcudia, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez. 12 miles WNW. Melilla.

Alcufar, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon. 12 miles N. Balbastro.

Aldan, a river of Siberia, which rises on the borders of China, *Long.* 125. E. *Lat.* 55. 50. N. taking a north-east course to *Lat.* 63. when it changes its course to WNW. and at *Long.* 128. 20. E. *Lat.* 63. 25. N. joins the Lena.

Aldbrough, a seaport town of England, in the county of Suffolk, with a commodious harbour for fishermen. The sea has heretofore made considerable encroachments on the town. It is a corporation, and returns two members to Parliament. It has two markets weekly. The number of inhabitants is about 800. 93½ miles NE. London, 48 NE. Colchester.

Aldbrough, a town of England, in the West-Riding of Yorkshire, on the river Ouse, formerly a Roman station, and a magnificent town, little vestiges of which are now visible.

ble; it sends two members to Parliament. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was only 445. 15 miles NW. York, & 205 N. London.

Alde, or *Olde*, a small island on the west coast of Norway. *Long.* 5. 10. E. *Lat.* 61. 25. N.

Aldea de Ataliba, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo. 5 miles S. Arronches.

Aldea de Araguria, a town of Brasil, in the government of Goyas, on the river Tocantins. *Long.* 49. 46. W. *Lat.* 10. 20. S.

Aldea de Carajas, a town of Brasil, on the river Negro. 170 m. W. Fort Rio Negro.

Aldea de Curua-wajiu, a town of Brasil, in the government of Goyas. *Long.* 52. 51. W. *Lat.* 12. 10. S.

Aldea dos Indios, a town of Brasil, in the government of Ilheos. 10 miles S. Ilheos.

Aldea de Tapuyas, a town of Brasil. 300 miles SW. St. Salvador.

Aldea Gallega, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, situated in a creek of the Tagus. 9 miles SE. Lisbon.

Aldea el Mauro, or *Aldea del POCO*, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the frontiers of Aragon, supposed to be the Augustobriga of Ptolemy. 6 miles E. Soria.

Aldea de Panuco, a town of Brasil, in the government of Goyas. 255 m. N. Villa Boa.

Aldea del Rio, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova, situated on an eminence, on the south side of the Guadalquivir. 12 miles WSW. Andujar, 24 NW. Cordova.

Aldea de Sabante de Cux, a town of Brasil, in the government of Goyas. 300 miles N. Villa Boa.

Aldego, a river of Italy, which rises near Montebello, in the Vicentin, and loses itself in the Adige, between Zerpano and Albaredo.

Aldenabr, a town of France, in the department of the Rhine and Moselle. 30 miles NW. Coblenz, and 20 S. Cologn. *Long.* 6. 50. E. *Lat.* 50. 35. N.

Aldenau, a town of France, in the department of the Rhine and Moselle. 30 miles S. Cologn, and 20 W. Andernach. *Long.* 6. 48. E. *Lat.* 50. 29. N.

Aldenbergh, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Berg. 12 miles NE. Cologn.

Aldenburg, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Anhalt Bernburg. 2 miles N. Bernburg.

Aldenhoven, a town of France, in the department of the Roer. 3 miles WSW. Juliers. *Long.* 7. 12. E. *Lat.* 50. 53. N.

Alderburgh, a town or considerable manufacturing village of England, in the county of Wilts. 2½ miles SE. Salisbury.

Alderholm, an island of Sweden, at the mouth of the river Gelfe, in the Gulf of Bothnia. On it are an iron weighing-house, a wharf for landing and loading deals, a custom-house, dock, arsenal, and magazine. 80 miles N. Stockholm. *Lat.* 60. 40. N.

Alderney, a small island in the English Channel, separated from the coast of France only by a narrow channel of the sea, called the Race of Alderney; about four miles long from east to west. It has a harbour for small vessels only, on the south side. There are many rocks near the island, and the passage of the Race is particularly dangerous in stormy weather. 22 miles NE. Guernsey, 10 WNW. La Hague. *Long.* 2. 25. W. *Lat.* 49. 30. N.

Alderney, New, see *Ourry's Island*.

Aldersey's Strait, a channel on the Mergui Archipelago, between St. Sufanna and the Two Kellals. *Lat.* 10. 28. N.

Aldourie, a village of Scotland, in the county of Invernes, near the north-east coast of Loch Ness; where the royalists under the Marquis of Montrose obtained a victory over the Scotch covenanters, on the 15th of May, 1645. 5 miles SW. Invernes.

Aldingen, a town of Wurtemberg, on the Neckar. 5 miles ENE. Stuttgart.

Aldstatt, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 5 miles NW. Preusschmark.

Aldstone, or *Aldstone-Moor*, a town of England, in the county of Cumberland, situated on a hill near the river Tyne, on the borders of Northumberland. The parish is small, but on account of the lead-mines, exceedingly populous. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3626. The lands are held on lease, granted in the beginning of the last century, for 1000 years, at present under the governors of Greenwich hospital; being part of the forfeited estates of the Earl of Derwentwater: more than 1000 hands are employed in the lead works. The town has a plentiful market, held weekly on Saturday. 19 miles from Penrith, and 304 N. London.

Aldudes, mountains, part of the Pyrenées, in the country of Lower Navarre, between Pampeluna, and St. Jean Pié de Port.

Ale, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Tiviot, 3 miles NNW. Jedburgh.

Alece, a river of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, which runs into the sea near Cape Spartivento.

Aled, a river of Wales, which runs into the Elwy, in Denbighshire.

Alefsora, a town of the island of Cyprus. 10 miles S. Baffa.

Alegranza, one of the Canary islands; it is small, high, and rocky; uninhabited, barren, and destitute of water: the inhabitants of the other islands go thither at certain times to gather orchilla. *Long.* 13. 20. W. *Lat.* 29. 30. N.

Alegre, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire. 15 miles SE. Brioude, 12 NE. Le Puy-en-Velay.

Alegrete, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the Caia. 7½ miles SE. Portalegre.

Alekiewa, a river of Russia, which rises in the government of Archangel, and runs into

the Frozen Sea, *Long.* 55. 14. E. *Lat.* 68. 5. N.

Aleksandrovo, see *Alexandrov*.

Aleksjevskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Simbirsk. 90 miles SSE. Simbirsk. *Long.* 50. 14. E. *Lat.* 53. 15. N.

Aleksejskoe, a town of Russia, in the government of Saratov. 110 miles NE. Saratov.

Aleksin, a town of Russia, in the government of Tula, on the Occa. 27 miles NE. Kaluga. *Long.* 26. 44. E. *Lat.* 54. 44. N.

Aleksin, a town of European Turkey in Walachia. 48 miles NE. Bucharest.

Aleksopol, a town of Russia, in the government of Ekaterinoflav, on the Bereftovia. 52 miles NNW. Ekaterinoflav. *Long.* 34. 24. E. *Lat.* 49. N.

Alembaddi, a town of Hindoostan, in the Myfore. 5 miles ESE. Seringapatam, and 45 S. Bangalore.

Alemouth, see *Alnemouth*.

Alemparvé, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, belonging to the Jaghire, on the coast of Coromandel. This town was taken by the British in 1760, and the garrison made prisoners of war. 50 miles S. Madras. 20 N. Pondicherry.

Alempigon, or *Red-Stones River*, a river of Canada, which runs into lake Superior, *Long.* 87. 34. W. *Lat.* 48. 48. N.

Alen, a river of North-Wales, which runs into the Dee four miles from Wrexham.

Alen, or *Ablen*, or *Alem*, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Munster. 13 m. SSE. Munster. *Long.* 7. 27. E. *Lat.* 51. 40. N.

Alenango, a town of Mexico. 70 miles S. Mexico.

Alenby, a town of Norway. 50 miles S. Drontheim.

Alençon, a city of France, capital of the department of the Orne, on the river Sarte. It was originally a simple château, belonging to the house of Bellesme and Perche, who were vassals to the dukes of Normandy, as well as to the kings of France. It was afterwards crected into a county and a dutchy, and became an appenage of the crown. In 1118, it was taken by Henry I. king of England, but not held long. It was also taken by Henry V. The lace-manufacture is considerable. 2½ posts S. Seez, 23½ WSW. Paris. *Long.* 0. 10. E. *Lat.* 48. 26. N.

Alendin, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco.

Alengick, or *Alenjik*, a town and fortrefs of Persia, in the province of Adirbeitzan. It was taken, in 1386, by Timur Bec; and again in 1401, after a siege of two years, by the same enemy, who ordered the governor to be put to death for his brave defence.

Alene, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlabad. 8 miles E. Calianne.

Alenquer, or *Alanquer*, a town of Portugal, situated on an eminence, by the side of

a river which runs into the Tagus. It contains five parish-churches and three convents. The name is said to be derived from an ancient temple of the Alani, called Alenker-Kana. 18 miles NNE. Lisbon.

Alensleig, a town of Austria. 4 miles S. Bohmish-Waidhoven.

Alent, a town of Austria. 4 miles WNW. Baden.

Alemtéjo, or *Alemtéjo*, a province of Portugal, situated between the rivers Tagus and Guadiana, bordering on Spain, about thirty-six leagues long, and thirty-four broad; so named from Alem beyond, and Tejo the Tagus. Although it is from its fertility called the granary of Portugal, it is the least populous province of the kingdom, containing only 4 cities, 105 towns, and 358 parishes, with about 33,935 inhabitants. The thin population probably arises from its being always the seat of war with Spain. It contains a great many fortresses, and maintains ten regments of infantry, besides four of cavalry, which are constantly recruited in the province. The lands are said to be ill cultivated; and the roads, through the badness of the police, every where full of vagabonds and beggars. The principal towns are Evora, Elvas, Campo-Mayor, Portalegre, Villa-Viciosa, Estremos, Moura, Castello-de-Vide, Mouraon, Serpa, and Aronches.

Aleppo, or *Haleb*, a city of Syria, and capital of a pachalic of the Ottoman empire, situated partly on the plain, and partly on two or three rising grounds: it is encompassed with walls of hewn stone, which are thought to be mostly of the Mameluke building; these walls are not above three miles in circumference; but the suburbs, especially those to the north, are extensive; so that the whole is not less than five miles in circuit. Aleppo is generally thought to be the old Bercea: and the few marks of antiquity that remain, sufficiently prove it to be an ancient town. Marble pillars are frequently found at a considerable depth in the earth to the north-east of the castle, where the old town probably stood. One of the hills to the north of the town seems to be raised by art into a high mount, on which the castle of Aleppo stands; and the fols is near half a mile in circumference. The streets and bazars, or shops, are laid out like those of Damascus. It is esteemed one of the cleanest and best-built cities throughout the Turkish dominions; the houses are of hewn free-stone, and some of the mosques and kans are very magnificent. Several of the former have large domes, but these are raised so little above the buildings, (which are not high enough in proportion to their size,) that they appear low and flat, though built at a great expence. The Jews and Christians of the country live in one of the suburbs, and

the Franks in one quarter of the city. The houses are all terraced over, so that they can go from house to house on the tops of them, there being no partitions erected; and the air of Aleppo is so fine, that the inhabitants lie on the tops of the houses during the summer season. On the north and west sides of the town, at a small distance, runs the river Caïé, which, though a little dirty stream, yet passing through the gardens renders them very pleasant. This river is lost in a morass, about four miles to the east of old Aleppo. The gardens produce a great variety of fruit; there are small houses in them, to which company often retire for some weeks in the summer, and they may be hired at any time for a party of pleasure. On whatever side the city is approached, its numerous minarets and domes present an agreeable prospect to the eye. In the time of Omar, the castle stopped the progress of the Arabs for several months, and was at last taken by treachery; but at present would not be able to resist the feeblest assault; its slight wall, low and without a buttress, is in ruins; its little old towers are in no better condition; and it has not four cannon fit for service, excepting a culverine, 9 feet long, taken from the Persians at the siege of Bassorah. 350 Janisaries who should form the garrison, are busy in their shops, and the Aga scarcely finds room in it to lodge his retinue. It is remarkable that this Aga is named immediately by the Porte, which, ever suspicious, divides as much as possible the different offices. Within the walls of the castle is a well, which by means of a subterraneous communication derives its water from a spring a league and a quarter distant. In the environs of the city are a number of large square stones, on the top of which is a turban of stone, which are so many tombs. There are many rising grounds near it, which in case of a siege would very much assist the approaches of the assailants. Aleppo, therefore, cannot be esteemed a place of importance in war, though it be the key of Syria to the north; but considered as a commercial city, it has a different appearance. It is the emporium of Armenia and Diarbekir; sends caravans to Bagdad, and into Persia; and communicates with the Persian gulf and India by Bassorah, with Egypt and Mecca by Damascus, and with Europe by Alexandretta and Latakia. Commerce is principally carried on by barter. The chief commodities are raw or spun cottons; linens, clumsily fabricated in the villages; silk stuffs, manufactured in the city; copper; coarse cloths; goats' hair from Natolia; the gall-nuts of Curdistan; and the merchandize of India, such as shawls and mullins; and pistachionuts, of the growth of the neighbourhood. The articles supplied by Europe are the Languedoc cloths, cochineal, indigo, sugar, and

other groceries. The coffee of America, though prohibited, is introduced, and serves to mix with that of Mocha. The French have at Aleppo a consul and seven counting-houses, the English and Venetians two, and the merchants of Leghorn and Holland one. The emperor appointed a consul there in 1784, in the person of a rich Jew merchant, who shaved his beard to assume the uniform and the sword. Russia has also sent one very lately. Aleppo is not exceeded in extent by any city in Turkey, except Constantinople, Damascus, and Cairo, and perhaps Smyrna. The number of inhabitants is computed at 250,000; and both Turks and Christians, are with reason esteemed the most civilized in all Turkey; and the European merchants no where enjoy so much liberty, or are treated with so much respect. The air of Aleppo is very dry and piercing, but at the same time salubrious for all who are not troubled with asthmatic complaints. The city, however, and environs, are subject to a singular epidemic disorder, which is called the ring-worm, or pimple of Aleppo; it is in fact a pimple which is at first inflammatory, and at length becomes an ulcer of the size of the nail. The usual duration of this ulcer is one year; it commonly fixes on the face, and leaves a scar, which disfigures almost all the inhabitants. It is alleged that every stranger who resides there three months is attacked with it; experience has taught, that the best mode of treatment is to use no remedy. No reason is assigned for this malady, but it is suspected to proceed from the quality of the water. Every body has heard of the pigeons of Aleppo, which serve as couriers at Alexandretta and Bagdad. This use of them, which is not fabulous, has been laid aside for the last forty or fifty years, because the Curd robbers killed the pigeons. The manner of sending advice by them was this: they took pairs which had young ones, and carried them on horseback to the place from whence they wished them to return, taking care to let them have a full view. When the news arrived, the correspondent tied a billet to the pigeon's foot, and let her loose. The bird, impatient to see its young, flew off like lightning, and arrived at Aleppo in ten hours from Alexandretta, and in two days from Bagdad. It was not difficult for them to find their way back, since Aleppo may be discovered at an immense distance. This pigeon has nothing peculiar in its form except its nostrils, which instead of being smooth and even, are swelled and rough. Aleppo was, in the year 638, taken by the Saracens from the emperor Héraclius. In 1401, it was taken by Timur Bec, after a bloody battle, in which the Syrians were totally routed, and the city was given up to pillage: the castle made a slight defence, and

was afterwards razed to the ground. The pachalic of Aleppo extends from the Euphrates to the Mediterranean; its principal produce is wheat, barley, and cotton; but the greatest part of the lands, though naturally fertile, are uncultivated. In the ancient registers, they enumerated 3,200 villages, while at present they scarcely find 400. 250 miles N. Jerusalem. *Long.* 37. 16. E. *Lat.* 35. 47. N.

Aleppo, (*Old*) or *Kenasserim*, a town of Syria, supposed by Dr. Pocock to be Chalcis, the ancient capital of the district of Chalcidene. Its true Arabian name is Kenasserim. The Arab writers also call the northern part of Syria by this name, according to their division of the country; and the gate of Aleppo that goes out this way has the same appellation. Probably the Arabs, finding Chalcis a flourishing city, might make it the capital of the northern part of Syria, and call the district by the same name that the natives originally gave the city—the Greeks probably imposing another name, used only by themselves. It was a considerable city in the time of the ancients, being the strong hold of the extensive country called Martyas. Its remains are situated about a mile south of the river of Aleppo, which is called the Caié, and runs at the foot of the hills which are between this place and the city. The course of the river seems formerly to have been on a lower ground nearer the old city, and to have been carried higher in order to water some lands. As this place was called Chalcis ad Belum, it is not unlikely that Belus was the name of the river, unless it was the name of the mountains near it, which are now called Sheik Aitú. There are remains of the foundations of the city walls, which are about ten feet thick; they are not above a mile in circumference, and were built with square towers at equal distances. At the south-east side of the city is a raised ground, on which are foundations of an ancient castle, which was about half a mile in circumference, and they say that there are three walls in it: all now is a confused heap of ruins, except on the north-east side without the town, where, on an advanced ground, there are foundations of an oblong square building, which might be a temple. There is a high hill to the west of the city, on which the fortrefs probably stood, which constituted the great defence of all this country: on the top of it there are three or four very fine large cisterns, like arched vaults, cut down in the rock, with a hole in the top to draw up the water, and steps down to them on one side; there is likewise a mosque on a mount, which is the highest part of the hill, where Dr. Pocock saw some fragments of Christian Greek inscriptions; and at the east end of the mosque are the foundations of a semicircular build-

ing, which appeared to have been a church. 15 miles S. Aleppo.

Aler, a river of Siberia, which joins the Atiga at Aleurka.

Aleria, a town of Corsica. It was formerly a considerable city, and the see of a bishop, suffragan of the archbishop of Pisa; but has been abandoned on account of its unhealthy situation, and is reduced to about ten houses and a church. 20 miles SE. Corte.

Alesbury, see *Aylesbury*.

Alesham, or *Aylesham*, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, near the river Thyrn, with a market on Saturday, and 1667 inhabitants. 12 miles N. Norwich, and 121 NNE. London.

Alesheim, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anspach. 5 m. NW. Weissemburg.

Alesia, a town of the island of Sardinia, and see of a bishop, suffragan of Oristagni. 20 miles NE. Oristagni.

Alessione, a town of European Turkey. 20 miles NW. Larissa.

Alessano, a city of Naples, in the province of Otranto, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Otranto. 12 m. SSW. Otranto, and 199 ESE. Naples. *Long.* 18. 16. E. *Lat.* 40. 12. N.

Alessio, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Albania, near the mouth of the Drin; the see of a bishop, suffragan of Durazzo. 96 m. SE. Ragusa; 12 N. Durazzo. *Long.* 19. 36. E. *Lat.* 42. 12. N.

Alet, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, near the Pyrenées, on the river Aude; before the revolution, the see of a bishop, suffragan of the Archbishop of Narbonne. 4 miles S. Limoux; 32 WSW. Narbonne. *Long.* 2. 21. E. *Lat.* 42. 59. N.

Alevaia, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Penzinskoi sea. *Long.* 157. 14. E. *Lat.* 62. N.

Aleurka, a town of Siberia, at the conflux of the Agila and Aler. 64 m. NE. Nertchinsk.

Aleutian Islands, a range of islands, in the North Atlantic Ocean, situated to the west of the continent of North-America, belonging to Russia, and valuable chiefly for the skins of animals found there, particularly the sea-otter; extending near 700 miles from east to west, from *Long.* 169. to 183. E. *Lat.* 53. N.

Alexain, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 7 m. SW. Mayenne.

Alexander, Bay of, a bay on the east coast of the Caspian Sea, so called from a Russian officer of that name. *Long.* 71. 25. E. *Lat.* 43. 37. N.

Alexander's-Peak, a group of three islands amongst those called Aladin Islands, in the Mergui Archipelago. *Lat.* 9. 8. N.

Alexandretta, or *Scanderoon*, a seaport of Syria, in the pachalic of Aleppo, and particularly connected with that city; rather a village than a town, in which (says a traveller) tombs are more numerous than houses.

The only inducement which merchants have to trade there, is the goodness of the anchorage, the best on the coast; for the air is exceedingly unwholesome, and the inhabitants are every year visited with an intermitting fever, of a malignant kind, principally from May to September; but the town is never wholly exempt from this dreadful pestilence. It is said the place was formerly ruined by the Grand Signior's constantly landing his army here for the Persian wars; and that before that time the country being drained and well improved, the air was not bad. A factor for each European nation that trades this way resides here, and the trade is the only support of the place. About half a mile to the south of the town, there is an octagon castle well built of hewn stone, the walls of it are low, but each side is defended by a tower; it is called the castle of Scanderbeg, or Alexander; and seems to have been built by the Mamelukes, who were the best architects in these parts, and probably the design of it was to hinder the landing of the Ottoman forces: to the north of it there is an old square tower, which is now inaccessible, by reason of the morais. 30 m. N. Antioch, and 70 NW. Aleppo. Long. 36. 15. E. Lat. 36. 36. N.

Alexandria, (called by the Turks *Scandaria*, or *Escondaria*), a famous city and seaport of Egypt, built by Alexander the Great, 332 years before Christ, when he returned from consulting the oracle of Jupiter Ammon, on the spot where Rhacotis stood; and as the honour of being the capital of the kingdom was removed from Memphis, it was afterwards not considered a part of any province, but with its territory formed a distinct government by itself. It is said, that Alexandria was washed on two sides by the water, to the north by the sea, and to the south by the lake Mareotis; and that the other two sides were each a kind of isthmus, or neck of land between the water, about 7 stadia in length; on which account each of these sides, especially that to the west, was called Heptastadium. The outer walls round the old city are very beautifully built of hewn stone, and seem to be very ancient; all the arches being true, and the workmanship very good. They are defended by semicircular towers, 20 feet diameter, and about 130 feet apart; at each of them are stairs to ascend up to the battlements, there being a walk round on the top of the walls, built on arches. These walls as they now stand seem to have enclosed all the city, except the palace of the kings to the north-east. The inner walls of the old city, which seem to be of the middle ages, are much stronger and higher than the others, and defended by large high towers. There are particularly two very large well-built towers to the north-west towards the new city on the strand. What was without these

walls, and the site of the palace, was probably the suburbs of the city, which Dr. Pocock supposes in process of time to have been walled in, extending down to the canal; and these suburbs so walled in began to be looked on as a part of the city itself. The palace, with the suburbs belonging to it, was a fourth part of the city; within its district was the museum or academy, and the burial-place of the kings, where the body of Alexander was deposited in a coffin of gold, which being taken away, it was put into one of glass; in which condition it is probable Augustus took a view of the corpse of that great hero, and with the utmost veneration scattered flowers on it, and adorned it with a golden crown. When Alexandria was no longer the residence of kings, it is natural to suppose that their palace in time fell to ruin, and that the materials were removed to the part of the city that was inhabited, and probably used to build the inner walls; though along by the sea there are still great remains, and on the shore are seen several pieces of porphyry, and other fine marbles, where the ancient palace stood. Under the palace was the private enclosed port of the kings, which might be opposite to the great round tower at the sea; where ships now sometimes come to anchor, and where the Turks, till within a century, obliged all foreign ships to ride, not suffering them to anchor under the castle. In this part also was the island Antirrhoda, in which was a palace, and a small harbour or bay. This island seems to have been entirely destroyed by the sea, and probably was opposite to the obelisks, where there are still great ruins, and where fine pillars are often dug up. Over these places stood a theatre; and afterwards the part of the city which took its name from Neptune, where there was a temple dedicated to him, probably about the corner of the bay. In this district also Antony built his *Timonium*, to which he retired in disgust after his misfortunes. Next to this was the *Cæsarium*, where the temple of Cæsar is supposed to have been; in which, according to Pliny, some obelisks were erected. Further on was the emporium, or market-place. Then followed docks for the shipping; over which was the ancient city Rhacotis, with a fort of suburb round it, called *Bucolis*, because it was chiefly inhabited by herdsmen. There was a communication between the ports by two bridges; at the causeway to the island, that began at the north-west corner of the town, and at the Heptastadium to the west, which was one of the necks of land made by the sea and the lake. Within this western port, anciently called *Eunostrus*, and now the Old Port, was the port *Cibotus*, from which there was a navigable canal to the lake; and there is now a canal or fosse along by the

walls from the canal of Canopus to the sea, by which the water runs into the sea from the great canal at the overflow of the Nile. When any ships that do not belong to the Turks, by stress of weather are obliged to go into the old port, they must remove into the other as soon as they have an opportunity, that being the harbour allotted for Christian vessels. The street, which extended the whole length of the city, from the gate of Necropolis to the gate of Canopus, is said to have been 100 feet wide; and doubtless had in it many magnificent buildings, as appears from the granite pillars still remaining in two or three parts. Among them was the Gymnasium, or public school, to which there were porticos in extent about half a quarter of a mile. The Forum, or court of judicature, was probably another building in this magnificent street. It is said, that the two chief streets of Alexandria crossed themselves at right angles. The most extraordinary remains are the cisterns, which are built under the houses, supported by two or three stories of arches on columns, in order to receive the Nile water by the canal, as they do at this day. This canal of Canopus comes to the walls near Pompey's pillar, having run to the west of it. It has a passage under the walls, and from that part a fosse has been cut along the outside of the walls to the sea; but the water is not only conveyed to the cisterns from the canal as it there enters the city, but also before from several parts of the canal, by passages under ground, to the higher parts of the city. The water is drawn up by a windlass, and carried in leather bags on camels to the houses. Before the Nile fills them again, the water in many parts is not good, owing, perhaps, to their not being kept clean; for in some, particularly in that which belongs to the Latin convent, the water is always good. It is this canal which makes Alexandria a part of Egypt; for from its situation without the Delta, it really belongs to Lybia. The old city is entirely ruined, and the materials carried away to build the new. Excepting a very few houses at the Rosetta and Bagno gates, there are only some few mosques and three convents within the old walls. This city was taken from the Christians by Amrou Ebn el Aas, general of the califf, in the middle of the sixth century, after a siege of 14 months, in which he lost 23,000 men. It then contained 4000 palaces, 4000 baths, 1200 venders of vegetables, and 40,000 Jews, who paid tribute, &c. but what is still more to be regretted in its loss, the library, in which successive kings had collected more than 400,000 manuscripts, all of which were ordered to be destroyed by this ignorant Arabian. The pillar, commonly called Pompey's Pillar, is situated on a small height,

about a quarter of a mile to the south of the walls. Various are the opinions of the learned concerning the founder of this pillar, and the purpose for which it was erected. The most probable is that of the learned Dr. White, who supposes it to have been part of the Serapion, or Temple of Serapis, built by Ptolemy Philadelphus; which temple was destroyed, and a Christian church erected on its site, in the reign of Arcadius. This famous pillar is of red granite. Dr. Pocock found the whole height by the shadow to be 114 feet. At the south-west corner of the city is a large castle with a few soldiers in it; no Europeans are admitted there. In the gates, especially that of Rosetta, are many fine pieces of granite; and in every part of the city are seen fragments of columns of beautiful marbles, all so many remains of the grandeur and magnificence of the ancient city. The new city is built on the strand to the north, without the walls, on the ground that seems to have been left by the sea, and makes a very mean appearance. In several houses built round courts on porticos, they have placed a great variety of pillars, mostly granite, which were the ornaments of the ancient city. The old city was doubtless in a flourishing condition when the trade of the East-Indies was carried on that way by the Venetians; and its decay may be dated from the time the passage was discovered by the Cape of Good-Hope, at which period the commerce took another channel; but when the trade of coffee and other commodities in some measure revived about a century ago, the present city began to rise out of the ruins of the old. A modern traveller says, Alexandria now exhibits very few marks by which it could be recognized as one of the principal monuments of the magnificence of the conqueror of Asia, the emporium of the east, and the chosen theatre of the far-fought luxuries of the Roman triumvir and the Egyptian queen. Its decay doubtless has been gradual; but fifteen centuries, during which it has been progressive, have evinced its ancient opulence by the slowness of its fall. The present walls are of Saracenic structure, and therefore can determine nothing with respect to the ancient dimensions of the city. They are lofty, being in some places more than 40 feet in height, and apparently no where so little as 20. But though substantial and flanked with towers, they could offer no resistance, unless it were against the Mameluke cavalry, which alone the inhabitants fear, and accordingly keep them in some repair. They also furnish a sufficient security against the Bedouins, who live part of the year on the bank of the canal, and often plunder the cattle in the neighbourhood. The few flocks and herds which are destined to sup-

ply the wants of the city, are pastured on the herbage of which the vicinity of the canal favours the growth, and generally brought in at night, when the two gates are shut, as they also are whenever it is known that hostile tribes are encamped near them. These Saracenic walls present nothing curious except some ruinous towers; and the only remains of the ancient city worth notice is a colonnade, near the gate leading to Rosetta, of which however only a few columns remain; and what is called the amphitheatre, on the south-east, a rising ground, whence is a fine view of the city and port. Of the singular suburb stiled Necropolis, or "The City of the Dead," no remains exist. It cannot be supposed that the ancient city should have occupied only the small space contained within the present inclosure. The pristine wall was certainly far more extensive than the present; yet even of this only an inconsiderable portion between the two ports is now filled with habitations. What remains is laid in gardens, which supply such fruits and vegetables as are suited to the climate and soil, and the natives are most accustomed to use for food; or left waste, and serving as a receptacle for offal and rubbish, being in part rendered unfit for culture by the ruins which cover the surface to a considerable depth. For though it be not now possible to determine the ancient boundaries of the city, or assign with precision the site of its more remarkable edifices, the vestige of former magnificence yet remain. Heaps of rubbish are on all sides visible, whence every shower of rain, not to mention the industry of the natives in digging, discovers pieces of precious marble, and sometimes ancient coins and fragments of sculpture. The harbour on the east, stiled *the New Port*, which in all appearance could never have been a very good one, from the rocky nature of the bottom, has the farther disadvantage of partaking in the agitation of the sea when certain winds prevail. The European vessels which frequent it, are however enabled, with some precautions, to lie at anchor securely, to the number of about twenty. They are confined to this small space, which bears no proportion to the whole extent of the harbour, by the shallowness of the water, which seems in some degree the effects of great quantities of ballast that from time to time have been discharged within its limits. The Turkish government paid no regard to this practice, which yet in the end must render the port useless. The Old Port allotted to the Mahomedans is spacious, though somewhat of less extent than the other. There is throughout a depth of five or six fathom, and in many places more; the anchorage is generally secure. The city extends along

a part of the isthmus and the peninsula, to the eastern extremity of which is situated a fort, where it would seem may formerly have stood the Pharos. This fort is now ruinous, and is joined with the continent by a mole built of stone, and in which are wrought arches to weaken the effects of the water. It has been sheltered by a wall on the west side, now also ruinous. The houses, which are chiefly masonry, are commonly of more than one story, and well adapted to the mode of living among the inhabitants. Though rain occasionally fall in the autumn, a flat roof is found to answer every purpose of security from the weather, and accordingly it is the general form of the dwelling-houses. Of the deep and capacious reservoirs which preserved the waters of the Nile, during the annual subsidence of that river, and of which there was probably a series continued from one to the other extremity of the city, not more than seven remain fit for use. The elevation of the city above the level of the sea is small, and it seems very difficult to render it capable of offering any formidable resistance to an external enemy. The soil, wherever a vegetable mould is discoverable, is light, and favourable to any kind of culture; but it has apparently been brought there for the purpose, as the natural soil seems wholly unfit for cultivation, being throughout either sand or stone. The orange and lemon are found in gardens here, but not in great quantities. The dates are good, though not of the most esteemed kind, yet they are found the most profitable article that the owner of the ground can cultivate. The chief monuments of antiquity remaining are the column termed Pompey's pillar, and the obelisk. There is also a sarcophagus, or chest of serpentine marble in the great mosque, which is used for a cistern. The population consists of Mahomedans of various nations; Greeks in considerable numbers, who have a church and convent, containing only three or four religious, but agreeably situated on the highest ground among the gardens; Armenians, who have also a church; and a few Jews, who have their synagogue. The whole perhaps may not amount to less than 20,000 souls. There happened a plague in 1796, which, it is said, carried off one half of the inhabitants. This estimate is possibly exaggerated, but no doubt it thinned them so much, that at present they cannot be near so numerous. The houses of the European consuls and merchants are all near together, east of the city, and close to the sea; they associate with each other, dress and live as in Europe; unless by their mutual animosities, perfectly undisturbed. The revenues of Alexandria, under the Ptolemies, are stated at 12,500 talents, which at 193l. 15s. the

talent, is little less than two millions and a half sterling. At this time it is thought that they do not exceed 4,500 purses, or 225,000*l.* The commerce of Alexandria is more considerable than that of Damietta. All exports to Europe, or imports from thence, are made at the former. The whole of the timber for house or ship-building is brought from Candia, or the Archipelago. The copper, manufactured or rough, of which the consumption is large, from Constantinople; coffee and rice, raw leather, &c. are exported to that and other places. The navigation from Alexandria to Rosetta is conducted in small vessels of from fifteen to fifty tons burthen, which deposit their goods at Rosetta, whence they are embarked in boats of another form, and conveyed to Cairo. Among the articles of native produce, considerable quantities of which are taken by the Frank merchants in return for the goods of their respective countries, are saffron, or *carthamus tinctoris*, which is cultivated in Egypt; and fenna, which chiefly comes by way of Suez, but some portion of which is also produced in Nubia, and near the first cataract. The consumption of broad cloth of Egypt used to be about 800 bales. Red coral is imported from Leghorn; glass, beads, &c. from Venice. Glass for lamps or phials, is made at Alexandria, both green and white: they use natron in the manufacture, instead of barilla; and the low branches of the Egyptian coast afford plenty of excellent sand. On the 5th of July, 1797, the French under Buonaparte took this city by assault. In March, 1801, the British troops landed at Aboukir, and defeated the French in two bloody battles, in one of which the brave General Abercromby was killed. The city held out for some time, but at length surrendered to the conquerors. *Long.* 30. 5. E. *Lat.* 31. 16. N.

Alexandria, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia, on the right side of the Potomac. 80 miles N. Richmond, and 10 S. from the new city of Washington. *Long.* 77. 10. W. *Lat.* 38. 54. N.

Alexandria, a town of New Jersey, on the Delaware. 28 miles W. New Brunswick. *Long.* 75. 4. W. *Lat.* 40. 1. N.

Alexandria, a town of Russia, in the government of Ekaterinoflav. 70 miles W. Ekaterinoflav, and 150 SW. Kiev. *Long.* 32. 54. E. *Lat.* 48. 25. N.

Alexandria, a town of Russian Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia. 50 miles ENE. Lucko. *Long.* 26. 20. E. *Lat.* 50. 45. N.

Alexandria de la Paglia, a city of France, and capital of the department of Marengo; lately the capital of a small state of Italy, called the Alexandrin, belonging to the king of Sardinia. It has a castle, built in 1178, and is named from Pope Alexander III. who

erected it into a bishopric under the archbishop of Milan, and endowed it with many privileges, and an income of 10,000 livres. It was taken by Prince Eugene in 1706, after a siege of three days. It was taken by the French in 1745, and retaken the following year by the King of Sardinia, to whose dominions it was annexed by the peace of Utrecht. In 1796, it was, with other towns, put into the hands of the French, as an hostage of peace between the King of Sardinia and the Republic. In 1799, it was besieged by the Austrians under General Bellegarde, and after a bombardment of sixteen days, the French General Gardanne, having expended his ammunition, capitulated, and the garrison, amounting to 2400 men, surrendered prisoners of war. 44 miles E. Turin, and 38 SW. Milan. *Long.* 8. 40. E. *Lat.* 44. 57. N.

Alexandrin, a small country of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, in the environs of Alexandria de la Paglia, to which it owed its name. It is now ceded to France, and forms the department of Marengo.

Alexandrov, a town of Russia, in the government of Caucasus. 48 miles WNW. Ekaterinograd. *Long.* 32. 26. E. *Lat.* 44. 38. N.

Alexandrov, a town of Russia, in the government of Vladimir. 48 miles E. Moscow. *Long.* 38. 44. E. *Lat.* 35. 45. N.

Alexandrovskaia, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Ekaterinoflav, on the Dneiper. 40 miles below Ekaterinoflav. 114 miles NE. Cherfon. *Long.* 35. 14. E. *Lat.* 47. 35. N.

Alexandrovskaia, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Ekaterinoflav. 72 miles NW. Cherfon. 63 NNW. Otchakov. *Long.* 31. 14. E. *Lat.* 47. 45. N.

Alexinta, a town of European Turkey, in Servia. 18 miles NNE. Nissa.

Alexowice, see *Olkowitz*.

Alfacar, a town of Spain. 5 miles NE. Grenada.

Alfachs, or *Alfaques*, a seaport town of Spain, on the coast of the Mediterranean, in the province of Catalonia, situated on an island of the same name, at the mouth of the Ebro. 9 miles S. Tortosa. *Long.* 0. 37. E. *Lat.* 40. 34. N.

Alfaba, a town of Nubia, on the borders of Egypt. 100 miles W. Syene.

Alfaba, a town of Nubia, on the right bank of the Nile. 15 miles SW. Gherrri.

Alfandego da Fé, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras Os Montes. 12 miles N. Torre de Moncorvo.

Alfaro, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, near the Ebro, on the borders of Navarre. 7 miles E. Calahorra, and 9 NW. Tudela.

Alfaya, a town of Africa, in the country of Sierra-Leone. 80 miles SW. Teemboo.

Alfayates, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, situated on an eminence, on the confines of Spain: though walled and defended with a castle, it contains only one parish, and about two hundred inhabitants. 150 miles NE. Lisbon. *Long.* 6. 32. W. *Lat.* 40. 9. N.

Alfeld, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Baden. 4 miles N. Neidenau.

Alfeld, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Hildesheim, on the Leine. 30 miles S. Hanover; 15 S. Hildesheim. *Long.* 9. 50. E. *Lat.* 51. 58. N.

Alfildha, a mountain of Persia, in the province of Kerman. 36 miles S. Sirgian.

Alfeo, a river of Sicily, which runs into the sea at Syracuse.

Alfeo, or *Carbon*, a river of the Morea, which runs into the Mediterranean, 6 miles W. Olympia.

Alfere, a town of Arabia. 72 miles S. Medina.

Alfidena, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra. 15 miles SSE. Sulmona. 42 N. Capua.

Alfan, a town of Nubia. 40 miles SW. Gherr.

Alfontes, a town of Portugal, in Algarva. 10 m. W. Loule.

Alford, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, about six miles from the sea. It has a market on Tuesday. 30 miles E. Lincoln; 138 N. London. *Long.* 0. 52. W. *Lat.* 53. 14. N.

Alford, a village of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire. Alford, pronounced Awford, was probably in ancient times a place of some consequence, as a considerable district, including this and four other parishes, is called the county of Alford. It is now, however, but a mean village. In this parish a battle was fought between the royalists under the Marquis of Montrose, and the covenanters under General Baillie, in which the latter were defeated; but the royalists suffered a great loss in the death of Lord Gordon, eldest son of the Marquis of Huntley, who was killed by a random shot, in the pursuit, near a large stone on the field of battle, which is still pointed out by the country people. 15 miles W. Inverary.

Alfriston, a town of England, in the county of Derby. It has a considerable corn market held on Friday, though in the charter granted for Monday. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2291, of which 756 were employed in trade and manufactures. 15 miles N. Derby; and 141 N. London.

Alfta, a town of Sweden, in Helsingland. 30 miles W. Soderhamn.

Alfundaz, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo. 6 miles SW. Beja.

Algaidola, *Algayiboli*, or *Argogliola*, a seaport town of Corsica, in the department of Cielo, on the west coast, at the mouth of the

river Aregno. 6 miles NNE. Calvi; 38 SW. Bastia.

Algaira, or *Aliara*, a river of Spain, which joins the Cabriel, a little before its conflux with the Xucar.

Algarria, or *Alcarria*, a province of Spain, being a part of New-Castile, situated between the Tagus and Old-Castile. The chief places are Madrid, Toledo, Alcalá de Henares, and Guadalaxara.

Algarva, the most southern province of Portugal, anciently a kingdom; bounded on the west and south by the Atlantic, on the east by the Guadiana, which separates it from Spain, and on the north by Alentejo. It is mountainous, but fertile. The principal towns are Silves, Tavira, Lagos, Faro, &c.

Algas, a river of Spain, which runs into the Matarana, near Nonafpe, in Aragon.

Algenesi, or *Algenesin*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, near which grow great quantities of what the people there call Pita; of which they make cordage, and the Catalans spin a thread fine enough for lace. It is situated not far from the river Xucar. 18 miles S. Valencia, and 15 NNW. Gandia. *Long.* 0. 30. W. *Lat.* 39. 14. N.

Algeheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine. 14 m. W. Mentz.

Algeziras, a seaport town of Spain, in the province of Andalusia, on the coast in the straits of Gibraltar, formerly a considerable port, but now gone to decay. Moreri is of opinion that this place was the ancient Carteia, which so frequently occurs in ancient writers. After the battle between Cæsar and the sons of Pompey, when the latter were defeated at Munda, the youngest went to Cordova, while the elder retired to Carteia, where he had a fleet. The ill treatment which Cordova experienced, made the inhabitants of Carteia apprehend the same, and induced them to deliver up the unfortunate soldier to the conqueror, and accordingly they seized him for that purpose; but his friends, by their bravery, after a bloody engagement, delivered him from them, and put him on board a vessel, though much wounded. In course of time the Moors became masters of the town, which they preserved a long time, and fortified it, as being a place of great consequence when bringing over troops from Africa. After Alphonso XI. king of Castile, united with the other Christian kings of Spain, had defeated the Moors in a celebrated battle fought near Tariffa, he was determined to besiege Algeziras, and he carried it the 25th of March 1344. It is agreeably situated on a gentle slope close by the sea-side. A very little river (the Miel) which rises in the neighbouring mountains, washes the right side of Algeziras, and gently runs on into the sea. Upon its right bank is a small dock-yard,

the dimensions of which, although proportioned to the bed of the river, are sufficient for the building of barks; it was made use of for the construction of some gun-boats, which made so poor a figure at the siege of Gibraltar. At the time of freshes, this river, or rather rivulet, has water enough to float the little vessels to the sea, which is distant but a few paces. Near this place are the ruins of the old citadel of Algeziras, where the Moors still defended themselves for some time after the city was taken. This filled the same ground as the modern town of the same name. Algeziras, as well as St. Roche, was peopled at the beginning of the present century with Spaniards from Gibraltar, who would not live under the dominion of the English. In order to draw thither the refugees, the privileges Algeziras now enjoys were granted. The Spaniards are separated from their old country by two leagues of sea, in which, during the late war, several of them found their tombs, while endeavouring the conquest of the native place of their forefathers. Algeziras is watered in a manner which seems to be reserved for important places; water being brought to it from the distance of a quarter of a league, by a new aqueduct built with hewn stone. 7 m. from Gibraltar. *Long.* 5. 32. *W. Lat.* 36. 9. N.

Algezira, or *Alzira*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, on an island in the Xucar. 20 miles S, Valencia.

Algezur, or *Aljezur*, a town of Portugal, in Algarva, at the mouth of a small river, near the Atlantic ocean. 17 m. NW. Lagos.

Alghemi, a country of Africa, on the Slave-Coast.

Alghieri, or *Algeri*, or *Algieri*, a populous city of Sardinia, situated on a mountain, near the western coast; the see of a bishop, suffragan of the archbishop of Sassari. 79 m. NW. Cagliari. *Long.* 8. 35. *E. Lat.* 40. 31. N.

Algienta, a town of Italy, in the department of the Olona, on the Lambro. 10 m. N. Milan.

Algiers, a country of Africa, on the south coast of the Mediterranean, forming a considerable part of the ancient Mauritania Tingitana, bounded on the north by the Mediterranean, on the east by Tunis, on the west by Morocco, and on the south by the Atlas: about 460 miles in length from east to west, and from 40 to 100 in breadth. This country, fertile, but ill cultivated, is divided into three provinces, viz. Tlemfan, or Tremecen, Titterie, and Constantina; over each of which a bey or viceroy is appointed by the Dey, who governs with a despotic power in his jurisdiction, and is occasionally assisted with troops: besides these grand divisions are many subordinate districts, named from the towns which are their respective capitals. The government of the Algerines is nomi-

nally by a Dey and council, called the douwan or divan, composed of thirty (what Dr. Shaw calls) Yiak bashes, whose consent is necessary to affairs of consequence: but even in Dr. Shaw's time, their convention was a mere matter of form, and they were summoned rather to ratify than debate. The dey is chosen out of the army, nor is the election confined to officers of superior rank, but the lowest inferior has a right to be candidate for the vacant throne: and it has not unfrequently happened, that the new dey could plead no other qualification than putting to death his predecessor. The administration of justice, similar to the other Turkish governments, is in the hands of a *cadi*, who has been educated most usually at Constantinople, or some other public seminary or university; but affairs of great consequence are laid before the dey, or some of his principal officers of the state, who sit in the gate of the palace for that purpose: debtors are detained in prison till the houses or bailiffs seize on their effects and sell them: if the sale be not equal to the debts, he is discharged; if they produce more than enough, the surplus is given to the debtor. Small crimes are punished by the bastinado from 50 to 1000 strokes, according to the enormity of the offence; coining is punished by cutting off the hands; murder, by burning alive; other punishments are impaling, hanging by the neck, or throwing on hooks fixed to the walls, from which the criminals sometimes break and fall on others; suffering the most exquisite tortures; the western Moors use the horrid punishment of sawing criminals asunder, from the head downwards. The naval force of this state, which was formerly so terrible to trading nations, was, in 1732, not very important; about 6 ships from 36 to 50 guns, with some brigs and row-boats. The European princes prudently at least, if not honourably, purchase their friendship and forbearance by stipulated sums of money. When Mr. Cole, the English consul, complained of the injuries which the British merchant-ships had suffered from their corsairs, he was answered by the dey, "that the Algerines were a company of rogues, and that he himself was their captain." The whole of their military at that time consisted of 6500 Turks and Colognes, of which 2000 were computed to be past service, and 1000 employed in garrison duty: the Colognes are the sons of Turkish soldiers settled in Algiers. Besides these are 2000 Moors, horse and foot, called *Zwawah*. By fomenting divisions among the Arabian princes, and exasperating one family against another, these Turkish troops are enabled to maintain their ground against all opposition. To make up deficiencies in the army, cruising vessels are sent annually to the Levant, where they en-

page recruits, consisting of shepherds, outlaws, and vagabonds. Mahomet Bashaw, who was dey in the year 1720, had no shame to own that his father sold neats' tongues, and his mother the tongues of sheep.

Algiers, a city of Africa, and capital of a country of the same name; situated on the coast of the Mediterranean, and built on the side of a mountain, on which are erected forts for its defence. The town is supposed to contain about 150,000 inhabitants, and 15,000 houses. It was taken from the Christians by the corsair Barbarossa, in 1516. It was burned by the English in 1655, and in 1670; Charles V. besieged it without success in 1688; and in 1783, it was again bombarded by the Spaniards. Algiers, (which for several ages has braved the greatest powers of Christendom,) says Dr. Shaw, is not above a mile and half in circuit. The Turks call it *Al-Jezzeire el gazie*, that is, *Algiers the Warlike*. It is situated upon the declivity of a hill that faces the north and north-east, whereby the houses rise so gradually above each other, that there is scarce one but has a full prospect of the sea. The walls are weak and of little defence, unless where they are further secured by some additional fortifications which are chiefly at the gates. The *castell* or citadel, built upon the highest part of the city towards the south-west, is of an octagonal figure; each of the sides in view having port-holes or embrasures defended with cannon. The port itself is of an oblong figure, 130 fathom long, and 80 broad. The eastern mound of it, which was formerly the island that gave name to the city, is well secured by several fortifications. The round castle, built by the Spaniards while they were masters of the island, and the two remote batteries, are said to be bomb-proof. There is very little within the city deserving the attention of the curious. Upon the tower of the great mosque are some broken inscriptions, but the letters, though of a sufficient size to be seen at a distance, are all so filled up with lime and whitewash, that Dr. Shaw could never particularly distinguish them. It is said to have been formerly called *Meghana*, from an African family of that name. Its present name signifies in their language *the Island*; and was given to it from being in the neighbourhood of the eastern mound of the harbour; which before the Turkish conquest was severed from the continent. In their public letters and records they stile it *Al-Jezzeire Megerbie*, i. e. the island in the West, to distinguish it from a city of the same name, near the Dardanelles, in the Archipelago. The hills and valleys round Algiers are all over beautified with gardens and country-seats, whither the inhabitants of better fashion retire during the heats of the summer season; they are little white houses,

shaded with a variety of fruit-trees and evergreens, which, besides the shade and retirement, afford a gay and delightful prospect towards the sea. The gardens are all well-stocked with melons, fruit, and pot-herbs of all kinds; and (what is chiefly regarded in these hot climates) each of them enjoys a great command of water, from the many rivulets and fountains which every where abound in this situation. The fountain water used at Algiers, universally esteemed for excellency, is brought through a long course of pipes and conduits from the same sources. *Long.* 3. 30. E. *Lat.* 36. 42. N.

Algodres, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 3 miles NW. Castel Rodrigo.

Algon, a small island of Sweden, on the west side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 18. 26. E. *Lat.* 63. 9. N.

Algonquins, Indians of North-America, inhabiting about Lake Ontario.

Algow, a country of Germany, in the circle of Swabia; bounded on the north by the Danube, on the east, by the Leck, on the west, by the Hegaw and the Lake of Constance, and on the south, by the county of Tyrol. It includes the marquisate of Burgau; the counties of Bregentz and Montfort; the territory of the bishop of Augsberg; the abbey of Kempten; of the counts of Fugger, Waldburg, Konigseck, and Mindleheim, with the cities of Augsberg, Kempten, Memmingen, Isny, Lindau, Biberach, and Wangen.

Algozo, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras os Montes. 20 miles WSW. Miranda de Duero.

Algristan-Head, a cape on the west coast of Scotland. *Long.* 5. 44. W. *Lat.* 57. 46. N.

Alabama, a town of Spain, in Grenada, situated on the river Motril, in a valley surrounded with mountains. It is by some supposed to have been built by the Moors, while others give it a more remote origin, considering it to be the ancient Artigis Julia. Near it runs a small river or brook, called Motril, which joins the Rio Frio not far off. It is supplied with water by an aqueduct, erected by the Moors, and which still remains. About a quarter of a league from the town are celebrated warm baths, used both externally and internally. The water is pure and clear, the taste not disagreeable. The kings of Spain have erected a grand building for the use of invalids, with baths of free-stone regulated to different degrees of heat; and houses are built for the accommodation of company, who resort thither in spring and autumn, particularly in the months of March and September, as well for amusement as for health: a little above the baths are frightful rocks, whence issues the Rio Frio, so called from the extreme coldness of its waters; it falls with a mighty noise on several natural cascades from rock to rock,

and, mixing with the waste water of the baths, runs towards the sea. 25 miles SW. Grenada. *Long.* 2. 46. W. *Lat.* 37. N.

Alhama, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova, near the Sierra Morena, supposed by some to be the ancient Phornacis. 27 miles N. Cordova.

Alhama le Seca, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada, situated on the river Almeria. 10 miles NNW. Almeria.

Alhama, a river of Spain, which runs into the Ebro, near Alfaro.

Alhambra, a town of Spain, in Aragon. 7 miles N. Teruel.

Alhambra; a river of Spain, which joins the Guadalaviar at Teruel.

Alhamrud, a town of Persia, in Mazanderan, on the fourth coast of the Caspian sea. 30 miles W. Fehrabad. *Long.* 52. 30. E. *Lat.* 35. 48. N.

Alhandra, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, on the Tagus. 15 miles NE. Lisbon.

Alhanges, a town of Spain, in Estramadura. In 914, it was taken by the Moors. 9 miles N. Merida.

Alabuati, see *Hermas*.

Alhaur, a river of Natolia, which runs into the Sakkaria, 8 miles S. America.

Alhaurin, a town of Spain, in Grenada. 18 miles SW. Malaga.

Alhaus, a town of Prussia. 4 miles S. Culm.

Alhomé, a town of New Mexico, in the province of Cinaloa. 80 m. WNW. Cinaloa.

Alhos Vedros, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, on the Tagus. 6 miles SE. Lisbon.

Ali, a town of Georgia, in the province of Carduel. 50 miles W. Teflis.

Aliabad, a town of Persia, in the province of Mazanderan. 30 miles SSE. Fehrabad.

Aliaki, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 20 miles SE. Czerkasy.

Alianello, a town of Naples, in the province of Basilicata. 27 miles E. Potenza.

Aliano, a town of Naples, in the province of Basilicata. 23 miles SE. Potenza.

Aliano, a town of Naples, in the province of Lavora. 2 miles W. Gaeta.

Alianfskoi, a fort of Russia, in the government of Kolivan. 120 miles SSW. Kolivan. *Long.* 79. 34. E. *Lat.* 52. 50. N.

Aliapetta, a town of Hindoostan, in Barramaul. 25 miles S. Darampoory.

Alibali, an island in the Caspian sea, near the west coast. *Long.* 68. 6. E. *Lat.* 39. 5. N.

Alibani, or *Alibinali*, a town of Arabia. 140 miles SE. Amanzirifdin.

Alibeg-kevi, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria. 24 miles E. Siliftria.

Alica, a town of Etruria. 29 miles WSW. Florence.

Alicant, a seaport town of Spain, on the Mediterranean, in the province of Valencia, at the bottom of the gulf to which it gives

name. Some authors suppose it to be the ancient Illicum; while others, among whom is Moreri, say that this town was the ancient Alone of Ptolemy, and that the ancient Illicum is now Elche. The Moors, when in possession of the country, took considerable pains to fortify Alicant, and maintained it in a flourishing state till 1264, when it was taken from them by James I. king of Aragon. It afterwards fell into decay, so that in the year 1519 it was only a small village, there being not above six houses (according to Viciano) on the spot where the city now stands; but in 1562 the number amounted to more than 1000. The circumstances which most contributed to this prodigious increase were the means made use of by the inhabitants to secure them from the enterprises and ravages of the corsairs: they employed a part of their property in making strong fortifications by the sea side. Several famous pirates, supported by the Moors, then cruised in the Mediterranean; Dragut and Barbarossa spread universal terror. Alicant being rendered a place of safety, and capable of defence, induced the merchants of Carthage and the environs to establish themselves there; these were followed by several other merchants from Milan and Genoa; and the concurrence of natives and strangers soon gave both fame and prosperity to the city, which is well-built and populous. The bay is sheltered on the east by Cape de la Huerta, and to the west by Cape St. Paul and the island of Tabarca. Vessels anchor about a mile from the mole, in six, seven, eight, and ten fathom water, and may enter and go out with any wind. The mole is large and commodious. Of circumstances which have contributed to the riches and commerce of Alicant, the chief is the duties of entry being less there than at Valencia and Carthage. This diminished the commerce of those two cities in favour of the former, from which all the vessels that carry on the trade between Spain and Italy are fitted out. The commerce consists in barilla, antimony, alum, aniseed, cummin seed, dried-fruit, wool, and wine, particularly that called Tent or Alicant. Of 961 vessels which arrived at this port in the year 1782, six hundred were Spanish, the greater part Catalonians. Linens from France, Swisserland, and Silesia, and camblets and woollens from France, are the chief imports. The mountain on which the castle is built, and at the foot of which the city stands, is formed of white earth, and being visible a great way at sea, serves as a guide to pilots. The bay of Alicant is said to have been the famous gulf of Ilici, so called from a Roman colony, now Elche; but the declining state of that port, and the improvement of Alicant, gave it the name it now bears; it begins at Cape St. Martin, and terminates at Cape

Palos. In the year 1705, this town, refusing to acknowledge the Archduke Charles as king, was bombarded by the English, and taken by storm. In the month of December, 1708, it was besieged by the troops of King Philip, under the command of Chevalier d'Asfelt; but no advantages being gained for three months, the chevalier ordered a rock to be undermined, and in the hollow 200 barrels of gunpowder to be conveyed. The governor of the town, Syburg, was informed of this, and summoned to surrender: after refusing three times to capitulate, the explosion took place, and buried the governor, and many of the officers, with 36 of the centinels, in the ruins. Notwithstanding which, Colonel d'Albon, who succeeded to the command, resolved to defend the place to the last extremity; but the fleet which arrived not being able to afford the garrison any relief, he was obliged to surrender on the 5th of April, 1709. 58 miles S. Valencia, and 62 NNE. Carthagenæ. *Long.* 0. 24. W. *Lat.* 38. 35. N.

Alicant, a town of Ceylon, near the west coast. 10 miles S. Calitoo.

Alicata, or *Licata*, or *Leocata*, a seaport town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara. This town is pleasantly situated by the seaside, partly on a hill, and partly at the foot of the hill. In 1553, it was taken by the Turks, assisted by the French. It is supposed to be on the site of the ancient Phintia, built by Phintias, a tyrant of Agrigentum, and contemporary of Pyrrhus, who brought hither the inhabitants of Gela, which he had destroyed. 18 miles ESE. Girgenti, and 60 SW. Catania. *Long.* 13. 50. E. *Lat.* 37. 11. N.

Alice, see *Alece*.

Alicur, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada, celebrated for its medicinal waters and baths. 12 miles from Grenada.

Alicuri, or *Alicudi*, one of the Lipari islands, in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Sicily; it is small, and inhabited by fishermen. 15 miles W. Lipari. *Long.* 14. 21. E. *Lat.* 38. 37. N.

Algezira, see *Algezira*.

Alisi, a town of Naples, in the province of Lavoro, anciently called Alifæ; the see of a bishop. 5 miles N. Capua, 32 N. Naples.

Aliga, a river of Hindoostan, which runs into the sea near Carwar.

Aliguay, one of the smaller Philippine islands, near the north coast of Mindanao, low and woody. *Long.* 123. 29. E. *Lat.* 5. 51. N.

Alibanman, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Mosul, on the Tigris. 20 miles S. Mosul.

Alima, a river of Mexico, which rises in the province of Mechoacan, and runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 19. 20. N.

Allimpapon, a town on the west coast of

the island of Mindanao. *Long.* 122. 3. E. *Lat.* 7. N.

Ali-Musjid, a town of the kingdom of Candahar. 18 miles NNW. Pafshawar.

Alinagore, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 10 miles W. Tricolore.

Alingsås, a town of Sweden, in West-Gothland, built by the inhabitants of Nylo-dese, when that town was destroyed by the Danes in 1611: here are manufactures of silk, woollen, and tobacco. 5 miles S. Bahus. *Long.* 12. 19. E. *Lat.* 57. 58. N.

Alise, or *Alise Ste. Réyne*, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or. 8 miles NE. Semur-en-Auxois.

Alivarcourchy, a town of Hindoostan. 21 miles W. Tinevelly.

Alixen, a town of France, in the department of the Ardèche. 6 m. ENE. Valence.

Aljuharota, or *Aljuraboca*, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, near which Juan I. king of Portugal, obtained a signal victory over the king of Castile, on August 14th, 1383. According to Mariana, the army of the Portuguese consisted of 2200 horse, and 10,000 foot; the Castilians were more numerous, but the Portuguese were drawn up in a narrow place, with deep morasses on each side, where they were attacked by the enemy, contrary to the advice of some of the principal commanders. The Castilians lost 10,000 men, and among them many of great quality. The king of Castile, who commanded in person, fled to Santarem, whence he failed to Spain. A monastery was afterwards built in memory of this victory, called Batalha. 10 miles S. Leyria.

Aljucen, a town of Spain, in Estramadura. 7 miles N. Merida.

Aljucen, a river of Spain, which runs into the Guadiana, near Merida.

Aljustrel, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo. 16 miles WSW. Beja.

Aljustrel, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura. 4 miles W. Thomar.

Alkajsar, a fortress of the Arabian Irak. 106 miles W. Bagdad.

Alkamare, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 8 miles E. Bagdad.

Alkan, a town of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile. 19 miles S. Shabur.

Alketh, one of the Pelew islands, in the North Pacific ocean.

Alki, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Sanore. 18 miles WNW. Darwar.

Alkington, a township of England, in Gloucestershire. 7 miles NE. Berkley.

Alkmaer, see *Alcmaer*.

Alla, a town of the Tyrolese, on the Adige, taken by the French, in September, 1796. 17 m. S. Trent, and 18 N. Verona.

Alla, or *Alle*, a river of Prussia, which rises from a lake in the south part of the bishopric of Ermeland, passes by Allenstein,

Guttfadt, Heiſſberg, Bartenſtein, Schippenbeil, Fridland, Allenburg, &c. and joins the Pregel at Welau.

Alladorf, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 7 m. E. Wunſeidel.

Allahabad, a province of Hindooſtan, about 160 miles in length, and 120 in breadth; bounded on the eaſt by the province of Bahar; on the north, by Oude; on the ſouth, by Berar; and on the weſt, by Malwa and Agra. The principal cities are Allahabad, Benares, and Jionpour. In 1798, this province was ceded to Great-Britain.

Allahabad, a city of Hindooſtan, founded by Acbar, ſtanding on the point of land which it forms at the confluence of the Ganges and Jumna; a ſituation beautiful as it is commodious, and in the ſeaſon of the year, when the flow of water is ſpacious and rapid, exhibits a ſcene of uncommon grandeur. To this ſacred ſpot a large aſſembly of Hindoos reſort at an annual period, to waſh away their ſins. Theſe pilgrims, who are laid under contributions for participating this indulgence, furniſh the yearly ſum of about 50,000 rupees to the vizier's treaſury. The fort of Allahabad, which is built of ſtone, occupies a large ſpace of ground, and has been amply ſupplied with ſuperb and uſeful buildings, whether for promoting the pleaſures or conveniences of life. The imperial palace is a handſome ſtructure; the inſide of its upper room is conſtructed of marble of variegated colours, and neatly adjusted; from this apartment the lord of the world (as he is entitled by his ſubjects) hath a diſtinct view of twelve different ſuits of female apartments. In the palace-yard ſtands a round pillar about forty feet high, conſiſting of an entire ſtone, which coarſely reſembles porphyry, and ſeems covered with an inſcription in the ancient Hindoo characters; but the letters are ſo much impaired by the ravages of time, that they are become illegible. The erection of this monument is attributed to Beemſhayne, whom the Bramins ſay was in his day a powerful chief, and one of the principal warriors in the Mhah-Bharit. The Mahometans, who as furiously deſtroyed every monument and curious veſtige not expreſſive of their doctrine, as they were actuated by a blind zeal in its propagation and ſupport, endeavoured to claim the conſtruction of this pillar, and over the Hindoo record they have engraved the names of many of their emperors ſince the time of Babr. This pillar, which bears the mark of great antiquity, clearly evinces that Allahabad was a place of importance long before the æra of the Mahometan conqueſt of India. Mons. D'Anville, the celebrated French geographer, ſeems to fix here the ſite of the ancient Palibothra. About a mile to the eaſtward of the town ſtands the tomb of ſultan Khaufo,

in the miſt of a ſpacious garden, encloded with a high wall, and well ſupplied with a variety of flowers and fruit-trees, but which from want of culture look rugged and barren. The building is nearly a ſquare, raiſed from the ground by a low flight of ſteps, and has a vaulted roof in the form of a dome, whoſe outſide is covered with tile of a fine clay, ſtained with a diverſity of colours, on which the reflection of the ſun produces a pleaſing effect. The Allahabad diſtricts once paid into the royal treaſury a revenue of between ſeventy and eighty lacks of rupees, but ſuch is the impoverished and depopulated ſtate of the vizier's country, that it is at this day reduced to a fourth of that amount. Shaiſta Khan, who was appointed by Aurunzebe to govern the provinces of Bengal and Bahar after the death of Amir Jumlah, left many monuments of his liberality in the vicinity of Allahabad. 300 miles S. Delhi, and 222 SE. Agra. Long. 82. 5. E. Lat. 25. 27. N.

Allaire, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan. 8 m. SE. Rochefort.

Allaki, a mountain of Nubia, on the coaſt of the Red Sea, weſt of Aidab.

Allaknandara, a river of Thibet, which runs into the Ganges, 20 miles S. Siranagur.

Allamp, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte. 9 miles S. Toul.

Allan, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Frith of Forth near Stirling.

Allan Water, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Tweed a mile NW. Melroſe, in Roxburghſhire.

Allanche, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal. 7 miles N. Murat, and 12 NNW. St. Flour.

Allande, a town of Spain, in Aſturia. 28 miles W. Oviedo.

Allapour, a town of Hindooſtan, in Oude. 10 miles E. Budaycon.

Allariz, a town of Spain, in Galicia. 3 miles S. Orenſe.

Allaſtunga, a town of Bengal, in the circle of Nagpour. 40 miles S. Doſſa.

Alla, ſee *Alla*.

Allegab, a town of Africa, in the eaſtern province of Algiers, on a river of the ſame name, where are found ſome conſiderable ruins. 20 miles E. Conſtantina.

Allegab, a river of Algiers, which runs into the Seibouſe near Hammam-Melkouteen.

Allegany, the name given to one of the counties in Penſylvania.

Allegany, or *Ohio*, a river of North-America, which riſes in the Allegany mountains, in the ſtate of New-York, and runs into the Miſſiſſippi. See *Ohio*.

Allegany Mountains, mountains of North-America, which extend from Hudſon's river to Georgia, in broken ridges, under different names.

Allegany Creech, a river of Penſylvania,

which runs into the Skuykel. *Long.* 76. 55. *W. Lat.* 40. 18. N.

Aliemans, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, on the Drot. 28 miles NNW. Agen.

Allen, a river of England, which rises in Dorsetshire, and runs into the Stour.

Allen, a bog of Ireland, in King's County and Kildare.

Allenau, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen. 27 miles SE. Konigsberg.

Allenbach, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 5 miles E. Smalcalden.

Allenburg, a town of Prussia, in the province of Samland on the Alla. 30 miles SE. Konigsberg. *Long.* 21. 22. E. *Lat.* 54. 30. N.

Allendale, a township of England, in Northumberland. In 1801, the population was 1003, besides 2496 in the parish. 6 miles S. Hexham.

Allendorf, a town of Germany, in the principality of Lower Hesse, on the Werra. 24 miles W. Mulhausen, and 45 WNW. Erfurt. *Long.* 9. 58. E. *Lat.* 51. 16. N.

Allendorf an der Lumde, a town of Germany, in Upper-Hesse. 6 miles NE. Gießen, and 8 S. Marburg. *Long.* 8. 51. E. *Lat.* 50. 40. N.

Allen's-Key, a small island among the Bahamas. *Long.* 78. 48. W. *Lat.* 26. 40. N.

Allenstein, or *Ostfinesch*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Ermeland, on the Alla. 60 miles S. Konigsberg. 76 ESE. Dantzick. *Long.* 20. 25. E. *Lat.* 53. 40. N.

Allen's-Town, a town of New Jersey. 8 miles NE. Norden-Town.

Allen's-Town, a town of Pennsylvania. *Long.* 75. 30. W. *Lat.* 40. 35. N.

Allentrop, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Westphalia, on the Sorbeck. 9 miles S. Arensburg.

Aller, a river of Germany, which rises in the duchy of Magdeburg; passes by Luneburg, Gifhorn, Zell, &c. and joins the Weser a little below Verden.

Aller, a village of England, in Somersetshire, where there are ruins of an ancient chapel, in which Godrun the Danish king was baptized. In 1645, a battle was fought near this place between the royalists and the parliament troops. 6 miles S. Bridgewater.

Allersterg, a town of Germany, in the principality of Neuburg. 16 miles S. Nuremberg, and 32 N. Neuburg.

Allerton, a town of England, in the west riding of Yorkshire. In 1801, the manufactures employed 469 of the inhabitants. 5 miles SE. Bradford.

Allerton, (*Chapel*) a town of England, in the west riding of Yorkshire. 3 m. N. Leeds.

Allertou, (*North*) see *North-Allerton*.

Allertshcim, a town of Germany, and capital of a bailiwick in the principality of Oettingen. 5 miles S. Oettingen.

Allertsperg, a town of Austria. 7 miles N. Bavarian-Waidhoven.

Allefani, a town of Corsica, in the department of the Golo. 13 miles ENE. Corte.

Alleverd, a town of France, in the department of the Hère. 18 miles NNE. Grenoble.

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

Allier, a river of France, which gives name to one of the departments. It rises near Château-Neuf de Randon, in the department of the Lozere, and joins the Loire three miles W. Nevers.

Allier, a department of France, bounded on the north by the departments of the Cher and the Nievre, on the east by the departments of the Saône and Loire, and Rhône and Loire, on the south by the department of the Puy de Dôme, and on the west by the departments of the Creuse and the Cher; 60 miles in length from east to west, and 35 in its mean breadth from north to south; the river Allier crosses it in the centre from south to north. This department is composed of what, before the revolution, was called Bourbonnois. Moulins is the capital.

Alligator River, a river of North-Carolina which runs into Albemarle Sound. *Long.* 76. 20. W. *Lat.* 35. 56. N.

Allighur, a fortress of Hindoostan, which in 1803 was taken by the British troops under the command of Mr. Lucan; the loss of the captors was very considerable.

Alligunge, a town of Hindoostan, in Rohilcund. 7 miles SW. Bareilly.

Alligunge, a town of Hindoostan, in Rohilcund. 20 miles W. Ferruckabad.

Alligunge, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 24 miles W. Gooracpour.

Alligunge, a town of Bengal, in the circar of Curruckpour. 8 miles S. Curruckpour.

Alligunge, see *Sewan*.

Allingbery, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 38 miles SW. Arcot.

Allinghy, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Dindigul. 30 m. SW. Dindigul.

Allinaugur, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Allahabad. 20 m. N. Gazypour.

Allitory, a town of Hindoostan in the Carnatic. 5 miles SW. Trichinopoly.

Alloa, or *Alloway*, a seaport town of Scotland, in Clackmannshire, on the north side of the Forth. It is the most considerable port in the Forth, with three feet greater depth of water in the harbour than on the bar of Leith. The water at neap tides rises from 12 to 15 feet, and at spring tides from 17 to 22. The quay is built of rough hewn stone in a substantial manner, and runs within the land, forming a small creek. A little above the harbour there is an excellent dry dock, capable of receiving vessels of burden. Opposite the dock there is a great depth of water, with good anchorage, and sufficient

space. Above the dock is a ferry across the Forth, called the Craig-Ward, or King's-Ferry, where two complete piers have been built, one on each side the river, which renders it a safe and commodious passage at all times of the tide. Alloa contains about 3400 inhabitants, and has two markets weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday. The streets are narrow and irregular, except one, which runs strait to the harbour. West of the ferry is a glass-house for making bottles. Here are also manufactures of linen, mullin, ropes, and nails; and a foundery. The port has a regular custom-house, and several creeks belonging to it. The ships and vessels amount to 115, their tonnage to 7241, employing about 500 men. The chief trade is in coal, of which 50,000 tons are annually sent to places within the Forth, and to towns on the east and north coasts of Scotland. The collieries of Alloa have been long established, and the number of persons belonging thereto is upwards of 500. Near the town is the tower, the residence of the representatives of the family of Marr, built before the year 1300, and lately repaired. 2 miles NW. Clackmannan, and 31 NW. Edinburgh. *Long.* 3. 48. W. *Lat.* 56. 8. N.

Allon, a small island on the west side of the Gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 18. 36. E. *Lat.* 63. 11. N.

Allones, a river of Spain, which rises in Galicia, and runs into the sea, *Long.* 9. 12. W. *Lat.* 43. 16. N.

Alloor, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 16 miles N. Nellore.

Allore, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar. 15 miles S. Itchapour.

Allos, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps. 4 miles N. Colmars, and 9 S. Barcelonette.

Alloué, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, on the Charente. 6 miles W. Confolent.

Alloway Creek, a river of New Jersey, which empties itself into the Delaware.

Allow, a river of England, which runs into the Tyne between Hexham and Newcastle.

All Saints' Bay, or *Bahia da Todos Santos*, a bay of South-America, on the coast of Brazil, secure and large enough for a fleet of ships. *Long.* 38. 50. W. *Lat.* 13. 10. S.

All-Saints' Bay, a bay of the North Pacific Ocean, on the coast of New-Albion. *Long.* 243. 38. E. *Lat.* 31. 44. N.

Allstadt, see *Allstadt*.

Allstett, see *Allstadt*.

Alludje, a town of Arabia. 14 miles ENE. Beit el Fakh.

Allum, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 11 miles NW. Palamcotta.

Allumbaddy, see *Alembaddy*.

Allumchund, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad. 16 miles NW. Allahabad.

Allumpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 25 miles W. Midnapour.

Allung-Cullung, a town of Hindoostan, in Baglana. 18 miles S. Naffuck.

Allut, a town of Ceylon. 15 m. NE. Candy. *Long.* 81. 2. E. *Lat.* 7. 56. N.

Allungunge, a town of Bengal, in the province of Purneah. 25 miles NNE. Purneah.

Allungunge, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 40 miles E. Bahraitch.

Allynagram, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Dindigul. 15 miles N. Ootampaleam.

Allypour, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Gohud. 30 miles WSW. Gwalior.

Almaçan, see *Almazan*.

Almaçaran, a town and fortress of Spain, in the province of Murcia, near the Mediterranean. It is famous for its fine red earth, without any mixture of sand, which is a principal ingredient used in Spanish snuff, to give it that fine colour and softness to the hand, and to fix its volatility. It is sometimes called after the name of the village, but more commonly *Almagre*; and is likewise used in the glass-house of St. Ildephonso, instead of tripoli, to give the last polish to glass. The neighbourhood of Almaçaran likewise affords another singularity, and that is the white stone called plume-alum, or *pseudo asbestos*, which is a matter truly saline, tasting and dissolving in water like alum, and crystallizing in form of feathers; from whence its name, being found thus in grottos, where aluminous minerals pass. The other matter to which the name of plume-alum has been given, is nothing else but a friable amianthus or asbestos. Near Almaçaran the remains of a silver mine are to be seen, which formerly is reported to have yielded great quantities of silver. 18 miles W. Carthagena, 24 S. Murcia. *Long.* 1. 26. W. *Lat.* 37. 33. N.

Almada, a town of Hindoostan, in Visiapour. 25 miles ENE. Bhagalpote.

Almada, a town of Portugal, on the left bank of the Tagus, opposite Lisbon.

Almaden, a town of Spain, in the province of La Mancha. The quicksilver mine of Almaden is the most ancient we know of in the world. The two brothers Mark and Christopher Fugger, of Augsborg, had a grant of this mine, and were to furnish the king yearly with 4500 quintals of mercury; but not being able to make good their engagements, or for some other reasons best known to themselves, they gave it up in 1635, as well as the silver mine of Guadalcanal, which was likewise in their hands; yet these Germans made such a fortune in Spain, as to leave great riches to their heirs, who now flourish in Germany, raised to the highest dignities, being Counts of the Roman Empire, and possessed of considerable estates in the circle of Swabia. Their opulence was so conspicuous as to become a

proverbial expression in Spain, *Ser rico como un Fucar* to be as rich as a Fugger; a simile we find in Don Quixote. The church, with great part of the village of Almaden, consisting of above three hundred houses, stands upon cinnabar; and the inhabitants are chiefly supported by the profits of the mine, which lies in a hill of sandy rock, forming two inclined planes, with a craggy rock on the summit, studded with specks of cinnabar, which no doubt were the first tokens that led to the discovery of the mine. In other parts of the hill small beds of slate appear with veins of iron, which on the surface follow the direction of the hill. Some improperly call these superficial veins, for there are such in the adjacent hills, where no cinnabar was ever suspected to exist, and all the country abounds in mines of iron; what is more remarkable, in the very mine of Almaden pieces are sometimes found, in which the iron, quicksilver, and sulphur, are so mixed together, as not to form a different body. The neighbouring hills are of a similar kind of rock to that of Almaden, and furnish the same sorts of plants; which shews that cinnabar does not exhale those poisonous vapours some have imagined, nor are they obnoxious to vegetation or mankind. A miner may sleep in security on a stratum of cinnabar, and above forty sorts of usual plants thrive and run to seed within the precincts of the twelve furnaces where the mineral is roasted. The felons who work there feel no inconvenience from it, and do nothing more than wheel about the earth in barrows; yet many of them are so crafty as to counterfeit paralytic and other complaints, to impose on the benevolent disposition of those who visit the mine. Each man costs government about eight reals (two shillings) per day; they are better fed than any labouring man, sell half their allowance, and enjoy good health; yet from a principle of compassion are only made to work three hours a day; and the public think their condition so infinitely wretched as to be little short of death. In the precincts of Almaden there are twelve furnaces, called the twelve apostles; each can receive about 200 quintals, including good and bad stone, which in three days will produce about forty quintals of quicksilver. Three days more are required to repair the furnace, and to place every thing properly; so that four out of the twelve are always in action, except during the violent heats of the summer, when a suspension from labour is considered necessary and unavoidable. Mariana says, "no country yields more vermilion than Spain, especially about Almaden, a town anciently called Sifapore." 39 miles SW. Ciudad Real, 44 N. Cordova.

Almadia, see *Amadia*.

Almaden de la Plata, a town of Spain, in Seville, on the river Colar. 32 m. N. Seville.

Almadie, or *Almodie Point*, a cape or headland on the north side of Cape Verde. Lat. 14. 50. N.

Almadra, a town of Portugal, in Algarva. 4 miles W. Lagos.

Almadronis, a town of Africa, in Fez, not far from Cape Spartel. 10 miles S. Tangiers.

Almagro, a town of Spain, in New-Castile, the chief place of the order of Calatrava. 9 miles ESE. Ciudad Real.

Almaguer, a town of South-America, in the country of Popayan, on the river Cauca. 36 miles S. Popayan. Long. 76. 32. W. Lat. 2. N.

Almali, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 42 miles SW. Satalia. Long. 29. 42. E. Lat. 36. 38. N.

Almanchery, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 11 miles N. Bomrauzepollam.

Almandrel, a town of South-America, in Chili, on the sea coast.

Almanelli, a town of Walachia. 50 miles E. Tergozyl.

Almansor, a town of Africa, in Fez, on the river Cuir, near the sea. 10 miles SW. Sallee. Long. 6. 50. W. Lat. 33. 45. N.

Almanza, a town of Spain, situated in a fertile plain of the province of Murcia, on the frontiers of Valencia. This plain is remarkable for a battle fought here in the war of succession, on the 25th of April 1707. The Duke of Berwick was in the field with the army, to prevent the enemy from returning into Castile; and when joined by the troops he expected, to proceed in the conquest of the kingdom of Valencia. The Marquis de las Minas and the Earl of Galway, with about 16,000 horse and foot, began the campaign early, in hopes of destroying the Spanish magazines, and covering the kingdom of Valencia. They did destroy several magazines, which they had better have kept, since they afterwards resolved to besiege the castle of Villena. It was a place of little strength, and no great consequence, yet the Duke of Berwick marched to relieve it, for he knew the allies wanted subsistence, and thought their retreat before him would raise the spirits of his soldiers, and add reputation to his arms. The Earl of Galway was for fighting, and prevailed upon the other generals to come into his opinion, and they accordingly attacked the Duke. The English troops at the beginning of the action penetrated thro' the centre of the Spanish army; but the Spanish cavalry having broken the Portuguese, and the French infantry making a dreadful fire upon their flanks, the army of the allies was at last broken, and when it was almost dark began their retreat. Colonel Hill carried off the remains of thirty-two battalions towards the river Xucar, which, if they could

have passed, they might have been safe; but as they marched in the morning, as soon as it was light, and had fought till it was dark, their fatigue obliged them to halt; and this stop gave the Spaniards an opportunity to surround them, so that they were obliged to surrender prisoners of war. In short, the victory was complete; there was a great number killed and wounded, several thousands were taken prisoners, many of whom were French, who had entered into the service of the allies after the defeats of Hochstatt and Ramilies; and who, returning to their standards, replaced those who had fallen in the battle. The Marquis de las Minas was dangerously wounded, and his mistress, in the garb of an Amazon, killed by his side. The Earl of Galway had two cuts across his face, which hindered him from seeing or giving orders. 120 standards, with all the artillery and baggage, were taken. About half a mile east of the town, in the midst of a plain, is a square obelisk of stone, thirty feet high; the pedestal is surrounded by three steps, on it are engraved inscriptions in Latin and Spanish to commemorate the victory. Almanza contains 1600 inhabitants, a church of tolerable architecture, and eight convents. On the top of a steep rock are the remains of a very large Moorish castle. 15 miles NNW. Villena, and 54 SW. Valencia.

Almanza, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 26 miles E. Leon.

Almaraz, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, on the Tagus. 18 miles SSE. Placentia, and 24 ESE. Coria.

Almajury, a town of Russia, in the government of Tauris, where the Cham of the Crimea had formerly a palace.

Almatingen, a village of Helvetia, in the canton of Berne, where, in 1799, the Swiss were defeated by the French. 3 m. S. Berne.

Almazan, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the Duero; remarkable for being the place where the treaty of peace was settled between Henry king of Castile, and Peter IV. king of Aragon, in 1375. 16 miles S. Soria.

Almazaran, see *Almaçaraz*.

Alme, a river of Germany, which runs into the Lippe, near Elfen, in the bishopric of Paderburn.

Almedina, a town of Morocco, on Mount Atlas. 90 miles from Morocco, now in ruins.

Almeida, see *Almeida*.

Almeloo, a town of Holland, in the state of Overissel: situated on the branch of the Regge. 20 miles ENE. Deventer.

Almen, a town of Holland, in the county of Zutphen, situated on the Berckel. 6 m. E. Zutphen.

Almendra, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 6 m. NW. Castell-Rodrigo.

Almendro, a town of Spain, in the country of Seville. 18 miles NNE. Ayamonte.

Almendrolejo, a town of Spain, in Estramadura. 12 miles S. Merida.

Almeria, a seaport town of Spain, in the province of Grenada, commodiously situated at the mouth of the river Almeria; the see of a bishop, suffragan of Grenada. When in possession of the Moors, it was a place of great strength, and a harbour for corsairs. In the year 1147, it was attacked by the Spanish Christians, assisted by the fleet of the Genoese, and at length taken by storm. 20,000 Moors were compelled to pay a ransom, and the town was given up to plunder. The Genoese, it is said, were rewarded by a distribution of a single emerald of greater value than the rest of the booty, which has from that time been preserved in the treasury of the city of Genoa. By some authors, it is said that this emerald was obtained at the taking of Malaga; and by others, at the taking of Cæsarea. There is a manufacture of salt-petre at Almeria, which is sent to Grenada to undergo a second process. 45 miles S. Baza, and 54 SE. Grenada. *Long.* 2. 41. W. *Lat.* 36. 50. N.

Almeria, or *Naatlan*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Tlascala, near the mouth of a river which runs into the Gulf of Mexico. 50 miles N. Vera-Cruz, and 150 E. Mexico. *Long.* 97. 30. W. *Lat.* 20. 18. N.

Almeyrim, or *Almerin*, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura. 3 miles SE. Santaren.

Almeyda, or *Almeida*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, on the frontiers of Spain. This town is well fortified. There are two gates, a castle in the middle of the town, and some handsome barracks. In 1663, a severe battle was fought near the town, between the Spaniards and the Portuguese. In 1762, Almeйда was taken by the Spaniards. 113 miles NE. Lisbon. *Long.* 6. 35. W. *Lat.* 40. 30. N.

Almirante-Bay, see *Amirante-Bay*.

Almirante River, a river of West-Florida, which runs into Pensacola Bay, *Long.* 87. 3. W. *Lat.* 30. 37. N.

Almiron, a town of the isle of Candy. 6 miles NW. Retimo.

Almissa, a town of European Turkey, in Dalmatia. Almissa, called Omish by the Sclavonians, is perhaps the Onæum of ancient geographers, and not the Peguntium, as is commonly believed. It lies at the foot of a very high rock, on a level point of land which is bathed by the Cettina and the sea. There are no vestiges of good antiquity about Almissa; but some fragments of vases, tiles, and inscriptions found at Stanigrad, that is, the old city, are indications of an ancient Roman settlement. Almissa, together with its territory, forms a part of the diocese of Spalatro. It has a seminary of Sclavonian priests, destined to serve in the parish churches of Pugliza, and in the island where the Sclavonic

liturgy subsists. Almiffa was a nest of pirates in those ages of war and blood, when circumstances formed the temporary character of nations, and sometimes led them from the principles of humanity to barbarous ferocity. The current of the river, hid as it were between high rocks, and the difficulty of pursuing them through dangerous banks of sand, with which the mouth of it is embarrassed, were no doubt strong temptations to the Almiffans in the time of anarchy, when they were subjects or allies of the Narentans; and even latterly, when they lived under the Heneg of St. Saba. But in these days they are totally changed. The air of Almiffa would be very unwholesome on account of the marshes formed at the mouth of the Cettina, had not nature provided the remedy in a fresh wind that rises about midnight in all seasons; and blowing from between the steep and narrow bank of the river, dissipates the unhealthful exhalations: nevertheless the Almiffans are subject to agues in the hot season. The territory of Almiffa runs 15 miles along the shore, and although not cultivated with much skill, produces excellent wine; the goodness of the soil supplying the defects of cultivation. The moscadello, and old portocco of Almiffa, and in general all the wines made there with any tolerable care, deserve a place at the nicest tables. 16 m. S. Spalatro. *Long.* 16. 58. E. *Lat.* 43. 18. N.

Almadie Point, see *Almadie Point*.

Almodovar, a town of Spain, in Aragon, 9 miles SW. Huefca.

Almodovar, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo. 9 miles S. Ourique.

Almodovar del Campo, a town of Spain, in La Mancha, at the foot of the Sierra-Morena, with a castle, where, in the 14th century, Don Frederick, son of Henry II. king of Castile, was confined, and ended his days miserably. 18 miles S. Ciudad-Real.

Almodovar del Pinar, a town of Spain, in New-Castile. 25 miles ESE. Cucuça.

Almsei, a town of Prussia, in Natangen. 21 miles SW. Rastenburg.

Almzuacid, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. 9 miles SE. Toledo.

Almzuacid, a town of Spain. 15 m. S. Leon.

Almond, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Frith of Forth, 5 miles W. Leith.

Almond, a river of Scotland, which rises in the Grampian hills, and runs into the Tay.

Almondbury, a town of England, in the West-Riding of Yorkshire, with 3751 inhabitants, of which upwards of 1000 are employed in manufactures. 2 m. S. Huddersfield.

Almonte, a river of Spain, which runs into the Tagus, not far from Truxillo.

Almonte, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville. 13 miles SE. Moguer.

Almora, a country of Asia, between the mountains of Thibet and Hindooftan, north

of the province of Rohilcund. The principal towns are Rampour and Cossipour. The southern part of this country is annexed to the subah of Oude.

Almorja, a river of Spain, which rises in the Sierra-Neveda: about 6 miles S. Guadix, and runs into the Mediterranean, near Almeria; it is called at first *Boleduy*, but changes its name a little above Alhama le Seca.

Almout, a town of Persia, in the province of Mazanderan. 90 miles SW. Fehrabad.

Almshaden, a town of Arabia. 80 miles NE. Hagiaz.

Almstadt, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 3 miles from the Baltic, and 4 E. Christianstadt.

Almudevar, see *Almodovar*.

Almuda, a town of Hindooftan, in the circle of Cicacole. 14 m. SW. Vizianagram.

Almucicar, a seaport town of Spain, in the province of Grenada, on the Mediterranean, with a good harbour, defended by a strong citadel and garrison. The citadel was built by the Moorish kings, and was used as a prison for their sons and brothers, when suspected of any designs against the state. Some suppose it to be the Manoba of Ptolemy. 32 miles E. Malaga, and 36 SSW. Grenada. *Long.* 3. 54. W. *Lat.* 36. 42. N.

Almunha, or *Almunia*, a town of Spain, in Aragon, near the Xiloca. 12 miles NE. Calatand.

Almus, or *Almous*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Sivas. 20 miles NE. Toeat.

Almuthie, a sea-port on the east coast of Scotland, in the county of Angus. 7 miles S. Montrose.

Alnapest, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Donegal. 19 miles NNE. Ballyshannon.

Alne, a river of England, which rises in Warwickshire, and runs into the Arrow at Alcester.

Alne, a river of England, which rises in Northumberland, and runs into the German Sea at Alnemouth.

Alnemouth, or *Alnmouth*, a seaport town of England, for small vessels, in the county of Northumberland, which carries on a considerable trade with Holland. In 1801, the population was 350. 4 miles SE. Alnewick, and 15 N. Morpeth. *Long.* 1. 35. W. *Lat.* 55. 25. N.

Alnewick, or *Alnwick*, a town of England, in Northumberland, situated on the north side of a hill near the river Alne. The town is well built, with a weekly market on Saturday, and in 1801, contained 4719 inhabitants; the quarter-sessions and county courts are held here, and it returns two members to parliament. It was anciently fortified, and vestiges of the wall are visible, and three gates were some years since almost entire. On the

South side of the river, opposite the town, is Alnwick castle, anciently from its situation considered as impregnable. It is supposed to have been first founded by the Romans, but no part of the original structure is now remaining. It was a place of great strength in the reign of William Rufus, when it stood a siege against Malcolm III. king of Scotland, who lost his life before it, as did also Prince Edward, his eldest son. An ancient record informs us, that the castle, too strong to be taken by assault, being cut off from all hopes of succour, was on the point of surrendering, and relieved by a stratagem. One of the garrison, completely armed, presented himself in a suppliant manner before the king, with the keys of the castle tied to the end of his spear, as if offering to surrender up the possession. Malcolm coming hastily forth to receive them was mortally wounded, and the assailant escaped in the confusion; the son advancing to revenge his father, received likewise a wound that proved mortal, and the siege was raised. A cross was erected on the spot where the king was killed. In the following century, William III. king of Scotland, (called the Lion,) as he laid siege to this castle, was surprised and taken prisoner by a party of English, who came to its relief. Margaret of Anjou garrisoned this castle with 300 Frenchmen, which after the battle of Towton were gallantly brought off by the Earl of Douglas, when the fortrefs was surrendered to the Earl of Warwick. Before the Norman conquest, the castle and dependencies belonged to Gilbert Tyfon, a great baron, who was slain fighting on the side of Harold; it came afterwards to a Norman chief, of the name of Vefcy, who married a daughter of Tyfon. It has long been in the possession of the Percys, and is now a feat of the head of that family, the Duke of Northumberland. An abbey of Premonstratensian canons was founded here in 1147, by Eustace St. John. 30 miles S. Berwick, 305 N. London. *Long.* 1. 34. W. *Lat.* 55. 23. N.

Alney, an island of England, in the river Severn, remarkable for an interview between Canute the Dane, and Edmund Ironside; near the city of Gloucester.

Alnok, a small island near the coast of Sweden, in Sundfwall bay, with a town of the same name. 5 miles NE. Sundfwall. *Long.* 17. 13. E. *Lat.* 62. 24. N.

Alomayo, a town of Peru, in the jurisdiction of Guamalie.

Alondi, an island in the Arabian sea, near the coast of Adel. *Long.* 44. E. *Lat.* 11. 42. N.

Along, a river of Asia, which runs into the Gulf of Siam. *Long.* 100. 21. E. *Lat.* 8. 40. N.

Along, a town of Lower Siam, on the river so called. 30 miles NNW. Ligor.

Alonia, a small island in the sea of Marmora. *Long.* 27. 29. E. *Lat.* 40. 22. N.

Aloo, Straits of, a part of the Eastern Indian sea, between the islands of Loma-Jema and Pantar.

Alopha, a river of Syria, which runs into the Mediterranean. 2 miles S. Bayreut.

Alora, a town of Spain, in Grenada, taken from the Moors in 1484. 13 miles S. Antequera, and 18 NW. Malaga.

Alore, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad, on the Godavery. 30 m. E. Nander.

Aloren, a small island on the east side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 22. 18. E. *Lat.* 63. 35. N.

Alorno, a town of Concan. 8 m. N. Goa.

Alouf, a town of France, in the department of the Scheld, on the Dender. In the year 1576, this town was taken and sacked by the troops which had revolted from Spain. Six years after, it was taken by the Duke of Alençon, brother of Henry III. king of France, whom the states of the confederate provinces had called to their assistance. It afterwards fell into the power of the English, by whom it was sold to the Duke of Parma. In the year 1667, Louis XIV. became master of it, and restored it to Spain, but not before the fortifications were destroyed. In the year 1706, it surrendered to the Duke of Marlborough. Its magistracy formerly held jurisdiction over 172 villages. 13 miles SE. Ghent, and 15 NW. Brussels. *Long.* 0. 4. E. *Lat.* 50. 57. N.

Alpabas, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo. 14 miles NNW. Portalegre.

Alpedrinha, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 13 miles NNE. Castel-Branco.

Alpedriz, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura. 8 miles SW. Leyria.

Alphen, a town of France, in the department of the Roer, heretofore belonging to the electorate of Cogn. In 1586, it was taken by the Spaniards under the Duke of Paima. 8 miles SW. Wesel, and 50 NNW. Cogn.

Alphonso, a small island in the Indian sea. *Long.* 54. 50. E. *Lat.* 7. 4. S.

Alpignan, a town of France, in the department of the Po, on the Dora. 5 miles W. Turin.

Alpnach, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Underwalden. 6 miles S. Lucerne.

Alpon Vecchio, a river of Italy, which runs into the Adige, a little above Albaredo.

Alpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Vissapour. 25 miles NNE. Sollapour.

Alps, a ridge of mountains which commence on the coast of the Mediterranean, near Monaco, between the state of Genoa and the county of Nice, and terminate at the Gulf of Carnero, in the Adriatic. They are called by different names in different parts. The maritime Alps extend from Vado to the source of the Var—the Cottian, from

the source of the Var to Suva—the Grætan occupy the space to Mount St. Bernard—the Pennine from thence to St. Gothard—the Rhetian from St. Gothard to the Piava;—from thence to Istria they take the name of the northern or Carnic Alps. There are other local appellations.

Alps, Higher, a department of France, formed of the country before called Dauphiné; the principal towns are Gap the capital, Briançon, and Embrun.

Alps, Lower, a department of France, formed of the county of Provence. The principal towns are Digne the capital, Barcelonette, Castellane, Sisteron, and Forcalquier.

Alps, Maritime, a department of France, formed of the ci-devant county of Nice, and principality of Monaco. The principal towns are Nice the capital, Monaco, Le Pujet, and Thénieres.

Alps, Southern, mountains in the southern part of New-Zealand.

Alpsee, a lake of Switzerland, being a continuation of the lake of Lucerne.

Alpuarras Los, mountains of Spain, in the kingdom of Grenada, extending from Velez to Almeria, being about 51 miles in length from east to west, and 33 in breadth from north to south; and so high, says Veirac, that their summits are visible not only from Gibraltar, but likewise from the coast of Africa, between Ceuta and Tangiers. They are divided into eleven districts, called in the language of the country (which is a strange compound of Arabic and Spanish) Taas, and in Spanish Cabeças de Partido. The inhabitants are descended from the Moors, who have embraced Christianity, but still preserve the manners, the habits, the language, and the industry of their forefathers. No part of Spain is so well peopled; they reckon 120 villages and hamlets in these Taas. They cultivate the mountains with great care, and sell great quantities of excellent wine and fruit at Velez, Malaga, and other towns on the coast, from whence they are exported to different parts of the world. Among the natural curiosities they tell of a fountain which dies the thread of linen or silk black the instant it is plunged in; and a cavern, the exhalation of which is so malignant as to destroy all animals which approach the mouth. The ancient name was Montes Solis.

Alve, or Itching, a river of England, which rises near Abresford. By means of a large pond as a reservoir, locks, and aqueducts, this river was made navigable for barges and lighters, from Southampton to this town; but for several centuries the navigation has reached no further than Winchester. It is not generally called Itching, especially a few miles below Abresford. The head of the pond was part of a Roman way.

Abresford, a town of England, in Hampshire, with a weekly market on Thursday; and 1132 inhabitants, as numbered in 1801, of which 817 were employed in trade and manufactures. On the 29th of March, 1644, a battle was fought near this town, between the Royalists commanded by Lord Hutton, and the Parliament forces under Sir William Waller, in which the latter had the advantage. In 1710, it was burned down with both market-house and church. Old Abresford is a village a little to the north. 8 miles NE. Winchester, and 58 NW. London.

Alrøe, a small island in the North sea, near the coast of Jutland, at the mouth of the Gulf of Horsens. *Long.* 10. 30. E. *Lat.* 55. 52. N.

Alsace, before the late revolution, was a province of France, bounded on the east by the Rhine, on the south by Switzerland and part of Franche Comté, on the west by Lorraine, and on the north by the Palatinate of the Rhine; and accounted one of the most fertile countries in Europe. It was divided into Upper and Lower Alsace. Straßburg was considered as the capital of the whole. It anciently belonged to the kings of France, till the time of the emperor Otho I. Otho III. erected it into a land-graviate, and it was vested in the house of Austria. By the treaty of Munster, in 1648, it was restored to France, and farther confirmed by the peace of Ryßwick. By the late division of France, this country forms two departments, the Upper and Lower Rhine; Colmar is the capital of the former, and Straßburg of the latter.

Alfais, a river of Armenia, which runs into the Aras, 44 miles SE. Erivan.

Alfaisr, a town of Persian Armenia, on a river of the same name. 42 m. SSW. Erivan.

Alschausen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and county of Wehringen. Here was a Teutonic commandery, part of whose provincial was reckoned among the prelates of the empire, and held a seat on the bench of Swabian counts, but did not appear at the Diet. The Roman month was 60 florins, and the assessment 101 rix-dollars, 45 kruitzers. By the peace of Lunewille, Alschausen was given to the elector of Bavaria. 9 miles S. Buchau.

Alsen, an island belonging to Denmark, in the Baltic, near the coast of Sleswick, to which it belongs: separated from the main land by a narrow channel, called Alsend-Sund, or Allin-Sund; 18 miles long, and 6 wide. *Long.* 9. 55. E. *Lat.* 55. N.

Alsen, a town or rather church village of Sweden, in the province of Jamtland, on an arm of Lake Storlio. 22 miles NW. Otterfund. *Long.* 13. 45. E. *Lat.* 63. 22. N.

Alsenz, a town of France, in the department of the Rhine and Moselle, lately belong-

ing to the principality of Nassau Weilburg. 7 miles S. Creutznach, and 40 NW. Manheim. *Long.* 7. 47. *E. Lat.* 49. 43. N.

Alsenz, a river of France, which runs into the Nahe, 2 miles SW. Creutznach.

Alsfeld, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse: it was formerly a rich and flourishing town, and one of the first of the country which received the confession of Augsbürg. 50 miles NE. Frankfort on the Maine, and 18 E. Marburg. *Long.* 9. 15. *E. Lat.* 50. 40. N.

Alshab, a province of Grand Bukharia, on the banks of the Sihun, about *Lat.* 43. N.

Alsheda, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland, with a gold mine in its neighbourhood.

Alsheim, a town of France, in the department of Mount Tonnerre; heretofore in the palatinate of the Rhine. 10 miles N. Worms.

Alsin-Sund, or *Alsen-Sounds*; a narrow channel which separates the island of Alsen from the main land of Denmark.

Alsit, a river which passes by Luxemburg, and runs into the Sour, near Dicrich.

Alleben, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anhalt-Deffau, on the Saal. 9 miles SSW. Bernburg. *Long.* 11. 52. *E. Lat.* 51. 40. N.

Alleben, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 4 miles E. Konigs-hofen in der Grabfeld.

Alstadt, or *Alstaden*, see *Altenstadt*.

Alstadt, a town of Prussia, in Oberland. 14 miles S. Osterrode.

Alstadt, or *Alstett*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Eisenach. 28 miles NNE. Erfurt. *Long.* 11. 30. *E. Lat.* 51. 41. N.

Alster, a town of France, in the department of the Rhine and Moselle. 4 miles NW. Bonn.

Alster, a river of Germany, which runs into the Elbe, near Hamburg.

Alstetten, see *Altstetten*.

Alston, a town of Sweden, in Helsingland. 32 miles W. Soderhamn.

Alston, a town of North-Carolina, on Little river, not far from the sea. 20 miles W. Brunswick. *Long.* 78. 35. *W. Lat.* 33. 54. N.

Alston Moor, see *Aldstone*.

Alswangen, a town of the dutchy of Courland. 10 miles W. Goldingen.

Alt, a river of England, which rises in Lancashire, and runs into the Irish sea, 7 miles W. Ormskirk.

Alt-Closter, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Bremen. 12 miles SE. Stade.

Alt, see *Alaut*.

Alt Ransstadt, see *Ransstadt*.

Alta, a town of Sweden, in Helsingland, on the frontiers of Gestricia.

Alta-gracia, a town of South-America, in the government of Buenos Ayres, and province of Cordova. 20 miles SSW. Cordova.

Altamaha, a river of Georgia, formed by the union of Oconee and Oakmulge at Al-

tamaha, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 81. 30. *W. Lat.* 31. 20. N.

Altamaha, a town of the state of Georgia, at the union of the Oconee and Oakmulge. *Long.* 83. *W. Lat.* 33. 54. N.

Altamira, a village of Spain, in Galicia, on the river Tamara: It gives a title of comte and grandee of Spain. 15 miles W. St. Jago de Compostella.

Altamura, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari, at the foot of the Apennines. 6 miles NE. Gravina.

Altara, a town of Genoa. 5 miles N. Savona.

Altare, a town of France, in the department of the Stura. 17 miles SSE. Gorzegno.

Altavella, a town of Naples, in the Principato Ultra. 7 miles S. Benevento.

Altavilla, a town of Naples, in the Principato Citra. 18 miles SE. Salerno.

Altaura, a town of Italy, in the Paduan. 4 miles S. Montagnano.

Altay Mountains, a mountainous ridge which separates Russia from Chinese Tartary, between the rivers Irtysh and Enisei. They are part of a great chain which extends with little interruption from Lake Aral to the Pacific Ocean.

Altchirch, see *Altkirch*.

Altdorff, see *Altorff*.

Altea, a seaport town of Spain, in the Mediterranean, on the south-east coast of Valencia. 24 miles NE. Alicante, and 50 S. Valencia. *Long.* 0. 12. *W. Lat.* 38. 36. N.

Alte-Febr, a town of the island of Rugen. 3 miles WSW. Bergen.

Alten, or *Altenbotten*, a gulf of Norway, on the coast of Finmark, in the government of Wardhus.

Altena, a town of France, in the department of the Scheld. 14 miles NE. Dendermond.

Altena, see *Altona*.

Altenau, a town of Germany, in the principality of Grubenhagen, near the source of the Ocker, in the Harz forest. 8 m. S. Goslar.

Altenau, or *Altena*, a town of Germany, in the county of Mark, on the Lenne. 30 miles NE. Cologne, and 33 E. Duffeldorp. *Long.* 8. 3. *E. Lat.* 51. 14. N.

Altenau, a river of Germany, which rises near Helmstadt, in the dutchy of Wolfenbittel, and runs into Ocker, the near the city of Wolfenbittel.

Altenbecken, or *Alten Beiken*, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Paderburn. 3 miles E. Lippising.

Altenberg, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Stiria. 8 miles S. Voitsburg.

Altenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Erzgebürg. 18 miles S. Dresden.

Altenburg, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Stiria, on the Sann. 8 miles SSW. Windisch Gratz.

Altenburg, or *Oldenburg*, a town of Ger-

many, in the dutchy of Holstein, on a river which runs into the Baltic, about 9 miles to the north-east. *Lat.* 54. 18. N.

Altenbernheim, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 8 miles SW. Markt Erlbach.

Altenburg, or *Ovar*, a town of Hungary. In the year 1529, this town was taken by the Turks; and in 1605, it was burned by them. In 1619, it was much injured by Bethlen Gabor. 17 miles S. Prefsburg, 40 SE. Vienna. *Long.* 23. 15. E. *Lat.* 47. 56. N.

Altenburg, a town of Germany, and capital of a principality to which it gives name, in the circle of Upper Saxony, large and populous; anciently imperial, and capital of the country of Pleissen, at least as early as 1172; and the emperors after made the castle a place of residence; and from this castle the young princes Ernest and Albert, the founders of the two principal branches of the house of Saxony, were carried off by Kunz van Kauffung in 1455. The town-house is a stately structure; and among other public buildings are, a Magdalen, or a place of education for children of decayed families; a house of the Teutonic knights; a gymnasium, founded in 1703, with a good museum and library; an orphan-house; and prison. In 1408, Frederick margrave of Meissen made himself master of it, after which it passed to the house of Saxony. In 1430, it was burned by the Hussites; and in 1632, taken by the Imperialists. 20 miles S. Leipzig, and 52 W. Dresden. *Long.* 12. 22. E. *Lat.* 52. 59. N.

Altenburg, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Baden. 2 miles NW. Bruchsal, and 9 SSE. Spire.

Altenburg, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse. 2 miles NW. Wetzlar, and 2 NE. Braunfels.

Altenburg, a town of the county of Tyrol. 9 miles NE. Glurns.

Altenburg, a town of the archduchy of Austria. 2 miles SW. Horn.

Altenburg, Teufsch, a town of the archduchy of Austria, near Hainburgh.

Altenburn, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 2 miles NW. Liebmuhl.

Alteudamuck, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 5 m. NNW. Schleusingen.

Alteudorn, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Westphalia. 37 miles E. Cogn. *Long.* 8. 2. E. *Lat.* 51. 4. N.

Altenfelder, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anspach. 7 miles NE. Roth.

Altenheim, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wertheim. 3 m. E. Wertheim.

Altenheim, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, with a citadel, on the Gurck. 4 miles NE. Veit.

Altenleuen, a town of the archduchy of Austria, on the Danube. 12 miles E. Lintz.

Altenkirchen, a town of Germany, in the county of Sayn. On the 1st of June, 1796, the French republican general Kleber surpris'd the van of the Austrian army, under the Prince of Wurtemberg, near this town, and totally defeated it, with the loss of 2400 killed, and 3000 taken prisoners. On the 9th of September, in the same year, the French were defeated after a severe engagement, near the same place, by the Austrians under General Hotze, when the French general Marceau was killed. 15 miles NNE. Coblenz. *Long.* 7. 29. E. *Lat.* 50. 38. N.

Altenkirchen, a town of the island of Rugen. 16 miles N. Bergen.

Altenmarckt, a town in the dutchy of Stiria. 14 miles NE. Rottenmann.

Altenmarckt, a town of Austria. 4 miles SW. Baden.

Altenmarckt, a town of Austria. 24 miles E. Steyregg, 58 W. Vienna.

Altenmarckt, a town of the archbishopric of Salzburg. 26 miles NW. Salzburg, and 9 NNW. Traunstein.

Altenrief, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Friburg. 6 miles S. Gruyeres.

Altenstaig, a town of Germany, belonging to the electorate of Baden, in the Black Forest, on the Nagold. 24 miles SW. Stuttgart, and 32 E. Strasburg. *Long.* 8. 10. E. *Lat.* 48. 34. N.

Altenstadt, a town of Germany, in the principality of Sulzbach. 7 miles E. Weiden.

Altenstadt, a town of Germany, in the county of Feldkirch. 2 m. NW. Feldkirch.

Altenstadt, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz. 32 miles N. Olmutz. *Long.* 16. 48. E. *Lat.* 50. 3. N.

Altenstadt, a town of Germany, belonging to the city of Ulm. 13 miles N. Ulm, and 25 E. Stuttgart.

Altensteig, a town of Austria. 55 miles NW. Vienna. *Long.* 15. 13. E. *Lat.* 48. 42. N.

Altenstein, a citadel of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 8 miles NNE. Ebern.

Altenstrop, a town of the dutchy of Westphalia. 8 miles W. Greyentein, and 50 E. Duffeldorp.

Altenweid, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine. 15 miles N. Coblenz, and 26 SE. Cogn.

Alter do Chaon, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo. This town was built by the Romans, and anciently called *Elter*. 12 miles W. Portalegre, and 84 ENE. Lisbon. *Long.* 7. 26. W. *Lat.* 39. 8. N.

Alter Pedrosa, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo. 5 miles S. O Crato.

Altere, a town of France, in the department of the Scheld. 12 miles W. Ghent.

Alteria, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 17 miles ENE. Cofenza.

Altermausen, a town of Bavaria, 18 miles SW. Bamberg.

Alteffan, a town of France, in the department of the Po. 3 miles N. Turin.

Althaus, a town of Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm. 4 miles S. Culm.

Althée, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 12 miles SSW. Laval.

Altheim, a town of Bavaria. 8 miles E. Branau, and 17 SSW. Passau.

Altheim, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 4 m. WSW. Neutlat.

Althoff, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 5 miles W. Holland.

Altier, a town of France, in the department of the Lozerre. 15 miles E. Mende.

Altilia, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 11 miles S. Cofenza.

Altin, a mountain of Siberia. 140 miles SSE. Bülk. *Long.* 37. 14. E. *Lat.* 50. 45. N.

Altino, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra. 9 miles S. Langiano.

Altinskoe, see *Teletskoe*.

Altschöfen, a town of the Helvetian Republic, in the canton of Lucerne. 17 miles NW. Lucerne.

Altkeikut, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 5 miles ENE. Ortelsburg.

Altkirch, a town of France, and chief place of a district, in the department of the Upper Rhine, situated on an eminence, near the river Ill. 15 miles W. Bâle, and 27 S. Colmar. *Long.* 7. 10. E. *Lat.* 47. 8. N.

Altkirchen, see *Altenkirchen*.

Altmandorf, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 4 miles E. Geroltzhofen.

Altmanstein, a town of Bavaria. 12 miles NE. Ingoldstadt.

Altmark, a town of Prussia, in Pomerelia. 9 miles SSE. Marienburg.

Altmühl, a river of Germany, which rises near Berg-Bernheim, in the margraviate of Culmbach, and runs into the Danube at Kelheim, in Bavaria.

Altmühlmünster, a town of Bavaria. 17 miles NNE. Ingoldstadt.

Altmünster, a town of Bavaria. 8 miles SE. Aicha, and 20 NW. Munich.

Altnau, a town of the Helvetian Republic, in the Thurgau. 5 miles SE. Constance.

Alto Rhetia, a mountain of the Grisons, near the town of Tossiano.

Alto Monte, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 10 miles SW. Cassano.

Alton, a town of England, in the county of Hants, on the river Wye, in the road from London to Southampton, with a market on Saturday. It is small, having about 2026 inhabitants, with some manufactures of druggs, serges, &c. In the time of the civil wars Lord Hopton posted here a body of troops, which being surpris'd by a detachment from the army of Sir William Waller,

the royalists retired to the church, but had not time to barricade the doors, and were compell'd to throw down their arms and ask for quarter, which was granted; and it was also offer'd to the colonel, but he refused, and was killed on the spot. 18 miles ENE. Winchester, and 47 WSW. London.

Altona, or *Altena*, a seaport town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, belonging to Denmark, on the right bank of the Elbe, in a situation favourable for commerce. The town contains about 3000 houses, and several churches for different sects of Christians, a Jews' synagogue, and about 25,000 inhabitants. Variety of manufactures are carried on, with a considerable commerce, and three docks for building ships; and it is the port for the Danish East-India Company. In 1713, it was burned by the Swedes under Count Steinbock; but has since been rebuilt and surrounded with walls. 2 miles W. Hamburg.

Altorf, or *Aldorf*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Uri, of which it is the chief place, situated on the river Rufs, where it empties itself into the lake of the Four Cantons. In this town the tyrant Gesler exposed his hat to be saluted; which, with other enormities, laid the foundation of the liberties of Switzerland; and near this town the cantons of Uri, Schwitz, and Underwald, agreed to a perpetual alliance, that served as a base for the illustrious confederation which ensued. In 1798, a large body of Swiss were defeated here by the French. 20 miles SE. Lucerne, and 33 S. Zurich. *Long.* 8. 27. E. *Lat.* 46. 50. N.

Altorf, or *Aldorf*, a town of Germany, in the territory of Nuremberg. It consists principally of one large street called the Markt, with several small ones, containing in the whole about 210 houses; the administrator resides in an ancient citadel. It has an university, first founded as a gymnasium in 1575. In 1448, it was storm'd by the Margrave Albrecht, and half burned down. In the 16th century it was often taken, and almost ruined, by Albrecht the younger. 12 miles ESE. Nuremberg, and 34 ENE. Anspach. *Long.* 11. 20. E. *Lat.* 49. 23. N.

Altorf, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich. 13 miles E. Zurich.

Altorf, or *Aldorf*, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which is taxed at the yearly sum of 28 florins. 5 miles N. Ravenspau.

Altorf, a town of Hungary, on the Zips. 18 miles N. Leutch.

Altos, a town of South-America, in Paraguay. 40 miles NE. Assumption.

Altringham, or *Altrinchan*, a town of England, in the county of Chester, situated on a canal, which runs from Manchester to Runcorn, Warrington, &c. It has a weekly

market on Tuesday. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1692, of which 359 were employed in trade and manufactures. 7 miles SE. Manchester, and 180 NW. London.

Altschl, a town of Hungary. In 1678, Count Tekely took it by storm. 6 miles SSW. Newsohl, and 88 ENE. Presburg.

Altslatt, a town of Germany, in the margravate of Meissen, near Stolpen.

Altlatt, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Böhmen. 7 miles SE. Feitritz.

Altleh, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Munster. 5 miles NW. Ahus.

Altsletten, or *Alletten*, a town of Switzerland, in the Upper Rhinthal. 7 m. E. Appenzel.

Altsletten, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich. In 1443, this town was burned by the troops confederate against Zurich. 3 miles W. Zurich.

Altun-Kypri, a town of Curdistan, at present the capital, and the residence of a pacha; situated on the river Altun, which runs into the Tigris. 90 miles SE. Mosul. *Long.* 43. 20. E. *Lat.* 35. 45. N.

Altun-Su, a river of Asia, which runs into the Tigris, 10 m. above Tecrit, in Curdistan.

Altun-Tajb, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 20 miles NW. Kuitaja.

Altwarz, a town of Anterior Pomerania, on the Frisch Haffe. 7 m. E. Uckermunde.

Altwasser, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Schweidnitz. 2 m. N. Waldenburg.

Altzenau, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine. 5 miles SE. Hanau.

Altzey, or *Alzey*, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, late belonging to the Palatinate, on a brook which runs into the Saltz. 23 miles NW. Worms. *Long.* 8. 5. E. *Lat.* 49. 43. N.

Alca, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 8 miles NW. Lamego.

Alca, a town of Cochinchina. 18 miles ESE. Cranganore.

Alca de Alifia, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, not far from Zamora.

Alca de Tormes, a town of Spain in the country of Leon, and province of Salamanca, on the frontiers of Estramadura. 24 miles SSE. Salamanca.

Alcallado, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo. 16 miles N. Ourique.

Alcama, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuzcoa. 9 miles S. Vittoria.

Alcar, a town of Hindoostan, in Mewar. 60 miles SSW. Delhi, and 20 NNE. Coptully. *Long.* 77. 10. E. *Lat.* 27. 46. N.

Alcarado, a town of Mexico, in the province of Guaxaca, situated at the mouth of a river of the same name. 40 miles SSE. Vera Cruz. *Long.* 96. 36. W. *Lat.* 18. 40. N.

Alcarado, a river of Mexico, which rises about 40 miles SW. Guaxaca, and runs into the Gulf of Mexico. *Long.* 96. 54. W. *Lat.* 18. 40. N.

Alvayazer, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura. 13 miles N. Thomar.

Alvechurch, a town of England, in Worcesterhire. 5 miles NE. Bromsgrove.

Alved, a town of Sweden, in East Gothland. *Long.* 15. 44. E. *Lat.* 58. 13. N.

Alvelda, see *Albayda*.

Alverca, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura. 11 miles NNE. Lisbon.

Alverd, a town of Persia, in the province of Mazanderan. 60 miles SSW. Fehrabad.

Alverno, a mountain of Etruria. 10 miles N. Borgo San Sepulchro.

Alverthorp, a township of England, in the west riding of Yorkhire, near Wakefield. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3105, of whom 773 were employed in trade and manufactures.

Alverton, a town of England, in Staffordshire, with 800 inhabitants. 4 m. E. Cheadle.

Alvidona, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 9 miles NE. Cassano.

Alvignano, a town of Naples, in the country of Lavora. 10 miles E. Capua.

Alviso, a town of Naples, in the country of Lavora. 6 m. E. Sora, 60 NNW. Naples.

Alvito, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo. 18 miles SSE. Evora.

Alvor, see *Albor*.

Alvaredo, an island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Paraguay. *Long.* 49. 16. W. *Lat.* 27. 43. S.

Alvoorninha, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura. 22 miles SSW. Leiria.

Alwara, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Gohud. 12 miles W. Gwalior.

Alweil, a lake of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, 7 miles long, and 1½ wide. 7 miles SE. Arau.

Alwen, a river of North-Wales, which runs into the Dee, 7 miles NNE. Bala.

Alwinden, a town of the Helvetic Republic, in Utznach. 3 miles N. Utznach.

Alymobau, or *Alyncobau*, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 100 miles NE. Surat, and 32 ESE. Champaneer.

Alytha, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, erected into a burgh or barony by James III. The parish is extensive, and part of it lies in the county of Angus. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2536. 5 miles NE. Brail-Gowrie.

Alza, a river of Bavaria, which runs into the Inn, 6 miles E. New-Oetting.

Alzato, a town of Italy. 4 miles S. Como.

Alzbach, a town of Austria. 4 miles W. Schwannastatt.

Alzey, see *Altzey*.

Alzira, see *Algezira*.

Alzira, a town of Spain, in Valencia, situated on an island of the Xucar. 20 miles S. Valencia.

Alzon, a town of France, in the department of the Gard. 15 miles NNE. Lodeve.

Alzon, a river of France, which runs into the Gard, about 3 miles below Uzès.

Alzonne, a town of France, in the department of the Aude. 8 miles W. Carcaffonne, 10 E. Castelnaudary.

Am, a town of Persia, in Mazanderan. 25 miles S. Fehrabad.

Am, see *Hama*.

Amia, or *Hama*, a town of France, in the department of the Ourte. 8 miles SW. Liege.

Amaba, a town of Japan. 100 miles ENE. Meaco.

Amachetrum, a town of Hindoostan, in Marawar. 30 miles SW. Tanjore.

Amack, an island of Denmark, divided from Zealand by a narrow channel, over which are two bridges, which form a communication with the city of Copenhagen. It contains several villages, and near 800 inhabitants.

Amacusia, an island and principality of Japan, with a town of the same name, near the coast of the island of Ximo. *Long.* 129. 15. E. *Lat.* 31. 35. N.

Amada, a town of Japan. 63 miles N. Meaco.

Amadan, see *Hamadan*.

Amadabaz, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 23 miles SW. Amednagur.

Amadia, a fortress of Curdistan, in the government of Sherezur, built on a lofty mountain. It is large, populous, and commercial; with a bazar in the centre, inhabited by rich merchants. It is governed by a bey or prince, who is independent, and can raise about 900 horse. 160 miles NW. Sherezur, and 50 SSW. Betlis. *Long.* 41. 32. E. *Lat.* 37. 20. N.

Amager, see *Amak*.

Amaguano, a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito. 10 miles S. Quito.

Amagur, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar. 35 miles NE. Nagpour.

Amailou, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres. 9 miles SE. Breffuire.

Amal, a sea-port of Sweden, in the province of Thalland, on the Wenner lake, with a good harbour. *Lat.* 59. N.

Amalaeva, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Frozen Ocean, *Long.* 128. 14. E. *Lat.* 71. 10. N.

Amalagan, or *Island of Conception*, one of the Mariana Islands, about 18 miles in circumference. *Long.* 145. 38. E. *Lat.* 18. N.

Amalfi, or *Amalphi*, a seaport town of Naples, in the Principato Citra, situated on the west coast of the Gulf of Salerno, the see of an archbishop. In the eleventh century, this place, celebrated for its trade and riches, with a population of 50,000 citizens, was oppressed by the Normans, and sacked by the Pisans; since which time it has never recovered, but gradually declined. The

number of inhabitants is hardly above 1000 fishermen. However, it contains a cathedral and an arsenal. 10 miles SW. Salerno, and 35 S. Benevento. *Long.* 14. 22. E. *Lat.* 40. 35. N.

Amama, a town of Algiers. 60 miles SSE. Constantiniana.

Amam, a seaport town of Morocco, on the Atlantic, between Cape Ger, and Cape Cantin.

Amam, a country in the island of Sumatra, about the centre of the island.

Amabad, a town of Hindoostan, in the subah of Delhi. 8 miles SE. Tannasar.

Amabay, a river of Paraguay, which runs into the Parana.

Amance, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône. 12 miles W. Luxeuil, and 16 E. Juffey.

Amance, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte. 9 miles S. Château Salins, 5 miles NE. Nancy.

Amancot, a town of Hindoostan, in Calhore. 12 miles E. Ballaupour.

Amancoub, or *Amankoh*, or *Eckkilge*, a strong town of Persia, in Chorasan. It surrendered to Timur Bec, after he had taken Herat. 10 miles S. Herat.

Amangasacki, a town of Japan, in the island of Niphon. 35 miles SW. Meaco.

Amanguchi, a town of Japan, and capital of the kingdom of Nangaro, and one of the richest towns of the whole empire. 215 miles SW. Meaco. *Long.* 120. 34. E. *Lat.* 34. N.

Amanibo, a river of Surinam, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 5. 57. N.

Amantea, a seaport town of Naples, on the west coast of Calabria Citra. 12 miles SW. Cosenza. *Long.* 16. 17. E. *Lat.* 39. 15. N.

Amantlan, a town of Mexico, in the province of Mechoacan. 105 miles WNW. Mechoacan.

Amamu, a town of the kingdom of Mocaumpour. 10 miles S. Mocaumpour.

Amanutkaun, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore. 15 miles SE. Lahore.

Amanzirifden, a town of Arabia. 440 miles E. Mecca, and 584 NE. Mocha. *Long.* 67. 30. E. *Lat.* 20. 25. N.

Amason, a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito. 20 miles NE. St. Joachim de Omaguas.

Amapalla, a town of Mexico, in the province of Nicaragua, situated on an island on the north side of the entrance into the gulf Amapalla, or Fonseca. *Long.* 87. 30. W. *Lat.* 13. 20. N.

Amapalla, a large bay or gulf, on the west coast of America, between the provinces Guatimala and Nicaragua, communicating with the Pacific Ocean by a large opening or mouth. It is nearly 60 miles in length, and from 9 to 30 in breadth. It is

called the *Gulf of Amapalla*, from the town and island of that name. It is also called the *Gulf of Fonseca*. 100 m. NW. Leon. *Long.* 88. 56. W. *Lat.* 13. 30. N.

Amapet, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 10 miles SW. Trichinopoly.

Amara, a town of the Arabian Irak. 110 miles NW. Bafforah.

Amarante, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho, on the river Tamaga. 23 m. SE. Braga. 30. ENE. Oporto. *Long.* 7. 41. W. *Lat.* 41. 19. N.

Amaratoor, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 12 miles ENE. Nagamungalum.

Amaraud, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 70 miles S. Patna.

Amarautpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 40 miles S. Budayoon.

Amarchetta, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 18 miles N. Rachore.

Amarago, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 5. S.

Amargura, see *Gardner's Island*.

Amaro Luiz, a mine town of Brasil, in the government of Goyas. 80 miles NNE. Villa Boa.

Amarumaye, a river of America, which rises in the Cordeliers Mountain, and after a course of 1,200 miles, joins the river of the Amazons, in *Lat.* 5. S.

Amasa, a town of Japan, in the Isle of Nippon. 8 miles ESE. Jedo.

Amasatrum, a town of Hindoostan, in Marawar, on the coast. 10 miles N. Tondy.

Amasia, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, situated on the river Kizilermak, which runs into the Black Sea; surrounded by lofty and rugged mountains. It is a large and populous town; the houses are mostly of wood, but some are of stone. As the greater part of the inhabitants are Christians, there is but one mosque. In the environs they cultivate vines, of the fruit of which wine is made much resembling sherry. It is said to be the native place of the geographer Strabo. 200 m. E. Constantinople. *Long.* 36. 12. E. *Lat.* 40. 40.

Amasreb, or *Ameiros*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, situated on a point of land projecting into the Black Sea. 100 miles W. Sinob, and 150 ENE. Constantinople. *Long.* 32. 24. E. *Lat.* 42. 20. N.

Amassia, a town on the south-east coast of the island of Timor. *Long.* 125. 27. E. *Lat.* 9. 18. S.

Amatiqua, a gulf in the bay of Honduras, between Cape Three Points and Dolce Gulf. *Long.* 89. W. *Lat.* 15. 24. N.

Amatitlan, a town of Mexico, in the province of Guatimala. 10 miles SE. Guatimala. *Long.* 92. 26. W. *Lat.* 14. 20. N.

Amato, a town of Naples, in Calabria Circa, on a river of the same name. 7 miles SE. Nicastro.

Amato, a river of Naples, which discharges itself into the sea, 3 miles S. St. Eufemia.

Amatrice, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 13 miles N. Aquila. *Long.* 13. 20. E. *Lat.* 42. 34. N.

Amatta do Brazil, a town of South-America, in the country of Brazil, and government of Fernambuca.

Amatta-foa, or *Toofooa-Amata*, or *Kama*, an island in the Southern Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Cook in 1774, about 15 miles in circumference, and 33 miles from Anamooka. See *Toofooa*.

Amasichtu, a town of the island of Leucadia. 2 miles S. Santa Maura.

Amaya, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. In 714, it was taken by the Moors, who found in it great booty. 28 miles NNW. Burgos.

Amaya, a town of Mexico, in the province of Culiacan. 65 miles E. Culiacan.

Amazons, a river of South-America, one of the largest in the world. It runs a course, from west to east, of about 3000 miles, and receives about 200 other rivers, many of which have a course of 1500 or 1800 miles, and some of them not inferior to the Danube or the Nile. The breadth of this river at its mouth, where it discharges itself by several channels into the ocean, almost under the equator, is 150 miles; and 1500 miles from its mouth, it is 30 or 40 fathoms deep. In the rainy season it overflows its banks, and waters and fertilizes the adjacent country.

Amazonia, a country of South-America, bounded on the north by New Grenada and Guiana, on the east by the Atlantic and Brazil, on the south by La Plata, and on the west by Peru; 400 leagues in length, and 320 in breadth; inhabited by Indian nations.

Amba, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Gohud. 24 miles NW. Gohud.

Amba, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar. 25 miles ENE. Aurungabad.

Amba Bishoi, a town of Egypt. 2 miles S. Enfeneh.

Amba Dorba, a town of Abyssinia. 65 miles SE. Gondar.

Amba Kejbem, a town of Abyssinia. 140 miles SE. Gondar.

Amba Legat, a town of Abyssinia. 90 miles SE. Gondar.

Amba Salem, a town of Abyssinia. 35 miles SSE. Siré.

Amba Sanat, a town of Abyssinia. 60 miles SE. Siré.

Amba Sel, a town of Abyssinia. 140 miles SE. Gondar.

Ambacco, a town on the east coast of the island of Celebes, in Tolo bay. *Long.* 121. 51. E. *Lat.* 2. 20. S.

Ambagaam, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 18 miles S. Durrampour.

Ambajeedurgam, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore. 15 miles E. Chianna Balaraburam.

Ambala, a town of Cochin. 20 miles NE. Cranganore.

Ambar, a town of Karasim. 30 miles S. Urkonje.

Ambares, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde. 5 m. NE. Bourdeaux.

Ambarpet, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 7 miles E. Hydrabad.

Amburay, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwa. 15 miles NE. Bopaltol.

Ambawee, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 15 miles NE. Chitpour.

Ambazec, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne. 10 miles NE. Limoges.

Ambeer, a town of Hindoostan, in the subah of Agra. 4 miles N. Jeypour.

Ambeezes, see *Ambozes*.

Amheli, a town of Hindoostan, in Canara. 30 miles ESE. Mangalore.

Amber, see *Ammer*.

Amber Bay, or *Baya del Espiritu Santo*, a bay on the coast of Honduras, *Long.* 88. 50. W. *Lat.* 19. 42. N.

Amberg, a town of Bavaria, in the Upper Palatinate, situated on the Vils, at the bottom of a hill, defended with ditches, ramparts, and bastions. Here is a chateau of the king, a cathedral, a handsome collegiate church, and three convents. In a mountain near the town is an iron mine. In the year 1703, this town was seized by the Emperor, the elector being put under the ban of the empire. In 1743, it was taken by the Austrians; it was taken by the French in the campaign of 1796; and in the same year a severe battle was fought here between the Austrians and the French, in which, though the latter kept the field, they may be said to have been defeated; for from that day their progress was stopped, and their retreat from Bavaria immediately followed. 32 miles N. Ratibon, and 92 N. Munich. *Long.* 11. 50. E. *Lat.* 49. 25. N.

Ambergrease-Key, a small island in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Yucatan. *Long.* 88. 48. W. *Lat.* 18. 50. N.

Amerieu, a town of France, in the department of the Ain. 24 miles NE. Lyons, 4 W. St. Rambert. *Long.* 5. 26. E. *Lat.* 45. 15. N.

Ambert, a town of France, and chief place of a district, in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, situated on the river Dore. 20 miles E. Issoire, 30 SE. Clermont. *Long.* 3. 48. E. *Lat.* 45. 33. N.

Ambierle, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 8 miles NW. Roanne.

Ambil, one of the smaller Philippine Islands, with a volcano, near the island of Luban.

Amblaw, or *Belaw*, one of the Molucca Islands, about 12 miles in circumference. 2 leagues S. Bourro.

Amblecote, a town of England, in Staffordshire, containing about 1000 inhabitants. 7 miles S. Wolverhampton.

Amblefide, a town of England, in the county of Westmoreland, near the lake called Winander-Meer. It has a market weekly, held on Wednesday. Near it are the vestiges of an ancient city, called Amboglana, where many British and Roman antiquities have been found. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 538. 13 miles N. Kendal, and 271 N. London. *Long.* 3. 3. W. *Lat.* 54. 27. N.

Ambletuse, a seaport town of France, in the English channel, in the department of the Straits of Calais. James II. king of England, landed at this place in 1688, when he left England, after the arrival of the Prince of Orange. 4 miles S. Boulogne. *Long.* 1. 42. E. *Lat.* 50. 48. N.

Amblevee, a river of France, which passes by Stablo, Malmédy, &c. and runs into the Ourte, 10 miles N. Durbuy.

Amboifia, a town of Madagascar, in Antongil bay. *Long.* 50. 5. E. *Lat.* 15. 30. S.

Amboise, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Indre and Loire. On a small island in the Loire, near this town, a conference was held between Clovis king of the Franks, and Alaric king of the Goths. In 1469, Louis XI. instituted the order of St. Michel at this town. 12 miles E. Tours, 18 SW. Blois. *Long.* 0. 34. E. *Lat.* 47. 21.

Amboifac, a town of Madagascar, in Antongil bay. *Long.* 50. 10. E. *Lat.* 15. 12. S.

Ambon, a town of France in the department of the Morbihan. 9 miles SE. Vannes.

Amboobah, a town of Bengal. 28 miles E. Burdwan. *Long.* 88. 28. E. *Lat.* 23. 13. N.

Amboobah, a town of Bengal. 10 miles SSW. Calcutta. *Long.* 88. 21. E. *Lat.* 22. 25. N.

Amboong, a town on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo. *Long.* 116. 24. E. *Lat.* 6. 16. N.

Aamboor, a town of Hindoostan, in Baranul, at the foot of the Eastern Gaults, where there is a pass to Muglee. 30 miles W. Arcot. *Long.* 78. 54. E. *Lat.* 12. 47. N.

Amberpour, a town of Bengal. 21 miles SSE. Kishenagur.

Amboten, a town of the dutchy of Courland. 24 miles S. Goldingen.

Amboton, one of the small Philippine Islands, near the south coast of Mindanao. *Long.* 123. 8. E. *Lat.* 12. 15. N.

Amboon, or *Embozul*, a town of Africa, and capital of the kingdom of Cayor. 75 miles from Cape de Verde. *Long.* 16. 10. W. *Lat.* 15. 15. N.

Amboile, a town on the south-east coast of the island of Madagascar. *Long.* 46. 45. E. *Lat.* 25. 8. S.

Ambourney, a town of France, in the department of the Ain. 27 miles NE. Lyons, and 4 NW. St. Rambert. *Long.* 5. 26. E. *Lat.* 46. 1. N.

Amboy, or *Perth Amboy*, a city of United America, in the state of New-York, and county of Middlesex, situated on a neck of land, between Rariton river, and Arthur Kull Sound; it lies open to Sandy Hook, and has one of the best harbours in the United States. 168 miles from New-York, and 168 from Philadelphia. *Long.* 74. 50. W. *Lat.* 40. 35. N.

Amboyna, one of the Molucca islands, in the Eastern Indian Ocean, composed of two peninsulas, one called Hitoe, the other Leytimor. The monsoons are exactly the contrary here to what they are along the islands of Java, Borneo, Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, the west coast of Celebes, &c. for when the south-east monsoon prevails at those places, it is accompanied by fine, dry, and pleasant weather, on which account this season is called the good monsoon; whereas it is then the bad season at Amboyna, Ceram, Banda, the east coast of Celebes, and on the countries and seas lying between them; it then rains almost incessantly, accompanied by violent thunder and lightning, and sudden whirlwinds; but all this ceases and turns to the finest weather, upon having passed the strait which separates Saleyer from Celebes. Many rivers precipitate themselves into the bay of Amboyna from the mountains, tho' they only deserve that appellation during the rainy or bad monsoon; for in the good season they are mere rivulets, and many of them are nearly dry. Minerals are not met with here, though some of the hills yield abundance of good brimstone, with which their whole surface is incrustated. There is one in particular, on the peninsula of Hitoe, which is famous on that account, and is thence called Wawani, or Brimstone-hill. "A conception may be formed," says Valentyn, "of the great plenty of timber trees of all kinds at Amboyna, for the construction of ships and houses, and for the finest and most costly articles of furniture, from the circumstance that Mr. Rumphins, (author of the *Historia Amboinensis*;) had procured a little cabinet to be made, which was inlaid with nearly four hundred sorts of only the choicest and handsomest woods; and which together with other curiosities, that gentleman sent as a present, in the year 1682, to the great Duke of Tuscany, Cosimo the Third. If then there are so many sorts of fine choice woods fit for veneration, how many must the common sorts be!" He particularly describes a great number, among

which are several different species of the ebony-tree, the iron-tree, the casuarina; the wild clove-tree; the samana-tree, which is a bastard sort of teak; the nani-tree, which yields a timber that is almost imperishable, the Chinese use it for anchors and rudders, it withstands all weathers, and yields but slowly to the powerful agency of fire; it is, however, on account of its hardness, very difficult to be wrought; the cajoe-languit tree, which has received the proud title of the tree of heaven, or of the firmament, as it seems to lift its lofty and spreading summit to the clouds; &c. At the conclusion of his account of the trees of Amboyna, he assures the reader that the most laborious exertion of a long life would not suffice to become acquainted with all the trees which grow on the lofty and woody mountains, the extensive and impenetrable forests of Amboyna; and that the vast number which he has noticed, seventy-two of which he gives representations of, are but a small portion of the whole. Of the products of the country, considered as articles of trade, the first rank is occupied by its staple commodity, cloves. Besides the clove, nutmeg-trees likewise grow here with tolerable luxuriance; but they are all destroyed by orders of the government, whenever they are found. Sago is an article of still greater utility, if not of profit; coffee likewise grows here in sufficient luxuriance to encourage the Amboynese in the cultivation of it. Fruits and vegetables for food or refreshment are but scarce. The shaddock, which is by no means as good as at Batavia, a few sweet oranges, mangoes, mangosteens, the blembing, and water-melons, are almost the only fruits, and they are not very abundant. The few vegetables which grow here, require infinitely more attention in rearing them than at Batavia. The woods are filled with deer and with wild hogs, the flesh of which animals is almost the only meat that is eaten here. The most noxious animals are snakes, of which there are several sorts in the woods and fields. The Amboynese are of a middling size, rather thin than otherwise; their colour is nearer approaching to black than to brown; both men and women have regular features, and among the latter there are very many who are handsome. Neither the thick lips nor the depressed noses are seen here. They are indolent and effeminate, and both want and violence prove but feeble motives to incite them to labour. The Amboynese were in former times idolaters, but the Javanese, who began to trade hither in the latter end of the 15th century, endeavoured to disseminate the doctrines of Mahomet here; and they succeeded so well, that in the year 1515, that religion was generally received. The Portuguese arriving here in the mean

time, endeavoured likewise to make the Roman Catholic religion agreeable to the inhabitants, and to propagate it amongst them; which in particular took place, according to Rumphins, in the year 1532, on the peninsula of Leytimor; but those of Hitoe have, to the present day, remained firmly attached to the Mahomedan faith; whence, in contradistinction to the Leytimorese, they are called Moors. When the Dutch came to Amboyna, and the Portuguese were expelled from the island, the Protestant religion was gradually introduced; yet the unpleasing result of these frequent changes of religion, has been, as might naturally be expected, that from blind idolaters they have first become bad Roman Catholics, and afterwards worse Protestants. The inhabitants of Amboyna seem, from time immemorial, never to have been united under one head; but as the most ancient accounts and traditions relate, each negree or village was governed by its own chief. It is true there have been, and there are at present, unions of four or five negrees under one chief, but they are the least in number; among these, the principal is Nouffanivel, whose rajah or king has three other negrees under his dominion. These chiefs are distinguished into three classes, or ranks; thus there are rajahs or kings; pattis, who may be said to be dukes or earls; and oran cayos, which signifies as much as rich men. Their chiefs, however, do not possess an absolute authority; every negree has given a council to their chief, consisting of the oldest and most respectable men of the village, who are called oran touas, that is, elders; and the rajah patti, or oran cayo, of the negree is bound to consult with them at the caleeuw, or council-hall, on all the concerns of the community. Besides several little services which the common people are obliged to perform for these chiefs, the last have likewise an income proceeding from the crops of cloves, which the Dutch East-India Company have bestowed upon them; the Company pay for every bhar of 550 lbs. weight of cloves, 56 rix-dollars, or 154 guilders, and 8 stivers; but of this the planters receive only 51 rix-dollars, the remaining five being divided among the village chiefs, three being allotted to the rajah, patti, or oran cayo, one and a half to the oran touas or elders, and one-half rix-dollar to the marinchos. The Chinese who frequent this island are few, and dwell in a street at Amboyna, which is called after them, where they keep their shops with all sorts of provisions, &c. for sale. There are still many descendants of the Portuguese here, who, when their countrymen were forced to give up the dominion of the island, chose to remain under the government of the Dutch. The principal Amboynese Christians still bear Portuguese

names, which their ancestors received at their baptism; but the Portuguese language is less spoken here than in any other part of India, and the number of the above-mentioned descendants of Portuguese is not large. The Dutch, who, in the year 1605, under the command of their Admiral Stephen Vander Hagen, took the castle of Victoria, which was the chief settlement of the Portuguese upon the island, are now here absolute masters. The common Europeans, both soldiers and mechanics, have very little opportunity of earning any money here, and their pay affords them little else than sago, and at most rice, with a little fish, for food; and water, saggwire, or arrack, for drink. The soldiers make a very shabby appearance; their uniform is made of blue linen, and hangs in tatters about them, without shoes or stockings, excepting indeed the body-guards of the governor; they attend the parade barefooted and are badly disciplined: to this picture may be added, an unhealthy, dropical, and feeble habit of body, occasioned by the immoderate use of saggwire, to which too is attributed the circumstance of their all having swollen and ulcerated legs; though this latter complaint is as rare among the sailors and mechanics, as among the military: their number is never complete, notwithstanding the supplies that are sent every year from Batavia. There are very few women here born of European fathers and mothers; but there are a great number of a mixed race; as many Europeans take Indian women for concubines, whose children are afterwards legitimated and incorporated into the European nation. At Amboyna, the children of European fathers and Indian mothers are called Mixtices, who are of an olive complexion; the children of a Mixtice and an European are called Poestices; and those of a Poestice and an European are Castices, who are nearly as fair as Europeans; after which no distinction is made, but the children proceeding from farther unions are reckoned among the Europeans. The chief, if not the sole advantage derived to the Company from the possession of Amboyna and its dependencies is the collection of cloves, and the matter of this article to the exclusion of all other nations, by which they are enabled at pleasure to raise or lower the price: This gave rise, at an early period after the conquest of the island, to much jealousy and animosity between the Dutch and the English, and these disputes did not terminate with the expulsion of the latter from the island, but were made a pretence many years afterwards for declaring war against the Republic; they were not finally settled till the conclusion of the peace of Breda, in the year 1667. The Company would not, however, have suc-

ceeded in securing to themselves the exclusive trade in this spice, which is spontaneously produced in all the adjacent Molucca islands, had they not endeavoured wholly to transfer and confine the cultivation of it to Amboyna; partly by subduing the princes of those islands by force of arms, and prescribing to them such conditions of peace as they found convenient, the principal of which had relation to the clove trade, especially with respect to the kings of Ternate, Tidore, Machian, and Bachian, compelling them not to sell any cloves produced in their dominions to any other nation; and partly by forcing them, about the middle of the last century, to destroy all the clove trees which grew in their territories, for which they were to receive an equivalent in money. In 1776 and 1777, the whole establishment at Amboyna consisted of 52 in civil employments, 3 clergymen, 28 surgeons and assistants, 46 belonging to the artillery, 174 seamen and marines, 657 soldiers, and 111 mechanics, in all 1071 Europeans, besides 59 natives in the Company's service. This island was taken by the English, under the command of Rear-Admiral Rainier, on February the 16th, 1796. In the treasury were found 81,112 rix-dollars, and among the stores 515,940 pounds weight of cloves. *Long.* 128. 30. E. *Lat.* 3. 30. S.

Amboyna, a town and capital of the island so called, situated on the north-west coast of Levtimor, or southern peninsula: it forms an oblong square, about 300 rods in length and 100 in breadth; the streets cross each other at right angles. Of the public buildings, the Dutch and Malay churches were both much damaged and nearly destroyed by a violent earthquake in the year 1755, the former in so far that it was forced to be pulled down, in order to be entirely rebuilt. The house of the governor, which was formerly the Company's cloth warehouse, and is still known by that name in their books, has not much to recommend it; its appearance is mean, and there are few, and those very indifferent, rooms in it. The houses are in general of one story, many of them are built of wood, and almost all are covered with a thatch; this mode of building is adopted, because of the dreadful and frequent earthquakes to which this country is subject. The houses are commodious enough, according to the custom of the country, but have not a very elegant appearance. Instead of glass, frames of matted cane are used for the sake of air, and likewise to save expence. The chief if not the only fortress which the Company have at Amboyna, is the castle or fort; which, after it was rebuilt, was called New Victoria, as the old fort so called, which had been erected by the Portuguese, being an oblong square, with four bastions, was so

much damaged by the earthquake of the year 1755, that it was thought more eligible to build an entire new fort, than to repair the old one. It stands close to the water side, exactly opposite the road where ships commonly lie at anchor.

Ambozes, three round islands in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa, which give name to a country on the continent of Loango. At a distance they appear like rocks, yet are populous and fertile, and the surrounding sea yields plenty of fish. The inhabitants form a kind of democracy, and chiefly live by incursions on their neighbours. That part of the continent called Ambozes, is a mountainous tract between the rivers Real and Camerones; the soil is fertile, and yields most of the productions of Guinea, except the palm, which however flourishes in the islands. *Lat.* 4. 15. N.

Ambros, or *Ombros*, a town of the country of Tyrol. 4 miles E. Innsbruck.

Ambrevetty, a river of Hindostan, which rises 8 miles SE. Coimbatore, and runs into the Cauvery, 8 miles ENE. Caroor.

Ambresbury, or *Ambesbury*, a town of England, in the county of Wilts, built on the spot where a number of Britons were treacherously murdered by Hengist the Saxon. In the reign of Edgar, a synod was held here; and in the year 995, Elfrid was here elected archbishop of Canterbury. A monastery is said also to have been founded in this place for 300 monks, in the time of the Britons, by one Ambrius, an abbot, or by Aurelianus Ambrosius, which was destroyed by Gurmund, or Ceaulin. In the year 980, Alfrida or Ethelfrida, widow of king Edgar, founded a convent of Benedictine nuns, in which Eleanor, queen of Henry II. was buried. Here is a fine seat belonging to the Duke of Queensberry, granted to some French nuns about the year 1795. The celebrated Mr. Addison was a native of this place. Not far from Ambresbury is a Roman camp, the east side 800 paces in length, and the west 280, defended on both sides by the Avon; the area about forty acres. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 721. 7 miles S. Salisbury, 78 W. London. *Long.* 1. 46. W. *Lat.* 51. 10. N.

Ambrieres, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne. 6 miles N. Mayenne, and 4 WSW. Laffay. *Long.* 0. 33. W. *Lat.* 48. 24. N.

Ambriis, or *Ambriisi*, a river of Africa, which rises in Congo, and runs into the Atlantic, south of the Zaire, *Lat.* 7. 40. S.

Ambrosias, a cluster of small islands in the Spanish main, near the coast of Darien. *Long.* 77. 50. W. *Lat.* 8. 58. N.

Ambrun, see *Embrun*.

Ambrym, one of the new Hebrides islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, about 50 miles

in circumference. *Long.* 168. 12. E. *Lat.* 16. 10. S.

Ambi, see *Abents*.

Anchitche, one of the Fox islands, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 178. 14. E. *Lat.* 53. 22. N.

Anacapa, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 22 miles E. Tanjore.

Aneca, a town of Mexico, in the province of Guadalajara. 40 miles SW. Guadalajara.

Amed, or *Amida*, see *Diarbekir*.

Amedabad, a city of Hindoostan; and capital of the Mahratta country of Guzerat, on the river Mehindry, which is navigable to the gulf of Cambay. It was anciently a magnificent city, and celebrated for its vast commerce in silk, velvets, tapestries, and several other productions of India. It was founded by Tatar Ahmed, one of fourteen Mahometan princes, successors to sultan Mahomet. The mosque and tomb of the founder are built of stone and marble, the last of exquisite workmanship. The walls of the city are yet remaining, they are six miles in circumference, and contain twelve gates. At this time not a quarter of the space within the walls is inhabited, and nothing but the vestiges of the suburbs are to be seen. In the year 1780, it was attacked by the British under General Goddard, and after a vigorous resistance, taken by storm. 108 miles N. Surat, and 200 SW. Agimere. *Long.* 72. 40. E. *Lat.* 23. N.

Amednagar, a country or subah of Hindoostan, bounded on the north by Candeish and Malwa, on the west by the Gatte or Ballagat mountains, on the south by Bejapour or Vifiapour and Tellingana, and on the east by the province of Berar.

Amednagar, a city of Hindoostan, and capital of a province or subah of the same name, situated at the foot of the Balagat mountains. In 1600, this city was taken by Acbar; and in 1707, the celebrated Aurunzeb died here: in August 1803, it was taken by the British. 105 miles NNW. Vifiapour, and 63 NE. Poonah. *Long.* 74. 52. E. *Lat.* 17. 6. N.

Ameenabad, or *Aminabad*, a town of Hindoostan, in the county of Lahore. 30 miles N. Lahore. *Long.* 73. 40. E. *Lat.* 32. 10. N.

Amedpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa. 34 miles S. Cattack.

Ameira, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura. 15 miles N. Thomar.

Ame-Eis, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, on the Drave. 5 m. WSW. Lavamund.

Amelandt, an island in the German Ocean, about 6 miles N. from the main land of Friesland, 12 miles long, and 3 wide. *Long.* 6. 12. E. *Lat.* 53. 30. N.

Amelburen, a town of Germany, in the bishoprick of Munster. 6 miles S. Munster.

Amelia, a county of Virginia, in North-

America, which furnished 1125 men to the national militia.

Amelia, a town of the Popedom, in the duchy of Spoleto, situated on a mountain between the Nera and the Tiber; the see of a bishop, held immediately from the Pope. 14 miles S. Todi, and 18 SSW. Spoleto. *Long.* 12. 19. E. *Lat.* 42. 35. N.

Amelia, a town of Virginia, 28 miles SW. Richmond. *Long.* 78. 13. W. *Lat.* 37. 22. N.

Amelia, a town of South-Carolina, on a river which runs into the Santa. 30 m. SE. Columbia. *Long.* 80. 40. W. *Lat.* 33. 38. N.

Amendolaia, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 2 miles W. Bova.

Amendolara, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 14 miles NE. Cassano.

Ameneburg, a town of Upper Hesse. 5 miles ESE. Marburg, and 48 NNE. Mentz.

Ameny, one of the Laccadive islands, situated in the Indian Sea. *Long.* 72. 30. E. *Lat.* 11. 37. N.

Amer, a river of Germany, which runs into the Neckar, two miles E. Tubingen.

Amer, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. 10 miles W. Gerona.

Amerga, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Aldan, *Long.* 135. 14. E. *Lat.* 62. 10. N.

Ameria, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Nattolia. 72 miles E. Kutaja. *Long.* 32. 14. E. *Lat.* 39. 25. N.

America, the largest grand division of the known world, bounded, as far as yet has been discovered, on all sides by the ocean, and extends from the 80th degree of north latitude to the 56th south, and from the 35th to 136th west longitude from Greenwich. It is divided into North and South-America, united by an isthmus, called the isthmus of Darien, which in the narrowest part is scarcely sixty miles across, about the seventh degree of north latitude. North-America comprehends the countries of Labrador or New-Britain, Canada, Nova-Scotia, the United States, Louisiana, Mexico, New-Mexico, and California, with the islands of Newfoundland, Cape Breton, St. John, the Bermudas, the Bahama, and the West-India islands. South-America is divided into New Grenada, Terra Firma, Guiana, Amazonia, Brazil, Paraguay, Patagonia, Chili, and Peru. To Christopher Columbus Europe is indebted for a discovery, which has been the source of so much riches and commerce. His first voyage was in 1491. Nevertheless it received its name from Americus Vesputius, a Florentine, who discovered the continent south of the line, in 1497. Under the same latitude the cold of America is much greater than in the countries of Europe; it is almost insupportable in Labrador, though under the same latitude as England; it is much greater

in Canada than France, which is not farther from the pole; and the winter of Pennsylvania is much more severe than that of Portugal, though under the same climate. North-America contains few mountains; in the countries best known, the Apalachian or Allegany are the chief; but in South-America, the mountains called Andes, or Cordeliers, surpafs, both in extent and height, those of the other parts of the globe; their length from the Isthmus of Darien to the Straits of Magellan, is not less than 1500 leagues, dividing the whole of South-America into east and west; and their greatest height 20,608 feet above the level of the sea. The rivers Mississippi, Ohio, Oubache, Hudson, Delawar, Penobscot, St. Lawrence, and others equal to the Danube or the Rhine, have their source in North-America. In South-America are two of the largest rivers in the world, the Amazons, and La Plata, besides the Oroonoko, Para, Uruguay, and many others. Some of the lakes of North-America may be called seas of fresh water. A continent so vast 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 center Nature seems to have amassed her treasures; here are found the richest metals, minerals, medicinal plants, fruits, and trees, known no where else; diamonds, pearls, emeralds, amethysts, and other precious stones, are produced in such abundance as to lessen their value; with other articles of inferior price, but more utility, as cochineal, indigo, salt-petre; logwood, mahogany, and other valuable woods; pimento, rice, ginger, cotton, medicinal balsams, Peruvian bark, mechoacan, saffras, tamarinds, cassia, tobacco, furs, amber, and many roots and plants unknown before the discovery of this new world. In the midst of this abundance, America wanted a great many things useful and necessary. The Europeans found neither corn, wine, nor oil; the inhabitants, for the most part, ate only roots and fruits; their only drink water; they had neither sheep, goats, cows, asses, or horses. The insects are numerous and offensive; their reptiles, many of them venomous, and their bite mortal. The birds of America are said to be less beautiful than those of Asia and Africa, but their notes are more melodious and more varied. The seas, the lakes, and the rivers, are remarkable for the variety and number of their fish. The native Americans in general are of a copper colour, their hair black, thick, long, and without curl; in stature, tall, strait, and well proportioned; their visage broad, and features regular, but often disfigured by the means they use to appear more beautiful or more terrible; their vices are insensibility, hardness of heart, and love

of revenge; their virtues are courage, attachment to their country, and a constant sentiment, which renders them always contented with their condition; their principal enjoyments seem to be dancing, gaming, and drinking. Subordination seems very imperfect; their chiefs have little authority, especially in peace; wars are frequent; and their spirit of revenge makes them often commit atrocious actions. From this general description of the American natives, we must, however, except the two empires of Mexico and Peru. As to their religion, they all seem more or less to have an idea of a superior and invisible being, and a future state. If this, however, be the character of the uneducated Indians, Europe has, from her cities, furnished colonies, some of which have, and the rest in time will, become independent states; and rival, if not excel, the old world in commerce and in arts; but these times cannot probably be near.

Amerongen, a town of Holland, in the state of Utrecht. In 1672, it was burnt by the French, but afterwards rebuilt. 14 miles ESE. Utrecht.

Amerpour, a town of Asia, in the country of Morung. 110 miles NE. Patna. Long. 87. 2. E. Lat. 26. 37. N.

Amerpour, a town of Bengal. 5 miles S. Noony.

Amerfchia, or *Amasia*, a desert of Arabia, in the province of Hedjaz, north of Yemen.

Amersfort, a town of Holland, in the state of Utrecht, on the Embs. After the death of William III. king of England, the populace rose against the magistrates, deposed them, and elected new ones. The States-General sent deputies to reduce them to obedience, but met with little success, till they sent troops and artillery; they made some examples, and one of the new burgo-masters, the chief author of the insurrection, was hanged. In 1672 and 1795, Amersfort was taken by the French. 32 miles SSE. Amsterdam, and 16 N. Utrecht. Long. 5. 4. E. Lat. 52. 12. N.

Amerfham, see *Agmondesham*.

Ametz, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle. 9 miles WNW. Thionville, and 9 SE. Longwy.

Amcville, a town of France, in the valley of Aosta, near the Doria. 2 miles W. Aosta.

Amginskaia, a town and fortress of Russia, on the Amga. 100 miles SE. Yakutsk.

Amgong, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 20 miles E. Oudighir.

Ambara, a country of Abyssinia, divided into 36 districts. In it are discovered mines of copper, tin, and lead.

Amerst Island, a small island at the eastern end of Lake Ontario. Long. 77. W. Lat. 44. 6. N.

Amberst, one of the Magdalen islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. *Long.* 61. 30. W. *Lat.* 46. 15. N.

Amberst, a county of Virginia. It sent 869 men to the national militia.

Amberst, a town of New Hampshire. 22 miles S. Concord.

Amberst, a town of Virginia. 75 miles W. Richmond. *Long.* 79. 14. W. *Lat.* 37. 40. N.

Anice, a small island in the Indian sea, near the east coast of Africa. *Lat.* 10. 35. S.

Amiculdurgam, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 12 miles NW. Bangalore.

Amida, see *Diarbekir*.

Amiens, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Somme. Before the revolution, it was the capital of Picardy, the see of a bishop, suffragan of the archbishop of Rheims. The origin of this city is unknown; it was anciently called *Samorabriva*, *Samorabriga*, and *Ambianum*, (*ab ambientibus aquis*,) being situated on several branches of the Somme, which run through it. In the year 1597, this city was taken by the Spaniards; some soldiers were sent from the governor of Doullens, in the disguise of peasants going to sell fruit, and gained admittance on Sunday March 10th; being soon followed by other troops, the city surrendered. It was soon after besieged and retaken by the French, assisted by some English, under the command of General Biron. The definitive treaty of peace between England and France, including Spain and the Batavian republic, was signed here in March 1802. Peter the hermit, who preached the crusades, Jean Riolan, a celebrated physician, and Rohault, the philosopher and mathematician, were of this place. 106 miles S. Calais, 90 N. Paris. *Long.* 2. 23. E. *Lat.* 49. 53. N.

Amilganco, a town of South-America, in the province of Tucuman. 20 m. N. Rioja.

Aminadab, a town of Persia, in the province of Chusistan. 6 miles N. Jezdcast.

Aminabad, see *Ameenabad*.

Aminagur, a town of Bengal, in the circle of Midnapour. 43 miles NW. Midnapour.

Aminaipollam, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 20 miles W. Trichinopoly.

Aminagunge, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 14 miles S. Fyzabad.

Aminso, a town of Sweden, in Angermanland. 54 miles N. Hernosand.

Amirabad, a town of Bengal, in the province of Chittigong. 14 m. SSE. Ilamabad.

Amirante Bay, a gulf or bay on the north coast of the Isthmus of Darien, in the province of Veragua. *Long.* 82. 30. W. *Lat.* 9. 5. N.

Amirpour, a town of Hindoostan in Oude. 10 miles S. Lucknow.

Amislowes, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koniggratz. 10 m. WSW. Biezow.

Amiterno, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, in ruins. 4 miles N. Aquila.

Amitur, a town of Concan. 38 miles N. Gheriah.

Amitty, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 18 miles SE. Lucknow. *Long.* 81. 33. E. *Lat.* 26. 40. N.

Amitur, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Allahabad. 16 miles N. Jionpour.

Anjerra, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwa. 35 miles ESE. Manwarah.

Amlab, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlabad. 28 miles SW. Amednagar.

Amlav, a town on the east coast of the island of Panay. *Long.* 122. 35. E. *Lat.* 11. 10. N.

Amleeb, a town of Germany, in the county of Pludentz, on the Lech, near its source. 9 miles ENE. Pludentz.

Amliak, one of the Fox islands, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 187. 14. E. *Lat.* 53. 30. N.

Amlwch, a seaport town of North-Wales, in the north-east corner of Anglesey, originally nothing more than a small fishing-town; its present consequence arises entirely from the connection it has with the great copper-mines in its neighbourhood, which have within forty years increased its population from 200 to 5000. Of these, by far the greater part consists of the families of the workmen employed in the mountain and smelting-houses, who amount to about 1300. The port of Amlwch is an excavation out of the solid rock, sufficiently large to receive thirty vessels of 200 tons burthen, made at the expense of the Anglesea Copper Companies, for the convenience of their shipping. At high water, vessels of the above-mentioned tonnage can lie close to the quay, and receive the ore or metal for exportation, but when the ebb takes place, the port is dry. The Paris mountain, which measures a mile in length, and half a mile over, rises to the south-east of the town, at something less than two miles from it. Its appearance is waste, wild, and barren in the extreme; not a vestige of green is seen on its parched and scarified surface, all vegetation being precluded by the sulphureous fumes which arise from the roasting heaps and smelting-houses, and extend their destructive effects for miles around. The number of inhabitants, in 1801, was 4977.

Amman, a town of Palestine, anciently the capital of the Ammonites, called in scripture Rabbah Ammon, before which Uriah lost his life in the siege, when it was taken by Joab. In profane history it was called Philadelphia. In the reign of Heraclius, the governor of this place sent a vest and other magnificent presents to Mahomet, for which he was crucified by the emperor's orders. It is now the principal place of a district. 52 miles ENE. Jerusalem. *Long.* 36. 15. E. *Lat.* 33. 10. N.

Amurats, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 40 miles SW. Ofara.

Ammer, or *Amber*, a river of Bavaria, which rises on the borders of Tyrol, and runs into the Iser, near Mosburg. In its progress the water spreads, and about 5 miles north of Weilheim, forms a considerable lake called Ammersee.

Ammer, a mountain of Africa, in the country of Algiers, which gave name to a tribe of Arabs, east of Oran.

Ammercot, a town of Hindoostan, situated on the Cagger, in a sandy desert. 138 miles NE. Nusserpour, and 256 S. Moultan. *Long.* 70. E. *Lat.* 25. 40. N.

Ammerren, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Meuse, late in the dutchy of Juliers. 6 miles ENE. Ruremord.

Ammersee, a lake of Bavaria, twelve miles long, and three broad. 18 m. SW. Munich.

Ammerpsach, a river of Austria, which runs into the Erlebach, near the Erlaph see.

Ammerfschayir, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine. 4 miles NW. Colmar.

Ammonoosack, (*Loover*,) a river of New Hampshire, which runs into the Connecticut. *Long.* 72. W. *Lat.* 44. 10. N.

Ammonoosack, (*Upper*,) a river of New Hampshire, which runs into the Connecticut. *Long.* 71. 30. W. *Lat.* 44. 33. N.

Ammol, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 20 miles NNE. Chuprah.

Amoury, a town of Hindoostan, in Baglana. 15 miles NNE. Amednagar.

Amozas, a town of Palestine, anciently Emmaus, or Amais; and when the Holy Land was in possession of the Christians, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Cæsarea. Mr. Mariti says, this is not the Emmaus where our Saviour appeared after his resurrection; but he says it is the same as Nicopolis, which Mr. D'Anville places at Emmaus.

Amocrang, a town on the north coast of the island of Celebes, in a bay to which it gives name. *Long.* 124. 12. E. *Lat.* 0. 55. N.

Amorer, see *Amur*.

Amol, or *Amul*, or *Amu*, a city of Asia, in Grand Bukharia, on the left bank of the river Jihon, which is there called Amol. It is large, populous, and commercial. In 1392 it was taken by Timur Bec. 150 miles W. Samacand, and 300 N. Herat. *Long.* 60. 40. E. *Lat.* 39. 30. N.

Amul, a town of Persia, in the province of Mazanderan, situated in a plain at the foot of Mount Taurus, where Alexander encamped and refreshed his army. Here are the ruins of an ancient fortress very strong and regular, the walls of brick of great thickness. The inhabitants date its foundation 4000 years back, and say it has been repaired every two centuries. Here is like-

wise an ancient palace, in which the celebrated Shah Abbas frequently resided. The number of inhabitants is hardly more than 1000, who are chiefly employed in manufactures of cotton. In the neighbourhood are some iron-mines and cannon-foundries. 120 miles ENE. Casbin. *Long.* 52. 15. E. *Lat.* 36. 40. N.

Amona, or *Lamona*, a department of the kingdom of Italy, composed of parts of the ci-devant Romagna. It contains 105,000 inhabitants, who elect twelve deputies. Faenza was fixed on as the capital.

Amona, or *Lamona*, a branch of the river Po, which runs into the Adriatic, 5 miles N. Ravenna.

Amond, a river of South-Wales, which runs into the Llwghor.

Amond, see *Almond*.

Amoneburg, see *Ameneburg*.

Amood, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 51 miles N. Surat, and 58 S. Amedabad. *Long.* 72. 51. E. *Lat.* 21. 59. N.

Amooty, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad. 8 miles N. Corah.

Amora, a town of the Arabian Irak, on the Tigris. 120 m. SE. Bagdat.

Amorbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine. 20 miles NE. Heidelberg, and 12 SW. Wertheim.

Amorifogin, a river of America, which runs into the Kennebeck, in the province of Main. *Long.* 69. 48. W. *Lat.* 43. 57. N.

Amorgo, anciently *Amorgos*, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, ten miles long, and three broad. The inhabitants manufacture a kind of stuff dyed red, called Amorgo stuffs. It is well cultivated, and produces more corn, oil, and wine, than is enough for home consumption. *Long.* 25. 50. E. *Lat.* 36. 53. N.

Amorgo Poulo, a small island in the Archipelago. 6 miles W. Amorgo. *Long.* 25. 44. W. *Lat.* 36. 45. N.

Amoria, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on the Sakaria. 50 miles SW. Angura.

Amorica, a town of Italy, in the department of the Serio. 9 miles N. Bergamo.

Amotape, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Truxillo, near the sea. 20 m. N. Payta.

Amoro, a town of Abyssinia. 20 miles WSW. Miné.

Amou, a town of France, in the department of the Landes. 15 miles S. Tartas, and 73 SSW. St. Sever.

Amou, see *Amol*.

Amouak, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 45 miles E. Goorackpour.

Amoul, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Coimbetore. 18 miles N. Darapurum.

Amoulee, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 8 miles S. Corah.

Amour, a town of Nubia. 125 miles S. Chiggré.

Amoura, a town of Africa, in the southern part of Algiers, surrounded with walls. 160 miles S. Algiers. *Long.* 3. 48. E. *Lat.* 34. 11. N.

Amoy, see *Fomoy*.

Amoyamba, a town of South-America, in the province of Tucuman. 50 miles NW. St. Fernando.

Ampaga, or *Ampasa*, a town on the north-east coast of Africa, in the Indian sea, dependent on the Portuguese. 15 miles S. Patta.

Amparacs, a town of Peru, in the diocese of La Plata. 10 miles NW. La Plata.

Ampata, a town of South-America, in the province of Tucuman. 15 miles SE. Rioja.

Ampazita, a town of European Turkey, in Bessarabia, on the Jalpug lake. 35 miles ENE Galatz.

Ampedes, or *Afzia*, a small island in the sea of Marmora. *Long.* 27. 23. E. *Lat.* 40. 26. N.

Ampezo, a town in the county of Tyrol, ceded to Austria by the Venetians in 1505. 12 miles S. Bruneck.

Ampfung, a village of Bavaria on the Iser. In 1322, a battle was fought here between Frederick of Austria and the Emperor Louis IV. in which the former was defeated and taken prisoner. 15 miles S. Dingelfingen.

Amplepuis, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 12 miles ESE. Roanne, and 15 W. Villefranche.

Ampnitz, a town of Lower Lusatia, with a citadel. 5 miles S. Guben.

Ampola, a river of America, which rises in Georgia, and runs into the Alabama, in West-Florida. *Long.* 87. 11. W. *Lat.* 32. 34. N.

Amposta, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the Ebro. 7 miles S. Tortosa.

Ampthill, a town of England, in the county of Bedford. It has a weekly market on Tuesday, and in 1801 contained 1234 inhabitants. 12 miles N. Dunstable, and 45 N. London.

Ampudia, a small place of Spain, in the country of Leon. In the time of the Goths it was a considerable city, and the see of a bishop. 10 miles N. Valladolid.

Ampurias, a seaport town of Spain, and capital of a district, called Ampurdan, in Catalonia, at the mouth of the Fluvia. It was anciently the see of a bishop: and in the time of the Romans, a place of great note, in the country of the Indigetani. Ptolemy calls it Emcorias; Strabo and Stevens, Emcorion; Livy calls it Emporias, and says, that it consisted of two towns divided by a wall, one inhabited by Greeks from Phocæa, the country of the Maricillois; the other by Spaniards. After the defeat of the sons of Pompey, a colony of Romans was placed

here likewise, and the whole by degrees became Roman citizens. Near it Cato gained an important victory over the Spaniards, in the year before Christ 159. According to Valerius Antrus, in Livy, the loss was 50,000: Cato says, a great number, but does not express how many. 15 m. E. Gerona, 58 NE. Barcelona. *Long.* 2. 53. E. *Lat.* 42. 10. N.

Amra, a river of Sweden, which rises in Jampland, and joins the Ragunda, 17 miles E. Stugun.

Amra, a town of Bengal. 12 miles E. Noony.

Amran, a town of Arabia, in Yemen. 20 miles NW. Sana, and 90 E. Loheia.

Amras, a castle or palace of the county of Tyrol, situated at the foot of a mountain. 2 miles SE. Innsbruck.

Amrautty, see *Omroutty*.

Amrely, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 9 miles NE. Junagur.

Amren, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 25 miles NE. Noanagur.

Amrooah, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 45 miles S. Nidjibabad.

Amromoe, an island in the German Ocean, near the west coast of Denmark. *Long.* 8. 23. E. *Lat.* 54. 40. N.

Amran, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 45 miles SW. Gogo.

Anrus, a town of Egypt, on the right branch of the Nile. 36 miles S. Faoua.

Anratsur, see *Cuckgroo*.

Aufberg, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Uri. 7 miles S. Altorff.

Amschelberg, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Beraun. 18 miles S. Beraun, 24 S. Prague. *Long.* 14. 28. E. *Lat.* 49. 42. N.

Ansoing, a village of France, in the department of the Forests, late dutchy of Luxemburg; where, on the 12th of August, 1792, a battle was fought between the French and the armies of Austria and Prussia, in which 4500 of the combined forces were killed, and 3000 taken prisoners, with 30 pieces of battering cannon, and all the baggage; 600 emigrants were shut up in Longwy; the French had 900 killed in the action, near Longwy.

Anssel, a river of Holland, which joins the Ye at Amsterdam.

Ansflecken, a town of Holland. 6 miles S. Amsterdam.

Amsterdam, a city of Holland, and although not the seat of government, the largest in the kingdom, situated on the river Amstel, at its conflux with the river Ye, or Wye, which forms a port capable of receiving 1000 large vessels, about six miles from the Zuider Sea. It takes its name from Amstel and Dam, being, as it were, the dam or dyke of the Amstel. In the beginning of the thirteenth century, it was the residence of a few fishermen; but soon after, growing populous, the Earls of Holland gave it the

title and privileges of a city; and in the year 1490, it was surrounded by a wall of brick by order of Mary of Burgundy, to defend it from the incursions of the inhabitants of Utrecht, who had quarrelled with the Hollanders. It was nearly burned down by an accidental fire soon after it was walled. In 1512, it was besieged by the people of Guelderland, who set fire to the vessels in the harbour, but failed in their design of taking the city. In the year 1525, John of Leyden, the pretended king of Munster, got into the city in the night-time, attacked the town-house, and defeated those who made a resistance; at length, however, the inhabitants recovering from the consternation, in which they were at first thrown, barricaded the avenues to the market-place with packs of wool and hops, which put a stop to their fury till the day appeared; when the insurgents, to the amount of about 600, retired to the town-house, and were there almost to a man put to death. About ten years after there was another tumult raised by a parcel of fanatics, men and women, who ran about the streets naked, and attempted to make themselves masters of the town-house; their shrieks and howlings alarmed the inhabitants, who soon seized the greater part, and chastised them as they deserved. It was one of the last cities that joined the confederacy, and embraced the reformed religion; and when it was besieged by the Hollanders in 1578, one article of the capitulation was a free exercise of the Roman-Catholic religion; but this was not observed; for soon after the Protestants drove away the Popish clergy, monks, and nuns, from the city, broke down the images, and destroyed the altars. It has been frequently enlarged, particularly in the years 1593, 1595, 1601, 1612, 1630, and 1675; at which last date it was extended to its present size, and surrounded by a wall, and a large ditch, 80 feet wide, full of running water; the walls were fortified with 26 bastions; there are eight gates towards the land, and one towards the water. The city at present is supposed to contain 250,000 inhabitants; and is, without doubt, one of the richest and most flourishing cities in the world. Being situated in a marshy country, the foundation of the whole is laid on piles of timber driven into the earth, close to each other, and clamped together with iron; the form is semicircular, the streets are in general well paved. There are three prodigious sluices, and a great number of stone bridges over the canals, which cross the city in many parts; and render the streets clean and pleasant; the canals are deep, their sides are lined with hewn stone, and have generally rows of trees planted on each side. The finest canal is called the Amarak, which is formed by the waters of the Amstel, into

which the tide flows, and on the sides are two large quays; this canal has several bridges; the principal is that next the sea, called Pont-Neuf, or New-Bridge, 600 feet long, and 70 broad, with iron ballustrades on each side; it has 36 arches, and from it is an excellent prospect both of the city, the port, and the Wye. The port is about a mile and a half in length, and about a thousand paces in breadth, and always filled with a multitude of vessels; towards the sides of the haven, the city is enclosed by large piles driven into the ground, joined by beams placed horizontally; and lying low would be constantly liable to inundations, if they had not secured themselves by dykes and sluices. The stadthouse, where public business is conducted, is esteemed one of the finest structures in the universe; it is a square building of freestone, whose front is 282 feet long, the depth of its sides 255 feet; 90 feet high in front, 116 to the top of the cupola. The great hall is particularly magnificent. Indeed all the chambers, in general, are adorned with beautiful sculptures by the best masters, and paintings by Rembrandt, Reubens, Vandyke, &c. Under the stadthouse is an extensive vault, wherein are kept the riches of the bank of Amsterdam, the doors of which are said to be cannon-proof, and are never opened but in the presence of one of the burgomasters. At the bottom of the stadthouse are the prisons both for criminals and debtors; and the guard-room for the citizens, where the keys of the city are locked up every night. At the end of the great hall is the chamber of the echevins, or schepens, where civil causes are tried. This immense fabric, like the rest of the city, is built on piles, 14,000 being employed for that purpose only. The architect was John Campen, who made the model in 1648, and the first stone was laid the 28th of October the same year; the expence to make the whole complete is said to have been 3,000,000l. The bourse, or exchange, is of freestone, and built in the year 1615, on 2000 piles; its length 200 feet, and its breadth 124. The academy, formerly a convent, is a goodly building; there are eleven churches belonging to the established religion, and one for the English Presbyterians; all other sects may have churches, except the Roman-Catholics, who meet in private houses, but are not interrupted. The Jews have two synagogues, the one for the Portuguese, the other for the German Jews; the Portuguese synagogue is in particular a fine building; some of the churches are handsome structures. Besides these there are several hospitals, or houses, for orphans, for poor widows, for sick people, and for the insane, all well regulated. The rasp-house, so called from the original punishment being that of rasping

Brasil wood, is a work-house, or bridewell for men; and if they will not perform the task allotted, they are put into a cellar into which water runs, to the risk of being drowned, if they do not constantly keep pumping it out. There is likewise a spin-house for loose women, where they are compelled to atone, in some degree, by spinning, &c. the immoralities they have been guilty of. All the hospitals are kept exceedingly clean, and are supported partly by voluntary contributions put into the poor's boxes, fixed up in all parts of the city, and partly by a tax on all public diversions. Before Holland was constituted a kingdom, the city was governed by a senate, or council, called *Vroedschap*, which consisted of 36 senators, who enjoyed their places for life; and when any of them died, the remainder chose another in his stead. This senate elected the deputies who were sent to the states, and appointed the chief magistrates, called *echevins*, or *schevins*, and *burgomasters*. The number of *echevins* were twelve, out of which four were chosen every year, and called *burgomasters regent*; three of these were discharged every year, to make room for three others, one of the four remaining in office, as being best acquainted with the routine of business, who presided the first three months of the year, each of the others presiding 3 months in turn: they appointed to inferior offices which became vacant during their regency; disposed of the public revenues, and superintended public works, and every thing relating to the welfare, peace, and ornament of the city: in their hands were lodged the keys of the bank. The college consisted of nine *burgomasters*, or *echevins*, who were sole judges of all criminal matters without appeal; but in civil causes there might be an appeal to the council of the province. There were likewise two treasurers, an *escoute* or *bailiff*, and a *penfionary*. The *bailiff* continued in office three years; had the charge of criminals, prosecuted them, and took care that the sentence of the law was put in execution against them. The *penfionary* was the minister or counsellor of the magistrates, well versed in the laws, who made public harangues, and took care of the interests of the city. The city of Amsterdam contributed to the public expences above 50,000 livres per day, besides the excise of beer, flesh, and corn, which in the whole amounted to above 1,600,000l. sterling a year; more than was paid by all the rest of the provinces put together, and yet it bore but a sixth rank in the assembly of the states of Holland; with this distinction, that other cities sent two members, while Amsterdam sent four. The militia of Amsterdam were considerable, amounting in the whole to about 15,000; Jews and Anabaptists were not permitted to

bear arms, but were obliged to contribute to the maintenance of the city guard, which consisted of 1,400 soldiers; as also to the night-watch, which patrolled the streets, and proclaimed the hour. Although all religious sects were tolerated at Amsterdam, Calvinists alone were admitted to a share of the government. *Long.* 4.40.E. *Lat.* 52.25.N.

Amsterdam, a small island in the North-Sea, near the north-west coast of Spitsbergen. Here the Dutch formerly used to boil their whale oil, and the remains of some conveniences erected by them were seen by Capt. Phipps in 1773. Once they attempted to form a settlement, and left some people to winter there, who all perished. Dutch vessels still resort thither at the latter end of the whale fishery. *Long.* 9.12.E. *Lat.* 79.46.N.

Amsterdam, an island in the Indian Sea. The vessel which went out with Lord Macartney and his suite to China in 1793, found here some men, left by an American vessel for the purpose of collecting the skins of seals and sea-lions, with which the shores abound. According to Dr. Gillan, this island was the product of subterraneous fire; and bore evident marks of volcanic eruption in every part of it. On the west and south-west sides there are four small cones, regularly formed, with craters in which the lava and other volcanic substances have every appearance of recent formation. The heat continues still so great, and such a quantity of elastic vapours issues through numberless crevices, that there can be no doubt of their having been very lately in a state of eruption. A great crater, on the eastern side, now full of water, is by far the largest here, or perhaps elsewhere, and is of an astonishing size, considerably exceeding in diameter those of Etna and Vesuvius. The quantity of matter to be thrown up, which required so wide an orifice for its passage, and the force with which such matter was impelled, in order to overcome the resistance of the superincumbent earth and sea, must have been prodigious. The soil every where being light and spongy, and full of holes formed in it by sea-birds for nests, is very troublesome to walk upon: the foot breaks through the surface, and sinks deep at every step. There is one place, near the centre of the island, extending about two hundred yards in length, and somewhat less in breadth, where particular caution is necessary in walking over it. From this spot a hot fresh spring is supposed to derive its source, finding its way through the interstices of the lava to the great crater, and bursting out a little above the water covering its bottom. The heat in this upper spot is too great to admit of vegetation. The surface is covered with a kind of mud or pite, formed from the ashes, moistened by steam constantly rising from below. When the mud is removed,

the vapour issues forth with violence, and in some parts copiously. This mud is scalding hot. All the springs or reservoirs of hot water, excepting one only, were brackish. One spring derives its source from the high ground and ridges of the crater: the water in it, instead of boiling upwards through the stones and mud, as in the other springs, flows downwards with considerable velocity, in a small collected stream. Its temperature has been found not to exceed 112 degrees; the hand could be easily kept in it for a considerable time: it is a pretty strong chalybeate. The sides of the rock whence it issues, and of the cavity into which it falls, are incrustated with ochre deposited from it. This water was used by the seamen found upon the island. They felt no inconvenience from its use; and habit had reconciled them to its taste. The length of the island, from north to south, is upwards of four miles; its breadth, from east to west, about two miles and half; and its circumference eleven miles, comprehending a surface of about eight square miles, or 5120 acres, almost the whole of which is covered with a fertile soil. The island is inaccessible, except on the east side, where the great crater forms a harbour, the entrance to which is deepening annually, and might, by the aid of art, be made fit for the passage of large ships. The tides run in and out at the rate of three miles an hour, and rise perpendicularly eight or nine feet on the full and change of the moon: their direction is south-east by south, and north-east by north. A northerly wind makes the highest tide. The water is eight or ten fathoms deep almost close to the edge of the crater. *Long.* 76. 54. E. *Lat.* 8. 42. S.

Amudarya, see *Zokatahoo*.

Amudivoo, a small island in the gulf of Amudivoo, near the west coast of Ceylon. *Long.* 80. 2. E. *Lat.* 9. 20. N.

Amstutz, a place of Switzerland, in the Canton of Appenzel, on the frontiers of the Grisons, where the Appenzellois vanquished Frederick duke of Austria, in the year 1585. A chapel was built on the spot, to preserve the memory of this glorious event, and they have an anniversary sermon on the occasion, on the 3d of May, old stile. 4 miles SW. 16 track.

Amstetten, a town of Austria. In 1805, the Austrians and Russians were defeated by the French. 8 miles SW. Ips.

Anchi, a river of West-Florida, which runs into the Iberville. *Long.* 91. 4. W. *Lat.* 30. 22. N.

Amstutzell, a town of Wurtemberg. 8 m. E. Ravensburg.

Amucu, a large lake of Brazil. 60 miles E. from lake Parima.

Anul, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Tuba, 48 miles ESE. Abakanlk.

Anul, see *Anul*.

Anur, a river which rises in Chinese Tartary, *Long.* 109. 14. E. *Lat.* 49. N. It passes by Nertchinsk, where it takes the name of Schika; it is joined by the Argun, at *Long.* 121. and by the Songari Oula, at *Long.* 131. *Lat.* 48. where it takes the name of Saghalien, and runs into the North Pacific Ocean, opposite the island of Saghalien, *Long.* 142. 14. E. *Lat.* 53. N.

Annuri, a town of Spain, in the province of Alaba. 5 miles N. Orduna.

Amusco, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 10 miles N. Palencia.

Ameweab, see *Jibon*.

Annewell, a village of England, in the county of Herts, in which is the spring that supplies the New River with water, assisted by a cut from the river Lee: this new river or canal was designed by Sir Hugh Middleton, in the year 1606, to supply a part of the city of London with water. The undertaking was highly beneficial to the public, and is now become exceedingly so to the proprietors. 21 miles N. London, and 1 SW. Ware.

Annewell, a town of New-Jersey. 21 m. SW. New-Brunswick.

Anyah, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 32 miles N. Manickpour.

Ana, or *Anna*, a town of Arabia Deserta, situated on the Euphrates, in a mountainous but fertile country, which produces abundance of corn, olives, dates, oranges, lemons, pomegranates, figs, &c. It contains about four thousand houses, few above one story, and is a general resort of the Arabian robbers, who watch the caravans which pass to and from Bagdad, Damascus, Aleppo, &c. In 1393, it was taken by Timur Bec. 260 miles E. Damascus, and 220 SE. Aleppo. *Long.* 41. 15. E. *Lat.* 34. N.

Ana, a town of Sweden, in the province of Savolax. 80 miles NNE. Nyfot.

Anacapri, a town of the island of Capri, consisting of a few streets, a church, and a convent. Near it is a castle, situated on a frightful precipice.

Anacur, or *Nuachir*, a town of Syria. The meaning of the name is as much as to say, a thing cut out with a pair of scissars; and it was given to it from the neighbouring road, cut out of the solid rock. Some writers pretend, that this road was made by Alexander's army; but more generally it is ascribed to the Romans. However this be, it is remarkable only for the obstacles overcome in its formation; for it is extremely narrow, unequal, and even dangerous. 6 miles N. Acre.

Anadir, a river of Siberia, which rises in a lake, *Long.* 169. E. *Lat.* 68. 20. N. and runs into the Anadirskia gulf, in *Long.* 177. 34. E. *Lat.* 65. N.

Anadirskia Gulf, a bay of the North

Pacific Ocean, on the coast of Siberia, extending from Cape Apoitola Thadeia, *Long.* 178. E. *Lat.* 68. N. to the island of St. Lawrence. *Long.* 187. E. *Lat.* 68. 25. N.

Anadirskoi, a town of Siberia, on the river Anadir. It was taken by the Russians in 1701. *Long.* 165. 14. E. *Lat.* 66. N.

Anadoli-Hisar, a name given by the Turks to that castle of the Dardanelles, situated on the Asiatic side of the Hellespont.

Anafis, or *Dar Beyda*, a town of Africa on the western coast of Morocco, which formerly belonged to the Portuguese, and was then very populous, being situated in one of the most beautiful parts of the kingdom. It has a small port, but the whole is now a heap of ruins. 30 miles SW. Salee.

Anagada, see *Anogada*.

Anagni, a town of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma, the see of a bishop, immediately under the Pope. 11 miles W. Alatri, and 28 SE. Rome.

Anahuac, a name of the country of Mexico, before its conquest by the Spaniards.

Anaja-tuba, a town of Brasil, in the government of Para, situated on the north side of the isle of Marajo. 20 miles E. Parana. *Long.* 51. 16. W. *Lat.* 0. 12. S.

Anakopia, a town of the country of Abascia, on the coast of the Black Sea. 40 miles W. Hgaur. *Long.* 39. 45. E. *Lat.* 43. 30. N.

Analativa, a small island, near the north-west point of the island of Ceylon.

Anam, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coast. *Long.* 1. 40. W. *Lat.* 5. 26. N.

Anamabsa, or *Jannissia*, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coast, where the English have a fort; the country about is fertile, and produces plenty of corn, but the principal trade is in gold and slaves. *Long.* 1. 40. W. *Lat.* 5. 16. N.

Anabas, see *Andamas*.

Anamooka, see *Annamooka*.

Anamsagur, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Viliapour. 51 miles E. Bad-dammy, and 100 E. Viliapour. *Long.* 76. 33. E. *Lat.* 16. 8. N.

Anana, a town of Spain, in the province of Alaba. 16 miles SSW. Orduna.

Ananes, three small islands in the Grecian Archipelago, about 3 leagues SW. of the island of Milo. *Long.* 24. 5. E. *Lat.* 36. 31. N.

Ananpour, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Bednore. 20 miles SE. Bednore, and 120 NW. Seringapatam. *Long.* 75. 3. E. *Lat.* 13. 35. N.

Ananpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 10 miles W. Noopour.

Ananpour, a town of Bengal. 8 miles N. Midnapour.

Anantapour, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 13 miles E. Cuddapa.

Anantafagarum, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 10 miles NW. Warangole.

Anantafapilly, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Rajamundry. 18 miles W. Rajamundry.

Anantoor, a town of Hindoostan, in Bar-ramaul. 12 miles NE. Darempoor.

Anantpour, a town of Hindoostan, in My-fore. In 1783, it was taken by the British, and no quarter given. The severity exercised towards the garrison is apologised for by the detention of a flag of truce which Major Campbel had sent with a summons to surrender. Hyder Ali here made a depôt of his riches. It was afterwards restored to Tip-poo. In 1791, it was taken by the Mahra-tas. 85 miles NE. Chitteldroog, and 140 NNE. Seringapatam. *Long.* 77. 28. E. *Lat.* 14. 45. N.

Ananuri, a town of Georgia, in the pro-vince of Carduel. 40 miles NNW. Teflis.

Anapa, a town of Circassia, on a bay of the Black Sea, called Sundgik bay. 70 miles ESE. Theodosia. *Long.* 37. 10. E. *Lat.* 44. 40. N.

Anapapooly, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Corinbetore. 22 miles NW. Daraporum.

Anaper, a town of France, in the depart-ment of the North. 3 m. E. Lille.

Anaphi, see *Nanphio*.

Anarghia, a town of Mingrelia, about two miles from the Black Sea, built, as they say, on the site of an ancient town called Hera-clea. 9 miles NW. Cotates. *Long.* 41. 6. E. *Lat.* 42. 40. N.

Anarodgurra, a town of the island of Cey-lon. 65 miles N. Candi.

Anasmania, a considerable seaport town of Japan, on the south coast of the island of Nippon. The principal commerce is in wood.

Anatajan, one of the uninhabited La-dronc islands. 25 leagues N. Tinian. *Long.* 145. 50. E. *Lat.* 16. 42. N.

Anatolia, see *Natolia*.

Anatton, an island in the Southern Pacific Ocean, and most southern of those called New Hebrides. *Long.* 170. 4. E. *Lat.* 20. 3. S.

Anaurapucu, a river of South-America, which runs into the river of Amazons.

Anawd, a lake of North-America. *Long.* III. 50. *Lat.* 60. 35.

Anawneethad, a lake of North-America. *Long.* 103. W. *Lat.* 62. N.

Anazarba, see *Anzarba*.

Anbar, a town of the Arabian Irak, on the Euphrates. In 632, this town was taken by Caled, lieutenant of Omar. It was re-built by Abul Abbas Saffah, the first caliph of the house of Abassides. 35 miles W. Bagdad, and 200 S. Moful. *Long.* 43. 2. E. *Lat.* 33. 15. N.

Anbur, a town of Grand Bukharia, in the

Kingdom of Balk. 70 miles SSW. Balk. *Long.* 64. 18. E. *Lat.* 36. N.

Anbertsur, see *Anrutsur*.

Anbord, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan. 150 miles NE. Meshud.

Anacato, a town of Peru, in the diocese of La Paz. 60 miles N. Potosi.

Anacon, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 5 miles SE. Coimbra.

Ancarano, a town of the Popedom, in the marquisate of Ancona, situated on the Tronto. 6 miles E. Ascoli.

Ancafter, a village of England, in the county of Lincoln, which was formerly a Roman station, many vestiges of which are now visible. 5 miles W. Sleaford, and 7 NNE. Grantham.

Ance, Grande, a town and bay on the north coast of Martinico.

Ance, Petite, a town and bay on the north-west coast of St. Domingo. 5 miles S. Cape François.

Anceis, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Lower Loire. It was one of the nine ancient baronies of Bretagne, belonging to the noble house of Bethune-Chabot. It is situated on the Loire. $4\frac{1}{2}$ posts NE. Nantes, and $4\frac{3}{4}$ SW. Paris. *Long.* 1. 5 W. *Lat.* 47. 22. N.

Ancerville, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse. 3 miles E. St. Dizier, and 9 SSW. Bar-le-duc.

Ancerville, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle. 10 miles WNW. Morhange, and 10 ESE. Metz.

Ancha, a town of Georgia, in the province of Satabago. 68 miles SW. Akalzika.

Anchediva, see *Angediva*.

Anchitty, or *Anchitty durgam*, a fort of Mysore, which was taken by the British troops in 1799. 25 miles Coveriporam.

Ancholme, a river of England, which rises in Lincolnshire, near Market-Raisfen, becomes navigable at Glanford-Bigggs, whence it pursues a strait northerly course to the Humber.

Anchor Island, an island near the south entrance of Dusky bay, on the coast of New-Zealand, with a harbour on the north coast, which Captain Vancouver thinks secure, and may be found convenient when vessels are by accident prevented from gaining Facile harbour. It is, however, inconvenient to put to sea from it, owing to its narrow limits, great depth of water, and a sunken rock at its western entrance. *Long.* 166. 16. E. *Lat.* 45. 46. S.

Anchor Point, a cape on the west coast of North-America, and east side of Cook's Inlet. *Long.* 208. 48. E. *Lat.* 59. 39. N.

Anciaens, a town of Portugal, in the province of Trás Os Montes. 10 miles W. Torre de Moncorvo.

Anigné, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres. $16\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE. Niort.

Ancinale, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 7 miles SSE. Squillace.

Ancisa de Moncorvo, a town of Etruria, near the Arno. 10 miles SE. Florence.

Ancizan, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Pyrenées. 15 miles SSE. Bagnères.

Anckerholtz, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania. 30 miles WNW. Dantzick.

Anckon, a seaport town of Germany, in Hither Pomerania, on the Peene, anciently called Tanklin or Tanglin. It began to be built in the year 1188, five years after the fortreis of Groizwin, near the spot, had been destroyed by the Danes. It has a territory annexed to it of about 12 miles in length, with 17 villages, the soil of which is good. It has a ferry on the Frisch Haff, where there is a fort, to which all vessels passing pay a toll for the service of the town. The country on the opposite side of the Peene belongs to Swedish Pomerania. In 1713, Anckon was pillaged by the Russians. In 1757 and 1758, it was taken by the Swedes. 44 miles NW. Old Stettin, 36 SSE. Stralsund. *Long.* 13. 41. E. *Lat.* 53. 54. N.

Anclui, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 4 miles S. Palatsha.

Ancober, or *Ankobar*, or *Gold River*, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, between the Gold Coast and the country of Axim; there is a good harbour at its mouth. *Long.* 0. 40. W. *Lat.* 4. 48. N.

Ancla, a town of Hindoostan, in Bagiana. 18 miles S. Junere.

Ancon (El), a town of Peru, near the coast. 20 miles N. Lima.

Ancona, a province of the Popedom, with the title of marquisate, in the estates of the church, bounded on the north and east by the Adriatic, on the south by Umbria and Abruzzo Ultra, and on the west by the duchy of Urbino. The air is gross, but the land fertile; about 66 miles long, and 48 wide. Along the coast towers are built, with cannon, to keep off corsairs. The chief rivers are the Fiumelino, Alpidio, Tingo or Tenna, Ragnola, and Tronto. The principal towns are Ancona, Ascoli, Camerino, Fermo, Jesi, Loreto, Macerata, Monte Alto, Olimo, &c.

Ancona, a city and seaport in the Adriatic, and capital of a marquisate, in the Popedom, said to have been built by some Syracusians, who fled from the tyranny of Dionysius. A part of the lower town was destroyed by the Goths, but rebuilt by Narces. In the tenth century it was ravaged by the Saracens. In the beginning of 1797, it was taken by the French republic, and 1200 of the Papal troops made prisoners, with a great quantity of cannon, and arms of all sorts; it being one of the Pope's chief arsenals.

In 1799, it was blockaded towards the Adriatic by the united fleets of Russia and Turkey, assisted by Austria; and on the land side besieged by some Italian troops, under the command of a Cisalpine general, named Lahooz. Their efforts for the greater part of the summer were unavailing, till after the surrender of Rome and Civita Vecchia, General Frölich arrived with some imperial troops. A fort was made in the night of the 9th of October, by which the besiegers suffered greatly, and General Lahooz was killed. On the arrival of Gen. Frölich, the place was regularly invested, and batteries raised, to protect the works. On the 17th of October the trenches were opened, and on the 10th of November the French General Mounier seeing the defences destroyed and the provisions exhausted, offered to capitulate, and on the 13th surrendered, when the garrison, consisting of 3000 men, were allowed to return to France, on condition of not serving again till exchanged. The French in the siege lost about 600 men, and the allies 300. The conquerors found near 600 pieces of cannon, and in the harbour three ships of the line, and some sloops. The population is estimated at 20,000. It is a free port, with a convenient harbour; the chief exports are grain, wool, and silk. It is the see of a bishop, immediately under the pope. On the mole is a beautiful triumphal arch of marble, erected to the emperor Trajan. 107 miles NNE. Rome. *Long.* 13. 35. E. *Lat.* 43. 36. N.

Ancona, a town of Abyssinia. 170 miles SSE. Gondar.

Ancoraymes, a town of Peru, in the diocese of La Paz. 70 miles NNW. La Paz.

Ancram, a village of Scotland, in Roxburghshire. Soon after the death of James V. a battle was fought here between the English and the Scotch, in which the latter were victorious. 3 miles N. Jedburgh.

Ancre, or *Encre*, see *Albert*.

Ancry, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Berar. 43 miles NNE. Neermul.

Ancy le Duc, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire. 3 miles N. Marcigny les Nonains.

Ancy le Franc, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne. 24 miles E. Auxerre, and 9 miles SE. Tonnerre.

Andaguaylas, a town of Peru, and capital of a district in the diocese of Guamanga. The territory is large, and abounds in cattle, corn, fruit, and sugar. About 20 miles from the town there was formerly a rich silver mine, now filled with water. 60 miles ESE. Guamanga. 100 miles WNW Cusco.

Andalousa, a town of Algiers, on the sea coast. 15 m. W. Oran.

Andalusia, a province of Spain, divided into Upper and Lower; Upper Andalusia

comprehends the kingdom of Grenada; Lower Andalusia comprehends three kingdoms, Jaen, Cordova, and Seville. Considered as a particular province, it is most westerly of the southern part of Spain; and is bounded on the north by Estremadura and La Mancha, on the east by Murcia, on the south by the sea and the Straits of Gibraltar, and on the west by Portugal: 170 miles in its utmost length from Ubeda to Ayamonte, and about 180 wide. Lower Andalusia is, without doubt, one of the finest countries of Spain, the richest and most fertile; with a large extent of sea coast, including the very flourishing cities, Seville and Cadiz. The principal rivers are the Guadalquivir, Xenil, Odier, or Odiel, and Rio Tinto. For *Upper Andalusia*, see *Grenada*.

Andalusia New, see (*Spanish*) *Guiana*.

Andaman, two islands so called in the Gulf of Bengal, the Great and Little. The Great Andaman is about 50 leagues long, and 8 wide. The Little Andaman is about 8 leagues in length, and 5 in breadth. The inhabitants are of a gentle harmless disposition, and employ themselves in cultivating their lands; they raise great plenty of rice and fruit, which they sell to European vessels that pass that way. "All that voyagers have related of uncivilized life," says Major Symes, "seems to fall short of the barbarism of the people of Andaman. The natives of New-Zealand and Terra del Fuego are in a relative state of refinement compared to these islanders. The population of Great Andaman, with all its dependencies, hardly exceeds 2000 or 2500 souls, dispersed in small societies along the coasts, or on the lesser islands in the harbour, never penetrating far inland. Their whole employment seems to be climbing the rocks, and roving along the sea-coast, for a precarious meal of fish; which, in tempestuous weather, they often seek in vain. In stature they seldom exceed five feet; their limbs disproportionably slender, bellies protuberant, shoulders high, and heads large; their hair, which shews them of the negro origin, is woolly; their noses are flat, and their lips thick; their eyes are small and red, and their skin of a deep sooty black; with countenances exhibiting a degree of wretchedness, and a horrid mixture of ferocity and famine. They are quite naked; but two young women who were allured by the temptations of fish on board an English vessel, were careful of their chastity. They have but few implements, and those of the rudest sort; a bow about four or five feet long, the string made of the fibre of a tree, or a slip of bamboo, with an arrow of reed, headed with fish bone, or of wood hardened in the fire, is their principal weapon; besides this they have a wooden spear sharply pointed, and a shield made of the bark of a tree.

The numerous bays and creeks abound with fish, which they spear and shoot with surprising dexterity. They are likewise said to be furnished with hand-nets and baskets. A few diminutive swine are said to be seen, and but few. Their habitations consist of four Ricks stuck in the ground, which are bound together at the top, and fastened across by others, to which branches of trees are suspended; an opening is left on one side just large enough to enter, and leaves compose the bed. Being much annoyed by insects, in the morning they platter themselves over with a sort of mud, which hardening in the sun forms a kind of armour. Their devotion is paid to the sun and the moon, and to the genii of the woods, waters, and mountains. Although their chief food be fish, yet they will eagerly seize on whatever presents itself. Lizards, guanas, rats, and snakes, are not refused. Birds are not numerous; but among the rocks is found that bird called Salangone, whose nests are so high-prized and valued by the Chinese." It is by some supposed that they are cannibals, but this is not clearly proved; and if it be so, Major Symes thinks it may be owing to the want of other food rather than natural depravity. The Great Andaman lies in *Long.* 92. 40. to 93. 15. E. and *Lat.* 11. 22. to 13. 55. N. The little Andaman lies about 10 leagues S. of the other.

Andaman, a town of Africa, in Fezzan. 165 miles E. Mourzouk.

Andamas, a town of Persia, in the province of Chusistan. 130 miles W. Ispahan.

Andamas, Great, a group of islands in the Chinese sea. *Long.* 105. 56. E. *Lat.* 3. N.

Andamas, Little, three small islands in the Chinese sea. *Long.* 106. E. *Lat.* 3. 56. N.

Andamas, South, a cluster of small islands in the Chinese sea. *Long.* 106. 22. E. *Lat.* 2. 21. N.

Andamer, a range of mountains in Biledalgerid, E. of Fighig.

Andanagar, see *Amednagar*.

Andane, a town of France, in the department of the Ardèche, on the Rhône. 20 miles N. Valence, and 12. N. Tournon.

Andean, a town of Spain, in the country of Granada. 18 miles NW. Almeria.

Andarakt, see *Hinkrabt*.

Andaze, a seaport town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, near the mouth of the Bidassoz, on the borders of Spain, with strong fortifications. 5 miles SW. St. Jean de Luz.

Andel, a town of Hindoo stan, in the circle of Bilfish. 30 miles E. Bilfish, 120 S. Agra. *Long.* 78. 12. E. *Lat.* 23. 56. N.

Andee ad, a town of Balk, in the Sion. 65 miles SSW. Balk.

Anden, a town of the Helvetian Republic, in the Grisons. 8 miles SSW. Talo.

Andegan, or *Ferganah*, a town of Turkestan, and capital of a district called Ferganah, within the confines of Chinese Tartary, on a river which runs into the Sion. 210 miles NNE. Samarcand. *Long.* 67. 30. E. *Lat.* 42. 18. N.

Andeli, a town of France, in the department of the North Coast. 7 m. E. St. Brieuc.

Andelfingen, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, on an eminence, near the Thur. 17 miles NNE. Zurich.

Andelle, a river of France, which runs into the Seine, about 10 miles above Rouen.

Andelot, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, on the river Rougnon. 10 miles NNE. Chaumont.

Andelspach, a river of Germany, which runs into the Danube, near Scheer.

Andely le Grand, a town of France, principal place of a district, in the department of Eure. This place was fortified by Richard I. king of England. In the reign of John it was taken by the French. 17 miles NNE. Evreux. *Long.* 1. 30. E. *Lat.* 49. 15. N.

Andenes, a small island in the North sea, near the coast of Norway, with a town. *Lat.* 68. 30. N.

Andepaleam, a town of Hindoo stan, in Coimbatore. 19 miles NNW. Daraporum.

Andera, see *Dendera*.

Andersib, a town of Usbeck Tartary, situated at the foot of the mountains which separate India and Persia from Great Bukharia. Merchants who travel from Bukharia to India must pass by this town, the countries being every where else separated by inaccessible mountains. 130 miles E. Balk. *Long.* 68. 40. E. *Lat.* 36. 3. N.

Anders-Esch, a town of France, in the department of the Forests, late dutchy of Luxembourg. 7 miles S. Luxembourg.

Andersleek, a town of France, in the department of the Dyle. In 1792, a battle was fought here between the Austrians and French, in which the latter were victorious. 3 miles SW. Brussels.

Andermatt, see *Urseren*.

Andernach, a town of France, in the department of the Rhine and Moselle, heretofore a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Cologne. It was formerly imperial; and a toll was exacted from vessels passing the Rhine, for the support of the walls. Andernach was one of the fortresses which Drusus erected to keep the Germans in awe; and at one of the angles of the wall is an ancient tower, said to have been built by him. In 1632, it was besieged by the Swedes; and after three days the garrison, consisting of 800 men, surrendered. In 1702, it was taken by the Prince of Hesse. Before this town was annexed to France, it was an annual custom on St. Bartholomew's day to preach in the market-

place—a sermon against the inhabitants of Lintz; and if any of the latter town had at that time been seen, mischief or death would most likely have been the consequence. The cause is said to have been this: In an engagement under the Emperor Charles IV. the people of Lintz massacred those of Rheineck and Andernach, except a few whom they sent home deprived of their ears. The trade is principally in tiles, timber, and mill-stones, conveyed by the Rhine, near which the town stands. In its neighbourhood are three medicinal springs. 6 miles NW. Coblentz, and 25 SSE. Cologn. *Long.* 7. 20. E. *Lat.* 50. 29. N.

Anderfkrów, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand. 1 mile SE. Slagelse.

Anderfon's Island, a small island in the North Pacific Ocean; so called by Capt. Cook, in memory of Mr. Anderfon, surgeon of the Resolution, who died near it in 1778. *Long.* 167. 40. W. *Lat.* 63. 10. N.

Anderfon's Creek, a river which rises in the western territory of United America, and runs into the Tenassie, *Long.* 87. 14. W. *Lat.* 37. 46. N.

Andes, mountains of South-America. This ridge begins in the Terra Magellanica, the southernmost part of South-America, traverses the kingdom of Chili, the provinces of Buenos-Ayres, Peru, and Quito; where contracting themselves as it were for a passage through the isthmus of Darien, they again expand their ample dominions, and continue their course through the provinces and kingdoms of Nicaragua, Guatimala, Costa Rica, Terra Firma, Mexico, &c. with several arms for strengthening, as it were, the conjunction between the northern continents of America. In the province of Quito, the Andes form a double chain; and between these two ridges the city of Quito, and a large extent of fertile land, are situated. The mountains which form the Andes extend above 5000 English miles in length: nor is their height less remarkable than their extent; their summits are always covered with snow, even in the midst of the torrid zone. In many of them are volcanoes, and in the greater part of them mines of the most precious metals.

Andesage, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 10 miles NE. Agen.

Andezeiow, or *Dederzeiow*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow. 52 miles SSW. Cracow.

Andegh Burun, a cape on the north coast of Natolia, in the Black Sea. *Long.* 35. 22. E. *Lat.* 41. 27. N.

Andian, a town of Grand Bukharia. 15 miles N. Vashgerd.

Andicotta, a town of Hindoostan, in Calicut. 13 miles NE. Paniangy.

Andjewan, see *Angevan*.

Andigiara, a town of Grand Bukharia, on a river of the same name. 110 miles E. Termed, and 120 W. Badakshan.

Andigiara, a river of Grand Bukharia, which runs into the Harrat, opposite Arhenz.

Andijaur, see *Andegan*.

Andilla, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia. 18 miles from Alicante.

Andlau, a river of France, which rises near the town so called, and runs into the Ill, near Fegeheim, in the department of the Lower Rhine.

Andlou, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, situated on a mountain, and defended by a castle. 18 miles SSW. Strasburg, 8 NW. Schlettstatt. *Long.* 7. 30. E. *Lat.* 48. 24. N.

Ando, a small island in the North Sea, near the coast of Lapland. *Lat.* 68. 24. N.

Andous, a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito. 80 miles E. Macas.

Andonidi, a town of Africa, in the country of Calbari, on the river St. Domingo. *Lat.* 4. 52. N.

Andony, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic. *Lat.* 4. 30. N.

Andora, a town of Genoa. 2 miles NE. Oneglia.

Andorf, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 4 miles S. Marckt Erlbach.

Andorno, a town of France, in the department of the Sefia, lately in the lordship of Verceili. 15 m. NNE. Ivrea, 25 NW. Verceili.

Andorra, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, situated in a valley, to which it gives name, in the county of Cerdagne; the valley is surrounded with the Pyrenées, and made formerly a part of the county of Foix, to which it joins; it is fertile, and watered by a small river, called Balira, which runs into the Segra. 9 miles N. Urgel.

Andesilla, a town of Spain, in Navarre. 6 miles from Calahorra.

Andover, a town of England, in the county of Hants, on the small river Anton, which rises in the forest of Chute. It is said to have received its first charter from King John; but the present corporation, under Elizabeth, is composed of a bailiff, recorder, burgesses, &c. The chief manufacture is that of shalloons and malt. From its situation on the great western road to Exeter and Plymouth it has some good inns. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3304, of which 1257 were employed in trade and manufactures. One member is sent to the British Parliament; and there is a market weekly on Saturday. The neighbourhood was well known to the Romans; and near it they had a camp, on Quarly-Hill, and another on Brehill, where their sites may be traced, many of the trenches not being filled up. It was by the Saxons

called *Andeafaran*. The church of St. Mary was by William the Conqueror given to the Abby of St. Florence at Saumur in Anjou; and it became a cell to that monastery till it was dissolved by Henry V. who gave it to Winchester college. In this town, in the year 893, Ethelred king of England adopted Anlaf the Dane. Andover suffered much in the civil wars between Stephen and the Empress Matilda. 18 miles ENE. Salisbury, 65 W. London.

Andover, a town of Massachusetts, on the Merrimack. 25 miles N. Taunton.

Andover, a town of New Jersey. 16 miles W. Morris-Town.

Andouillé, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, near the river Ernée. 6 miles N. Laval.

Andoyaco, a town of Peru, in the province of Lima. 32 miles SE. Xauxa.

Andozero, a town of Russia, in the government of Olonetz. 70 m. NW. Povenetz.

Andozerskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Olonetz. 44 miles NNW. Petrozavodik.

Andra Ferba, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 6 miles N. Ramgur.

Andrache, a town of the island of Majorca. 10 miles W. Palma.

Andragiry, a river of the island of Sumatra, which gives name to a kingdom or province, and runs into the sea on the east coast, Lat. 0. 30. S.

Andrab, a town of Bengal. 12 miles NW. Ramgur.

Andrarum, or *Anderum*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen; it has some considerable alum-works. 14 miles S. Christianstadt. Long. 14. 4. E. Lat. 55. 48. N.

Andragnintba, a town on the east coast of Madagascar. Long. 47. 50. E. Lat. 23. 16. S.

Andrea, a town of Africa, in Upper-Guinea, about a quarter of a mile from the river Mesurado, and 8 miles from its mouth. It contains about forty or fifty houses; its principal riches are palm wine and rice; they trade also in ivory and slaves.

Andreasberg, see *St. Andreas Berg*.

Andreevna, a town of Russia, in the government of Ekaterinoslav. 48 m. SSE. Ekaterinoslav. Long. 32. 14. E. Lat. 47. 50. N.

Andreneb, or *Androna*, a town of the desert of Syria. 30 miles SSE. Aleppo.

Andrahan, a town on the east coast of Madagascar, in Antongil Bay. Long. 50. 25. E. Lat. 15. 20. S.

Andres, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Nalolia. 60 miles E. Angura.

Andretta, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra. 6 miles N. Conza.

Androfskaia, a bay on the coast of Siberia, in the Frozen Ocean. Long. 96. 14. E. Lat. 76. 20. N.

Andrew's Bay, a bay in the Straits of Magellan, on the coast of Patagonia. 9 miles SW Wood's Bay.

Andria, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari, the see of a bishop, suffragan of the archbishop of Trani. It is situated in a valley, about four miles from the coast of the Adriatic. This town was founded by Peter the Norman, and obtained its name from the antra or caverns in which the inhabitants resided before the town was built. Isabella of England, consort of the Emperor Frederick, lies buried here. 5 miles WSW. Trani. Long. 16. 20. E. Lat. 41. 16. N.

Andria, a town of Asia, in Daghestan. 90 miles NNW. Derbend.

Andrinople, see *Adrianople*.

Andrapoura, see *Inrapour*.

Andro, (anciently *Andros*,) one of the most beautiful and fertile islands of the Greek Archipelago. It produces oranges, citrons, grapes, olives, jubebs, pomegranates, figs, &c. but its principal riches arise from silk. The island pays about 55,000 crowns a year to the Port: it is governed by an Aga, who resides in the island. Besides Andros, the capital, there are twenty-six small towns and villages. It is about 24 miles long, and 6 broad. Long. 24. 50. E. Lat. 37. 50. N.

Andro, the capital of the island so called, situated on the east coast. Long. 25. 2. E. Lat. 37. 46. N.

Andro Vecchio, a town of the island of Andro. 10 miles NW. Andro.

Androna, see *Andreneb*.

Androniga, a town of the island of Cyprus. 16 miles N. Famagusta.

Andros Islands, or *Isles del Espiritu Santo*, a range of Islands among the Bahamas, extending about 80 miles from N. to S. Long. 77. to 78. 15. W. Lat. 24 to 25. 20. N.

Andrusa, a town of European Turkey, in the Morca. 20 miles NE. Naverin.

Andrussew, a town of Russia, in the government of Smolensk; noted for a treaty made here in 1667, between Russia and Poland. 12 miles S. Smolensk.

Andijero, a town of Persia, in the province of Farfistan, on the coast of the Persian Gulf. Long. 51. 12. E. Lat. 28. 28. N.

Andugan, see *Andegan*.

Andujar, or *Anduxar*, a town or city of Spain, in the province of Jaen, situated in a plain, on the Guadalquivir, over which is a bridge. It is built on the ruins of the ancient town called Andujar el Viejo, which was the Illurgis, or Illiturgis, or Forum Julium, of the Romans. It is large and rich, defended with a castle, and adorned with some beautiful churches and convents. The environs abound in wheat, wine, oil, honey, divers sorts of fruit and game. 21 miles NW. Jaen. Long. 4. 8. W. Lat. 38. 9. N.

Anduloca, a town of Bengal. 70 miles N. Kishenagar.

Anduze, a town of France, in the department of the Gard. 20 miles NW. Nîmes, and 7. SW. Alais.

Andycote, a town of Bengal. 35 miles E. Dacca.

Aned (Del) a town of Nubia. 45 miles S. Chiggré.

Anedour, a town of Hindoostan, in Madura. 20 miles W. Madura.

Anegada Bay, a bay of the Atlantic, on the coast of Patagonia, at the mouth of the Rio de los Sauces. *Lat.* 43. 45. S.

Anegada, or *Anagada*, an island in the West-Indies, so low as to be almost covered with the sea in high tides. *Long.* 84. 18. W. *Lat.* 18. 38. N.

Aneio, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 8 miles SW. Brindisi.

Anemur, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania, on a point of land which projects into the Mediterranean, opposite the island of Cyprus. 120 miles S. Konich. *Long.* 32. 30. E. *Lat.* 36. 15. N.

Aneran, a town of North-Carolina, near Cape Fear River. 6 miles N. Brunswick.

Aneri, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 95 miles W. Meaco.

Anes, a river of Canada, which runs into the St. Lawrence, *Long.* 72. 20. W. *Lat.* 46. 27. N.

Anet, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, near the Eure. 8 miles NNE. Dreux.

Anet, a town of Helvetia, in the canton of Berne. 17 miles WNW. Berne.

Anfant, a town of Persia. 30 miles NW. Zareng.

Anfelden, a town of Franconia. 12 miles NW. Anspach.

Anfloquia, see *Filoquia*.

Anfo, a town of Italy. 20 miles NNE. Brescia.

Angad, a barren desert of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, 84 miles long, and 54 wide, formerly the west part of the province of Tremecen, in the road to Fez. There are a few villages or towns, inhabited by Arabs, the chief of which are Guagida, Tenzegzet, and Zezil.

Angamally, a town of Cochin. 35 miles E. Cranganore.

Angamarca, a town of Peru, in the audience of Lima. 32 miles NE. Riobamba.

Angan, or *Angar*, or *Hindsjam*, a small island in the Persian Gulf. *Lat.* 26. 37. N.

Anganeer, a town of Hindoostan in Guzerat. 13 miles NW. Nassluck.

Angantole, a town of the island of Ceylon. 25 miles SE. Columbo.

Angara, a river of Russia, which rises in the lake Baikal, and runs into the Enisei, not far from the town of Eniseisk.

Angara, Verch, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Bailed Lake. *Long.* 108. 30. E. *Lat.* 55. 10. N.

Angara, a town of Thibet. 20 miles NNW. Dharm fatch.

Angaraes, a town of Peru, and capital of a district, in the bishoprick of Guamanga. The air is pure, and soil fertile. The inhabitants raise a great number of cattle. 30 miles S. Guamanga.

Angareja, or *Angaziga*, or *Comora*, one of the Comora islands, in the Indian sea, 270 miles from the coast of Africa. It is inhabited by Moors, who traffic with different parts of the continent, and several of the islands, in the east, by means of their frisks and other productions of the island, bartering them for silicoes and other cotton manufactures. The bread used in these islands is made of the kernel of cocoa nuts, boiled or broiled, and covered with honey; their drink is palm wine, and a juice extracted from the sugar-cane, which they leave to ferment; or the milk of the cocoa-nut. They never let strangers see their women, without a permission from their chiefs, or an order brought by the stranger himself; many of them speak and write the Arabic language with facility, and some even understand the Portuguese tongue: this advantage they derive from their trade in the Mozambique Straits, which they carry on in vessels of about forty tons. They build their houses with stone and lime, made from calcined oyster-shells, with which they cover their walls and roofs; their windows are shaded by the leaves of the palm-tree, which protect them at the same time from the violence of the rain, and the excessive heat of the sun. The government of this isle is aristocratical, and is conducted by ten of its principal inhabitants. *Long.* 43. 20. E. *Lat.* 11. 40. S.

Angarum, a town of Hindoostan, in Barramatil. 23 miles N. Namacul.

Angasa, an island in the Indian sea, eastward of Madagascar. *Long.* 58. 10. E. *Lat.* 17. S.

Angaziga, see *Angareja*.

Angediva, a small island in the Indian sea, near the coast of Canara, much frequented by the Portuguese in their early voyages for refitting their vessels, and refreshing their crews. Almeyda built a strong fort. 44 miles S. Goa. *Long.* 73. 53. E. *Lat.* 14. 46. N.

Angaja, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 12 miles NNE. Aveiro.

Angel, a river of Westphalia, which rises near Alen, and runs into the Embs near Munster.

Angelana, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 25 miles N. Com.

Angell, a river of North-Wales, which runs into the Douye.

Angelnemi, a town of Sweden, in the go-

vernment of Abo. 21 miles ESE. Abo. *Long.* 22. 44. E. *Lat.* 60. 19. N.

Angelos Los, a town of New Mexico, in the province of New Navarre. 205 miles S. Casa Grande.

Angelos, see *Puebla de los Angeles*.

Angelos Los, a town of South-America, in Chili. 50 miles SE. La Concepcion.

Angelos Los, a town of Paraguay. 260 miles SE. Assumpcia.

Angely, *L'*, a town of France in the department of Jemappe. 4 miles SW. Charleroy.

Angenila, a small island at the east entrance of the Straits of Sunda. *Long.* 106. 52. E. *Lat.* 5. 48. S.

Anger, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 12 miles NNE. Gratz.

Anger, a town of Austria. 8 miles S. St. Polten.

Angerap, a river of Prussia, which rises in a lake near Goldap, and joins the Inster, near Insterburg, to form the Pregel.

Angeriac, a river of Germany, which runs into the Havel, near Potsdam.

Angerburg, a town of Prussia, on a lake, to which it gives name, in the province of Bartenland, defended by a castle. 55 miles SE. Koenigsberg, 40 E. Heilsberg. *Long.* 21. 57. E. *Lat.* 54. 7. N.

Angerec-Point, a cape on the north coast of the island of Java, at the mouth of a river called Angerec. *Long.* 105. 47. E. *Lat.* 6. 2. S.

Angermann, a river of Sweden, which rises in the Lappmark of Asele, on the borders of Norway, and runs into the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 17. 50. E. *Lat.* 62. 38. N.

Angermannland, a province of Sweden, bounded on the north by Bothnia and Lapland, on the east by the gulf of Bothnia, on the south by Medelpad, and on the west by Jemptland, and a small part of Norway: it is full of mountains and forests; about 80 miles square.

Angermund, a town of the dutchy of Courland. 16 miles NE. Pilbyn. *Long.* 22. 14. E. *Lat.* 57. 4. N.

Angermund, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Berg. 7 miles N. Duffieldorp.

Angermund, (*Near*), a town of Germany, in the Uckermark of Brandenburg. 18 miles S. Prenzlau, and 40 N. Berlin. *Long.* 14. 3. E. *Lat.* 53. 1. N.

Angeri, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. 11 miles WNW. Salerno.

Angerit, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Berg. 9 miles N. Duffieldorp.

Angers, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Mayne and Loire, situated on the Mayne. Before the revolution, it was the capital of Anjou, and see of a bishop suffragan of Tours, with 16 parish churches, besides a cathedral and several convents. An university was founded in the

year 1246, and an academy of the belles lettres in 1685. The first walls, built by John king of England, and count of Anjou, were destroyed by Louis VIII. whose son rebuilt them in their present form, in the year 1232. The castle is built on a rock, and was originally designed as a defence against the English, after Anjou was surrendered to France; the houses are all covered with slate, furnished by quarries in the neighbourhood. They compute 30,000 inhabitants in Angers. In 1202, it was taken by the French: in 1206, it was retaken, and ordered to be burned down by King John; however, he afterwards repaired and fortified it. In 1230, it was again taken by the French. In 1793, it was seized by the royalists of Vendee, but not held long. 10½ posts ENE. Nantes, and 35 SW. Paris. *Long.* 0. 28. W. *Lat.* 47. 28. N.

Angersee, a town of the dutchy of Courland. 32 miles E. Goldingen.

Angers, a town of Sweden, in Helfingland, 70 miles WNW. Hudwikswall.

Angerum, a town of Hindoostan, in Baranaul. 23 miles N. Namacul.

Angerville, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise. 10 miles S. Etampes, and 43 S. Paris.

Angerville, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 7 miles NE. Montvilliers.

Angewan, or *Andgevan*, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 60 m. SSE. Casbin.

Anghiera, a town of Italy, in the department of the Olona, on the east side of Lake Maggiore, erected into a comté by the emperor Wencellaus, in 1397, and had formerly powerful lords of its own, who, besides the town of Anghiera, were possessed of Arona, Domo d'Oicella, Margozzo, and some others, with a district fertile and well peopled. 30 miles NW. Milan. *Long.* 8. 27. E. *Lat.* 45. 38. N.

Anghiari, a town of Italy in the department of the Mincio, near the Adige. In March 1799, the French were defeated by the Austrians, near this town. They lost 2000 men in killed and wounded, and 600 prisoners, with 11 pieces of cannon, and 32 tumbrils. The Polish legion of Dombrowsky, composed chiefly of Austrian deserters, were allowed no quarter. 2 miles NW. Legnano.

Angira, a town of Persia. 30 miles W. Schiras.

Angistri, an island in the gulf of Engia, on the coast of Greece, about 7 miles in circumference. *Long.* 23. 22. E. *Lat.* 37. 41. N.

Angitola, a river of Naples, which rises in Calabria Ultra, and runs into the gulf of Eufemia. 8 miles N. Monteleone. *Long.* 16. 28. E. *Lat.* 38. 47. N.

Angla, a town of Hindooftan, in Guzerat. 27 miles S. Amedabad.

Angle, a town of France, in the department of Vendée. 10 miles WSW. Luçon.

Angle, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, on the Creufe. 20 miles E. Poitiers.

Anglen, or *Angelen*, a small country of Denmark, in the dutchy of Sleswick, from 16 to 20 miles in length, and little lefs in breadth; fituated between Flenfburg and Sleswick; it belongs for the moft part to the duke of Sleswick-Gottorp. Many authors fuppofe, that from the people of this finall country the Englifh originated; being called in to affift the Britons againft invaders from Norway, they in procefs of time became mafters of the country, and gave it the name it now bears, England.

Angles, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. 9 miles WSW. Gerona.

Angles, a town of France, in the department of the Herault: 9 miles WNW. St. Pons.

Anglefea, a county and ifland of North-Wales, in the Irifh fea, feparated from the main land by a ftrait or narrow channel, called *The Menai*. This ifland was known to the Romans by the name of *Mona*, which is evidently no more than foftening the Britifh appellation *Mon*, or *Tir Mon*, the fartheft land. It was, indeed, in regard to this of Britain, another ifle, and in refpect to fituation, the remoteft from the continent. It had a fecond name, alfo derived from its being almoft entirely covered with wood, and this was, *Fri-Touil*; or as the moderns write it, *Tyns-Dywyll*, the Shady Ifland; and though now a very open country, yet that it was once in this condition, appears plainly from the number of large trees that are dug up therein, and which confequently muft have grown there. It was this that in a very peculiar manner recommended it to the Druids; who, when driven by the Roman conqueror, from among the Britifh people, as enthusiastic lovers of liberty, and confequently enemies to their power, took fhelter in this shady ifle; whence it was called by a third name, *Tyns-y-Gedeirn*, that is, the Ifland of Heroes. Here they were in hopes of remaining in peace; but the Roman ambition knowing no bounds, Caius Suetonius Paulinus, having overcome the Ordovices, who inhabited the adjacent country, refolved alfo to pafs over into *Mona*, and to extirpate the Druids, who had chofen it for their retreat. With this view he prepared flat-bottomed boats for transporting his infantry, the horfe being able to fwim over the narrow ftrait that divides this ifle from the continent; and by the vigour and valour of the Roman forces, eafily overthrew a race of unarmed people, who oppofed him only with cries, execrations, and unavailing

curfes, the poor resources of barbarous fuperftition. But before he had well effected his conqueft, he was recalled by a general infurrection of the countries behind him, under the conduct of that famous heroine Boadicea, or Bonduca; which procured the remnant of the Druids a fhort refpite of fifteen years, when the ifland was again attacked, and totally reduced, by Julius Agricola. To the whole of this relation, given us by one of the moft accurate Roman hiftorians, the numerous monuments of their facred rites, the ancient names of places, and many other indubitable as well as indelible characters, afford concurrent testimonies. To thefe we may probably add, the very old and common Britifh faying, *Mon Mam Gymrie*; *Mon*, the mother, or nurfe, of Wales: for though this is ufually underftood of its fertility, yet it feems to be more applicable to its being the refidence of the Druids, whom the primitive unconquered Britons held to be the parents of fcience and guardians of fociety. After this conqueft, *Mona*, as a part of the province ftilled *Britannica Secunda*, remained fubject to thefe prudent and powerful people, who have alfo left fome remains, though not of public or private buildings, yet of coins, urns, and utenfils, abundantly fufficient to manifefit they once refided in this ifle. When the Romans entirely abandoned our country, the natives feem to have refumed that kind of government under which they had lived before they came hither. At leaft it is certain, that many princes were acknowledged at one and the fame time, in different parts of the ifland. Amongft thefe, Cafwallon-law-hir fixed his regal feat in *Mona*; though the family name was not taken from him, but from his fon, who was called *Malgwyn Gwynedd*, and fucceeded in the beginning of the fixth century; from whom, in a direct line, fprung *Cadwallader*, the laft king of the Britons. This monarch, finding himfelf, after many ftuggles, unable to refift the fuperior arms of the Saxons, retired to Bretagne, or Brittany, in France. His dependents, however, continued to rule in Wales; and *Roderic Vaur*, i. e. *Roderic the Great*, who wore the princely diadem about the middle of the ninth century, and was contemporary with king *Alfred*, made that divifion of power which fubfifted as long as the Britons continued free. According to this inftitution, the pre-eminence was given to the prince of North-Wales, whofe capital he eftablifhed at *Aberffraw*, in this ifland; and the other two princes of South-Wales and *Powis* paid the fame tribute to him, that he did to the king of London; for fo the Britons ftilled the chief monarch of the Saxons. This divifion we find recognized and confirmed by the laws of *Howel Dha*, i. e. *Howel the Good*. Under thefe

princes, without doubt, this island was in its most flourishing condition; and may, with great probability, be affirmed to have had at the least thrice as many inhabitants as it has at present. One cannot well suppose, that this could have happened without the assistance of commerce; which will appear still the more likely, when we are told that Aberffraw, though now an inconsiderable village, was then a distinguished port, as it is still an improvable maritime place. As there are very few remains of the British history within or indeed long after this period, it is no great wonder that we are destitute, even in a point of such importance, of more positive proofs: there is, however, one fact which has happily escaped oblivion, and adds a degree of certainty to our supposition; it is, that Madoc ap Owen, son to the famous Owen Gwenneth, prince of North-Wales, finding the country in confusion, and his brother embarked in a civil war, put to sea with a small squadron, on board of which were such as were inclined to follow his fortunes; and steering due west, having Ireland to the north, arrived in an unknown country; from whence he afterwards returned, and made so favourable a report, that he carried away with him a numerous colony, of whom never any more was heard. What number of ships composed his first squadron we are ignorant, but the last consisted of ten sail; and he is presumed to have discovered America, three hundred years before Columbus. This assertion, true or false, tends to prove, that in these days the country was well inhabited, had some share of trade, and a maritime force. As to the modern name of Anglesea, or Anglesey, i. e. the English Island, it is not easily to be traced. Beda, speaking of this, and of Mann, calls them the Menarian islands; represents this, which he calls the most southern, as by much the largest, most fertile, and best inhabited; and assures us they both paid tribute to Edwin king of Northumberland. In the Saxon chronicle we find Anglesea; but then it relates to a transaction after the Norman conquest. That the Saxons might covet and much affect so fine a country, and desire to possess this, with so many other rich provinces, of which they had despoiled the Britons, we may easily conceive; but that from this appellation it should be regarded as ever being in their hands as a possession, history affords us no warrant to affirm. The most probable account of the matter is, that the Angles in their very first attempts on Britain, might land upon, and make some impression here, which induced them, by way of claim, to call it their island. But Calwallon, discerning how commodious it was for his purpose, and believing the Britons could not chuse a better retreat than

the isle in which the Druids sought shelter, began to provide for its security; and left his posterity the means, as well as gave them the advice, to defend it against the Norwegians, Irish, Normans, and all invaders; which, after his example, they gallantly performed, and raised various monuments (some of which still remain) of their victories. Hence, though known to its natives only by the appellation of Mon, the name of Anglesey was common amongst the Saxons, and from them passed to the Normans, and so to us. As the renown of the princes of North-Wales began, so it ended, in this isle. For here, under Llewelyn ap Gryffith, (the last of these princes) the army of king Edward I. which passed the straits of Menai over a bridge of boats, in the very same place where Julius Agricola had entered the island, was defeated with great loss. But, notwithstanding this promising victory, very soon after, Prince Llewelyn and his brother David were both slain. This monarch, the better to maintain his conquest, built and fortified the town of Beaumaris, in this island; erecting also the strong castle of Carnarvon, on the opposite side; and, to conciliate the minds of his new subjects, declared his son Edward, born in the place last-mentioned, Prince of Wales. But as the king, for his farther security, made large grants of land to many of the English nobility, new feuds ensued, in which multitudes of the Welsh perished. When by degrees they became in some measure reconciled to the English dominion, their loyalty proved at least as fatal as their former spirit of discontent; for having shewn a strong attachment to Richard II. and his heirs, this exposed them to the resentment of the House of Lancaster, who, through the course of three reigns persecuted them with unrelenting severity; and amongst many other rigorous laws, prohibited the breeding their children to learning, or apprenticing them to trades; whence it is easy to apprehend how these countries came to be depopulated; their inhabitants less civilized, and even their best improved lands rendered desolate. But upon the accession of Henry VII. who, by the father's side, was of British blood, and who chiefly by the courage of these his countrymen, was raised to the throne, they met with better usage. Henry VIII. divided Wales into counties, and gave that denomination to Anglesey, allowing it to send two members to Parliament, one a knight of the shire, and the other as a burgeois for Beaumaris. Anglesey is surrounded on every side by the Irish sea, except on the south, where it is divided from the continent by what is sometimes called the Strait, and sometimes the river Menai, Aqua Mena, Men-au, in British the Narrow Water; stretching from east to

west the whole breadth of the island, in some places deep, in others shallow, and even fordable; whence, though with very little foundation, it has been doubted whether this was always an island. The form of the country is very irregular, measuring in length from south-east to north-west twenty-four, in breadth about eighteen, and in circumference between sixty and seventy English miles. The climate is mild and temperate, though somewhat incommoded by mists rising from the sea in autumn, when agues are in that season pretty frequent. The soil is much better than it promises to the eye; for notwithstanding it is marshy in some places, and stony in others, yet it is wonderfully fertile, maintaining, in this respect, the character it anciently obtained of being the granary of Wales. It is also very finely diversified with hills and vallies, though the face of the country is in general more level than most of the neighbouring counties; and the pasture upon the hills is esteemed as excellent as the grain produced in the arable grounds. In consequence of its being sprinkled with hills, it is not only more wholesome and pleasant, but also infinitely better watered than it otherwise would have been; having, besides brooks and lesser streams, no fewer than twelve rivelets, among which are Kevenney, Alau, and Frau, that may with more propriety, perhaps, be stiled rivers; which some or other of them run into the sea on each side of the isle, affording thereby to all parts of the country a due proportion of moisture. The shore also is so indented, that there are every where bays and creeks, some that are, some that have been, and all of them might be rendered very beneficial to the inhabitants. The situation of the whole, in respect to other countries, is likewise admirable; being equally convenient and well disposed for driving a coast trade with the north-west part of England, the south of Scotland, the east side of Ireland, the Isle of Mann, all the coasts of North and South Wales, and very commodious for foreign commerce. The products of this isle are various in name, and many of them valuable in their nature. In the bowels of the earth are found ochre, sand for making glass, potter's clay, fullers-earth, mill-stones, marble, and, above all, copper in great abundance. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 33,806, of which 2,614 were employed in trade and manufacture, and 9,766 in agriculture.

Anglefola, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. 10 miles WNW. Cervera.

Anglefqueville, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 16 miles N. Rouen.

Anglure, a town of France, in the department of the Marne. 9 miles SSE. Sezanne.

Angoi, see *Angoy*.

Angol, or *Villa-de-los Infantes*, a town of South-America, in Chili, on the Biobbio. 50 miles SE. Conception. *Long.* 72. 37. W. *Lat.* 37. 10. S.

Angola, a country of Africa, formerly called *Abonda*, or *Ambonda*, and afterwards *Dongo*, but now generally *Angola*. It is situated to the south of Congo, between the 8th and 16th deg. of south latitude, including Benguela, fixing the south extremity at Cape Negro. The Portuguese have considerable possessions in this country, and in some of the provinces are great numbers who profess Christianity; the rest are idolaters. The country produces millet, beans, oranges, lemons, and other fruits: the animals are similar to those of other parts of Africa. The chief traffic with the Europeans is for slaves.

Angola, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 45 miles W. Rachore.

Angora, see *Angura*.

Angordyah, a town of Bengal. 18 miles NE. Mahmudpour.

Angostura, a town of South-America, in the kingdom of Grenada, on the Madalena. 140 miles N. Santa-Fé de Bogota.

Angoule, a river of Syria, which runs into the lake of Antioch, (sometimes called the lake of Angoule,) 10 miles NNE. Antioch.

Angoulême, a city of France, and capital of the department of Charente; before the revolution, the capital of Angoumois, and see of a bishop, suffragan of Bourdeaux. It is situated on a rock, near the river Charente. It contains twelve parishes, and about 8000 souls. This place is called in Latin *Inculisma*; and was known in the time of the emperor Honorius, who abandoned Aquitaine to the Goths. In 1176, it was taken by Richard son of Henry II. king of England, and compelled to surrender at discretion. In 1568, it was taken by the Protestants under Admiral Coligni, when great severities were used, and the cathedral nearly destroyed. The cathedral was rebuilt in 1628. 17½ posts NNE. Bourdeaux, and 58½ SSW. Paris. *Long* 0. 14. E. *Lat.* 45. 39. N.

Angoumois, before the revolution, a county of France, bounded on the east by Limosin and Marche, on the north by Poitou, on the west by Saintonge, and on the south by Périgord, from 45 to 54 miles in length, and about 45 or 46 broad. Its principal rivers are the Charente and the Touvre; there are many iron mines in the province, and the ore is easily wrought; and the land is fertile in corn, saffron, wine, and fruits. Besides the capital Angoulême, the principal towns are Cognac, Jarnac, Châteauneuf, and Rochefoucaut. This county was erected by Clovis, after defeating the Goths.

Angoustrina, a town of France, in the department of the eastern Pyrenées, on the frontiers of Spain. 4 miles NE. Puycerda, and 8 W. Mont Louis.

Angoutchu, a town of Thibet. 10 miles S. Dharmfaleh.

Angoxa, a cluster of small islands in the India Sea, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 16. 24. S.

Angoxa, a river of Africa, which rises in the Mozambique, and runs into the Indian Sea. Lat. 16. 10. S.

Angoy, a country of Africa, and formerly a province of Congo, between Congo and the river Zaire. It gained its independence by the assistance of the Portuguese. The chief towns are Bomangoy and Cabenda. The people are savage, and the land little cultivated; the coasts abound with fish, and the forests with apes and other animals.

Angra, a seaport town on the south side of the island of Terceira, one of the Azores, of which it is the capital; situated about the middle way of the longest diameter, on the edge of the sea, and at the bottom of the harbour, formed by a point of land called Monte de Brazil. The town is well built and populous, and is an episcopal see, under the jurisdiction of the archbishop of Lisbon. It hath five parishes, a cathedral, four monasteries, as many nunneries, besides an inquisition and a bishop's court, which extends its jurisdiction over all the Azores, Flores, and Corvo. Angra is surrounded by a good wall and dry ditch, of great depth and breadth, and defended by a strong castle, rendered famous by the imprisonment of king Alphonso, by his brother Peter, in the year 1668. We are told, that the town derives its name from Angra, a creek, bay, or station for shipping; this bay being the only convenient harbour in all the Azores: for this reason, chiefly, it is that the Portuguese have so carefully secured and fortified these islands; their situation, and particularly this bay, being so commodious for the refreshment of their Brazil flota and East-India squadrons. This port, which opens from the east to the south-west, is not above four cables' length in breadth, and not two of good bottom, according to Frezier. However, ships may ride in great safety here during fair summer weather, because then only gentle winds breathe from the west to the north-north-west; but as soon as the winter begins, the storms are so furious, that the only safety for shipping is putting with all expedition to sea. Happily these storms are preceded by infallible tokens, with which long experience has made the inhabitants perfectly acquainted. On these occasions, the pico or peak is overcast with clouds, and grows exceedingly dark; but what they repute the most certain criterion is the flutter-

ing and chirping of flocks of birds round the city for some days before. At Angra are kept the royal magazines for anchors, cables, sails, and all sorts of stores for the royal navy, or occasionally for merchantmen in great distress. All maritime affairs are under the inspection of a certain officer, called defembargador, who hath subordinate officers and pilots for conducting ships into the harbour, or to proper watering-places. The English, French, and Dutch have each a consul residing here, though their commerce with this, or any of the Azores islands, be but inconsiderable. Long. 27. 14. Lat. 38. 38. N.

Angra dos Reyes, a town of South America, in Brazil, situated at the bottom of a large bay, to which it gives name. 65 miles SW. Rio Janeiro. Lat. 24. 3. S.

Angra, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, 15 miles S. from Cape St. John. Europeans find here elephants' teeth, wax, and some slaves.

Angra dos Cabelos, a bay of the Atlantic, on the coast of Africa. Lat. 24. 10. N.

Angra da Conceição, a bay of the Atlantic, on the coast of Africa. Lat. 25. S.

Angra de Falulo, a bay of the Atlantic, on the coast of Africa, south of Cabo Roxo. Lat. 12. 10. N.

Angra Fria, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic. Lat. 19. 10. S.

Angra de Gonzalo de Sintra, a bay of the Atlantic, on the west coast of Africa. Lat. 22. 35. N.

Angra Grande, a bay of the Atlantic, on the west coast of Africa. Lat. 27. 20. S.

Angra do Ilheo, a bay of the Atlantic, on the west coast of Africa. Lat. 23. 28. S.

Angra dos Ilheos, a bay of the Atlantic, on the west coast of Africa. Lat. 27. 35. S.

Angra dos Ilheos, a small island, near the west coast of Africa. Lat. 27. S.

Angra de Negro, a bay on the west coast of Africa. Lat. 14. 50. S.

Angra Pequena, a bay on the west coast of Africa. Lat. 26. 30. S.

Angra dos Ruyvos, a bay on the west coast of Africa. Lat. 24. 53. N.

Angra de St. Antonio, a bay on the west coast of Africa. Lat. 21. 9. S.

Angra de St. Maria, a bay on the west coast of Africa. Lat. 12. 10. S.

Angra dos Voltas, a bay on the west coast of Africa. Lat. 28. 35. S.

Angrab, a river of Abyssinia, which runs into the Tacazé. 30 miles S. Siré.

Anrogna, a parish of Piedmont, watered by a river, to which it gives name, for the most part mountainous, but producing excellent fruit, particularly chestnuts. It is a valley surrounded by immense mountains, to which access is only by two passes. At the village called La Tour, the old barde or val-

ley preachers used to officiate, and fit youths for the ministry, before the reformation, without obstruction.

Angton, a small island on the west side of the Gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 20. 38. *E. Lat.* 63. 45. N.

Angucab, a town of Abyssinia, on a river of the same name. 50 miles E. of Axim.

Angstoo, a town of Thibet. 75 miles N. Jemlah. *Long.* 81. 21. *E. Lat.* 31. 48. N.

Angudar Key, see *Cayo Grande*.

Anguiano, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. 7 miles S. Najara.

Anguilla, or *Snake's Island*, an island in the West-Indies, above 30 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. The English settled here in 1650. It owes its name to its shape, and is the most northerly of the Caribbees. 60 miles N. St. Christopher's. *Long.* 63. *W. Lat.* 18. 21. N.

Anguilla, one of the Bahama islands, about 20 miles long, and 5 broad. A great number of rocks and islets lie to the north-west of the island, called the Anguilla Bank, or Cayos de los Poques. *Long.* 78. 50. *W. Lat.* 23. 36. N.

Aguillara, a town of Italy, in the Paduan. 6 miles NNE. Rovigo. 16 S. Padua.

Anguillara, a town of the Popedom, in the Patrimonio, situated on a small river near the lake of Bracciano. 12 miles NW. Rome.

Anguille Bay, a bay on the west coast of Newfoundland. *Long.* 59. 14. *W. Lat.* 47. 56. N.

Angulty, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore. 32 miles E. Sera.

Anguilliastra, a small island in the Mediterranean, about five or six miles circumference, near the east coast of Sardinia. *Long.* 9. 57. *E. Lat.* 40. 1. N.

Angunciada, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the Ebro. 8 miles N. Calzada.

Angura, or *Enguri*, or *Ankeri*, or *Angora*, or *Ankora*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, formerly the celebrated Ancyra, a fortress or castle of the Tectosages. In the reign of Nero it was made the metropolis of Galatia. Caracalla was a great benefactor to it, and in his time it was called Antoniana. The present town is built nearly on the site of the ancient city, and is one of the best of Natolia. The castle is like a town, and inhabited by Turks and Christians. The air is reckoned dry and salutary to persons of asthmatic constitutions, but prejudicial to those of a sanguine habit. The walls are ill built, of ancient stones put together with mud; and there are but few remains of ancient buildings. It is governed by a pacha or cadi. The inhabitants are estimated at 80,000; of which 70,000 are Mahometans, and 10,000 Christians, who

have among them seven churches. It is the see of a Greek and of an Armenian archbishop. The principal manufactures are those of woollen and goat's hair; of this hair it is said that shawls have been made equal to those of Cachemire. Poppies are much cultivated for the purpose of making opium, and the sale of wax amounts to 2000 piastrs yearly. It surrendered to the Saracens in the reign of Heraclius. It was besieged and taken by Timur Bec, in 1402, after defeating Bajazet, and taking him prisoner, in a battle fought near it. 212 miles ESE. Constantinople. *Long.* 33. 18. *E. Lat.* 40. 4. N.

Angus, or *Forfar*, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north by Aberdeenshire, on the north-east by Kincardineshire, on the east by the German Ocean, on the south by the Tay, which divides it from the county of Fife, and on the west by the county of Perth. It is about 40 miles in length from north to south, and 30 from east to west. This county and that of Kincardine were anciently a part of the Pictish kingdom, and known under the general name of *Horellia*, or *Forellia*. Upon the extinction of that government by Kenneth II. about the year 851, he divided this district into two shires, and bestowed them upon his two brothers, Eneas or Angus, and Mearns; and from these brothers Angus and Mearns received their names. The country is divided in many places by hills of considerable elevation, forming valleys or glens between them, which receive their names from the rivers which run through them. All the rivers of the county arise in the northern parts; and all (except the Isla, which runs W. in the valley of Strathmore, to fall into Tay) empty themselves into the German Ocean, towards the S. and E. There are a few lakes in the county; but none are of any remarkable extent. Angusshire contains five royal boroughs, viz. Dundee, Arbroath, Montrose, Brechin, and Forfar, with the small towns of Glamis and Kirriemuir, which are all employed in the linen manufacture. It contains also 53 parishes, in many of which a considerable quantity of cloth is made. The soil of the low country is various, but generally fertile. Agriculture is much attended to, and making rapid strides to improvement; the produce in wheat and barley is generally far more than sufficient for the consumption of the county; but it, in most seasons, requires a supply of oats. There are a number of black cattle reared in the county, and a few sheep are reared on the mountains. There is little wood of great age in this county, except in the neighbourhood of some ancient seats; but a number of very fine young plantations of larix and Scots fir are lately laid out on

almost every estate. The inhabitants on the coast are well supplied with English and Scottish coal; but in the more inland parts, peat, turf, and furze, form the principal fuel. There are many mosses of considerable extent. Angushire possesses very few valuable minerals. Freestone abounds in most parts of the county, and there are several limestone quarries. Lead has been found in one place, but in very inconsiderable quantity. The valued rent of the county is stated in the county books at 171,636*l.*; and the real land rent is estimated at 122,000*l.* Population, in 1801, 97,127. The principal towns are Forfar, Montrose, and Dundee.

Anhalt, a principality in Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, about 60 miles long, and 5 broad; bounded on the north by the duchy of Magdeburg, on the east by the electorate of Saxony, on the south by the county of Mansfield, and on the west by the principality of Halberstadt. The soil is good and fertile in grain and hops. There are mines which yield lead, copper, silver, iron, coals, sulphur, vitriol, alum, saltpetre, and other minerals. Beer forms a considerable article of trade. It takes its name from an old castle, now gone to decay. The house of Anhalt, one of the most illustrious in Germany, is divided into four branches, viz. Anhalt Dessau, Anhalt Bernburg, Anhalt Cöthen, and Anhalt Zerbst, so named from several towns, their respective capitals. The principal rivers are the Elbe, the Milda or Mulda, the Saala, the Whipper, the Seike, &c. The four branches have only one voice at the assembly of the diet, and the vote is given by the eldest. The revenues in the whole are said to amount to about 600,000 rix-dollars. The Roman month is 188 florins; and the Chamber tax 243 rix-dollars, 47 kreutzers. The population of the principality is estimated at 100,000.

Anhembi, a river of Brazil, which runs into the Parana.

Anholt, or *Aenholt*, a town of Germany, capital of a lordship, belonging to the prince of Salm, on the Old Issel. The lordship, which is of no great extent, lies between the bishoprick of Munster, duchy of Cleves, and county of Zutphen, and gives a voice at the imperial diet. Its Roman month was 12 florins; but it was not assessed in the matricula, nor to the Imperial Chamber. 20 miles E. Nimwegen, *Long.* 6. 28. E. *Lat.* 51. 54. N.

Anholt, an island of Denmark, situated in the Cattegat, surrounded with sand banks, and dangerous to seamen, for which reason there is a light-house on it. *Long.* 11. 35. E. *Lat.* 56. 38. N.

Anja, a lake of Little Bukharia, about 60 miles in circumference. 60 miles S. Hotcin.

Anjala, a town of Sweden, in Tavastland, on the borders of Russia. 78 miles. ESE. Tavasthus. *Long.* 26. 54. E. *Lat.* 60. 40. N.

Anian Straits, between the NE. extremity of Asia, and the NW. extremity of America. See *Beering's Straits*.

Aniane, a town of France, in the department of the Herault. 13 miles WNW. Montpellier, and 11 ESE. Lodeve. *Long.* 21. 15. E. *Lat.* 43. 41. N.

Anjancer, a town of Hindoostan, in Baglana. 10 miles NW. Naffuck.

Anjar, a town of Syria, between Aleppo and Alexandretta.

Anico, a town of Italy, in the department of the Upper Po. 9 miles NW. Cremona.

Anicul, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore. 18 miles S. Bangalore.

Anjecarry, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore. 23 miles ESE. Chinna Balabarum.

Anjenga, a town of Hindoostan, in Travancore, where the English built a fort in 1695. It is situated at the mouth of a river, but the water is not deep enough for large vessels. The chief trade is for pepper and long cloths. 40 miles NW. Travancore. *Long.* 76. 40. E. *Lat.* 8. 40. N.

Anieres, a town of France. 3 miles NW. Paris.

Anikan, or *Inghewiflan*, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coast, where the English and Portuguese have both a factory and fort.

Animally, a town of Hindoostan, in the Coimbetore country. 35 miles W. Daraporum, and 18 S. Coimbetore. *Long.* 77. E. *Lat.* 10. 40. N.

Animve, or *Anime*, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, situated at the foot of the Atlas. 39 miles E. Morocco.

Anjoan, see *Joanna*.

Anioia, a town of Naples. 13 miles SE. Nicotera.

Anjou, before the revolution, a province of France; 90 miles in length, and 60 in breadth; bounded on the north by Maine, on the west by Bretagne, on the south by Poitou, and on the east by Touraine. The chief towns were Angers, la Flèche, Château Gontier, Saumur, Baugé, Montreuil, Bellay, Brissac, &c. It is watered by a great number of rivers, but six only are navigable; the Loire, which runs through the middle of the province, the Vienne, the Thoue, the Loir, the Mayenne, and the Sarthe. The climate is temperate, and the country diversified with hills, plains, and forests, of which they reckon 33 of oak and beech. The productions of the land are wines, (chiefly white,) wheat, rye, barley, oats, flax, hemp, almonds, chestnuts, and most kinds of fruit. It feeds a great number of oxen, cows, and sheep. Coals are

Aug in several parishes. There are quarries of marble and freestone, and the best slate in the kingdom. The commerce of Anjou consists principally in wine, brandy, grain, cattle, cloth, stuffs, ironmongery, &c. The departments of Mayne and Loire, the Sarthe, and the Mayenne, contain a part of this province.

Anisi, a town of Turkish Armenia, in the government of Kars. 40 miles E. Kars, and 40 W. Erivan.

Anica, Gulf of, a bay on the south coast of the island of Saghalien. *Long.* 144. 20. E. *Lat.* 46. 10. N.

Aniza, a town of Arabia. 200 miles NW. Yamama.

Anizy le Château, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne. 8 miles NE. Soissons, and 10 SE. Chauny.

Ankapilly, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole. 5 m. NE. Collimcotta.

Ankapilly, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Rajamundry. 20 m. W. Rajamundry.

Anker, a river of England, which rises about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW. of Hinkley in Leicestershire, and joins the Tame at Tamworth in Warwickshire.

Ankerfield, a town of Scotland, in Rosshire. 4 miles S. Tain.

Ankeveen, a town of Holland, in the state of Utrecht. 2 miles SW. Naerden.

Ankun, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anhalt, so near to Zerbst, as to be called a suburb to that city, but has a corporation of its own.

Anlauter, a river of Bavaria, which runs into the Schwarzbach, near Greding, in the bishopric of Aichstadt.

Anlezy, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre. 15 miles E. Nevers.

Anmantagoody, a town of Hindoostan, in Marawar. 30 miles N. Ramanadporum, and 60 S. Tanjore.

Ann Arundel, a county of Maryland, one of the United States of America, containing 229 free males above 18 years of age, in the year 1782.

Anna, see *Ana*.

Anna, or *North-Anna*, a river of Virginia, which rises in the Green Mountains, and joining another branch, called South-Anna, takes the name of York river. *Long.* 77. 35. W. *Lat.* 37. 53. N.

Annaberg, a town of Austria. 4 miles E. Efferding.

Annaberg, or *St. Annaberg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Erzgebürg, situated on the Schreeberg mountain, on the borders of Bohemia, which owes its rise to some silver mines in the neighbourhood. It was first founded by George duke of Saxony, in 1496. Maximilian I. the following year endowed it with considerable privileges, and in 1503, it was walled round. In 1604, it was burned

down by some incendiaries, but was soon rebuilt. The ancient name was Schrecken-berg, i. e. Frightful Mountain; and changed to Annaberg, or St. Ann's Mountain, from a present made to the church by Barba, daughter of Calimir king of Poland, of St. Ann's fingers. 14 miles S. Chemnitz, 38 SW. Dresden. *Long.* 12. 58. E. *Lat.* 50. 30. N.

Annaboa, or *Annabon*, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa, well stocked with cattle, and abounding in fruit; the land lofty, and generally covered with a mist. The inhabitants are chiefly descendants from Portuguese and Christian negroes. It was discovered by the Portuguese on new year's day, whence its name. *Long.* 5. 30. E. *Lat.* 1. 32. S.

Annaburg, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Saxony. It was anciently called Lochau, and owes its present name to a hunting seat, built in 1572, by the Electress Ann. The town stands on an island, formed by a new canal. 18 miles SE. Wittemberg, 45 NNW. Dresden. *Long.* 13. 9. E. *Lat.* 51. 46. N.

Annachuan, see *Annagh Uan*.

Annagh, an island on the west coast of Ireland, about five miles in circumference, between the isle of Achil, and the main land of the county of Mayo. *Long.* 9. 39. W. *Lat.* 53. 58. N.

Annagh, a small island of Ireland, in Lough Conn, in the county of Mayo. 8 miles from Killalla.

Annagh Island, a small peninsula on the west coast of Ireland, in the county of Mayo. *Long.* 9. 54. W. *Lat.* 54. 15. N.

Annagh Uan, or *Annachuan*, a small island on the south-west coast of the county of Galway. 22 miles W. Galway. *Long.* 9. 38. W. *Lat.* 53. 18. N.

Annamalla, see *Animally*.

Annawooka, or *Rotterdam*, one of the Friendly Islands in the South Pacific Ocean. This island was discovered by Tasman, in 1643, who landed, and was hospitably received; he called it Rotterdam. It is of a triangular form, each side whereof is about three and a half or four miles. A salt-water lake in the middle of it occupies not a little of its surface, and in a manner cuts off the SE. angle. Round the island, that is, from the north-west to the south, round by the north and east, lie scattered a number of small isles, sand-banks, and breakers. The sight could not reach their extent to the north, and it is not impossible that they reach as far south as Amsterdam or Tongatabou. These, together with Middleburg, or Eaoo-wee, and Pylstart, make a group, containing about three degrees of latitude, and two of longitude; named by Capt. Cook the Friendly Islands, or Archipelago, as a firm alliance and friendship seemed to subsist among their in-

habitants; and their courteous behaviour to strangers entitled them to that appellation; under which we might perhaps extend this group much farther, even down to Boscawen's and Kepple's Isles, discovered by Captain Wallis, and lying nearly under the same meridian, and in the latitude of 15. 53. S. for from the account given of the people of these two isles, they seem to have the same sort of friendly disposition. The inhabitants, productions, &c. of Rotterdam, and the neighbouring isles, are the same as Tongatabou. The people of this isle seem to be more affected with the leprosy, or some scrophulous disorder, than any elsewhere. It breaks out in the face more than any other part of the body. Capt. Cook saw several whose faces were ruined by it, and their noses quite gone. Some of the houses differ from those of the other isles: being enclosed or walled on every side with reeds neatly put together, but not close. The entrance is by a square hole about 2½ feet each way. The form of these houses is an oblong square; the floor or foundation every way shorter than the eve, which is about four feet from the ground. By this construction, the rain that falls on the roof is carried off from the wall, which otherwise would decay and rot. The road is on the north side of the isle, just to the southward of the southernmost cove; for there are two on this side. The bank is of some extent, and the bottom free from rocks, with 25 and 20 fathoms water, one or two miles from the shore. Firewood is very convenient to be got at, and easy to be shipped off; but the water is so brackish, that it is not worth the trouble of carrying it on board, unless one is in great distress for want of that article, and can get no better. There is however better, not only on this isle, but on others in the neighbourhood; for the people brought some to the ships in cocoa-nut shells, which was as good as need be; but probably the springs are too trifling to water a ship. *Long.* 174. 31. W. *Lat.* 20. 15. S.

Annan, a town of Scotland, in the county of Dumfries, situated on the left bank of a river of the same name, near its entrance into the Solway Frith, containing about 500 inhabitants, with some trade in wine and corn: vessels of 250 tons can sail within half a mile of the town, and vessels of 60 tons can come up to the bridge. Here was anciently a castle, demolished by order of Parliament, after the accession of James VI. to the crown of England. In the reign of Edward VI. this town suffered greatly by the English, under the command of Wharton, lord president of the Marches, by whose order the church, which had been fortified by the Scots, was destroyed, and the town burned. *Aguan*, united with *Lochmaben*, *Kirkcud-*

bright, *Sanquhar*, and *Dumfries*, sends one member to parliament. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2570. 14 miles SE. *Dumfries*, and 56 S. *Edinburgh*. *Lat.* 55. 2. N.

Annan, a river of Scotland, which rises in the north part of the county of Dumfries, about three miles north from Moffat, and runs into Solway Frith, about two miles below *Annan*.

Annandale, a district of Scotland, in the county of Dumfries, situated on both sides of the river *Annan*, from which it receives its name. It was anciently a part of the Roman province of Valentia, and many Roman antiquities are yet remaining: it afterwards became a lordship of the Bruces. It is now a marquisate in the family of Johnstone. Limestone and coals are found in considerable quantities.

Annapolis, a city of America, and capital of the state of Maryland. It was first called *Severn*, the name of the river at the mouth of which it was built; the commerce is not very considerable. The houses are generally large and elegant. The design of those who planned the city, was to have the whole in the form of a circle, with the streets like rays beginning with the Stadt-house. The principal part of the buildings are arranged agreeable to this plan. The Stadt-house is the noblest building of the kind in America. 22 miles E. *Washington*. *Long.* 76. 42. W. *Lat.* 39. 3. N.

Annapolis, a seaport town of Nova-Scotia, situated on the east side of the bay of Fundy. The harbour is large, safe, and commodious; but the entrance is narrow and difficult, through a strait, called *The Gut of Annapolis*; the currents and tides oblige mariners to use the utmost precaution. In the middle of the harbour is an island, called *Goat Island*, and every where found from four to five fathoms water. 80 miles W. *Halifax*. *Long.* 65. 30. W. *Lat.* 44. 50. N.

Annatom, one of the New Hebrides. 30 miles SE. *Tanna*. *Long.* 170. 4. E. *Lat.* 20. 10. S.

Anne Goomba, a town of Thibet. 5½ m. S. *Painom Jeung*.

Annebau, a town of France, in the department of the Eure. 6 miles SE. *Pont Audemer*, and 25 NNW. *Evreux*.

Annecey, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc, lately capital of the Genevois, situated on a fine lake, to which it gives name, at the mouth of the river Sier, which passes through it. It is the see of a bishop, removed from Geneva at the reformation, whose diocese likewise included *Faucigny*, *Chablais*, and *Gex*. The lake is above ten miles long, and not quite three wide. In 1630, *Annecey* was taken by the French, and again in 1690. 19 miles S. *Geneva*, 21

NNE. Chambery. *Long.* 5. 57. E. *Lat.* 45. 56. N.

Anncy, (Old,) a village, formerly a considerable town. $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE. Anncy.

Annet, one of the smaller Scilly islands, about 1 mile W. from St. Agnes island.

Annimpig, see *St. Ann*.

Annitpour, a town of Bengal. 24 miles NNW. Kishenagur.

Annobon, see *Annaboa*.

Annonay, a town of France, in the department of the Ardèche. 12 miles NW. Tournon, and 11 N. Privas. *Long.* 6. 50. E. *Lat.* 45. 15. N.

Annot, or *Anot*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps. 6 miles W. Entrevaux, and 9 NE. Castellane. *Long.* 6. 49. E. *Lat.* 48. 57. N.

Announah, a town of Algiers, in the road from Constantina to Bona. 32 miles E. Constantina.

Annunciada Point, a cape on the west coast of Africa. *Lat.* 15. 30. S.

Annpheer, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 50 miles ESE. Delhi. *Long.* 78. 38. E. *Lat.* 28. 20. N.

Anotta Bay, a bay on the north coast of the island of Jamaica. *Long.* 76. 33. W. *Lat.* 18. 19. N.

Anove, a town of Spain, in New Castile. 12 miles NE. Toledo, and 22 S. Madrid.

Anoupeleouiou, a range of mountains in Asia, dividing Aracan from Birmah

Anpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Candeh. 15 miles SSW. Burhanpour.

Anrodgurry, a town of Hindoostan, in Barramaul. 35 miles SSE. Darempoury.

Ansa, or *Alsa*, a river which passes by Aquilea, in Friuli, and runs into the Adriatic, between Grado and Marano.

Ansauwillers, a town of France, in the department of the Oise. 5 m. SSE. Breteil.

Anse, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 12 m. N. Lyons.

Anse de Benaudet, a bay of the Atlantic, on the coast of France. *Long.* 4. 2. W. *Lat.* 47. 51. N.

Anse de Dinant, a bay of the Atlantic, on the coast of France. *Long.* 2. 29. W. *Lat.* 48. 15. N.

Anse de Plerel, a bay of the English Channel, on the coast of France. *Long.* 2. 16. W. *Lat.* 48. 37. N.

Anse de St. Brieu, a bay of the English Channel, on the coast of France. *Long.* 2. 35. W. *Lat.* 48. 34. N.

Ansga, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Diarbekir. 55 miles NNW. Diarbekir.

Anso, see *Christiana*.

Anso, see *Rocca di Anso*.

Ansigna, a town of Italy, in the Cadorin. 2 miles S. Cadora.

Anson, an inland county of North-Carolina.

Anson's Bay, a small bay on the west coast of Norfolk Island, with a sandy beach. The landing is tolerably good in settled weather, with a smooth sea: but as the interior parts of the island are very difficult of access from thence, no ship's crews had ever landed there.

Anson's or *Lord Anson's Island*, an island in the Pacific Ocean. This island is by Bougainville called Bouca. *Long.* 153. 30. E. *Lat.* 5. 15. S.

Anspach, or *Onolzbach*, a marquisate or principality of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, bounded by the principality of Bayreuth, and the bishopric of Bamberg and Wurzburg. The soil is sandy, but tolerably fertile, and produces considerable quantities of corn and tobacco. There are iron mines, and several medicinal springs. The principal rivers which water this country, are the Retzat, Rednitz, the Almuhl, the Jaxt, the Sulz, and the Tauber; a small part of it lies on the Mayn, which produces good wine. The principal towns are Anspach, Schwabach, Roth, Gunzenhausen, Wassertrudingen, Heilsbrun, and Feuchtwang. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 215,256. The principality of Anspach was sold to the King of Prussia in 1791, by the late Margrave Christian Frederick Charles Alexander, who married Lady Craven, and died in England, at a feat he had purchased near Newbury, Berks, in January 1806.

Anspach, a city of Germany, and capital of the principality so called, in the circle of Franconia, situated on the Retzat. 13 miles SW. Nuremberg. *Long.* 10. 33. E. *Lat.* 48. 12. N.

Anstruther, a seaport town of Scotland, situated on the eastern part of the county of Fife, towards the German sea. It is divided by a small river into two towns, Easter and Wester, both Royal burghs, united with Pittenweem, Kilrenny, and Crail, to send one member to Parliament: the harbour is capable of receiving only small vessels. Twenty vessels, amounting in the whole to 1172 tons, are employed in the commerce of this place; and considerable quantities of fish are caught and sent to Cupar, Edinburgh, and Glasgow; though none of the inhabitants come under the denomination of fishermen, except in the herring season, when four boats are fitted out, and manned by the tradesmen of the place, and some mariners. 25 miles NNE. Edinburgh. *Long.* 2. 44. W. *Lat.* 56. 12. N.

Anstly, a town of England, in the county of Leicester. 4 miles SW. Mount-Sorrel.

Anta, *Hanta*, *Anten*, a canton or province of Africa, about 30 miles in length. It is well watered, and produces excellent rice, maize, sugar-canes, oil, and palm wine; pine-apples, oranges, and lemons. Elephants are numerous, and among reptiles, are serpents

of an enormous size. *Long.* 2. to 3. W. *Lat.* about 4. 40. N.

Antab, a town of Syria, supposed to be the ancient *Antiochia ad Taurum*, in Comagena, which was erected into a small kingdom by the Romans, when they made the rest of Syria a province. This town is situated on two hills, and the valley between them, and is about three miles in circumference; the small river Sejour runs by the town, and is conveyed to the higher parts of it by aqueducts, carried round the hills which branch out from the river above the town: there are many fine springs that rise about this place. The air of Antab is esteemed to be very good; the people live mostly on the hills, and have their shops in the valley; these being built at the foot of the hills, and having flat roofs, one insensibly descends upon them, and the covered streets which lie between them; so that it surprises any one, when he supposes he is walking on the ground, to look down through holes, which give light to the streets beneath, and see people walking under his feet. There is a strong old castle, on a round hill, with a deep fosse about it, cut out of the rock. Within the fosse there is a covered way, and from this the hill is cased all the way up with hewn stone. They have here a considerable manufacture of coarse stamped caecoes. The Christians are all of the Armenian communion. They have a church here, and speak Turkish, as they do in almost all the villages between Aleppo and Antab; and from this place northward the Arabic language is not spoken. Many medals are found here, which prove the antiquity of the city; they are chiefly of the Syrian kings, and some also of the kings of Cappadocia. 10 miles N. Aleppo, and 130 SW. Diarbek. *Long.* 37. 25. E. *Lat.* 36. 25. N.

Antakia, see *Antioch*.

Antalia, see *Satalia*.

Antandro, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, situated in the gulf of Adramitti. 12 miles WNW. Adramitti.

Antapa, a town of Syria, near Aleppo, taken by Timur Bec in 1400.

Antaralik Fiord, a bay on the west coast of West-Greenland. *Long.* 49. 45. W. *Lat.* 64. 40. N.

Ante, L', a river of France, which runs into the Dive at Collibœuf, in the department of the Calvados.

Antegnato, a town of Italy. 4 m. WNW. Brescia.

Antequera, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Grenada, built by the Moors, on the ruins of the ancient Singilia, divided into parts or quarters, one of which is situated on a hill much above the rest, where are the castle, and the houses of the Nobility; in the neighbourhood are quarries of excellent stone

for building, and great quantities of natural salt, enough to furnish the province. In 1410, this town was taken by Ferdinand, son to Martin, king of Aragon, from the Moors, by storm. 26 miles NNW. Malaga, and 54 W. Grenada. *Long.* 4. 47. W. *Lat.* 37. 6. N.

Antequera, see *Quaxaco*.

Anter, a town of the Arabian Irak. 8 miles SSW. Korna.

Anterly, a town of Hindoostan, in Candesh. 10 miles S. Burhanpour.

Anthou, see *Villeite d' Anthou*.

Anthony Cave's Island, an island in the Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 152. 50. E. *Lat.* 3. 10. S.

Anthony's Nose, a lofty headland of New-York, on Hudson's river, a little to the north of West-Point.

Anthony's Kill, a branch of the Hudson's river, above the Mohawk river.

Antibes, a seaport town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Grasse. It was the see of a bishop in the first ages of Christianity, but removed by Pope Innocent IV. to Grasse, in the year 1250, on account of the piratical Moors of Africa and Spain, who several times sacked the town, and plundered the inhabitants. The harbour is only capable of receiving small vessels. In the year 1746, this town was besieged on the land side by the Austrians, and at sea by the English. It was bombarded from the 26th of December till the 20th of January, but without success; and though the town was half reduced to ashes, it held out till relieved by Marshal Belleisle. 4 posts SW. Nice, 122 SSE. Paris. *Long.* 7. 11. E. *Lat.* 43. 35. N.

Anticosti, an island of North-America, in the mouth of the river St. Lawrence, about 80 miles in length from east to west, and in the middle, where widest, about 20, but gradually lessening towards each end; the soil is sandy, and in general barren. *Long.* 61. 30. to 64. 12. W. *Lat.* 49. 10. to 49. 46. N.

Antietum, a river of America, which rises in Pennsylvania, and runs into the Potomack, in the state of Maryland, *Long.* 77. 46. W. *Lat.* 39. 26. N.

Antigareeah, a small island in the Eastern Indian sea, near the coast of Concan. 30 miles N. Gheriah. *Long.* 72. 58. E. *Lat.* 17. 10. N.

Antignana, or *Antinjana*, a town of Istria. 3 miles NNE. Pedena.

Antigny, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg. 8 miles SW. Friburg.

Antigone, or *Antigonia*, one of the Prince's islands, in the sea of Marmora. *Long.* 28. 54. E. *Lat.* 40. 53. N.

Antigua, an island of the West-Indies, which is upwards of fifty miles in circumference, and contains 59,838 acres of ground,

of which 34,000 are appropriated to the growth of sugar, and pasturage annexed; its other principal commodities are cotton, wool, and tobacco. Antigua is divided into six parishes, and eleven districts; and contains six towns and villages, St. John's, (the capital,) Parham, Falmouth, Willoughby-Bay, Old-Road, and James-Fort; of which the two first are legal ports of entry. No island in this part of the West-Indies can boast of so many excellent harbours. Of these, the principal are English Harbour and St. John's, both well fortified; and at the former, the British government has established a royal navy-yard and arsenal, and conveniences for careening ships of war. *Long.* 61. 28. W. *Lat.* 17. 12. N.

Antilibanos, mountains of Asia, east of Libanus. They are in fact a continuation of the same chain.

Antilles, a name given by foreign geographers to some of the West-India islands; but in the application they are not agreed, nor in the meaning of the word; being by some applied to the Caribbean islands; by others divided into the Greater Antilles, comprehending under this name, Cuba, Hispaniola, Jamaica, and Porto Rico; and the Less, comprehending Aruba, Curaçoa, Bonaire, Margareta, and some others near the coast of South-America. The last has been most generally received, though perhaps both improper.

Antillon, a town of Spain, in the country of Navarre. 15 miles from Balbastro.

Antinilo, or *Remonilo*, a small island in the Grecian Archipelago. 15 miles NW. Milo. *Long.* 24. 25. E. *Lat.* 36. 50. N.

Antioch, or *Antakia*, a town of Syria, founded by Antigonos, who succeeded Alexander in Syria, and by him called *Antigonia*. Seleucus, after his conquest of Antigonos, did not think this situation strong enough for the capital of his kingdom, therefore he destroyed the town, and with the materials built another city, which he named *Antiochia*, in honour of his father. Antioch is remarkable for its extraordinary situation, as well as for having been one of the most considerable cities of the east. It was the residence of the Macedonian kings of Syria for several hundred years; and afterwards of the Roman governors of that province, so that it was called the queen of the east. It is also remarkable in ecclesiastical history, for being the see of the great patriarchate of the east, in which St. Peter first sat; it was here that Paul and Barnabas separated for the work of the gospel, the latter embarking for Cyprus. This city is often mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles; and here the disciples of Christ first obtained the name of Christians, so that it was called the eye of the eastern church. It was here that the

great Germanicus fell a sacrifice to the jealousy of Tiberius, being poisoned by Piso, by order of the tyrant. Many of the emperors, when they came into the east, passed a considerable time in this city, and Lucius Verus in particular spent four summers at Daphne, near this place, passing his winters at Antioch and Laodicea. The exact situation of the city is still to be seen; since the old walls are standing, and some of them which are built with the greatest strength, are perfectly entire: but the greater part are much shattered by earthquakes, which have been violent and frequent at this place. In the year 1097, this city, at that time in the possession of the Turks, was besieged by the Christian army, engaged in the crusades, amounting to three hundred thousand men, besides women and children. The lord of Antioch at that time was named Acian, of the family of the Sultans of Persia, who had collected a large army for its defence. It held out till March 1098, when it was granted by the council of Christian princes to Bohemond, prince of Tarento. This principality of Antioch, like that of Edessa, was independent of the crown of Jerusalem, though it was always considered as in some measure connected with it. From Bohemond it descended, by the right of succession, to his posterity, who possessed it till A.D. 1269, when it was taken by the Saracens of Egypt from the other Bohemond, who was the last prince who had it under his dominion. Many remains of its ancient grandeur and magnificence may be still seen scattered here and there among heaps of ruins, but a great part of its walls were thrown down by an earthquake in the year 1759. According to some, the city of Antioch stands in the site of the city of Riblah, in which Nebuchadnezzar resided, when Zedekias, the last king of Judah, was conducted before him. This city, anciently renowned for the luxury of the inhabitants, is now no more than a ruinous town; whose houses, built with mud and straw, and narrow and miry streets, exhibit every appearance of misery and wretchedness. These houses are situated on the southern bank of the Orontes, at the extremity of an old decayed bridge: they are covered to the south by a mountain, upon the slope of which is a wall, built by the Crusaders. The distance between the present town and this mountain may be about 400 yards, which space is occupied by gardens and heaps of rubbish, but present nothing interesting. Notwithstanding the unpolished manner of its present inhabitants, Antioch was better calculated than Aleppo to be the emporium of Europeans. By clearing the mouth of the Orontes, which is eighteen miles lower down, boats might have been towed up the river, but not have

failed up; its current is too rapid. Antioch is governed by a waiwode, under the pacha of Aleppo, but appointed by the Porte. About 9 miles from it is a large lake, which abounds with fish, especially eels. It is the see of a Greek patriarch. 50 miles WNW. Aleppo. *Long.* 36. 18. E. *Lat.* 36. 6. N.

Antioche, (*Pertuis de*,) a channel in the Atlantic, near the coast of France, between the island of Ré, and the island of Aix.

Antiochetta, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the sea-coast of Caramania. 88 miles S. Cogni, 55 WSW. Selefke. *Long.* 32. 20. E. *Lat.* 36. 6. N.

Antioquia, a town of South-America, and capital of a province in the vice-royalty of New-Grenada, on the river St. Martha. This province is highly celebrated for its gold mines. 170 miles N. Santa Fé de Bogota. *Long.* 74. 30. W. *Lat.* 6. 50. N.

Antioquia, a town of South-America, in the government of Choco. 30 miles NW. Santa Fé de Antioquia.

Antiparos, one of the Greek islands in the Archipelago, about sixteen miles in circumference. In it is a remarkable grotto, much admired and spoken of by travellers, and by some produced in evidence of the vegetation of Itones. The ancient name of this island was Olios; the present takes its name from its situation opposite Paros, from which it is only about four miles to the west. *Long.* 25. 13. E. *Lat.* 37. 2. N.

Antipaxos, or *Antipacksa*, a small island in the Grecian Archipelago, a little to the south of Paxu.

Antipino, a town of Russia, in the province of Saratov, on the Volga. 100 miles S. Saratov.

Antipera, a small island in the Grecian Archipelago. 2 miles from the island of Ispira. *Long.* 25. 33. E. *Lat.* 38. 42. N.

Antitaurus, a mountain of Asiatic Turkey, being a continuation of Mount Taurus, extending to the Euphrates.

Antivari, a town of European Turkey, in Albania. It is strong, but thinly inhabited. It was anciently the see of an archbishop, under the first kings of Dalmatia; but when that kingdom was destroyed, it fell to the Venetians, from whom it was taken by the Turks in the latter end of the 16th century, in whose possession it yet remains. 8 miles NW. Dulcigno, 38 SE. Ragusa. *Long.* 18. 51. E. *Lat.* 42. 25. N.

Antlestorf, a town of Austria. 6 miles E. Entzertorf.

Antoing, a town of France, in the department of the Jemappe, near the Scheldt. 4 miles E. Tournay.

Anton, or *Tesf*, a river of England, which rises about ten miles N. of Andover, in Hampshire, and being in its course increased by several streams, expands at Redbridge, and

takes the name of Southampton water till it joins the Channel at Spithead.

Antongil Bay, on the east side of the island of Madagascar. *Long.* 49. 2. E. *Lat.* 15. 40. S.

Antongory, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar. 20 miles W. Mahur.

Antonienberg, one of the highest parts of the Swiss Alps, in the Valais.

Antonne, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, on the Ille. 5 miles E. Perigucux.

Antonew, a town in the palatinate of Minsk. 16 miles SSE. Mozyr.

Antony, a town of France. 6 miles S. Paris.

Antounagan, a river of North-America, which runs into Lake Superior, on the south side. *Lat.* 89. 45. W. 46. 22. N.

Antraigne, a town of France, in the department of the Ardèche. 10 m. W. Privas.

Antrain, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine. 21 miles NNE. Rennes, and 12 SE. Dol.

Antrim, a maritime county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster; bounded on the north and east by the sea, on the south by the county of Down, and on the west by that of Londonderry; 45 miles in length from north to south, and 24 from east to west; the principal towns are Belfast, Carrickfergus, Antrim, Lisburn, Ballymena, and Ballymoney. The principal river is the Bann. The number of houses are computed at 21,922, and the number of inhabitants are 160,000. Five members are returned to the imperial parliament, viz. two for the county, and for Belfast, Lisburn, and Carrickfergus, one each.

Antrim, a town of Ireland, in the county of the same name, situated at the north-east of Lough Neagh, from whence is a communication to the sea northward by the Bann, and eastward by the river called *Six-mile Water*, and southward by the Newry canal. It is a place of some trade, a corporation, and before the union sent two members to the Irish parliament. In June 1798, Antrim was taken possession of by the rebels, but they were soon driven from it. 12 miles NW. Belfast, 43 SE. Londonderry, and 84 N. Dublin. *Long.* 6. 6. W. *Lat.* 54. 43. N.

Antrim, a town of New-Hampshire. 70 miles NW. Boston.

Antrologo, a town of Naples, and province of Basilicata. 11 miles NE. Venosa.

Antros, a small island on the coast of France, at the mouth of the Garonne, on which the tower of Cordovan is built. *Long.* 1. W. *Lat.* 45. 38. N.

Antrum, a mountain of Switzerland, in the Valais, a part of the Alps, which may be passed from the Valais into the Milanese.

Ausba, a town of Turkish Armenia, in the government of Erzerum. 25 miles NNE. Ispira.

Antully, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire. 5 m. S. Autun.

Antwerp, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Two Nethes. Before the union of the Netherlands with France, it was the capital of a marquisate. It is situated in a large plain, on the eastern side of the Scheldt, which has here sufficient depth and width to admit vessels of great burthen close to the quay; and even by means of canals cut through the town, vessels may be brought to unload at the very doors. The commerce of this city, rather more than two centuries ago, was superior to that of any other state of Europe, 2,500 merchant-vessels arriving in its port in one year; and it is recorded in the annals of the place, that the value of the merchandize imported in the year 1550 amounted to one hundred and thirty-three millions of gold: and as a proof of the riches and magnificence of its merchants, they relate that a certain merchant, named John Daens, having lent the emperor Charles V. a million of gold, invited him to dinner; when, after a royal entertainment, he threw the emperor's bond into the fire, made of cinnamon. But since that time, when the United Provinces threw off the yoke of the Spanish government, having got possession of the entrance of the Scheldt, they built forts on the sides, and sunk obstructions in the channel to prevent a free navigation; in consequence of which the commerce of Antwerp was ruined, and grass grew before the warehouses of those who had been the greatest merchants in the universe. It is still however a large and handsome city, and the see of a bishop, suffragan of the archbishop of Malines. The streets are in general wide and straight, and surrounded by a wall and regular fortifications; the citadel, of a pentagon form, was built by order of the Duke of Alva, on a rising ground, to keep the citizens in awe. During the civil wars, in the sixteenth century, this city suffered considerably. In 1566, the Protestants pillaged the churches with extreme fury. In 1576, the Spanish soldiers mutinied on account of their pay, joined the rebels, surpris'd the city, and made dreadful slaughter of the inhabitants; the town-house, and many other magnificent buildings, with six hundred houses, were burnt to ashes, and upwards of ten thousand persons killed and wounded. This calamity began on the 4th of November, and the pillage of the city continued three days. In the year 1585, the city took part with the Prince of Orange, and was commanded by Philip de Marnix, baron of Sté. Aldegonde, who had been the prince's confidential friend, and one in whom the citizens especially reposed great faith. The Prince of Parma was at that time general of the Spanish forces, and

laid siege to Antwerp. Never, they say, was a place better attacked, or better defended; but at the end of a year, being driven to great distress for the want of provisions, the besieged were obliged to capitulate, and the sovereignty of the king of Spain was again acknowledged at Antwerp. After this the Protestants, to avoid the government of an arbitrary Catholic prince, removed with their families and effects to Amsterdám and other places, where they might be allowed liberty of conscience, and a free exercise of their religion. This was the first blow to the commerce of Antwerp, and from this time that of Amsterdám increased, which last city it is said used every underhand method in its power to prevent assistance being given to her rival during the siege. At the treaty of Munster, when a peace was concluded between Philip IV. and the United Provinces, when the independence of those provinces was acknowledged and guaranteed, Antwerp seems to have fallen a sacrifice for a peace-offering; for, by an article of that treaty, it was agreed that no large merchant-vessel should sail to Antwerp, without first unloading her cargo in one of the ports of Holland, from whence the merchandize might be conveyed to Antwerp in barges or small vessels. This gave a death-blow to its commerce, since which it has never revived. The late emperor Joseph made a pretence of again opening the navigation of the Scheldt; but for want of resolution, conduct, or power, the scheme proved abortive. The late threatened plan of opening the Scheldt by the French, which was, at least, the ostensible reason for England's taking up arms is well known. The navigation was declared free in the month of August, 1794. Antwerp was taken by the French in November 1792, and the citadel surrendered prisoners of war the 29th of that month; the French evacuated it in March following. In July 1794, it surrendered to the republican troops again. 31 posts W. Luxemburg, and 44 N. Paris. *Long.* 4. 22. E. *Lat.* 51. 14. N.

Anne, a town of Arabia, in the province of Nedsjed. 73 miles NE. Kariatain.

Anversa, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra. 4 miles W. Sulmona.

Anui Bolsche, a river of Russia, which runs into the Kolima, 24 m. E. Niznei Novimskoi.

Anui Suchoi, a river of Russia, which runs into the Kolima, 27 miles E. Niznei Novimskoi.

Anzill Island, an island in the Gulf of Georgia, on the west coast of North-America, discovered by Capt. Vancouver, and so called from the shape of a mountain which forms the island. *Long.* of the east point 237. 3. E. *Lat.* 49. 30. N.

Anuiskaiá, a fortress of Russia. 50 miles WN W. Bútk. *Long.* 83. 14. E. *Lat.* 52. 17.

Anundpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, 48 miles NE. Junagur.

Anweiler, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, on the Queich, formerly belonging to the dutchy of Deux Ponts, but ceded to France by the peace of Westphalia. 8 miles W. Landau. *Long.* 8. E. *Lat.* 49. 13. N.

Anzi, a town of Naples, in Basilicata. 8 miles SE. Potenza.

Anza, a river of Italy, which runs into the Tosa near Ugogna.

Anzarba, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Adana, anciently called *Anazarba*, and afterwards *Cæsarea Augusta*. In 1130, a battle was fought near this town in a plain called *Pratum Palliorum*, between the Christians, under the command of Bohemond prince of Antioch, and the Saracens, under Rhodoan lord of Aleppo, in which the former were defeated, and their commander killed. It was very early erected into a bishop's see. 30 miles NE. Adana, and 30 WSW. Marasch. *Long.* 35. 45. E. *Lat.* 37. 4. N.

Anzergetti, or *Oussourgeti*, a town of the principality of Guriel, situated near the centre of the country, and called the capital. 76 miles SW. Cotatis. *Long.* 41. 40. E. *Lat.* 41. 45. N.

Anxerma, a town of South-America, in the province of Popayan, on the river Cauca. 160 miles N. Popayan. *Long.* 75. 10. W. *Lat.* 4. 54. N.

Anzerpach, a river of Austria, which runs into the Danube, 2 miles below Tulla.

Anzy le Duc, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire. 4 miles N. Marcigny.

Anziko, a country of Africa, divided from Congo by the river of Zaire. The people are described as the eaters of human flesh, which they publicly expose on their shambles for sale.

Anzuki, or *Anzuquiana*, a strong town of Japan, in the island of Nippon, on the east coast of the Lake of Meaco. 80 miles NE. Meaco.

Anzuclot, a river of Mexico, which runs into the Spanish Main. *Long.* 82. 50. W. *Lat.* 10. 5. N.

Acays, or *Aoyz*, a town of Spain in Navarre, situated on the river Yrate. 10 miles NW. Sanguesa, and 12 E. Pamplona.

Aoder, a river of Fez, which runs into the Saboe, 20 miles E. Mamora.

Achura, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, between Tenez and Sereelles.

Aces Creek, a river of New Jersey, which runs into the Delaware. *Long.* 75. 36. W. *Lat.* 39. 30.

Aconah, a town of Africa, on the Slave Coast. *Long.* 0. 5. W. *Lat.* 0. 56. N.

Aclia, a city of France, and principal

place of a district, in the department of the Doria. Before the conquest of Piedmont by the French, it was a city of Savoy, situated at the foot of the Pennine and Greek Alps, which join in this place in a valley, to which it gives name, on the grand Doria; the valley is about thirty miles in length, and fertile in pasturage and fruit. It was anciently inhabited by the Salaffes, who having committed divers hostilities against the Romans, were subdued by Terentius Varro, and several thousands taken prisoners; reserving some to adorn his triumph, he sold the rest for slaves: and the Emperor Augustus sent thither a Roman colony with some Prætorian soldiers, whence the town obtained the name of *Augusta Prætoria*. It was also called *Augusta Salaffiarum*. Some call it *Cordella*, from *Cordellus*, the son of *Stratillus*; others *Ostium*, because it was, as it were, the gate or pass from Germany to Gaul. On the decline of the Roman empire, when the barbarians invaded Italy, this country became subject first to the Goths, then to the Lombards, and the latter chose Aosta for the capital of a dutchy, at the same time that they named Turin the capital of another dutchy. On the destruction of the kingdom of Lombardy, Aosta came under the power of the French and the Burgundians; from whom it passed to the Marquis of Ivrea, lieutenant-general of the army of the German emperor, on the confines of Italy. It came at length to the house of Savoy, either by grant or descent. The town is surrounded with a wall, which is much decayed. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan of the archbishop of Tarentaise. Besides the cathedral, it has one collegiate and three parish churches. There are several vestiges of Roman grandeur, such as the remains of an amphitheatre; a triumphal arch, erected to the honour of Augustus Cæsar, &c. On the 6th of September, 1799, the French drove out the Austrians; but in October following the Austrians obtained possession of it again. 25 m. NW. Ivrea, and 50 NNW. Turin. *Long.* 7. 17. E. *Lat.* 45. 38. N.

Aosta, a town of Syria, near the sea, the residence of a Maronite patriarch. 35 miles S. Tripoli.

Aoste, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, situated on the Drôme. 15 miles S. Valence, and 2 SE. Crest.

Aouakel, a small island in the Red Sea, near the coast of Abyssinia. *Lat.* 15. 14. N.

Aoutos, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania. 44 miles WNW. Burgas.

Aouz, a town of Arabia Petræa, near the Red Sea. 95 miles S. Calaat el Moilah.

Aoyça, a town of Spain, in Navarre. 10 miles NW. Pampeluna.

Apalachia, see *St. Mark*.

Apalachia, a seaport town of Florida, situ-

ated in a bay or mouth of a river of the same name. 130 miles E. Penfacola.

Apalachicola, a river of America, which rises in the north part of Georgia, in the Apalachian mountains. It was called at first *Chatabochee*, or *Cata-uche*; and forms the boundary line between Georgia and West-Florida, till it arrives at lat. 31. where it joins the Flint river, and takes the name of Apalachicola. It now forms a boundary between East and West Florida, and runs into the gulf of Mexico. *Long.* 84. 50. W. *Lat.* 29. 52. N.

Apalache Bay, a large bay in the gulf of Mexico. *Long.* 84. 30. W. *Lat.* 29. 50. N.

Apalachicola, a town on the river so called, in East-Florida. 100 miles NE. Penfacola.

Apam, or *Apang*, a town of Africa, in the county of Akron, on the Gold Coast, where the Dutch built a fort, principally inhabited by fishermen. The situation is said to be convenient for commerce.

Apamea, see *Hamah*.

Apanis, a town of Asiatic Turkey, the see of a Greek bishop. It was anciently called *Apamea*, and is situated on the Meander, now Mindra. 100 miles W. Eskihissar.

Apanormia, or *Apanremia*, a cape and town on the north-west coast of the island of Santorin. 6 miles NNW. Scaro. *Long.* 25. 24. E. *Lat.* 36. 38. N.

Apari, a town on the north coast of the island of Luçon. *Long.* 121. 44. E. *Lat.* 18. 29. N.

Aparu, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Parana.

Apassi, a river of Circassia, which runs into the Cuban. 75 miles E. Taman.

Apasfo, a town of the province of Mexico. 41 miles N. Mexico.

Aputchin, a town of Kamtchatka, on the Avatcha. 27 miles W. Avatcha.

Apchon, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal. 12 miles N. St. Flour.

Apcheron, see *Apscheron*.

Ape, a small island in the Persian Gulf. 9 miles W. Bender Rigk.

Apec, one of the new Hebrides, about 60 miles in circumference, situated in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 168. 31. E. *Lat.* 16. 45. S.

Apelbo, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia. *Long.* 13. 56. E. *Lat.* 60. 28. N.

Apelche, or *Apelcheuel*, a town of Holland, in the state of Freiland. 36 m. S. Lewarden.

Apenburg, a town of Germany, in the the Old Mark of Brandenburg. 22 miles W. Stendal, 9 SSE. Salzwedel. *Long.* 12. 23. E. *Lat.* 52. 40. N.

Appennines, a chain of mountains of Italy, extending from the Alps in the state of Genoa, to the southern extremity of the kingdom of Naples. Though this whole

chain goes by the general name of Appennine, it takes different names in different places; as, Monte Semola, in the state of Genoa; on the confines of Nice, Monte Acuto; likewise in the state of Genoa, Monte Bergera, or Bergora, near Savona, &c.

Appennines, Department of, a division of the kingdom of Italy, formed of part of the duchy of Modena, including the principalities of Massa, Carrara, and Carrignano. It contains about 70,820 inhabitants, who elect six deputies. Massa is the capital. A part of this department has been transferred to Lucca.

Apenrade, or *Abenrade*, a seaport town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, situated at the bottom of a bay, surrounded with hills, which form a good harbour, deep and secure. The inhabitants are much employed in fishing; it is besides a place of considerable trade. *Long.* 9. 26. E. *Lat.* 55. 3. N.

Apfelstat, a river of Thuringia, which runs into the Gera, 5 miles S. Erfurt.

Aphion Kara-bissar, or *Kara-bissar*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, situated on the Mindra. This town was anciently called Prynnesia. It is about 3 miles in circumference, and built at the foot of some mountains round a high rock, on the top of which is a fortress. It is a great thoroughfare, a place of considerable trade, and the residence of a pacha. Here are ten mosques. Among the inhabitants are a few Armenians, but neither Jews or Greeks. The principal manufacture is that of carpets. This town was taken by the Turks in 1288, and here Othman first took the title of Sultan, or Emperor of the Othmans, in 1301; and it was for some time the capital, till the seat of empire was removed to Jernishehri. 56 miles S. Kiutaja, and 162 E. Smyrna. *Long.* 50. 26. E. *Lat.* 38. 21. N.

Aphrone, a mountain of Algiers. 18 miles W. Boujeiah.

Apias, a small island in the South Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Chili. *Lat.* 44. 5. S.

Apice, a town of Naples, in the Principato Citra. 7 miles ESE. Benevento.

Apidano, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Peneus, near Larissa.

Aplebeck, a town of Germany, in the county of Mark. 3 miles S. Dortmund.

Aploga, a district of the kingdom of Whidah, on the Slave Coast, in Africa, where a regular market is held for slaves, cows, sheep, goats, birds, apes, cloth, cotton, calicoes, silk, stuffs, china, mercury, gold in dust and ingots, &c.

Apo, one of the smaller Philippine islands, between Mindora and the Calamianes. *Long.* 123. 10. E. *Lat.* 9. 23. N.

Apo Sheals, in the Eastern Indian Sea, be-

tween Mindora and the Calamianes. About 28 miles in length from N. to S. and 8 in breadth. *Long.* 120. 36. E. *Lat.* 12. 27. N.

Apolda, or *Apollada*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Weimar. 8 miles NE. Weimar. 40 SW. Leipzig. *Long.* 11. 30. E. *Lat.* 50. 56. N.

Apolobamba, a town of South-America, and capital of a jurisdiction in the government of Buenos-Ayres. 20 miles SE. Caravaya, and 156 SE. Cusco.

Apolo-Bamba, a jurisdiction of Peru in the bishoprick of Cusco, composed of several Indian towns and villages, under a major-general and Franciscan missionaries.

Apoma, a town of Mexico, in the province of Culiacan. 50 miles N. Culiacan.

Aponomeria, see *Apanormia*.

Apoa, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the south-west coast of Palawan. *Long.* 117. 27. E. *Lat.* 8. 5. N.

Apostola Thadeia, a cape on the east coast of Siberia, at the west end of the Anadirskoi gulf, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 178. 14. E. *Lat.* 63. N.

Apostoles, a small island in the South Pacific Ocean, near the south-west coast of Terra del Fuego. *Lat.* 53. 10. S.

Appack, or *Appagh*, a town of Africa, in the country of Whidah, on the Slave Coast. 50 miles ENE. Grand Popo.

Appalachian Mountains, see *Allegany Mountains*.

Appatux, a river of Virginia, in North-America, which runs into James river, 6 miles NE. Blandford.

Appanaig Pllam, a town of Hindoostan, in Barramaul. 9 miles SSW. Darempoury.

Appar, a town on the east coast of the island of Borneo. *Long.* 116. 30. E. *Lat.* 3. 6. S.

Appel, a river in France, which runs into the Nahe, near Creutznach.

Appeldoorn, a town in Holland, in the department of Gueldres. 13 miles NW. Zutphen.

Appenzel, a town of Swisserland, and principal place of a canton, to which it gives name. 40 miles E. Zurich. *Long.* 9. 31. E. *Lat.* 47. 17. N.

Appenzel, one of the cantons of Swisserland, surrounded by the Rhinthal, and the lands belonging to the abby of St. Gall; about thirty miles in length from east to west, and from eighteen to twenty-one in breadth; the whole country is a mass of hills and mountains. It is divided into twelve communities, six of which are Protestant, and six Roman Catholic. It forms the thirteenth canton, being the last in the union. The climate is generally cold, and subject to sudden changes. At the treaty of union in 1597, they reckoned 2782 men able to bear arms among the Catholics, and 6322 among the

Protestants; at this time, they estimate the population to be 13,000 souls of the former, and 38,000 of the latter, 51,000 in the whole; a surprising number for a country of no more than 180 square miles, and great part of that composed of glaciers, inaccessible rocks, and precipices.

Appiano, a town of Italy, in the department of the Lario. 20 miles NNW. Milan. 6 SW. Como.

Appidamischken, a town of Prussia. 9 m. SE. Gumbinnen.

Appignano, a town in the marquifate of Ancona. 18 miles SSW. Ancona. *Long.* 13. 24. E. *Lat.* 43. 22. N.

Appio, a mountain of Genoa, at the extremity of the Appennines.

Apple Island, a small uninhabited island of North-America, in the river St. Lawrence. *Long.* 69. 5. W. *Lat.* 48. 10. N.

Appleby, or *Apulby*, a town of England, in the county of Westmoreland, a corporation and a borough, which sends two members to the British parliament; situated near the river Eden. It has a free grammar-school, endowed with a salary of 120l. a year; there is likewise an hospital for thirteen widows. Appleby is the county town, and the assizes are held there every year in August. It is supposed to have been the ancient Aballaba. In 1314, it was destroyed by the Scots. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 711. 30 miles S. Carlisle, and 266½ N. London.

Applecress, a village and sea port of Scotland, situated on a bay to which it gives name, on the west coast of the county of Ross. 52 miles W. Dingwall. *Long.* 5. 49. W. *Lat.* 57. 26. N.

Appledore, a sea-port town of England, in the county of Devon, in Barnstaple bay, where the Danes landed under Hubba, in the time of Alfred. It contains about 1800 inhabitants. 10 miles W. Barnstaple, and 201 W. London.

Appledore, a town of England, in the county of Kent, on the river Rother, formerly a sea-port, but now reduced to a small place. 9 miles W. New Romney, and 54 ESE. London.

Applethaw, a village of England, in the county of Hants, celebrated for its annual sheep fair. 4 miles from Andover.

Appletrce River, a river of South-Carolina, which runs into the Keowe. *Long.* 82. 38. W. *Lat.* 34. 11. N.

Appleton Wisk, a town of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, on the Wisk. 8 miles N. Northallerton.

Appole, a town of Bengal, in the province of Dinagepour. 38 miles SSE. Dinagepour.

Appoo, one of the mouths of the river Ava, which runs into the Eastern-Indian Sea. *Long.* 97. E. *Lat.* 16. 40. N.

Approuak, or *Approuage*, a river of South-America, in the country of Guiana, which runs into the sea, *Long.* 52. 46. W. *Lat.* 4. 30. N.

Approuak, a town of South-America, in the country of Guiana, situated at the mouth of a river of the same name.

Aprémont, a town of France, in the department of Vendée. 15 miles N. Sables d'Olonne, and 7 SE. Challans.

Apréy, a town of France, in department of the Upper Marne. 8 m. SW. Langres.

Aprigliano, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 7 miles SE. Cosenza.

Apris, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, the see of a Greek archbishop, situated on the Larissa. 10 miles E. Trajanopolis.

Asfa, or *Hapsala*, a town of European Turkey, in Romania. 18 m. SE. Adrianople.

Aspheron, a peninsula of Persia, in the province of Schirvan, which projects into the Caspian Sea; celebrated for its naphtha springs; a little to the NE. of Baku.

Ast, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône; before the revolution, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Aix; the cathedral is said to be one of the oldest in France, and a council was held here in 1365. It is situated on the river Calavon. 27 miles E. Avignon, and 20 N. Aix. *Long.* 5. 28. E. *Lat.* 43. 50. N.

Astha, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 58 miles WNW. Poonah.

Astimac, a river of Peru, which rises from a lake a little north of Arequipa, and afterwards joining the Ené, with several other rivers forms the Ucayale. *Long.* 73. 40. W. *Lat.* 10. 50. S.

Astura, a river of South-America, which rises near Pamplona in New Grenada, and after an easterly course of about 350 miles, runs into the Oroonoko, *Long.* 65. 39. W. *Lat.* 7. 10. N.

Asturte Harbour, a port on the east coast of Newfoundland, south of Ferriland Harbour.

Astua, a province of Africa, in the country of Guinea, on the Gold Coast, bounded on the south by the country of Fantin, on the north-east by Dinkira, and on the west by the river of Chama, or St. John.

Astua, &c. see *Astua*, &c.
Astua, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coast, where there is a slave market, to the west of Cape Coast Castle.

Astuckton, a river which runs from lake Winnipisogee, in New Hampshire, to the Merrimack.

Astua, a town of Africa, in the country of Soko, on the Gold Coast.

Astua, a town of the kingdom of Meckley, 58 miles W. Munnypour.

Astua, a town of New Jersey, on the Pataic. 10 miles NNW. New-York.

Astua, a country of Africa, on the east side of the Volta, in the part called the Gold Coast, of which it occupies about 20 miles, and ten times that length into the inland parts. It is one of the greatest monarchies on the coast of Guinea. Bosman says, that the coast is divided into a number of petty royalties, but all of them subject to the king of Astua, who indiscriminately exercises an unlimited authority over them and his meanest subjects. His despotic power gave rise to a proverbial saying, that there are only two ranks of men at Astua, the royal family and the slaves. The natives of this country are haughty, turbulent, and warlike; and their power is formidable to the neighbouring kingdoms. All the tributary nations are miserably infested by the incursions of the Astua-boans. Whole armies enter the adjacent territories, take whatever they like, and meet with no opposition from the inhabitants; who are sensible from experience, that the king would not fail to punish any resistance offered to his troops, esteeming that an indignity offered to his crown. In Bosman's days, the supreme power was divided between the father and the son, the former retaining the greater share of authority. The English, Dutch, and Danes have each of them forts at Astua, which may be looked upon as the best on the whole coast. It would be no unreasonable conjecture, that the companies trading hither might be fatal, by their contrary interests and rivalship; to the general commerce, but experience proves it otherwise. The abundance of gold and slaves is indeed so great, that neither is in danger of wanting a sufficient proportion, and each is stocked with commodities which the other has not, a circumstance which often tends to promote trade. At Astua alone more gold is frequently received than on the whole coast besides; and its extensive commerce, would be still greatly enlarged, but for the perpetual quarrels between the natives of Astua and Akem; the latter pretending to a feudal sovereignty over the former, in consequence of which they demand an annual tribute, which the former refuse paying. The chief business of the people is trade, agriculture, and war; employments almost incompatible in other countries, but here perfectly consistent, where war promotes trade by increasing the number of slaves and prisoners, who are obliged to labour for the Astua-boans, while they are maintained by them. This people are, therefore, by interest and inclination, much addicted to arms. Though the soil is fertile, yet provisions generally fall short towards the end

of the year, and they are forced to supply themselves from other countries. The number of slaves sold here is at least equal to what are disposed of on the whole coast besides, not excepting Ananiboa. When the Aquamboans are at war with a neighbouring nation, every man fit to bear arms enters the field, till the season requires they should return to their civil employments; then a certain number are detached to cultivate the ground, and sell their prisoners, while the rest are employed in opposing the enemy. Those who are of a more turbulent warlike disposition, enter into the service of neighbouring nations, who are at war with others, if their own country should happen to be at peace, which seldom is the case. Among the fishermen on the coast there are few warriors.

Aquataccio, a river of Italy, which runs into the Tiber about a mile from Rome.

Aquatulco, see *Aguatulco*.

Acculaon, one of the most easterly of the Laccadive islands, in the East-Indian Sea. *Long.* 73. 26. E. *Lat.* 10. 44. N.

Aqui, or *Aquita*, a town of Japan, in the south part of the island of Nippon.

Aqui, see *Acqui*.

Aquigni, or *Acquigni*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure. 3 miles from Louviers.

Aquavileo, a river which runs into the gulf of Mexico. *Long.* 96. 30. W. *Lat.* 18. 30. N.

Aquila, a city of Naples, in the Abruzzo Ultra, situated on a mountain, near the river Pescara; the see of a bishop, suffragan of the archbishop of Chieti, but subject only to the Pope. In the year 1703, great damage was done by an earthquake, 2400 persons perished, and 1500 were dangerously wounded; 800 were swallowed up, together with the church, in which they had taken refuge; the greatest part of the houses were thrown down, and the walls of the town much damaged. In 1744, Aquila was taken by the Austrians; and in 1797, it surrendered to the French. 50 miles NE. Rome, and 93 N. Naples. *Long.* 13. 25. E. *Lat.* 42. 19. N.

Aquileia, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli, formerly very rich and flourishing, the see of a patriarch, but now in a state of decay. It was taken and sacked by Attila in 452. It was again taken by the Duke of Bavaria, in 948. 18 miles SSW. Goritz, and 20 S. Friuli. *Long.* 13. 22. E. *Lat.* 45. 51. N.

Aquin, a town on the south coast of the island of St. Domingo. 40 m. W. Jaquemel.

Aquinala, a river of the Further Calabria, which runs into the sea near Crotona.

Aquino, a town of Naples, in the country of Lavina, once the see of a bishop, but now reduced to a small place, and its see united to Paucorvo. 13 m. SSE. Sora, 48 N. Naples.

Aquitaine, see *Guienne*.

Aquizeba, a river of Spain, which runs into the Orio, a little below Toloso, in the country of Guipuzcoa.

Ara, a river of Spain, which joins the Cinca at Ainsa.

Araba, a river of Persia, which runs into the Arabian Sea, *Long.* 65. 40. E. *Lat.* 25. 30. N.

Araban, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Urfa, on the Khabur. 76 miles SE. Urfa. *Long.* 40. E. *Lat.* 36. 20. N.

Arobet, or *Orobet*, a sea port town of Russia, in the province of Tauris, on the borders of the Sea of Azoph. In 1771, it was taken from the Turks by the Russians, and most of the garrison put to the sword. 60 miles SE. Perekop, *Long.* 35. 14. E. *Lat.* 45. 24. N.

Arabia, one of the most considerable countries of Asia, is bounded on the west by the Red Sea, the Isthmus of Suez, Palestine, and Syria; on the north by the Euphrates, on the east by the gulf of Persia and the sea, and on the south by the Straits of Babelmandeb and the sea. Europeans have divided it into three parts, named from their supposed qualities, Arabia Deserta, Arabia Petraea, and Arabia Felix. Among the Arabians, these names are not known: that which we call Arabia Deserta, they term Nedsjed; Arabia Petraea, is denominated Hedjas; and in Arabia Felix, we find the kingdoms of Yemen, Hadramaut, Oman, and Lachfa, Arabia extends from *Lat.* 12. 30. to 31. 30. N. and from *Long.* 34. to 59. E. about 1350 miles from N. to S. and 120 from E. to W. All those people who inhabit the three Arabias, are distinguished by the appellation of Arabs; they are known also by other particular names, such as those of the Ishmaelites, the Hagareniens, the Scenites, the Saracens, and the Bedouins. The Arabs boast of being descended from Ishmael, the son of Abraham and Hagar; and on this account they have acquired the denomination of Ishmaelites and Hagareniens. Scenites signify people who live under tents; and by Saracens and Bedouins, are understood robbers and wanderers. At present, however, all these names are confounded under that of Bedouin Arabs. These people derive all their subsistence from their flocks, from hunting, and from what they acquire by plunder. They acknowledge no sovereign but the emirs of their tribes, who are their natural princes, and to whom they pay obedience. They have also schieks or chiefs, who are persons of an advanced age, whom they often consult, and whose advice they follow. As there are no fixed judges among the Arabs, these schieks supply their place, and from their determina-

tion there is no appeal. These Arabs follow the religion of the Mahometans, and after their example, observe circumcision, ablution, the fast of the Ramadan, and prayer. They however, very seldom agree with the Turks; which fully proves, that to be of the same religion is not a sufficient bond to bind men together. Too proud of the high nobility which they ascribe to themselves, they consider the Turks as bastards, and as the usurpers of their natural heritage. The Arabs are of a middle stature; their complexions are brown, owing to the climate; and they have always a grave and melancholy air. By being accustomed to every kind of fatigue at an early period of life, they acquire a remarkable share of resolution; and on this account have a ferocious aspect. Misfortunes give them no pain; and they derive no pleasure from prosperity, because they receive with resignation from the hand of God both good and evil. Equally insensible to the cries of their children, and to the tears of their wives, their visages exhibit no kind of alteration whatever. They seldom laugh, and never weep: to do either in their opinion shews great weakness; and on this account they have very little esteem for a man who weeps or laughs too much. It is necessary, therefore, for the Europeans to affect great indifference when amongst them, and to imitate their serious and melancholy behaviour: with a little attention in this respect, one may easily gain their friendship and esteem. The Arabs who live in the deserts are entirely ignorant of the arts. There are scarcely any of them who can read or write, and few even who cultivate the earth. They employ themselves rather in conducting their flocks to pasture, or in riding on horseback. Though polygamy is permitted to the Arabs by the law of Mahomet, which they follow, it is rare to see them have more wives than one at the same time: they however do not esteem them so much as the rest of the Mahometans. One of the principal diversions of these people is the meidan, which takes its name from the spot where they generally enjoy it; for meidan is a Persian word that signifies a plain. This diversion consists in different agreeable evolutions and manœuvres, performed on horseback; and generally takes place at Easter, or when they celebrate their marriage, and the birth and circumcision of their children. They often amuse themselves in playing chess; but they do this only at their hours of relaxation. They are so far from using cards, that they are not even acquainted with them. They are much diverted with the sound of musical instruments, and particularly with that of certain flutes made of reeds, which they accompany with the noise of some drums.

They have professed dancers, both men and women, whose gestures are immodest and lascivious; to see them, one would be induced to believe that on such occasions only they are permitted to laugh. The pleasure of smoking, so common even among the women, is also one of the amusements of the Arabs, who may be seen sitting from morning to night with their pipes in their mouths. The dress of the Arabs consists only of a white robe bound round with a broad leathern girdle, which may be straitened or slackened at pleasure, by means of a strong buckle, or a large clasp, with a few smaller ones. Winter and summer they wear a large cloak, striped black and white, and made of the hair of goats or of some other animal. In winter they use it to secure themselves from the cold and rain, and in summer to screen them from the heat of the sun. They wear nothing on their heads but a kind of red cap, surrounded with a piece of cloth of the same colour, or intermixed sometimes with white, which forms all its ornament. Their emirs or princes dress in the same manner, except that their cloaks are for the most part all black. They wear slippers, after the manner of the Turks; but they are generally in half boots, in order that they may be ready at all times to mount on horseback. Some Arabs who are employed in agriculture, instead of slippers wear only two soles of leather fastened under the foot at the toe and the heel, and forming a kind of sandal. Their drawers are made of linen, and descend to the lower part of the leg. These Arabs have no habitations but tents, which, with their flocks, they transport from one country to another, and erect in those places where they find the greatest abundance of pasturage and water. They generally stop in valleys, taking always the precaution to place some of their tents on the summit of a neighbouring hill, to prevent their being surprised by different tribes, who are their enemies. Besides this, being on the watch, they are enabled to fall unexpectedly on travellers, whom they are contented to rob, without offering them any personal insult. Those who are attacked by them must not make any obstinate resistance; for if they do, they will be in great danger of losing their lives. The riches of the Arabs consist in cattle, which supply them with flesh, milk, butter, and wool, the principal articles that they have occasion for, as they despise luxury of every kind. What they value most is their fine hories, and especially those which are swift in running. The features of the Arab women are remarkably beautiful when they are young; but they soon become disfigured by certain black spots like patches, which they make in their faces with a sharp pointed

iron. They mark with the same colour their lips and eye-lashes, by mixing with the paint employed for that purpose a certain substance which they call coliastrin. According to the general custom of the Levant, they die their nails and the palms of their hands yellow. Young girls make an opening near one of the nostrils, into which they put a clove; this appears to them to be a peculiar beauty. The Arab women wear only a plain robe after the Turkish manner, and scarcely ever cover their heads. Their cloaks resemble those of the men; but there are only a few of them who use drawers, according to the custom of polished people in the East. They ornament their hair with strings of small glass beads of different colours; on their legs and arms they wear bracelets of the same, and have rings made of metal on their fingers. The principal occupation of the Arab women is, to take care of the tents in which they lodge, to provide water, to prepare food, to milk their flocks, and to make butter and cheese. They likewise manufacture the cloth necessary for covering their tents. As there are no longer any physicians among the Arabs, the care of the sick is committed entirely to the hands of the women. The Arabs make very little use of bread. Their usual food is roots, honey, milk, butter, mutton, and the flesh of their camels, and birds which they may catch alive; because it is an article of the Mahometan law to kill those animals which they eat, and to extract their blood. They consume a great deal of rice, particularly in a ragout called pilau, which serves them for a repast in the evening and morning. The Arabs have another kind of food, which appears to us still more singular: this food is the flesh of locusts, which they collect in the season when they pass thro' their country; and having taken off their heads, put them into leathern bags, with a certain quantity of salt: when they eat them, they cut them into slices. Amongst the various beverages of the Arabs, water holds the first rank; because, by the law of Mahomet, they are forbidden to drink wine. They make such a continual use of coffee, that those who can, drink it almost at every hour of the day, but in small quantities and without sugar. They compose another kind of drink with roots and the juice of the sugar-cane, and of grapes mixed with water. They have also a third, made with an infusion of barley, which has a great resemblance to our beer. Hospitality is so much honoured among the Arabs, that, without regard to religion or country, they receive in their tents every traveller who applies to them, and take the same care of his servant and his horse. The

Arabs passed from the deserts of Arabia to Syria and Palestine in the sixth century; and since that period they have still more or less preserved their footing in these countries. All the inhabitants of the coasts, or of the interior parts, who speak the Arabic language only, are comprehended under their name. They are, however, not all descendants of the first migration; properly speaking, they are a mixture of all nations and of all religions. Some of those who inhabit the cities of Palestine, though originally from Arabia, are nevertheless more polished than the rest of their countrymen. The greater part of those real Arabs who are fixed in cities, do not suffer their beards to grow till they are advanced in years; but the other inhabitants of the deserts never cut theirs at all. They carry their respect for the beard so far, that, to touch it when they swear, is as solemn an oath as that of the ancient gods when they swore by the river Styx. They take great care to keep it clean; and it may be easily guessed that they consider it as a great affront when any one pulls them by this venerable ornament. A respect for the beard is equally prevalent amongst the Turks and all the Christians of the east. In some provinces of Arabia, the heat is excessive; but in this country, as in most others, the varying degrees of elevation, the relative situations of places, and the nature of the soil, occasion considerable varieties of temperature. In the deserts, diversified here and there only by bare rocks, and in these flat plains, there is nothing to soften the sun's rays, but all vegetables are burnt up, and the soil is every where reduced to sand. In the interior country, the temperature of the atmosphere is very different. The great ranges of lofty mountains attract vapours, and these falling down in plenteous rains, cool the air and quicken vegetation. The cold occasioned by the height of the country, produces falls of snow, but this never lies long upon the ground. The rainy seasons, which are regular in the countries between the tropics, are diversified here. Westward, in Yemen, the rainy season comes on in the month of June, and terminates in the middle of September. In the eastern part of these mountains, those rains fall between the middle of the month of November, and the middle of February. In Hadramaut and Oman, to the south, the rainy season lasts from the middle of February to the middle of April. These regular rains render the vallies lying among the mountains fertile and delightful. Arabia enjoys the prospect of constant verdure, not but that most of the trees shed their leaves, and the annual plants wither, and are reproduced; but the interval between the fall of the leaf in one year, and

the reproduction of new leaves for the next, is so short, that the change is hardly observable. Continual verdure is peculiar to those countries in which there are no frosts, but a rainy season instead of our winter. From the singular local situation of Arabia, the inequalities in the nature of its lands may without farther information be inferred. These inequalities are indeed very remarkable; on one side are frightful deserts, and on the other fertile and delightful vales. The sandy belt which encircles this peninsula, is almost entirely barren, and presents one unvaried picture of desolation. This belt, denominated Tehama, begins at Suez, and extends round the whole peninsula to the mouth of the Euphrates. It bears every mark of having been anciently a part of the bed of the sea. It contains large strata of salt, which in some places even rise up into hills. The products of Arabia are coffee, manna, aloes, cassia, spikenard, frankincense, myrrh, and other valuable gums; cinnamon, pepper, cardamom, oranges, lemons, dates, pomegranates, figs, and other fruits; honey and wax in plenty; and in their seas, they have great quantities of the best coral and pearls. In Arabia are abundance of all the domestic animals common in hot countries. The Arabians breed horses, mules, asses, camels, dromedaries, cows, buffaloes, sheep, and goats. In the fertile provinces, wild fowls are so plentiful, that they are sold at a trifling price. Of all their domestic animals, it is well known that the Arabians put the greatest value on their horses. Of these they have two great branches, the Kadischi whose descent is unknown, and the Kochlani, of whom a written genealogy has been kept for two thousand years. The Kadischi are in no better estimation than our European horses, and are usually employed in bearing burthens, and in ordinary labour. The Kochlani are reserved for riding solely. They are highly esteemed, and consequently very dear. They are said to have derived their origin from king Solomon's studs: however this may be, they are fit to bear the greatest fatigue, and can pass whole days without food. They are also said to shew uncommon courage against an enemy: it is even asserted, that when a horse of this race finds himself wounded, and unable to bear his rider much longer, he retires from the fray, and conveys him to a place of security. If the rider fall upon the ground, his horse remains beside him, and neighs till assistance is brought. Among the wild animals, are rock goats, gazelles or antelopes, jerboas, monkeys without tails, leopards, ounces, wild boars, wolves, and foxes; tame fowls are very plentiful, and all sorts of poultry in great abundance: eagles, falcons, and vultures,

are met with in Arabia; there are several sorts of serpents, some noxious and some innocent, but the most formidable is that called baxtan, a small slender creature, whose bite is instant death. Among the insects may be reckoned locusts, which are sometimes brought from the deserts of Lybia in such multitudes, as to darken the air, and appear at a distance like clouds of smoke. The noise they make in flying is frightful and stunning, like that of a water-fall. When such a swarm falls upon a field, it is wasted and despoiled of its verdure. The pulse and date trees suffer greatly from the locusts; but the corn, either ripe or nearly so, is too hard for their use, and they are obliged to spare it. A small insect, named *Ara*, of the bulk of a grain of barley, is another scourge of Arabia, and of hot countries in general. On account of some general resemblance, many travellers represent this insect as an ant, and speak of it under this name. Its instinct disposes it to travel only by night, through a sort of galleries, which it forms as it proceeds, of fat earth; after reaching the end of its journey, it corrodes and destroys every thing, victuals, clothes, and furniture. They live and work together like ants.

Arab-hisar, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia; near it are the ruins of some ancient city, supposed to be Alinda, the residence of Ada queen of Caria. 38 m. NW. Mogla.

Arabazari, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caranania. 16 miles NE. Alameh.

Arabia Deserta, or *Nedjed*, also called *Berii Arbilan* or *Beriara*, is bounded on the north by Syria, on the north-east by Syria and the Arabian Iraq, on the east by the Persian Gulf, on the south-east and south by Arabia Felix, and on the west by Arabia Petraea and Syria. This country is for the most part desert, being intersected almost every where by high barren mountains, and many of its plains nothing but great sands and heaths, through some of which neither men, beasts, birds, trees, grass, or pasture are to be seen; the lands, however, that lie to the east along the river Euphrates, afford both plants and food for the inhabitants of some cities and towns seated on that part; and there are some plains and vallies that feed great numbers of sheep, goats, and other small cattle, which love to browse upon such dry lands; but larger cattle, except camels, can find here no subsistence. The method of the inhabitants of the desert is to seek after fresh pastures near rivers, lakes, or other places, where they can find water for themselves and cattle; and when they have cleared the ground, to look out for another. They acknowledge no other government than that of their own emirs or princes;

and feldom, if ever, have any commerce, much less alliance, with the Turks and Moors, whom they look upon as bastards, and the usurpers of their inheritance. Their emirs have each of them a certain number of Scheiks under them, according to the extent of their dominions. Some of these Arabs, by the name of Bedoui, have spread themselves as far as Egypt, roving from place to place with their wives, children, and cattle. The children go quite naked, the women wear a kind of long blue shift, and the men a coarse linen jacket, reaching down to their knees. They all profess the Mahometan religion, but give themselves little trouble about the disputed meanings of the Alcoran. They have neither laws, lawyers, nor judges, amongst them. The Scheiks reconcile all their differences, and the emir is the only person to whom they appeal from their sentence. Ana is the capital.

Arabia Petraea, or the *Stony*, called by the Arabs Hedjas, is bounded on the N. by Syria, on the E. by Arabia Deserta, on the S. by Arabia Felix, on the W. by the Red Sea, and on the NW. by Egypt; its extent from north to south is computed to be 180 miles, and from east to west 150. It was called *Petraea*, or *Stony*, from its rocks, though some rather derive it from Petra, its ancient capital, now commonly supposed to be Harach or Horac, lying on the isthmus, near the frontiers of Egypt. Though, in most respects, it much resembles Arabia Deserta, for its stony, sandy, and barren ground; yet it yields, in some parts, sufficient nourishment for cattle, whole milk, and camel's flesh, is the chief food of its inhabitants. There are some other parts which are quite uninhabited and impassable.

Arabia Felix, by far the most considerable of the three, was called *Felix*, or *Happy*, according to Ammianus Marcellinus, because it abounded in corn, cattle, vines, and odoriferous spices of all kinds. It was also called *Sacra*, on account of the fine gums and aromatic woods employed in sacrifices, which it produced. This part of Arabia contains the kingdoms of Yemen, Hadramant, Oman, and Laicha, with other smaller states.

Arabian Islands, two small islands in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Egypt. 7 miles SW. Alexandria. *Long.* 30. 6. E. *Lat.* 31. 7. N.

Arabkir, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Sivas, on a branch of the Euphrates. It is well built, populous, and the chief place of a district. 100 miles E. Sivas, and 80 SW. Erzerum. *Long.* 39. 10. W. *Lat.* 39. 15. N.

Arabi, Gulf of, a large bay of the Mediterranean, on the coast of Egypt, west of Alexandria. *Long.* 29. 30. E. *Lat.* 30. 50. N.

Aracacari, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Brazil. *Lat.* 26. 20. S.

Aracagi, a town of Brazil, in the government of Para, on the Isle of Maranon. 10 miles St. Luis.

Aracan, or *Arrakan*, or *Reccan*, a country of Asia, bounded on the north by Meckley, on the east by Birmah, on the south by Pegu, and on the west by the Bay of Bengal; about 510 miles long, and from 20 to 200 broad. The air is good, the country abounds with meadows and pasture lands, well watered with rivers and brooks; the plains are exceedingly fertile, and the mountains green all the year round; though from August to October, which is their winter, the weather is for the most part wet and stormy. It produces great quantities of rice, cocoa-nuts, bananas, oranges, and many other kinds of excellent fruit. The people of Aracan trade very little by sea; what trade they have is brought home to them by merchants of distant countries; the principal articles of sale are lead, tin, stick-lack, elephants, elephants' teeth, and sometimes precious stones. This commerce is carried on by the Mahometans, who are settled here in great numbers. The inhabitants are idolaters, and worship devoutly their images, made of clay baked in the sun. This country is by the natives called Yee-Kein. In 1783, it was conquered by the king of Birmah, and annexed to his dominions. The principal city is Aracan; and the principal river bears the same name.

Aracan, a city of Asia, and capital of a country of the same name, containing about 100,000 inhabitants; a river, called also Aracan, runs through it, and waters the streets by means of several arms or canals, into which it is divided. The houses are very low; that of the king is very large and richly ornamented. 240 miles SE. Calcutta. *Long.* 93. E. *Lat.* 20. 38. N.

Aracan, a river of Asia, which runs into the Bay of Bengal about 27 miles below the city of Aracan.

Aracari, a town of Brazil, on the river Negro. 80 miles W. Fort Rio Negro.

Aracati-Merim, a river of Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 41. 16. W. *Lat.* 3. 5. S.

Aracati-Affu, a river of Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 41. 10. W. *Lat.* 3. 6. S.

Aracena, a town of Spain, in the province of Andalusia; situated near the Sierra Morena, in the country of Seville, with a castle on an eminence. 30 miles NNW. Seville. *Long.* 6. 20. W. *Lat.* 37. 43. N.

Aracay, a river of Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 34. 31. W. *Lat.* 6. 50. S.

Aracha (*L'*), see *Laracha*.

Arachova, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Livadia. 6 miles N. Salona.

Araclea, see *Herakli*.

Arad, a town of Hungary, on the Marosch, which divides it into Old and New Town. A fortress stands on a peninsula, formed by a bend of the river, the works of which are strong, and within the walls are the governor's house, a convent, and church of Franciscans, with some shops. In the year 1685, a battle was fought near this town between the Germans and the Turks, in which the latter were defeated, 7000 men, all that remained alive, being made prisoners. 24 miles N. Temesvar, and 195 SE. Presburgh. *Long.* 21. 3. E. *Lat.* 46. 11. N.

Arad, or *Ennebbi Saleebh*, one of the Bahrein islands, in the Persian Gulf. *Long.* 48. 6. E. *Lat.* 26. 25. N.

Aradi, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Nattolia. 10 miles NW. Kastamoni.

Araes, a maritime town of Brasil, in the province of Matto. *Long.* 52. 30. W. *Lat.* 18. S.

Arafat, a mountain of Arabia, about four or five miles from Mecca.

Arafasa, a town of Sweden, in West Bothnia, on the river Tornea. 32 miles N. Tornea.

Aragon, a country which was once an independent kingdom; but is now united with Spain, and forms a very considerable part of that monarchy. It is bounded on the north by the Pyrenées, which separate it from France, on the north-west by Navarre, on the west by Castile, on the south by Valencia, and on the east by Catalonia. It contains seventy towns, only eight of which are considerable, viz. Saragossa, Albarazin, Balbastro, Calataiud, Daroca, Jacca, Tarazona, and Teruel. The rivers are the Ebro, Cinca, Segra, Gallego, Huella, Xalon, Xiloca, Aragon, and some other small ones. The air is pure and serene, but it often wants water, having neither springs or wells, so that the principal supply is from rain preserved in cisterns. The country is generally dry, sandy, mountainous, and stony. Some of the vallies are however very fertile, and produce wheat, flax, saffron, grapes, olives, and other fruits; salt mines abound; and it is supposed that mines of silver were wrought formerly, as we read that the Roman general Marcellus exacted from this country a contribution of 300 talents of that metal, and Gracchus destroyed 300 towns, a proof of the wealth and multitude of the inhabitants.

Aragon, a river of Spain, which rises in the Pyrenées, passes by Jacca, Sanguesa, &c.

and runs into the Ebro between Calahorra and Tudela.

Aragon, a town of Arabia. 100 miles ESE. Sanaa.

Aragua, a town of South-America, in the province of Cumana.

Arabal, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville. 27 miles ENE. Seville.

Arajee, a town of Abyssinia. 95 miles SSE. Miné.

Arakeery, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. In 1791, it was taken by Earl Cornwallis. 8 miles E. Scringapatam.

Aral, a lake or inland sea of Asia, in the country of the independent Tartars, about 250 miles long, and 120 broad. The Tartars have turned the course of the river Sihon and Gihon, from the Caspian sea to this lake, to prevent the incroachments of pirates. *Long.* 57. to 61. E. *Lat.* 42. 45. to 46. 40. N.

Aram, a town of Arabia. 38 miles NE. Chamir.

Aramascheva, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk. 90 m. S. Tobolsk.

Arambauk, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 34 miles N. Bomrauzepollam.

Aramieh, a town of Egypt. 8 miles S. Dendera.

Aramits, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées, on the Vert. 7 miles SW. Oleron.

Aramo, a town and fortrefs of Chili, near the Pacific Ocean. 30 miles S. La Conception.

Aramont, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, on the west side of the Rhône, 8 miles below Avignon.

Arampali, a town of Hindoostan, in Madura; a place long celebrated for its manufactures, which formerly employed 2000 looms; the trade is now considerable.

Aramroy, see *Eramro*.

Aran, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 100 miles N. Ispahan.

Aranas, a river of Spain, which runs into the Agra two miles below Pampeluna.

Arance, a town of France, in the department of the Ain. 8 m. E. Ambronay.

Aranda de Ebro, a town of Spain, in Aragon, on the Ebro. 19 m. NW. Calataiud.

Aranda de Duero, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the Duero. 90 miles N. Madrid, and 35 S. Burgos.

Aranden, a town of France, in the department of the Isère. 10 miles S. St. Sorlin, and 28 E. Vienne.

Arandore, a town of the island of Ceylon. 22 miles SSW. Candy.

Arang, a town on the east coast of the island of Borneo. *Long.* 116. 30. E. *Lat.* 1. 33. S.

Aranghera, one of the Biffagos islands, in

the Atlantic, at the mouth of the river Grande, near the coast of Africa.

Aranha, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura. 12 miles NE. Leyria.

Aranjuez, a village and royal palace of Spain, in New Castile, situated on the Tagus, chiefly built within 60 or 70 years; whoever chuses to build houses here may have a free gift of the ground from the king, on condition of conforming to the general plan. The streets are broad and parallel, and intersect each other at right angles: the houses are of two stories in height, and are all painted white, with green doors and shutters. The principal church, which has a convex colonnade, is built in the great square; Sabinini was the architect. This square is surrounded by porticos; four large arched gates form the entrance, and in the middle is a handsome fountain, which copiously supplies the town with water: there are two other churches in Aranjuez. Here is a new amphitheatre for the bull-fights, like that of Madrid; it is built of brick with wooden seats; the inner circle, or area, is 160 feet in diameter. The royal palace is a square, and has 21 windows in front, and a turret at each end; but there is nothing remarkable either in its exterior or interior parts, except some good paintings. 18 miles NE. Toledo, and 30 S. Madrid.

Aranjuez, a town of Mexico, in the province of Costa Rica. 32 miles S. Costa Rica.

Aranos, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 9 miles from St. Estepan.

Arauta, a seaport town of Peru, in the jurisdiction of Arequipa; the harbour is deep, but the entrance narrow. 30 miles SW. Arequipa.

Arauzoar, a fortress of Transylvania, on the north side of the Maros. 18 miles SW. Millenbich, and 20 SSW. Carlsburg.

Arapari-pucu, a town of Brasil, in the government of Para, on the Guanapu. 170 miles WSW. Para.

Arapijo, a town of Brasil, in the government of Para, on the river of the Amazons. 18 miles WSW. Curupu.

Araquaya, a river of Brasil, which rises in Lat. 18 S. and after a northerly course of near 850 miles, runs into the Tocantins river, Lat. 5. 40. S.

Araques, a town of Spain, in Aragon. 12 miles NNW. Jaca.

Araquil, a town of Spain, in Navarre. 15 miles W. Pampeluna.

Araucanga, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 29. 45. S.

Arauret, a mountain of Armenia, between Caucasus and Taurus, very lofty and steep; the summit is inaccessible, and always covered with snow. It is by some supposed to

be the same on which Noah's Ark rested after the flood. 60 m. S. Erivan.

Arariba, a river of Brasil, which runs into the sea near Pernambuco.

Aras, or *Eris*, a town of Persia, in the province of Schirvan. 50 miles N. Schamachie, and 130 SSE. Teflis.

Aras, a river of Asia, anciently called Araxes. It rises in Mount Ararat, separates Armenia from the province of Adirbetzan, and joins the Kur, near Javat, in the province of Schirvan.

Arafeng, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 30 miles S. Casbin.

Araffi, a town of Genoa; it is a place of some trade, and well peopled: vessels are to be hired here for Genoa, or any part of Italy. Long. 8. E. Lat. 44. 4. N.

Arathapescoow, a large lake of North-America. Long. 111. 30. W. Lat. 61. 50. N.

Araticu, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Guanapu, 70 miles W. Para.

Aracacourchy, see *Arriacacourchy*.

Arauco, a fortress of South-America, in Chili, situated near the mouth of a river, in a valley to which it gives name. The inhabitants of the valley are Indians, called Araucques, who, in the year 1599, took and burnt the town and fort of Valdivia, and threatened the rest of the country. The Spaniards concluded a peace with them in 1650. 20 miles S. La Concepcion.

Araco, a river of Chili, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, Lat. 37. 9. S.

Arauita, a town of Spain, in the country of Cordova. 40 miles E. Cordova.

Araw, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Berne, on the right side of the Aar, from which it receives its name, in a fertile country; it contains about 1700 souls. The principal manufactures are cotton, cotton-stuffs, printed linens, cutlery, and tanning. The diets and assemblies of the Protestant cantons are generally held here, and the avoyer of the town is perpetual secretary. The Counts of Hapsburg, and their successors, the Dukes of Austria, had a castle in Araw, which was demolished by the inhabitants, and the town-house erected out of its materials. The inhabitants are Protestants. 21 miles SE. Bale, and 30 NNE. Berne. Long. 7. 54. E. Lat. 47. 23. N.

Arawari, a river of South-America, which crosses Guiana, and empties itself into the Atlantic. By the peace of 1801, it was agreed, that the south bank should belong to the Portuguese, and the north bank to the French, and the navigation open to both nations. Lat. of the mouth, 1. 50. N.

Arawill, a town of Hindoostan, in Candellil. 6 miles SE. Chuprah.

Araxa, a river of Spain, which runs into the Orto at Tolosa.

Aray, a river of Scotland, which runs from Loch Awe to Loch Fine.

Arzatiba, a river of Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 28. 20. S.

Arba, an island in the Gulf Carnero, near the coast of Dalmatia, about 30 miles in circumference. By the archives of the community of Arba, it appears, that in the 11th century gold and silk were not rare among the inhabitants. Arba was subject to the kings of Hungary; afterwards it became dependent on the Venetian feudatories, and at last was taken under the immediate dominion of the most serene republic, by which a governor was appointed, who had the title of count and captain. The number of people on the island does not much exceed 3000 souls, distributed in a few parishes, which might be officiated by a small number of priests. There are three convents of friars, and as many of nuns, besides 60 priests, who have a very scanty provision. The climate of Arba is none of the happiest; the winter season is horrid, especially when agitated by the violent northerly winds, which sometimes transform the intermediate seasons into winter, and cause the summer itself to disappear. These furious winds do great damage to the island, particularly in the winter and spring. A few years ago, about 12,000 sheep perished in one night of cold in the common pastures of the mountain, where, according to the custom over all Dalmatia, they are left in the open air the whole year round. The appearance of the island is exceedingly pleasant, nor perhaps is there another in Dalmatia that in this respect can be compared to it. On the east it has a very high mountain, at the foot of which the rest of the island is extended to the westward, divided into beautiful and fruitful plains, interspersed with little hills, fit to bear the richest products. At the extremity that looks to the north, a delightful promontory, called Loparo, stretches itself the sea; it is crowned with little hills, which almost quite inclose a fine cultivated plain. Near this promontory are the two small islands of St. Gregorio and Goli, very useful to shepherds and fishers. The coast of Arba that faces the Morlachian mountains, is quite steep and inaccessible, and the channel between them is extremely dangerous, being exposed to furious winds, and without a single port on either side of the channel. There are several harbours in the neighbourhood of the city of Arba, by which the trade of the best part of the island is facilitated. Among the most remarkable curiosities of the island, the inhabitants are proud of the head of St. Christofano, their protector; but the lovers of sacred antiquity will find something much more singular in the three heads

of Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, which are venerated here with great devotion. Four of the principal gentlemen are keepers of the sanctuary, and to their care the precious records of the city are also committed; among these records there is a transaction of MXVIII. by which the city of Arba promises to the Doge of Venice, Ottone Orscolo, a tribute of some pounds *de seta serica*, wrought silk, and in the case of contravention pounds *de auro obreso* of gold. In the last age there was a learned bishop of Arba, named Otawix Spaderi, who would not permit the reliques of St. Christofano to be exposed to the public veneration, on the solemnity of the saints' day, because he doubted of their authenticity. The mob rose, and was going to throw him down from the top of the hill on which the cathedral stands; nor did the tumult cease after the day was past. The government sent an armed vessel to deliver the prelate from the danger he was in; and the pope thought proper to give him a more tractable spouse in Italy. The soil of Arba is not the same in every situation; nay, it would be difficult to find a country where there is so great a variety in so little space. The island of Arba would have every thing requisite for the subsistence of its small population, if the land was cultivated by a people more industrious. It produces, however, fire wood, of which many cargoes are annually sent to Venice; corn, oil, excellent wine, brandy, and silk; they feed the silk-worms with leaves of the black mulberry: it also exports hides, wool, sheep, hogs, and hortes of a good breed. There is also abundance of good salt made in the island; and the fishing of tunny, mackarel, and sardines, notwithstanding it is managed in a slovenly and awkward manner, makes no inconsiderable article of trade. Yet with all these natural products, the island is very far from being rich, or even in a tolerably flourishing state, because there is much land left uncultivated, and the peasants are lazy. Arba was ceded, with the rest of the republic of the Venetians, to Austria. *Long.* 14. 51. E. *Lat.* 44. 59. N.

Arba, a town on the island so called, is the see of a bishop; it contains a cathedral, a collegiate church, with about 1400 inhabitants, chiefly employed in agriculture, fishing, and the manufacture of salt from sea water. *Long.* 14. 57. *Lat.* 45. N.

Arbaal, a town of Aigiers. 15 miles SSE. Oran.

Arbaejn, a town of Arabia. 12 miles N. Zebid.

Arbeca, a town and castle of Spain, in Catalonia. 10 miles E. Lerida.

Arbegen, a town of Transilvania. 7 miles N. Stoltzenberg.

Arberg, Arburg, see *Aarberg*, & *Aarburg*.

Arbespach, a town of Austria. 6 miles SW. Zwetl.

Arbeftaal, a town of Austria. 5 miles N. Brugg.

Arbia, a river of Etruria, which runs into the Ombrone, near Buenconvento.

Arbica, a town of Spain, in Navarre. 30 miles WNW. Pampluna.

Arbil, see *Erbil*.

Arbis, a town of France, in the department of Gironde. 17 miles SE. Bourdeaux.

Arboga, or *Arbogen*, a town of Sweden, in Westmanland, remarkable for a synod held there in 1297, under Nicolas archbishop of Upsal. It is situated on a navigable canal, which runs into the Malar lake. 65 miles W. Stockholm. *Long.* 15. 39. E. *Lat.* 59. 55. N.

Arbois, a town of France, in the department of Jura, and principal town of the district, celebrated for the excellent wine made in its environs. General Pichegru was a native of this town. 24 miles NNE. Lons le Saunier. *Long.* 5. 51. E. *Lat.* 46. 54. N.

Arbon, a town of Helvetia, in the Turgow, situated on the south side of the Lake of Constance. The principal part of the inhabitants are Protestants. This place is in Antoninus' Itinerary, named Arber Infelix; and the castle in which the Obervogt resides, is said to have been built by the Romans. It was once a free town under the protection of the dukes of Swabia, but when Conrad the last unfortunate duke was put under the ban of the empire, the town was sold, and in the thirteenth century, it was purchased by the bishop of Constance. 7 miles N. St. Gall, and 14 SE. Constance. *Long.* 9. 27. E. *Lat.* 47. 30. N.

Arbon, see *Arebo*.

Arbouc, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas. 100 miles NW. Mecca.

Arboucave, a town of France, in the department of the Landes. 12 miles SE. St. Sever, and 13 ENE. Orthez.

Arbra, a town of Sweden, in Helsingland, 24 miles NW. Soderhamn.

Arre Croche, an island in the north part of lake Michigan, in Upper Canada. *Long.* 85. 18. W. *Lat.* 45. 25. N.

Arreste, (*Ar*), a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 9 m. NW. Lyons.

Arbreath, see *Aberbrothick*.

Arc en Barvois, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Marne. 14 miles NW. Langres.

Arc sur Tille, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, on the river Tille. 7 miles ENE. Dijon.

Arc, a river of Savoy, which runs into the Isere. 12 miles from Montmelian.

Arc, a river of France, which passes near Aix, and loses itself in the lake of Martigues, in the department of the mouths of the Rhône.

Arca, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Marasch. 20 miles W. Malatia.

Arabay, a town on the west coast of the island of St. Domingo. 16 miles N. Cul de Sac.

Arcadia, a seaport town of European Turkey, in the Morea, in a gulf to which it gives name, open to the Mediterranean sea. In 1770, this town was taken by the Russians, under Prince Dolgorucki, with 2000 Turks prisoners, and three pieces of cannon. 40 miles NW. Mistra, and 18 N. Navarin. *Long.* 21. 34. E. *Lat.* 37. 22. N.

Arcalia, a town on the west coast of St. Domingo. 12 miles N. Port-au-Prince.

Arcangeles, a town of Paraguay. 300 m. E. Assumption.

Arcano, a town of Italy, in Friuli. 11 m. W. Udina.

Arcas, a river of Spain, in Old Castile, anciently the see of a bishop, removed to Cuença. 9 miles S. Cuença.

Arcas, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Guinea. *Long.* 14. 40. W. *Lat.* 11. 8. N.

Arcas, a small island in the gulf of Mexico. *Long.* 92. 38. W. *Lat.* 19. 50. N.

Arcce, a town of Naples, in the Lavora. 15 miles S. Sora. 52 NNW. Naples.

Arcelos, a town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenées. 12 miles SE. Perpignan, and 12 ENE. Ceret.

Arces, a town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenées. 21 m. SSW. Perpignan, and 6 SW. Ceret.

Arch, or *Arco*, a town of the county of Tyrol, on the Sarca, with a citadel on a mountain. It was built as early as 1175, by the lords of Arch or Bogen, and is the capital of a county founded by the emperor Sigismund in 1413. In 1703, this place suffered much by the French. 12 miles W. Trent. *Long.* 10. 47. E. *Lat.* 45. 53. N.

Archackora, or *Zivagee*, a town of Concan, on the coast. 30 miles S. Severdroog.

Archangel, or *Archangeljsk*, a seaport town of Russia, and capital of the government to which it gives name. All the necessaries of life, meat, game, and great varieties of excellent fish, are in the greatest plenty, and cheap. It is situated in the Dwina, about 24 miles from the White Sea. There is a regular post between Archangel and Peterburg, and what perhaps may appear remarkable, great quantities of mutton and beef are sent to the markets of Peterburg during the winter. *Long.* 38. 56. E. *Lat.* 64. 40. N.

Archangeljskoe, the government of Archangel, a province of Russia, so named from

its capital. It is bounded on the north by the Frozen Sea, on the east by the government of Tobolsk, on the south by the government of Vologda and Olonetz, and on the west by the dominions of Sweden; and extends from *long.* 27. to 67. *E. lat.* 62. to 70. N. The country is cold, marshy, woody, and mountainous; the other principal towns, besides Archangel are Kola, Oneg, Pineg, and Mezen. The principal rivers are the Dwina, the Vokcha, the Mezen, and the Petchora.

Archangel'sk, a town of Russia, in the government of Ekaterinoflav, on the Bog. 170 miles W. Ekaterinoflav. *Long.* 30. 44. *E. Lat.* 48. 30. N.

Archangel'skoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, at the conflux of the Tangui and the Oka. 116 miles NE. Udinsk. *Long.* 101. 44. *E. Lat.* 55. 20. N.

Archangel'skoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Kostrom. 124 NNE. Kostrom. *Long.* 43. 44. *E. Lat.* 59. 15. N.

Archangel'skoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Vologda. 90 miles NE. Vologda. *Long.* 41. 58. *E. Lat.* 60. 25. N.

Arche, (*L'*) a town of France, in the department of the Correze. 6 miles SW. Brive.

Arched Island, a small island in the East-ern Indian sea, near the island of Paraguay. *Long.* 117. 57. *E. Lat.* 9. 15. N.

Archemounain, see *Ajbmounain*.

Archi, a town of Naples, in the province of Abruzzo Citra. 8 miles S. Lanciano.

Archiac, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente. 15 miles S. Saintes. *Long.* 0. 13. W. *Lat.* 45. 32. N.

Archidona, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada, with a castle of considerable antiquity. This town was made strong by the Moors, and at the time of the siege of Antequera, supplied with a strong garrison, stores, and ammunition, which enabled them to lay waste the country, and carry away all the provisions from the Castilian troops. 9 m. E. Antequera.

Archidona, a town of South-America, built by the Spaniards, in the province of Quito. 80 miles SE. Quito. *Long.* 76. 48. W. *Lat.* 0. 45. S.

Archipelago, a part of the Mediterranean sea; bounded on the north by Romania, on the east by Natolia, on the west by Livadia and the Morea, and on the south by the island of Candy. It was formerly called the Ægean sea. It divides, as far as it extends, Europe from Asia, and belongs equally to both: of the many islands which it contains, those which are nearest the coast of Natolia, are called Asiatic; the rest are considered as belonging to Europe. Upwards of forty of these islands are reckoned considerable. There are many bays and

harbours on the coasts of each side, as well as in several of the islands. There are also many rocks found in the Archipelago. *Long.* 23. to 27. *E. Lat.* 35. 30. to 40. 40. N.

Archipelago, is a term loosely applied to a group of islands, in any Strait or narrow sea.

Archipelago de Bourbon, the Society Islands, so called by Bougainville.

Archipelago of the Great Cyclades, the New Hebrides, so called by Bougainville.

Archlebon, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn. 17 miles SE. Brunn.

Archiwinnyy Sea, a large gulf of the North Sea, which communicates with Hurfson's bay, by means of Hazard gulf.

Archshofen, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Anspach. 3 m. E. Creglingen.

Arceis sur Aube, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and principal place of a district. 15 miles N. Troyes. *Long.* 4. 14. *E. Lat.* 48. 33. N.

Arceisa, a town of Italy, in the department of the Olona. 10 miles W. Como.

Arco, see *Arch*.

Arco, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto. 5 miles N. Noto.

Arceze, a small island in the straits of Malacca. *Long.* 100. 35. *E. Lat.* 2. 54. N.

Arcole, a village of Italy, in the Veronese; where, in November 1796, a bloody battle was fought between the Austrians and the French, in which the former were defeated, losing 5000 prisoners, besides a great number of killed and wounded. The loss on the side of the French was likewise great. This battle is thought to have determined the fate of Italy. 15 miles ESE. Verona.

Arcona, a village of Pomerania, in the island of Rugen, anciently a city. 20 m. N. Bergen.

Arconato, a town of Italy, in the department of the Olona. 18 m. W. Milan.

Arconcey, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or. 5 miles N. Arnay le Duc.

Arcois, or *Arcois de la Frontera*, a town of Spain, in the country of Seville, situated on a sharp rock near the Guadalete, fortified by art and nature. In 1338, a battle was fought near this town between a detachment of Christians and Moors, when the latter lost 500 men, with much booty, of which they had before plundered the country. Soon after the main armies engaged, when the Moors were completely defeated: according to some, their loss amounted to 10,000 men, with all their tents and baggage. The ancient name of this town was *Arcoberiga*. 40 miles S. Seville, and 17 N. Medina Sidonia. *Long.* 5. 55. W. *Lat.* 36. 40. N.

Arcois, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the borders of Aragon, on the river Xalon, 9 miles above Medina Celi.

Arcos, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 12 miles SSE. Pefqueira.

Arcos Los, a town of Spain, in Navarre. 13 miles S. Estella.

Arcos, a town of South-America, in the province of Buenos-Ayres. 60 miles NW. Buenos-Ayres.

Arcot, a city of Hindoostan, and capital of the Carnatic, situated on the river Paliar; anciently called *Arcati Regia Sore*, and *Soro-mandalem*. It is of great extent; the fort is a mile in circumference, with walls and ditches. In a dispute among some of the native princes of India, Colonel Clive, with a small party of English, took possession of Arcot, in 1751, for Mahomed Ali Khan, son of Anawerdi Khan, the nabob of Arcot, who had been killed in battle. The French attempted to wrest it from him, but were compelled to raise the siege. In 1760, in a quarrel with the nabob, it was taken by Colonel Coote, after defeating the French at Wandewash; and the garrison surrendered prisoners of war, after the batteries had been opened against it from the 2d to the 6th of February. In 1780, Hyder Ally besieged Arcot, but after a few days relinquished his design. On the 10th of September he attacked Colonel Baillie, at the head of a very inferior force. The action lasted several hours, at length the British were entirely defeated; all the Europeans were killed or taken prisoners, with about 2000 seapoys left dead on the field. Colonel Baillie was made prisoner with several other officers. Col. Fletcher, Captains Rumfey and Powel, were killed. After the battle, Hyder again attacked Arcot, and took it on the 30th of October. 55 miles WSW. Madras, and 65 NNW. Pondicherry. *Long.* 79. 30. E. *Lat.* 12. 50. N.

Arcis, (*Les*), a town of France, in the department of the Var. 10 miles W. Frejus.

Arcueil, a town of France, celebrated for the excellence of its water, conveyed to Paris by an aqueduct constructed in 1624 by order of Queen Mary de Medicis, from a design of De Brosse. 3 miles S. Paris.

Ard, a river of Germany, which rises near Wehen, in the principality of Nassau Saarluck, and runs into the Lahn at Dietz.

Ardak, a town of European Turkey, in Romania. 60 miles S. Philippoli.

Ardak, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Mariza, 10 m. N. Thajonoli.

Ardacher, or *Ardagger*, a town of Austria, near the Danube. 10 miles SW. Ips.

Ardagh, a town of Ireland, in the county of Longford, which gives name to a bishopric, about sixty miles in length, and from 5 to 18 in breadth, including 37 parishes in the counties of Cavan, Leitrim, Sligo, Roscommon, Longford, and Westmeath. There is a cathedral, or episcopal place of resi-

dence. It has been usually united with Kilmore; but in 1741, was annexed to the archbishopric of Tuam. 5 miles SE. Longford.

Ardal, a town of Norway. 72 miles N. Christiania.

Ardales, see *Hardales*.

Ardanoudjée, a town of Turkish Armenia, in the government of Kars. 40 miles N. Kars, and 90 NE. Erzerum. *Long.* 43. 35. E. *Lat.* 40. 44. N.

Ardатов, a town of Russia, in the government of Simbirsk. 90 W. Simbirsk. *Long.* 45. 44. E. *Lat.* 54. 45. N.

Ardatoo, a town of Russia, in the government of Nize Gorodskoi. 60 miles SSW. Niznei-Novgorod. *Long.* 43. 4. E. *Lat.* 50. 20. N.

Ardbraccan, a village of Ireland, in the county of Meath, formerly the see of a bishop, now called the bishop of Meath. It takes its name from St. Braccan, who presided over the abbey here in the middle of the 7th century. In 886, 940, 992, 1031, and 1133, it was laid waste by the Danes. In 1641, it was a place of strength, and the bishop of Meath had a palace here.

Ardebil, or *Ardecil*, a town of Persia, in the province of Adirbeizan. This is one of the most ancient and celebrated towns in Persia, situated in the midst of a large plain, surrounded on all sides by the mountains, which form a kind of amphitheatre. Ardebil has been the residence of many kings: it is an open town, without walls; the grand square, called Meidan, is large, with a grand caravanera and various conveniences for merchants who frequent the city from Turkey, Tartary, Hindoostan, and other countries; and near it is a bazar, in which are sold the most precious merchandize of the country, produce, and manufacture, as well as other articles, European and Asiatic. In one of the churches is the tomb of Schek Sefi, a celebrated saint, which is an inviolable asylum, and constantly visited by pilgrims from all parts of Persia. Caravans are frequently going to and from Constantinople and Smyrna. 56 miles E. Tabris. *Long.* 47. 20. E. *Lat.* 38. 5. N.

Ardebil Little, a town of Persia, in the province of Farisfan. 54 miles N. Schiras.

Ardewan, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 15 miles SSW. Gnerden, and 140 E. Ispahan.

Ardèche, a river of France, which gives name to one of the departments, and rises 9 miles from Langogne, and runs into the Rhône, about 3 miles above Pont St. Esprit.

Ardèche, a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Rhône and Loire, on the east by the Rhône, which separates it from the department of the Drôme, on the south by the department

of the Gard, and on the west by the departments of the Lozere and the Upper Loire; about 65 miles from north to south, and from 15 to 32 in breadth, from east to west. Before the revolution, it was a province of Languedoc, called *Vivarais*. Privas is the capital.

Ardee, a town of Ireland, in the county of Louth. It is a corporation town, and before the union it sent members to parliament. 10 m. SW. Dundalk, and 33 N. Dublin.

Arden, or *Arden*, a country of Switzerland, and one of the bailiwicks of the Valais.

Ardenburg, or *Rodenburg*, a town of Flanders, and formerly one of the most considerable towns of the country. In 1604, this town was taken from the Spaniards by Prince Maurice of Nassau, and the garrison surrendered prisoners of war. 12 miles NE. Bruges, and 6 SE. Sluys. *Long.* 3. 17. E. *Lat.* 51. 18. N.

Ardenelle, a town of Hindoostan, in the county of Coimbatore. 24 miles N. Dumiccotta, 40 S. Seringapatam. *Long.* 76. 55. E. *Lat.* 11. 53. N.

Ardennes, a forest of Germany and France, comprehending all the country between the Meuse and the Rhine, or according to others, all between the Rhine and the Scheldt; what now remains is situated principally on both sides the Meuse, from Montmedy to Liege.

Ardennes, a department of France, bounded on the north by part of Hainau, Liege, and Luxemburg, on the east by Luxemburg and the department of the Meuse, on the south by the department of the Marne, and on the west by the department of the Aisne; about 50 miles from north to south, and 45 from east to west. It is the north part of what was before the revolution called Champagne. Mezieres is the capital.

Ardenno, a town of Italy, in the Valteline. 5 miles NE. Morbegno.

Ardenfan, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Aladulia. 38 miles NW. Arzingan.

Ardeniskerry, a rock in the North Sea, near the island of North-Uist. *Long.* 7. 20. W. *Lat.* 51. 4. N.

Arder, see *Ardra*.

Ardero, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 7 miles S. Gierace.

Ardesb, a town of Persian Armenia, on the Aras. 15 miles S. Erivan.

Ardfert, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry. It gives title to a bishop, whose diocese extends over the whole county of Kerry, and part of the county of Cork. It was anciently the capital of the county, with an university in high credit. A monastery was founded here in the 6th century, which, together with the town, was burned down in 1089. In 1151, it was again burned by Cormac O'Cullen, and again in 1179,

when it is supposed the old abbey was entirely consumed. In 1253, the lord of Kerry founded another monastery for Franciscans, of which there are some remains. The town is now very much reduced; yet before the union, it sent two members to parliament. The fee is united to Limerick. 4 miles NNW. Tralee.

Ardis, or *Artisch*, a river which rises in the mountains between Walachia and Transylvania, about 10 miles SE. Hermanstadt, passes by Kordedeardi, P. tefztz, Buroi, &c. and runs into the Danube near Mireni.

Ardglass, a seaport town of Ireland, in the county of Down, situated on a promontory which projects into the Irish sea. It was formerly a place of strength and importance, but at present contains little vestiges of strength or splendour, with a ruined church, and but few houses. 5 miles SE. Downpatrick. *Long.* 5. 29. W. *Lat.* 54. 15. N.

Ardia, a town of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma, on a small river, near the Mediterranean. 5 miles S. Albano.

Ardiere, a river of France, which runs into the Saône, in the principality of Dombes.

Ardila, a river which rises in Spain, and empties itself into the Guadiana, near Moura, in Portugal.

Ardingay, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 20 miles N. Ongole.

Ardingay, a town of Hindoostan, in Malabar. 20 miles SE. Trumian.

Ardjlee, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Allahabad. 15 m. S. Sohajepour.

Ardis, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Diarbekir, on a branch of the Tigris. 30 miles NNW. Diarbekir.

Ardistan, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 80 miles NNE. Ipahan. *Long.* 53. E. *Lat.* 33. 20. N.

Ardivoran Head, the northern extremity of the island of North Uist. *Long.* 7. 20. W. *Lat.* 57. 41. N.

Arden, a town of Abascia. 44 miles WSW. Anakopia.

Arduore, a seaport town of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, in a bay to which it gives name. This is said to have been a bishop's see; and the remains of two churches are yet visible. Here is also a fine round tower, 100 feet high, and 45 in circumference. 8 miles SW. Dungarvon. *Long.* 7. 41. E. *Lat.* 35. 57. N.

Aranno Head, a cape on the west coast of the island of Skye. *Long.* 6. 38. W. *Lat.* 51. 37. N.

Arduore Head, a cape on the south coast of Ireland, in the county of Waterford. *Long.* 7. 41. E. *Lat.* 51. 56. N.

Ardmurkenish Bay, a bay on the west coast of Scotland. *Long.* 5. 54. W. *Lat.* 56. 22. N.

Aranaglass, a bay on the west coast of Ireland, and northern coast of the county

of Sligo. 6 miles SW. Sligo. *Long.* 8. 30. W. *Lat.* 54. 16 N.

Ardoir, a mountain of Nova-Scotia. 12 miles NW. Halifax.

Ardona, a town of Naples, in Capitanata. 12 miles N. Africi.

Ardore, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 6 miles S. Gierace.

Ardoft Daghi, a mountain of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 25 miles S. Erekli.

Ardra, or *Arder*, a town of Africa, and capital of a kingdom, on the slave coast. The country is represented as extensive, populous, and fertile, but not much known. It is situated on the east side of the Volta, and the air is esteemed unwholesome to Europeans; the manners of the inhabitants, productions, &c. are similar to those of Whidah. *Long.* 1. 52. E. *Lat.* 6. 36. N.

Ardre, a river of France, which joins the Loire at Nantes.

Ardres, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1596, and restored two years after at the peace of Vervins. Between Ardres and Guines, was the celebrated meeting of Henry VIII. of England, with Francis I. king of France, in 1520. 2 posts SE. Calais, and 3 NW. St. Omer.

Ardres, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme, on a small river which runs into the Allier. 9 m. SW. Iffoire.

Ardrossan, a parish of Scotland, in which the town of Saltcoats is situated; it takes its name from a small promontory on the west coast of the county of Ayr, called Ardrossan Point, which terminates in a ridge of rocks running into the sea, 12 miles NNW. Ayr. *Long.* 4. 39. W. *Lat.* 55. 42. N.

Ardsele, see *Argieh*.

Ardshraw, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, anciently the see of a bishop. In 1198, the town was plundered, and the church destroyed, by Sir John de Courcy. 6 miles S. Strabane.

Are, see *Aire*.

Archabo, see *Arezalo*.

Archies, a town of the island of Porto Rico. 30 miles from the town of St. John.

Archo, or *Arbon*, a town of Africa, and capital of Benin, large and well peopled, on the river Formosa. The English and Dutch have factories here. 60 miles from the sea. *Long.* 5. 8. E. *Lat.* 5. 58. N.

Arcca, see *Larek*.

Archev, or *Harevch*, a fortress or castle of Syria. In 1149, it was taken by the Saracens, and soon after retaken by Baldwin III. king of Jerusalem. 12 miles from Antioch.

Archie, a town of South-America, in the province of Buenos-Ayres. 120 miles NW. Buenos-Ayres.

Arccua, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 10 miles NW. Jedo.

Ared, (*El*), a ridge of mountains, which cross Arabia Deserta from NE. to SW.

Areg, or *Arrack*, a town of Hindoostan, in Vissapour. 8 miles ESE. Merritch.

Areck, *I*., see *Larek*.

Arekea, see *Arkiko*.

Aremberg, a town of France, in the department of the Rhine and Moselle, late capital of a dutchy of the same name in the circle of the Lower Rhine, situated on the Ahr, in the Eifel. The principality was erected by Maximilian II. in favour of John de Ligne, lord of Barbançon, who took the name of Aremberg. The dutchy paid 48 florins for a Roman month, and 81 crowns 60 kreutzers to the Imperial chamber. At the settling of the indemnities in 1804, at Ratisbon, it was decreed, that the Duke should receive an equivalent, and be introduced into the college of princes. 60 miles SSW. Bonn, and 26 S. Cologn. *Long.* 6. 44. E. *Lat.* 50. 32. N.

Arena, a river of Sicily, which runs into the sea near the town of Mazara.

Arena, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 16 miles E. Nicotera.

Arenal, a town of South-America, in the government of Tucuman. 66 miles N. St. Miguel de Tucuman.

Arenlonck, a town of France, in the department of the Two Nethes. 6 miles E. Turnhout, and 12 NE. Herentals.

Arendsee, a town of Germany, in the Old Mark of Brandenburg, on the side of a lake, formed by an earthquake in 811. 18 miles NW. Stendal, 10 NE. Salzwedel. *Long.* 11. 35. E. *Lat.* 52. 47. N.

Arenoe, a small island in the North Sea, near the coast of Norway. *Lat.* 70. 6. N.

Arens, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the coast. 24 miles NE. Barcelona.

Arensberg, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Westphalia, with a castle, the capital of a county, heretofore incorporated with the electorate of Cologn. It is situated on the Rger, and is divided into the old and new town. 48 miles NE. Cologn, and 40 SSE. Munster. *Long.* 8. 7. E. *Lat.* 51. 23. N.

Arensherg, a town of Germany, in the county of Schauenberg. 5 miles N. Rinteln.

Arensberg, a seaport town of Russia, situated on the island of Ezel, in the Baltic. 96 miles SW. Revel.

Arensberg, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Mecklenburg. 7 miles NW. Furstenberg, 8 S. Strelitz.

Arensberg, a town of Holstein. 16 miles NE. Hamburg.

Arensbeck, a town of Holstein. 12 miles NW. Lubeck, 8 SSW. Eutin.

Arensvalde, a town of Germany, in the New Mark of Brandenburg. 94 miles NE. Berlin, 50 NNE. Kustrin. *Long.* 15. 29. E. *Lat.* 53. 14. N.

Arentes, two small islands in the Eastern Indian sea. *Long.* 115. 11. E. *Lat.* 5. 13. S.
Arenusa, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 16 miles W. St. Severina.

Arequipa, a district of Peru. The climate is good, and the land fertile, and always covered with grain and rich verdure; the abundant pastures support great quantities of cattle. The principal towns are Arequipa and Aranta.

Arequipa, a town or city of Peru, the see of a bishop, erected in 1609. The town was founded by Francis Pizarro. The houses are well built, and the number of inhabitants computed at 40,000. Near it is a volcano, and the country is subject to frequent earthquakes; but this evil seems to be overbalanced by the mildness of the climate, and the beauty and fertility of the country round about. 180 miles S. Cusco, 340 NW. La Plata. *Long.* 71. 48. W. *Lat.* 16. 30. S.

Ares, a town in the county of Tyrol. 11 miles SW. Tyrol.

Aresche, a town of France, in the department of Jura. 6 miles E. Arbois.

Aresgol, see *Arzewo*.

Areskula, a town of Sweden, in Jamtland. 50 miles NW. Frofon.

Arevalillo, a river of Spain, which runs into the Adaja, a little above Arevalo.

Arevalo, or *Arebalo*, a town of Spain, in Old-Castile, on the confines of Leon, between the rivers Adaja and Arevalillo. 18 miles SE. Medina del Campo.

Arevalo, a town on the east coast of the island of Panay. *Long.* 122. 40. E. *Lat.* 10. 45. N.

Arozibo, a town in the island of Porto Rico. 9 miles from St. John.

Arezzo, a town of Etruria, the see of a bishop, suffragan of the archbishop of Florence, but exempt from his jurisdiction. In the time of the Romans, it was a place of considerable trade; and when Scipio passed into Africa, this town supplied his army with 120,000 bushels of wheat. In 1801, an irregular army of Tuscan insurgents, among whom the people of this town particularly distinguished themselves for their hatred of the French, was defeated by the troops of the Republic, the town was taken by assault, and a great number of the inhabitants put to the sword. 25 miles ENE. Siena, and 34 SE. Florence. *Long.* 11. 50. E. *Lat.* 43. 28. N.

Arfadag, a mountain of Arabia, much venerated by the Mussulmen, as the spot where Abraham went to offer up his son Isaac: they say too, that the Angel Gabriel first appeared to their prophet on this spot. 30 miles from Medina.

Arfara, one of the smaller Shetland islands, near the south coast of Yell. *Long.* 1. 20. W. *Lat.* 60. 47. N.

Arfeuille, a town of France, in the department of the Allier. 12 miles E. Cuffet, and 12 S. Donjon.

Afoits Jerfoi, a lake of Sweden, in the Lapmark of Pitea. 60 miles W. Pitea.

Arga, a river of Spain, which rises in Navarre, and runs into the Aragon, near Peralta.

Arga Taghi, mountains of Asia, between Great and Little Bukharia.

Argana, or *Argeenab*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, and capital of a principality of the same name, in the government of Diarbekir, situated on a mountain abounding with metallic ores. 20 miles NW. Diarbekir.

Argana, a town of Turkish Armenia. 18 miles SSW. Erzerum.

Argancy, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle. 9 m. S. Thionville, and 5 N. Metz.

Arganda, a town of Spain, in New-Castile. 12 miles SE. Madrid.

Arganil, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 16 miles E. Coimbra.

Argao, a town on the east coast of Sibiu. *Long.* 123. 39. E. *Lat.* 10. 18. N.

Argarossa, a river of Savoy, which runs into the Here, 3 miles NW. Montfrier.

Argash, a town of Russia, in the government of Simbirsk. 64 miles WSW. Simbirsk. *Long.* 46. 44. E. *Lat.* 55. N.

Argau, see *Argow*.

Arge, a town of the Arabian Irak, on the Tigris. 170 miles NW. Bassora.

Arge, a river of Lithuanian Prussia, which runs into the Nemonin, 4 m. NW. Wipe.

Argeles, a town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenées, near the Mediterranean Sea. 12 miles S. Perpignan.

Argellez, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Higher Pyrenées. 20 miles SSE. Pau. *Long.* 0. 3. W. *Lat.* 43. N.

Argen, a river of Swabia, which rises in two branches, about 7 miles N. Constance, and runs into the lake, 5 miles E. Buchow.

Argences, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 15 miles W. Lisieux, and 7 ESE. Caen.

Argensfels, a town and castle of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine. 17 miles NNW. Coblentz.

Argens, or *Argoniz*, a river of France, which runs into the sea near Frjus.

Argent, a town of France, in the department of the Cher. 12 miles W. Châtillon sur Loire, and 4 N. Aubigny.

Argentia, a river of Albania, which runs into the Adriatic, 6 miles N. Durazzo.

Argentac, a town of France, in the department of the Caireze. 12 m. SE. Tulle.

Argentan, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Orne. 12 miles S. Falaise, and 18 N. Alençon. *Long.* 0. 3. E. *Lat.* 48. 44. N.

Argentaro, a mountain of Bulgaria. 30 miles N. Niffa.

Argenteau, a town of France, in the department of the Ourte, late in the duchy of Limburg. In 1634, it was taken by the Spaniards. 6 miles W. Dalem.

Argenteuil, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise. 8 miles NW. Paris.

Argenteuil, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne. 8 m. S. Tonnerre.

Argenthal, a town of France, in the department of the Rhine and Moselle, formerly belonging to the duchy of Simmern. 40 miles E. Treves, and 4 SE. Simmern. *Long.* 7. 35. E. *Lat.* 49. 58. N.

Argentiera, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, anciently called *Cinolis*, and by the modern Greeks *Kimoli*. The appellation of *Argentiera*, or *Argentiera*, it obtained from the French corsairs, who frequented it on account of its silver mines, not wrought for fear of the Turks. It is about 18 miles in circumference, and separated from Milo by a narrow strait. The face of the country is rocky, and the soil for the most part barren. Some fields of rye and cotton are seen, with a few vines, olive and mulberry trees. The inhabitants are taxed by the Porte at 15,000 or 16,000 piastres, which they have great difficulty to raise. *Long.* 24. 42. E. *Lat.* 36. 47. N.

Argentiera, a town of Italy, in the Cadornin. 11 miles NNW. Cadora.

Argentiere, (*L'*) a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, on the Durance. 9 miles N. Mont Dauphin.

Argentine, or *Argentiere*, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc, near the Arc. 16 miles ESE. Chambery, 13 miles N. St. Jean de Maurienne.

Argentina, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, at the foot of the Apennines. 10 miles SW. Bisignano.

Argenton, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Indre, on the Creuse. 15 miles SSW. Châteauneuf, and 18 W. la Châtre. *Long.* 1. 25. E. *Lat.* 46. 35. N.

Argenton le Château, a town of France, in the department of the Two Seves, and district of Thouars. 20 miles N. Partenay, and 3 W. Thouars. *Long.* 0. 23. W. *Lat.* 46. 59. N.

Argenton les Eglises, a town of France, in the department of the Two Seves. 4 miles N. Thouars, and 8 miles NE. Argenton le Château.

Argente sur Laval, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 4 miles E. Laval.

Argente sous Vitré, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Villaine. 7 miles NNE. la Guerche.

Argieb, or *Ardsehe*, a town of the Arabian Irak, on the Euphrates. 25 m. N. Sura.

Argilly, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or. 15 miles S. Dijon.

Argiro Castro, or *Adianople*, a town of European Turkey, in Epiro, on the Vojussa, anciently called Antigonina. 45 miles SE. Valona. *Long.* 20. 19. E. *Lat.* 40. 15. N.

Argiro Castro, a town of European Turkey, in Livadia. 27 miles NNW. Lepanto. *Long.* 21. 42. E. *Lat.* 38. 58. N.

Argis, a mountain of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania, a little to the north of Kaifaria.

Argisch, a town of Walachia, on the borders of Transylvania. 50 miles SE. Hermannstadt, and 45 W. Tergovitz.

Argisch, a town of Kurdistan, in the government of Van, at the mouth of a river on the north coast of Lake Van. 45 miles NW Van, and 140 SE. Erzerum. *Long.* 43. 10. E. *Lat.* 38. 35. N.

Argite, a small island in the gulf of Engia, near the coast of Greece. 16 miles E. Engia. *Long.* 23. 54. E. *Lat.* 37. 42. N.

Arglas, a town of Ireland, on the east coast of the county of Down. 6 miles SE. Downpatrick.

Arglore, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 16 miles SW. Tiagar.

Argo, (anciently *Argos*), a town of Turkey, in the Morea, once the capital of a kingdom in the Peloponnesus, said to have been founded as early as the time of Abraham. It was taken by Cleomenes king of Sparta, and by Philip king of Macedon. In the third century it was burned by the Heruli. After the fall of the Roman empire it followed the fate of the Morea, and was taken from the Venetians by the Turks under Mahomet II. It is much reduced from its ancient splendour, but still the see of a Greek bishop, and defended by a citadel. 20 miles S. Corinth, and 64 SSE. Lepanto. *Long.* 22. 47. E. *Lat.* 37. 48. N.

Argol, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre. 6 miles NW. Châteaulin, and 16 N. Quimper.

Argon, see *Formosa*.

Argonda, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 20 miles NW. Chittoor.

Argonne, a country of France, before the revolution about 64 miles in length, between the Meuse, the Marne, and the Aisne; St. Menchold was the capital.

Argostoli, a seaport in the island of Cephalonia, and the best in the island, the residence of a provveditor; the port is large, but the anchorage not firm. 8 miles WSW. Cephalonia.

Argoues, a town of France, in the department of the Channel. 12 m. S. Avranches.

Argow, or *Argau*, a country of Switzerland, situated on the river Aar, including a considerable part of the canton of Berne. It

was confiscated to that state, by the excommunication of Frederick duke of Austria, and since confirmed by his successors.

Argu, a town of Syria. 5 m. SE. Damascus.

Arguedas, a town of Spain, in Navarre. 7 miles from Tudella.

Argueil, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 18 miles NE. Rouen, 9 WNW. Gournay.

Arguin, an island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Senegambia, 30 miles SE. from Cape Blanco. It was discovered by the Portuguese, who built a fort here in 1444. It has a considerable bay and a fort. *Long.* 16. 20. *W. Lat.* 20. 23. N.

Argun, or *Argunia*, or *Ergoné*, a river which rises from a lake in Chinese Tartary, called *Coulon Nor* or *Dalai*, situated *long.* 119. 14. *E. lat.* 49. and joins the Amur in *long.* 121. 14. *E. lat.* 53. This river forms the boundaries of the Russian and Chinese empires, according to the treaty of Nerfchinsk: in this river there is a good pearl fishery, and several silver mines near its banks.

Argunskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the confines of China. The farthest fort of the Russians towards the east, on the Mongolian frontiers, first built in 1682, on the east bank of the Argun, for the convenience of levying the tribute payable by the Tungusians, who inhabit these parts; but rebuilt in 1689, on the west side of that river. It is well garrisoned; and carries on a considerable trade with the Mongals. The country round it is very fertile, and the air healthy; but so cold, that even in summer the earth in many places is not thawed above two or three feet below the surface. The territory of Argunsk is frequently visited with slight shocks of an earthquake in the spring and about the beginning of winter; and its inhabitants, besides the venereal disease, with which both young and old of both sexes are miserably afflicted, are very subject to epilepsies. The Chinese erect new pillars every year on the eastern bank of the Argun, to mark the limits of their frontiers. Not far from Argunsk are the Argunskian, or, as they are sometimes called, the Nerfchirskian silver mines. The smelting-houses belonging to them stand on the little river Tufatki. The ore does not lie deep, though it is found in masses or strata; nor does any great profit arise from these mines, which, however, answer the expence of working them. One pound of fine silver, extracted from this ore, contains the value of two ducats and a half of fine gold, which has a beautiful colour, and is exceedingly malleable. Twenty-six hundred and some odd pounds of pure silver, and twenty-seven pounds of fine gold, both which were the produce of this mine, were delivered in at St. Peterburg, for the use of

the crown, in 1740 and 1741. About 6 miles SE. of this place is a mountain of beautiful green jasper, but so mixed with common stone, that it is rare to find any large piece quite transparent, and without flaws. In the neighbouring waste are several salt lakes, one of which is upwards of three versts in circumference, and produces great quantities of good common salt, which floats on the surface of its water. 130 miles E. Nerfchinsk. *Long.* 120. 14. *E. Lat.* 50. 50. N.

Argy, a town of France, in the department of the Indre. 10 miles E. Châtillon.

Argyle, a town of Nova Scotia, on the south-west coast, 22 miles W. Shelburn.

Argyle, a town of New-York, on the right bank of the Hudson.

Argyleshire, or *county of Inverary*, a maritime county of Scotland, bounded on the north by the county of Inverness, on the east by the counties of Perth and Dumbarton, on the south by the Irish Sea and the Frith of Clyde, and on the west by the Caledonian or North-Atlantic; about 112 miles in length, and 42 in breadth. It is divided into six districts, Kintyre, Cowal, Morven, Knapdale, Lorn, and Argyrie Proper. It was anciently called *Argathalia*, and made a part of the Caledonian kingdom; while the greatest part of Scotland was subject to the Romans and the Picts. It was greatly infested by freebooters; the deeds of Fingal and his heroes are chiefly confined to this spot, and many memorials of antiquity bear testimony to the warlike spirit of its inhabitants. In this district the feudal system remained longest unchanged. The ambition, the wants, or the quarrels of a chief, were sufficient to embroil the neighbourhood in war. In these disputes the weakest party was obliged to submit, till time or opportunity enabled him to take the field against his antagonist. At this time Argyleshire seemed by no means to form a part of what may be properly called the kingdom of Scotland. The Macdonalds of the Isles, having subdued the neighbouring chieftains by their powerful clan, assumed regal authority, held parliaments, and enacted laws. Robert Bruce king of Scotland, upon his being established upon the throne, endeavoured to bring them under subordination. He travelled into that part of his dominions, subdued the rebellious clans, and curbed their disposition to plunder, by building fortresses, and placing in them strong garrisons. From this time the clannish attachment began to slacken. The Highlanders were employed in English wars, and the chieftains taxed their dependants to procure the luxuries of the low country, and to defray the expence of attending upon their sovereign. This innovation, and the new mode of life which was introduced, dissolved the ties of friendship; and to entore

obedience it became requisite to have recourse to penal laws. Thus was the feudal despotism established, which enabled every baron to punish his vassals at his pleasure, without trial and without redress. To remedy this flagrant evil, juries were afterwards introduced; but the influence of the chief was sufficient to bias their conduct. In short, till parliament reformed this despotic system, in 1748, by abolishing these abominable jurisdictions, gibbets were erected on almost every estate, on which the vassals were executed without remorse. Since the reformation of these abuses, the Western Highlands, and Argyleshire in particular, are wonderfully improved. Protection to property, and liberty to the vassal, has introduced that emulation in industry and agricultural improvement, which will ultimately render Argyleshire perhaps one of the most valuable provinces of the British empire. The surface of this county is, like the other parts of the Highlands, mountainous, bleak, and uncomfortable to the view, covered with heath, and in some places exhibiting rugged and bare rocks, piled on one another in dreadful disorder. The coast is rocky; but, indented with navigable bays and lakes, it affords safer harbours for shipping. The lakes abounding with myriads of fish, the mountains affording pasture to numerous herds of black cattle and sheep, the heaths with game, and the bowels of the earth teeming with the wealth of copper, iron, and lead mines; we may anticipate, at no great distance, the time when Argyleshire will become a great commercial county. But notwithstanding these advantages, the Highlands labour under many great obstacles to improvement. A number of islands are attached to this county, of which the chief are Tyrie, Coll, Mull, Isla, Jura, Staffa, Icolm-kill, &c. which will be severally described under each article. Argyle gives the title of Duke and Earl to the chief of the family of Campbell, one of the most powerful of the Scottish nobility. The county is mostly peopled with this clan; and many gentlemen have seats who count themselves allied to the duke. Argyleshire sends one member to Parliament, who is generally a near relation of the Duke. The valued rent of the county is 149,595l. 10s. Scots, and the real rent 112,752l. sterling. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 71,859, of which 4196 were employed in trade and manufactures, and 19,188 in agriculture.

Arbenk, or *Arbung*, or *Arbungterai*, a town of Balk, on the Harrat. 42 miles NE. Balk. *Long.* 66. 40. E. *Lat.* 37. N.

Arbeso, a river of Algiers, which runs into the Shellif, 7 miles W. Mejerdah.

Ari, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra. 5 miles SE. Civita di Chieti.

Aria, a town of Japan, in the island of Ximo. 18 miles SSE. Nangafaki.

Ariana, a town or village of Africa, near Tunis, where are the remains of a magnificent aqueduct.

Ariancopang, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 3 miles S. Pondicherry.

Ariano, a town of Italy, in the department of the Lower Po, on a branch of the Po, 24 miles NE. Ferrara.

Ariano, a town of Naples, in the Principato Ultra, built upon the uneven summit of a mountain, with an extensive look-out on all sides; but exposed to every blast that blows. It does not appear to be so old as the time of the Romans, therefore may be supposed to owe its rise to the demolition of some neighbouring town, and to the advantages its situation afforded for discovery and defence. It is but a poor place, without trade or manufactures, having declined ever since the desolation caused by an earthquake in the year 1456. It reckons about 14,000 inhabitants, and no less than twenty parish churches and convents, besides an ill-endowed cathedral. The wine of Ariano is pale, like red champagne, which it also resembles in a certain tartness, exceedingly refreshing in hot weather. Below the town is a Dominican convent, which within the last hundred years has been thrice rebuilt, after being thrown to the ground by earthquakes. The last and most destructive happened in the year 1732, fatal to all the country that lies along the eastern verge of the Apennines. In order to secure a retreat, in case of future accidents, which from their situation they have every reason to expect, these fathers have constructed a small building of wood, the parts of which being joined together with strong iron chains, are contrived so as to have a proper play; and by yielding to the oscillatory motion of the earth, return easily to their equilibrium. 15 miles E. Benevento, 43 NE. Naples. *Long.* 15. E. *Lat.* 41. 8. N.

Arica, a seaport town of Peru, and capital of a jurisdiction in the diocese of Arequiza, with a good harbour, open to the Pacific Ocean; in this port the silver from the mines of Potosi is shipped for Europe. In the beginning of the year 1578, Sir Francis Drake entered the bay, and made a prize of upwards of forty bars of silver, each weighing twenty pounds. Near it is a mountain of rock-salt, great quantities of which are dug and sent to all parts of the coast. 210 miles NW. La Plata. *Long.* 70. 26. W. *Lat.* 18. 26. S.

Aricara, a town of Brasil, on the Xingib. 90 miles WSW. Para.

Aricari, a river of Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 51. 46. W. *Lat.* 20. N.

Aricuru, a town of Brazil, in the government of Para, on the Guanapu. 125 miles WSW. Para.

Aridana, a town of Arabia. 10 miles SW. Mecca.

Aridrong, or *Aridsong*, a town of Asia, in the country of Thibet. 152 m. N. Catmandu. *Long.* 84. 45. E. *Lat.* 29. 50. N.

Ariehore, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 20 miles N. Tanjore.

Arien, a small island in the Adriatic, near the coast of Italy. 9 miles N. Venice.

Arienza, a town of Naples, in the province of Lavora. 14 miles NE. Naples.

Arjeplog, a town of Swedish Lapland. 105 miles WNW. Pitea. *Long.* 17. 30. E. *Lat.* 65. 57. N.

Arigas, a town on the west coast of Sumatra. *Long.* 96. 19. E. *Lat.* 3. 39. N.

Arigna, iron mines and works of Ireland, in the county of Leitrim, near Lough-Allen. 14 miles SE. Sligo.

Arignano, a town of Etruria, on the river Arno, between Florence and Arezzo.

Arignay, a town of France, in the department of the Upper-Garonne. 15 miles W. Rieux, and 9 NNE. S. Gaudens.

Arima, a town of Japan, in a country of the same name. *Long.* 129. 24. E. *Lat.* 31. 45. N.

Arinkill, see *Warangele*.

Arintos, a town of France, in the department of Jura. 7 miles S. Orgelet.

Arida, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra. 14 miles WSW. Benevento.

Arjona, a town of Spain, in the province of Andalusia, on the Rio Frio. 6 miles S. Andujar.

Ariewara, a town of Sweden, in the Lapmark of Tornea. *Long.* 25. 34. E. *Lat.* 69. 30. N.

Aripo, a town of Ceylon, on the west coast. 80 miles NNW. Candi.

Aris, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen. 17 miles SW. Lick, 86 SE. Konigsberg. *Long.* 22. 13. E. *Lat.* 53. 37. N.

Arisala, a town of Hindoostan, in Myiore. 40 miles E. Chinna-Balabarum.

Arijs, (*El*), a town of Egypt, near a gulf of the Mediterranean, to which it gives name, in the road from Catieh to Gaza. This place is famous for the surrender of the French army to the British and Turks, chiefly under the conduct of Sir Sidney Smith. The terms of the capitulation, from some circumstance or other, were not agreed to; and the French remained in Egypt for some time after. 36 miles SE. Gaza, and 158 NW. Cairo. *Long.* 32. 10. E. *Lat.* 31. 4. N.

Arisminera, a town of Syria. 12 miles N. Hamah.

Arispe, a town of New-Mexico, in the province of New Navarre. 160 miles SSE. Casa Grande. *Lat.* 30. 30. N.

Aritzar, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria. 10 miles S. Viddin.

Arjurgunge, a town of Bengal. 7 miles ENE. Curruckpour.

Arjuzan, a town of France, in the department of Landes. 11 miles N. Tartas.

Ariza, a town of Spain, in Aragon. 14 miles W. Calataiud.

Arka, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Aladulia. 21 miles W. Malatia, and 70 NE. Marasch.

Arkadinskaia, a town of Russian Tartary, in the country of the Kofacks, on the river Medveditza. 240 miles NE. Azoph, and 124 SW. Saratov. *Long.* 43. 4. E. *Lat.* 50. 10. N.

Arkaveh, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Trebisond, on the Black Sea. 35 miles ENE. Rizeh.

Arkavia, or *Arxavia*, a town of European Turkey, in Walachia, on the borders of Transylvania. 18 miles SSE. Hermanstadt.

Arkel, a town of Holland, on the Ling, which gives name to a district. 3 miles N. Gorcum.

Arki, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda, 20 miles ESE. Calberga.

Arkiko, or *Arkeeko*, or *Areeka*, or *Erkiko*, a seaport of Abylinia, on the Red Sea, situated at the bottom of the bay of Mafuah. *Long.* 39. 45. E. *Lat.* 15. 32. N.

Arkingarthdale, a town of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire. 8 miles N. Askrigg.

Arkit-kan, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 18 miles E. Akfhehr.

Arklow, a seaport town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, with a harbour for small vessels. In May, 1798, this town was attacked and partly destroyed by the insurgents, who were, however, dispersed with great loss; and they were again defeated near the town on the 10th of June. 12 miles S. Wicklow. *Long.* 6. W. *Lat.* 52. 48. N.

Arklow Bank, sand-banks in the Irish Sea, about 10 miles in length, but hardly one in breadth: 5 miles from the coast of Ireland, the town of Arklow being nearly opposite the centre.

Arle, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Salzburg, 10 miles SW. Raditadt, and 38 SSE. Salzburg.

Arl (*Groß*), a river of Germany, which runs into the Salza, 6 miles SW. from St. John, in the bishopric of Salzburg.

Arl (*Klein*), a river of Germany, which runs into the Salza, near the town of St. John.

Ar lanc, or *Arlant*, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dôme. 9 miles S. Ambert.

Arlanca, a river of Spain, which runs into the Pisuerga, between Palencia and Valladolid.

Arlanza, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 25 miles S. Burgos.

Arlanzon, a river of Spain, which joins the Arlanza, near Palenzuela.

Arlay, a town of France, in the department of Jura. 5 miles N. Lons-le-Saunier.

Arlberg, a part of the Rhætian Alps, which separates the county of Tyrol from the counties of Bregentz, Pludentz, Feldkirch, and Montfort.

Arle, a river of Denmark, which runs into the North Sea, 4 miles S. Bredstedt.

Arlen, a town of the county of Tyrol, on a mountain. 8 miles NW. Landeck.

Arles, a town of France, in the department of the East Pyrenées. 18 miles SW. Perpignan. *Long.* 2. 43. E. *Lat.* 42. 27. N.

Arles, a city of France, and principal place of a district in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône; before the revolution it was the see of an archbishop. Many councils have been held here, particularly one in 314, against the Donatists. The country round it is fertile, and produces corn, wine, manna, oil, and fruit of various kinds, but subject to inundations. There are several monuments of antiquity yet remaining, particularly an amphitheatre and an obelisk. Arles was a considerable place when Julius Cæsar warred against the Gauls. Constantine was much pleased with the situation of Arles, and for some time made it the seat of empire. Euric, king of the Visigoths, made it his residence. It was sometime the royal city of the Burgundian kings, and the kingdom called also the kingdom of Arles. Frederick II. granted the citizens the privilege of choosing their own archbishop, consuls, and podestat; and it became a republic of such power, that the state of Genoa, and other cities, fought for its alliance; but this independence continued only 37 years. In the 14th century it was given by the emperor to the dauphin of France, who reigned afterwards as Charles VI. Seven posts NNW. Marseilles, and 86 SSE. Paris. *Long.* 5. 43. E. *Lat.* 43. 40. N.

Arlesfega, a town of Italy, in the Paduan. 8 miles NW. Padua.

Arlesheim, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine. 3 m. S. Bâle.

Arleux, a town of France, in the department of the North. In 1354, Charles king of Navarre was confined here in a castle, being removed hither from the castle of Gaillard, after being taken prisoner by the French king at Roaen. 8 m. NW. Cambrai.

Arlier, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 15 miles NNE. Ouslor.

Arlington, a town of united America, in the state of Vermont. 10 m. N. Bennington.

Arlon, a town of France, in the department of the Forests; before the revolution belonging to the Comté of Châti, annexed

to the dutchy of Luxemburg, situated on an eminence, near the source of the Semoy. On the 9th of June, 1793, the Austrians were defeated near this town by the French, under General Laage, with the loss of an immense quantity of military stores; and on the 28th of April, 1794, the town was taken by General Jourdan. 13 miles NW. Luxemburg. *Long.* 5. 28. E. *Lat.* 49. 53. N.

Arsljo, a town of Sweden, in the province of Tavastland. 55 miles ESE. Tavasthus. *Long.* 26. 3. E. *Lat.* 16. 44. N.

Arly, a river of Savoy, which runs into the Isère, near Conflans.

Arm Island, a small island at the east entrance of the straits of Sunda. *Long.* 106. 30. E. *Lat.* 5. 45. N.

Arma, a town of South-America, in the province of Popayan, on a river which runs into the Cauca, 200 miles N. Popayan, and 84 S. Santa Fé de Antioquia. *Long.* 74. 56. W. *Lat.* 5. 25. N.

Armagh, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster; bounded on the north by the county of Tyrone and Lough-Neagh, on the east by the county of Down, on the south by Louth, and on the west by the counties of Tyrone and Monaghan: 25 miles from north to south, and 15 from east to west; about 283 square miles. It contains 21,983 houses, and the inhabitants are estimated at 120,000. The linen manufacture flourishes in this county; the principal towns are Armagh, Lurgan, Blackwater-Town, and Portadown. The face of the country is diversified with hills, but the soil is fertile, and generally well cultivated. Two members are sent to the imperial Parliament for the county, and one for Armagh.

Armagh, a city of Ireland, and capital of the county so called, the see of an archbishop, who is lord primate of all Ireland. St. Patrick founded the see in the year 444. This city was much decayed, but by the munificence of Lord Rokeby, late archbishop, it was considerably increased; he built a handsome palace, and a noble house for the school, which is a royal foundation; to which he added a public library for the promotion of science. He also erected an observatory, with a liberal income for an astronomer, securing the endowments by several acts of the legislature. Armagh was several times plundered by the Danes. It was plundered by Sir John De Courcy; and in 1642, was set on fire by Sir Phelim O'Neil. It sends one member to Parliament. 62 miles N. Dublin, and 46 SSE. Londonderry. *Long.* 6. 35. W. *Lat.* 54. 21. N.

Armaghia, a town of Arabia. 68 miles S. Cathem.

Armagnac, a province of France, so called before the late new division, bordered on the east by Languedoc, on the north by Age-

nois and Condomois, on the west by Gascony, and on the south by Bigorre and Béarn; it is about 66 miles in length, and 48 in breadth, divided into Upper, towards the Pyrenees, and Lower, towards Gascony. The land is tolerably fertile, and the commerce considerable in brandy, wine, wool, flax, &c. It is now the department of the Gers. Auch is the capital city.

Armaner, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 10 miles S. Pefquiera.

Armançe, a river of France, which runs into the Armançon, near St. Florentin, in the department of the Yonne.

Armançon, or *Armançon*, a river of France, which rises near Semur-en-Auxois, and runs into the Yonne, near Ivigny.

Arnavir, a town of Persian Armenia, on the Aras. 30 miles WSW. Erivan.

Arnegon, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 28 miles S. Nellore.

Armeni, a town of Mingrelia. 30 miles SE. Hgaur.

Armenia, a country of Asia, bounded on the west by the Euphrates, on the south by Diarbekir, on the east by Persia, and on the north by Georgia. The country is very healthy, the climate temperate, and the soil rich and fertile, especially in the midlands and vallies, but is much taken up with mountains, especially among the frontiers; yet these produce very good pasture, and the rest plenty of corn, wine, and fruits of all sorts. The people are robust and industrious; their lands are well cultivated, and several mechanic arts and manufactures are carried on by them to good advantage. The only misfortune is, they lie too much out of the way of trade to reap all the benefit they otherwise would do if more commodiously situated for it. However, they employ themselves in weaving of tapestry, and several sorts of stuffs, which they vend abroad; the rest follow agriculture. The inhabitants, though under a Turkish government, are at present mostly Christians, but accused of Eutychnianism. Armenia was anciently inhabited by the descendants of Hul, or Chul, the son of Aram, who, it is supposed, called it by the name of their progenitor: whence came the name of Armenia, or Aramenia, Aram-Minni, the Lesser Aram, or Syria. Others think it so called from a Hebrew word, signifying high; because this country lies high, and its mountains are the highest of all this eastern tract. A third etymon is from the Hebrew Har Minni, or the mountain of Minni; which last was a kingdom mentioned by Jeremiah with those of Ararat and Aschenaz. Ararat is thought to be likewise the Hebrew name of Armenia, by most of the ancient interpreters; so that where Moses says, "that the ark rested on the mountains of Ararat," and where the

two sons of Sennacherib are said to have fled into the land of Ararat, after the murder of their father, they understand it of the land and mountains of Armenia; though this is more likely to be Bactria. Tigranes, one of the kings of Armenia, greatly extended his dominions on every side, and added the provinces of Syria, Phœnice, and Media; but upon being defeated by Lucullus in the Mithridatic wars, the Armenians were again driven homeward, and their kingdom restrained to Armenia Major. Mark Anthony afterwards took their king Artavases prisoner, and sent him to Rome in golden fetters; and Trajan reduced the whole country into a Roman province. But it afterwards recovered its liberty, and we find it governed by its own kings in the reign of Constantine the Great; and some time after, though they were then feudatories to the emperors till 687, when they were subdued by the Saracens. These held it till the irruption of the Turks or Turkomans, out of Scythia, who made themselves masters of this province, and gave it the name of Turcomania. This happened, according to some, in the year 755; but according to others not till 884. But whilst the Turks were employed in other conquests, the Armenians took the opportunity of recovering their liberty, and set up some new kings of their own. These were subdued by the Tartars, but not so extirpated but that there still remained some of them; and one of them succeeding to the throne of Persia, made Armenia a province of that kingdom in 1472. But it was again partly conquered by the Turks under Selim I. in 1515, so that ever since the western part has continued subject to the Turks, and the eastern to the Persians. The Turkish inhabitants of this country, though inferior in number to the Christians, are possessed of some of the richest and fairest territories on each side the Euphrates, but with this difference, that instead of being absolute masters, as they formerly were, they are now tributary to the Ottoman Porte, or rather enjoy a shadow of liberty under it; and hence proceeds their ancient way of leading a pastoral life in tents, and shifting their habitations. They are tall and stout, of a swarthy complexion, flat noses, square faces; but their women are generally very handsome and well shaped. They are governed by their own chiefs and laws, and profess the Mohammedan religion, but do not trouble themselves much about the observance of it, being naturally addicted to plunder, they would do a great deal of mischief to commerce were it not for the care of the Turkish bashas to keep them in order; for as the tribute paid by the caravans, and the number of passengers, make the most considerable branch of their income, it is their inter-

rest to preserve the roads as free and safe as they can. In other respects they wink at many irregularities in their way of life; as, their frequent inroads upon the Curdes, the Arabs, and other neighbouring nations, that own no subjection to the Porte. These Turks, a hardy race, excellent horsemen, courageous and enterprising, spread themselves likewise towards the east, even into Persia. They are computed altogether to amount to about one hundred thousand families. The name of Armenians is also given to those who were transported into several parts of Persia by Shah Abas; and more particularly to that celebrated colony of Armenians who dwell at Zulfa, one of the suburbs of Ispahan. These Armenians, and in general all those who apply themselves to trade, which they make their chief business, are civil and polite, with a great deal of good sense and honesty. They are not only in a great measure masters of the whole of the trade of the Levant, but have also a great share in that of the most considerable towns in Europe; for it is very common to meet with some Armenians at Leghorn and Venice, in England, and in Holland; whilst, on the other side, they travel into the dominions of the Grand Mogul, Siam, Java, the Philippine islands, and all over the east except China. It is not agreed among the learned under what Abas king of Persia the colony of Zulfa was transported to Ispahan, and settled where it now is; but it is very certain that Shah Abas the Great, in order to secure the conquest of Armenia, which he had taken from the Turks, removed into Persia the first Armenians that ever settled there; and about thirty thousand families of them were transported into the province of Ghilan only, from whence the finest Persian silks come. He also caused all the inhabitants of Zulfa, a large city of Armenia, to settle at Ispahan; whence the new Zulfa of Persia took its name. This Zulfa is now the center of all the commerce of the Armenians; and it is to the same Shah Abas these people owe their genius and capacity for trade, which did but very little appear till their transmigration into Persia; and as Abas the Great had no other view but to enrich his country, and was sensible he could not compass that design but by the means of trade, he cast his eyes upon silks as the most precious commodity, and upon the Armenians as the most proper people to dispose of it. In short, the Armenians, who were but husbandmen, were by him turned into merchants, and these merchants are become some of the most able and most celebrated traders in the world. Erzerum is the capital of Armenia.

Arment, or *Erment*, or *Beled Mousa*, a town of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile;

supposed to be the ancient Hermonthis. Here are the ruins of a temple. 16 miles N. Afna.

Armentequi, or *Armenza*, a village of Spain, in the country of Alava, once a city and see of an archbishop, but now only a small place. 1 mile from Vittoria.

Armentieres, a town of France, in the department of the North, situated on the Lys. It was taken and retaken several times in the wars between France and Spain. Louis XIV. destroyed the fortifications in 1667. 22 miles E. St. Omers, and 7 W. Lille.

Armento, a town of Naples, in the Basilicata. It was anciently a city of Lucania, called Grumentum, and in the year of Rome, 662, was taken by storm. 20 miles SSE. Potenza.

Armet, a town on the island of Nouffa Laout, one of the Molucca Islands.

Armillas, a town of Spain in Aragon. 44 miles S. Saragossa.

Armira, a seaport town of European Turkey, on the west side of the Gulf of Volo, on the coast of Thessaly. 10 miles S. Volo. *Long.* 23. 9. E. *Lat.* 39. 20. N.

Armira, a town of South-America, in Guiana. 12 miles from Cayenne.

Armiro, a town of the island of Candy, with a castle garrisoned by Janissaries. 25 miles SE. Canea.

Armsley, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. In 1801, the population was 2695, of which 750 were employed in manufactures. 2 miles W. Leeds.

Armelia, a town of the island of Scio, with a castle to protect it from corsairs.

Armona, a town of the island of Negroponte. 22 miles SE. Negroponte.

Arnotte, see *Avert*.

Arnsfen, a town of Germany, in the county of Verden. 7 miles ESE. Verden.

Armsdale Head, a cape on the north coast of Scotland. *Long.* 3. 56. W. *Lat.* 58. 36. N.

Armuuden, or *Arnemuden*, a strong seaport town of Holland, situated on the eastern side of the island of Walcheren. It was anciently considerable enough to be divided into the old and new town; the conveniences of the port, with the depth of water, and its proximity to the sea, drawing a great deal of commerce to it. The sea has several times done considerable damage, particularly in 1438. In 1571, it was surrounded with walls, and had the privileges of a city granted; the trade, chiefly in salt, is now not considerable. Its harbour being choaked up, the sea is made navigable by means of a canal to Middleburg, from which Armuuden is distant 3 miles E. and 6 NNE. from Flushing. *Long.* 3. 42. E. *Lat.* 51. 31. N.

Arna, a town of Kharatin. 200 miles N. Urkonje.

Arna, a town of Africa, and capital of a district in the Lybian desert, inhabited by a people called Tibboo. 210 miles S. Augela. *Long.* 24. E. *Lat.* 26. N.

Arnas, a town of Sweden, in Angermanland. 52 miles NNE. Hernofand.

Arnau, or *Hofsinney*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koniggratz, on the Elbe. 9 miles N. Koniggratz. *Long.* 15. 37. E. *Lat.* 50. 27. N.

Arnaud Beligrad, a town of European Turkey, in Albania. Arnaud, or Arnaut, is the name given by the Turks to the province of Albania. 40 miles NE. Valona.

Arnaud, a town of Hindooftan, in Baglana, on the coast. 20 miles N. Basseen.

Arnos, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 4 miles SSW. Osterrod.

Arnaav, a town of Prussia, in Natangen. 4 miles E. Konigsberg.

Arnay le Duc, or *Arnay sur Arroux*, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Côte d'Or, near the Arroux. On the 20th of February, 1792, the aunts of Louis XVI. were stopped by the municipality of this town, in their journey to Italy; but after some delay, were permitted to proceed. 25 miles SW. Dijon, and 24 S. Semur en Auxois. *Long.* 4. 32. E. *Lat.* 47. 7. N.

Arndal, a seaport town of Norway, in the diocese of Christiansand, situated on a rock in the river Nid, with depth of water sufficient for the largest vessels. *Long.* 8. 44. E. *Lat.* 58. 27. N.

Arndorf, a town of Germany, in the principality of Sultzbach. 4 miles E. Kennat.

Arndorf, a town of Germany, in the principality of Bayreuth, near the Nab. 18 miles ESE. Bayreuth.

Arneburg, a town of Germany, in the Old Mark of Brandenburg, on the Elbe. 50 miles W. Berlin. *Long.* 12. 6. E. *Lat.* 52. 48. N.

Arnedo, a seaport of Peru, with a good harbour, on the Pacific Ocean. 27 miles N. Lima. *Long.* 76. 54. W. *Lat.* 11. 38. N.

Arnedo, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. 3 miles S. Calahorra.

Arnee, a town of Hindooftan in the Carnatic. In 1751, the son of Chundafahab, the French raja of Tanjore, was defeated near this town by the British under Col. Clive; and in 1754, this town was taken by Capt. Kirkpatrick. 14 m. S. Arcot, and 52 NW. Pondicherry. *Long.* 79. 30. E. *Lat.* 12. 40. N.

Arnee, a town of Hindooftan, in the Jaghire. 20 miles N Madras.

Arnemuyden, see *Arnuymden*.

Arnen, or *Arnem*, a town of Switzerland, in the Valais. 35 miles E. Sion.

Arnencia, a village of Spain, in Biscay,

formerly the see of a bishop, removed to Vittoria.

Arnesio, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari. 7 miles WSW. Andria.

Arnfels, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria. 10 miles SE. Landberg.

Arnitz, a mountain of Asia, which forms as it were a boundary between Turkish and Persian Armenia.

Arnitzes, a town of Walachia. 42 miles SSE. Hermanstadt.

Arnhausen, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Pomerania. 24 miles NW. New Stettin, 34 NE. Stargard. *Long.* 15. 51. E. *Lat.* 53. 49. N.

Arnhausen, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurzburg. 2 m. S. Kissingen.

Arnheim, a city of Holland, and capital of the department of Guelderland, situated on the right bank of the Rhine, near its union with the Issel; large, strong, and populous; formerly one of the Hanse Towns. In 1585, this town was taken from the Spaniards by the Count de Meurs, a commander of the Dutch States. In 1672, it was taken by the French under Marshal Turenne; and in January 1795, it was taken by the French republicans. 30 miles E. Utrecht, and 45 SE. Amsterdam. *Long.* 5. 37. E. *Lat.* 52. N.

Arno, a river of Italy, which rises in the Appennine Mountains, passes by Florence, Pisa, &c. and enters the Mediterranean 12 miles N. Leghorn, and 4 below Pisa, to which place it is navigable for small vessels. *Long.* 10. 16. E. *Lat.* 43. 40. N.

Arnold, a town of England, in Nottinghamshire. In 1801, the population was 2768, of which 1742 were employed in trade and manufactures. 4 miles N. Nottingham.

Arnoldsgrun, a town of Germany, in the Vogtland. 4 miles E. Oelfnitz.

Arnoldslein, or *Arnstein*, a town of Carinthia. 7 miles SW. Willach.

Arnon, a river of France, which runs into the Cher, not far from Vierzon.

Arnsfora, a town of Naples, in the Principato Citra. 12 miles SE. Salerno.

Arnota, a town of Walachia. 18 miles W. Kimmick.

Arnoya, a river of Spain, which runs into the Minho, near Rivadavia, in Galicia.

Arnoya, a river of Portugal, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 9. 7. W. *Lat.* 39. 25. N.

Arnsburg, a town and castle of Germany, in the county of Schwartzburg Rudolstadt. 3 miles SE. Sonderhausen.

Arnsburg, a town of Germany, in the county of Solms-Braunfels, with a rich abbey, taken by the French in 1792. 3 miles S. Munzenberg, and 6 SSE. Giessen.

Arnsdorf, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 11 miles S. Holland.

Arnoldsdorf, a town of Prussia, in the province of Ermeland. 15 miles W. Heilspberg.

Arnsfeld, a town of Germany, in the circle of Erzgebürg. 5 miles S. Wolkenstein.

Arnsberg, a citadel of Germany, in the circle of Neustadt. 1 mile S. Neustadt.

Arnsheim, a town of France, in the department of Mount Tonnerre, late in the Palatinate of the Rhine. 3 miles NW. Worms, and 14 SSW. Mentz.

Arnsstadt, a town of Germany, in the county of Schwartzburg, on the Gera, over which is a bridge of six arches. Among the public buildings are a castle with a chapel, a palace erected in 1732, three parish churches, and a town-house. 12 miles S. Erfurt, and 20 SW. Weimar. *Long.* 11. 3. E. *Lat.* 50. 48. N.

Arnsstein, a town of Germany, in the county of Mansfeld. 7 miles N. Mansfeld.

Arnslein, a town of Prussia, in Natangen. 20 miles S. Brandenburg.

Arnsstein, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Würzburg. 20 miles NNE. Würzburg. *Long.* 10. 11. E. *Lat.* 50. 2. N.

Arnsstorf, a town of Austria. 6 miles W. Mauttern.

Arnsvalde, see *Arenswalde*.

Arnssee, see *Arendsee*.

Aro, a river of Spain, which runs into the Mediterranean, 6 miles S. Palamos.

Aroan, or *Arooan*, a town of Africa, in Sahara, where salt is found. 150 miles NW. Tombuctou. *Long.* 0. 12. E. *Lat.* 18. 48. N.

Aroba, a town of Africa, in Benin, on the Formosa. 30 miles SW. Benin. *Long.* 4. 40. E. *Lat.* 5. 45. N.

Aroche, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville, on the frontiers of Estremadura, situated near a chain of mountains, to which it gives name, that extends along Spanish Estremadura to the frontiers of Portugal. 46 miles NW. Seville.

Aroe, or *Pulo Aroe*, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea. *Long.* 105. E. *Lat.* 2. 28. N.

Arokbage, or *Arroukbage*, a city of Persia, and capital of a district to which it gives name, in the province of Segestan. 100 miles S. Candahar. *Long.* 65. 40. E. *Lat.* 31. 20. N.

Aroslen, a town of Germany, in the county of Waldeck, on the Aar, with a palace of the Prince. 29 miles SSE. Paderburn, and 38 WSW. Göttingen. *Long.* 9. 2. E. *Lat.* 51. 20. N.

Aromaz, a town of France, in the department of Jurá. 14 miles S. Orgelet.

Aron, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 6 miles from Cashán.

Arena, a town of Italy, in the department of the Gogna, on the side of a hill, near the west coast of lake Maggiore; the environs are exceedingly fertile, and its wines much

fought for. 23 miles SSE. Domo d'Oscella, and 17 NNW. Novara. *Long.* 8. 32. E. *Lat.* 45. 46. N.

Aronches, or *Arrenches*, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo; it is walled and defended with a castle, though only one parish, with about 600 inhabitants. In 1661, it was taken by the Spaniards under the command of Don John of Austria. It was taken during the late war, and restored in 1801, by the peace of Badajoz. 95 miles E. Lisbon. *Long.* 7. 3. W. *Lat.* 38. 58. N.

Aronde, a river of France, which runs into the Oise, opposite Compiègne.

Aronce, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Gohud. 28 miles N. Narwa.

Aronia, Plains of, a space of Arabian Irac, where in 1733, the Turks were defeated by the Persians. 30 miles N. Bagdad.

Aroo, an island in the Eastern Indian Sea, about 120 miles long, and 33 broad. *Long.* 134. 42. to 135. 30. E. *Lat.* 5. 5. to 7. 5. S.

Arooan, see *Aroan*.

Aropilly, a town of Hindoostan, in the Mysoe. 20 miles S. Bangalore.

Aros, a town of Scotland, in the island of Mull, where a post-office has been established.

Arosfay, or *Sannmanat*, a town of the island of Madura.

Arosia, or *Arozia*, a river which crosses the Genoese territory from N. to S. and runs into the Mediterranean at Albenga.

Arosen, see *Westerahs*.

Arouca, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 27 miles SW. Lamego.

Aroukortchin, a country of Tartary, near the great wall of China.

Aroway, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 8 miles SSW. Arrah.

Arp, a river of Circassia, which runs into the Cuban, *Lat.* 44. 46. N.

Arpaia, a town or village of Naples, in Principato Ultra. 6 miles SSW. Benevento.

Arpajon, or *Arpajou*, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise. 16 miles S. Paris.

Arpakavi, a valley of Armenia, near Erivan, where, in 1735, the Turks were defeated by the Persians under Kuli Kan. The Seraskier Kuprouli, who commanded the Turks, fell in the field with many other generals. About 20,000 men were killed and made prisoners.

Arpa-su, a river of Persia, between Erivan and Tauris.

Arpenburg, a town of Germany, in the Old Mark of Brandenburg. 9 miles S. Saltzwedel.

Arpi L', a town of Naples, in the Capitanata. 14 miles SW. Manfredonia.

Arpino, a town of Naples, in the country of Lavoro; anciently Arpinum; the native place of the celebrated Romans, Marius and Cicero. 10 m. SE. Sora, and 55 NNW. Naples.

Arpur, a town of the kingdom of Nepal. 12 miles S. Catmandu.

Arqua, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, where the celebrated Petrarch was buried. 10 miles S. Padua.

Arqua, a town of Italy, in the Polcino de Rovigo, 6 miles n. S. Rovigo.

Arquata, a town of Genoa, situated on the Scrivia; it was a fief of the empire. 25 miles N. Genoa.

Arquata, a town of the Marquisate of Ancona. 10 miles SW. Ancoli.

Arque, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. 2 miles SE. St. Omer.

Arquenon, a river of France, which passes by Jugon, in the department of the North Coasts, and runs into the English Channel. *Long.* 2. 7. W. *Lat.* 48. 33. N.

Arques, a river of France, which passes by the town of that name, in the department of the Lower Seine, and runs into the English Channel near Dieppe.

Arques, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. In 1589, Henry IV. gained here a complete victory over the League. 3 miles SE. Dieppe.

Arques, a town of France, in the department of the Aude. 9 miles SE. Limoux.

Arr, town of Hindoostan, near Baglana. 25 miles N. Junere.

Arra, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Diarbekir. 30 m. W. Urfa.

Arrecan, see *Aracan*.

Arrecourt, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte. 5 miles SSE. Marfal, and 5 S. Château Salins.

Arraciffe, a seaport of Brazil, in the captainship of Pernambuco. It was considered a strong place, but was taken, in 1595, by James Lancaster, who with seven English vessels made himself master of the town and castle with a considerable booty; since that time, it has been more strongly fortified. *Lat.* 8. 20. S.

Arrack, see *Areg*.

Arrades, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, celebrated for its baths.

Arradon, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan. 3 miles SW. Vannes.

Arregia, a town of Arabia, in the province of Nedsjed. 10 miles SW. Khaibar.

Arragon, see *Arager*.

Arrah, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of Boujepour, a circar in the subah of Bahar, between the Soane and the Ganges. 30 miles WNW. Patna, 88 E. Benares. *Long.* 84. 49. E. *Lat.* 25. 35. N.

Arrah, a town of Persia, in Mecran, on the coast of the Arabian Sea. 140 miles W. Tatta. *Long.* 65. E. *Lat.* 25. 25. N.

Arrah, a town of Bengal, in the province of Torce. 10 miles W. Torce.

Arrai, a town of Japan, in the province of Tootomi, or Jenfiju. 110 SW. Jedo.

Arran, a province of Persia, situated between Georgia, Adirbeitzan, and Schirvan; it is surrounded with mountains.

Arran, an island on the west coast of Scotland, in the Frith of Clyde, of an oval form, twenty miles in length, and, where broadest, twelve wide; containing several villages, and about seven thousand inhabitants; the centre of the island is mountainous, on a part of which, called *Goatfield*, exceedingly steep, have been found topazes, and pebbles capable of polish. There are several lochs and rivers, where salmon are caught; and many sorts of fish abound on the coasts. The inhabitants raise a number of cattle, sheep, and goats. The climate is severe but healthy. *Long.* 5. 4. W. *Lat.* 55. 27. N.

Arran Islands, or *South Arran Islands*, three islands near the west coast of Ireland, in the Atlantic, at the mouth of Galway bay, extending about ten miles in length, from north-west to south-east. *Long.* 9. 30. to 9. 42. W. *Lat.* 53. 2. to 53. 8. N.

Arranmore, an island on the Atlantic, near the north-west coast of Ireland, about seven miles in circumference. *Long.* 8. 25. W. *Lat.* 55. N.

Arranmore, one of the largest of the South Arran Islands, about five miles long, and two broad. *Long.* 9. 37. W. *Lat.* 53. 6. N.

Arras, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Straits of Calais, situated on the Scarp, called *Origiacum* by Ptolemy, and by Cæsar, *Attrebatæ*. It is large and regularly fortified. Before the revolution, it was the see of a bishop, suffragan of Cambrai, and the capital of Artois. In 1477, it was taken by Louis XI. and in 1493, by the Emperor Maximilian. In 1640, it was again taken by the French, and annexed to France. In 1654, it held out against the Spaniards. The fortifications are the work of Vauban. 27 miles NW. Cambrai, and 130 N. Paris. *Long.* 2. 51. E. *Lat.* 50. 17. N.

Arrats, a river of France, which runs into the Garonne, about two miles NW. *Auvillard*, in the department of the Lot and Garonne.

Arrawah, a town of Bengal, in the circar of Burdwan. 14 miles N. Burdwan. *Long.* 88. E. *Lat.* 22. 33. N.

Arrayal do Rio das Almas, a town of Brazil, in the government of Goyas. 42 miles NNE. Villa Boa.

Arrayal de Alfumpeçon, a town of Brazil, in the government of Goyas, on the river Tocantin. 340 miles NNE. Villa Boa.

Arrayal de Ponaté, a town of Brazil, in the government of Para, on the river Tocantin. 210 miles S. Para.

Arrayal de Cardoso, a town of Brazil. 300 miles SW. St. Salvador.

Arrajal de Meyaponte, a town of Brasil, in the government of Matto Grosso. 125 miles SSE. Villaboa.

Arrajal de Mayagute, a town of Brasil, in the government of Goyas. 75 miles SSE. Villaboa.

Arrajal de S. Auroa, a town of Brasil, in the government of Goyas. 95 miles SSW. Villaboa.

Arrajal Velho, a town of Brasil, in the government of Minas Geraes. 50 miles SW. Villarica.

Arrayolos, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo. 10 miles N. Evora.

Arrecife Largo, a reef of rocks in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Mexico. *Long.* 88. 30. W. *Lat.* 16. 30. N.

Arreau, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Pyrenées. 13 miles SE. Bagnères en Bigorre, and 23 SSE. Tarbes.

Arrens, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Pyrenées, on the Garonne. 8 miles SW. Argelès.

Arrestan, or *Reshanes*, a town of Syria. The Saracens took this town by treachery in the 7th century. 20 miles S. Hamah.

Arreway, a town on the west coast of the island of Cebes. *Long.* 119. 15. E. *Lat.* 6. 58. S.

Arriana, a village of Tunis, in which remain some of the ruins of ancient Carthage. 6 miles N. Tunis.

Arriège, a river of France, which rises in the Pyrenées, passes by Foix, Pamiers, Savarden, St. Gabelle, &c. and joins the Garonne about 2 miles from Toulouse. Gold is found in several parts of this river, particularly near Pamiers. It gives name to one of the departments of the new division of France.

Arriège, a department of France, bounded on the north and north-west by the department of the Upper Garonne, on the east by the department of the Aude, on the south-east by the department of the Eastern Pyrenées, and on the south and south-west by the Pyrenées, which separate it from Spain; about 50 miles in length, and 36 in breadth. This department is composed of what, before the revolution, was called *Couserans* and *Foix*. The river Arriège crosses it from south to north. Tarascon is the capital.

Arriens, a mountain of France, in the department of the Calvados, remarkable for the resort of birds of prey, such as eagles, falcons, kites, &c. 3 miles from Falaise.

Arrieno, a town of the island of Corsica. 8 miles E. Calvi.

Arrim, a town of Persia, in the province of Adnheitzan. 90 miles SE. Tabris.

Arrim, or *Carrien*, a river of Spain, which runs into the Pisuerga, near its union with the Duero.

Arrisana, a small island in the Atlantic,

near the coast of Portugal. *Long.* 8. 55. W. *Lat.* 37. 14. N.

Arrif, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 20 miles S. Patna.

Arrivacourby, a town and fort of Hindoostan, in Mysore. In 1790, it was taken by the British, under General Meadows; and in 1799, ceded to Great-Britain. 20 miles E. Daraporum, and 23 N. Dindigul. *Long.* 77. 58. E. *Lat.* 10. 45. N.

Arro, *Caulaf*, an inlet of the North Pacific Ocean, in the gulf of Georgia, on the west coast of North-America, east of Quadra and Vancouver's island. *Long.* 237. 9. E. *Lat.* 4. 35. N.

Arroe, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, containing three parishes and many gentlemen's seats; it is mountainous, but intersected with fertile vallies. It lies south of the island of Funen, and west of Langeland. *Long.* 10. 20. E. *Lat.* 54. 53. N.

Arroe, see *Aroe*.

Arroja de St. Servan, a town of Spain, in Estramadura. 3 miles S. Merida.

Arrojolos, see *Arroyolos*.

Aron, or *Aron*, a river of France, which runs into the Loire, near Decize.

Arrouches, see *Arouches*.

Arrone, a river of Italy, which runs from lake Bracciano to the Mediterranean. *Long.* 12. 11. E. *Lat.* 41. 53. N.

Arrones, a town of Spain, in Navarre. 7 miles S. Estella.

Arros, a river of France, which runs into the Adour, near Aire, in the department of Landes.

Arrou, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire. 20 miles SSW. Chartres.

Arroukage, see *Arackhage*.

Arroya de Elmedina, a town of South-America, in the government of Buenos Ayres. 165 miles NNW. Buenos Ayres.

Arroya de Paben, a town of South-America, in the government of Buenos Ayres. 180 miles NNW. Buenos Ayres.

Arroya de Ramallo, a town of South-America, in the government of Buenos Ayres. 150 miles NNW. Buenos Ayres.

Arroux, a river of France, which rises near Ainay le Duc, and runs into the Loire between Digoin and Motte St. Jean, in the department of the Saône and Loire.

Arrove, a river of England, which runs into the Lug, near Leominster, in Herefordshire.

Arrove, a river of Ireland, which runs from Lough-Arrow to the sea, 5 m. SW. Sligo.

Arrowak, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Benares. 8 miles NNW. Benares.

Arr, a town of France, in the department of the Creuse. 5 miles NW. Anbusson.

Arr, a river of Spain, which runs into the sea near cape Finisterre, in Galicia.

Ars, a town on the fourth-west coast of the island of Ré. 6 miles W. St. Martin de Ré. *Long.* 1. 25. W. *Lat.* 46. 12. N.

Arsface, a town of Syria, in the pachalic of Aleppo, supposed to be the ancient Minniza. 16 miles NNW. Aleppo.

Arsfacides, the same with Solomon's Islands, so named by Surville, in 1769.

Arsago, a town of Italy, in the Milanese. 12 miles N. Milan.

Arsébot, or *Aersébot*, a town of France, in the department of the Dyle, situated on the Demer, erected into a duchy by the emperor Charles V. in the year 1533. 20 miles SE. Antwerp, and 7 NE. Louvain. *Long.* 4. 29. E. *Lat.* 24. 25. N.

Arséewab, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa. 30 miles SW. Surgooja.

Arsimini, a town of the island of Sardinia. 7 miles SW. Cagliari.

Arsen, an island in the Red Sea. *Lat.* 24. 25. N.

Arsen, a river of Turkish Armenia, which runs into the Euphrates, near Iliza.

Arsendehan, see *Arsengan*.

Arserina, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa. *Long.* 16. W. *Lat.* 19. 30. N.

Arsid, see *Arsur*.

Arsiera, a town of Italy, in the Vicentin. 20 miles N. Vicenza.

Arsik, a town of Russia, in the government of Kazan. 40 miles NNE. Kazan. *Long.* 49. 34. E. *Lat.* 56. 20. N.

Arsissa, or *Resafa-en-besham*, a fortress of Syria. 70 miles SE. Aleppo. *Long.* 38. 50. E. *Lat.* 35. 38. N.

Arsiona, a town of Italy, in the Feltrin. 5 miles N. Feltri.

Arsonval, a town of France, in the department of the Aube. 23 miles E. Troyes.

Arsour, a town of Syria, near the sea coast. 15 miles S. Alexandretta.

Arsu, a town of Persia, in the province of Schirvan, on the Kur. 40 miles SSW. Scamachie.

Arsunda, a town of Sweden, in Gestricia. 15 miles SW. Ceste.

Arsur, or *Arsuf*, or *Affor*, or *Arsid*, a seaport town of Syria, in which is a fortress, with a garrison, and a mosque. It was here that Solomon laid the foundations of the city of Asfor or Arsid, which afterwards changed its name to *Apollonia*. Asfur, after experiencing all the horrors of war, and being twice destroyed, was repaired by Aulus Gabinius, governor of Syria and Judea. Godfrey of Bouillon besieged it, after taking Jerusalem, without effect; but it was taken by his successor Baldwin I. In 1265, it fell into the hands of the Turks. It is a poor place, though dignified with the title of city. 10 miles N. Jaffa. *Long.* 35. 2. E. *Lat.* 32. 13. N.

Arsura, a small island in the Grecian Archipelago. 30 miles N. Pelagnisi.

Art, see *Unterart*.

Arta, a river of Albania, which runs into the gulf of Arta, near the town so called.

Arta, or *Larta*, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Albania, near a gulf to which it gives name. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in tobacco and skins. The gulf is on the east side of the Adriatic. 100 miles NW. Livadia. 360 WNW. Constantinople. *Long.* 21. 8. E. *Lat.* 39. 30. N.

Artaki, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Naxos, on the fourth coast of the sea of Marmora. 45 miles E. Gallipoli, and 90 SW. Constantinople. *Long.* 27. 34. E. *Lat.* 40. 18. N.

Artakui, a town of European Turkey, in Romania. 48 miles NW. Gallipoli.

Artala, a town of Georgia. 40 miles S. Teflis.

Artamova, a town of Russia. 120 miles SSE. Tobolsk.

Artan, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 24 miles S. Akserai.

Artana, or *Ortana*, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 15 miles from Pampeluna.

Artani, a town of Turkish Armenia. 27 miles S. Akalziké.

Artaviva, a town of Mingrelia. 110 m. NE. Trebifond.

Artaxate, a town of Persia, in Armenia, on the river Araxes, now in ruins. 15 miles S. Erivan.

Artenay, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret. 11 miles N. Orleans.

Artern, a town of Germany, in the county of Mansfield, on the Unstrutt. 10 miles SW. Eitzleben, and 29 NNE. Erfurt. *Long.* 11. 22. E. *Lat.* 51. 23. N.

Artha, a river of South-Wales, which runs into the sea, 10 miles S. Aberistwith.

Arthes, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées. 15 miles NW. Pau.

Arthur Kull, or *Newark Bay*, see *Newark Bay*.

Artibonite, a river of St. Domingo, which rises in the mountain of Cibao, and runs into the sea a little to the N. of Morne au Diable.

Artik-abad, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Sivas. 12 m. SSE. Tocat.

Artungal, one of the Pelew islands, in the Pacific Ocean.

Artungury, a town of Hindoostan, in Marawar. 6 miles E. Ramanadporum.

Artisch, see *Argisch*.

Artogna, a town of Italy, in the department of the Benaco. 12 miles SSW. Breno.

revolution, bounded on the north by Flanders, on the west and south by Picardy, and

on the east by Hainaut and the Cambresis; about 75 miles in length, and 36 in breadth. The commerce is principally in grain, wool, colcoed, oil, and hemp. It was one of the first countries conquered by the French, and was crested into a comté by St. Louis, and given to one of the princes of the blood. It is now principally included in the department of the Straits of Calais.

Artolshelm, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine. 5 miles SE. Schleutstat.

Arton, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire. 17 m. SW. Nantes.

Artonne, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dôme. 15 miles N. Clermont, and 7 N. Riom.

Artoz, a town of Little Bukharia. 25 miles W. Cashgar.

Artoulé, a town of Syria, in a plain called Zaal Artoulé. 15 miles N. Damascus.

Artoz, a river of North-Wales, which runs into the sea a little below Llanbeder, in Merionethshire.

Artsh, a river of Grand Bukharia, which runs into the Sir, near Otrar.

Artso, a town of Sweden, in the province of Nyland. *Long.* 26. 3. E. *Lat.* 60. 44. N.

Artsani, a town of Turkish Armenia, in the government of Kars. 60 miles N. Kars.

Artzbach, a river of Germany, which runs into the Enns, 4 miles S. Reiffing, in the duchy of Stiria.

Artzberg, a town of Austria, near the Enns. 12 miles SE. Steyr.

Arva, a town and castle of Hungary, which gives name to a county. 14 miles N. Rosenbergh.

Arva, a river of Hungary, which runs into the Waag, 11 miles N. Arva.

Arval, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, on the Soane. 35 miles SSW. Patna.

Arvas, a mountain of Spain, between Leon and Oviedo.

Araba, a town of Persia, in the province of Meeran, near a cape of the same name, on the Indian Ocean. 90 miles E. Meeran.

Aruba, or *Oruba*, a small island in the West-Indies, near the coast of Terra Firma, about 15 miles in circumference. 42 miles W. Curassoa. *Long.* 69. 30. W. *Lat.* 10. 39. N.

Arucara, a town of Brasil, in the government of Para, on the Guanapa. 140 miles WSW. Para.

Aruculara, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 10 miles N. Ardenelle.

Arudy, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées. 11 m. S. Pau.

Arze, a river of Savoy, which rises in the Alps, and runs into the Rhône near Geneva.

Arzent, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente. 6 miles S. Martenees.

Arvert, or *Armotte*, a small island on the west coast of France, near the mouth of the river Soudre.

Arvicito, a town of Naples, on the east coast of Calabria Ultra. 4 miles S. Stilo.

Arvidsjaur, a town of Swedish Lapland, 75 miles W. Pitea. *Long.* 18. 32. E. *Lat.* 65. 28. N.

Arun, a river of England, which runs into the sea at Little-Hampton in Suffex, celebrated for its mullets.

Aruna, a town of Japan, in the island of Ximo. 25 miles S. Nangafaki.

Aruna Fiord, a bay on the west coast of Iceland. *Lat.* 60. N.

Arundel, a town of England, on the river Arun, which gives it its name: it is a corporation and borough town, sending two members to the British Parliament: the corporation consists of a mayor and twelve burgessees, &c.: it has two markets weekly, on Thursday and Saturday. Vessels of 100 tons can come up the river to the town. On the north-east part of the town stands the castle, which confers the honour of earldom on its owner without creation, the property of the duke of Norfolk. It has always been a place of strength; a garrison was placed here to preserve it for the service of Charles I. but compelled to surrender to Sir William Waller in 1643. 63 miles S. London.

Arundel, a town of America, in the province of Main, belonging to the state of Mallachusset.

Arvoredo, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Brasil. *Lat.* 28. 30. S.

Arvores, a small island in the Indian sea, near the coast of Africa. *Long.* 36. E. *Lat.* 17. 10. N.

Arus, a town of Egypt. 8 m. NW. Cairo.

Arwangen, a town and castle of Swisserland, in the canton of Berne, situated on the Aar. 12 miles E. Soleure.

Arys, a town of Italy, in the Friuli. 10 miles WSW. Palma la Nuova.

Arzac, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées. 15 m. N. Pau.

Arzamas, a town of Russia, in the government of Nize-Gorodskoi. 48 miles S. Nizei-Novgorod. *Long.* 43. 34. E. *Lat.* 55. 20. N.

Arzanno, a town of France, in the department of Finistère. 5 m. ENE. Quimperle.

Arzburg, a town of Germany, in the principality of Bayreuth. 7 m. E. Wunfidel.

Arzengan, or *Arzendgian*, or *Arzingan*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Erzerum, on the Euphrates. 45 miles W. Erzerum, and 120 NE. Sivas. *Long.* 39. 50. E. *Lat.* 39. 40. N.

Arzere, a town of Italy, in the Paduan. 9 miles SE. Padua.

Arzerum, see *Erzerum*.

Arzes, a town of the island of Cyprus, for-

merly a considerable city, and see of a Greek bishop, but since the possession of the island by the Turks, reduced to the condition of a village.

Arzew, a seaport town of Algiers, anciently known under the name of *Arfenaria*. The inhabitants, when Dr. Shaw was there, made use of brackish water from wells which lay lower than the sea; but he thinks that better water had been conveyed anciently into cisterns, of which several then remained, and were converted into dwelling-houses by the inhabitants. A great many ancient capital bases and shafts of pillars lay scattered about, and several sepulchral inscriptions, with Roman names. About 5 miles from the coast are some valuable salt pits. 16 m. E. Oran. *Long.* 1. E. *Lat.* 5. 52. N.

Arziguano, a town of Italy, in the Vicentin. 15 miles WSW. Vicenza.

Arzilla, a seaport town of Morocco, on the coast of the Atlantic, first built by the Romans. It was anciently subject to the Goths, from whom it was taken by the Mahometans, who held it till it was taken and burned by the English, at the solicitation of the Goths. After that it remained waste and uninhabited for thirty years. It was rebuilt by the califs of Cordova with greater magnificence than before. In 1470, it was taken by Alphonso king of Portugal; but abandoned about the end of the 16th century. 15 miles S. Tangiers. *Long.* 6. W. *Lat.* 35. 30. N.

Arzilla, a river of Italy, which runs into the Adriatic, a little N. of Fano.

Arzingur, a town of Hindooftan, in Guzerat. 8 miles N. Damaun.

Arzua, a town of Spain, in Galicia. 12 miles E. Compostella.

As, a town of Sweden, in Jamtland, near lake Storlio. 5 miles N. Osterlund, and 90 NW. Sundfwall.

Asa, a river in the archduchy of Austria, which runs into the Danube, 2 miles N. Efferding.

Asabra, a river of Spain, which runs into the Aragon, near Morillo.

Asad, a town of Persia, in Faristan. 57 miles SW. Yefd.

Asad-abad, a town of Persia, in the Irak, on the frontiers of Kurdistan, large and well peopled 70 miles NW. Hamadan.

Asangaro, a town of South-America, in the diocese of La Paz, on the east side of lake Titiaca. 130 miles NNW. La Paz. *Long.* 69. W. *Lat.* 15. 35. S.

Asaralic, a town of Chincé Tartary, in the province of Hami. 50 m. NW. Hami.

Asarna, a town of Sweden, in Jamtland, on the Liunga. 84 miles W. Sundfwall. *Long.* 14. 7. E. *Lat.* 62. 38. N.

Asara, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto. 8 miles S. Nicofia.

Asas, a town of Sweden, in the province of Schonon. *Long.* 12. 40. E. *Lat.* 56. 11. N.

Asbeck, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Munster. 4 miles SE. Aabus.

Asben, or *Agades*, a country of Africa, situated to the west of Bornou, and north of Cathna. *Long.* 9. to 16. E. *Lat.* 19. to 23. N.

Asbet, see *Hufbet*.

Asbroit, a town of Sweden, in South Gothland. 6 miles N. Wardberg.

Asburg, a town of France, in the department of the Roer. 6 miles E. Meurs, and 18 W. Duisburg.

Ascain, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées. 12 miles from Bayonne.

Ascalon, a town of Palestine, situated on the sea coast. This was one of the five satrapies of Egypt. At the time when the Christian princes took Jerusalem; it was in the hands of the caliph of Egypt, and was the only town which made a powerful opposition to their arms; for it was not reduced till the year 1152, in the reign of Baldwin III. It was ceded to Saladin, when the Christians lost Jerusalem; and again taken in 1192, by Richard I. king of England. Frederick II. emperor and king of Jerusalem, consigned the fortrefs by a diploma, to the care of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem; which diploma was confirmed by his son Conrad, king of the Romans. It was however abandoned, with the rest of the holy land. It is now reduced to a mean place, like other cities subject to the Turks. 14 miles N. Gaza, and 30 SW. Jerusalem. *Long.* 34. 47. E. *Lat.* 31. 38. N.

Ascara, a town of Japan, in the province of Simooduke. 95 miles N. Jedo.

Ascension, an island of the Atlantic. *Long.* 45. W. *Lat.* 20. 25. S.

Ascension Island, an island in the ocean, between Africa and Brasil, discovered by Tritram Acuna, in 1508, on Holy Thursday, whence the name; about 60 miles in circumference; mountainous, sandy, and barren, few places being fit for tillage. It is chiefly valuable to the homeward-bound shipping, on account of its excellent harbour, and the vast quantities of sea-fowl, fish, and turtle, which are found in it, as well as some goats, whose flesh is not inferior to mutton in sweetness and delicacy. In the crevice of a rock there is a place called by the sailors *The Post-Office*, where ships leave letters for each other; shut up in a well-corked bottle, which the next that comes breaks open, and leaves another in its stead. Captain Cook, who stopped here in 1775, says, the island of Ascension is about 10 miles in length, in the direction of north-west and south-east, and about five or six in breadth. It shews a surface composed of barren hills and vallies, on the most of which not a shrub or plant is to

be seen for several miles, and where we found nothing but stones and sand, or rather flags and ashes; an indubitable sign that the isle, at some remote time, has been destroyed by a volcano, which has thrown up vast heaps of stones, and even hills. A high mountain at the south-east end of the isle, seems to be left in its original state, and to have escaped the general destruction. Its soil is a kind of white marl, which yet retains its vegetative qualities, and produces a kind of purslain, spurge, and one or two grasses: on these the goats subsist, and it is at this part of the isle where they are to be found, as also land-crabs, which are said to be very good; I was told, that about this part of the isle is some very good land, on which might be raised many necessary articles; and some have been at the trouble of sowing turnips, and other useful vegetables.

Long. 14. 28. *W. Lat.* 8. S.

Ascension Bay, in the gulf of Honduras, on the east coast of Yucatan. *Long.* 88. 56. *W. Lat.* 19. 30. N.

Afch, or *Afcha*, a town of Germany, in a lordship of the same name, between the principality of Culmbach and Bohemia. Besides the town of Afch, this lordship contains about 20 villages. It belongs to Baron Zedwitz, under the emperor of Austria, as king of Bohemia. 12 miles ESE. Hof, and 8 NNW. Eger. *Long.* 12. 16. E. *Lat.* 50. 10.

Afcha, a town of Austria, on the Danube. 6 miles N. Efferding.

Afchach, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Wurzburg. 6 miles N. Kissingen, and 32 N. Wurzburg.

Afchess, a small river of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, which runs into the Mayne near Stockstadt.

Afchaffenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia. It was formerly Imperial; it afterwards belonged to the archbishop of Mentz, and is now the capital of that Elector, who took the title of Elector of Afchaffenburg, with such of the territory as was left after the indemnities, and has a magnificent palace situated on an eminence near the Mayne. In 1796, it was taken by the French with some magazines belonging to the Austrians. In 1800, it was taken again. In 1802, at settling the indemnities, it was decreed, that the archbishop for the future should only be styled Elector of Afchaffenburg, and Count of Wetzlar; that he should still officiate as arch-chancellor of the empire, and hold his office at Ratisbon. 10 miles SE. Francfort, and 36 E. Mentz. *Long.* 9. 7. E. *Lat.* 49. 58. N.

Afchara, see *Ojara*.

Afchausen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia. 8 m. N. Ravensburg.

Afchs, a town of Germany, in the Vogtland. 15 miles S. Plauen.

Afchenginfskoi, a fortress of Siberia, on the confines of China. 130 miles SSW. Seltinginsk.

Afcherod, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 6 miles N. Carlsstadt.

Afcherleben, a town of Germany, in the principality of Halberstadt, on the Eine. It contains three churches, and was once the capital of the county, with Hanseatic privileges, but has suffered much by fire and war; here is a salt-work, but unprofitable. 16 miles SE. Halberstadt.

Afchwomsee, a lake of Prussia. 40 miles SE. Konigsberg.

Aflosser, a town of Sweden, in South Gothland. 12 miles N. Wardberg.

Afco, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the Ebro. 30 miles from Tortosa.

Afcoli, or *Afcoli de Satriano*, a town of Naples, in the province of Capitanata, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Benevento. This town was almost destroyed by an earthquake in 1399. 65 miles ENE. Naples, and 25 SSE. Lucc. a. *Long.* 15. 30. E. *Lat.* 41. 8. N.

Afcoli, a town of the Popedom, in the marquisate of Ancona, situated on a mountain, near the Tronto; the see of a bishop, immediately under the Pope. 48 miles S. Ancona. *Long.* 13. 36. E. *Lat.* 42. 46. N.

Afcona, a town of Switzerland, in the bailiwick of Locarno, on the Lake. 2 miles S. Locarno.

Afcoytia, a town of Spain, in Guipuscoa, on the river Urola. 6 miles E. Placentia.

Afcrib Islands, a chain of small islands, in Loch Snizort, near the north coast of the Isle of Skie. *Long.* 6. 28. W. *Lat.* 57. 27. N.

Afe, see *Orontes*.

Afebbi, a town of Egypt. 32 miles N. Habasch.

Afeeabad, a town of Cabulistan. 35 m. S. Cabul.

Afbergur, a town of Hindoostan, in the Cardeith. 15 miles NINE. Burhampour, and 85 S. Indore. *Long.* 76. 28. E. *Lat.* 21. 33. N.

Afciac, a town of Persia, in the province of Chufistan. 90 m. SW. Ispahan.

Afele, a town of Swedish Lapland, and capital of a province called the Lapmark of Afele: it has a church of wood, built by order of Christiana queen of Sweden. The Lapmark is bounded on the north-west by Norway, on the east by the Lapmark of Umea, on the south by Angermannland, and on the south-west by Jamtland. 85 miles W. Umea. *Long.* 17. 4. E. *Lat.* 64. 12. N.

Afenariga, a town of the Isle of Cyprus. 8 miles E. Larnica.

Aferrado, a river of the island of Cuba, which runs into the Spanish Main, on the south coast, *Long.* 76. 40. W. *Lat.* 20. N.

Aferradores, rocks in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Nicaragua. *Long.* 88. 4. *W. Lat.* 12. 45. N.

Aferradores, *Los*, two rocky islets, near the south coast of the Isle of Cuba. *Long.* 76. 2. *W. Lat.* 20. 1. N.

Afaca, a town of Persia, in Meccran. 100 miles NNE. Kieh.

Afan, see *Ozfar*.

Afeld la Ville, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes. 13 miles N. Reims.

Afun, a town of Egypt, supposed by D'Anville to have been anciently called Afphunis, or Afphynis; according to Norden, it was a tolerably handsome town, with a mosque. 4 miles N. Arment.

Alba, a town of Austria. 4 m. N. Efferding.

Alba, a river of Austria, which runs into the Danube, 2 miles N. Efferding.

Albab, a town of Syria, in the desert. 150 miles SE. Aleppo.

Albaja Tufla, see *Soli*.

Albarwillet, a river of New-Hampshire, which runs into the Connecticut, *Long.* 72. 26. *W. Lat.* 42. 45. N.

Albau, a river of Germany, which runs into the Lechte, near Zell.

Albbourn, a town of England, in the county of Derby, on the east side of the river Dove, on the borders of Staffordshire; it has a weekly market on Saturday; and it contains about 2000 inhabitants. 10 miles NW. from Derby, and 139 NNW. London.

Albburgan, a town of Grand Bukharia, 45 m. W. Balk. *Long.* 64. 30. E. *Lat.* 36. 44. N.

Albburton, a town of England, in the county of Devon, in a valley, with hills to the north and south. It is an ancient borough, and returns two members to the British Parliament. It is one of the four stannary towns of Devonshire, and has mines of tin and copper in its neighbourhood. It has two markets weekly; one on Tuesday, chiefly for wool and yarn, for the convenience of the serge manufacture carried on in the town; and on Saturday for provisions. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3080, of which 267 were employed in trade and manufactures. 19½ miles WSW. Exeter, 23½ ENE. Plymouth, and 192½ W. London.

Albburnham, a town of Massachusetts. 45 miles WNW. Boston.

Albby de la Zouch, a town of England, in the county of Leicester, near the borders of Derbyshire, with a weekly market on Saturday. The number of its inhabitants, in 1801, was 2674; and the principal trade is making malt. 12 miles S. Derby, and 115 N. London.

Albdon, or *Affingdon*, a village of England, in the county of Essex; in 1016, Edmund Ironside met here a terrible defeat from the Dane. 4 m. NE. Saffron-Walden.

Albdron, a tract of land, near Ilsey, in Berkshire; a battle was fought here between the Saxons and the Danes, in which the latter were defeated, chiefly through the conduct of Alfred.

Alberesf, or *Albref*, or *Esbref*, or *Afref*, a town of Persia, in Mazanderan, where Shah Abbas had a palace, situated in a bay of the Caspian Sea. 15 miles ESE. Fehrabad. *Long.* 53. 32. E. *Lat.* 35. 52. N.

Albfera, see *Esferé*.

Albford, a town of England, in the county of Kent, situated on the river Stour. It has a monthly market for cattle, on the first Tuesday, and weekly market on Saturday, for corn, &c. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2151, of whom 1357 were employed in trade and manufactures. 27 miles ESE. Rochester, 12½ NW. Hithe, and 57 ESE. London. *Long.* 0. 52. E. *Lat.* 51. 9. N.

Albford, a town of Connecticut. 20 miles E. Hartford.

Albkara, a town of Persia, in Chorasan. 130 miles W. Herat.

Albippo, a river of South-Carolina, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 80. 30. W. *Lat.* 34. 25. N.

Albippo, a town of South-Carolina, on a river so called. *Long.* 80. 26. W. *Lat.* 32. 46. N.

Albing Key, a small low island on the Spanish Main, on the Mosquito shore. *Long.* 82. 35. W. *Lat.* 12. 30. N.

Albley, a river of North-America, which runs into the sea on the south-west side of Charles Town, in South-Carolina, *Long.* 79. 52. W. *Lat.* 32. 43. N.

Albley river, a river of West-Florida, which runs into the Gulf of Mexico. *Long.* 84. 20. W. *Lat.* 29. 58. N.

Albmion, a town of Egypt. 8 m. N. Bafta.

Albmunein, or *Archemunain*, or *Afchmunein*, a town of Egypt, which gives name to a considerable district of which it is the capital; it is built on the ruins of a city which Dr. Pocock supposes to be the ancient Hermopolis, or city of Mercury. 3 miles N. Meloui, and 118 S. Cairo. *Long.* 31. 10. E. *Lat.* 28. 10. N.

Albmun-Tanab, a town of Egypt, situated on a canal of the Nile, called the canal of Ashman-Tanab, which runs into the lake Menzaleh, and afterwards into the Mediterranean, at Dibch. This canal is supposed to be that which the ancients called Mendefian. 12 miles E. Mansora, and 20 S. Damietta.

Albnagur, see *Alenagur*.

Albor, a town of Persia, in Chirasan. 120 miles WNW. Meshid. *Long.* 54. 20. E. *Lat.* 37. 57. N.

Alboved, or *Alby Head*, a cape of Denmark on the east coast of Jutland. *Long.* 10. 7. E. *Lat.* 55. 45. N.

Abbower, a town of England, in the county of Derby; in 1801 the number of inhabitants was 2119. 8 m. NNE Wirksworth.

Abs-oune-mon-kar, a cape of Algiers, projecting into the Mediterranean. *Long.* 5. 13. E. *Lat.* 37. N.

Absout, a town of Syria. 25 miles S. Tripoli.

Absref, see *Abseref*.

Abta, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwa. 38 miles ENE. Indore.

Abtican, a town of Grand Bukharia. 20 miles W. Sarmarcand.

Abten-under-Line, a town of England, in Lancashire, on the Tame. In 1801, the number of inhabitants within its parish was 15,632, of which 18,635 were employed in trade and manufacture. 9 m. E. Manchester.

Abton in Makefield, a town of England, in Lancashire. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3696, of which 1620 were employed in manufactures. 8 miles NNW. Warrington.

Abuk, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Mosul, on the Tigris. 25 miles SE. Tecrit.

Asia, one of the quarters of the world, and inferior in size only to America, surpassing in extent Europe and Africa taken together, lies to the east of Europe. It was so called, if we are to believe the Greeks, curious in searching after the etymology of words, from Asia, daughter of Oceanus and Thetis; others say, that it derived its name from Asius, the son of Atys king of Lydia; while Bochart is of opinion, that it took its name from the Phœnician word Asi, signifying the middle: but all this is mere conjecture. This part of the world has the advantage of having been the residence of the first man, and of having sent colonies, which have peopled the rest of the world. Here man received the laws from God, and here the Saviour of mankind passed the whole of his mortal life; many of the greatest empires have been established in this part of the world: first, the empire of the Chaldeans or Assyrians; then that of the Medes, founded by Arbaces, which ended in Atyages; from whom it was removed to the Persians by Cyrus, until the death of Darius; then to the Greeks or Macedonians, under Alexander the Great; after him, the Parthians, the Persians, the Turks, and Saracens, and the Moguls, have each been powerful. At present it is divided into seven principal parts, Asiatic Turkey, Arabia, Persia, India, China, Tartary, and Siberia: to which may be added a great number of islands, such as the islands of Japan, the Ladrone islands, the Philippine islands, the Moluccas, Amboyna, Banda, Celebes, Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Ceylon, Andaman, Nicobar, Maldivæ, &c. Asia is bounded on

the north by the Frozen Sea, on the east by the North Pacific Ocean and the sea of China, on the south by the Indian and Arabian Seas; on the west it is separated from Africa by the Red Sea, and the Isthmus of Suez; and from Europe by the Archipelago, the Straits of Gallipoli, the Sea of Marmora, the Straits of Constantinople, the Black Sea, and from thence by an imaginary line to the Frozen Ocean, between 60 and 70 degrees of E. *Long.* from London. Its supposed extent is about 4800 miles from the Straits of Gallipoli in the west to the eastern shore of Tartary, and near 4500 from the southern extremity of Malacca to the Frozen Ocean. There must be a great variety of climates in a country of so vast an extent, as well as soil and produce; yet, on the whole, if we except part of Arabia and Tartary, and some of the more northern tracks, it is in general rich and fruitful, and some parts of it exceedingly so. The principal religions are Mahometanism and Paganism; to which may be added Christianity of the Greek church, and the doctrine of Zoroaster; the principal languages are Arabic, Persian, Tartaric, Chinese, Japanese, Malayan, and Malabaric.

Asia, a town of Peru, near the coast. 54 miles NNW. Pico. *Lat.* 12. 55. N.

Asiago, a town of Italy, in the Vicentin, and the principal place of the *Sette Comuni*, or Seven Communes, which occupy the northern and mountainous parts bordering on the Tyrol. The soil is in general so very unproductive, that it yields scarcely provision for two months, notwithstanding all the exertions of the inhabitants, who are, in this district, more than 40,000 in number. The only good article produced here is grass, which is of an excellent quality, and grows in great abundance in the vales and on the mountains, in the centre of the hills. In virtue of the prerogatives obtained both in ancient and modern times, from the Republic of Venice; these, and the thirteen communes of Verona, (who are also of German descent,) are permitted to graze their numerous flocks in the flat provinces, on this side the Mincio; so that their small cattle, consisting of above 100,000 sheep, often pass the winter in the plains of Verona, Vicenza, Padua, the Polesin, Trevisan, and the Friuli. The inhabitants of these communes are governed by their own courts, consisting of two judges, and a secretary for every commune, who hold their sittings at Asiago. Highway robbery and murder are crimes unknown to these spirited, warlike, and honest Germans. They speak a language somewhat resembling the Saxon dialect, except two communes, who are said to speak Italian, which however they do not, except to strangers. They intermarry among themselves only.

All are continually under arms, without the least distinction of age or rank: they are occasionally drilled by officers chosen among their respective members, and are always ready to defend their frontiers and narrow passes. 20 miles N. Vicenza.

Afians, a town of France, in the department of the Sesia, heretofore in the lordship of Vercelli. 4 miles S. Vercelli.

Afiakurd, a town of Curdistan. 25 miles NNW. Van.

Afiento, or *Afiante*, a country of Africa, east of the Gold Coast. Afiento the capital, situated Long. 0. 30. W. Lat. 8. 20. N.

Afikala, a town of Sweden, in Tavastland. 33 miles ENE. Tavasthus. Long. 25. 18. E. Lat. 61. 13. N.

Afillo, a town of South-America, in the government of Buenos Ayres, on lake Titicaca. 15 miles W. Afangao.

Afinara, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the NW. coast of Sardinia, about thirty miles in circumference, fertile and populous. In the mountains are great numbers of wild boars, deer, buffaloes, and falcons. Long. 8. 23. E. Lat. 41. 5. N.

Afinello, a river of Naples, which runs into the Adriatic, Long. 14. 32. E. Lat. 42. 10. N.

Afir, *Al*, a town of Persia, in the province of Irac. 30 miles S. Nehavend.

Afirez, see *Alberes*.

Afka, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole. 25 m. NW. Ganjam.

Afkasy, a town of Abascia, at the mouth of a river near the Black Sea. 100 m. NNW. Anakopia. Long. 37. 40. E. Lat. 44. 6. N.

Afkeaton, a town of Ireland, in the county of Limerick, on the river Deal. It was formerly a large town, surrounded by walls. In the 17th century here was a castle, belonging to the earls of Desmond. It is now much decayed, but till the union sent two members to parliament. 14 miles SW. Limerick.

Afker-Mukrem, a town of Persia, in Chufistan. 20 miles S. Tofter.

Afkerø, a town of Sweden, in Jamtland. 30 miles N. Profon.

Afkerstid, a town of Sweden, in Nericia, on the Wetter lake. Long. 14. 36. E. Lat. 58. 55. N.

Afkøe, a small island of Denmark, near the north coast of Zealand. Long. 11. 31. E. Lat. 54. 54. N.

Afkøe, a small island in the North Sea, near the coast of Norway. Lat. 60. 27. N.

Afkola, a town of Sweden, in the province of Nyland. 10 miles N. Borgo. Long. 25. 34. E. Lat. 60. 3. N.

Afkrig, a town of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, with a weekly market on Tuesday, and about 760 inhabitants. 40 miles NW. Boroughbridge, 243 N. London.

Aflana, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwa, 26 miles E. Sagur.

Afling, or *Jessenize*, a town of Germany, in Carniola, on the Save. 16 miles SSW. Clagenfurt.

Aflo, see *Affelø*.

Afluman, a town on the west coast of the island of Panay. Long. 122. 5. E. Lat. 10. 42. N.

Aflmoos, a town of the Helvetic Republic, in the Grisons, on the Rhine, opposite to the pass of Luciensteig, where the French threw a bridge across the river in 1798.

Asna, or *Esneh*, a town of Egypt, on the Nile. It is a large place, and the residence of an Arabian sheikh, supposed to be on the site of the ancient Latopolis. There are some remains of a temple. 304 miles S. Cairo. Long. 33. 22. E. Lat. 25. N.

Asna, a town of Africa, on the coast of Tripoli. 30 miles S. Colbene. Long. 16. 35. E. Lat. 30. 50. N.

Asna, a town of Bengal. 18 miles NW. Nagore.

Asnabad, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 4 miles NE. Darore.

Asnah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 15 miles NW. Birboom.

Asnaha, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa. 40 miles NW. Harriopour.

Asnah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 58 miles SSE. Boglipour.

Asnières, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne. 10 m. NW. Bellac.

Asnik, a town of Grand Bukharia, in the kingdom of Balk. 60 miles E. Balk.

Aso, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 60 miles N. Jedo.

Asola, a town of Italy, in the department of the Benaco, on the Chiefa. 20 miles SSE. Brescia.

Asolo, a town of Italy, in the Trevisan, near the river Musone. It is surrounded with walls and gates, and upon the top of the hill stands a spacious citadel: here are a few remains of Roman aqueducts. Asolo was a municipal town under the Romans; it came afterwards under the dominion of the emperors of Germany, who caused it to be governed by vicars of the empire; but their oppressive conduct induced the inhabitants to subject themselves, in 1337, to the republic of Venice. By a decree of the 21st of July, 1742, of the republic of Venice, the town was declared independent: some of the inhabitants were ennobled, and qualified to become knights of the order of Malta, and their church was erected into a cathedral. The district belonging to the town is thirteen miles in length from east to west, and twelve miles from north to south, and contains 21,000 souls. 45 miles NE. Verona, and 15 NW. Treviso. Long. 11. 53. E. Lat. 45. 50. N.

Asona, a river of Italy, which rises in the Apennines, and runs into the Adriatic, 10 miles SE. Fermo.

Asonusa, a town of Japan, in the island of Niphon. 85 miles N. Jedo.

Asoph, see *Asoph*.

Asouda, a town of Africa, in the country of Asben. 480 miles S. Mourzouk, and 320 N. Cahna. *Long.* 13. 10. E. *Lat.* 21. 40. N.

Asoupas, a town of Persia, in Farfistan. 62 miles N. Schiras.

Aspach, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Aichstatt. 2 miles NE. Spalt.

Aspach, a town of Germany, in the principality of Gotha. 3 miles W. Gotha.

Aspab, a town of Austria. 12 m. E. Steyr.

Aspalaga, a town of West-Florida. *Long.* 84. 35. W. *Lat.* 30. 42. N.

Aspang, a town of Austria. 17 miles S. Ebenfurth.

Asparn, a town of Austria. 10 miles SE. Laab.

Aspas, a town of Persia, in Chufistan. 45 miles NW. Istachar.

Aspas, a town of Sweden, in Jamtland. 100 miles NW. Sundswall. *Long.* 14. 12. E. *Lat.* 63. 20. N.

Aspe, a town of Spain, in Valencia, situated on the Elda. 12 miles W. Alicant.

Aspe Viejo, a town of Spain, in Valencia. 10 miles W. Alicant.

Asperg, see *Hohen Asperg*.

Asperen, a town of Holland, situated on the Linge, famous for a long siege which it held out against the Gueldrians, under the conduct of Charles d'Egmont, the last duke of Gueldres, in 1517. The stout and long resistance made by the besieged so enraged the Duke, that when he had made himself master of the town, he put every inhabitant to the sword, without regard to age or sex. 15 miles S. Utrecht, and 22 E. Rotterdam.

Asperkirch, a town of Austria. 5 miles SE. Peyerbach.

Asperstorf, a town of Austria. 2 miles NE. Sonneberg.

Aspet, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne. 6 miles SE. St. Gaudens.

Aspeytia, a town of Spain, in Guipuscoa, on the Viola. 15 miles S. St. Sebastian.

Aspida, a river which rises in the Marquisate of Ancona, and runs into the Adriatic, *Long.* 13. 42. E. *Lat.* 43. 27. N.

Aspiran, a town of France, in the department of Herault. 6 miles N. Pezenas.

Aspis, a town of Africa, on the coast of Tripoli. *Long.* 15. 50. E. *Lat.* 31. 15. N.

Aspoe, a small island of Sweden, in the Baltic. 2 miles SW. Carlseron.

Aspremont, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse. 4 m. SE. St. Mihiel.

Aspremont, a town of France, in the department of the Maritime Alps, in the county

of Nice, on the left side of the Var. In 1742, it was taken by the Spaniards, and in 1744, by the French and Spaniards. 6 miles N. Nice.

Aspres les Vaynes, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps. 15 miles W. Gap.

Aspro, a mountain of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 8 miles NW. Gierace.

Aspro, or *Aspro-Potamo*, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the sea, 28 miles W. Lepanto.

Aspronisi, a small island in the Grecian Archipelago, near the west coast of Santorini, anciently called Therasia. *Long.* 25. 23. E. *Lat.* 36. 30. N.

Asprospizzia, a town of European Turkey. 10 miles SSW. Livadia.

Aspull, a township of Lancashire, near Manchester. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1253, of whom 831 were employed in manufactures.

Asrail, an island in Lake Menzaleh. 12 miles SE. Damietta.

Asfa Nagga, a town of Nubia. 110 miles S. Chiggré.

Asfa, a town of the island of Cephalonia. 16 miles NNW. Cephalonia.

Asfa, a river of Morocco, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 29. 36. N.

Assab, an island in the Red Sea, near the coast of Abyssinia, anciently called Saba. The channel between the island and the continent is called the road of Assab. *Lat.* 13. 3. N.

Assai, a town of Japan, in the province of Oomi, or Omi.

Assam, a country of Asia, bounded on the north by Thibet, on the west by Hindooistan, on the south by Meckley; the eastern boundaries are not known. The people of this country are represented as bound by no religion or rules but those of their own inclinations. In 1665, the country was invaded by an army of Aurungzebe, to punish some piracies committed in the towns bordering on the Burrampooter, and the king was driven from his kingdom: but the victorious army suffered greatly from the periodical rains which surprised them, and they could with difficulty get back to Bengal. The soil is replete with nitre, and great quantities of gunpowder are manufactured. Assam was conquered by the Mogul emperor, Shah Jehan, in 1638.

Assam Choky, a town of Assam, on the Burrampooter. 32 miles E. Rangamatty.

Assau, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Diarbekir. 40 miles from Diarbekir.

Assan, a town on the north-west coast of Sumatra. *Long.* 99. 57. E. *Lat.* 3. 5. N.

Assancalee, a town of Armenia, built on a sharp rock in the midst of a plain, surrounded

with walls, and defended with towers and a citadel, in which is kept a garrison: a small day's journey from Erzerum.

Affaquin Creek, a river of Virginia, which runs into York river, *Long.* 77. 22. W. *Lat.* 37. 42. N.

Affarli, a town of European Turkey, in Romania. 44 miles ESE. Filippopoli.

Affarpour, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Cutch, at the mouth of the Indus. 35 miles W. Boogebooge, and 105 SE. Tatta. *Long.* 68. 27. E. *Lat.* 23. 17. N.

Affatiegue, an island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Mexico, about 20 miles long and two broad. *Long.* 75. 20. W. *Lat.* 38. N.

Affannen, a town of Prussia, 40 miles SE. Konigsberg.

Affarowmon Inlet, a narrow channel between two small islands in the Atlantic, near the coast of Virginia. *Long.* 75. 30. W. *Lat.* 37. 48. N.

Affawully, a town of Hindoostan, in Mewar. 18 miles SW. Oudipour, and 110 NW. Ougein. *Long.* 74. 25. E. *Lat.* 24. 32. N.

Affe le Beranger, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 3 m. E. Evron.

Affe le Boisve, a town of France, in the department of the Sarthe. 8 miles SSW. Alençon.

Affeen, a town of Persia, in the province of Laristan. 10 miles N. Gambrou.

Affect, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 16 miles S. Budaycon.

Affelen, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Paderburn. 9 m. SE. Paderburn.

Affler Sand, an island in the Elbe, below Hamburg. *Long.* 9. 26. E. *Lat.* 53. 42. N.

Affelo, or *Afflo*, a town of Persia, in Farsistan, on the north coast of the Persian gulf. 130 miles S. Schiras. *Long.* 52. 25. E. *Lat.* 27. 26. N.

Affem, a town of Africa, and capital of Ardra. In the beginning of the 18th century, this town was destroyed by the king of Dahomy.

Affem, or *Lassem*, a town on the north coast of the island of Java. *Long.* 111. 21. E. *Lat.* 6. 42. S.

Affem-Kalasi, or *Afynkalasi*, a fortress of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, founded on the ruins of the ancient Jafus. *Long.* 27. 32. E. *Lat.* 37. 18. N.

Affen, a town of Holland, and capital of the quarter of Drent, in the state of Overysel. 20 miles NNW. Covorden, and 11 S. Groningen. *Long.* 6. 24. E. *Lat.* 52. 58. N.

Affendi, a town of Hindoostan, in the subah of Delhi. 25 miles W. Pannypat.

Affenebozne, a river of North-America, which runs into Lake Winnipeg. *Long.* 97. W. *Lat.* 50. 30. N.

Affenede, a town of France, in the depart-

ment of the Scheld. 1 mile SW. Sas de Ghent.

Affenheim, a town of Germany, in the county of Solms Rudelheim, at the conflux of the Wetter and the Nidda. 11 miles NE. Franckfurt on the Mayn, and 28 ENE. Mentz. *Long.* 8. 48. E. *Lat.* 50. 19. N.

Affens, a seaport town of Denmark, on the west coast of the island of Fyen, with a harbour in the Little Belt. In 1535, this town was burned down by Rantzee, general of Christian III. *Long.* 9. 54. E. *Lat.* 55. 20. N.

Afferadoes, see *Afferadoes*.

Afferigo, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 7 miles NE. Aquila.

Affero Babe, a town of Nubia. 120 miles S. Chiggré.

Affes Ears, a small island in the Chinese Sea. *Long.* 114. 7. E. *Lat.* 21. 55. N.

Affewan, a town of Hindoostan, in Moul-tan. 24 miles W. Adjodin.

Affewan, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 25 miles W. Lucknow. *Long.* 80. 52. E. *Lat.* 26. 49. N.

Affid, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude, 25 miles W. Biffowia.

Affieu, a town of Africa, in the road from Mourzouk to Agades. 200 miles S. Mourzouk. *Long.* 13. E. *Lat.* 24. 45. N.

Afin, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Sivas. 20 miles S. Amasia.

Affinea, a river of Africa, which separates the gold coast from the ivory coast, and runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 4. W. *Lat.* 5. 10. N. At its mouth is a town or village of the same name.

Affinipoils, a tribe of Indians in North-America, originally a part of the Nawdow-eiffies, from whom they separated, but yet speak their language.

Affingdon, see *Ajhdon*.

Affisi, a town of the Popedom, in the duchy of Spoleto, the see of a bishop. 15 miles W. Nocera, 20 NNW. Spoleto. *Long.* 12. 30. E. *Lat.* 43. 3. N.

Affita, a town of Japan, in the island of Ximo. 22 miles W. Udo.

Afflut, see *Siut*.

Affo, or *Affori*, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, in the gulf of the Ægean Sea, to which it gives name. 32 miles W. Adramiti. *Long.* 26. E. *Lat.* 39. 38. N.

Affory, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Gohud. 10 miles SSW. Labaar.

Afforick, a town of Thibet. 60 miles S. Gangotry.

Affom, a town of Africa, in the country of Whidah, on the Slave Coast. *Long.* 4. 39. E. *Lat.* 7. 5. N.

Affow, a town of Africa, in the country of Whidah. 18 miles WNW. Sabi.

Affuan, or *Affouan*, see *Syene*.

Affuery, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 12 miles S. Gayah.

Assumption, a town of South-America, and capital of a province in Paraguay, situated in a fertile country, on the river Paraguay, the see of a bishop, and residence of a governor, appointed by the King of Spain, under the viceroy of Buenos Ayres. *Long.* 58. 50. W. *Lat.* 25. 30. S.

Assumption, a town of Canada. 14 miles N. Montreal.

Assumption, or *Affongon*, one of the Ladrone islands, in the North Pacific Ocean, near the coast of California; according to Perouse, about nine miles in circumference: the highest point about 200 toises above the level of the sea; he says it would be difficult to conceive a more horrible place. *Lat.* 28. 4. N.

Assumption, a town of New Mexico. 50 miles E. Sumas.

Assumption, a river of Canada, which runs into the St. Lawrence opposite Montreal.

Assumption, a small island in the Indian Sea. *Long.* 47. 15. E. *Lat.* 9. 45. S.

Assumption, a town of New Grenada, 70 miles ENE. Tunja.

Ast, a town of France, in the department of the Oise. 8 miles S. Crespy.

Asta, a town of Holland, in the dutchy of Guelderland. 4 miles SE. Culemburg.

Asta, a river of Spain, which empties itself into the Bay of Biscay at Villa Viciosa.

Asta, a town of Peru, in the jurisdiction of Lima. 65 miles SSE. Pisco.

Asta, a town of Hindoostan, in Vissapour. 16 miles S. Currer.

Astabat, a town of Persian Armenia, on the Aras. It is a small town but neat, and each house supplied with a well of water. In the environs they cultivate great quantities of ronas, the roots of which are used in dying the red colour of the Indian chintzes, calicoes, &c. 20 miles SE. Nachivan.

Astabora, a river of Nubia, which runs into the Red Sea, *Lat.* 18. 6. N.

Astane, a town of Chinese Tartary, in the province of Hami. 20 miles NW. Hami.

Astara, a river of Persia, which runs into the Caspian Sea, *Lat.* 38. 35. N.

Astara, a town of Persia, and capital of a district or province, whose governor is independent of Ghilan and Schirvan, on the river Astara. 70 miles N. Reshd, and 100 E. Tabris. *Long.* 49. E. *Lat.* 38. 20. N.

Astarabat, a town of Persia, in the province of Segestan. 100 miles N. Zareng, and 220 WNW. Candahar.

Astarac, a small province of France, before the late division of the country, situated in Gascony, about 24 miles square; Mirande was the capital.

Aster, a town of Hindoostan, in Goondwanah. 54 miles W. Nagpou.

Aste, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 50 miles ESE. Aurungabad.

Asterabad, or *Isferabad*, a town of Persia,

and capital of a district to which it gives name, situated at the south-east end of the Caspian Sea, at the mouth of a river, which forms a bay very convenient for trade. Mr. Hanway, in his travels into Persia, saw at the west end of the town on each side, a pyramid of stone whitened over and full of niches; these pyramids were about 16 or 20 feet in diameter at the base, rising gradually in a point at near 40 feet. On the top of each, a single human head was placed, and most of the niches were filled with other heads, cut off after a rebellion against Nadir Shah. This place was destroyed by Timur Bec. 300 miles NNE. Ipahan. *Long.* 54. 0 E. *Lat.* 36. 54. N.

Asteravain, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 6 miles E. Osterrod.

Astesan, or *County of Asti*, a country of Italy, bounded on the west by the principality of Chieri and Carmagnola, on the north by the Vercellois, on the east by the Vercellois and the Alexandrin, and on the south by the marquise of Gorzegno; about 25 miles long, and 10 broad. It was once a republic, but was afterwards annexed to the dutchy of Piedmont, and is now a part of France.

Asti, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Tanaro, late a city of Piedmont, situated near the rivers Barbo and Tanaro; and capital of a country called *Astesan*, or county of *Asti*. The surrounding country is agreeable and fertile, interspersed with small hills, embellishing the seats of the nobility and gentry. There are springs in the neighbourhood, from whence they get salt. Asti was not generally known before the year 1103, when Alaric king of the Goths, having been defeated by Sulico, the inhabitants of Asti, or the Romans, who held a garrison in that town, conducted thither the infants and wives of that prince, with the most precious of the spoil taken from him. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan of the archbishop of Milan, erected in the year 265. Besides the cathedral, it contains upwards of thirty other churches, parochial and conventual. It was taken by the French in 1703, and retaken by the Duke of Savoy in 1704. Again the French took it in 1746, but lost it to the King of Sardinia in 1747. 24 miles E. Turin, and 20 W. Alexandria. *Long.* 8. 2. E. *Lat.* 44. 50. N.

Astomia, a town on the north coast of the island of Candy. 12 miles E. Retimo.

Astorga, a city of Spain, in the province of Leon, situated in a plain, on the small river Tueria; it is neither large nor populous, but strong both by nature and art; and the see of a bishop, suffragan of Compostella. The cathedral is so filled with ecclesiastics, as to be called the City of Priests. In 714; this

city was burned by the Moors; and in 985, it was taken and plundered by the same. According to Flores, the country about Astorga was called the territory of the Mauregatos, a people given to commerce, and celebrated for integrity. Their women retain a dress so ancient that its origin is not known, but the most remarkable in all Spain. Don Alonso, king of Leon, Oviedo, &c. who reigned about the middle of the 8th century, had, by a woman of obscure birth, an illegitimate son, called Maurego; some years after, on the death of Alonso, his grandson Alonso II. being placed on the throne, Mauregato laid his claim, and by assistance from the Moors, obtained the crown of Leon, and to reward his friends, he gave them lands round Astorga; from these Moors the Mauregatos are supposed to be descendants. 28 miles W. Leon. *Long.* 6. 25. *W. Lat.* 42. 33. N.

Astova, a small island in the Indian Sea, near the coast of Africa. *Long.* 68. E. *Lat.* 10. 6. S.

Astrabad, a town of Persia, in Chorasan, on the borders of Balk. 70 m. ENE. Herat.

Astrachan, or *Astrakan*, a city of Asia, and the see of a bishop, situated on an island at the mouth of the Volga, in the Russian government of Caucasus, about 52 miles from the Caspian Sea. It is three miles in circumference, surrounded with a wall. Peter the Great designed it for the centre of commerce, and the greatest mart of the world. Its situation is well calculated for such a grand design, being as it were the boundary of Asia and Europe. By means of the Caspian sea, and the Volga, merchandize may be brought from Persia, Armenia, India, &c. and conveyed to the ports of the Baltic; and *vice versa*. It is inhabited by Russians, Armenians, Greeks, Persians, English, French, Indians, and Jews. Prodigious quantities of salt are made in its neighbourhood. Fish of many sorts are plentiful and good; and the melons produced here equal those of Persia. The buildings are chiefly of wood, except the cathedral, and a few other churches. Astrachan was formerly the capital of a kingdom, in the extensive country of Capchac, and was called Hadji Terkan. It was conquered by Genghis Khan; and afterwards by Timur Bec, who took it in 1395. The dominions extended as far as Moscow. Ivan Basiliowitz took this city from the Tartars in the year 1554. In 1670, it was seized by the rebel Stenkorazin; but he soon after suffered death at Moscow. In the environs are several large vineyards, from which is made some wine, very good drunk on the spot, but it will not bear carriage. About a mile below the town are large salt-works; and a little above, manufactures of gunpow-

der and saltpetre. The Mahometan Tartars live without the town. The chief trade with Persia is carried on by Armenians. 330 miles SSE. Saratov. 1040 SSE. Petersburg. *Long.* 47. 44. E. *Lat.* 46. 13. N.

Astrenabad, a town of Bengal. 30 miles E. Calcutta.

Astrop, a village of England, in Northamptonshire, noted for a medicinal spring. 5 miles W. Brackley.

Astruni, a village near Naples, where the king has a park, formed of a volcanic basin, enclosed with a wall about four miles and a half in circumference, in which wild hogs are preserved for chase. In 1542, Alphonso I. gave a grand entertainment to the emperor Frederick III. when a regale was provided for 60,000 persons.

Astrup, a town of Germany, in the bishoprick of Osnabruck. 4 m. N. Osnabruck.

Asturagamicook, a lake of Lower Canada. 240 miles NE. Quebec. *Long.* 67. 25. W. *Lat.* 50. 25. N.

Asturia, a province of Spain, bounded on the north by the sea, on the east by Biscay, on the south by Old Castile and Leon, and on the west by Galicia. Its length about 144 miles, and breadth 44. The face of the country is rugged, and towards the south are the mountains, which divide it from Leon and Old Castile, branches of the Pyrenées, covered with vast forests; yet the soil produces a sufficiency of corn, great quantities of fruit, and excellent wine. There are also mines of gold and vermillion. The horses of this country are in great esteem. The principal towns are Oviedo, Santillana, and St. Astero. The eldest son of the king of Spain takes the title of prince of Asturia, and bears the arms of the country.

Astu, a town of Swedish Lapland. 16 m. NW. Lucla.

Astuz, or *Ossion*, a town of Africa, on the sea coast of the kingdom of Auel. 60 miles S. Cape Gardafui.

Astowitz, a town of Walachia. 8 miles E. Bucharest.

Astumpou, a town of Bengal. 36 miles S. Calcutta.

Astwad, a town of Arabia. 28 miles S. Saade.

Astyan, a town of Pennsylvania. 100 m. NNW. Philadelphia.

Astyn Point, or *New Astir*, a cape on the west coast of Scotland, in the county of Sutherland. *Long.* 5. 18 W. *Lat.* 57. 17 N.

Astynkalasi, see *Astyn Kalasi*.

Atacora, a town of Mexico, in the province of Colacan. 20 miles S. of Mexico.

Atacora, a St. Jago city of the island of town of Peru; 37 miles from the city of Cuzco, and provincial capital of the province on the border of the kingdom of Peru.

formae parts fertile, in others sandy and barren. 150 miles SW. La Plata. *Long.* 69. 16. W. *Lat.* 21. 45. N.

Atacames, see *Tacames*.

Atakkeui, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 44 miles NW. Eregrî.

Atalaya, a town of St. Domingo. 30 m. S. Cape Français.

Atalaya de Magouta, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estramadura, containing about 200 inhabitants, with one parish. It is defended by a fortress on an eminence difficult of access. 6 miles S. Thomar, and 18 NW. Lisbon.

Atalaya Sortelha, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 13 miles NE. Castell Branco.

Atamut, a town of Persia, in the province of Irac. 40 miles NE. Casbin.

Atapuera, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, near Burgos. In 1053, a battle was fought here between Don Garcia king of Navarre, and his brother Don Ferdinand, in which the former was defeated and slain.

Ataroly, a town of Hindoostan, in the subah of Delhi. 42 m. SE. Secundara.

Ataxora, a town of Spain, in Navarre. 12 miles from Olita.

Atbara, see *Tacazzé*.

Atbirskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Irutich. 28 m. SE. Omisk.

Atchinsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Tchulim. 424 m. SSE. Tobolsk. *Long.* 89. 36. E. *Lat.* 56. 20. N.

Atchekatch, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Trebifond, on the Black Sea. 15 miles SW. Trebifond.

Atchencoil, a town of Hindoostan. 50 m. E. Travancore.

Atcherawauk, a town of Hindoostan, in the jaghire. 10 miles SW. Carangoly.

Ateca, a town of Spain, in Aragon, on the river Xalon. 6 miles W. Calatiaud.

Atella, a town of Naples, in the Basilicata, at the foot of the Apennines. 37 miles W. Matera. *Long.* 15. 43. E. *Lat.* 40. 53. N.

Attellara, or *Stellari*, a river of Sicily, which runs into the sea between Syracuse and Cape Passaro. *Long.* 15. 5. E. *Lat.* 36. 45. N.

Attenegal, a town of the island of Ceylon. 45 miles SW. Candi, and 25 NE. Columbo.

Atera, a town of Naples, on the river Negro, in the Principato Citra. 10 miles W. Marfco Nuovo.

Atenango, a town of Mexico. 80 miles S. Mexico.

Ateni, a town of Georgia, in the province of Carduel. 15 miles S. Gori.

Atur, a fert of Hindoostan, in Allahabad. 38 miles WSW. Allahabad.

Atsch, or *Ethib*, a town of Egypt, on the

east coast of the Nile, and chief place of a district, thought to be the ancient Aphroditopolis 35 miles S. Cairo. *Long.* 31. 8. E. *Lat.* 29. 28. N.

Ath, a town of France, in the department of Jemappe, formerly a city of Hainaut, on the Dender; it was yielded to France by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1668, and then fortified by Vauban; but restored to the Spaniards by the treaty of Nimeguen, in 1678. The French laid siege to it in May 1697, under the command of Marechal Catinat, and thirteen days after the trenches were opened, the town surrendered; but the same year it was restored to Spain. September 16th, 1706, the allied army invested the place, under the command of Field-Marshal Overkercke, with 64 pieces of cannon, and 42 mortars. On the 1st of October, the governor, Comte de St. Pierre, was obliged to capitulate, and with his troops surrendered prisoners of war, being conducted to Bergop-Zoom and Breda. The Dutch remained in possession till the year 1716, when it was given up to the emperor. In the year 1745, this town was bombarded by the French, under the command of Marshal Saxe, and taken after a short siege; only 14 of the garrison were killed, but many of the inhabitants. It was ceded to France, with the rest of Hainaut, by the peace of Leoben. 9 miles NW. Mons, and 41 E. Tournay. *Long.* 3. 36. E. *Lat.* 50. 37. N.

Athaboli, or *Agastoboli*, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, on the coast of the Black Sea. 68 miles NE. Adrianople. *Long.* 27. 39. E. *Lat.* 42. 27. N.

Athapesowu, a lake of North-America, 100 miles long, and from 10 to 30 wide. *Long.* 110. W. *Lat.* 59. N.

Athboy, a town of Ireland, in the county of Meath, a borough, which, before the Union, returned two members to the Irish Parliament. 20 miles NW. Dublin.

Athee, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 3 miles N. Craon.

Athelney, Isle of, is a rising spot of ground in the county of Somerset, surrounded by the river Thone, over which is a bridge. This spot, which was anciently environed with impassable marshes and morasses, will be ever memorable for the retreat of king Alfred from the fury of the Danes, who, in tumultuous numbers, had overrun the eastern part of his dominions. The register of Athelney sets forth, that Alfred, after having bravely encountered his enemies for nine successive years, was at length reduced to the necessity of fleeing from them, and taking refuge in the Isle of Athelney. The place that lodged him was a small cottage belonging to St. Athelwine, formerly an hermit here, the son of king Kynegilfus. After his emergence from this

retirement, and the total defeat of his enemies, he founded a monastery for Benedictine monks on the spot which had given him shelter, endowing the establishment with the whole life of Athelney, exempt from taxes and all burdens. 1 mile ENE. Taunton.

Athenah, a town of Asia, in Turkish Armenia, on the Black Sea. 7 miles W. Trebisfond.

Athenas, a town of Egypt. 5 miles W. Benisuef.

Athens, a town of Naples, in the Principato Citra. 18 miles N. Policastro.

Athenry, a borough town of Ireland, in the county of Galway, which, before the Union, sent two members to the Irish Parliament. In the year 1315, a battle was fought near this town between the English and the Irish, in which the former were victorious. In 1599, the Irish put all the inhabitants to the sword, because they were adopting the English customs. 10 miles E. Galway.

Athens, a city of Greece, now called Setines, the capital of Livadia, a province of European Turkey. At one time one of the first cities of Greece, or perhaps of Europe, the seat of learning, arts, and arms. It is now the see of a Greek archbishop, with several churches; but inconsiderable, if compared with its ancient splendour: it contains about fifteen or sixteen thousand inhabitants, chiefly Greeks. It was taken by Mahomet II. in the year 1455: the Venetians took it from the Turks in 1464 and 1687, but were compelled to abandon it, and the Turks are now masters of it with the rest of the country: the chief articles of trade are silk, wax, wool, and oil. It is a seaport, and situated on the north-east coast of the gulf of Engia, in the Archipelago, with a safe and large harbour; the entrance, which is narrow, is commanded by the citadel, the ancient Acropolis. 60 miles SE. Livadia, and 304 SW. Constantinople. *Long.* 23. 53. *E. Lat.* 38. 2. N.

Atherfield Point, a cape on the south coast of the Isle of Wight, with rocks and shoals near it. *Long.* 1. 13. W. *Lat.* 50. 36. N.

Atherston, a town of England, in the county of Warwick, situated near the Anker, on the borders of Leicestershire, containing about 2690 inhabitants, 748 of whom are employed in manufactures of hats, ribbons, shalloons, &c. It has a market on Tuesday. Richard III. held a council with his nobles here, the night before the battle of Bosworth. 13 miles N. Coventry, and 104 NNW. London.

Atherston, a town of England, situated on the river Stour, in the county of Warwick, on the borders of Worcestershire. 3 miles S. Stratford-upon-Avon.

Atherton, a town of England, in Lan-

cashire, with 3249 inhabitants of whom more than half were employed in manufactures. In 1643, General Fairfax was defeated near this town by the royalists. 7 miles SW. Bolton.

Athie, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 6 m. SSE. Peronne.

Athikeera, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwa. 22 miles N. Seronge.

Athis, a town of France, in the department of the Orne. 13 miles SW. Falaise.

Athlone, a town of Ireland, situated on the river Shannon, in the county of Westmeath. It sends one member to the Imperial Parliament. In the year 1690, after the battle of the Boyne, this town being garrisoned by troops of King James, King William detached Lieutenant-General Douglas to besiege Athlone; but after losing 400 men, the greater part by sickness, he raised the siege after eight days. On the 19th of June, 1691, General Ginkle appeared before the town; and on the 30th, became master of the place. 55 miles W. Dublin. *Long.* 7. 50. W. *Lat.* 53. 20. N.

Athol, a district of Scotland, forming the northern part of the county of Perth, bounded on the north-west by Invernesshire, on the north by Aberdeenshire, on the east by Forfarshire, and on the south by the rest of Perthshire, the chief town is Blair, called Blair-Athol.

Atholstonford, or *Athelstaneford*, a village in Scotland, in Haddingtonshire. Home, the author of Douglas, was minister, and Blair, author of the Grave, was a native of this parish. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 897. 4 m. NE. Haddington.

Athos, or *Monte Santo*, a lofty mountain of Greece, in Macedonia, on a peninsula, at the mouth of the Gulf of Contessa. It is inhabited by Greek monks, who have seven convents built like forts. It is said to cast its shadow as far as the island of Stalimene, or Lemnos, upwards of 40 miles. *Long.* 24. 30. E. *Lat.* 41. 8. N.

Athy, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare. Before the Union it sent two members to the Irish Parliament. The assizes for the county are held at Naas and Athy alternately. 40 miles W. Wicklow, and 12 N. Carlow. *Long.* 7. 1. W. *Lat.* 52. 59. N.

Atia, a town of Persia, in the Irac. 15 miles NW. Sava, and 70 E. Hamadan.

Atiatis, a small island, in the bishopric of Azequia, on the coast. 50 miles NNW. Camana. *Lat.* 15. 36. S.

Atichy, a town of France, in the department of the Oise. 8 miles E. Compiègne.

Atico, a town of Peru, in the bishopric of Arequipa, on the coast. 50 miles NNW. Camana. *Lat.* 15. 36. S.

Alienza, a town of Spain, in Old Castile;

with an ancient castle, situated among the mountains, called Sierra D'Atiença. 20 m. N. Sigença.

Atino, a town of Naples, in Lavora, formerly the see of a bishop, which was suppressed by Leo III. 10 miles N. Aquino, and 12 SE. Sora.

Atiggio, a town of the marquisate of Ancona. 12 miles S. Camerina.

Atipalli, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 8 miles NW. Ouffoor.

Atira, a town of South-America, in Paraguay. 50 miles NE. Assumption.

Atkasinna, a river of West-Florida, which runs into the Gulf of Mexico. *Long.* 84. 16. *W. Lat.* 29. 56. N.

Atkan, one of the Fox Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 186. 29. E. *Lat.* 53. 36. N.

Atkveri, a town of Turkish Armenia. 21 miles E. Acalziké.

Atlantic Ocean, a name given to the sea which lies between Europe and Africa to the east, and America to the west.

Atlas, *Great and Little*, mountains of Africa; the Great Atlas extends from the desert of Barca, 240 miles west of Alexandria, to the coast of the Atlantic sea, to which it gives name; but often changes its name, according to the multitude of countries it runs through, and the plains and vallies by which it is intersected: it is called by the natives Ayduacal. The Little Atlas extends from the Straits of Gibraltar to Bona, in the country of Algiers, and is called by the natives Erriff. Both these are of such vast height, and for the most part covered with snow, as to be seen at a great distance off at sea. The highest parts and most difficult of access are those which run along the confines of the kingdom of Tremecen, and the coldest those that bound the dominions of Morocco. As to the generality of the rest, they enjoy a much kinder climate, are not only inhabited by various tribes of Berbers, Arabs, and other African people; but in many places are well cultivated and fertilized, with a number of towns and villages dispersed in them, well inhabited, and stored with abundance of cattle; though in many of these they are obliged not only to retire into their caverns all the winter season, which is there very long, but to take in with them all their numerous herds, which would otherwise perish with cold. Dr. Shaw says, that the Atlas is not of that extraordinary height or bigness which have been attributed to it by the ancients, being, as far as he saw, rarely ever equal to some of the most lofty mountains of Great-Britain, and perhaps can no where stand in competition with the Alps or Apennines. If we can conceive, in an easy ascent, a number of little hills

usually of the perpendicular height of four or five hundred yards, with a succession of several groves and ranges of fruit and forest trees, growing one behind another upon them; and if to this prospect we sometimes add a rocky precipice of superior eminence and more difficult of access, and place on the side or summit of it a mud-walled village; we shall then have a just and lively picture of Mount Atlas.

Atlenburg, or *Atteburg*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Lauenburg, on the Elbe. 4 miles W. Lauenburg.

Atlin, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Oby. *Long.* 67. 14. E. *Lat.* 62. 5. N.

Atlin, a river of Russia, which runs into the Oby, at a town of the same name.

Atlisco, a town of Mexico, in the province of Tlascala, situated in an extensive plain, to which it gives name. 20 miles WSW. Puebla de los Angeles.

Atoluisco, a town of Mexico, in the province of New-Biscay. 140 miles NW. Durango.

Atooi, or *Attowa*, or *Attoway*, or *Towi*, one of the largest of the Sandwich Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, about thirty miles in length from east to west, with a good road and anchoring-place on the south-west side of the island, called *Wymoa*; it is supposed to contain 54,000 inhabitants. Capt. Vancouver reprobates the abandoned behaviour of the women of this island when he visited it in 1790, very different from what he found in his former visit with Capt. Cook, which he attributes to the visits of civilized voluptuaries. *Long.* 200. 20. E. *Lat.* 21. 57. N.

Atony, see *Huttany*.

Atquar, a town of Hindoostan, in Patnaud. 10 miles S. Timerycotta.

Atougia, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, situated on an eminence near the sea, opposite the rocks called Barlings. 3 miles E. Peniche.

Atrato, a river of South-America; rises in the lower part of the province of Chocos, and runs into the Gulf of Darien, *Long.* 77. 6. W. *Lat.* 8. N.

Atri, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, the see of a bishop, united with Penna. 10 miles E. Teramo, and 28 NE. Aquila. *Long.* 13. 58. E. *Lat.* 42. 32. E.

Atrib, a village of Egypt, on the east branch of the Nile; built at the extremity of what appear to be the ruins of a considerable city; they are 1200 yards long, and 800 wide. Large blocks of marble are frequently dug up near, which the inhabitants convert to lime. 3 miles N. Mint-Kamar.

Atribé, a town of Egypt, on the left side of the Nile. 5 miles NW. Achmim.

Atschud, see *Adzud*.

Atshar, a town of Little Bukharia. 80 miles ENE. Achi.

Asinanzdorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine. 4 miles E. Eifart.

Attacoor, a town of Hindooftan, in the Carnatic. 30 miles NNW. Nellore.

Attalia, see *Satadia*.

Attasse, a small island in the Indian Sea, near the east coast of Madagascar. *Long.* 50. 30. E. *Lat.* 16. 10. S.

Attaweg, a small island among the Hebrides, near the north coast of Skir. 4 miles SE. Ru-hunish.

Attogode, a town of the island of Ceylon. 25 miles SSW. Candi.

Attenby, a town of Sweden, in the island of Oeland.

Attendorp, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Westphalia, at the conflux of the Bigge and the Jenne. It was formerly one of the Hanse towns. 45 miles ENE. Cologne, and 54 WSW. Cassel. *Long.* 8. 3. E. *Lat.* 51. 3. N.

Attenebove, a town of France, in the department of the Dyle. 3 miles NE. Landen.

Atterklau, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria. 6 miles NW. Entzerstorff.

Attercliffe, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2281. 2 miles SE. Sheffield.

Attarn, a town of Hindooftan, in the subah of Agra, on the Chumbul. 42 miles SSE. Agra. *Long.* 78. 58 E. *Lat.* 26. 45. N.

Attery, a river of England, which rises in Cornwall, and runs into the Tamar, near Launceston.

Attia, a town of Persia, in Segeftan. 25 miles W. Harra.

Atticameonets, Indians of Canada, inhabiting about *long.* 75. W. *lat.* 48. N.

Attigny, a town of France, and seat of a tribunal, in the department of Ardennes. 6 miles NW. Vouziers, and 18 S. Mezieres.

Attigong, a town of Hindooftan, in Allahabad. 12 miles NW. Currah.

Attik, see *Castillo Pellegrino*.

Attimis, a town of Italy, in the Friuli. 9 miles NE. Udina.

Attleborough, a town of North-America, in the state of the Massachusetts, near which magnetic iron ore is found. 30 miles SW. Boston.

Attleborough, an ancient town of England, in the county of Norfolk, with a weekly market on Thursday, and 1233 inhabitants. 15½ miles SSW. Norwich, and 9½ NNE. London.

Attwang, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria. 1 mile WSW. Schwannafadt.

Attock, a city of Asia, and capital of a province of the same name, built on the site of the ancient Taxila, at the conflux of a river of the same name with the Indus, there called the Nilab. In 1581, Acbar ordered a fortress to be built here. 140 miles NW. Lahore, and 158 N. Moultan. *Long.* 71. 12. E. *Lat.* 33. 6. N.

Attock, a river of Asia, which joins the Indus at the city of Attock.

Attong, a town of Hindooftan, in Guzerat. 20 miles S. Gogo.

Attoor, a town of Hindooftan, in the province of Dindigul. 6 miles SSW. Dindigul.

Attore, a town of Hindooftan, in Barramaul. It is a strong place, and defends a pass from the Barramaul country to the Carnatic. 50 miles N. Trichinopoly, and 70 NW. Pondicherry. *Long.* 78. 47. E. *Lat.* 11. 40. N.

Attouab, a town of Hindooftan, in Allahabad. 38 miles WSW. Allahabad.

Attu, one of the Fox islands, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 173. 44. E. *Lat.* 53. 20. N.

Attuie, a town of Arabia. 76 m. WSW. Saade.

Attyah, a circar, or province of Bengal, bounded on the north by Burbazzoo, Caugmary, and Dacca, on the east by Dacca, and on the west by Bettooriah; about 40 miles in length, and from 10 to 20 broad. Pucculoe and Attyah are the chief towns.

Attyal, a town of Bengal, and one of the chief towns in the province of Attyah. 6 miles W. Pucculoe, and 54 ESE. Nattore. *Long.* 90. E. *Lat.* 24. 10 N.

Atued, or *Atuet*, a town of Sweden, in East Gothland, with some good mines in the neighbourhood. 18 miles SE. Lindkoping.

Atux-xauxa, a town of Peru, and capital of a jurisdiction to which it gives name. The land is fertile in grain and fruit, and watered by the river called Xauxa, on the banks of which are excellent pastures and meadows, which nourish a great number of cattle. The commerce is considerable, from its fertility, its silver mines, the industry of its inhabitants, and its situation, lying in the road of communication between the maritime provinces with Cusco, Paz, la Plata, &c. 70 miles E. Lima. *Long.* 75. 48. W. *Lat.* 11. 45. S.

Atuncagnar, a village of South-America, in the jurisdiction of Cuenca, famous for its fertility, and the treasures supposed to be buried in the earth. One of the incas is said to have built there a magnificent temple, whose walls were covered with gold, which was carried off and hidden; and we are told that remains of temples, a palace, and a fortress, are yet visible.

Atuncolla, a town of Peru, in the diocese of La Paz. 15 miles N. Chucuito.

Atantash, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Anatolia. 18 miles SSE. Kiutaja.

Aturi, a town of European Turkey, in Bessarabia. 22 miles S. Bender.

Azooah's Keys, four or five small islands among the Bahamas; one of them about 15 miles in length, the others very small. *Long.* 73. 40. W. *Lat.* 23. 8. N.

Aizumi, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 100 miles W. Meaco.

Au, a town of Austria. 6 miles N. Gemunden.

Au, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria. 12 miles NW. Mofburg.

Ava, a river of Asia, called also *Menankina*, which rises in the mountains of Thibet, and runs into the gulf of Bengal by abundance of mouths or divided streams, about *Lat.* 16. N.

Ava, or *Aungwa*, a town of Asia, and formerly capital of Ava, or Birma, on a river of the same name. It was divided into upper and lower city, both fortified; the lower was about four miles in circumference, protected by a wall 30 feet high, with a deep and broad ditch; an embankment of earth supports the wall within. The upper town, which may be called the citadel, does not exceed a mile in circumference, and is much stronger and more compact than the other. The walls are now mouldering to decay, and great part of the timber of which the houses were built carried away to found a new town, called *Ummerapooa*. Numerous temples are falling, and the few houses, built of brick, become the abode of bats. Among the public buildings is one called *Shoegunga*, in which it was necessary for every officer invested with a commission to take the oath of allegiance. *Long.* 95. 58. E. *Lat.* 21. 51. N.

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Ava, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Carmania. 12 miles NW. Alanieh.

Availle, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne. 15 miles E. Civray, and 18 SSW. Montmorillon.

Aval, or *Babbrein*, an island in the Persian gulf, the largest among the cluster called Bahhrein, famous for its pearl fishery. It is of an oblong form, about 30 miles in length, and where broadest, 12 wide, but growing narrower gradually towards each end. It contains, besides the town of Bahhrein, which is fortified, about 60 poor villages. *Long.* 48. 4. E. *Lat.* 26. 36. N.

Avalas, a town of Servia. 12 miles S. Belgrade.

Avallon, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and principal place of a district, situated on the river Cousin. It is a town of considerable trade in grain, wine, and cattle; with a cloth manufactory. In 1359, this place was taken and pillaged by the English under Edward III. 23 miles SSW. Auxerre, and 50 S. Troyes. *Long.* 4. E. *Lat.* 47. 29. N.

Avanatok, one of the Fox islands. *Long.* 189. 14. E. *Lat.* 54. 15. N.

Avara, a town of Syria. 4 miles E. Saïde.

Avaray, a town of France, in the department of the Loir and Cher. 12 miles NE. Blois.

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Avaro, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Soonda. 14 miles NE. Goa.

Avatcha, or *Avatscha*, a seaport town of Kamtschatka, on the north side of the harbour of St. Peter and Paul, called *Avatcha Bay*. *Long.* 158. 4. E. *Lat.* 53. N.

Avavida, a town of Brasil, on the river Negro. 220 miles W. Fort de Rio Negro.

Avavini, a town of South-America, in the diocese of La Paz. 75 miles W. Caravaya, and 76 N. Chucuito.

Aub, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Wurzburg, on the river Gollach. 17 miles S. Wurzburg, and 28 NW. Anspach. *Long.* 10. 10. E. *Lat.* 49. 37. N.

Aubagne, a town of France, in the department of the mouths of the Rhône. 9 miles E. Marseilles, and 15 SSE. Aix.

Aubais, a town of France, in the department of the Gard. 3 miles SE. Sommieres, and 10 SW. Nîmes.

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Auberive, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, on the Suippe. 15 miles N. Châlons.

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Auberive, a town of France, in the department of the Îlere. 5 miles S. Vienne.

Auberoche, a village of France, in the department of the Dordogne. In 1344, the French were defeated by the English, with great loss, near this place. 6 miles E. Périgucux.

Atantash, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Anatolia. 18 miles SSE. Kutaja.

Aturi, a town of European Turkey, in Bessarabia. 22 miles S. Bender.

Avail's Keys, four or five small islands among the Bahamas; one of them about 12 miles in length, the others very small. *Long.* 73. 40. W. *Lat.* 23. 8. N.

Awami, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 100 miles W. Meaco.

Au, a town of Austria. 6 miles N. Gemunden.

Au, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria. 12 miles NW. Mofburg.

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Aubeterre, a town of France, in the department of the Charente. 18 miles SE. Barbezieux, and 21 S. Angouleme.

Aubette, a river of France, which runs into the Seine, near Rouen.

Aubevilliers, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 13 m. SSE. Amiens.

Aubevilliers, (Les,) a town of France. 3 miles NNE. Paris.

Aubieres, a town of France, in the department of Pay de Dôme. 3 m. SE. Clermont.

Aubers, (Les,) a town of France, in the department of the two Sevres. 6 miles ENE. Châtillon sur Sevres.

Aubiet, a town of France, in the department of the Gers. 9 miles E. Auch.

Aubigny, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. 8 miles WNW. St. Pol.

Aubigny, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Cher. 18 miles NW. Sancerre, and 22 N. Bourges. *Long.* 2. 31. E. *Lat.* 47. 29. N.

Aboudange, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte. 2 miles S. Morhange, and 6 NNE. Château-Salins.

Aubonne, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, and capital of a bailiwick in the Pays de Vaud. 11 miles WSW. Lausanne. *Long.* 6. 13. E. *Lat.* 46. 30. N.

Aubstadt, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 3 miles NW. Königshofen.

Auburg, a town of Germany, in the county of Diepholz. 6 miles E. Diepholz.

Auburn, a town of England, in the county of Wilts, situated on the river Kennet, on the borders of Berkshire. A considerable suttan manufacture is carried on here, but a market which it formerly had is disused. The number of inhabitants is 1280. 7 miles E. Marlborough.

Aubusson, a town of France, and chief place of a district, in the department of the Creuse. 18 miles SE. Gucret, and 42 W. Clermont. *Long.* 2. 15. E. *Lat.* 45. 58. N.

Auca, a town of Balk, on the borders of Persia. 170 miles SSW. Balk.

Aucagyrola, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Adcl. *Long.* 42. 19. E. *Lat.* 8. 58. N.

Auch, a city of France, and capital of the department of Gers. Before the revolution, the capital of Armagnac, and see of an archbishop, who had the title of Primate of Aquitaine; and was the metropolis of all Gascony, with a revenue of 125,000 livres. The cathedral was esteemed one of the most beautiful of all France. It stands on a mountain near the Gers. 89 posts S. Paris. *Long.* 0. 39. E. *Lat.* 43. 38. N.

Auchinshay, a town of Scotland, in Kincardineshire, with a celebrated market for black cattle and hertes, held weekly from

Michaelmas to Christmas. 10 miles NW. Inverbervie.

Auchterarder, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, once a royal burgh, but long since disfranchised. Near it are the remains of a castle, used as a hunting seat by Malcolm Canmore. 15 miles SSW. Perth.

Auchtermuchty, a town of Scotland, and a royal burgh, in the county of Fife, governed by bailies and council, but without the privilege of voting for members of Parliament. Here are manufactures of linen, and about 2060 inhabitants. 3 miles N. Falkland.

Auchurin, one of the smaller Hebrides, near the east coast of Ilay. *Long.* 5. 57. W. *Lat.* 55. 46. N.

Auche en Braye, a village of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. In 1077, a battle was fought here between William I. king of England, and his son Robert, in which the king was wounded. 2 miles E. Gournay.

Aude, a river of France, which rises in the Pyrenées, passes by Quilan, Alet, Limoux, Carcassonne, &c. and empties itself into the Mediterranean, about 10 miles E. Narbonne. It gives name to a department, through which it flows.

Aude, a department of France, bounded on the north by the departments of the Tarn and the Herault, on the east by the Mediterranean Sea, on the south by the department of the Eastern Pyrenées, and on the west by the departments of the Arriege and the Upper Garonne. 55 miles from east to west, and 40 from north to south. This department is composed of a part of Languedoc. The river Aude crosses it from south-west to north-east. Carcassonne is the capital.

Audenes, an island in the North Sea, about thirty miles long, and ten broad; 40 miles from the coast of Norway. *Lat.* 69. 12. N.

Auderfer, a town of Scotland, in the county of Inverness. 9 miles NE. Inverness.

Audierne, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, situated in a bay of the English Channel, to which it gives name. 16 miles W. Quimper. *Long.* 4. 27. W. *Lat.* 48. 3. N.

Audincourt, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine. 4 miles ESE. Montbeliard.

Audruick, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. 10 miles NW. St. Omer.

Aulan le Roman, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle. 10 miles W. Thionville.

Ave, a river of Portugal, which runs into the sea, near Villa de Condé, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho.

Auz, a river of Germany, which runs into

the Weser, 3 miles S. Nienburg, in the circle of Westphalia.

Aue, a town of Germany, in the circle of Erzgebürg. 17 miles S. Chemnitz, 10 SE. Zwicka. *Long.* 12. 40. E. *Lat.* 50. 34. N.

Aue, a river of Lower Saxony, which runs into the Fuhle, 2 miles SSE. Zell.

Aue, a river which rises in several branches in the principality of Calenberg, and runs into the Leche, near Neustadt am Rubenberg.

Avebury, see *Abury*.

Avegos, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 16 miles SW. Lamego.

Avehen, a town of Mexico, in the province of Chiametlan. 25 m. SSE. Chiametlan.

Avein, a town of France, in the department of the Forests. In 1634, the Spaniards were defeated here by the French. 6 miles N. Rochefort.

Aveiras de Baixas, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura. 15 miles SSW. Santarem.

Aveiras de Cima, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura. 12 miles SW. Santarem.

Aveiro, or *Bragança Nova*, a seaport town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, situated in a small gulf at the mouth of the Vouga: the harbour is only fit for vessels of moderate size. The chief trade is salt, of which great quantities are made in its environs. 33 miles S. Oporto, and 116 N. Lisbon. *Long.* 8. 34. W. *Lat.* 40. 40. N.

Aveiron, a river of France, which runs into the Tarn, 11 miles below Montauban.

Aveiron, a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Cantal, on the east by the departments of the Lozere and the Garde, on the south by the department of the Tarn, and on the west by the department of the Lot; about 65 miles in length, and 45 in breadth: composed of that province which, before the revolution, was called *Rouergue*. Rhodéz is the capital.

Avelim, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Soonda. 14 miles S. Coa.

Avella, a town of Naples, in the province of Lavora, built in a delightful situation, commanding a view as far as Naples. The town and castle give name to a family descended from the ancient dukes of Austria. Not far from it are the ruins of Abella, celebrated by Virgil for its honey or apples, as it is variously written *Abellæ Maliferæ*; or *Melliferæ*; and the environs of the present Avella produce both apples and honey, excellent and abundant. 15 miles E. Naples.

Avellino, a town of Naples, in the Principato Ultra, the see of a bishop, with a revenue of about 6000 ducats (1125 l. sterling) a year: the number of inhabitants is estimated at 8 or 10,000. It was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in Sept. 1694. The magistracy consists of a Syndic and four Eletti, all annual; which offices are engrossed by a certain number of families of some distinction,

that neither intermarry nor associate with the burghers. The Prince of Caracciola has estates here to the yearly value of 20,000 ducats, (3,750 l.) of which two thousand arise from duties on the dye of cloth, which is made of various qualities and colours, but chiefly blue. The second article of trade is maccaroni, and paste of many kinds, which being of an excellent quality, is in high repute all over the country. Wooden chairs are also made, and sold here in great quantities.

Avellino abounds with provisions of every sort; each street is supplied with wholesome water; the wine is but indifferent. The soil of this district, which consists chiefly of volcanic substances, produces little corn, but fruit in abundance, of which the apple is deservedly held in great esteem. The most profitable, however, of all its fruit-trees, is the hazel. Nut or filbert bushes cover the face of the valley; and in good years, says Mr. Swinburne, bring in a profit of 60,000 ducats, 11,250 l. These bushes were originally imported into Italy from Pontus, and known among the Romans by the appellation of *Nux Pontica*, which in process of time was changed into that of *Nux Avellana*, from the place where they had been propagated with the greatest success. Near the town of Avellino is the convent of Monte Virgine, situated on a wild mountain. In Pagan times, this mountain was sacred to the mother of the gods, who had here a sumptuous temple, of which four columns of marble are employed in the present fabric. In the museum of the convent is preserved a basso-relievo, representing a boy with a cornucopia, a serpent twined round a fig-tree, and a tripod, emblems of the worship of Cybele. In the year 1119, the mountain was rescued from the patronage of the mother of the false gods, by William of Vercelli, who founded this abbey, and dedicated it to the mother of Christ. Charles king of Hungary, prince of Salerno, son of Charles the Second, granted to these fathers a patent, by which he forbade all salt-fish to be exposed to sale in the fair of Salerno, till the agents of Monte Virgine had made their provision; a privilege they enjoy to this day. 12 miles S. Benevento, and 25 E. Naples. *Long.* 14. 39. E. *Lat.* 40. 54. N.

Aven, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Forth, near Inverkeithing.

Avenay, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, situated on the river Marne. 4 m. NE. Epernay, and 15 WNW. Châlons sur Marne.

Avenches, a town of the Helvetian Republic, in the canton of Berne, on the southern extremity of lake Mûra, anciently the capital of the Helveti, and called *Aventicum*. In the time of Julius Cæsar, it was in its greatest glory; but the Helvetians burned it

when they left their homes, and re-built it on their return. Vespasian made it a Roman colony. It was demolished by Attila, and has suffered many ravages at different times. Its former grandeur may be judged of from the many ruins and the antiquities which have been discovered. When Christianity was first established in the Vaudois, Avenches was erected into a bishopric, but the see was afterwards removed to Laufanne. It is now small, and part of the ancient city is cultivated for grain and tobacco. 18 miles SW. Berne, 7 NW. Friburg. *Long.* 6. 31. E. *Lat.* 46. 55. N.

Auer, a river of Lithuania, which runs into the Pregel, 12 miles W. Insterburg.

Auerbach, a town of Germany, in the Vogtland. 14 m. S. Zwickau, 60 WSW. Dresden. *Long.* 12. 25. E. *Lat.* 50. 28. N.

Auerbach, a river of France, which runs into the Blies, in the department of the Sarre.

Averno, a sulphurous lake of Naples, in the country of Lavoura, about 600 yards in diameter, near Puzzuoli.

Averdi L', an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, near the north coast of Bougainville's Island. *Long.* 154. 49. E. *Lat.* 5. 31. S.

Averon, an island in the North Sea, near the coast of Norway. *Lat.* 67. 6. N.

Avernakøe, an island of Denmark, near the south coast of Fyen, about 4 miles long, and at each end a mile broad, but much narrower in the centre. *Long.* 10. 18. E. *Lat.* 55. 2. N.

Aversa, a town of Naples, in the province of Lavoura, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Naples. 10 miles N. Naples, 8 E. Capua. *Long.* 14. 1. E. *Lat.* 41. N.

Aversberg, a town of Germany, in Middle Carinolia. 11 miles NE. Cirknitz.

Averte, a small island in the Gulf of Venice, near the coast of Friuli. *Long.* 13. 32. E. *Lat.* 45. 46. N.

Aves, see *Bird Islands*.

Avesta, a river of Italy, which runs into the Adriatic, near Rimini.

Avesth, or *Os*, a town of Turkestan, near the Sir. 80 miles SSE. Andegan.

Avesne, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. 9 miles W. Arras.

Avesnes, a strong town of France, in the department of the North, and principal place of a district. It is situated in Hainaut, on the small river Hespere, and was ceded to France by the Spaniards in 1659. The fortifications were repaired by Vauban. 7 posts E. Cambray, and 24 and a half NNE. Paris. *Long.* 4. E. *Lat.* 50. 7. N.

Avestad, a town of Sweden, in Dalecarlia, where there is a copper work, and a mint for copper money, near Fallun.

Auffses, a river of Franconia, which passes by the Konigsfeld, and runs into the Wisert.

Auffses, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 3 miles SW. Holfeld.

Averzano, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, containing about 2700 inhabitants. 6 miles SW. Celano, and 18 S. Aquila. *Long.* 13. 32. E. *Lat.* 41. 58. N.

Aufedo, a town of Naples, in the Abruzzo Ultra. 21 miles WSW. Aquila.

Affay, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 18 m. N. Rouen.

Aufkirch, a town of Germany, in the county of Oettingen. 13 m. N. Nordlingen.

Auge, a river of France, which runs into the Aube, near Anglure, in the department of the Maine.

Aufany, an island, in the lake of Zurich; it is small, but has two churches.

Augela, a town of Africa, and capital of a district, in the country of Tripoli, well known in the time of Herodotus: it is about a mile in circumference, the streets narrow and dirty, and the houses ill built of limestone. The territory is abundant in dates. 400 miles W. Cairo, and 400 ENE. Mourzouk. *Long.* 22. 25. E. *Lat.* 29. 35. N.

Augher, a village of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone. It had formerly a castle, which was taken and destroyed, in 1689, by a detachment from the garrison of Londonderry, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Lloyd. 4 miles NE. Clogher.

Augicourt, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône. 13 miles NW. Vesoul.

Auguzas, a small island of Africa, on the coast of Mozambique.

Augsburg, or *Ausburg*, a city of Germany, situated in a fertile and delightful country, between the rivers Lech and Wertach, which unite not far from it; it is surrounded with ramparts, walls, and ditches. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan of the archbishop of Mentz. Besides the cathedral, it has six Roman Catholic churches, and six Lutheran. There are several hospitals, and other charitable foundations. The burghers are computed to be 6000. The magistracy consists of 45, of whom 31 are patricians, four related to patricians by marriage, five merchants, and five tradesmen; the council is formed of an equal number of Lutherans and Roman Catholics. The trade of Augsburg was once very great, and is now considerable. In the diet of the empire, it possessed the second place of the imperial cities of Swabia, and was assessed in the matricula at 507 rix-dollars, twenty kruitzers and a half. The bishop was a prince of the empire, and sat and voted in the college of princes betwixt the bishops of Constance and Hildesheim; his revenue was estimated at 100,000 rix-dollars. Augsburg was called by the Romans Augusta Vindelicorum: its origin is uncertain; but among the great

men who contributed to its magnificence, they reckon Lucius Cornelius Balbus, who was made a Roman citizen by Pompey; M. Titus, a famous orator; Quintilius Varus; Drusus, brother to Tiberius; and Augustus, who made it a Roman colony. It was several times sacked, and was entirely demolished by Attila king of the Huns, but notwithstanding its disasters, it became one of the finest cities of Germany. Augsburg will ever be famous on account of the Confession of Faith presented here by Luther and Melancthon, in 1530, to the emperor Charles V. and the princes of the empire. It has fourteen gates, all handsome; the streets are larger, longer, wider, and more airy than those of Nuremberg, Francfort, Coblenz, Cologne, &c. but more thinly inhabited. The fortifications are not of much account. The episcopal territories, which lie scattered between the rivers Lech, Iler, and Danube, were among the indemnities, agreed on at the peace of Luneville, given to the Elector of Bavaria. The bishop held his court at Augsburg, but his principal residence was at Dillingen. 35 miles NW. Munich. *Long.* 10. 53. E. *Lat.* 48. 17. N.

Augst, a village of Swisserland, near the Rhine; once a celebrated city, called *Augusta Rauracorum*. 6 miles below Bale.

Augusta, a town of North-America, and capital of the state of Georgia, situated on the south-west bank of the river Savannah. In 1781, it was taken by the British. *Long.* 81. 56. W. *Lat.* 33. 21. N.

Augusta, see *Agosta*.

Augusta, a river of the island of Cuba, which runs into the Spanish Main, *Long.* 74. 50. W. *Lat.* 20. 10. N.

Augusta, a county of Virginia, in North-America, which sent 1375 men to the national militia, in the year 1781.

Augustana, a town of Croatia. 21 miles S. Agram.

Augustenburg, a town of Denmark, in the dutchy of Sleswick. 6 m. E. Sonderborg.

Augustenburg, a town of Germany, in the county of Schwartzburg. 3 miles E. Arnstadt.

Augustow, a town of Prussian Poland, in the palatinate of the Bielsk. 56 miles NW. Bielsk.

Augustusburg, a citadel of Germany, in the circle of Erzgebirg. 7 m. E. Chemnitz.

Augustusbrunn, a town of Germany, in the marquisate of Meissen, near Radeberg.

Auhaff, a town of Austria. 6 miles SSW. Ips.

Aubr, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 5 miles SW. Liebmuhl.

Aujan, a town of Persia, in the province of Arderbeitzan. 22 miles S. Tabris.

Aviano, a town of Italy, in Friuli. 28 miles W. Udina, 15 ESE. Belluno.

Avicoo, a town of Peru, in the audience of Lima. 50 miles NW. Leon de Guanuco.

Avido, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the coast of the Hellefpont, with a castle to defend the strait, anciently Abydos. 17 miles SW. Lamplaki. *Long.* 26. 28. E. *Lat.* 40. 7. N.

Aujesh, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim. 5 miles N. Politza.

Aujesh, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz. 24 miles N. Prague.

Aujesitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim. 5 miles W. Leitmeritz.

Avigliano, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 7 miles E. Otranto.

Avigliano, a town of France, in the department of the Po, late in the marquisate of Susa, situated on a hill, near the Cottian Alps, in an open and exposed situation; the air is wholesome, and the land about it fertile; the town is fortified and defended with a castle. It contains three parish churches, and several religious houses. 11 miles W. Turin, and 12 ESE. Susa.

Avigliano, a town of Naples, in the Basilicata. 13 miles W. Oppido.

Avignon, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Vaucluse, situated on the east side of the Rhône. Before the revolution it was the capital of a sovereignty, and belonged to the Pope, whose legate resided there, and the see of an archbishop, erected in the year 1475. Avignon was the residence of several Popes successively, from 1307 to 1377. In 1388, it was taken by the Moors; and in 1226, it was taken from the Albigenies by the king of France. It was at the beginning of the revolution declared a part of France, and some dreadful massacres happened at the time. In 1797, the alienation was sanctioned by Pppe Pius VI. 31 posts WNW. Nice, and 86 S. Paris. *Long.* 4. 53. E. *Lat.* 43. 56. N.

Avignonet, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne. 20 miles SE. Toulouse, and 4 SE. Villefranche.

Avila, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Compostella, situated on the river Adaja, in a large plain, surrounded with mountains, and plantations of fruit-trees and vines: the cloths made here are supposed to equal those of Segovia. It has an university, and they reckon 3000 houses. The walls are flanked with towers. In the year 1000, this town was destroyed by the Moors. 50 miles NW. Madrid, and 54 SE. Salamanca. *Long.* 5. W. *Lat.* 40. 45. N.

Avila, a town of South-America, in the government of Quito. 35 miles NE. Archidona.

Avila, or *Aviler*, a town of Spain, in Asturia, near the Bay of Biscay. 15 miles N. Oviedo.

Avila Fuente, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. 18 miles Segovia.

Avin, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Coimbatore. 24 m. NE. Coimbatore.

Avino, a town of North-America, in the province of New-Galicia, where the Spaniards have a silver mine, between Durango and Ellerenia.

Aviora, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Carmania. 60 miles NE. Tocat.

Avis, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, the chief place of the Knights of the Order of Avis, to which it gives name. 9 miles NW. Estremou.

Aviseh, a river of Bohemia, which runs into the Muldau, near its source.

Avise, a town of France, in the department of the Doria, on the Grand Doria. 8 miles W. Aosta.

Avisz, a town of Naples, in Lavora. 6 miles E. Sora.

Avize, a town of France, in the department of the Gard. 18 miles S. Reims.

Aukland-Bishop, or *Bishop's-Aukland*, a town of England, in the county of Durham, near the rivers Wear and Gaunlefs; it takes its name from a palace belonging to the the Bishop of Durham, who is the lord of the manor. A calico and muslin manufacture has been lately established here. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1961, of whom 331 were employed in manufacture. The market is on Thursday. 10 miles SSW. Durham, and 251 N. London. *Long.* 1. 42. *Lat.* 54. 46. N.

Aula, or *Avola*, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto. 3 miles NE. Noto.

Aulas, a town of France, in the department of the Gard. 2 miles NW. La Vigan.

Aulaca, a town of the fourth coast of the island of Imbro.

Aulapaladurgan, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 15 miles SW. Dalmacherry.

Aulceser, see *Alceser*.

Auldearn, a town of Scotland, and burg of a barony, in the county of Nairn. Near this place Montrose was attacked by Gen. Urrey, at the head of 4000 Covenanters, but he drove them off the field, and obtained a complete victory. 3 miles SE. Nairn.

Aulendorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and barony belonging to a branch of the house of Konigsfegg, situated on the Schus. 8 miles N. Ravenspurg. *Long.* 9. 40. E. *Lat.* 47. 56. N.

Auletta, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the province of Principato Citra. 4 miles WSW. Cangiano, 32 SE. Salerno. *Long.* 15. 26. E. *Lat.* 40. 29. N.

Aulick, a town of Germany, in the bishoprick of Naumburg. 6 miles N. Zeitz.

Aulagar, a lake of Peru, about 50 miles long, and 8 broad, which communicates with Lake Titicaca by means of a river, whose

course is about 120 miles south-east. 70 miles W. La Plata.

Aulenc, a town of the island of Corsica. 4 miles N. Tallano.

Aulnay, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 43 m. SW. Caen.

Aulon, see *Polona*.

Avelna, fertile plains of Palestine, through which the Jordan passes into the Dead Sea.

Aulps, or *Aups*, a town of France, in the department of the Var. 10 miles NE. Barjols, and 25 WNW. Frejus.

Ault, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 15 miles W. Abbeville.

Aun Saib, a town of the Arabian Irak. 15 miles W. Sura.

Auma, a town of Germany, in the circle of Neustadt. 44 miles SSW. Leipfick, and 6 ESE. Neustadt. *Long.* 11. 53. E. *Lat.* 50. 38. N.

Auma Wenigen, a town of Germany. 3 miles SE. Auma.

Aunale, a town of France, in the department of the Lower-Seine. 20 miles SW. Dieppe, and 32 NE. Rouen. *Long.* 1. 48. E. *Lat.* 49. 46. N.

Aunonan, a town on the north coast of the island of Luçon. *Long.* 122. 24. E. *Lat.* 14. 22. N.

Aunont, a town of France, in the department of the Lozerre. 15 miles NW. Mende.

Aunootina, a town of Hindoostan, in the Mysore. 17 miles WSW. Periapatam.

Aumore, a small circle or province of Bengal, between Rajemal and Rajefhy.

Aumore, a town of Bengal, and chief town of a circle of the same name. 25 miles S. Rajemal, 36 NNW. Moorshedabad. *Long.* 87. 56. E. *Lat.* 24. 37. N.

Aun, a town of Persia, in the province of Segeftan. 130 miles SSE. Zareng.

Aunay, a town of France, in the department of the Yevvre. 9 miles N. Moulins.

Aunay, a town of France, in the department of the Lower-Charente. 8 miles NE. St. Jean d'Angely.

Aundar, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 30 miles NW. Chuprah. *Long.* 84. 4. E. *Lat.* 26. 5. N.

Aune, a river of England, which runs into the sea near Plymouth.

Aunau, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire. In 1587, a party of Germans advancing to assist the Huguenots, under the king of Navarre, were defeated near this town. 12 miles E. Chartres.

Aunbest, see *Unbest*.

Auneuil, a town of France, in the department of Oise. 5 miles SSW. Beauvais.

Aunis, a country of France; before the revolution, bounded on the east and south by Saintonge, of which it was formerly a part, on the west by the sea, and on the north by Poitou, and comprehends the isles

of Ré and Oleron: the land is fertile, and produces great quantities of corn and wine; it is well watered by the rivers Sevre and Charente, by the means of which, and its seaport, it carries on a considerable commerce, especially in salt, which is supposed to be the best in France. It is now the department of the Lower Charente.

Auritas, a town of Chili, on the coast. 200 miles S. Valdivia. *Lat.* 42. 50. S.

Avogli, a town of Persia, in the province of Adirbeitzan. 50 miles SE. Tabris.

Avoise, a town of France, in the department of the Sarthe. 12 miles from La Flèche.

Avroe, a small island of Denmark, near the fourth-west coast of Zealand. *Long.* 11. 46. E. *Lat.* 55. 5. N.

Avon, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Dee, near Banchoryteinan, in Kincardineshire.

Avon, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Clyde, near Hamilton, in Lanerkshire.

Avon, a river of South-Wales, which runs into the Bristol Channel, 6 miles S. Neath, in Glamorganshire.

Avon, or *Avonvane*, a river of North-Wales, which rises near Bala, and joining the Mawdock near Dolgelly, runs with it into the Irish Sea at Barmouth.

Avon, Little, a river of England, which runs into the Severn near Berkley, in Gloucestershire.

Avon, Lower, a river of England, which rises near Wotton-Basset, in Wiltshire, passes by Chippenham to Bath, where it becomes navigable for barges of fifty tons to Bristol, and thence to join the Severn at Kingroad.

Avon, Upper, a river of England, which rises in Northamptonshire, passes through Staffordshire and Worcestershire, and joins the Severn at Tewkesbury, in Gloucestershire.

Avostola, a river of Piedmont, which runs into the Cervo, 2½ miles W. Buronza.

Avoyalls, a river of Louisiana, which branches off from Red River, and after a course of about 25 miles, enters the same river again. *Long.* 91. 50. W. *Lat.* 31. 21. N.

Aupach, a river of Bohemia, which runs into the Eger, near Carlsbad.

Aupitsbach, a river of Thuringia, which runs into the Grumbach, 5 m. E. Weiffenfels.

Aups, see *Aulps*.

Aquila, a town of Mexico, in the province of Guadalajara. 22 miles E. Purification.

Aurach, a river of Franconia, which runs into the Rednitz, 3 miles S. Erlang.

Aurach, a town of Germany, in the county of Waldburg. 9 m. ENE. Wurzach.

Aurach, a town of Franconia, in the bishopric of Bamberg, on the Ille. 3 miles SW. Bamberg.

Aurach, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 4 m. SW. Kissingen.

Aurach, a town of Germany, in the principality of Aichstatt. 3 miles W. Herrieden.

Aurach, Burtshelmer, a town of Germany, in the margravate of Anspach. 6 miles S. Schwabach.

Aurach, Frauen, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach, on the Aurach. 2 miles SSW. Erlang.

Aurach, Roth, a town of Germany, in the margravate of Anspach. 5 miles S. Schwabach.

Aurach, Veitz, a town of Germany, in the margravate of Anspach. 6 miles SW. Schwabach.

Aurainville, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte. 6 miles N. Toul.

Auran, a town of Syria. 60 miles S. Damascus.

Avranches, a city of France, and principal town of a district, in the department of the Channel, situated on a mountain, near the river Sée. Before the revolution, it was the see of a bishop, suffragan of Rouen; besides the cathedral, it had three parishes, a convent, a public school, a college, and an hospital. Avranches is a very ancient town, and was, before the county of Bretagne was united to the crown of France, called the *Boulevard of France*; yet the Bretans made themselves masters of it, and destroyed the fortifications in the year 1203. The fortifications were rebuilt in the reign of St. Louis. 19 posts S. Cherburg, and 37½ W. Paris. *Long.* 1. 17. W. *Lat.* 48. 41. N.

Auras, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Breslau, situated near the Oder. 12 miles NW. Breslau. *Long.* 16. 20. E. *Lat.* 51. 13. N.

Auray, a seaport town of France, in the department and on the gulf of Morbihan, and principal place of a district, at the mouth of a river of the same name. In 1364, a battle was fought near this place between the Count de Montfort, assisted by some English under Lord Chandos, and Charles de Blois, in which the former obtained a complete victory, and the castle of Auray was ceded to the conqueror. In 1379, it was taken by the French. 10 miles W. Vannes. *Long.* 2. 53. W. *Lat.* 47. 40. N.

Auray, a river of France, which runs into the English Channel, *Long.* 2. 50. W. *Lat.* 47. 34. N.

Aurbach, a town of Bavaria, in the Upper Palatinate. 30 miles NE. Nuremberg.

Aurbach, a river of Germany, which rises 4 miles S. Hachenburg, in the county of Sayn, and runs into the Lahn, about 2 miles above Nassau.

Aurburg, a town and castle of Bavaria. 4 miles N. Kufstein.

Aure, a river of France, which runs into the Eure, near Anet.

Aurec, a town of France, in the depart-

ment of the Upper Loire. 9 miles SW. St. Etienne, and 4 N. Monistrol.

Aurefs, see *Fibbel Aurefs*.

Aurette, a river of France, which runs into the Eure, near Bourges.

Auria, a small island in the Gulf of Engia. 13 miles WSW. Coluri.

Auriac, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne. 17 miles SE. Toulouse, and 18 WSW. Castres.

Aurich, a town of East-Friesland. 12 miles NE. Embden. *Long.* 7. 20. E. *Lat.* 53. 26. N.

Auriga, a town of Italy, in the Valteline. 21 miles SSW. Bormio.

Aurignac, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne. 33 miles SW. Toulouse, and 10 NE. St. Gaudens.

Aurigny, a small island in the English Channel, belonging to France, about 20 miles N. from Jersey, and 7 W. Cape La Hogue. *Long.* 2. 9. *Lat.* 49. 43. N.

Aurillac, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Cantal; before the revolution, the capital of Lower Auvergne. It is situated in a fertile valley, on the Jordane. 65 posts S. Paris. *Long.* 2. 31. E. *Lat.* 44. 55. N.

Aurille, a town of France, in the department of Mayne and Loire. 3 m. N. Angers.

Auriol, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone. 12 miles SE. Aix, 12 NNE. Marseilles.

Auriol's Island, one of the Aladin islands, about 12 miles in circumference. *Lat.* 9. 22. N.

Auripa, a town of North-Finland. 62 miles SSE. Biorneborg.

Aurith, or *Ubrt*, a town of the New Mark of Brandenburg, on the Oder. 6 miles S. Francfort.

Auroir, a town of France, in the department of the Cher. 7 miles NW. Sancoins.

Aurozmunster, a town of Bavaria. 16 miles S. Passau.

Auron, a river of France, which runs into the Eure, near Bourges.

Auronza, a town of Italy, in the Cadorin. 7 miles N. Cadora.

Aurora, a town of New-York, in the county of Cayuga, on the Lake of Cayuga, and 10 miles S. Cayuga.

Aurora Island, an island among the New-Hebrides, in the South Pacific Ocean, about 12 miles in circumference; discovered by Roggewin in 1722. It affords plenty of fresh water and wood; and there is a small bay on the north-west coast. *Long.* 168. 12. E. *Lat.* 15. 8. S.

Auros, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde. 5 miles NE. Bazas.

Aurous, a town of France, in the department of the Lozerre. 17 miles N. Mende.

Aurumoor, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlaabad. 18 miles N. Indclovy.

Aurang, a town of Hindoostan. in the province of Ruttunpour. 15 miles E. Raypour.

Aurangabad, one of the largest and most populous cities of India, and capital of a subah called by the same name, in the Decan. It is situated in a plain, almost surrounded with mountains; and owes the greatest part of its grandeur and magnificence to Aurungzebe, who made it his place of residence, and surrounded it with walls and bastions, changing its name, which was *Kitki*, to the present. He built also a grand palace, likewise surrounded with walls and gates of entrance. The country about produces millet, wheat, and other provisions, but not sufficient for the immense number of inhabitants. 545 miles S. Delhi, and 515 S. Lucknow. *Long.* 76. 2. E. *Lat.* 19. 45. N.

Aurangabad, a circar of Hindoostan, in the Decan, bounded on the north by Candesh, on the east by the circar of Ellichpour, on the south by the Godavery, and on the west by Baglana.

Aurangabunder, a branch of the Indus, which divides from it near the town of Aurungabunder, and runs into the sea, *Long.* 67. 12. E. *Lat.* 23. 50. N.

Aurangabunder, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Tatta, on the Indus. 35 miles S. Tatta.

Aurangpour, a town of Bengal. 16 miles SSW. Silhet.

Aury, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 14 miles NW. Bahraitch.

Ausche, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz. 8 miles ENE. Leitmeritz. *Long.* 14. 25. E. *Lat.* 50. 33. N.

Ausb, a town of Turkestan. 70 miles E. Toncat.

Auskerry, one of the small Orkney islands. 2 miles N. Stronfa. *Lat.* 58. 54. N.

Auspitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn. 42 miles SSW. Olmutz, and 114 SE. Prague. *Long.* 16. 40. E. *Lat.* 48. 54. N.

Auspour, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Oudipour. 45 miles S. Affawully.

Ausquitta, see *Pulo Niamo*.

Aussee, a town of Stiria. 48 miles WNW. Judenburg.

Aussee, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz. 12 miles NNW. Olmutz. *Long.* 16. 53. E. *Lat.* 49. 43. N.

Aussergefild, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prackatitz. 6 miles W. Winterberg.

Ausfig, or *Ausli*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, on the Elbe. In the neighbourhood is made a red wine called Podskalsky, sweet and strong, but usually foul; and it will seldom keep a year. In 1426, this town was dreadfully ravaged by the Taborites. In 1759, Prince Henry of Prussia destroyed the Austrian magazines here. 10 miles NW. Leitmeritz. *Long.* 14. 5. E. *Lat.* 50. 40. N.

Auffonne, see *Auxona*.

Aust, a village of England, in the county of Gloucester, on the left side of the Severn, whence is a passage boat or ferry to the opposite shore in Gloucestershire, and thence across the Wye to Chepstow, in Monmouthshire. *Aust*, anciently *Aust Clive*, situated on a craggy and high cliff, has long been celebrated for the passage into Wales. A remarkable event is said to have taken place here. Edward the Elder came to *Aust Clive*, and *Leolin*, petty Prince of Wales, to *Bethcley*, or *Beachley*, on the opposite shore; and the latter being backward to confer, and not crossing the Severn, Edward went over to him. As soon as *Leolin* saw him, and knew him, he threw off his robe of state, and went into the water up to his breast, and embracing the boat, said, "Most wise king, your condescension has overcome my pride, and your wisdom triumphed over my folly; tread upon that neck which I had foolishly lifted up against you, and so you shall enter the land which your goodness has this day made your own." He then took him on his shoulders, and made him sit there on his robe, and did him homage with his hands joined. 12 miles N. Bristol, and 6 S. Chepstow.

Aust, a river of Austria, composed of two streams, called the *Feld Aust*, and the *Wald Aust*, which rise on the borders of Bohemia, and unite near *Schwertberg*. It afterwards runs into the *Danube*, 2 miles below *Mauthausen*.

Aussehara, a town of Bengal. 23 miles ESE. Ramgur.

Austerlitz, or *Slawkow*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of *Brunn*. In the 17th century, this town was almost destroyed by the Swedes. In 1805, a battle was fought near *Austerlitz*, between the French, commanded by the Emperor *Napoleon*, and the united forces of Austria and Russia, both whose emperors were present. The French were victorious, and the loss of the allies (chiefly the Russians suffered) is said, by the French account, to have amounted to 22,000 killed and wounded, and 20,000 prisoners. But the whole loss of the Russians in the campaign was stated, at *Peterburg*, at no more than 17,000. The two Russian generals who commanded, *Kutuzow* and *Buxhoyden*, were wounded, with a great number of inferior rank; several were killed, and many taken prisoners. 100 pieces of cannon, and 45 standards, fell into the hands of the French. 12 m. ESE. *Brunn*, and 112 ESE. *Prague*. Long. 16. 45. E. Lat. 49. 8. N.

Austevold, a small island in the North Sea, near the coast of Norway. Lat. 60. 2. N.

Austin's Creek, a river of Georgia, which runs into the *Savannah*, Long. 81. 16. W. Lat. 32. 14. N.

Australasia, a name proposed to be applied to those countries which lie south of Asia, including *New Holland*, *Papua*, or *New Guinea*, *New Britain*, *New Ireland*, *New Caledonia*, *New Zealand*, and *Van Diemen's Land*, with the islands of *Solomon*, *Arroo*, the *New Hebrides*, &c.

Australia del Espiritu Santo, see *Terra Australis del Espiritu Santo*.

Austria, a country of Germany, bounded on the north by *Bohemia* and *Moravia*, on the east by *Hungary*, on the south by *Styria*, and on the west by the archbishopric of *Saltzburg*; the river *Enns* divides it into *Upper* and *Lower*. *Vienna* is the capital of the latter, and *Lintz* of the former, the whole 637,000 square miles; and in 1784, the number of inhabitants was 1,582,395. It exceeds all other provinces of Germany in the fertility of its soil, abundance of its pastures, and beauty of the country; corn, wine, and fruit, every where abound. The inhabitants are polished, intelligent, and warlike. *Austria*, called by the Germans *Oostrich*, or the eastern kingdom, so situated with respect to the *Franks* was the *Pannonia Superior* of the ancients. After the Romans it became part of the kingdom of *Bavaria*, was created a marquisate by the Emperor *Otho I.* and a dutchy by *Frederick Barbarossa*. The emperor *Rodolphus*, of the house of *Hapsburg*, seized *Austria* from *Othogar* king of *Bohemia*, who was slain in a battle near *Vienna*. This emperor laid the foundation of the grandeur of the present house from which most emperors of Germany have since been chosen, and it was erected into an archduchy, a title then peculiar to itself. The archduke was vested with the privilege of exemption from the ban of the empire, so that even the emperor himself cannot dis-eize him of his estate; and in case of the failure of male issue, the husband of the eldest daughter, who succeeds to the inheritance, may enjoy the dignity and privileges of the archduke, of which these are very extraordinary, viz. to receive the investiture of his dominions gratis, and on horseback, habited in a royal mantle, with a baton of command in his right hand, and an archducal coronet, with two points, on his head; which investiture is also to be supposed as granted, if not performed after three times demanding it. *Austria* in general is reckoned a plentiful country, and produces a great quantity of corn and pasture, besides all other necessaries; but the air is not the most wholesome, the *Lower Austria* especially, being subject to noisome vapours and agues. Here is wine enough both for consumption and exportation; yet it is supplied with other rich wines from *Hungary* and *Italy*; so that at *Vienna* there are no less than thirty several sorts. They have not plenty of

black cattle, and therefore are supplied with great part of their beef from Hungary. The Danube and other rivers supply them with fish, particularly of two sorts, quite unknown to us, viz. the schieden, which Gesner calls silurus, and is larger than a pike or salmon, and the haufons, a much larger fish. Austria is abounded with towns, villages, and country seats, as well as monasteries, castles, and pleasure-houses, on both sides of the Danube; and there are such numbers of people of quality in it, because of the imperial court so long fixed at Vienna; that some have reckoned in it one hundred families of counts and barons, and one hundred and eighty knights, who had votes in their diet. The inhabitants are gay and polite, are fond of honour, which they strive to acquire by the arts and sciences, or by arms; and there is no country in Germany where foreigners are more courteously entertained. The gentry of Austria (and of all the hereditary dominions too) are so fond of the title of count, that they solicit it as eagerly as if it was a great estate; though the greatest privilege it brings them is a mere chimera, and therefore it is well for them that the dispatch of their patents costs but little. These new created counts may be said to hold the same rank among the ancient counts of the empire, as the king's secretaries in France did among the gentlemen of good families: as for gentlemen, they are so common in Austria, that there are scarce any others to be seen, especially at Vienna; all the agents of the court procure themselves a title, though it gains neither them nor their wives any rank among the chief of the nobility. The burghers and commonalty mimic nobility. Austria is distinguished by geographers into Upper and Lower, and indeed it is naturally divided by the river Ens, which fall into the Danube. All the right side of that river towards Hungary is called Lower Austria, or below the Ens; and that on the left side of it towards Bavaria, is called Upper Austria, or above the Ens. The latter, according to Mr. Hubner, is 60 miles square, and contains 17 cities, 31 market-towns, and 217 noblemen's seats. Its capital city, and the place where the states of this division assemble, and the seat of its regency, is Lintz. Lower Austria, according to Mr. Hubner, contains 45 cities, 220 market-towns, 44 convents, and 3633 villages. The states of this division furnish the emperor with between 7 and 800,000*l.* a year, besides 100,000*l.* and sometimes 150,000*l.* by way of free-gift. Vienna is the capital. To this august house likewise belong Stiria, Carinthia, Carniola, Bohemia, Moravia, part of Silesia, Hungary, part of Poland under the name of the kingdom of Galitz or Galicia, and Lodomeria, Sclavonia, Transylvania, Croatia, Morlachia, Bosnia, part of Servia,

and part of Walachia. In 1804, Francis II. emperor of Germany, erected his dominions into an hereditary empire, and was accordingly crowned emperor of Austria.

Austria, a circle or division of Germany, including Austria Proper, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, the counties of Tyrol and Goritz, and the bishoprics of Trent and Brixen.

Austria, a village of Friuli. At this place a council was held in the 15th century, called by Benedict XIII. the ejected Pope; near Aquileia.

Autarra, a town of Hindoostan, in the county of Allahabad. 16 m. N. Callingar.

Autas, a town of Arabia, in the province of Nesjed. 65 miles NE. Mecca.

Aute Rive, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, on the Arriege. 15 miles S. Toulouse.

Autesage, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 9 miles NNE. Agen.

Auteria, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Ruttunpour. 35 miles NW. Ruttunpour.

Autenow, a town of Russian Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 18 miles WSW. Bialacerkiew.

Authie, a river of France, which runs into the sea, 8 miles north from the mouth of the Somme. It separates the department of the Straits of Calais from the department of the Somme, about its whole course.

Authion, a river of France, which runs into the Loire, 2 miles S. Angers.

Authon, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire. 18 miles WNW. Châteaudun.

Autire, a river of France, which runs into Sevre, a little below Maillerais.

Autison, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône. 15 miles S. Besançon.

Autol, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. 3 miles from Calahorra.

Autonne, a river of France, which runs into the Oisè, near Verberie.

Autrecourt, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse. 4 miles SSE. Clermont, and 11. SW. Verdun.

Autrench, a river of Canada, which runs into Lake Huron. *Long.* 82. 20. W. *Lat.* 43. 6. N.

Autrey, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône. 3 m. NW. Gray.

Autricourt, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or. 8 miles N. Châtillon sur Seine.

Autry, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes. 9 m. W. Varennes.

Autucwally, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 5 miles N. Muglee.

Autun, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the

Saône and Loire; before the revolution the capital of a district, called the *Autunois*, situated near the river Arroux, at the foot of three mountains, from whence issue six springs, that well supply the town with water. It was the see of a bishop, whose diocese extended over upwards of six hundred parishes; besides the cathedral, it contained eight parish churches and several religious houses. Autun was the capital city of the *Ædui*, called *Bibraëte*, and near it the *Helvetii* were defeated by Julius Cæsar. It was made a Roman colony by Augustus, and called after him *Augustodunum*, and many vestiges are yet visible of Roman magnificence. 18½ posts WSW. Besançon, and 35½ SSE. Paris. *Long.* 4. 23. E. *Lat.* 46. 57. N.

Autunois, a small country or district of France, before the revolution, in the duchy of Burgundy, round the city of Autun, which was the capital. It is now included in the department of the Saône and Loire.

Autz, a town of the duchy of Courland. 36 miles SSE. Goldingen.

Auwaille, a town of France, in the department of the Ourthe, on the Ambleve; before the revolution, in the duchy of Limburg. 14 miles S. Liege.

Auve, a town of France, in the department of the Marne. 13 m. ENE. Châlons.

Auvergne, before the revolution, a province of France, bounded on the east by Forez, on the south by Rouergue and Gevaudan, on the west by Limoges and Marche, and on the north by Bourbonnois: about 120 miles long, and 90 broad; it was usually divided into Upper and Lower; the climate of the latter is very temperate, but the former is very cold, the clouds hanging on the mountains the greatest part of the year. Lower Auvergne, called also *Limagne*, produces wine, corn, hemp, &c. and in the pasture ground they fatten prodigious quantities of cattle, which are sent to Paris, Lyons, and other places. There are mines of silver, iron, lead, and coals. The principal rivers are the Allier, the Dordogne, and the Alagnon, and among the principal mountains are the Puy-Dôme, Mont-d'Or, and Cantal. Clermont is the capital town. It now forms the two departments of the Cantal and Puy de Dôme.

Auvergnie, a town of Swisserland. 3 miles S. Neufchâtel.

Auwillard, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, in the district of Valence, on the Garonne. 13 m. SE. Agen, and 2 S. Valence. *Long.* 0. 59. E. *Lat.* 44. 3. N.

Auwillers-les-forges, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes. 10 miles WNW. Mezieres.

Auw, a town of Austria, situated on the Danube. 10 miles WSW. Grein.

Auwal, a village of Bohemia, where, on the 6th of May 1757, a battle was fought between the Austrians and the Prussians; the latter commanded by the king in person. The Austrians had 20,000 men killed; the Prussians lost nearly as many, but took 14,000 prisoners. 2 miles NW. Prague.

Auxere, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Yonne, situated on the side of a hill, near the Yonne, which washes part of the walls. Before the revolution, it was the see of a bishop, suffragan of Sens, and capital of a county called *Auxerrois*. It was anciently governed by its own counts. The cathedral has nothing remarkable, but the episcopal palace was considered one of the most beautiful in France. It contained twelve parishes, several religious houses, two hospitals, &c.; the inhabitants about 16,000. In 1358, this city was taken by the English, but was two years afterwards retaken by the French. 40½ posts NNW. Lyons, and 21½ SSE. Paris. *Long.* 3. 40. E. *Lat.* 47. 48. N.

Auxerrois, before the revolution, a country of France, in the northern part of Burgundy, bounded on the east and north by Champagne, on the west by Nivernois, and on the south by the rest of Burgundy. It is about 27 miles long, and 15 broad. Auxerre is the capital. It now forms a part of the department of the Yonne.

Auxois, before the late division, a country of France, in Burgundy, of which Semur-en-Auxois was the capital. It now forms a part of the department of the Cote-d'Or.

Auxon, a town of France, in the department of the Aube. 13 miles S. Troyes, and 4 N. Ervy.

Auxonne, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and seat of a tribunal, in the district of St. Jean de Losne, situated in a plain, near the east side of the Saône. The town is surrounded with a double wall, built the latter end of the 17th century. 18 miles S. Gray, and 16 ESE. Dijon. *Long.* 5. 26. E. *Lat.* 47. 11. N.

Auxy, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. 9 m. SSE. Heudin.

Auzance, a town of France, in the department of the Creuse, situated on a hill, surrounded with ponds. 25 miles ESE. Gueret, and 9 S. Evaux.

Auzen, or *Tigré*, a town of Abyssinia. 105 miles SE. Siré, and 180 NE. Gondar.

Auzils, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron. 15 m. NW. Rhodéz.

Auzon, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, on the Allier. 30 miles NW. le Puy, and 6 N. Brioude.

Aw, a town of Germany, in the county of Bregentz. 25 miles SE. Bregentz.

Awa, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 80 miles S. Casbin.

Awat, a town of Japan, and capital of a

province on the fourth coast of the island of Xicoca. *Long.* 131. 19. *S. Lat.* 33. 45. N.

Awa, a town of Japan, and capital of a province, on the fourth coast of the island of Nippon. 85 miles S. Jedo. *Long.* 140. 4. *E. Lat.* 34. 24. N.

Awa, a town of Japan, in the island of Ximo. 62 miles N. Naangafaki.

Awabazari, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 15 miles NNW. Alanieh.

Awaji, or *Awajsi*, an island of Japan, near the fourth coast of Nippon, about 60 miles in circumference. *Long.* 133. 44. *E. Lat.* 34. 30. N.

Awaji, a town of Japan, and capital of an island of the same name. *Long.* 133. 43. *E. Lat.* 34. 30. N.

Awajima, one of the small Japanese islands. 7 miles E. Sado.

Awatska, see *Avatcha*.

Awatti, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 8 miles SE. Cirmulla.

Awchar, a town of Persia, in the province of Adirbeitzan. 150 miles SW. Tabris.

Awe, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Loch Etive, near Bunawe.

Awe, a river of Holstein, which runs into the Elbe, 7 miles above Gluckstadt.

Awe, see *Aue*.

Aweri, or *Overa*, or *Oese*, a kingdom of Africa, dependent on Benin, with a town of the same name, in the river Formosa.

Aweri, a town of Africa, and capital of a country of the same name. 40 miles S. Benin. *Long.* 7. 19. *E. Lat.* 6. 12. N.

Aweri, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 6. N.

Awin Ea, a river of Ireland, which rises in lough Ea, in the county of Donegal, and runs into the sea, 7 miles N. Killebegs.

Awle, a river of Syria, which rises in Mount Libanus, and runs into the Mediterranean, near Sidon.

Awmore, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 25 miles S. Rajemul.

Ax, a town of France, in the department of the Arriege, on the Arriege. 27 miles W. Prades, and 13 SE. Tarascon.

Ax, a river of England, which rises in the south-west part of the county of Dorset, soon after enters Devonshire, passes by Axminster, and runs into the English channel, a little below Axmouth. 7 miles W. Lyme.

Ax, a river of England, which rises in Wookey-Hole, near Wells, in the county of Somerset, and after passing by a few villages and the town of Axbridge, runs into the Bristol Channel, about 8 m. below that last place.

Axat, or *Azat*, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, on the Aude. 25 miles S. Carcassonne, and 5 SSE. Quillan.

Aberg, a town of Sweden, in the province of Nericia.

Axbridge, a town of England, in the

county of Somerset, near the river Ax, containing 190 houses, and about 820 inhabitants, a number of whom are employed in knitting stockings. It has a weekly market on Saturday, and is a corporation town, consisting of a mayor, recorder, aldermen, and burgesses. It is said to have sent representatives to parliament formerly. 17 miles SW. Bristol, 132 W. London.

Axel, a town of Flanders, strongly fortified, and the chief place of a jurisdiction, which extends over twelve villages. Philip the Good took it, and razed its walls, which were afterwards repaired. In 1586, it was taken from the Spaniards by Maurice prince of Nassau, and in 1747, it was taken by the French. 27 miles W. Antwerp. *Long.* 3. 45. *E. Lat.* 51. 18. N.

Axem, or *Axim*, a country of Africa, on the Gold Coast, with a town of the same name; the country is fertile, and well cultivated, producing great quantities of rice, water melons, pine-apples, cocoas, oranges, yams, and palm-oil. Among the animals of the country are sheep in great numbers, and apes, with pigeons, and varieties of wild-fowl. The Portuguese and Dutch have establishments in the country. *Long.* 3. 20. *W. Lat.* 5. 8. N.

Axens, a town of the county of Tyrol. 9 miles SW. Inspruck.

Axholm, an island, formed by the rivers Trent, Idle, and Dun, in the north-west part of the county of Lincoln, about twenty miles in circumference, with three villages on it, near the mouth of the Trent.

Axiopoli, see *Rassvat*.

Axminster, a town of England, in the county of Devon, on the river Ax, celebrated for a carpet manufacture, wrought of any size in one piece, with needles, by women. There are likewise manufactures of broad and narrow cloth, cotton tapes, and druggets. The number of inhabitants of the town and parish 2154. It has a market weekly. 26 miles E. Exeter, and 147 W. London.

Axmouth, a town or village of England, in the county of Devon, situated on the coast, at the mouth of the river Ax, with a large bay. Six miles SSW. Axminster, 153 W. London.

Axum, a town, or rather the ruins of a town, said to have been once the capital of Abyssinia. In one square Mr. Bruce found forty obelisks, each formed of a single piece of granite, with sculptures, but no hieroglyphics. 40 miles E. Siré. *Long.* 38. 50. *E. Lat.* 14. 10. N.

Ay, a town of France, in the department of the Marne. 12 miles S. Rheims, and 9 NE. Eprenay.

Ay, or *Pulo Ay*, one of the Banda Islands, in the Indian Sea, about 9 miles in circumference, where the Dutch have built a fort.

Ayamonte, a seaport town of Spain, situated at the mouth of the Guadiana, on the frontiers of Portugal, with a good haven, in the gulf of Cadiz, small but well fortified, and defended by a castle on a rock. 34 miles WSW. Seville. *Long.* 7. 26. W. *Lat.* 37. 12. N.

Ayamorte, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo. 3 miles NW. Minfort.

Ayavolu, a town of West-Florida, on the river Ashley. *Long.* 84. 10. W. *Lat.* 30. 20. N.

Ayavaroo, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 20 miles W. Vellore.

Ayaya, a town of Mexico, in the province of Chiametlan. 95 m. N. Chiametlan.

Aybar, a town of Spain, in Navarre, on the river Aragon. In the year 1451, a battle was fought here between John king of Castile, and his son Don Carlos, in which the latter was defeated and taken prisoner. 3 miles S. Sanguesa.

Aybling, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria. 26 miles SE. Munich.

Aycha, see *Bub*.

Aycotta, a town of Cochin. 3 miles S. Cranganore.

Aye Stierr, a small island in the North Sea, near the coast of Lapland. *Long.* 40. 50. E. *Lat.* 69. 50. N.

Ayempet, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 4 miles NE. Tanjore.

Ayen, a town of France, in the department of the Correze. 14 m. SSW. Uzerches.

Ayer Bongy, a town on the west coast of the island of Sumatra, with a good harbour, and a market for gold and pepper; but little frequented. *Long.* 98. 40. E. *Lat.* 0. 24. N.

Ayer Dicket, a town on the west coast of the island of Sumatra. *Long.* 101. 12. E. *Lat.* 2. 42. S.

Ayer Rajah, a town on the west coast of the island of Sumatra. *Long.* 100. 38. E. *Lat.* 1. 55. S.

Ayerba, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon, on the Gallego. 32 miles N. Saragozza, and 16 S. Jaca.

Ayguaca, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Truxillo. 70 miles NE. Piura.

Aylebury, a town of England, in the county of Buckingham; situated in a pleasant and fertile plain called the Vale of Aylebury, nearly in the centre of the county. It is an ancient town, being taken from the Britons by the Saxons, under Cuthwolf, in the year 572. In the reign of William the Conqueror, it was a royal manor, and granted to William of Aylebury, on condition of finding straw, or litter, for the king's bed, and three eels for his table in winter; in summer, straw for the bed, sweet herbs for the chamber, and two green geese for the table. This provision was to be made three

times a year, if he came so often. It is not incorporated, but sends two members to parliament, and has a good market on Saturday. At the bottom of the market-place is the county gaol. The quarterly sessions for the county are held here, and the Lent assizes. In the town and parish are about 700 houses. At the north end of the town there was a house of grey friars, founded by James earl of Ormond, in the reign of Richard II. There were likewise two hospitals. In 1801, the number of inhabitants were 3186. 17 miles SE. Buckingham, and 40 WNW. London. *Long.* 0. 50. W. *Lat.* 51. 49. N.

Aylesford Island, in the Atlantic, near the fourth coast of Cape Breton. *Long.* 60. 45. W. *Lat.* 45. 30. N.

Aylesford, a town of England, in the county of Kent, on the Medway, over which is a stone bridge. The ancient name of this place was Saiffenaig-habail, but it is said to have been changed from a bloody battle fought here between the Britons and the Saxons, or Angles, and called Anglesford, whence came Aylesford. A monastery of Carmelites was founded here, in the reign of Henry II. by Lord Grey of Codnor, great part of which remains converted into a mansion-house belonging to the Earl of Aylesford. A hospital for poor men yet remains. Near the village are three large stones, one placed on the other two called Ket's Coity-house; so named, in the opinion of Camden, from Catigern, killed there in the battle with the Saxons. 3 miles N. Maidstone. 33 E. London.

Ayllon, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 28 miles NW. Sigenza.

Aylmouth, see *Alnemoath*.

Aylsham, see *Alsham*.

Aymaraes, a town of Peru, and capital of a jurisdiction, in the diocese of Cusco. 80 miles S. Cusco.

Aymargues, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, situated in a marshy country, which renders the access to it difficult. 15 miles W. Arles, 10 S. Nismes.

Aymouth, see *Ezemouth*.

Aynac, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and district of Figeac. 12 miles NNW. Figeac.

Ayora, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia. 25 miles W. St. Felipe.

Ayayo, a town of Peru, in the diocese of La Paz. 37 miles S. La Paz.

Ayr, or *Air*, a seaport town of Scotland, and capital of a county to which it gives name. This place was erected into a royal borough by William the Lion, about the year 1180, and united with Campbelltown, Inverary, Irvine, and Rothfay, it sends one member to parliament. It was anciently called Erikena, and is pleasant

situated on a tongue of land, at the mouth of the river Ayr, where it runs into the Frith of Clyde: the river Doon enters the Clyde very near. It was formerly a place of trade, but the great trade of Glasgow has proved injurious to Ayr. The shore is flat and shallow, and the entrance of the river, which forms the harbour, is subject to a bar of sand, which is often thrown across the stream, and the water never rises above 12 feet; but the channel is thought capable of being deepened. There are erected two reflecting light-houses to conduct vessels safely into the harbour. There are great plenty of salmon in the two rivers, the fishings of which rent at upwards of 200l. Besides the salmon-fishery, the sand-banks on the coast abound with all kinds of white fish, and one or two companies are established here for curing them. The principal trade carried on is the exportation of coal to Ireland, in which nearly 2000 tonnage of vessels are annually employed. There is an extensive manufacture of leather and soap. Ayr was in ancient times, however, not only distinguished for trade, but also for military strength. Here the heroic exploits of Sir W. Wallace began, and here Edward I. fixed one of his most powerful garrisons. Oliver Cromwell, too, judging it a proper place to build a fortress, took possession of the old church, and converted it and the neighbouring ground into a regular citadel. On one of the mounts, within the walls of this fortress, stood the old castle of Ayr, mentioned in ancient histories, and the old church, the tower of which still remains, noted for the meeting of the Scottish parliament, when Robert Bruce's title to the throne was unanimously confirmed. In 1801, the population of the town and parish amounted to 5492. 60 miles SW. Edinburgh. *Long.* 4. 39. *W. Lat.* 55. 32. N.

Ayrshire, a maritime county in Scotland, bounded on the north by the county of Renfrew, on the east by the shires of Lanerk and Dumfries, on the south by Galloway, and on the west by the Irish channel and the Frith of Clyde. Its extent in length is about 65 miles, and about 36 in breadth. It is divided into three great bailiages or stewartries, which bear the names of Kyle, Cunningham, and Carrick. These divisions are not altogether artificial; the river Ayr, on which is the town of Ayr, forming the separation between Carrick and Kyle (or Ayrshire Proper), and the river Irvine (at the mouth of which is a borough of the same name) is the limit between Kyle and Cunningham. These districts are very different from each other in appearance. Carrick, and the interior parts of Kyle, are mountainous, and more fitted for pasture; while the coast of Kyle, and the greater

part of Cunningham, exhibit a fine level country, interspersed with numerous villages and towns. The sea coast is mostly sandy, with sunk rocks, possessing several good harbours. The island of Ailfa is in this county. From the ridge, of which the mountains of Carrick are a part, rise almost all the rivers of the south of Scotland. The Tweed, the Esk, the Nith, the Annan, the Urr, &c. flow to the east and south; while the Stinchar, the Girvan, the Doon, the Ayr, and the Lugar, pouring into the Irish channel, intersect the county of Ayr with their copious streams. Besides these, the Irvine and other smaller rivulets water the more northerly parts of the county. Ayrshire has two royal boroughs, viz. Ayr and Irvine; and several populous towns and villages, of which Kilmarnock, Beith, Saltcoats, Kilwinning, Largs, Girvan, and Ballantrae, are the chief. Ayrshire is fitted in every respect for the carrying on of trade, and the extension of agricultural improvements. Ayrshire, besides the inexhaustible seams of coal with which it abounds, possesses several other valuable minerals; as freestone, limestone, ironstone, several rich ores of lead and copper. A few curious specimens are also to be found in the hills of Carrick, of agates, porphyries, and of calcareous petrifications. Antimony and Molybdena have been found; and in several parts that species of whetstone, known by the name of Ayr-stone, with plenty of marl in most of the lakes. The valued rent of Ayrshire is estimated at 191,605l. Scots, and the real rent amounts to 105,800l. sterling. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 84,306, of whom 42,045 were employed in trade and manufactures, and 33,185 in agriculture.

Ayr, a river of Scotland, which rises on the borders of Lanerkshire, crosses the county to which it gives name, and runs into the Frith of Clyde, near the town of Ayr.

Ayr, a river of France, which runs into the Aisne, near Grandpré.

Ayr Head, a cape on the west coast of Scotland. *Long.* 4. 40. *W. Lat.* 55. 28. N.

Ayraines, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 9 miles SSE. Abbeville.

Ayrpoor, a town on the west coast of the island of Sumatra. *Long.* 101. 38. *E. Lat.* 3. 11. S.

Ayr Town, a town of New Jersey. 10 miles S. Burlington.

Aygarth, a village of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the river Ure, near a grand picturesque waterfall, called Aygarth Force. The whole river, which is of considerable breadth, pours down an irregular and broken ledge of rocks in several places, in a fine hollow surrounded by hills, covered with trees. Over the river is

a bridge of one arch, which rises thirty feet, and spans seventy-two. The bridge is overgrown with ivy, and has on it the date 1539, though probably the present structure is more modern. 4 miles E. Aikrugg.

Aylingen, a town of Germany, in the diocese of Augsburg. 3 m. SSW. Dillingen.

Aytenashilly, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 7 miles S. Celar.

Ayton, a township of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, with 865 inhabitants, chiefly employed in manufactures. 5 miles NE. Stokesley.

Ayton, see *Eyton*.

Aytona, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, near the Segre. 6 miles SSW. Lerida.

Aytura, a town of Bengal. 20 miles NE. Rogoatpour. *Long.* 86. 3. E. *Lat.* 23. 45. N.

Ayutha, a river of Mexico, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 14. 55. N.

Azai, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 50 miles NNW. Nambu.

Azagra, a town of Spain, in Navarre, on the Ebro. 6 miles from Calahorra.

Azallaisbé, a town of Egypt, on the coast of the Red Sea. 80 miles SSE. Cofeir.

Azambujera, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura. 7 miles W. Santarem.

Azamor, a town of Morocco, in the province of Duquella, on the river Morbeys, near the sea, but not convenient for commerce, as the entrance of the river is dangerous. It was taken by the Portuguese in the year 1513, but abandoned at the end of the same century. 80 miles N. Morocco. *Long.* 8. 15. W. *Lat.* 33. 20. N.

Azar, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hadramaut. 76 miles SE. Amanziridin.

Azarcolla, see *Azialcollar*.

Azaredo, a seaport town of South-America, in the bay of Spiritu Santo, on the coast of Brazil, a celebrated port for sugar. *Long.* 40. 10. W. *Lat.* 20. 18. S.

Azafi, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, on the coast of the Atlantic. 120 miles NW. Morocco. *Long.* 9. 26. W. *Lat.* 33. 40. N.

Azay le Feron, a town of France, in the department of the Indre. 26 miles W. Châteauroux, and 9 SSE. Châtillon.

Azay le Rideau, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire. In the reign of Charles VI. this town was taken by the Burgundians, but soon after retaken by the Dauphin. 12 miles SW. Tours, and 4 NE. Clignon.

Azeitao, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estramadura. 5 m. NNW. Setuval.

Azem, or *Asem*, a town of Africa, and capital of Adra, on the Slave Coast, about 48 miles from the sea. It was almost destroyed by the King of Dahomy, in 1724.

Azerailles, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte. 9 miles SE. Lunceville, and 7 SW. Blamont.

Azerbaijan, see *Adirheitzan*.

Azeval, a town of Spain, in Estramadura. 16 miles SSW. Merida.

Azgar, a province of the kingdom of Fez.

Azialcollar, or *Azarcolla*, a town of Spain, in the country of Seville. 19 miles NW. Seville.

Azelar, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Naxolia, between Constantinople and Tocat.

Azille, a town of France, in the department of the Aude. 16 miles NNW. Narbonne, and 13 ENE. Carcassone. *Long.* 2. 44. E. *Lat.* 43. 17. N.

Azingur, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad. 84 miles NE. Allahabad. *Long.* 83. 23. E. *Lat.* 26. 5. N.

Azimnagar, a town of Bengal, in the province of Hoogly. 15 miles S. Calcutta.

Azingunge, a town of Bengal. 15 miles ESE. Moorshedabad.

Azimpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad. 36 miles N. Gazypour.

Azimpour, a town of Bengal, in the province of Dacca, on an island in the Ganges. 50 miles S. Dacca.

Azincourt, see *Agincourt*.

Azinbago, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura. 11 miles NNE. Santarem.

Azio, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Livadia. 64 miles NE. Lepanto.

Azmerigunge, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 38 miles SW. Silhet.

Aznalcaçar, a town of Spain, in Andalusia. 21 miles from Seville.

Azogues, a town of Quito. 10 miles NE. Cuenza.

Azoph, a town of Russia, situated at the eastern extremity of a large lake, or inland sea, called the Sea of Azoph, at the mouth of the Don. It was taken from the Turks, and fortified by Peter the Great, emperor of Russia, in the year 1696; but in 1711, he was compelled to abandon it to the Turks, and by a treaty of peace made in 1719, the fortifications were demolished. By another treaty in 1774, it was ceded to Russia, and has since been put into a better state of defence. The possession of this place induced the Empress Catherine to extend her dominions between the Don and Kuban, to the Caspian Sea. 320 miles E. Otchakow, 368 SW. Saratov, 812 SSE. Petersburg. *Long.* 39. 14. E. *Lat.* 47. N.

Azoph, Sea of, a large lake, or inland sea, in Tartary, situated in the dominions of Russia; about 210 miles in length, and from 40 to 60 in breadth; it communicates with the Black Sea, nearly in the centre. It is called also Palus Mæotis, and Zabach Sea.

Long. 34. 30. to 39. 30. *E. Lat.* 45. 20. to 47. 20. *N.*

Azores, Terceiras, or Western Islands, in the Atlantic, which some describe as belonging to Africa, some to America, and others, perhaps upon better grounds, to Europe; called Azores from flights of hawks which the first discoverers saw. They are nine in number, and their names are Terceira, St. Michael, Fayal, Gratiôsa, St. George, Pico, Corvo, Flores, and St. Michaels. They were formerly called the Flemish Isles, as supposed to have been discovered by a Flemish merchant, who, in his voyage to Lisbon, anno 1445, or as others think, in 1449, was driven so far to the west by a storm, as to fall in with the Azores, which he found uninhabited. Upon his arrival at Lisbon, he gave such hints, relating to his adventure, as were sufficient to engage that then enterprising court in a further discovery, which succeeded to their wish. Antonio Gonzalo, in his History of the Discoveries of the World, says, that the great Don Henry, prince of Portugal, thought this so considerable an acquisition to the former discoveries he had made, that he went in person to take possession of the Azores, in 1449. Davity affirms, that the Flemish merchants, on the part of their countryman, sent a colony thither, which settled in Fayal, where their descendants continue to this day. In proof of this assertion, it is urged, that a river in this island is called by the Portuguese, Rio or Ribera dos Flamingos. All the others are undoubtedly inhabited by Portuguese, under a governor of that nation, residing at Angra, the capital of Terceira, and indeed of all the Azores. In spirituals they are under the jurisdiction of the bishop of the Azores, whose capital residence is in the island of St. Michael. In the year 1457, the inhabitants had a grant from Alphonso V. exempting their trade from all duties to any of the ports of Spain and Portugal; and several other immunities and privileges were granted to this favourite colony. There are several smaller islands to the north-west, one of which Kircher affirms, emerged all of a sudden out of the sea, at a place where fishermen used to found 120 feet water. At first this island appeared in form of a group of rocks, filling up a space of five or six acres of ground; but afterwards enlarged to as many miles in extent. This event was preceded by earthquakes for near eight days; after which a

violent fire broke out through the surface of the sea, flaming up to the clouds, and vomiting out prodigious quantities of sand, earth, stones, and minerals, appearing at a distance like large fleeces of wool, and falling down again to the surface of the water, upon which they swam in a concrete form. This was followed by the emersion of the rocks we have mentioned, and by some others of greater height, which were broke in pieces by another shock of an earthquake, and then united into one solid mass, with the scum swimming on the top of the water. The Terceiras, or Azores Islands, are discovered a great way, at ninety miles, says Frezier, by a high mountain called the pico, or peak, of the Azores, of a conical form, like the peak of Teneriffe. All writers allow that the Azores enjoy a clear serene sky, and wholesome pleasant climate; and that they are fertile in corn, wine, fruits, and quadrupeds, both wild and tame. Their greatest inconvenience is their being subject, like the Canaries, to violent earthquakes, as well as to the fury of the waves, which frequently do an incredible deal of mischief to the inhabitants, by overflowing the low grounds, and sweeping off whole fields of grain and folds of cattle, breaking down their fences and overturning their houses.

Long. 25. to 33. *W. Lat.* 36. to 40. *N.*

Azrah ben Aron, a town of the Arabian Irak, on the Tigris. 15 miles NNW. Korna.

Azrah, a river of Asiatic Turkey, which runs into the Euphrates, 6 m. NE. Semifat.

Aztatlan, a river of Mexico, which runs into the Pacific Ocean. *Lat.* 16. 20. *N.*

Azua, a town on the south coast of the Island of St. Domingo. *Long.* 71. 56. *E. Lat.* 18. 16. *N.*

Azuaga, a town of Spain, in the province of Estramadura. 9 miles SE. Llerena.

Azumar, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo. 5 m. WNW. Aronches.

Azurar, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Mino. 16 miles SW. Braga.

Azurera, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 6 miles SE. Viseu.

Azyris, a town of Africa, on the coast of Barca. 65 miles E. Curin. *Long.* 22. 30. *E. Lat.* 32. 35. *N.*

Azzoglio, a town of France, in the department of the Sesia, lately belonging to the principality of Masserano. 6 miles NNE. Masserano.

Azzurbunejaun, see *Adirbitzan.*

B.

B A B

B*A*, a town of Africa, in the country of Adra, on the Slave Coast, where the Dutch have a factory.

Baaden, see *Baden*.

Baadsted, or *Batsted*, a seaport town of Sweden, in the province of Skonen, situated in a bay of the Cattegat. 10 miles N. Engelholm, and 16 S. Halmstadt. *Long.* 12. 45. E. *Lat.* 56. 28. N.

Baagoe, a small island of Denmark, in the Little Belt. *Long.* 9. 49. E. *Lat.* 55. 19. N.

Baagse, a small island of Denmark, between the islands of Zealand, Moen, and Falster. *Long.* 12. 3. E. *Lat.* 54. 56. N.

Baagmara, a town of Bengal. 50 miles SE. Dacca.

Baaker, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Dongola, on the left bank of the Nile. 30 miles WNW. Dongola.

Baalbeit, see *Balbeit*.

Baar, a landgraviate of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, annexed to the principality of Furstenberg. It is situated at the source of the Danube and the Neckar, near the Black Forest. It includes the towns of Furstenberg, Donaueschingen, Blumberg, Hufingen, and a few others.

Baar, see *Bar*.

Baate, a town of the kingdom of Meckleby. 75 miles W. Munnypour.

Bab, a town of Syria. 25 miles SW. Bambouch.

Baba, or *Temiswar*, or *Tomiswar*, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Bulgaria, on a bay of the Black Sea, called the gulf of Baba, celebrated for its knives and sword-blades. This is generally considered as the ancient Tomi, the place of Ovid's banishment and death. 65 miles ENE. Silistria. *Long.* 28. 38. E. *Lat.* 44. 40. N.

Baba, a town of South-America, in the jurisdiction of Guayaquil. 30 miles N. Guayaquil.

Babachoka, one of the Bissagos islands, on the west coast of Africa.

Babahoya, a town of South-America, in New Grenada, the chief place of a bailiwick, and extensive jurisdiction; the country about it is low, and subject to inundations, but fertile in cocoa, cotton, rice, and fruit.

B A B

Babain, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman. 90 miles SE. Sirgian.

Babain, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan. 60 miles W. Herat.

Babanon, or *Balbanon*, a town of the kingdom of Cambuja, on the river Cambuja. *Long.* 105. 10. E. *Lat.* 12. 17. N.

Babatjscha, or *Babatjska*, a town of Hungary. 6 miles SSE. Canischa.

Babapou, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude, 20 miles S. Kairabad.

Bubbin, a town of Pomerania, in the island of Rugen. 12 miles N. Bergen.

Babein, a town of Egypt, built on the ruins of an ancient city. 6 m. W. Ashmunein.

Babein, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 80 miles SE. Isfahan.

Babelaboual, see *Derhend*.

Babelza, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 36 miles N. Oudighir.

Babel-Mandeb, a narrow strait between the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea, formed by the projecting land of Arabia in Asia, and Abyssinia in Africa.

Babel-Mandeb, an island in the straits so called, at the entrance of the Red Sea, between the coast of Arabia on the east, and the coast of Abyssinia on the west; about five miles in circumference, but barren, and almost uninhabited. *Long.* 44. 30. E. *Lat.* 44. 28. N.

Babenhausen, a town of Germany, in Swabia; a lordship belonging to the counts of Fugger, on the Gunz. 26 miles WSW. Augsburg, and 16 SE. Ulm. *Long.* 10. 13. E. *Lat.* 48. 8. N.

Babenhausen, see *Bobenhausen*.

Babeykoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel. 90 miles SSW. Kola.

Baber, an island in the Eastern Indian Sea, about forty miles in circumference. *Long.* 130. 40. E. *Lat.* 7. 41. S.

Babgaum, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 22 miles N. Poonah.

Babi, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the west coast of Ceram. *Long.* 128. 3. E. *Lat.* 3. 5. S.

Babia, a river of Russian Lapland, which runs into the White Sea, 6 miles S. Pialitza.

Babica, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk. 8 miles E. Mozyr.

Babin, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin. This place is remarkable for a society or club instituted by Sigismund Augustus king of Poland, for the promotion of wit, mirth, and good humour, and ludicrously called the commonwealth of Babin. 8 miles SW. Lublin.

Babin, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. 28 miles NE. Braclaw.

Babin, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Belez. 36 miles E. Belez.

Babinovitchi, a town of Russia, in the government of Mogiley. 60 miles N. Mogiley, and 308 S. Petersburg. *Long.* 30. 14. E. *Lat.* 54. 52. N.

Babitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaflau. 5 miles WNW. Teutsch Brod.

Babo, a town of Africa, in the country of Whidah. 10 miles NW. Sabi.

Babocsa, a town of Hungary, formerly fortified, but now dismantled. 22 m. SSE. Canischa.

Baboeuf, a town of France, in the department of the Oise. 2 miles ESE. Noyon.

Babora, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia. 12 miles S. Lemberg.

Baboul, see *Bulls*, *Bay of*.

Babra, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 51 miles NE. Junagur.

Babra, a town of North-America, in New Navarre. 205 miles S. Casa Grande.

Babu, or *Pulo Babu*, a small island in the gulf of Siam, near the coast of Camboja. *Long.* 103. 48. E. *Lat.* 9. 42. N.

Babuan, a small island in the Sooloo Archipelago. *Long.* 120. 30. E. *Lat.* 5. 20. N.

Babunhor, a seaport of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar, nearly on the Equinoctial line.

Babuto, a small island in the Red Sea, near the coast of Egypt. *Lat.* 24. 47. N.

Babuyan, an island in the North Pacific Ocean, and the most northerly of those called Babuyanes, about twenty miles in circumference. *Long.* 122. 2. E. *Lat.* 19. 39. N.

Babuyanes, a cluster of six or seven small islands, about thirty miles north of the isle of Luçon, in the Pacific Ocean. One of them contains about 500 inhabitants; the chief produce is wax, ebony, bananas, coconuts, and plantains. The chief of the islands are Babuyan, Camiguen, Calayan, Dalupiril, and Fuga, with a few islets. *Long.* 121. 15. to 122. 5. E. *Lat.* 18. 58. to 19. 42. N.

Babuyca, a town of Mexico, in the province of Culiacan. 65 miles NNE. Culiacan.

Bac de la Jaretta, a river of Sicily, which runs into the sea on the east coast, *Long.* 16. 14. E. *Lat.* 37. 19. N.

Baca, see *Baza*.

Bacacay, a town on the west coast of the island of Negros. *Long.* 122. 35. E. *Lat.* 9. 42. N.

Bacaduchi, a town of North-America, in New Navarre. 240 miles SSE. Casa Grande.

Bacain, a town in the island of Salfete, near the coast of Concan, of which the Portuguese were a long time in possession, but were driven away by the Mahrattas.

Bacalal, a lake of Mexico, in the province of Yucatan, 40 miles long, and 16 broad. 36 miles SW. Valladolid.

Bacalan, a town of Great Bukharia. 45 m. W. Anderab, and 145 ESE. Balk. *Long.* 67. 40. E. *Lat.* 36. 12. N.

Bacalan, a mountain of Great Bukharia. 120 miles E. Balk.

Bacam, a town of North-America, in New Navarre. 165 miles NW. Cinaloa.

Bacanao Bay, a bay on the south coast of the isle of Cuba. *Long.* 74. 59. W. *Lat.* 20. 6. N.

Bacanora, a town of New Mexico, in the province of Hiaqui. 50 miles N. Riochico.

Bacapa, a town of North-America, in New Navarre. 120 miles SW. Casa Grande.

Bacarach, or *Bacarat*, a town of France, in the department of Mount Tonnerre, lately belonging to the Lower Palatinate, at the foot of a mountain called *Voisberg*. It is supposed to have its name corrupted from *Bacchi Ara*; the altar of Bacchus. The wine produced in its neighbourhood, is in great request. Baccharach was so completely pillaged by the troops of Louis XIV. in 1689, that the French commander, the night before he left town, had nothing to sleep on but straw, which was next day employed to burn it down. 48 miles N. Deux-Ponts, 23 S. Coblenz. *Long.* 7. 40. E. *Lat.* 50. 2. N.

Bacarat, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte. 12 miles SE. Luneville.

Bacardo, a town of Genoa. 8 miles NNE. Vintimiglia.

Bacafere, a town of Bengal. Here is a hot spring. 6 miles S. Nagore.

Bacca-Serai, or *Bakseifarai*, a town of Russia, in the government of Tauris, once the chief city of Crim Tartary, and residence of the Han or Kan, situated on the river Kabarta, about 20 miles from the south coast. *Long.* 35. 6. E. *Lat.* 44. 27. N.

Baccano, a town of the Popedom, in the Patrimonio. 12 miles S. Nepi.

Baccanore, a town of Canara. 14 miles S. Barcelore.

Bacciglione, a river of Italy, which crosses the Paduan, and joins the Po at its mouth.

Baccum, a village of Holland, which, in 1799, was twice or thrice taken and retaken.

Bacegotty, a town of Thibet. 38 miles NNW. Linnagur.

Bach, or *Bacs*, or *Bach*, or *Batha*, a town of Lower Hungary, about 4 miles from the north-west side of the Danube, and 20 from the conflux of the Drave and Danube. It was formerly more considerable than it now is, having been the see of a bishop, suffragan of Colocza; but now united to that see. 20

miles NE. Funfkirchen, and 75 S. Buda. *Long.* 19. 10. E. *Lat.* 46. 18. N.

Bachaußb, a small island among the western islands of Scotland, near the north-east coast of North Vist. *Long.* 7. 3. W. *Lat.* 57. 37. N.

Bachara, a town of Bengal. 34 miles NW. Boglipour.

Bachelerie, La, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne. 12 miles N. Sarlat.

Bachelor's River, a river of South-America, which runs into a bay, to which it gives name, on the north side of the Straits of Magellan. This river has a bar at its mouth, which renders the entrance somewhat dangerous. *Long. of the mouth*, 73. 52. W. *Lat.* 53. 38. N.

Bachian, one of the Molucca islands in the Eastern Indian Sea. The shape is that of a double oval, with an isthmus in the centre, and widening towards each end: about 35 miles long from N. to S. and from 6 to 15 broad. It is fertile in sago, fruits, and all the necessaries of life. Bachian was formerly a distinct kingdom, and very potent. It produced the best cloves in the Moluccas; but was ruined by the inhabitants through neglect. They had an alliance with the Portuguese and Spaniards, who established garrisons there; but in 1610, they were dispossessed by the Dutch, who built other forts, and obtained a liberty to trade without paying customs. The principal town is Sabongo. *Long.* 127. 33. E. *Lat.* 0. 30. S.

Bachlui, a river of Moldavia, which runs into the Zila, 10 miles SE. Jassi.

Bachmut, a town of Russia, in the province of Ekaterinoslav. 104 miles NNW. Azoph, and 112 E. Ekaterinoslav. *Long.* 37. 44. E. *Lat.* 48. 25. N.

Bacho, a river of North-Wales, which runs into the Severn, near Llanidlos, in Montgomeryshire.

Bachokz, or *Vonchotfch*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz. 20 miles S. Radom.

Bachu, see *Baku*.

Bacidu, or *Bassidere*, a town at the west end of the island of Kismich, in the Persian gulf. *Lat.* 26. 38. N.

Back, or *Dutchman's Cap*, one of the small western islands of Scotland, among the cluster called Treshanish. *Long.* 6. 27. W. *Lat.* 56. 29. N.

Back River, a river of Maryland, which runs into the Chesapeake. *Long.* 76. 35. W. *Lat.* 39. 12. N.

Backe, a town of Swedish Lapland. 42 miles SSE. Afele.

Backergunge, a town of Bengal. 70 miles S. Dacca. *Long.* 90. 26. E. *Lat.* 22. 35. N.

Backuang, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and dutchy of Wurtem-

berg, on the Muhr. 3 miles E. Marpach, and 12 NE. Stuttgart. *Long.* 9. 30. E. *Lat.* 48. 58. N.

Baco, a town of Mindoro, one of the Philippine islands, situated on the north coast. It is the capital of the island, and residence of a Spanish judge. The environs are well watered by springs from mountains, which are covered with sarsaparilla. *Long.* 121. 5. E. *Lat.* 13. 18. N.

Bacofen, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleflaw. 5 miles NNE. Jung Buntzkau.

Bacon, a town of Perha, in the province of Segestan. 80 miles NNE. Zareng.

Bacon, a town on the east coast of the island of Luçon. *Long.* 125. 5. E. *Lat.* 13. 20. N.

Bacon's Island, a small island in the Chinese sea. *Long.* 113. 5. E. *Lat.* 11. 13. N.

Bacone, a town of Etruria. 28 miles NE. Florence.

Bacongen, a town on the west coast of the island of Sumatra. *Long.* 96. 58. E. *Lat.* 2. 52. N.

Bacras, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Senaar. 25 miles ESE. Senaar. *Long.* 34. E. *Lat.* 12. 25. S.

Bacra, a town of Africa, in the Sierra Leone country. *Long.* 12. 11. W. *Lat.* 8. 40. N.

Bacriani, a town of the principality of Georgia. 60 miles N. Teflis.

Bacuachi, a town of Mexico, in New Navarre. 135 miles S. Casa Grande.

Badagis, a town of Persia, in Korafan. 40 m. N. Fusheng.

Badigry, a town of Africa, in the country of Benin.

Badajos, or *Badajoz*, a town of Spain, and capital of Estramadura, situated on the Guadiana, on the frontiers of Portugal: the see of a bishop; it was built by Augustus, and by him called Pax Augusti. In 1179, being then in possession of the Moors, Badajos was attacked by Alonzo king of Portugal, at that time engaged in war with Ferdinand, king of Leon. Alonzo was repelled, and himself wounded and taken prisoner by Ferdinand, who came to the relief of the town. Two years after it was taken by Ferdinand, and the government given to a Moor, who soon afterwards rebelled. In 1233, it surrendered to Alonzo king of Leon; and in 1396, to the Portuguese. The fortifications are not very strong, yet it stood two sieges; one against the Portuguese, in 1658, and another against the English and Dutch, supported by a considerable corps of Portuguese; in 1705. 82 miles NNW. Seville, 49 S. Alcantara. *Long.* 6. 47. W. *Lat.* 38. 49. N.

Badakshan, or *Badakshan*, a town of Asia, and capital of a district in Great-Bukharia. It is not large, but strong, well built, and populous, situated at the foot of

some lofty mountains, in which gold, silver, and rubies are found. Its princes have sometimes been independent. 150 miles E. Balk. *Long.* 68. 50. *E. Lat.* 37. 20. N.

Badalona, a seaport town of Spain, in Catalonia. Lord Peterborough landed here with the Emperor Charles, in 1704. 4 miles NE. Barcelona. *Long.* 2. 7. *E. Lat.* 41. 25. N.

Badam, see *Budayoon*.

Badamgur, see *Bademgur*.

Badanacopy, a town of Hindoostan, in the Mysore. 28 miles S. Seringapatam.

Badaska, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the river Angara. 80 miles NNW. Irkutsk.

Baddammy, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Viliapour. 80 miles S. Viliapour. *Long.* 75. 40. *E. Lat.* 16. 10. N.

Baddaree, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 40 miles NNW. Durbungah. *Long.* 91. 13. *E. Lat.* 26. 43. N.

Badelona, see *Badalona*.

Badelu, see *Badilou*.

Badelundfahs, a long narrow sandy tract of land of Sweden, in the province of Westmannland, where the Danes were totally defeated in 1521.

Baden, or *Bade*, a grand dutchy and electorate of Germany, in the circle of Swabia. It is divided into two principalities, that of Baden-Baden, or Baden-Hochberg, and Baden-Durlach. Baden-Baden is bounded on the west by the Rhine, (though a small part lies on the west side of that river,) on the north by Baden Durlach, on the east by Wurtemberg, and on the south by the Brigaw. The principal towns are Rastadt, Baden, Ettingen, Steinbach, and Stolhofen. The margrave of Baden-Baden is a sovereign prince, and has a vote in the college of princes. The established religion is Roman Catholic. Baden-Durlach is bounded on the north by the palatinate and bishopric of Spire, on the east by Wurtemberg, on the south by Baden-Baden, and on the west by the Rhine. The principal towns are Durlach, Pforzheim, Muhlburg, and Emmendingen. This prince enjoys two votes in the college of princes of the empire, viz. one for Baden-Durlach, the other for Hochberg. The reigning prince and his subjects profess Lutheranism. The marquisate of Baden is assessed at 566 florins for a Roman month, and taxed to the Imperial chamber 349 rix-dollars. By the treaty of Luneville, Baden was constituted an electorate of the empire, and erected into an archdutchy.

Baden, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and capital of Baden, celebrated for its hot baths, called by the ancients *Thermae Inferiores*, situated on uneven ground among hills. In 1688, the town was burned down by the French. 22 miles

NE. Straßburgh, 36 W. Stuttgart, and 40 SSW. Heidelberg. *Long.* 8. 18. *E. Lat.* 48. 46. N.

Baden, a county or bailiwick of Swifferland, in Argow, formerly an independent county, but now subject to the cantons; lying on both sides the Limmat; bounded on the west by the river Aar, on the north by the Rhine, and on the south by the Reufz, about 21 miles long, and 9 wide. The soil is fertile, and in general abounds in grain and fruit. The mountains yield excellent freestone, marble, and iron ore. The greater part of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. The principal town is Baden.

Baden, or *Upper Baden*, a town of Swifferland, and capital of a county so called, situated on the Limmat. It is the residence of the bailiff, who is appointed by the cantons of Zurich, Berne, and Glaris, alternately; the two former appoint for seven years, but Glaris only for two. Divers monuments testify the antiquity of this town; and the virtue of its mineral waters have been long known. The dukes of Austria had formerly a castle here, where they resided when they visited their estates in Helvetia, till it was taken, with the whole country, from Duke Frederick, in the year 1415. The baths are constructed on both sides of the Limmat, and form a separate town, half a mile below the other. The waters are warm and abundant, supplying two large public reservoirs for the use of the poor; besides 200 private baths. 27 miles SE. Bale, 14 NW. Zurich. *Long.* 8. 12. *E. Lat.* 47. 24. N.

Baden, a town of Germany, in the archdutchy of Austria, on the river Schwocha, celebrated for its warm baths, of which they reckon nine different in number; the town is walled, and contains three churches. 12 miles SSW. Vienna. *Long.* 16. 14. *E. Lat.* 48. 2. N.

Badenally, a town of Hindoostan, in the Mysore. 21 miles S. Seringapatam.

Badenoch, a district of Scotland, in the east part of the county of Inverness, about 36 miles long, and 24 broad.

Badenuchi, a town of New Mexico, in the province of New Navarre. 125 miles S. Casa Grande. *Long.* 112. 50. W. *Lat.* 36. 40. N.

Badenweiler, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which gives name to a lordship in the dutchy of Baden, much frequented for its hot baths. 2 miles S. Saltzburg, and 5 E. Brifach.

Badervally, a town of Hindoostan, in Vissipour. 17 miles SW. Raibaug.

Badergur, a town of Hindoostan, in the subah of Delhi. 26 miles W. Delhi.

Baderpaur, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Gohud. 10 miles W. Gohud.

Badey, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan. 140 miles NW. Herat.

Badgum, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 6 miles SSW. Oudighir.

Badia, a town of Etruria. 17 miles N. Florence.

Badia, a town of Etruria. 15 miles W. Voltera.

Badia, La, a town of Italy, in the Polesino de Rovigo, formerly called Castello Piazzone: it is an open town, but populous and wealthy, situated on a branch of the Adige. 15 miles WSW. Rovigo.

Badia di Mofa, a town of maritime Austria, in Friuli. 9 miles NE. Gemona.

Badibou, or *Badelu*, a town of Africa, and capital of a county north of Gambia. situated to the east of Barra. *Long.* 15. W. *Lat.* 13. 40. N.

Badingen, a town of Germany, in the Old Mark of Brandenburg. 7 miles W. Stendal.

Badjoura, see *Bagiura*.

Badkis, or *Pasin*, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan. 36 miles N. Herat. *Long.* 60. 27. E. *Lat.* 35. 30. N.

Bado, a river of the island of Luçon, which runs into the sea. *Long.* 120. 38. E. *Lat.* 18. 10. N.

Badody, a town of Hindoostan, in the suburbs of Delhi. 35 miles SW. Delhi.

Badogi, a town of Russia, on the north coast of lake Bielo, in the government of Novgorod. 196 miles NE. Novgorod.

Badou, a town of Africa, on the Slave Coast. 10 miles NW. Grand Sestre.

Badour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 63 miles SSW. Patna.

Badrachillum, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda, on the Godavery. 72 miles NW. Rajamundry, 150 E. Hydrabad. *Long.* 81. 10. E. *Lat.* 17. 50. N.

Badrai, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia. 10 miles N. Stephanowze, 52 N. Jassi.

Badrayn, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 16 miles SSW. Patna.

Badrowly, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 16 miles E. Surat.

Badruck, see *Budderuck*.

Badshawpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Benares. 24 miles WSW. Jionpour.

Badshift Bay, a bay on the coast of Patagonia, in the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 74. 24. W. *Lat.* 53. 25. S.

Badulato, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 14 miles SSE. Squillace.

Badule, a town of Ceylon. 54 miles SE. Candi, 32 W. Trincoli.

Badus, a mountain of the Grisons. 18 miles SSE. Aldorf.

Badush, a town of Turkish Armenia. 10 miles N. Mosul.

Badoo, a country of Africa, situated to

the SE. of Bambares, and subject to the king of that country.

Baen, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia. 16 miles NNW. Niemeecz.

Baena, see *Vaena*.

Baerwaalde, a town of Prussian Pomerania. 8 miles W. New Stettin. *Long.* 16. 13. E. *Lat.* 53. 45. N.

Baerwaalde, a town of Germany, in the New Mark of Brandenburg. 13 m. NNW. Cultrin, and 42 ENE. Berlin. *Long.* 13. 35. E. *Lat.* 52. 52. N.

Baet, see *Bate*.

Baeza, or *Baeça*, a town of Spain, in the province of Jaen. It was anciently the see of a bishop, removed to Jaen in the year 1219. In the year 1146, this city was taken from the Moors; in 1407, the Moors laid siege to it with a vast army, and burned the suburbs, but were unable to make themselves masters of the town at that time; they succeeded soon after, and held it till in the year 1489 it was recovered after a long siege by King Ferdinand. *Long.* 3. 35. W. *Lat.* 38. 4. N.

Baeza, a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito, built in the year 1559, by Giles Ramira d'Avalo, and once the capital of the province of Quixos, now reduced to a small village. 24 miles SSE. Quito.

Baezillo, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. 9 miles from Valladolid.

Bafa, or *Baso*, or *Bafon*, a town of Africa, on the Grain Coast. 6 miles SE. Sanguin. *Long.* 8. 52 W. *Lat.* 5. 10. N.

Bajia, a seaport town of the island of Cyprus, situated on the west coast, near the place where New Paphos stood; it is on a rocky eminence, in a narrow plain on the sea, which is separated from the great plain by some low rocky cliffs, which might anciently be washed by the sea before New Paphos was built. These cliffs are now full of sepulchral grotts, which doubtless were made for the use of the city. To the west of the town there is a point of land, and the old port was to the south-east of it, in an angle made by a small promontory, and was sheltered by piers, built out into the sea, some remains of which are still to be seen. The city seems to have been to the east and north of the port; and Dr. Pocock observed a very large fosse cut out of the rock to the north of the old town, where probably they dug their stones for building. There are several lofty rooms hewn out of the rock, and many small apartments; one of them seems to have served for a large cistern, there being a hole in the top to draw up the water, and stairs down to it cut out of the rock; it is probable this was filled in winter by an aqueduct from the mountains, of which there are some remains near the town; by this means the city

might be supplied with good water in the summer time, of which there is a great scarcity in the island. To the north of the port there are some signs of an ancient temple, on a ground raised by art. Half a furlong to the east of this, there are foundations of a smaller building of hewn stone near the corner of the port, which might be either a temple, or other public building. Farther to the east are the remains of a large church, which probably was the cathedral, and seems to have been built on the foundations of a great temple; for there are some very large pillars of grey granite now standing near it; they are about three feet in diameter, and finely polished; both the temples were no doubt dedicated to Venus, for whose worship this city was famous. This place probably began to be considerable, when Ptolemy, the son of Lagus, demolished Citium, and removed the inhabitants to this city: it was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake, but was rebuilt by Augustus, and called Augusta in honour of him. Near the cistern before mentioned, there is a church under ground, cut out of the rock, dedicated to the seven sleepers; and in the town there are ruins of several churches and houses, most of which are uninhabited. This city is famous in sacred history, for being honoured with the presence of St. Paul; and on account of his having here converted Sergius, the governor of the island, to Christianity. Half a mile to the east of this place is the new town of Bassa, where the governor resides; new Paphos being now called Old Bassa, and is inhabited only by a few Christians, and by a small garrison, in a castle at the port. There was anciently at New Paphos a celebrated meeting once a year for the worship of Venus, from which place they went, sixty stadia in procession, to the Temple of Venus at the port of Old Paphos; where, according to the fables of the ancients, that goddess, who is said to have been born of the froth of the sea, came ashore on a shell. The ruins of the city, called by the ancients New Paphos, are now known by the name of Old Bassa, where there is a small village of the same name, about a mile to the south of Bassa. There are an aga and some janizaries who live at the fort in this place. 62 miles WSW. Nicotia. *Long.* 32. 35. E. *Lat.* 34. 56. N.

Baffin's Bay, a gulf of North-America, so called from Baffin, an Englishman, who discovered it in 1616; extending about 750 miles from east to west, and 180 from north to south. *Long.* 45. to 85. W. *Lat.* 70. to 79. N. nearly.

Bafireh, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Aladulia, on the Black Sea. 25 miles NW. Samfoun.

Baffou, see *Bafa*.

Bafrub, a town of Persia, in the province of Mazanderan. 14 miles E. Amol.

Baga, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, anciently a town of the Ill-turges, and called Bergusia, situated in a mountainous country, near the Lobregat. 16 miles NE. Solsona.

Baga, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Bulam, on the Scherbo. *Long.* 10. 30. W. *Lat.* 7. 30. N.

Baga Rey, a small island near the east coast of Luccn. *Long.* 124. 5. E. *Lat.* 13. 27. N.

Bagachumpa, a town of Bengal. 18 m. S. Palamow.

Bagalaen, a kingdom of the island of Java, east of Sookapoora.

Bagabaut, a town of Bengal. 14 miles NW. Nulski.

Bagananog, a small island in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 124. 39. E. *Lat.* 14. 18. N.

Bagan, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Servia. 20 miles N. Nissa.

Baganga, a town of the Island of Mindanao, situated on the east coast. *Long.* 126. 10. E. *Lat.* 7. 27. N.

Baganza, a river of Italy, which joins the river Parma, at the city of Parma.

Baganzola, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, on the river Parma. 4 miles N. Parma.

Bagaskar, a small island in the gulf of Bothnia, on the east coast. *Long.* 21. 13. E. *Lat.* 61. 48. N.

Bagat, a town of France. 3 miles W. Paris.

Bagata, one of the smaller Phillipine islands, near the south coast of the island of Luçon. *Long.* 123. 38. E. *Lat.* 12. 57. N.

Baghat, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Schaurunpour. 32 miles SW. Merat.

Baggar, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 27 miles SSE. Bahar.

Bagdad, a city of the Arabian Irak, on the east side of the Tigris. It is computed to be about one thousand five hundred paces in length, seven or eight hundred in breadth, and three thousand in circumference. Its walls are of brick, with terraces, and large towers at proper distances, in form of bastions, and defended by about sixty pieces of cannon. The castle is large, and flanked by some small towers with cannon; and the garrison usually consists of nine hundred foot, four thousand horse, and sixty gunners. The inhabitants are thought to be about fifteen thousand, including those who live in a suburb, on the other side of the Tigris, at the end of the bridge of boats, which is undone every night to prevent a surprize. Bagdad was built out of the ruins of the Old

Seleucia, by Mohammed II. caliph of the Saracens, who, in 762, made it the capital of his kingdom. It soon became a wealthy and populous town, and continued to till the middle of the thirteenth century, when the famous Halloo, the Tartar, put an end to it by the death of the caliph and his whole family, and by taking and destroying this metropolis. It soon, however, recovered itself; but since it has been taken from the Persians by the Turks, it retains very little of its ancient splendour. It still, notwithstanding, continues to be a place of good resort for all the commodities of Naxos, Syria, Damascus, Constantinople, Arabia, Persia, and India; but is not so populous and opulent as when the Persians held it. The number of inhabitants is about 40,000. 300 miles NNW. Bassora, 180 SE. Mosul. *Long.* 43. 45. E. *Lat.* 32. 20. N.

Bage le Châtel, a town of France, in the department of the Ain. 9 miles S. Pont de Vaux.

Bageau, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of France. *Long.* 6. 26. E. *Lat.* 43. N.

Bagelewang, a small island among those called Calaur Islands. *Long.* 120. 38. E. *Lat.* 6. 25. S.

Bagenbou Head, a cape of Ireland, in the Atlantic Ocean, on the fourth coast of the county of Wexford. *Long.* 6. 52. W. *Lat.* 52. 9. N.

Bagenodon, or *Baggenton*, a village of England, in the county of Gloucester, near which a battle is said to have been fought between the Britons and Saxons, in the year 556. 3 miles N. Cirencester.

Bagera, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir. 14 miles SSE. Harran.

Bagerassou, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad, on the Ganges. 30 miles E. Gazypour.

Bagerawan, a town of Turkish Armenia, 10 miles NNE. Racca.

Bagesa, a town of the Arabian Irak, on the Tigris. 38 miles NW. Bagdad.

Baggai, a town of Africa, in the country of Algiers, anciently called Bagasi. 48 miles SSE. Constantina.

Baggur, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 29 miles SSE. Bahar.

Baggholm, a small island, in the Gulf of Bothnia, near the west coast. *Long.* 21. 42. E. *Lat.* 65. 20. N.

Baggoab, a town of Bengal. 8 miles ENE. Oliapour.

Bagh Wuffia, a town of Asia, in the country of Cabul, on the Kameh. 55 miles SE. Cabul.

Baghermi, see *Begarmee*.

Baghilan, a town of Persia, in Chorasan. 60 miles NE. Herat.

Bagia, a town of Persia, in the province of Farfitan. 120 miles NE. Schiras.

Bagis-ab, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan. 15 miles N. Meshid.

Bagitan, a town of Persia, in the province of Segeftan. 110 miles N. Zareng.

Bagiura, or *Badjoura*, a town of Egypt, with a harbour for boats, on the Nile, supposed by some to be the ancient Diospolis. 25 miles S. Girgê.

Baglana, a country of India, situated between the countries of Arungabad, Guzerat, and Candehish. It is exceedingly mountainous, but fertile in many places.

Bagular, a town of Bengal. 6 miles E. Dinagepour.

Bagna, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Servia. 20 m. NE. Parakin.

Bagna Cavallò, a town of Italy, in the department of the Lower Po, on the Seno. 24 miles SSE. Ferrara.

Bagnagar, see *Hydrabad*.

Bagnalet, a town of France. 3 miles E. Paris.

Bagnaluka, see *Banjaluka*.

Bagnara, a seaport town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, destroyed by an earthquake in the year 1783. 14 miles W. Oppido.

Bagnarea, a town of the Papedom, in the Patrimonio, the see of a bishop, held immediately under the Pope. 6 miles S. Orvieto. *Long.* 12. 10. E. *Lat.* 42. 38. N.

Bagneres de Luchon, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, near the source of the river Garonne, at the foot of the Pyrenées. It has some medicinal springs. 60 miles SW. Thoulouze, and 7 S. St. Gaudens.

Bagnares en Bigorre, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Higher Pyrenées, situated on the Adour; celebrated for its baths and mineral waters, which are much frequented in spring and autumn. 10 miles S. Tarbes, and 25 SE. Pau. *Long.* 0. 14. E. *Lat.* 43. 4. N.

Bagneux, a town of France. 4 miles SSW. Paris.

Bagni, a town of European Turkey, in Romania. 40 miles W. Philippopoli.

Bagni, a town of Naples, in Lavora. 2 miles S. Sezza.

Bagni, or *Aqua*, a town of Etruria. 15 miles E. Leghorn.

Bagni, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, on the river Vardar. 44 miles NNE. Akrida.

Bagni della Porretra, a town of Italy, in the department of the Reno, celebrated for its baths. 18 miles S. Bologna.

Bagno, a town of Etruria. 28 miles ENE. Florence.

Bagnola, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mella, 8 miles S. Brescia.

Bagnolar, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, anciently called Aquæ Voconis. 10 miles NNW. Gerona.

Bagnols, a town of France, in the department of the Gard. 6 miles S. Pont St. Esprit.

Bagnols les Bains, a town of France, in the department of the Lozerre. 8 miles E. Mende.

Bagnotan, a river of the island of Luçon, which runs into the Chinese Sea, *Long.* 120. 45. E. *Lat.* 17. 15. N.

Bagnuolo, a town of Naples, in the Principato Ultra. 12 miles W. Conza.

Bago, a town on the west coast of the island of Negros. *Long.* 122. 54. E. *Lat.* 11. 0. N.

Bagolino, a town of Italy, in the department of the Benaco. 24 miles N. Brescia.

Bagoncotty, a town of Thibet. 15 miles S. Gangotri.

Bagone, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 6 miles N. Oudighir.

Bagonguenou, two of the Lacadive islands, in the Eastern Indian Sea, lying near each other. *Long.* 71. 56. E. *Lat.* 11. N.

Bagora, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 20 miles NNW. Chuprah. *Long.* 84. 41. E. *Lat.* 26. 2. N.

Bagoros, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 22. 5. S.

Bagroo, a river of Africa, which rises in Guinea, and runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 11. 40. W. *Lat.* 7. 40. N.

Bagru, a town of Hindoostan, in Agimere. 20 miles SW. Jyepour.

Bagszcler, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria. 20 miles NE. Ternova, and 42 SSE. Ruseck.

Baguan, a small island, in the East-Indian Sea, near the north coast of the island of Borneo. *Long.* 118. 39. E. *Lat.* 6. 2. N.

Bagui, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 20 miles W. Nolo.

Bagupour, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 27 miles E. Surat.

Bagufrow, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 18 miles E. Junagar.

Bah, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Agra. 30 miles SE. Agra.

Baha, a town of Nubia. 50 miles SE. Sennaar.

Babalatolis, a small island, in the East-Indian Sea, near the East coast of Borneo. *Long.* 118. 21. E. *Lat.* 5. 45. N.

Bahama, or *Iucaya Islands*, in the Atlantic Ocean, near the east coast of North-America, one of which was the first land discovered by Columbus, on the island called by the Indians Guanahani; Columbus gave it the name of St. Salvador, but made no settlement. Captain W. Sayle, in 1667, being bound to Carolina, was forced among these islands, which gave him an opportu-

nity of examining them carefully, particularly a large island to which he gave his own name; but since called Providence. From the report he made, grants were made to proprietors, but the government was reserved in the hands of the crown. There are a great number of these islands; some say 500, but many mere rocks, and others, on account of the difficulty of the navigation, little known. The principal are Bahama, Eleuthera, Lucayoneque, Yuma or Exuma, Providence, and Guanahani. They are in general fertile, with a soil similar to South-Carolina. They were taken by the Spaniards in the year 1782, but retaken the year following. *Long.* 73. to 81. W. *Lat.* 22. to 27. N.

Bahama, the chief of the Bahama islands, which gives name to the whole, 63 miles long, and about 9 wide. Though this island is well watered, the soil fertile, and the air serene, yet it is inhabited only by few people, who subsist by felling necessaries to ships which the currents drive on their coasts. It formerly produced guaiacum, sarsaparilla, and red wood; all which the Spaniards are said to have destroyed. 57 miles from the coast of East-Florida. *Long.* 78. 10. to 80. 24. W. *Lat.* 26. 40. to 27. 5. N.

Bahama Straits, the narrow sea between the coast of America, and the Bahama islands, 135 miles long, and 46 broad; generally called, and better known by the name of the Gulf of Florida.

Bahama Bank, Great, a sand extending from near the island of Cuba, *Lat.* 22. 20. to the Bahama islands, *Lat.* 26. 15. N.

Bahama Bank, Little, a sand which lies to the north of the island of Bahama.

Bahar, a country of Hindoostan, bounded on the east by Bengal, on the north by Nepal and Morung, on the south by Orissa, and on the west by Oude and Allahabad; 250 miles from north to south, and 200 from east to west. It is divided into several smaller provinces or circars, such as Bahar Proper, Boujepour, Rotas, Bettiah, Tyroot, Hajipour, and Sarun. It produces wheat, rice, pease, &c. but the principal article of export is salt-petre. The province or circar of Bahar is bounded on the north by the Ganges, on the east by Curruckpour, on the south-east by Ghidore and Moy, on the south by Ramgur and Palamow, and on the west by Rotas and Boujepour. Patna is the capital.

Bahar, a town of Hindoostan, and once the capital of a country, to which it gives name; remarkable for the number of magnificent funeral monuments. 30 miles SE. Patna, and 220 NW. Calcutta. *Long.* 85. 45. E. *Lat.* 25. 14. N.

Bahar, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 22 miles N. Manickpour.

Bakar, or *Bazer*, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman. 40 m. SE. Sirgian.

Baharbund, a province or circar of Bengal, bounded on the E. by Ranganatty, and Curribrary, on the south by Patladah, on the west by Rungpour and Bajoohow; about 25 miles long, and 16 broad. Oliapour is the chief town.

Bakarow, a town of Bengal, in the province of Birboom. 8 miles N. Nagore.

Bahary, a town of Nubia. 15 miles NE. Sennaar.

Babas, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, near the Red Sea. 16 miles NNW. Loheia. *Lat.* 15. 59. N.

Bahatrically, a town of Cochin, with a pagoda. 23 miles SSE. Cochin.

Babbait, see *Balbeit*.

Babbelgong, a town of Hindooftan, in the Baglana country, on the Godavery. 60 miles E. Nalluck, and 65 W. Aurungabad. *Long.* 74. 52. E. *Lat.* 19. 43. N.

Bahdgerunge, a town of Hindooftan, in Oude, on the left bank of the Ganges. 6 miles NW. Manickpour.

Bahdgerunge, a town of Bengal. 30 NNE. Purneah.

Bahdoreally, a town of Bengal. 13 miles SSE. Midnapour.

Bakdy, a town of Hindooftan, in Allahabad. 16 miles N. Jionpour.

Baheret Lut, the Dead Sea, so called by the Arabians.

Bahbrein, a cluster of islands in the south-west corner of the Persian gulf, near the coast of Arabia, celebrated for their pearl fishery. The chief of these islands are Aval, or Awal, otherwise called Bahbrein, from the name of its principal town by much the largest, Samahe, and Arad or Ennebi Salehh, besides several smaller. These islands once belonged to the Portuguese; but when they were driven from the gulf, the islands were seized by the Shech of Lachsa, who was soon compelled to surrender them to the governor of Ormuz, by whom it was ceded to Persia. The Persians and Arabs have been alternate masters, and at present they belong to the Shech of Busheer. They have been long celebrated for their pearl fishery, and are so to this day; but as a tribe of Arabs pay no duty, the revenue arising to the Shech is much less considerable than it formerly was, amounting together with that of dates to about a lack of rupees annually; not more than sufficient to support the fortifications, and maintain the garrison and officers. The inhabitants of the islands are Shutes, and speak the Arabic language. Mr. Niebuhr says, he was assured by several persons, that about these islands, at some distance from the coast, at the depth of two fathoms and a half, they had found good spring water, and that the fishermen fre-

quently dived to the bottom of the gulf to fill their bottles. *Long.* 48. E. *Lat.* 26. 45. N.

Bahbrein, a town of the island of Aval, in the Persian gulf; and being the chief town, the whole island is also called Bahbrein. The Persians come hither to acquire the Arabian language, so that it is called the university of the Shutes. It is fortified, and contains a garrison. *Long.* 43. 20. E. *Lat.* 36. 34. N.

Bahbrein, see *Aval*.

Bahia, or *Bakia de Todos Santos*, a sea-port of Brasil, situated on the right side of All-Saints' Bay, the see of an archbishop. The metropolitan church is constructed of European marble, and richly ornamented. Besides this, there are several other churches, a college, and many chapels and monasteries. It is the residence of a governor general, whose power is nearly absolute. There are several forts and batteries to defend the city. The troops of the city amount to about 5000; and the inhabitants of the city and suburbs to more than 100,000, of whom 30,000 are whites, 30,000 people of colour, and the rest negroes. The revenues of government are partly derived from the high duties on merchandize; the import duties amount to near 30 per cent. and some of the exports, especially those of tobacco, are very high; but the principal source of income is from the produce of the gold and diamond mines, and the Brasil wood, which pass solely through the hands of government. The chief trade is with Lisbon and Oporto, in which about 50 vessels are employed. These vessels supply the colony with European and Indian manufactures, wine, flour, bacalhao, cheese, salt, &c. and receive in return cotton, sugar, coffee, tobacco, and a variety of woods, gums, and balsams. The province or government of Bahia occupies 50 leagues of coast, chiefly in the environs of the bay.

Bahia, a province of the island of Luçon or Manilla, which takes its name from a lake so called, 90 miles in circumference.

Bahia das Aldeas, a bay of the Atlantic, on the west coast of Africa. *Lat.* 15. 50. S.

Bahia de Corbes, see *Philippine Bay*.

Bahia Farta, a bay of the Atlantic, on the west coast of Africa. 10 miles S. Benguela.

Bahia sin Fondo, see *Bottomless Bay*.

Bahia Longa, a bay on the west coast of Africa. *Lat.* 10. 46. S.

Bahia de Todos Santos, see *All-Saints Bay*.

Bahia da Torre, a bay of the Atlantic, on the west coast of Africa. *Lat.* 11. 50. S.

Bahikand, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan. 15 miles W. Neshapour.

Bahira, or *Rif*, the northern district of Egypt, which extends from the division of

the Nile into the east and west branches, on both sides to the Mediterranean. The principal towns are Alexandria, Rosetta, Damietta, Menuf, Mansoura, Tineh, Catch, and Faoua.

Bablingen, a town of Wurtemberg, on the Eyach. 10 miles NE. Rothweil, and 36 S. Stuttgart. *Long.* 8. 53. E. *Lat.* 48. 16. N.

Baboor, a town of Bengal. 21 miles NW. Dinagepour.

Bahn, or *Baknen*, a town of Hinder Pomerania. 20 miles SSW. Stargard, 32 N. Custrin. *Long.* 14. 50. E. *Lat.* 53. 10. N.

Baboo, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore, 15 miles SE. Jummoo.

Babooan, a small island in the Sooloo Archipelago. *Long.* 120. 58. E. *Lat.* 6. 9. N.

Baboor, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 8 miles S. Pondicherry.

Bahr el Abiad, i. e. *the White River*, a river of Africa, which Mr. Brown and some others suppose to be the principal stream of the Nile, rather than the eastern branch, whose source was visited by Mr. Bruce. According to late discoveries, it appears that the Bahr el Abiad rises in the country of Donga from the mountains of the Moon, called Al Komri. Mr. Horneman was informed that this river was a continuation of the Niger; but this, Major Rennel, whose authority is of great weight, will not admit. It joins the Ethiopian Nile at Toutti, in Nubia.

Bahr Balame, or *Bahr Bellamah*, i. e. *Sea without Water*, a valley of Egypt, in which is supposed to have been a canal of communication between lake Mæris and lake Mareotis. In this valley eagle stones are found; and the rocks appear in such shapes, that the inhabitants say they are petrified ships.

Bahr Ibn Minghi, see *Sheib lake*.

Bahr Joseph, see *Kalits il Minbi*.

Bahr el Sowda, the lake of Antioch.

Bakra, a town of Bengal, in the province of Palamow. 20 miles NNE. Palamow.

Bakrahad, a town of Persia, in the province of Choratan. 10 miles N. Sebfar.

Bakraitch, a province of Oude, bounded on the north by Thibet, on the east by Goorackpour, on the south by Oude Proper, and on the west by Kairabad, from both last of which it is separated by the Dewah or Gogra; about 120 miles long, and 70 broad. Bahraitch, or Barriage, is the capital.

Bakraitch, a town of Bengal, and capital of a circle in Oude. 52 miles NW. Fyzabad, and 236 ESE. Delli. *Long.* 82. E. *Lat.* 27. N.

Bakra, or *Beraun*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz. 14 m. NE. Olmutz.

Babrenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Hoya, on the river Suhlingen. 14 miles WSW. Hoya.

Babugotty, a town of Hindoostan, in the county of Moulton. 10 m. NE. Toulomba.

Babus, or *Bobus*, a province or government of Sweden, bounded on the north by Norway, on the east and south by West Gothland, and on the west by the North Sea. It takes its appellation from a fortress built on a rock in the Gotha Elbe, about the year 1309, by Haquin IV. king of Norway, with which country it passed to the kings of Denmark, by whom it was strongly fortified. In 1658, by the treaty of Roschild, it was ceded to Sweden. The land is fertile, and much intersected by rivers and lakes, which yield plenty of excellent fish. The principal commodities for exportation are fish, wood, pitch, lime, tallow, and hides. The fortress is near Konghell, 10 miles N. Gotheburg.

Babysawanny, a town of Hindoostan, in Agimere. 15 miles S. Jalour.

Baja, a town of Hungary, on the river Danube. 50 miles NNW. Peter Waradin, 83 S. Buda.

Baia, or *Baias*, or *Baie*, an ancient town of Naples, in the Campania, now the province of Lavora, situated in a bay of the gulf of Naples, and celebrated as one of the most delicious places in Italy, or according to Horace, in the world; the port was deep and sheltered from winds, and the town built close to it on the sea shore. It is said to derive its name from Baius, one of the companions of Ulysses, who was buried there. The vast number of illustrious Romans who resided here, rendered it rich and flourishing; but the Lombards, and afterwards the Saracens, destroyed it so completely, that nothing remains of the town but some low cottages, and the pavement of a street extending along the shore. Don Pedro de Toledo, viceroy under Charles V. erected a castle on a hill to defend the entrance of the harbour; and rather more than a century since a small fort was built in the sea, which is joined to the shore by a bridge. 2 miles W. Pozzuolo, and 11 W. Naples.

Baibabad, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 28 miles SE. Kastamoni.

Baiac, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 30 miles SE. Kiutaja.

Bajapour, a town of Hindoostan, in Baglana, on the Godavery. 20 miles E. Bahbelgong.

Bais, or *Bais*, a town of Syria, situated at the NE. corner of the bay of Alexandretta; generally believed to be the ancient Issus. There is a little bay to the north of the town, where there are ruins of an ancient port, in

which the ships might possibly lie secure in former times; but now it is a very bad harbour, being much exposed to the south-west winds, which are very dangerous; on the south side of it there is a mountain torrent, which comes from that opening, by which there is an ascent to the gates of Amanus; this is the middle way of the three mentioned into Cilicia. The bed of this torrent is supposed to have been the bounds between Cilicia and Syria, with those who make all south of Illus to be in Syria. Cicero mentions in one of his epistles, that he was here called Imperator, after he had gained a victory. The plain, to the west of the mountains in which Baias stands, is not above a mile wide, but is a fine spot; and the gardens about Baias are the best in all these countries, inasmuch that Aleppo is supplied with oranges and lemons from this place: they have a tolerable trade. To the north of Baias is the famous pass into Asia Minor. The plain in which Baias stands is about two miles long; at the south end of it there is a rising ground or low hill, over which there is a road for about a mile, that leads into a plain three quarters of a mile wide, and about a mile and a half long, having the mountains to the east, and the sea to the west; at the south end of it are some low hills which extend four miles to the south, almost as far as Scanderoon. This Dr. Pocock takes to be the very plain in which Alexander vanquished Darius.

Bajazid, a town of Turkish Armenia. 50 miles SSW. Erivan, and 140 E. Erzerum. *Long.* 43. 45. E. *Lat.* 39. 24. N.

Baibachta, a town of Siberia, on the river Irtysh. 72 miles NW. Tara.

Baibai, a town on the west coast of the island of Leyta. *Long.* 124. 40. E. *Lat.* 10. 42. N.

Baibazar, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on the Sakaria. 46 miles W. Angora, and 40 S. Boli. *Long.* 32. 19. E. *Lat.* 39. 48. N.

Baiboul, a town of Turkish Armenia. 45 miles S. Trebisond.

Baibourdi, a town of Turkish Armenia, on the Black Sea. 45 miles N. Erzerum, and 75 ESE. Trebisond. *Long.* 40. 51. E. *Lat.* 40. 41. N.

Baiburt, a town of Turkish Armenia. 70 miles SE. Trebisond.

Baicha, two rivers of Siberia, so called, which run into the Turuchan. One 32, the other 56 miles NW. Turuchansk.

Baideah, a valley of Egypt, in the great road from Cairo to Suez, which Dr. Shaw thinks was the road which the children of Israel took in their departure from Egypt. Suez is situated at the northern extremity.

Baidha, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas. 30 miles NW. Vadilkova.

Baidjehen, a town of Prussia, in Lithuania, on the north side of the Pissa. 4 miles E. Gumbinnen.

Baie Francaise, see *French Bay*.

Baiender, see *Begenber*.

Bajera, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Diarbekir. 30 miles SSE. Orfa.

Bajetpour, a town of Bengal. 26 miles ENE. Calcutta.

Bajetpour, a town of Bengal. 42 miles NE. Dacca.

Bajetpour, a town of Bengal. 20 miles ENE. Nagore.

Baigar, a town of Asia, in the country of Gaur. 45 miles NW. Bamian.

Baignes, a town of France, in the department of the Charente. 8 miles S. Barbezieux.

Baigneaux-les-Juifs, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or. 15 miles NE. Semur en Auxois.

Baigungunge, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 20 miles W. Fyzabad.

Bajitpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 60 miles ESE. Hajypour. *Long.* 86. 26. E. *Lat.* 25. 22. N.

Baikal, a lake of Siberia, or inland sea; 320 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, interspersed with islands. It contains a great many fish, particularly sturgeons, pikes, and sea-dogs. In the environs are several sulphureous springs, and in one part, near the mouth of the river Barguzin, it discharges a kind of pitch, which the inhabitants purify. The water is sweet, transparent, and appears at a distance green like the sea. Persons who travel from Siberia to China, cross this lake, and are often frightened by the violent storms which happen, particularly from September to May; from January to April it is frozen over. Many rivers run into it, but the Angara is the only one by which it seemsto discharge its waters. *Long.* 104. to 110. E. *Lat.* 51. 20 to 55. 20. N.

Baikalova, a town of Russia, in the government of Kolivan. 112 m. SSE. Abakanik.

Bailacan, a town of Persia, in the province of Adirbeitzan, rebuilt by Timur Bee. 100 miles N. Tabris.

Bailan, a town or village of Syria, built on the declivity of two mountains; the houses are so disposed that the terraces of the lower serve as streets and courts to those above. It lies on the road from Alexandretta to Aleppo, and is much commended for the salubrity of its air. 9 miles E. Alexandretta, and 20 N. Antioch.

Bailden, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1719, of whom 454 were employed in trade and manufactures. 3 miles N. Bradford.

Baileff, a town of Walachia, on the Danube. 30 miles SE. Viddin.

Bailey's Creek, a river of Virginia, which runs into James River, *Long.* 77. 27. W. *Lat.* 37. 14. N.

Bailleau l'Evêque, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loir. 4 miles NW. Chartres.

Baillée, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 13 miles NE. Châteaugontier.

Bailleul, a town of France, in the department of the North; it was formerly fortified, but is now without defence. 9 miles ESE. Caffel, and 13 WNW. Lille.

Bailleul, a town of France, in the department of the Sarthe. 6 miles from La Flèche.

Bailyborough, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cavan. 14 miles SE. Cavan, and 42 NW. Dublin.

Baillyburg, a town of Sweden, in the province of Westmannland.

Baimulpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Viliapour. 14 miles E. Sattarah.

Bain, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine. 24 miles SW. Vitré, and 16 S. Rennes. *Long.* 1. 36. W. *Lat.* 47. 50. N.

Bain Gonga, a river of Hindoostan, which runs into the Godavery, in the Nizam's country, *Long.* 80. 15. E. *Lat.* 18. 48. N.

Bainder, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 44 miles E. Boli.

Baindt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, on the Schuff, with a princely abbey, founded in 1240. This abbey pays four florins for a Roman month, and is taxed to the chamber of Wetzlar, 13 rix-dollars, 46 kreutzers. 6 miles NNE. Ravensburg. *Long.* 9. 42. E. *Lat.* 47. 54. N.

Baine, a river of England, in Lincolnshire, which passes by the towns of Horncastle, Tatterfal, &c. and joins the Welland near the last-mentioned town.

Bainetta, a town of France, in the department of the Stura, on the Orobio. 6 miles SE. Coni, and 8 WSW. Mondovi.

Bains, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges. 7 miles W. Plombiers, and 9 SE. Darney.

Bajo de Comboi, a small island in the Caribbean Sea. *Long.* 77. 36. W. *Lat.* 15. 26. N.

Bajo Nuevo, a small island in the Caribbean Sea. *Long.* 78. 36. W. *Lat.* 15. 54. N.

Bajolo, a canal, formed of a branch of the Mincio, which surrounds the city of Mantua.

Baionna, see *Bayona*.

Bajoobow, a province of Bengal, bounded on the north-east by Rungpore, on the east Bahabund, and elsewhere by Coragot: about 13 miles long, and 10 broad. Jalal-gurge is the chief town.

Baipia, a town of New Mexico, in New Navarre. 165 miles SW. Casa Grande.

Bairout, or *Bayreuth*, a seaport town of Syria, anciently Berytus. Augustus placed here a Roman colony, and called it after his daughter, with the epithet of Happy, naming it Colonia Felix Julia. This town was taken from the Saracens by Baldwin, king of Jerusalem, after a vigorous siege, in the year 1111, and was retaken by Saladin in 1187; it was often taken and retaken during the holy war. This city was anciently a place of study, more especially of the civil law; and particularly about the time that Christianity began to be publicly established. It is situated over the sea, on a gentle rising ground, on the north side of a broad promontory. The gardens on the hanging-ground over it have a beautiful appearance. The old port is a small bay, and was well secured by strong piers, which were destroyed by Fakr el Din, or Fecker Dine, who had possession of this city; and his successors, the princes of the Druses, have most of them been governors of it, till the Turks thought proper to take it out of their hands. It still continues, however, to be the emporium of the Maronites and the Druses, where they export their cottons and silks, almost all of which are destined for Cairo. In return they receive rice, tobacco, coffee, and specie, which they exchange again for corn. This commerce maintains near 6000 persons. The dialect of the inhabitants is the most corrupt of any in the country; it unites in itself the twelve faults enumerated by Arabian grammarians. The port of Bairout is choaked up with sands and ruins. The town is surrounded by a wall, the soft and sandy stone of which may be pierced by a cannon-ball without breaking or crumbling, which was unfavourable to the Russians in their attack; but in other respects this wall and its old towers are defenceless. Two inconveniences will prevent Bairout from ever becoming a place of strength; for it is commanded by a chain of hills to the south-east, and is entirely destitute of water, which the women are obliged to fetch from a well at the distance of half a quarter of a league, though it is but indifferent. By digging, in order to form reservoirs, subterraneous ruins have been discovered, by which it appears that the modern town is built on the ancient one. Bairout is the chief town of the Druses. *Long.* 35. 32. E. *Lat.* 33. 45. N.

Baise, a river of France, which runs into the Garonne, near Aiguillon.

Bait, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 30 miles W. Fyzabad.

Baitnah, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers. 50 miles Constantina.

Baitfida, a town of Palestine, about two miles from the lake of Tiberias, anciently called Bethsaida. Here are ruins of a large

cistern, a church, and other buildings. 22 miles ESE. Acre.

Baix, a town of France, in the department of the Ardèche. 7 miles SE. Privas.

Baiza, a town of Persia, in the province of Farfistan. 25 miles NE. Schiraz.

Baize, a town of the county of Tyrol. 8 miles S. Trent.

Baize, see *Baife*.

Bakal, a town of Russia, in the government of Upha. 96 miles WNW. Upha.

Bakalarzowen, a town of Lithuania. 50 miles NW. Grodno.

Bakun, a large town of Asia, in the kingdom of Burmah, or Ava, situated on the river Ava.

Bake-Bake, a country of Africa, dependent on Anziko.

Baker, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Dongola, on the left bank of the Nile. 27 miles WSW. Dongola.

Baker's Island, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Main. *Long.* 68. 2. *W. Lat.* 44. 14. N.

Baker's River, a river of New-Hampshire, which runs into the Merrimack, *Long.* 71. 40. *W. Lat.* 43. 45. N.

Bakergan, a town of Asia, in Karasm, on the Jihon. 115 miles SE. Urkonje.

Baken, or *Bakow*, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, on the Bifritza; the see of a bishop of the Latin church. 60 miles SW. Jassy, 135 N. Bucharest. *Long.* 26. 32. *E. Lat.* 46. 36. N.

Bakerwell, a town of England, in the county of Derby, situated near the river Wye. It has a weekly market on Mondays. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1412, of whom 523 were employed in manufactures. 25 m. N. Derby, and 151 N. London.

Bakipour, a town of Hindoostan, on the Indus. 22 miles W. Moultan.

Bakolarz, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki. 44 miles NW. Grodno.

Bakon, a large forest of Hungary, near Vefprin, where Andrew king of Hungary, in a battle against his brother, was forsaken by his followers, thrown down and trodden to death by his enemies.

Bakos, a river of Grand Bukharia, which joins with others to form the Harrat.

Bakou, a town of Persia, in the province of Segestan. 15 miles E. Siabe.

Barkovar, see *Valkovar*.

Bakras, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Sennaar. 20 miles SE. Sennaar.

Bakseisarai, see *Bacca-Serai*.

Bakfajkaia, a fortress of Russian Tartary, in the government of Caucasus, on the west side of the Ural. 32 miles N. Gurev.

Bakteghian, a lake of Persia, in the province of Farfistan. 45 miles E. Schiras.

Baku, a town of Persia, in the province of Schirvan, on the east coast of the Caspian

sea; here ships can lie moored head and stern, with their heads to the sea, 40 fathoms off the shore, within the command of two strong bastions, as also by the side of the wall of the northernmost bastion. In this town was a palace destroyed by the Russian bombs, in the year 1722. Before the wars of Nadir Shah, the inhabitants annually exported four hundred bales of silk. Baku is said to have been built by the Turks: the fortification is femicircular, and the two points are extended in the sea. It is defended by a double wall, of which the inmost is lofty, for a Persian fortification. It has also a ditch and redoubts, which last constitute the greatest part of its strength: these were made by the Russians, when they were masters of the city. The ditch has no communication with the sea, being on dry ground, as the place stands on a declivity; but they can fill it in twenty-four hours by water which runs from the adjacent mountains. As all the country here is impregnated with salt and sulphur, the water, though esteemed wholesome, is very unpleasant. The neighbourhood of this city supplies Ghilan and Mazanderan, and other countries contiguous, with rock-salt, brimstone, and naphtha. It is the only place near the Caspian Sea that produces saffron, for which it is famous. They have also red wine here, of a strong body, and well tasted, which the Armenians make at Shamakie. The country abounds in hares, deer, and antelopes; the flesh of the last is delicious food. Round Baku are several lofty and craggy mountains, on which are very strong watch-towers; these seem to have been intended to give alarm in time of war of the approach of the Turks, or highland Tartars, to the depredations of both whom this city has been exposed. What they commonly call the everlasting fire, near Baku, before which the Guebres offer their supplications, is a phenomenon of a very extraordinary nature, in some measure peculiar to this country; and therefore deserving a particular description. This object of devotion to the Guebres lies about 10 English miles north-east by east from the city of Baku, on dry rocky land. There are several ancient temples built with stone, supposed to have been dedicated to fire; most of them are arched vaults, not above ten to fifteen feet high. Amongst others there is a temple in which the Indians now worship; near the altar, about three feet high, is a large hollow cone, from the end of which issues a blue flame, in colour and gentleness not unlike a lamp that burns with spirits, but seemingly more pure. These Indians affirm, that this flame has continued ever since the flood, and they believe it will last to the end of the world; that if it was resisted or suppressed in that

place, it would rise in some other. Here are generally forty or fifty of these poor devotees, who come on a pilgrimage from their own country, and subsist upon wild celery, and a kind of Jerusalem artichokes, which are very good food, with other herbs and roots found a little to the northward. The earth round this place, for above two miles, has this surprising property, that by taking up two or three inches of the surface, and applying a live coal to the part which is so uncovered, it immediately takes fire, almost before the coal touches the earth; the flame makes the soil hot, but does not consume it, nor affect what is near it with any degree of heat. Any quantity of this earth carried to another part does not produce this effect. Baku was ceded to Russia in 1723, but restored to Persia in 1735. 45 miles E. Scamachie. *Long.* 49. 59. E. *Lat.* 40. 20. N.

Bala, a town of North-Wales, in the county of Merioneth, situated near a lake or pool called *Pemle Meer*, or *Pool of Bala*, and by the natives *Lhin Tegid*. It is a town of good trade for stockings, flannels, and corn, with a weekly market on Saturday. The assizes are kept here and at Dolgelly alternately. 26 miles NW. Welsh-Pool, and 195 NW. London.

Balaba, a town of Africa, in Bambarra. *Long.* 4. 10. W. *Lat.* 13. 35. N.

Balabac, an island in the Eastern Indian Sea, 15 miles in length from north to south, and about 6 broad. *Long.* 117. 12. E. *Lat.* 7. 59. N.

Balabagan, see (*Little*) *Paternosters*.

Balachna, a town of Russia, in the province of Nizgorod, on the west side of the Volga. 120 miles ESE. Petersburg. *Long.* 43. 29. E. *Lat.* 56. 30. N.

Balacanda, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 25 miles N. Indelovoy.

Bakad, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the country of Diarbekir. 20 m. NW. Mosul.

Baladag, a town of Circassia. 50 miles ESE. Theodosia.

Baluganskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk. It is situated in a plain, well wooded and fertile. The natives of the environs are by the Russians called Bratsky, but they call themselves Buraty. 30 miles NNW. Irkutsk. *Long.* 103. 14. E. *Lat.* 53. 45. N.

Balagat, or *Bali-Gaut*, a country of India, in the Deccan, extending along the Gauts, or Balagat Mountains.

Balaguer, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the Segra, at the foot of a sharp hill, in a fertile country; it contains one parish, and four convents. In the year 1411, when Ferdinand king of Castile was elected king of Aragon, the Count of Urgel, one of the competitors, threw himself into this town, which was besieged by Ferdinand, and, through

want of provisions, was compelled to surrender, on the promise only of the Count's life. He was afterwards imprisoned for life, and his estate confiscated. In 1709, it was taken by Gen. Staremberg for King Charles, and in 1710 by the Duke de Vendôme for King Philip. 63 m. NW. Barcelona, 219 NE. Madrid. *Long.* 0. 40. E. *Lat.* 41. 43. N.

Balaguiguan, a town on the south coast of the island Samar. *Long.* 124. 52. E. *Lat.* 11. 35. N.

Balah, a town of Bengal, 20 miles NNW. Dinagepour.

Balaicanda, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 9 miles S. Colar.

Balaklaval, a seaport town of Russia, in the government of Taurida, on the south coast of the Crimea, with a harbour on the Black Sea; called by the Genoese Jamboli. *Long.* 33. 14. E. *Lat.* 44. 35. N.

Balam, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the island of Queda. *Long.* 99. 9. E. *Lat.* 6. 35. N.

Balamatta, a town on the east coast of the island of Bourro. *Long.* 126. 17. E. *Lat.* 3. 12. S.

Balapur, a town of Hindoostan in Oude, 20 miles SSE. Kairabad.

Balambangan, an island in the Eastern Indian Sea, about 16 miles long from north-west to south-east, and from 3 to 6 broad. It is situated between Borneo and Mindanao, and was ceded by the king of Sooloo to the English in 1762; and in the year following it was taken possession of by Mr. Dalrymple for the East-India Company, under whom a force was sent, and a settlement formed. In 1774, the Sooloos surprised the settlement, and seized the effects belonging to the Company, to the value of 926,000 Spanish dollars. *Long.* 117. 5. E. *Lat.* 7. 17. N.

Balambuan, or *Balamboang*, or *Palam-buan*, a country on the east part of the island of Java, governed by a king, who is despotic. It produces pepper, cotton, rice, Indian corn, and fruit, in great plenty. There are excellent pastures, which feed a great number of horses, antelopes, buffaloes, and oxen. The principal town is of the same name, and is situated at the bottom of a bay. *Long.* 114. 28. E. *Lat.* 8. 28. S.

Balamgur, a town of Hindoostan, in the subah of Delhi. 30 miles S. Delhi.

Balamut, a town of European Turkey, in Walachia. 38 miles NE. Bucharett.

Balanac, a town on the west coast of the island of Luçon. *Long.* 120. 48. E. *Lat.* 17. 12. N.

Balandang, a town on the west coast of the island of Celebes. *Long.* 119. 9. E. *Lat.* 2. 38. S.

Balance, a small island in the English Channel, near the coast of France. *Long.* 4. 53. W. *Lat.* 48. 25. N.

Balanes, a cape on the east of Iceland. *Lat.* 65. 19. N.

Balingis, a town on the east coast of the island of Luçon. *Long.* 120. 59. E. *Lat.* 15. 48. N.

Balanipa, a town on the west coast of the island of Celebes. *Long.* 119. 22. E. *Lat.* 3. 16. S.

Balarpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 20 miles S. Kairabad.

Balaruc, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar. 8 miles S. Khanda.

Balaruc, a town of France, celebrated for its mineral springs, in the department of the Hérault. 12 miles from Montpellier.

Balary, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 16 miles E. Jonkiöping.

Balafschec, a town of Russia, in the government of Saratov, on the river Koper. 90 miles W. Saratov, and 664 SE. Petersburg. *Long.* 43. 14. E. *Lat.* 51. 55. N.

Balafore, a seaport town of Hindoostan, in the country of Orissa, and a place of considerable trade, situated on the river Gongahar, about 20 miles from its mouth, in the bay of Bengal. Ships generally take pilots here to conduct them up the Ganges. In 1803, this town and district were ceded to Great-Britain by the Rajah of Berar. 104 m. SW. Calcutta. *Long.* 87. 5. E. *Lat.* 21. 30. N.

Balatan, a volcanic mountain in the island of Sumatra.

Balating, a river of Brasil, which runs into the bay of All-Saints.

Balatnub, a town of Turkish Armenia, on the Black Sea. 5 miles S. Trebisond.

Balaton, a lake of Hungary, about 50 miles long, and from 1 to 4 broad. 5 miles S. Stuhl-Weissenburg.

Balaw, a town of Prussia, in Pomerelia, on a lake. 15 miles SSE. Marienburg.

Balayan, a district or province of the island of Luçon, with a town of the same name. *Long.* 120. 47. E. *Lat.* 13. 57. N.

Balbadder, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa. 28 miles W. Balafore.

Balbanon, see *Babannon*.

Balbuastro, or *Barbuastro*, a town of Spain, in Aragon, situated on the Vero, near its conflux with the Cinca, the see of a bishop, whose diocese extends over one hundred and seventy parishes, eight convents, fourteen hermitages, and nineteen hospitals. This town was taken by the Moors in the twelfth century, and erected into a bishoprick; the see being removed from Rhoda. 47 miles NW. Barcelona, and 30 ENE. Saragossa. *Long.* 0. 4. E. *Lat.* 41. 54. N.

Balbeck, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Syria, celebrated by the ancients under the name of *Heliopolis*, situated at the foot of the Anti-Libanus. There are now to be seen large remains of one of the most beautiful temples in the world, supposed to have

been dedicated to the worship of the sun; both the ancient and present name of the place, signifies the City of the Sun; but by whom or when built is not accurately determined. In the time of Augustus, it was a garrison town of the Romans; and the present temple is said to have been built by Antoninus Pius, instead of the ancient one gone to decay. Under Constantine it was neglected, and turned into a Christian church, and continued so till the irruption of the Arabs; after that the church fell to decay, battlements were built round it, and from that time being exposed to the fate of war, it fell rapidly into ruins. The state of the city is not less deplorable; added to the wretched government of the Turks, an earthquake in 1759, completed its destruction. The inhabitants were computed at 5000 in 1751, who, in 1784, were reduced to less than 1200, poor and indolent, cultivating a little cotton, maize, and water-melons, for their subsistence. Balbeck was taken by the Arabs, under Abu Obeidah, general of Calif Omar, after a vigorous defence. In 1401, it was taken by Timur Bec. 110 miles S. Aleppo, and 40 NNW. Damascus. *Long.* 36. 11. E. *Lat.* 34. 1. N.

Balbeit, or *Baalbeit*, or *Babheit*, a town of Egypt, in the Delta, anciently called *Bafiris*. Here Dr. Pocock saw remains of a temple of Isis. 7 miles SSW. Mansora.

Balcarry, a village of Scotland, on the south coast of the county of Kircudbright, declared by act of parliament a free port. 10 miles ESE. Kircudbright.

Baleh, a river of Germany, which runs into the Rhine at Cologne.

Balchikanfski, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk. 140 m. SW. Doronink.

Balchuyser, a town of France, in the department of the Rhine and Moselle. 9 m. W. Cologne.

Balclutha, a town of Kentucky, on Sandy river. *Long.* 82. 30. W. *Lat.* 37. 46. N.

Bald Eagle Creek, a river of Pennsylvania, which runs into the west branch of the Susquehanna. *Long.* 77. 30. W. *Lat.* 41. 10. N.

Bald-head, a cape on the west coast of North-America, in Norton Sound. *Long.* 198. 18. E. *Lat.* 64. 43. N.

Bald-head, a high rocky cape on the south-west coast of New Holland, forming the west and south boundary of King George III's Sound. *Long.* 118. 16. E. *Lat.* 35. 9. S.

Bald-head, a small island, near the coast of North-Carolina, at the mouth of Cape Fear River. *Long.* 78. 13. W. *Lat.* 33. 51. N.

Bald-Head, a cape of America, on the coast of Main. *Long.* 70. 35. W. *Lat.* 43. N.

Bald Mountains, mountains of America, which bound the Tennessee State to the east. *Long.* 82. 35. W. *Lat.* 35. 50. N.

Baldanen, or *Baldunen*, a town of Semigallia. 18 miles E. Mittau.

Baldegg, a village of Swisserland, in the canton of Zurich, with a castle, anciently a town. It is situated on a lake, to which it gives name. 9 miles N. Lucerne.

Baldenau, a town of France, in the department of the Sarre, late electorate of Treves. 6 miles SE. Traarbach, and 36 SW. Coblenz.

Baldenburg, a town of Prussian Pomerania. 65 miles SSW. Dantzick.

Baldern, a town of Germany, in the county of Oettingen. 1 mile SSE. Zöbing.

Baldovia, see *Valdivia*.

Balbo, a mountain, part of the Alps, which separates the county of Tyrol from the county of Verona. 30 m. in circumference.

Baldock, a town of England, in the county of Herts, situated on the great north road from London to York. It has a good market on Thursdays for corn, particularly barley, of which great quantities are made into malt, for London and country trade. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1283. 8 miles S. Biggleswade, and 37 N. London. Long. 0. 11. W. Lat. 52. 0. N.

Baldunen, see *Baldanen*.

Bâle, or *Basle*, or *Basil*, the name of one of the cantons of Swisserland, and the ninth in the order, and the first of those called *Nove*. It is about 24 miles long, and rather more than 15 broad, bounded on the south-west, south, and south-east, by the cantons of Soleure; on the north-east by the territory of Rhenfelden, one of the forest towns; and on the north-west by France. Bâle is the capital.

Bâle, (*Bishopric of*,) heretofore a principality of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, bounded on the north by the Sundgau, on the west by France, on the south and east by the cantons of Bâle, Berne, and Soleure; beginning at the lake Biemme, and crossing Mount Jura, it reaches almost to the city of Bâle; about 72 miles in length, and 48 in breadth. A defensive alliance was made between the seven Roman Catholic cantons, and the bishop of Bâle, in 1579, which was solemnly renewed in 1585, 1695, and 1712. According to the matricula of imperial contributions, as ordered in the year 1512, the bishop ought to furnish fifteen foot and two horsemen, or 84 florins monthly, at his own choice. The ecclesiastical jurisdiction extends to the dioceses of Lausanne, Constance, Straßburg, Toul, and Besançon; and contains six towns, of which Porentrui, the residence of the bishop, and Delemont are the chief; and 170 smaller towns and villages. The see was first founded at Augtt, and from thence removed to Bâle. The bishop is elected by the canons of the church, of whom there are eighteen, who

ought to be of noble families, and Germans. After the canons have made their election, and their choice is confirmed by the pope, the emperor invests him in his temporalities. The country is fertile, and a great number of forges are employed in manufactures of iron and steel. The militia amount to 11,000, divided into nine regiments. It is now annexed to France, and forms part of the department of the Upper Rhine. The territory on the right bank of the Rhine was, in 1802, given as an indemnity to the Margrave of Baden.

Bâle, the chief place of a canton, and largest city of Swisserland, consists of two towns, built on both sides of the Rhine, which here forms a large and deep stream, on a declivity, favourable for navigation, and communicating with each other by means of a bridge, 600 feet in length: they are both defended with walls, towers, and ditches. To the largest town are annexed five considerable fauxbourgs. The cathedral is a fine gothic structure, and contains, among other monuments, the tomb of Erasmus. There are six parochial churches, and seven convents, secularised at the reformation. The university was founded in the year 1459, or 1460, by pope Pius II. In the town-house and public library, are several paintings by Hans Holbein, a native of this place. The magistracy is a mixture of aristocracy and democracy, in which the former preponderate; a custom peculiar to Bâle is, that the clocks of the town are always an hour too fast. The environs are fertile, and the climate softer than the countries round, so that they send early fruit and vegetables as an article of trade to the distance of 60 miles. Three melancholy epochas are marked in the annals of Bâle: an earthquake in 1356, which destroyed a great number of houses; and two malignant fevers, one in 1344, which carried off 11,000 persons, and another in 1564, when 7000 died. In 908, it was sacked and burned by the Hungarians. The principal manufactures are ribbons, silk stuffs, painted linens, gloves, and cutlery. The bishop has had no power in Bâle since the time of the reformation in 1519, when the bishop and chapter were compelled to quit the town, and reside at Porentrui. 15½ posts S. Straßburg, and 59¼ ESE. Paris. Long. 7. 31. E. Lat. 47. 40. N.

Baleapatnam, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar. 15 miles NNW. Tellicherry.

Balega, a town on the south coast of the island of Madura. Long. 113. 24. E. Lat. 7. 12. S.

Balegam, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 6 miles N. Koudur.

Balebroydurgam, a town of Hindoostan, in Myiore. 35 miles W. Sacrapatam.

Balemar, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea. *Long.* 128. 12. E. *Lat.* 7. 18. S.

Balerna, a town of the Helvetic republic, in the bailiwick of the Mendrisio. 3 miles ESE. Mendrisio.

Balestrina, a town of Genoa, and late a chief of the empire. 9 miles N. Albenga.

Balfron, a town of Scotland, in Stirlingshire. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1634, of whom 763 were employed in the cotton manufactures. 10 miles N. Dumbarton.

Balfrush, a town of Persia, in the province of Mazanderan. It is built in a low moist ground, of an irregular form, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in circumference. The houses are constructed of brick or clay, with a flat roof, and are generally small and mean. There are four caravanseras, and the Bazar forms the principal street. 20 miles W. Fehrabad. *Long.* 52. 40. E. *Lat.* 35. 55. N.

Balga, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen, on the Frisch Haffe. 24 miles SW. Konigsberg. *Long.* 19. 59. E. *Lat.* 54. 32. N.

Balgaon, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 15 miles NW. Koudur.

Balguda, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 28 m. E. Bahar.

Balkary, a town of Hindoostan, in the Mysore country. 68 miles N. Chitteldroog, and 56 SE. Bishnagar. *Long.* 76. 56. E. *Lat.* 14. 58. N.

Bali, *Bally*, or *Little Java*, one of the Sunda islands. 75 miles long, and 45 wide, fertile and well peopled. The principal productions are cotton, rice, ginger, and cloves. The number of inhabitants is said to be 600,000; it is separated from the east end of the island of Java, by a strait, called the *Strait of Bali*, or the *Strait of Ballabaun*, or the *Strait of Java*. *Long.* 115. E. *Lat.* 8. S.

Balieira, a town of Portugal, in Algarva. 4 miles E. Sagres.

Balikesri, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia. 52 miles NE. Pergamo. *Long.* 27. 54. E. *Lat.* 39. 42. N.

Balincaillach, a cape on the west coast of the Scotch island of Benbecula.

Balis, a town of Syria, on the west bank of the Euphrates. 60 miles E. Aleppo.

Balis, a river of Syria, which runs into the Euphrates, near Racca.

Balaife La, a seaport town of Louisiana, at the east mouth of the Mississippi. *Long.* 89. 30. W. *Lat.* 29. 6. N.

Baljuree, a town of Bengal. 32 miles NW. Dacca.

Baliz, or *Waliz*, a river of Yucatan, which runs into the bay of Honduras. *Long.* 87. 50. W. *Lat.* 17. 30. N.

Baliz, a seaport of Yucatan, at the mouth of the river Baliz. Vessels of burthen can-

not come near the town, on account of a bar in the river. The chief trade is for logwood and mahogany.

Balk, a city of Asia, and capital of a country or kingdom of the same name in Great Bukharia, governed by a prince of the Usbeck Tartars, who reigns over the southern part of Bukharia, and has always preserved his independence. It was anciently called *Bastra*, and *Zariaspe*, and the country of which it was the capital, *Bactria*. It is the center of trade between the Mahometan Tartars and the Indies; large, handsome, and populous; the houses for the most part of stone or brick. The palace of the khan is a large building in the Eastern stile, constructed almost wholly of marble, of which there are several quarries in the neighbouring mountains. The country is fertile, and well cultivated. When Jenghiz Khan, in 1221, made his celebrated irruption, he plundered it of immense riches. It is said to have contained at that time 1200 temples, besides small chapels, and 200 public baths for foreign merchants and other strangers. In 1369, it was taken by Timur Bec, and in 1727, by Nadir Shah. 180 miles S. Samarcand, and 250 N. Herat. *Long.* 65. 30. E. *Lat.* 36. 44. N.

Balkan, a mountain of European Turkey, which divides Romania from Bulgaria.

Balka, (*Gulf of*;) a large bay on the east coast of the Caspian Sea. *Lat.* 39. 45. N.

Balkee, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Dowlatabad. 15 miles WNW. Beder. *Long.* 77. 44. E. *Lat.* 17. 54. N.

Balkee, a town of Bengal. 8 miles NW. Burdwan.

Balkerra, a town of Bengal. 16 miles NE. Kishenagur.

Balkifzen, a town of Bengal. 10 miles N. Burdwan.

Ball, a town of Virginia, on the Rappahanock. 28 miles SE. Leeds. *Long.* 76. 39. E. *Lat.* 37. 49. N.

Ball's Bay, a bay on the east coast of Norfolk Island, in the South Pacific Ocean, which runs into the land about three-quarters of a mile. The beach is formed of large loose stones, which render it dangerous for boats; though it often happens that the landing is very good, when the surf has increased to much in Sydney bay as to render landing impracticable. A good landing-place was cleared away, but in three months the stones were washed in again, though many weighed 200 pounds each. This bay is surrounded by very steep hills, which renders access to the settlement difficult.

Ball's Pyramid, a small island in the South Pacific Ocean, discovered by Lieut. Ball in 1788. *Long.* 159. E. *Lat.* 31. 35. S.

Balla, a town of Bootan. 26 miles N. Beyhar.

Balloebea, a small island in the South Pacific Ocean, seen by Captain Cook in 1774, near the coast of New Caledonia. *Long.* 163. 22. E. *Lat.* 20. 7. S.

Ballabuan, (*Straits of*;) or *Straits of Bali*, the channel between the islands of Java and Bali, in the Indian Sea.

Balladuk, a town of Syria, in the Desert. 140 miles ENE. Damascus.

Ballaghan Point, a cape on the east coast of Ireland, in the county of Louth, the fourth-west entrance of Carlingford bay. 11 miles SE. Newry. *Long.* 6. 4. W. *Lat.* 53. 58. N.

Ballaughy, a town of Ireland, in the county of Derry. 18 miles S. Coleraine.

Ballangbuan, see *Balambuan*.

Ballantrae, or *Ballantire*, a seaport town of Scotland, on the west coast of the county of Ayr, in the Firth of Clyde, containing 827 inhabitants. They have a good salmon fishery in the mouth of a small river which joins the Frith near the town. 28 miles SSW. Ayr. *Long.* 5. 4. W. *Lat.* 55. 10. N.

Ballapatty, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 12 miles W. Vencatighery.

Ballapur, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar. 15 miles Akowla.

Ballard's-Point, a cape on the west coast of Ireland, in the county of Clare. *Long.* 9. 32. W. *Lat.* 52. 42. N.

Ballas, a town of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile. 10 miles S. Dendera.

Ballasur, a town of Hindoostan, belonging to the Mahrattas. 32 miles E. Poonah.

Balle, see *Bailled*.

Balleconggham, a small island in the Sooloo Archipelago. *Long.* 120. 6. E. *Lat.* 5. 10. N.

Ballenberg, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz. 2 m. NW. Krautheim.

Ballenstadt, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anhalt Bernburg. 18 miles SW. Bernburg, 27 NE. Nordhausen. *Long.* 11. 25. E. *Lat.* 51. 45. N.

Balliroz, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 18 miles S. Caen, and 7 SSW. Bayeux.

Ballingaut, a town of Hindoostan, in Calicut. 5 miles S. Paniany.

Ballinacoy, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim. 23 miles N. Antrim, and 30 E. Londonderry.

Ballinacoy, a town of Ireland, in the county of Westmeath. On the 8th of June, 1691, this town was taken by General Ginckle, for King William III.; and the garrison, which consisted of 780 men, with 259 volunteers, surrendered at discretion. In 1798, it was burned by the military to distress the rebels. 12 miles N. Athlone.

Ballin, a town of Bengal. 5 m. S. Calcutta.

Balina, a town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, on the Moy. In August 1798, this place was taken by the French under Humbert. 6 m. S. Killalla, 20 N. Cattlebar.

Ballinacourty Point, a cape on the south coast of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, and north side of Dungarvon bay. 4 miles E. Dungarvon.

Ballinabinch, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down; where, in June 1798, the rebels were defeated. 12 miles S. Belfast.

Ballinakill, a town of Ireland, in Queen's county, which before the union sent two members to the Irish parliament. 14 miles W. Carlow, and 18 S. Portarlington.

Ballinakill Harbour, a bay of the Atlantic, on the west coast of Ireland, so called from a village in Galway. 40 miles NW. Galway. *Long.* 9. 58. E. *Lat.* 53. 34. N.

Ballinaskellig, a bay on the fourth-west coast of Ireland, and county of Kerry. *Long.* 10. 6. W. *Lat.* 51. 46. N.

Ballinassoe, a town of Ireland, in the county of Galway. 30 miles W. Galway.

Ballinrobe, or *Ballinraal*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo. 15 miles S. Cattlebar.

Ballintoy, a seaport town of Ireland, on the north coast of the county of Antrim, with a tolerable good bay; there is a coal mine in the neighbourhood. 20 miles N. Ballymena. *Long.* 6. 12. W. *Lat.* 55. 14. N.

Ballitore, a river of Hindoostan, which branches off from the Ganges, passes by Colna, Gopaulgunge, &c. and being joined by several other rivers, changes its name to Hooringottah.

Ballitore, a town of Bengal, in the province of Dacca. 21 miles NW. Dacca.

Balliteague Bay, a bay on the fourth coast of Ireland. *Long.* 6. 45. W. *Lat.* 52. 12. N.

Ballitunghy, a town of Bengal, in the province of Kithenagur. 21 miles S. Moorshedabad, 75 N. Calcutta. *Long.* 88. 23. E. *Lat.* 23. 19. N.

Ballitunghy, a town of Bengal. 22 miles S. Moorshedabad.

Ballock, a small island in the Sooloo Archipelago. *Long.* 121. 52. E. *Lat.* 6. 32. N.

Ballock Rocks, rocks on the north-west coast of the island of Ila.

Ballogishan, a district of Hindoostan, in the country of Delhi, of an oval form, about 80 miles long, and from 20 to 30 broad; the extremity about 20 miles west from Delhi.

Ballon, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente. 9 m. SE. Rochelle.

Ballon, a town of France, in the department of the Sarthe. 10 miles NE. Le Mans, and 16 S. Alençon.

Balluab, a town of Bengal. 17 miles SE. Goragot.

Balluan, a town of Hindoostan, in the subah of Lahore. 20 miles SW. Lahore.

Ballucas, Las, a town of Spain, in Estramadura. 22 miles NNW. Palencia.

Balluntee, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa. 13 miles SE. Cattack.

Bally, or *Pulo Bally*, an island in the Eastern sea, about two miles in circumference, with good anchorage on the east side, in 12 or 13 fathoms. It is separated from the west coast of Bachián by a channel about five miles wide. *Lat.* 0. 30. S.

Bally, a town on the east coast of the island of Lombock. *Long.* 116. 10. E. *Lat.* 8. 36. S.

Bally, see *Bali*.

Ballyboy, a town of Ireland, in the county of Monaghan. 9 miles S. Monaghan.

Ballycannon, a village of Ireland, in the county of Wexford; where, in June 1793, the rebels were defeated. 5 miles S. Newborough.

Ballycastle, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, situated on the east side of a bay to which it gives name, with a good pier: there is a colliery near it. 30 miles N. Antrim. *Long.* 6. 6. W. *Lat.* 55. 12. N.

Bally-Cotton Bay, a bay in St. George's Channel, on the south coast of Ireland, in the county of Cork, north-west coast of Bally-Cotton Island. *Long.* 7. 58. W. *Lat.* 51. 51. N.

Bally-Cotton, an island in St. George's Channel, on the south-west coast of Ireland. *Long.* 7. 59. W. *Lat.* 51. 50. N.

Ballydevelin Bay, a bay on the south-west coast of Ireland. *Long.* 9. 32. W. *Lat.* 51. 27. N.

Ballydonegan Bay, a bay on the south-west coast of Ireland. *Long.* 10. W. *Lat.* 51. 35. N.

Ballyela Bay, a bay in the Atlantic Ocean, on the west coast of Ireland. 12 miles SE. South-Arran Islands. *Long.* 9. 20. W. *Lat.* 52. 53. N.

Ballyferis Point, a cape of Ireland, on the coast of Down. *Long.* 5. 23. W. *Lat.* 54. 33. N.

Ballygelly Head, a cape on the east coast of Ireland, in the Irish Sea. *Long.* 5. 44. W. *Lat.* 54. 54. N.

Ballyhaura, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork. 21 miles N. Cork.

Ballyheigh, see *Kerry Head*.

Ballylany, a small island in the Atlantic Ocean, near the west coast of Ireland. *Long.* 10. 16. W. *Lat.* 53. 23. N.

Ballymenah, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim. 10 miles N. Antrim.

Ballyquintin Point, a cape on the east coast of the county of Down, in Ireland, in the Irish Sea, at the east of the entrance into Strangford Lough. 7 miles E. Downpatrick. *Long.* 5. 26. W. *Lat.* 54. 19. N.

Ballyshannon, a seaport town of Ireland, situated in a bay to which it gives name, open to the Atlantic Ocean, at the mouth of the river Erne, in the county of Donegal, with a good harbour, and considerable trade. Before the union, it was a borough town, and

returned two members to the Irish parliament. 40 miles SW. Londonderry. *Long.* 8. 2. W. *Lat.* 54. 31. N.

Ballywaghan Bay, a bay on the western coast of Ireland, and north part of the county of Claffe, in Galway bay. *Long.* 9. 6. W. *Lat.* 53. 7. N.

Balmah, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Boinou. 65 miles N. Konem.

Balmamut, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia. 12 miles W. Karahisar.

Bahne, Ia, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc. 6 miles NW. Annecy.

Bahnerabad, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan. 32 miles SW. Esferan.

Balmesing, a town of Scotland, in Fife-shire, on the right bank of the Tay, opposite Dundee, with a small inconvenient harbour. 8 miles NW. St. Andrew's.

Balmuccio, a town of Italy. 20 m. NNW. Novara.

Balnakyle, a town of Scotland, in a bay on the west coast of the island of Lewis. *Long.* 7. 3. W. *Lat.* 58. 8. N.

Balnol, see *Bagnolas*.

Balode, a town of Hindoostan, in Cardeilh. 27 miles SW. Burhanpour.

Balog, a town of Hungary. 20 miles E. Altsöl.

Balola, a town of Africa, in the country of the Biafares. 15 miles NE. Biguba.

Baloly, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 35 miles ENE. Ondighir.

Balongo, three islands, in the bay of Bengal, near the coast of Aracan. *Long.* 93. to 93. 20. E. *Lat.* 19. 50. to 20. 5. N.

Balookan, a town of Hindoostan. 7 miles N. Lahore.

Balor, a town on the east coast of the island of Luçon. *Long.* 122. 5. E. *Lat.* 15. 18. N.

Balote, a town on the east coast of the island of Mindoro. *Long.* 121. 15. E. *Lat.* 13. 3. N.

Balou, a town of Armenia. 25 m. NW. Cars.

Balou, a country or kingdom of Africa, bounded on the north by Egypt, on the west by Nubia, on the east by the Red Sea, and on the south by Abyssinia: 180 miles in length, and 120 in breadth. The inhabitants are Mahometans, but the country is not well peopled.

Baloury, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Agra. 40 miles W. Dhoolpour.

Baloverry, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 28 miles E. Bahar.

Balygunge, a town of Hindoostan, in Gurry Mundellah, on the Nerbudda. 7 miles NW. Mundellah.

Balpurri, a town of Bengal. 15 miles N. Calcutta.

Balrenit Bay, a bay on the east coast of the island of Colonsa. *Long.* 6. 7. *W. Lat.* 56. 6. N.

Bals, a river of West Greenland, which runs into the sea, *Long.* 50. 10. *W. Lat.* 64. 30. N.

Bals Fjord, a bay on the east coast of Iceland. *Lat.* 65. 8. N.

Balsano, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari. 7 miles S. Bari.

Balsar, El, a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito. 70 m. N. Guayaquil.

Balsar, a town of Peru, in the jurisdiction of Caxamarca, near the river Maragnon. 40 miles N. Caxamarca.

Balsar, a town of the province of Darien. 25 miles SW. St. Maria du Darien.

Balscy Cliff, a high land on the east coast of England, between Orford and Harwich.

Balsbaduk, a town of Circassia. 50 miles W. Essiksek.

Balsara, see *Bassora*.

Balsora, a town of Kemaon. 24 miles N. Burtapour.

Balsou, a small island, on the west side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 17. 22. *E. Lat.* 61. 44. N.

Balsal, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Soleure. 10 miles NE. Soleure.

Balta, one of the smaller Shetland islands, near the east coast of Unst. *Long.* 4. 2. *W. Lat.* 61. 7. N.

Baltas, a town of Courland. 20 miles E. Seelburg.

Baltchimkin, the eastern name of the Black Sea.

Baltchutsko, a town of Russia, in the government of Kolivan.

Balteluk, a town of Bulgaria, on a gulf of the Black Sea. 12 miles NE. Varna. *Long.* 28. *E. Lat.* 43. 22. N.

Baltersheim, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 2 miles W. Aub.

Baltick, an inland sea, on the north-west part of Europe, formed by the coasts of Sweden, Russia, Courland, Prussia, Germany, and Denmark: there are a great number of islands in this sea. Aland, which is situated in the northern part, and divides it from the gulf of Bothnia; Dago, and Esel, or Oefel, near the coast of Russia; Gothland, and Oeland, belonging to Sweden; Rugen, a part of Pomerania; Bornholm, Falster, Moen, or Mona, and Laland, belonging to Denmark; besides a number of other smaller ones; the islands of Zealand and Funen separate it from the Cattogat Sea. The length, from south-west to north-east, rather more than 600 miles; and its breadth between Sweden and Germany about 75 miles, but in some places 150. The general passage for vessels from the North-Sea into the Baltic, is through a narrow passage between the coast of Sweden and the island of Zealand; and a toll

is paid by vessels to the king of Denmark, for the purpose of maintaining light-houses, as a guide for mariners in the night. Several large rivers empty themselves into the Baltic, as the Dwina, the Oder, the Vistula, the Rega, the Persante, the Niemen, &c. which give a degree of freshness to the water, and probably make it more liable to be frozen, which it generally is for 3 months in the winter, so as completely to hinder its navigation. It is observed, that a current always runs from this sea through the Sound to the Atlantic.

Baltiiskoi, or *Port Baltic*, a seaport town of Russia, in the government of Revel, on the south coast of the entrance into the gulf of Finland. 36 m. W. Revel, and 140 NNW. Riga. *Long.* 23. 24. *E. Lat.* 59. 16. N.

Baltimore, a village of Ireland, in the county of Cork, with a good harbour, situated on the east side of a bay, to which it gives name. It was formerly a place of trade, but being plundered by the Algerines in 1631, it has never recovered itself. It is however a corporation, and before the union a borough town, which sent two members to the Irish parliament. 13 miles S. Bantry. *Long.* 9. 16. *W. Lat.* 51. 27. N.

Baltimore, the most northerly county of the state of Maryland, on the west side of Chesapeek Bay.

Baltimore, a seaport town of North-America, in the state of Maryland, situated in a creek, at the extremity of Chesapeek Bay. It is reckoned the fourth in size, and fifth in trade, in the United States. It contains nine churches, and about 12,000 inhabitants; a creek divides it into two parts, Baltimore Town and Fell's Point; to the latter of which large vessels can sail, but only small vessels come up to the town. 45 miles NE. Annapolis. *Long.* 76. 46. *W. Lat.* 39. 17. N.

Baltimore, North, a town of New-York, on the left bank of Hudson's-Bay. 13 miles S. Albany.

Baltinylasi, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow. In 1798, a battle was fought here between the royalists and insurgents, in which the latter were defeated, and 100 killed; of the royalists some were wounded, but none killed. 17 miles S. Naas, and 25 W. Wicklow.

Baltrum, an island in the German Ocean, near the coast of East Friezland; about four miles long, and 1½ broad. *Long.* 7. 10. *E. Lat.* 53. 40. N.

Baltchik, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on a gulf of the Black Sea. 18 miles NE. Varna. *Long.* 28. 8. *E. Lat.* 43. 45. N.

Balturta, a salt lake of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Orenburg. 144 miles SW. Upha. *Long.* 52. 4. *E. Lat.* 50. N.

Baltz, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 9 miles W. Passenheim.

Baltzers, a town of the Grisons, on the Rhine. 6 miles N. Mayenfeld.

Balve, a town of Germany, and seat of a bailiwick, in the dutchy of Westphalia, situated on the Hohn. 10 miles SW. Arenberg, and 38 NE. Cologne. *Long.* 7. 52. *E. Lat.* 51. 17. N.

Balygano, a town on the west coast of the island of Celebes. *Long.* 119. 30. *E. Lat.* 0. 5. N.

Bam, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman. 130 miles ESE. Sirgian.

Bamada, a town of Peru, in the diocefe of La Paz. 100 miles S. Potofi.

Bamalotty, a town of Thibet. 6 miles S. Sirinagur, and 12 N. Deuprag.

Bamankoi, a town of Africa, in the country of Loango, and province of Angoi.

Bamba, a province of the kingdom of Congo, north of Angola; where the mountains begin, in which are found the mines of silver and other metals, which reach to Angola. The country is rich, and carries on a considerable traffic in slaves. The animals found are elephants, stags, buffaloes, tigers, civets, and paroquets. The inhabitants are numerous, strong, and warlike; they are governed by a prince or general, called Mani.

Bamba, a town in a province of the same name, large and populous, governed by a duke; about 220 miles from the sea, in the possession of the Portuguese. 75 miles SSW. St. Salvador. *Long.* 13. 52. *E. Lat.* 7. 2. S.

Bamba, a village of Old Castile, anciently called Gueritum, and once the see of a bishop. 10 miles WNW. Valladolid.

Bamba, see *Cuenga*.

Bambaki, a town of Georgia, in the province of Carduel. 15 miles SW. Lore.

Bambamarca, a town of Peru, in the jurisdiction of Patas, or Caxamarquilla.

Bamban, a town of Egypt, on the Nile. 42 miles SSE. Asna.

Bambanglo, a town on the north-west coast of the island of Luzon. *Long.* 120. 42. *E. Lat.* 18. 41. N.

Bambara, a kingdom of Africa, whose territories are on each side of the Niger, situated to the east of the Ludamar and Kaarta. Sego is the capital.

Bamberg, a bishopric and principality of Germany, in the circle of Franconia; it is bounded on the north by the principality of Coburg and the Vogtland; on the east by Brandenburg, Bayreuth, and the estates of Nuremberg; on the south by the estates of Nuremberg, and the principality of Schwartzzenberg; and on the west by the bishopric of Wurtzburg; about 60 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. The soil is rich and fertile, producing grain and fruit in abundance,

saffron, and liquorice; and near the city of Bamberg in particular, figs, lemons, and oranges; the inhabitants raise a great number of cattle. The principal rivers are the Mayn, which rises in this principality, the Rotach, the Itz, and the Rednitz, besides smaller ones. The principal towns are Bamberg, Forcheim, Ebermanstadt, Weiffchenfeld, Kupferberg, Lichtenfels, and Vilseck. At the diet of the empire, the bishop takes the fourth place in the council of the spiritual princes. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics. In 1802, this bishopric was secularised, and given as an indemnity to the Elector of Bavaria.

Bamberg, a city of Germany, in Franconia, late the see of a bishop, but now ceded to the Elector of Bavaria, called in Latin Bergium and Bamberberga; Ptolemy calls it Garicnarium. It is pleasantly situated; the rivers Pegnitz and Regnitz run through it, and after forming several islands, fall together into the Maine about three miles below. It has no fortifications but a wall, so that in time of war the bishop resided at Fortzheim. This prelate held immediately of the pope, and was the only bishop in Germany who had the privilege of wearing a red hat, together with the archbishop's Pallium. The palace is a large pile of building; the cathedral is a vast Gothic edifice. The emperor Conrad III. died here, on his return from his unfortunate expedition to the Holy Land in 1152. In 1011, a council was held here to settle the differences among the German bishops. In 1759, it was taken by the French. 30 miles NNW. Nuremberg, and 110 E. Mentz. *Long.* 10. 35. *E. Lat.* 49. 36. N.

Bamberg, Neav, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre.. 8 miles S. Bingen, and 20 SW. Mentz.

Bamborough, a village of England, in the county of Northumberland, near the coast of the German Ocean, with a castle said to have been built by Ina king of the Northumbrians, in 548. This castle, with the estate, was purchased by Crew bishop of Durham, and left to charitable uses. One of the trustees, the Rev. Dr. Sharp, prebendary of Durham, made this castle his residence, reserving a part for the use of himself and family, and furnishing a part of the rest for the reception and accommodation of shipwrecked mariners; and a granary was filled with corn to serve the poor in the dear seasons at a low price. A constant patrol was kept every stormy night the whole extent of the manor, eight miles, to succour the distressed; and by a mode of firing a cannon from the castle, the very place of misfortune could be pointed out, and directions given to the neighbouring people to assist. In the year 1094, Robert de Mowbray, having of

fended William II. threw himself into this castle, which, being impregnable, the king turned the siege into a blockade, and erected a fortiers near it, to prevent any succours or provisions being sent in to the besieged. Mowbray soon after attempting to surprize Newcastle, was fo watched by the king's troops, that he was compelled to fly to a monastery at Timmouth, where he was taken, and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment. 4 miles E. Belford, and 324 N. London.

Bambouck, or *Bambych*, a town of Syria, about five miles from the Euphrates. This place was anciently called Hierapolis, which was the Greek name given it by Seleucus; it was called also Bambyce, which seems to be the Syrian name still retained. It was also called in the same language Magog. It was a city of the Cyrrhestica, and is situated at the south end of a long vale, which is about a quarter of a mile broad, watered by a stream which is brought by the aqueducts of Bambych; and to preserve the water from being wasted, it passes through this vale in an artificial channel, which is built with stone on a level with the ground. The form of the city was irregular; some part of the walls which remain entire, are about 9 feet thick, and thirty high; they are cased with hewn stone, both within and without side, and are about two miles in circumference: there was a walk all round on the top of the walls, to which there is an ascent by a flight of steps, which are built on arches. The wall is defended by towers on five sides, at the distance of 50 paces from each other; and there is a low fosse without. The four gates of the city are fifteen feet wide, and defended by a semicircular tower on each side. The water that supplies the town comes from a hill about twelve miles to the south; and the city being on an advanced ground, the water runs in a channel near twenty feet below the surface of the earth; and in several parts of the city there are holes down to the water about five feet wide, and fifteen long, with two stones across, one about five feet, the other about ten feet from the top; in order, it is probable, to facilitate the descent to the water. About 200 paces within the last gate there is a raised ground, on which probably stood the temple of the Syrian goddess Atargatis, thought to be the same as Astartoth of the Sidonians, and Cybele of the Romans, for whose worship this place was so famous. Dr. Pocock conjectured it to be about 200 feet in front. It is said, that not only Syria, Cilicia, and Cappadocia contributed to the support of this temple, but even Arabia, and the territories of Babylon. To the west of the town there is a high ground, and some burial places; there are also some to the NE. where the Doctor saw inscriptions in the oriental lan-

guages, and several crosses. At a little distance from the north east corner of the town, there is a building like a church; but within there is some Gothic work, such as is seen in ancient mosques. There is a room on each side of the south end. The whole is ruinous, but very strongly built, and it is called the house of Phila.

Bambouk, a town of Africa, and capital of a kingdom, between the Fatemi and Senegal rivers. 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 apes, whiter than the whitest European rabbits, which they will not allow to be sent out of the country; white foxes; the girafa, described as an animal high, but not so large as an elephant, more like a camel, of extraordinary swiftness. There are six gold mines, and others of silver, tin, lead, iron, and loadstone. *Long.* 9. 30. *W.* *Lat.* 13. 25. N.

Bambukalasi, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia. This was anciently a city of Phrygia, and called Hierapolis, and was the see of a bishop. Its present name signifies the castle of cotton, from the whiteness of the surrounding rocks. 12 miles N. Dognizlu.

Banff, or *Banff*, a seaport town of Scotland, and capital of a county to which it gives name, is pleasantly situated at the side of a hill on the south side of the Frith of Murray, at the mouth of the river Devron; the harbour is neither large nor good, stopped often by the shifting of the sands after storms. It is a royal burgh, united with Cullen, Elgin, Inverary, and Kinton, to send one member; it has a new prison and town-house. The castle was formerly a place of strength, and a royal palace, committed in the king's absence to the care of a sheriff or constable. Part of the ancient wall yet remains, and there are vestiges of the moat and intrenchments. The manufacture of thread and linen was formerly very considerable, but at present the former has in a great measure given way to that of stockings. Twenty-two vessels belong to the port, of which eight are briggs, from 100 to 210 tons burthen; and fourteen sloops of 60, 80, and 100 tons, some of which are employed in trade to London. There is a weekly market on Friday. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3571, of whom 471 were employed in trade and manufactures. 44 miles NW. Aberdeen, and 71 E. Inverness. *Long.* 2. 25. *W.* *Lat.* 57. 38. N.

Banffshire, or *Banffshire*, a maritime county of Scotland, bounded on the north by the Frith of Murray, on the east and south by Aberdeenshire, on the west by Murrayshire and Invernessshire, about 45 miles

in length, 16 in its mean breadth. Part of the county is separated from the rest, and is surrounded on all sides by the county of Aberdeen, except towards the east, where it borders on the German Ocean. This county, and part of Aberdeenshire, was anciently inhabited by the Taizali, and was in Camden's time called Buchan; but part of that country is now formed into the county of Bamff, and the remainder annexed to Aberdeen. Bamffshire is subdivided into the districts of Strathdevron, Euzie, Boyne, Balveny, Strathela, and Strathaven. The principal rivers are the Spey and the Devron; and the principal towns Bamff, Fraserburgh, Turreff, Cullen, and Fochabers. The valued rent is 79,200*l.* Scots, and the real land rent 43,490*l.* In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 35,807; of whom 4890 were employed in trade and manufactures, and 11,177 in agriculture.

Bamian, or *Bamigan*, a town of Great Bukharia, in the kingdom of Balk, on the north side of the Hindookoo mountains, in the road from Balk to Ghizni and Lahore; about 20 miles from Alexandria, wheré Alexander left 7000 veterans, under the command of Proexas, a noble Persian. In 1221, it was taken by Jenghiz Khan, after a brave resistance, pillaged, and destroyed; whence it obtained the name of Maubalig, or unfortunate; it was afterwards rebuilt. 100 miles W. Cabul, and 170 SSE. Balk. *Long.* 66. 50. E. *Lat.* 34. 35. N.

Bamingola, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 18 miles NE. Mauldah.

Baminy, a town of Bengal. 70 miles S. Mahmudpour.

Baminy, a river of Bengal, which runs into the Hooringotta. *Long.* 89. 51. E. *Lat.* 22. 10. N.

Bamn, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman. *Long.* 75. 35. E. *Lat.* 28. 15. N.

Bamnakoo, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Bambarra, on the Niger, where that river becomes navigable. Here is a market for salt. 180 miles SW. Segó. *Long.* 5. 48. W. *Lat.* 12. 50. N.

Bampalong, a town of Bengal. 65 miles S. Islamabad.

Bamplafsy, a town of Lower Siam, on the gulf of Siam. *Long.* 101. 36. E. *Lat.* 13. 35. N.

Bampton, a town of England, in the county of Oxford, situated on the river Isis, on the borders of Berkshire. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1003. 13½ miles WNW. Abingdon, and 69½ WNW. London. *Long.* 1. 32. W. *Lat.* 51. 44. N.

Bampton, a town of England, in the county of Devon, situated on a branch of the Ex. It has a weekly market on Wednesday, and formerly returned two members to parliament: near it is a chalybeate spring.

In 620, a battle was fought here between the West-Saxons and the Britons, in which 2000 of the latter were killed. John de Bampton, a Carmelite friar, who first read Aristotle at Cambridge, was a native of this town; he died in 1362. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1364. The principal manufacture is serges. 22 miles NW. Exeter, and 167 W. London.

Ban, a river of Hindoostan, which runs into the Chumbul, 20 m. SW Dhootpour.

Banagher, a town of Ireland, in King's county, on the Shannon. Before the Union it sent two members to the Irish parliament. 25 miles W. Portarlington. *Long.* 7. 54. W. *Lat.* 53. 6. N.

Banaboo Point, the northern extremity of the island of Mindanao. *Long.* 125. 21. E. *Lat.* 9. 55. N.

Banai, a town of Hindoostan. 15 miles E. Lahore.

Banamatapa, a town of Africa, in the country of Mocaranga.

Bananos, a cluster of small islands in the Atlantic, near the coast of Guinea. *Long.* 12. 30. W. *Lat.* 8. 4. N.

Banares, see *Benares*.

Banaru, a town of Persia, in Laristan. 30 miles W. Lar.

Banarw, a river of Prussia, which runs into the Frisch Haffe, 2 miles WNW. Heiligenbeil.

Banaz, a town of Asiatic Turkey. 30 miles NW. Kara-hisar.

Banbunpara, a town of Bengal. 8 miles SW. Pucculoc.

Banbury, a town of England, in the county of Oxford, on the river Cherwell. It is a corporation town, and has a weekly market on Thursdays. There is a manufacture of plush or shag cloth, which employs a considerable number of the inhabitants. In the year 1469, a battle was fought here between the parties of York and Lancaster. The Earl of Pembroke, who headed King Edward's army, was taken with his brother, and both beheaded the next day at Banbury. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2755. 22½ miles N. Oxford, and 75 NW. London.

Banca, an island in the Indian Sea, about 100 miles long, and 30 broad, with a chain of mountains extending nearly its whole length; it is populous, and tolerably fertile. It lies to the ENE. of Sumatra, being separated by a narrow sea, called the Straits of Banca. This island belongs to the king of Palembang; and is celebrated throughout Asia for its tin mines, first discovered in the year 1710 or 1711, which yield immense quantities of ore, and appear inexhaustible: there are seven chief places where it is dug, which are under the direction of Chinese managers, who provide and pay for the la-

bour of the miners, who are also, in general, of that nation. The tin is delivered by these chiefs to the king of Palembang, for five rix-dollars per 125 pounds, and by him to the Dutch for 15 rix-dollars, equal to about 58s. sterling per cwt. English. The company do not, however, always take all that is brought; for in 1770, the government at Batavia resolved "not to receive more than 25,000 picols, of 125 lb. each, from Palembang every year; and as 5000 picols more had been delivered that year, no more than 20,000 should be accepted in the next; of which due notice should be given to the king." And yet the Dutch endeavour to prevent the tin from being disposed of to any others, and keep vessels continually cruising along the shores, to prevent the smuggling of it; but their vigilance is eluded, and the commerce is largely participated by private adventurers. The greatest part goes to the China market, where it is preferred to European tin, and the profit upon it is supposed by Sir George Staunton not to be less any year than 150,000. sterling; though, by the Dutch account of their China trade, this seems to be an extravagant computation. The king is under strict engagements to the Dutch to allow them an exclusive trade throughout his dominions, and to deliver all the tin and pepper produced in them at Batavia, sending them thither in his own ships, and at his own expence. *Long.* 105. 15. to 106. 40. *E. Lat.* 1. 27. to 3. 4. S.

Banca, a small island in the Eastern-Indian Sea, near the north-east coast of Celebes. *Long.* 125. E. *Lat.* 1. 38. N.

Bancalaan, a small island in the East Indies, near the south-west coast of Palawan. *Long.* 127. 18. E. *Lat.* 8. 15. N.

Bancalia, a small island in the Straits of Malacca, near the coast of Sumatra, about 60 miles in circumference. *Long.* 101. 54. E. *Lat.* 1. 38. N.

Bancalis, a town of the island of Sumatra, in the kingdom of Acheen, with an European factory.

Bancaneer, a town of Hindooftan, in the Malwa. 30 miles S. Tandla.

Bancapour, a town of Hindooftan, in the province of Sanore, on the Toom, opposite Sanore, and 24 miles NNW. Bifnagur.

Bancaro, a river of Africa, which falls into the Zaire, 15 m. NE. Concabella.

Bancarwan, a small island, in the Eastern Indian Sea, north of the island of Borneo. *Long.* 117. 30. E. *Lat.* 7. 13. N.

Banco, a town of South-America, in the province of Carthagea. 10 miles N. Tamalameque.

Bangkok, or *Bankok*, or *Fon*, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Siam, situated on an island formed by the river Menan; defended by a wall on the sides next the land,

and a half-moon battery, mounted with some large cannon. 30 miles N. Juthia. *Long.* 101. 5. E. *Lat.* 13. 40. N.

Bancoogan, a small island, in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the north coast of Borneo. *Long.* 118. 18. E. *Lat.* 6. 3. N.

Bancos, a small island, on the north-west coast of Honduras. *Long.* 84. 46. W. *Lat.* 15. 24. N.

Bancoul, a town of Sumatra, in the kingdom of Indrapoura, where the English have a fort. *Lat.* 2. S.

Bancoot, or *Fort Victoria*, a fortress of Hindooftan, in the country of Concan, on what is called the Pirate's Coast, with a good harbour. It was taken by the British under the command of Captain, afterwards Sir William James, in 1755. Here is a good trade in salt, and the neighbourhood abounds in cattle. 60 miles S. Bombay. *Long.* 72. 53. E. *Lat.* 18. 5. N.

Band, a town of Hindooftan, in Golconda. 20 miles W. Rachore.

Band, a town of Persia, in the province of Mecran. 80 miles N. Kié. *Long.* 60. 40. E. *Lat.* 28. 30. N.

Band, or *Bando*, see *Batmir*.

Banda Islands, a group of islands, in the Eastern Sea, lying to the east of the Celebes, so called from Banda, the principal of them. They are supposed to contain about 5000 inhabitants, though formerly there are said to have been 15,000. Their chief produce is nutmegs, of which they are competent to supply the want to the rest of the world. The names of the islands are Banda, or Lantor; Puloway, or Poolaway; Pulo Run, or Poolaron; Neira, Gunong Assi, or Guanapee Rosyngen; Pulo Prampon, Pulo Suanjée Capal, and Nylacky. The inhabitants are in alliance with the Dutch East-India Company, and furnish a considerable quantity of provisions; consisting of wild boars, stags, sea-cows, and other articles of food, which they barter at Neira for piece goods, and other necessaries. This trade, however trifling, is of much benefit to the inhabitants of Banda; and it is supposed the province would reap greater advantages from it, if the Company would allow Neira to become a more commercial place; but the suspicious policy of the government has always been directed to prevent the frequency of communication with the spice-islands, that as little opening might be left as possible, for the prosecution of a clandestine trade, or for the knowledge of the situation and state of defence of these possessions. The establishment of the isles of Banda consisted, in 1776 and 1777, of 55 persons in civil employments, three clergymen, sixteen surgeons, and assistants; thirty-five belonging to the artillery; 82 seamen and marines employed on shore; 283 soldiers, and 40

mechanics; in all 514 Europeans, besides 21 of the natives in the Company's service; yet the orders of the Company require that the garrison should amount to 700 men. When the English admiral Rainier took possession of the islands of Amboyna and Banda, in February and March 1796, the first and indeed the only article of the capitulation was, that "the senior and junior officers of the civil establishment, the clergy, the military, and the marines, should continue to receive their usual pay." Notwithstanding the natural means of defence of these islands, they fell an easy prey to the English; no resistance was made either here or at Amboyna; nor was there a shot fired, or a man killed on either side. The real quantity of spices produced in the Banda Isles has never been exactly known. The largest quantity of nutmegs sold by the East-India Company in Holland at one time, was 280,964lb., in the year 1737; in 1756, were sold 241,427lb.; and in 1778, 264,189lb.; the average has been taken at 250,000lb. annually, sold in Europe at 75 stivers per pound, besides about 100,000lb. disposed of in the Indies at no less a rate. Of mace, the average sold in Europe has been 90,000lb. annually, and 10,000lb. in the Indies. These islands, however, can never be expected to yield any advantage, besides that derived from the spice trade. Entirely cut off from all other parts of India, and deprived of all commerce, save the trifling bartering we have noticed with the indigent natives of the south-eastern and south-western islands, they are even destitute of the means of subsistence for their own inhabitants, and must be supplied with every necessary from without. Nature, who has lavishly bestowed upon them articles of luxury, has denied them those of indispensable necessity. Banda is likewise accounted almost unhealthy place, especially at the chief settlement of Neira: some attribute this circumstance to the neighbourhood of the volcano, in the island of Gunong Api, and others to a deleterious quality in the water. When Admiral Rainier took possession of Banda, he found in the treasury 66,675 rix-dollars, and in store 84,777lb. of nutmegs, and 19,587lb. of mace, besides other merchandize. *Long.* 130. 37. E. *Lat.* 4. 12. S.

Banda, or *Benda*, a town of Cochin-China. *Long.* 108. 58. E. *Lat.* 13. 36. N.

Bandachuar, a town of Bengal. 10 miles NW. Curruckdea.

Bandahusan, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the south coast of Mindanao. *Long.* 122. 58. E. *Lat.* 7. 12. N.

Bandeer, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Gohud. 100 miles S. Agra, 44 SE. Gohud. *Long.* 79. 8. E. *Lat.* 24. 45. N.

Bandel, a town of Bengal, on the Ganges,

where a colony of Portuguese settled formerly. 2 miles N. Hoogly.

Bandel, a seaport of Japan, on the north-west coast of the island of Nippon. *Long.* 131. 45. E. *Lat.* 34. 46. N.

Bandel d'Agua, a seaport town, on the east coast of Africa. *Long.* 49. E. *Lat.* 8. 20. N.

Bandel Caus, a town of Africa, on the coast of the kingdom of Adel. *Lat.* 8. 15. N.

Bandel Velbo, or *Old Port*, a seaport of Africa, in Magadoxo. 50 miles NNE. Magadoxo.

Bandem, a town of Concan. 19 m. N. Goa.

Bandemgur, a town of Hindoostan, in Visapour. 20 miles E. Badammy.

Bander-Abassi, see *Gambrou*.

Banderas, a large bay in the Pacific Ocean, on the west coast of Mexico, between Cape Corientes and Tintoque Point. *Lat.* 20. 30. N.

Bandermalanka, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Rajahmundry. 38 miles S. Rajahmundry.

Bandersandry, a town of Hindoostan, in the subah of Agimere. 20 m. ESE. Agimere.

Banderonisi, a chain of rocky islands, in the Grecian Archipelago, near the SW. coast of Paros. *Long.* 25. 7. E. *Lat.* 36. 58. N.

Banderpel, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa. 30 miles W. Balasore.

Bandhoogur, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Sohagepour. 20 miles NW. Sohagepour. *Long.* 81. 40. E. *Lat.* 23. 48. N.

Bandi, a river of Africa, in the country of Calabar, in Lower Guinea, which runs into the sea by two channels, with a town of the same name on an island at its mouth.

Banditti Island, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, at the south entrance of the Straits of Lombok. *Long.* 115. 30. E. *Lat.* 8. 44. S.

Bandon, a river of Ireland, which empties itself into the harbour of Kinfale, in the county of Cork.

Bandonbridge, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, on the river Bandon, built, in 1610, by the first Earl of Cork. It sends one member to the Imperial Parliament. 11 miles SW. Cork, and 8 NW. Kinfale.

Bandora, a town of Hindoostan, on the south coast of the island of Salfetta. 6 miles N. Bombay.

Bandt, a small island in the German Ocean, near the coast of East-Friesland. *Long.* 6. 33. E. *Lat.* 53. 36. N.

Bandhappour, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad. 6 miles E. Jionpour.

Bane, a town of France, in the department of the Ardèche. 3 miles S. Les Vans.

Baneas, a town of Syria, anciently called Balanea and Valania, at the mouth of a river which runs into the Mediterranean. 24 m. S. Latakia, and 34 N. Tripoli.

Banee, or *Bannee*, a small island, in the English Channel, near the coast of France. 3 miles SW. Uphant. *Long.* 4. 55. *W. Lat.* 48. 25. N.

Baneza, La, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 10 miles SSE. Astorga.

Banff, see *Banff*.

Banga, a town of Africa, in the country of Whidah, on the Slave coast.

Banga, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo. 10 miles N. Bamba, and 70 SW. St. Salvador. *Long.* 13. 55. *E. Lat.* 7. 5.

Bangab, a town of Bengal. 30 miles E. Silhet.

Bangadoony, a branch of the Ganges, which runs into the Bay of Bengal, *Long.* 88. 50. *E. Lat.* 21. 33. N.

Bangadoony, an island in the mouth of the Ganges, about 16 miles in circumference. *Long.* 87. 53. *E. Lat.* 22. 35. N.

Bagaban, a small island, near the south coast of Mindanao. *Long.* 122. 40. *E. Lat.* 7. 1. N.

Bangally, a town of Bengal. 35 m. ENE. Calcutta.

Bangalore, a town of Hindoostan, in the Myfore country, strongly fortified; formerly the capital of a kingdom, and in 1655, governed by a Polygar Rajah, who about that time was dispossessed by the king of Vissiapour. The king of Myfore afterwards obtained and granted it to Hyder Ali, in reward of a victory obtained by him over the Mahrattas. The town or pettah is of great extent. The palace built by Tippoo is a beautiful structure. In the neighbourhood are manufactures of silk and woollen. The inhabitants are chiefly Hindoos; the military chiefly Mahometans. It was taken by a detachment of British forces under Col. Floyd, in the month of March 1791, but restored the year following. 58 m. NE. Serinapatam. *Long.* 77. 46. *E. Lat.* 12. 58. N.

Bangan, a river of the island of Luçon, which runs into the sea, *Long.* 120. 48. *E. Lat.* 18. 42. N.

Bangangas, a town on the south coast of the island of Mindanao. *Long.* 123. 45. *E. Lat.* 7. 18. N.

Bangar, a town on the north coast of the island of Luçon. *Long.* 121. 27. *E. Lat.* 18. 40. N.

Bangarah, a branch of the Ganges, which runs into the Bay of Bengal, *Long.* 87. 5. *E. Lat.* 21. 47. N.

Bangarin, a town of Lower Siam, situated on the west coast, in a bay of the Eastern Indian Sea. 150 miles S. Tennasserim. *Lat.* 8. 58. N.

Bangassi, a town of Africa, in Fooladoo. *Long.* 6. 45. *W. Lat.* 13. 10. N.

Bangerman, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 37 miles W. Lucknow. *Long.* 80. 32. *E. Lat.* 26. 50. N.

Bangey, a cluster of small islands in the Molucca Passage. *Long.* 124. 15. *E. Lat.* 1. 45. S.

Bango, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the coast of Siam. *Long.* 98. 42. *E. Lat.* 7. 48. N.

Bangong, a town of Bengal. 36 m. NNE. Calcutta.

Bangor, a town or city of North-Wales, in the county of Carnarvon, and see of a bishop, erected in the sixth century; the town is small, of only one street, half a mile in length: it is situated at the head of a bay to which it gives name, at the northern extremity of the Menai Straits, which divide Anglesea from the main land. A new harbour has been lately erected, at the charge of the Right Rev. Dr. Warren, bishop of Bangor. The diocese extends over the county of Carnarvon, greater part of the county of Merioneth, part of Denbighshire, and the island of Anglesea. The revenues are small. In 1210, it was burned by King John. The number of inhabitants 1770. 16 miles SW. Aberconway, and 251 NW. London. *Long.* 4. 8. *W. Lat.* 58. 20. N.

Bangor, a seaport town of Ireland, in the county of Down, with a large bay or harbour, on the south side of Belfast Lough. Before the Union it sent two members to the Irish parliament. 10 m. NE. Belfast. *Long.* 5. 33. *W. Lat.* 54. 39. N.

Bangor, or *Bangor Monachorum*, a village of North-Wales, in Flintshire, on the river Dee; though now small, it was once the site of a famous monastery, of which the present cathedral in Carnarvonshire is said to be the offspring. Here was probably an ancient city called Borium, or Bonium; and certainly a very ancient monastery, though not so old as to be the contemporary with King Lucius. Beda and others mention it as very flourishing in the time of St. Augustine; and it must have been so, if, as all our writers except one report, that Etheldred king of the Angles, in his wars with the Britons, slew near 1200 of them for praying for the success of their countrymen and fellow-Christians against the Saxon infidels; after that it went to decay; for William of Malmesbury, who lived shortly after the Norman conquest, says, there remained in his time only the footsteps of so great a place: so many ruinous churches, and such heaps of rubbish as were elsewhere hardly to be met with. Speed says, this was the first monastery that was read of in the world. Some writers have considered Pelagius abbot of this monastery, but this is doubtful. 6 miles SE. Wrexham.

Bangri, a town on the west coast of Siam, at the mouth of a river. *Long.* 98. 19. *E. Lat.* 8. 46. N.

Bangroo, a town of Bengal. 35 miles ESE. Doela.

Bangue, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 7. 42. N.

Banguay, an island in the Eastern Indian Sea, about 50 miles in circumference, near the north coast of Borneo. *Long.* 117. 20. E. *Lat.* 7. 15. N.

Banguisea, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Burfali. 40 miles NNW. Kower.

Banbo, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 10 miles NE. Vifeu.

Bani, a small district of Africa, in the country of Calabar, containing nine or ten villages.

Bani, a town of Naples, in Capitanata. 10 miles S. Troia.

Bania, a river of Croatia, which runs into the Lenia.

Baniac, a small island, near the west coast of Sumatra, in the Indian Sea. *Long.* 96. 48. E. *Lat.* 1. 42. N.

Banjaluca, or *Bagnaluca*, a town of European Turkey, in Bosnia, the residence of a pacha. 144 m. W. Belgrade, 26 S. Gradisca. *Long.* 17. 9. E. *Lat.* 45. 4. N.

Banjar Massim, a town of the island of Borneo, in a kingdom of the same name, where the Dutch have a factory and a small fort. A junior merchant is stationed here with about 25 or 30 soldiers. The object of this establishment is chiefly the collection or purchase of the pepper and rough diamonds produced in the country. Five per cent. on the pepper collected is allowed to the resident: the contract entered into with the king obliges him to deliver 600,000 pounds, at three stivers per pound; and this is the only article which induces the Company to retain this possession; for the profits on the rough diamonds, gold, wax, canes, and sago, would not be sufficient to make good the charges. The respective qualities of these latter articles are also so inferior, that the trade of the Company in them is confined to a mere trifle. Banjar Massim is of no importance to the Company as a source of revenue, for they do not possess a foot of land without their fort, and are obliged to be constantly on their guard against the insidious attacks of the natives; though in 1769, an order, which was made in 1754, for all captains of vessels going thither, "not to land all the cash they had on board for the factory at one time," was withdrawn; the fort being then thought sufficiently strong to withstand any assault of the Indians. The charges of this establishment are scarcely covered by the profits accruing on this scanty trade. *Long.* 114. 50. E. *Lat.* 3. S.

Banjarce, a town of Hindoostan, in Allabad. 24 miles S. Maher.

Banica, a town of the island of St. Domingo. 40 miles SE. Cape Française.

Banisenle, a town of Africa, and capital of Dentila. *Long.* 10. 40. W. *Lat.* 12. 34. N.

Banissant, a town on the east coast of Madagascar. *Long.* 50. 28. E. *Lat.* 15. 25. S.

Bankala, an island in the Eastern Indian Sea, about 20 miles in circumference, near the east coast of Celebes. *Long.* 122. 51. E. *Lat.* 2. 30. S.

Bankapour, a town of Hindoostan, in the Mysore country, taken by Captain Little, on the 24th December, 1791. 60 miles SW. Bedanore, and 9 NW. Seringapatam.

Bankafoy, a town of Lower Siam, on the west side of the gulf. 70 miles S. Juthia. *Long.* 100. 38. E. *Lat.* 13. 12. N.

Bankibajir, a town of Bengal, in the province of Hoogly. 10 miles N. Calcutta.

Bankipour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 5 miles W. Patna.

Bankodang, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea. *Long.* 118. 2. E. *Lat.* 5 12. S.

Bankok, see *Banckok*.

Banks's Island, an island in the Southern Pacific Ocean, on the south-east coast of Tavai Poenamoo, from which it is distant about 15 miles; of a circular form, 60 miles in circumference, and sufficiently high to be seen 12 or 15 leagues. The land has a broken irregular surface, with the appearance of barrenness rather than fertility; yet it was inhabited, for smoke was seen in one place, and a few straggling natives in another. *Long.* of the south point 186. 30. W. *Lat.* 43. 32. S.

Banks's Island, an island in the North Pacific Ocean, near the west coast of North-America. About 60 miles long, and 5 broad. *Long.* 129. 45. to 130. 10. W. *Lat.* 53. 30. N.

Banks's Port, a bay on the west coast of North-America. *Long.* 185. W. *Lat.* 56. 40. N.

Banksera, a town of Bengal, in the province of Hoogly. 18 miles SSE. Calcutta.

Bann, a river of Ireland, which rises in the county of Dromore, about 8 miles east of Newry, passes through Lough Neagh, and runs into the North Sea, about 4 miles NW. Coleraine.

Bannalec, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre. 6 miles NW. Quimperlé, and 4 SE. Rosforden.

Bannbridge, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, on the Bann. 12 miles NNE. Newry, and 20 W. Downpatrick.

Bannec, a small island in the English Channel, near the coast of France. *Long.* 4. 55. W. *Lat.* 48. 25. N.

Bannegon, a town of France, in the department of the Cher. 26 m. SSE. Bourges.

Banniachung, a town of Bengal, in the province of Silhet. 35 miles SW. Silhet.

Banniascray, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 12 miles NE. Fyzabad.

Bannigunge, a town of Bengal, in the province of Goragot. 5 miles NW. Goragot.

Bannockburn, a village of Scotland, in the county of Stirling, where a battle was fought between the English and Scots, on the 25th of June, 1314, in which the English were defeated with great loss. Here too James III. king of Scotland, in 1487, was defeated by his subjects, wounded, and soon after murdered by a priest taking his confession. 2 miles S. Stirling.

Bannow, a seaport town of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, near the south-east coast of Ireland. 11 miles ESE. Waterford. *Long.* 6. 50. W. *Lat.* 52. 12. N.

Banyya, a town of Bengal, in the province of Kishenagar. 18 m. N. Kishenagar.

Bannycock, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 14 miles N. Bahar.

Bano, a small island in the Baltic, east of Aland. *Long.* 20. 22. E. *Lat.* 60. 6. N.

Banon, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps. 8 miles NW. Foralquier.

Banoncourt, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse. 4 m. N. St. Miel.

Banos, a town of Peru. 85 m. N. Lima.

Banos, a town of South-America, in the province of Quito. 30 miles N. Riobamba.

Banos, see *Bumoo*.

Banque, or *Bangue*, a river of Guinea, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 7. 45. N.

Bansdah, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 35 miles SE. Surat.

Bansen, a town of Prussia, in the province of Ermeland. 18 miles ESE. Heilsberg.

Bansy, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad. 45 miles ENE. Fyzabad, 120 NE. Allahabad. *Long.* 83. 14. E. *Lat.* 27. 7. N.

Bansgurry, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 10 miles NW. Lucknow.

Banskara, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 45 miles S. Berilly.

Banswaleh, a circar of Hindoostan, situated on the south-west part of Malwa.

Banswarah, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Malwa. 75 miles W. Ougein, 105 ENE. Amedabad. *Long.* 74. 25. E. *Lat.* 23. 25. N.

Bansy, a town of Bengal, in Oude. 46 miles NE. Fyzabad. *Long.* 83. 14. E. *Lat.* 27. 7. N.

Bant, a small island on the coast of Germany, at the mouth of the Ems. *Long.* 7. E. *Lat.* 35. 3. N.

Bantam, a seaport on the north-west coast of the island of Java, and capital of a kingdom, situated in a bay famed formerly for being the principal rendezvous of the shipping from Europe in the East. Bantam was the great mart for pepper and other spices, from whence they were distributed to the rest of the world. The chief factory of the

English, as well as Dutch East-India company was situated there. The merchants of Arabia and Hindoostan resorted to it. Its sovereigns were so desirous of encouraging trade, by giving security to foreign merchants against the violent and revengeful disposition of the natives, that the crime of murder was never pardoned when committed against a stranger, but might be commuted by a foreigner for a fine to the relations of the deceased. This place flourished for a considerable time; but the Dutch having conquered the neighbouring province of Jacatra, where they since have built Batavia, and transferred their principal business to it; and the English having removed to Hindoostan and China; and trade in other respects having taken a new course; Bantam was reduced to a poor remnant of its former opulence and importance. Other circumstances have accelerated its decline; the bay is so choked up with daily accretions of new earth, washed down from the mountains, as well as by coral shoals extending a considerable way to the eastward, that it is inaccessible at present to vessels of burthen. A fire destroyed most of the houses there; and few have been since rebuilt. With the trade of Bantam the power of its sovereign declined. In his wars with other princes of Java, he called in the assistance of the Dutch; and from that period he became in fact their captive. He resides in a palace, built in the European style, within a fort, garrisoned by a detachment from Batavia; of which the commander takes his orders not from the king of Bantam, but from a Dutch chief or governor, who lives in another fort adjoining the town, and nearer to the sea side. His Bantamese majesty is allowed, however, to maintain a body of native troops, and has several small armed vessels, by means of which he maintains authority over some part of the south of Sumatra. His subjects are obliged to sell to him all the pepper they raise in either island at a low price, which he is under contract with the Dutch to deliver to them at a small advance, and much under the marketable value of that commodity. The present king joins the spiritual to the temporal power, and is high priest of the religion of Mahomet; with which he mingles, indeed, some of the rites and superstitions of the aboriginal inhabitants of Java. The town lies low, at the foot of a mountain, and watered by three rivers, two of which run round, and the other through the town: the walls are of brick, with cannon placed at the angles, and two towers; the gates are not strong; and the town consists only of 3 streets, not paved, but covered with coarse sand. The houses are surrounded with cocoa-trees; they are built with straw and rose-wood, supported

by carved pillars, and covered with palm-leaves: the palace is large, but without taste, and without magnificence. Before the monopoly by the Dutch, Bantam was a good mart for all the commodities of India; they annually exported three million pounds of pepper. The kingdom of Bantam, which forms the western division of Java, is about 400 miles in circumference. Bantam became strictly connected with the Dutch East-India company in 1680, by means of the assistance afforded by them against Sultan Agon, who had formerly abdicated the throne, but who had resumed the sceptre again. His son solicited and obtained the aid of the company towards establishing him in the government; yet the country remained in a manner independent, and its trade continued free; but upon this, encroachments were practised from time to time, and it was fought to draw the bands of connection with Bantam more close, by giving assistance towards reducing the revolted province of Succadana in Borneo, which formerly belonged to Bantam, and is still an appendage of that kingdom. At last, in 1751, Bantam became wholly a fief of the company, occasioned by the fortunate issue of the commotions there: the king was then privately taken hold of, and continued a prisoner, while a prince of the blood royal, who had been kept in exile at Ceylon, was exalted to the throne in his stead; and a yearly tribute of one hundred bhars of pepper, amounting to 37,500 pounds weight, is now paid to the company from Bantam. Although the sultan or king of Bantam is a vassal of the company, he is, nevertheless, a sovereign prince, lord and master of life and death, and uncontrolled in his authority over his own subjects. He lays taxes, augments or lightens them, according to his own good pleasure; and has all other regalia and marks of sovereignty appertaining to a free monarch, excepting that he is restricted from entering into any alliances or engagements, either with any European powers, or with the Indian princes; as likewise from selling any of the productions of his territories to any other than to the company; and this restriction, as to trade, relates not only to his kingdom of Bantam, but also to the articles produced in his dependent provinces, in Borneo and Sumatra. Bantam has the smallest population of all the divisions of Java; its whole extent comprehends no more than 5,000 tjatjars, or families, and consequently only 30,000 inhabitants. The air is in general here very unhealthy, and the mortality pretty considerable. All the islands in the straits of Sunda, from Prince's Island to Hog Island, belong to the kingdom of Bantam. *Long.* 106. 3. E. *Lat.* 6. 4. S.

Bantam Point, the north-west extremity

of the island of Java. *Long.* 105. 57. E. *Lat.* 5. 51. S.

Bantay, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea. *Long.* 120. 35. E. *Lat.* 17. 51. N.

Banteln, a town of Germany, in the principality of Casselberg. In it is a carpet manufactory. 18 miles E. Hamela.

Banton, or *Baton*, or *Bantayan*, one of the smaller Philippine islands, in the sea of Mindoro. *Long.* 121. 50. E. *Lat.* 13. 3. N.

Bantonfillo, a small island, near the south-west coast of Banton.

Bantry, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, situated on the east coast of a bay, to which it gives name, on the south coast of Ireland, about 24 miles in length, and 4 in breadth. 40 m. SW. Cork, and 36 W. Kinfale.

Bantry Bay, called also *Bearhaven*, from an island which is in it; a large bay of the Atlantic, on the south-west coast of Ireland, and county of Cork. On the west side, the passage between the island and the continent is about a mile broad; the east passage is something broader. Immediately before the island there is from 10 to 16 fathom water, in the east passage from 30 to 40 fathom, and further up the bay from 15 to 25. Between the south side of Whiddy Island and the continent is the road for ships, with from 24 to 40 feet of water. There is not, perhaps, in the world a finer bay than this, being 26 miles long, and from 3 to 5 broad. The whole of this capacious frith is stiled indifferently *Bantry-Bay*, or *Bearhaven*. The tides move very gently right in and out through the whole bay. Above Bear island, which defends them from south-west winds, ships ride perfectly safe and quiet. At the extremity of the bay are two safe, though less spacious harbours; that of Glengariff, so called from a village; and that of Whiddy, so denominated from that island; though besides this there are four small islands which yield excellent pasture. In 1689, the French fleet, which brought succours of arms, ammunition, and money, to the party of King James, were attacked in this bay, by the English fleet, under Admiral Herbert; it began about break of day, on the 1st of May, and continued at intervals till the evening. Various are the reports of the number of ships in each fleet: the loss of men was inconsiderable, and the French admiral returned after the fight into the bay. In December 1796, seven French ships of the line, with two armed *en-suite* frigates, and transports, forming in the whole a fleet of 17 ships, anchored in this bay: soon after their arrival, they sent a boat towards the shore, with an officer and eight men, who were made prisoners. The vessels suffered much from tempest, and soon left the coast. *Long.* 9. 24. to 9. 45. W. *Lat.* 51. 30. to 51. 40. N.

Bantzenheim, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine. 14 miles N. Huringen.

Bantwa, a town of Hindoostan, in Gazerat. 20 miles S. Junagur.

Banub, a town of Egypt. 52 m. WNW. Mansora.

Barville, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 9 miles NNW. Caen, 7 E. Bayeux.

Barwyl, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Berne. 20 miles NNE. Berne.

Banybunra, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa. 17 miles S. Koonjoor.

Banz, or *Bantz*, a town of Germany, in the bishoprick of Bamberg, with a Benedictine abbey. 3 miles WNW. Lichtenfels.

Banza, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo, now called *St. Salvador*.

Banza Avari, a town of Africa, in Loango, near the sea. *Lat.* 4. 10. S.

Banzkow, a town of Germany, in the county of Schwerin. 6 m. S. Schwerin.

Baol, or *Baul*, a kingdom of Africa, in the country of Senegal, about 240 miles long, and 24 wide.

Baol, or *Lambay*, a town of Africa, and capital of the kingdom of Baol. *Lat.* 14. 40. N.

Baons, (*Les*), a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 7 miles N. Caudebec.

Baom, or *Apoom*, one of the new discovered islands in the Southern Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 186. 17. W. *Lat.* 16. 26. S.

Baoncotty, a town of Thibet. 35 miles NNW. Sirinagur.

Bapata, a town of Africa, in the country of Foulis, on the Senegal. 48 m. SE. Goumel.

Bapata, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Guntoor. 25 miles N. Mootapilly.

Bapaume, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Straits of Calais. It contains about 4500 inhabitants. 3 posts S. Arras, and 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ N. Paris. *Long.* 2. 56. E. *Lat.* 50. 6. N.

Bapifpe, a town of New Mexico, in the province of New Navarre. 200 miles SSE. Casa Grande.

Baptaca, a town of North-America, in New Navarre. 45 m. ESE. Casa Grande.

Bar, a town of Arabia. 56 miles SE. El Catif.

Bar, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Bihar, on the south side of the Ganges. 15 miles N. Bihar, and 30 ESE. Patna. *Long.* 85. 52. E. *Lat.* 25. 28. N.

Bar, or *Baar*, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Zug. 2 miles N. Zug.

Bar, see *Boer*.

Bar, a town of Russian Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia. In March 1768, a catholic confederation of the Polish bishops and nobles was held here, to protect the religion of the country from the encroachments of

diffenters, supported by Russia. 45 miles ENE. Kaminiac, 70 WNW. Braclaw. *Long.* 27. 52. E. *Lat.* 49. 5. N.

Bar, (*Les*), a town of France, in the department of the Var. 4 m. NE. Graffe.

Bar sur Aube, a town of France, and the principal place of a district, in the department of the Aube; before the revolution, the seat of a governor. 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ posts SSE. Paris. *Long.* 4. 47. E. *Lat.* 48. 14. N.

Bar le Duc, or *Bar sur Ormain*, a town of France, and capital of the department of the Meuse. built by Frederick I. brother-in-law to Hugh Capet; before the revolution, it was the capital of the dutchy of Bar. It is a considerable town, divided into Upper and Lower. The separation being formed by a castle, called Bar; and was as it were a barrier between France and Lorraine. The walls and towers of this castle were demolished by Louis XIV. The river Ormain runs through the lower part of the town. They compute about 8000 inhabitants in the whole town. In 1792, it was laid under contribution by the King of Prussia. 21 miles SSE. St. Menchoulde, 27 W. Toul. *Long.* 52. 15. E. *Lat.* 48. 47. N.

Bar sur Seine, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Aube, situated at the foot of a mountain, on the Seine; it has three gates, a college, and an hospital. 16 miles SE. Troyes. *Long.* 4. 27. E. *Lat.* 48. 7. N.

Bar, (*Dutchy of*), before the revolution, a country of France, situated to the west of Lorraine, 96 miles long, and 16 wide. The aspect of the country is various, and divided into hills and plains: wood, wine, corn, game, and fish abound. It takes its name from the castle of Bar, and was erected into a county by the emperor Otho; but it is not known when it was raised to a dutchy. It now forms the department of the Meuse.

Bara, a town on the NW. coast of the island of Bourro. *Long.* 126. 33. E. *Lat.* 3. 16. S.

Baraba, a large plain of Russia, full of marshes and lakes, between Tarra and Tomsk, inhabited by different tribes, under the name of Barabentzy.

Barabiaco, a town of Italy, on the Colona. 12 m. W. Milan.

Barabra, a country of Nubia, on the west side of the Nile, bordering on Egypt.

Baracan, a town on the north coast of the island of Masbate. *Long.* 123. 42. E. *Lat.* 12. 17. N.

Barace, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 12 miles NNE. Angers, 6 ESE. Châteauneuf.

Baracoua, a seaport town of the island of Cuba. 5 miles NE. St. Jago. *Long.* 76. 10. W. *Lat.* 21. 4. N.

Baracoe, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coast. *Long.* 1. 25. W. *Lat.* 5. 28. N.

Baracola, a town of Africa, on the north side of the Senegal. *Lat.* 13. 50. N.

Baraconda, a town of Africa, in the country of Woolly. 5 miles E. Medina. *Long.* 13. W. *Lat.* 13. 36. N.

Barajak, a town of Turkish Armenia. 35 miles S. Arzingan.

Barafat, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fonia, situated on a peninsula formed by the river Gambia, and two other rivers.

Barago, one of the mouths of the river Ava.

Baragon, a small island on the coast of Hindoostan, near Saltee.

Barai, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore. 21 miles E. Kooshaub.

Barampour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 13 miles W. Arrah.

Baran, a river of India, which runs into the Kamets, near Adeenagar.

Baranca, a town of Peru, in the audience of Lima. 20 m. NNW. Guaura.

Baranca del Malambo, a leaport town of South-America, in New Grenada, at the mouth of the river Magdelana. 75 miles NE. Carthagena. *Long.* 75. 8 W. *Lat.* 11. 39. N.

Baranca del Rey, a town of South-America, in the province of Carthagena. 40 m. SE. Carthagena.

Barancas, a town of South-America, in the government of Buenos Ayres. 288 m. NNW. Buenos Ayres.

Baranca, (*Las*), a town of New Mexico. 130 miles SSE. Santa Fé.

Baranci Stanitz, a town or settlement in Siberia, on the Lena. 52 miles NE. Vitimkoi. *Long.* 113. 14. E. *Lat.* 54. 50. N.

Barania, or *St. Yago*, a river of Mexico, which runs from lake Chapala, and falls into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 22. N.

Baranillo, a town of Naples, in the Molise. In 1805, this place was greatly damaged by an earthquake. 9 m. SSE. Molise.

Baranow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir. 16 miles S. Sandomir.

Baranowka, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia. 40 miles NNE. Constantinow.

Baraz, a town of Spain, in Aragon. 6 miles from Jaca.

Barapulla, a town of Hindoostan. 10 m. S. Delhi.

Baraquicimeto, a river of New Grenada, which, joining the Pao, forms the Portuguesefla.

Baraquicimeto, see *Segovia Nueva*.

Bararoua, a town of Brasil, on the river Negro. 200 miles WNW. Fort Rio Negro.

Barasfat, a town of Bengal. 8 miles NE. Calcutta.

Barasze, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia. 36 m. NNW. Zitomicers.

Baratier, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps. 2 m. S. Embrun.

Barau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle

of Prachatitz. 60 miles S. Prague, 8 NNE. Prachim. *Long.* 13. 57. E. *Lat.* 49. 8. N.

Baravel, one of the Ladrone islands. *Long.* 142. 28. E. *Lat.* 12. 44. N.

Baravoe, a bay and village on the south-east coast of the island of Yell. *Long.* 1. 18. W. *Lat.* 60. 50. N.

Barawney, a town of Hindoostan, in the Candeeish country. 45 miles NE. Burhampour, 74 SSE. Indore. *Long.* 76. 51. E. *Lat.* 21. 53. N.

Barba, a town of Mexico, in the province of Costa Rica. 22 miles SSW. Cartago.

Barbacena, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo. 10 m. NW. Elvas.

Barbacoa, a town of South-America, in the province of Popayan, on the river Tolombi. 110 miles WSW. Popayan, 120 N. Quito. *Long.* 78. W. *Lat.* 1. 50. N.

Barbacoa, a town of South-America, in the province of Venezuela, on the east of lake Maracaybo. 75 miles S. Venezuela.

Barbadillo, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. 21 miles SSE. Burgos.

Barbadoes, one of the Charaibeian, or Caribbee Islands, and the most eastern of the West-India Islands, it is said, was first discovered by the Portuguese, from whom it received its present name; the Portuguese, however, made no settlement, only furnishing it with a breed of swine for future navigators. It had no inhabitants, and was much overgrown with wood, when it was visited by the crew of an English ship in the year 1605, who took possession in the name of king James: they found pigs, pigeons, and parrots, and the sea abounded with fish. Some years afterwards a settlement was made by Sir W. Courteen, a merchant of London; and in 1624, the foundation of Jamestown was laid. The earl of Marlborough obtained a grant of this island to himself and heirs in perpetuity, and was most probably the patron of this first settlement.

The Earl of Carlisle, who was at the same time engaged in the establishment of a colony in the island of St. Christopher, laid a claim to it, and in the first year of Charles I. obtained a grant of all the Charaibeian islands, including also Barbadoes; this being disputed by the Earl of Marlborough, was at last settled by an engagement of the Earl of Carlisle to pay to the Earl of Marlborough and his heirs for ever the yearly sum of 300l.; but the interest of the merchant who formed the settlement was forgotten. The new proprietor distributed lands to such persons who chose to receive grants on the terms proposed. A society of merchants accepted 10,000 acres, on conditions that promised great advantage to the proprietor; a person appointed to preside, with 64 persons, each of whom were authorized to take up 100 acres of land, arrived in the island in

1628, at which time Courteen's settlements began to flourish; but they declared it an encroachment and usurpation, and Sir Wm. Fortson arriving the year following as chief governor, with a force sufficient, he compelled the friends of Courteen to submit. During the civil war, Barbadoes took a decided part in favour of the unfortunate Charles I.: the republic parliament, angry with its inhabitants, sent out a fleet under Sir George Ayscue in 1651, and succeeded so far as to get the republic acknowledged; but at the same time it was agreed that the jurisdiction of the island should be continued in the governor, council, and assembly, according to the custom of the island; the assembly to be chosen by the freeholders; and no taxes to be levied on the inhabitants without their consent in a general assembly. The parliament had intended an act, by which all foreign vessels were to be prohibited from trading with the English plantations, and no goods to be imported into England; or any of its dependencies, in any other than English bottoms, or in ships of that nation of which the merchandise imported was the growth or manufacture; and thus arose the famous Navigation Act; for immediately after the restoration, the plan was adopted by Charles II. with this addition, that the master and three-fourths of the seamen should be English subjects. The proprietary government was dissolved, the legislation of the island vested in the crown, and a duty of four and a half per cent. to be paid in specie, laid on all dead commodities, the growth of the island, shipped to any part of the world. Barbadoes is 21 miles long, and 14 broad, and contains 106,470 acres of land, most part of which is cultivated. The soil in the low lands is black; in the shallow parts, inclining to red; on the hills, chalky; and near the sea-coast, mostly sandy. In 1670, we are assured that Barbadoes contained 50,000 whites, and 100,000 black inhabitants. Perhaps this account may be exaggerated, but by an authentic account, the number of whites in 1724, was no more than 18,295; and in 1753, the number of blacks was 69,870. In 1786, there were 16,167 whites, 838 free people of colour, and 62,115 negroes. On an average, from the year 1740 to 1748, the exports were 13,948 hogheads of sugar, of 15 cwt. each; 12,821 puncheons of rum, of 100 gallons each; 60 hogheads of molasses; 4,667 bags of ginger; 600 bags of cotton; and 327 gourds of aloes. The exports on an average for 1784, 1785, 1786, were 9,554 hogheads of sugar, 5,448 puncheons of rum, 6320 bags of ginger, and 8,331 bags of cotton, besides smaller articles, as aloes, sweetmeats, &c. That the dreadful succession of hurricanes, with which it has pleased the ALMIGHTY to visit this, and

the other West-Indian islands, within the last twenty years, has contributed to this great defalcation, cannot be doubted. The capital of this island was scarce risen from the ashes to which it had been reduced by two dreadful fires, when it was torn from its foundations, and the whole country made a scene of desolation, by the storm of the 10th of October, 1780, in which no less than 4326 of the inhabitants (blacks and whites) miserably perished, and the damage to the country was computed at 1,320,564l. 15s. sterling. Barbadoes is divided into five districts, and eleven parishes; and contains four towns, Bridgetown, Oskins or Charlestown, St. James's, and Spaight's-town. The governor's chief residence is near Bridgetown; his salary 2000l. a year. The climate is very hot, but the air pure; and though it does not generate any land-wind, the heat is moderated by the constant trade winds. Its products are, besides what is mentioned, the palm, tamarinds, figs, aloes, bananoes, cedar, mastich, cocoa, papas, guavas, and palmettoes. *Long.* 59. W. *Lat.* 13. 10. N.

Barbana, a town of Istria. 7 m. NNE. Pola.
Barbanicola, a small island in the Grecian Archipelago, near the coast of Natolia. *Long.* 27. 9. E. *Lat.* 36. 43. N.

Barbano, a small island in the northern part of the Adriatic, near the coast of Friuli. *Long.* 13. 28. E. *Lat.* 45. 45. N.

Barbantane, a town of France, in the department of Vaucluse, at the conflux of the Durance, and the Rhône. 4 miles SW. Avignon, 8 N. Tarascon.

Barbar, a town of Algiers. 50 miles SW. Tipfa.

Barbara, a town of Adel. 80 m. E. Zeila.

Barbarano, a town of Italy, in the Friuli. 12 miles E. Aviano.

Barbarein, a small island, near the west coast of Ceylon. *Long.* 79. 50. E. *Lat.* 6. 25. N.

Barbaren, a town of Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm. 4 miles N. Thorn.

Barbary, a large country of Africa, bounded on the north by the Mediterranean Sea, on the east by Egypt and the deserts of Lybia, on the south by Sahara or the desert, and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean. Its utmost extent, from east to west, 1200 miles, and its breadth from north to south 320, but the breadth is less or more in different places. It is usually divided into five kingdoms, Morocco, Fez, Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli; the whole situated under the temperate zone. All the coast and mountains on the side of the Mediterranean, from the Straits of Gibraltar to Egypt, are rather cold than hot, and snow falls at certain times of the year: the rainy season commences about the middle of October throughout all Barbary. The months of Decem-

ber and January are more severe, nevertheless the cold is not so great as to render a fire necessary; the cold diminishes from January, and the season is then so inconstant, that it often changes three or four times a day; the west and north winds blow with violence during the month of March. In April all the trees begin to bloom, and at the end of the same month they gather ripe cherries in Fez, Algiers, and Tunis, and in some places of Morocco. In the middle of May they gather figs. In the mountains and forests of Barbary are found a great quantity of wild beasts, lions, tigers, apes, and wild goats; a variety of birds and serpents. All the states which compose what we call Barbary, have a number of ports on the Mediterranean, and the kingdoms of Morocco and Fez have some on the Atlantic, which serve equally for the commerce of the Christians, and the retreat of the vessels of the corsairs. The merchants of Europe have magazines in the principal seaport towns. The chief articles of commerce are ostrich feathers, gold dust, indigo, dates, raisins, skins tanned and not tanned, copper in bars, wax, tin, wool, Morocco leather, coral, wheat, beans, miller, and horses. The commerce of horses and grain is not allowed at all places; and is forbidden in the kingdoms of Fez and Morocco, unless in exchange for arms and ammunition of war. The merchants of Europe carry thither cloths of France, Spain, England, and Holland; muslins, spices, drugs, cotton, tobacco, sugar, logwood, sulphur, paper, steel, iron, lead, and cutlery of all kinds. The inhabitants of Barbary consist of three different races of men—the Africans, natives; Turks, who come to seek their fortunes; and Arabians, who chiefly dwell in the deserts. The Africans again are divided into whites and blacks, the former of which are those who inhabit the seaports, and country along the coast; and the latter those who reside in the inland country. They are all Mahometans.

Barbary Point, a cape on the west coast of Africa, at the entrance of the river Senegal. *Lat.* 16. N.

Barbas, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic. *Lat.* 22. N.

Barbasote, a seaport town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, a little to the west of Ceuta.

Barbasiro, see *Bulbrasio*.

Barbata, a river of Africa, which rises in the western province of Algiers, and joins the Taphna, 1 mile S. Tackumbreet.

Barbato, a river of Spain, which runs into the Atlantic, between Cadiz and the Straits of Gibraltar, about 27 miles S. Cadiz.

Barbato, or *Puerto Barbato*, a seaport town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the coast of the Atlantic, near the mouth of the river Barbato.

Barbeau, a river of Canada, which runs into the Utwas. *Long.* 76. 55. W. *Lat.* 45. 5. N.

Barbela, or *Verbela*, a river of Africa, which joins the Zaire, near its mouth.

Barber, a town of Virginia, on the Rapahanock. 20 miles SE. Leeds. *Long.* 76. 35. W. *Lat.* 37. 58. N.

Barberans, a town of the Popedom, in the Patrimotio. 6 miles Bieda.

Barberian, an island on the Indian Ocean. 45 m. W. Ceylon. *Long.* 80. E. *Lat.* 6. 24. N.

Barberino, a town of Etruria, at the foot of the Apennines, on the side of the river Sieve. 4 m. W. Scarperia, 16 N. Florence.

Barbern, a town of Semigallia. 14 miles SE. Mittaw.

Barbesieux, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Charente. It had formerly a castle, which was destroyed by the English. Near it is a medicinal spring. 5 posts SSW. Angouleme, and 63½ SSW. Paris. *Long.* 0. 4. W. *Lat.* 45. 28. N.

Barbo, a river of Mexico, which rises in the province of Honduras, and runs into the Spanish Main, 40 m. SE. Cape Camaron.

Barbonne, a town of France, in the department of the Marne. 4 m. S. Sezanne.

Barbuckpour, a small province of Bengal, bounded on the north by Janguirpour, on the east and south by Bettooriah, and on the west by Bettooriah and Dinagepour.

Barbuckfing, a small province of Bengal, between Burdwan and Birboom.

Barbuda, or *Barbouthos*, one of the Caribbee islands, about 21 miles long, and 12 wide; it was planted soon after the English settled upon St. Christopher's, and called *Dulcena*, from its beautiful appearance. The land lies low, but it is fertile, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in breeding cattle, sheep, kids, fowls, and other stock, which they dispose of to the neighbouring islands; they likewise cultivate citrons, pomegranates, oranges, raisins, Indian figs, maize, cocoa nuts, pine apples, pepper, indigo, &c. There are several species of serpents, some of which are harmless, and some exceedingly venomous. The island has no harbour, but a well-sheltered road on the west side. The appointment of a governor is in the Codrington family; and part of the estate arising from this island, with two plantations in Barbadoes, was bequeathed by Christopher Codrington, esq; to the society for propagating the Gospel, and erecting a college in Barbadoes. *Long.* 61. 50. W. *Lat.* 17. 52. N.

Barbue, a river of North-America, which runs into lake Michigan, *Long.* 85. 47. W. *Lat.* 43. 2. N.

Barburata, a small island in the bay of Honduras, near the east coast of Ruatan. *Long.* 86. 50. W. *Lat.* 16. 26. N.

Barbue, or *Oravell*, a river of Canada, which runs into lake Erie, *Long.* 80. 30. W. *Lat.* 43. 53. N.

Barby, a lordship of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, of small extent. It had anciently its particular counts, but from the failure of heirs it came to the elector of Saxony. It at this time makes part of the circle of Wittenberg, being given in 1748 and 1765 to the count of Reuss, and the Society of United Brethren, or Moravians.

Barby, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Saxony, situated on the Elbe, near the mouth of the Saale, where there is a Moravian academy, for the instruction of youth. 14 miles NW. Dessau, and 14 SSE. Magdeburg. *Long.* 12. 0. E. *Lat.* 52. 0. N.

Barca, a country of Africa, part of Barbary, lying to the west of Egypt, anciently called *Lybia*, at present belonging to the Turks, and governed by a sangiac, dependant on the bashaw, who resides at Tripoli. The climate is very unequal; along the coast the land is fertile and well peopled, but the interior is sterile and desert. The chief towns are Derna, the capital and residence of the sangiac, Tolomata, and Curen.

Barca, a town of Africa, in the country so named. 6 miles S. Tolometa, 45 SW. Curen. *Long.* 20. 25. E. *Lat.* 32. 26. N.

Barcalore, a town of Cochín. 22 miles E. Cranganore.

Barcan, see *Barken*.

Barcorata, a town of Spain, in Estramadura. 4 miles from Almendra.

Barcelona, a city and seaport of Spain, capital of Catalonia, and see of a bishop, suffragan of the archbishop of Taragona. It is said to have been built by the Carthaginian Hamilcar, the father of Hannibal, 250 years before Christ; and is now one of the largest and handsomest cities in Spain: its population is in proportion to its size, and the industry of the inhabitants far exceeds that of those of any other part of Spain. It is built in the form of a semicircle, on the bank of the sea, in a large plain, and is divided into Old and New Town, separated from each other by a wall; and the whole defended by thick walls, bastions, horn-works, large and lofty ramparts, and deep ditches; with a citadel built on a mountain called Montjoui; it is however too extensive to be easily guarded and defended, on which account it has always been taken when attacked. In the year 1640, the Catalans, having shaken off the yoke of the Spaniards, called in the French, who continued masters of Barcelona till 1652, when it was retaken during the civil wars of France, after a siege of 15 months. In 1697, it was taken again by the French, under the command of the Duke de Vendôme, and restored the same year by the peace of Ryfwick. Notwithstanding the

inhabitants of Barcelona took the oath of fidelity to the king of Spain, Philip V. in person, and received from him a confirmation of their privileges; they invited the English and Dutch, and the governor was obliged to surrender up the town in 1705, when Charles, afterwards emperor, was received and proclaimed king. The year following, Philip, assisted by the French, assailed the town, and took the fortrefs of Montjoui, but the fleet of the allies coming to the succour of the besieged, he was compelled to abandon the enterprize, and retire, May 12th, 1706. By the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, the troops of the emperor evacuated Catalonia; but the inhabitants of Barcelona persisted in their revolt, and would not acknowledge Philip for their king; they suffered a blockade for a year, which was followed by a terrible bombardment; and in fine, after a siege of 62 days, from the opening of the trenches by the Duke of Berwick, the town was taken by assault the 11th of September, 1714. By the moderation of the conqueror the town was saved from pillage, but the privileges of the inhabitants were taken away; these however have since been re-established; but a citadel was erected in 1715, to keep them in awe. Barcelona contains several fine edifices: that called the Terzana, or the arsenal, is of vast extent; a prodigious gallery, containing 28 forges, has been erected in it within these few years. The cathedral, the church of Nôtre Dame, the exchange, bishop's palace, the palace of the governor, of the inquisition, &c. are all magnificent. About thirty years ago, a very large cannon foundry was established in this city, under the care of Mr. Maritz, a Swiss. Barcelona carries on an extensive trade in its own fruits and manufactures of glass, swords, knives, &c. and foreign merchandize. The harbour is spacious, commodious, and always full of vessels, but it is sometimes dangerous: it daily fills up, and requires continual care, and an immense expence, to keep the entrance open: the sea visibly retires, and if the clearing of the harbour were neglected for a few years, Barcelona would soon be at a distance from the shore. It is defended on one side from the winds by Montjoui, which runs into the sea in the form of a promontory, and on the other by a mole three hundred paces in length. The port of Barcelona exports its silks, middling cloths, and cottonades, wines, brandies, and other productions; and if we wish to judge of the part the Catalonians take in this commerce, it must be observed, that in 1782, out of 628 vessels which entered Barcelona, 317 belonged to Spain. It is true that silks from Lyons, stockings from Nimes, several kinds of stufts and cottons, notwithstanding the prohibition, and

particularly dried cod, an article for which Spain pays annually to the English three millions of piastres, pass into Catalonia by the same port. Barcelona was erected into a county by Charlemagne, and became an independent sovereignty in the year 873 or 884. The king of Spain is called the Count of Barcelona. The diocese contains two hundred and thirteen parishes, besides eight in the city. 39 miles ENE. Taragona, 276 ENE. Madrid. *Long.* 2. 0. E. *Lat.* 41. 23. N.

Barcelonetta, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Lower Alps. It anciently belonged to Piedmont, and was ceded to France in the year 1713. It is situated on the right bank of the Ubaye, in a valley of excellent pasturage. In 1692, it was taken by the French, who fortified it. 12 miles SE. Embrun, and 24 NNE. Digne. *Long.* 6. 44. *Lat.* 44. 23. N.

Barcelonetta, or *Cumanyotta*, a town of South-America, in the government of Caracas, and principal place of a district, in the province of Cumana. It is situated in an unhealthy spot, and contains about 14,000 inhabitants. 42 miles W. Cumana. *Long.* 65. 16. W. *Lat.* 10. 6. N.

Barcelonetta, a town of Spain, in Catalonia; founded, in 1752, by the Marquis de la Mina, captain-general of the province, and built on a neck of land which runs from Barcelona to the sea. The town contains about 2000 houses, with barracks for a regiment of soldiers; and a church.

Barcelonne, a town of France, in the department of the Gers, and district of Nogaro, situated on the Adour. It contains about 2000 inhabitants. 9 miles SW. Nogaro, 27 WNW. Mirande.

Barcelor, a seaport town of the East-Indies, with a good harbour, on the coast of Malabar, between Goa and Mangalore. It is the capital of Canara, and formerly belonged to the Portuguese, from whom it was taken by the Dutch. The chief trade is in rice. *Long.* 74. 14. E. *Lat.* 15. 30. N.

Barcelos, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho, not far from the sea, on the river Cavado; said to have been founded by Hamilcar Barca 250 years before Christ. 8 miles W. Braga.

Barchin, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman. 120 miles SE. Sirgian.

Barchstede, a town of the duchy of Holstein. 12 miles NE. Hamburg.

Barchul, a town of Spain, in the country of Grenada. 15 miles from Guadix.

Bard, a fortress of France, at the entrance of the valley of Aosta, in a narrow defile between mountains, by the side of the Dora Baltea. 17 miles SSE. Aosta.

Barda, or *Partha*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Leiplic. 2 m. SW. Grimma.

Bardan, a town of the Arabian Irak. miles NW. Bagdad.

Bardes, an island near the west coast of Hindoostan, about 40 miles in circumference, a little to the north of Goa.

Bardewick, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Luneburg, on the Ilmenau; supposed to be one of the most ancient towns of Germany. It was in a very prosperous state, and the see of a bishop, in the year 1189; when Henry the Lion, duke of Saxony and Brunswick, took and razed it to the ground, because the inhabitants would not acknowledge him after he had been proscribed by the emperor Frederick I. The bishopric was then removed to Verden; and the city of Luneburg received the advantages of trade and population in consequence. 4 miles N. Luneburg. *Long.* 10. 28. E. *Lat.* 53. 18. N.

Bardewisch, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Delmenhorst. 6 miles N. Delmenhorst.

Bardi, a town of Italy, in the Parmesan, situated on a rock near the small river Ceno, and capital of a marquiseate, to which it gives name. 26 miles W. Parma.

Bardi, a town on the west coast of the island of Sibiu. *Long.* 123. 21. E. *Lat.* 10. 38. N.

Bardia, a town on the east coast of Lower Siam, near the gulf. *Long.* 99. 30. E. *Lat.* 10. 52. N.

Bardia, or *Pulo Bardia*, a small island in the gulf of Siam. *Long.* 99. 40. E. *Lat.* 10. 48. N.

Bardiano, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Cutch, on the road from Radunpour to Tatta. 50 miles N. Boogebooge.

Bardin, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman. 42 miles N. Kerman.

Bardis, a town of Egypt, and residence of a scheid, whose authority extends a considerable way along the Nile. 6 miles S. Girgê.

Bardo, see *Bard*.

Bardoe, one of the Faroer islands. *Lat.* 61. 55. N.

Barduil, or *Bardilloi*, a river of Arabia, anciently called *Betius*, which runs into the Red Sea, *Lat.* 23. 5. N.

Bardonache, a town of France, in the department of the Po, situated in a valley to which it gives name. 10 miles N. Sezane, and 6 WNW. Exilles.

Bardop, a river of England, which runs into the Read, 6 miles NW. Ellsdon, in Northumberland.

Bardsey, or *Tynis Enlli*, i.e. *the Island of Saints*, or *the Island of the Current*, an island in the Irish Sea, on the coast of Wales, about two miles in circumference, and about three from a projecting point of Caernarvonshire, and north-west extremity of Cardigan bay. *Long.* 5. 4. W. *Lat.* 52. 48. N.

Bardshir, or *Kewshir*, a town of Persia,

in the province of Kerman. 55 miles FNE. Sirgian. *Long.* 58. 20. E. *Lat.* 29. 30. N.

Bardstown, a town of Kentucky, in the United States of North-America, and chief place of the county of Nelson, on the Beech-Fork river; about 25 miles from the Ohio. *Long.* 86. 10. W. *Lat.* 37. 48. N.

Bardt, see *Barth*.

Bardubitz, or *Pardubitz*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim, celebrated for its manufactures, situated on the Elbe. 6 miles N. Chrudim.

Bare, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, near the east coast of New Zealand; it is high land, not fertile, but inhabited. *Lat.* 39. 56. S.

Barealab, a town of Hindoostan, in Gurry Mundella. 10 miles NW. Mundella.

Barcatty, a town of Cochin, on the borders of Dindigul. 60 miles E. Cochin.

Barboue Creek, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio, *Long.* 85. 50. W. *Lat.* 38. 25. N.

Bare-Graf Creek, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio, *Long.* 86. 8. W. *Lat.* 38. 6. N.

Baree, a province of Hindoostan, in the country of Lahore, between the rivers Ravee, Beyah, and Setledge.

Bareges, see *Barrege*.

Barekdeswar, a town of the kingdom of Candahar. 30 miles WSW. Ghizni.

Bareilly, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 41 miles SSE. Lucknow. *Long.* 81. 33. E. *Lat.* 26. 14. N.

Baren, a river of Germany, which runs into the Roer, near Schwiert, in the county of Marck.

Baren, a town of Swisserland, in the Valais. 25 miles E. Sion.

Barenda, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 20 miles NE. Chitra.

Barenfels, a town of Germany, in the circle of Erzgebürg. 2 miles W. Altenberg.

Barenstein, or *Bernstein*, a town of Germany, in the margravate of Meissen. 17 miles S. Dresden. *Long.* 13. 46. E. *Lat.* 50. 45. N.

Barentin, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 9 miles NW. Rouen.

Barenton, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, situated at the source of the Ardée; the number of inhabitants about 2000. 20 miles ESE. Avranches, and 4 SE. Mortain.

Bares, a town of Italy. 20 m. N. Bergamo.

Barfjund, a strait or channel of Sweden, branching off from the Baltic between Stegeberg and Soderkipping. In it is a custom-house, where all vessels are searched.

Barfzti, a town of Moldavia. 60 miles NNW. Jassi, and 15 S. Dorohoi.

Bareton, (*El*), a seaport of Lybia, on the

coast of the Mediterranean, anciently called *Parætonium*. 150 miles W. Alexandria. *Long.* 27. 20. E. *Lat.* 31. 5. N.

Bareuth, see *Bayreuth*.

Bareux, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées. 5 miles SE. Maulcon.

Barfleur, a seaport town of France, in the department of the Channel. It was at one time the best port on the coast of Normandy. In the year 1035, William duke of Normandy fitted out his fleet here, with which he made his descent on England; and his successors usually failed to, and took their departure from it. In the year 1120, Henry I. set sail from this port, and was by a fair wind soon out of sight of land, but his son, prince William, who with several young noblemen embarked in another vessel, were detained by some accident; during which interval his sailors, as well as their captain, Fitz-Stephen, having employed themselves in drinking, became so intoxicated, that they ran the ship upon a rock, where it was immediately dashed to pieces. William was put into the long-boat, when hearing the cries of his natural sister, the Countess of Perche, he ordered the seamen to row back, in hopes of saving her; but by the numbers that crowded in from the wreck, the boat sunk, and the prince, with all his retinue, perished. Above one hundred and forty young noblemen, of the principal families of England and Normandy, were lost on this occasion. The only person on board who escaped was a butcher of Rouen, who clung to the mast, and was taken up next morning by fishermen. In the year 1346, it was taken and pillaged by Edward III. king of England, and the harbour destroyed. 12 miles E. Cherburg. *Long.* 1. 10. W. *Lat.* 49. 40. N.

Barga, a town of Etruria, on the river Serchio. 6 miles from Lucca.

Bargazar Point, a cape on the coast of Iceland. *Long.* 16. 38. W. *Lat.* 66. 18. N.

Bargé, or *Barges*, a town of France, in the department of the Po. 8 m. S. Pinerola.

Bargé le Châtel, a town of France, in the department of the Ain. 13 miles WNW. Bourg-en-Bresse.

Bargemon, a town of France, in the department of the Var. 15 miles WSW. Grasse, and 6 NNE. Draguignan.

Bargenlu, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 32 miles SE. Kintaja.

Bargside, a town of Prussia, in the province of Ermeland, on the Alla. 7 miles NNW. Allenstein.

Bargon, a town of Genoa. 8 miles W. Brugnato.

Bargong, a town of Hindoostan, in Candish. 25 miles N. Buriampour.

Bargota, a town of Spain, in Navarre. 18 miles from Estella.

Bargstedt, a town of the dutchy of Bremen, on the Aue. 8 miles S. Stade.

Barguzin, a river of Siberia, which runs into lake Baikal, near Barguzinsk.

Barguzinsk, a town of Siberia, on the east coast of lake Baikal, on the river Barguzin. 104 miles NE. Irkutsk. *Long.* 110. 14. E. *Lat.* 53. 30. N.

Barg-nagash, a province of Abyssinia, in the kingdom of Tigre, in which the town of Arkiko is situated.

Barhoolna, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 4 miles NW. Bahar.

Bari, a seaport town of the kingdom of Naples, on the coast of the Adriatic, once the capital of the province of the same name, and see of an archbishop. It is well built, populous, and has a good trade. Bari was taken by the Saracens, who planted a colony. In 871, it was taken by the united forces of the Greeks and Franks; after which it was annexed to the Greek empire, and became the metropolis of the theme or province of Lombardy. It was afterwards taken by the Normans; and then by the Venetians, who destroyed the harbour. 18 miles E. Trani, 120 ENE. Naples. *Long.* 16. 52. E. *Lat.* 41. 15. N.

Bari, anciently *Apulia Peucetia*, a province of Naples, bounded on the north and north-east by the sea, on the east and south-east by the province of Otranto, on the south by the Basilicata, and on the west by the Capitanata. About 62 miles long, and rather more than 20 in its mean breadth. It produces corn, wine, oil, cotton, saffron, and fruits. There are sixteen towers built to defend the coasts from corsairs. The principal towns are Bari, Trani the present capital, Bitonto, Barletta, Altamura, Gravina, Molfetta, Vileggia, and Andri. Ofanto is the only river.

Bari, a town of Hindoostan, in Vissapour. 30 miles SW. Raibaug.

Barjac, a town of France, in the department of the Gard. 14 miles W. Pont St. Esprit, and 30 N. Nimes.

Bariared, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman. 57 miles SW. Sirgian.

Baricourt, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes. 9 m. NE. Grandpre.

Barilla, a town of Hindoostan, in Gurry Mundela. 30 miles E. Gurra.

Barillocitz, a town of Croatia, on the river Korana. 10 miles S. Carlstadt.

Barin, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 12 miles S. Amafreh.

Barjols, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Var: the town is populous, and is situated in a charming country. 27 miles N. Toulon, and 24 E. Aix. *Long.* 6. 5. E. *Lat.* 43. 39. N.

Bariquicemeto, see *Baraquicemeto*.

Bark River, a river of North-America,

which runs into the Mississippi, *Long.* 91. 56. W. *Lat.* 43. 34. N.

Barke, Ner, a town of Sweden, in Dalecarlia. 22 miles WSW. Hedemora.

Barke, Soder, a town of Sweden, in Dalecarlia. 22 miles SW. Hedemora.

Barkeu, a town of the dutchy of Holstein. 8 miles NW. Plon.

Barkeu, a town of Sweden, in Smaland. 12 miles NNW. Calmar.

Barking, a town of England, in the county of Essex, situated on a creek in the river Rother, to which it gives name, near the Thames, from whence goods are brought up to the quay. It has a weekly market held on Saturday. This town was destroyed by the Danes in 870, and re-built by William the Conqueror. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1585. 5 miles SW. Rumford, 11 S. Epping, and 7 E. London.

Barkoo, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Canara. In 1799, it was ceded to Great-Britain. 16 miles S. Barcelore.

Barkepe, a town of Bengal. 25 miles SSE. Boglipoor.

Barkow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. 48 m. WNW. Braclaw.

Barku, or *Barraku*, a town of Africa, in the country of Agouna, where the Dutch have a fort.

Barku (Little), a town of Africa. 4 miles from Barku.

Barkway, a town of England, in the county of Herts. 34½ miles N. London, and 16½ S. Cambridge.

Barlat, see *Pirlat*.

Barlaimont, or *Barlemont*, a town of France, in the department of Jemappe. On the 18th of June, 1794, the allied troops of Austria and Prussia were defeated near this town by the French republicans, with the loss of 2000 men. 12 miles SE. Le Quefnoy.

Barle, a river of England, which rises in Somersetshire, on the borders of Devonshire, and runs into the Ex, 5 miles below Dalverton.

Barlenga, a small island, the principal of a cluster in the Atlantic Ocean, about 9 miles from the west coast of Portugal; with a fortress: these islands are called *Barlings* by the English seamen, and the greater part merely rocks. *Long.* 9. 24. W. *Lat.* 39. 20. N.

Barlipetete, a town of Ceylon. 55 m. E. Cahoor.

Barletta, a seaport town of Naples, in the country of Bari, on the Adriatic. This town has from without a ruinous aspect; its walls tumbling down, and its ditches filled with rubbish. But the inside of the city is magnificently built, though thinly peopled: it conveys the idea of a capital of some mighty state, reduced to the condition of a conquered province, or depopulated by a raging pestilence. Frequent changes of

masters, bad administration, and decay of commerce, blasted the prosperity of Barletta. Its streets are wide and well paved; the houses large and lofty, built with hewn stone, which from age has acquired a polish little inferior to that of marble. This city owes its embellishments to the policy of the Aragonian kings, who resided here, to secure the allegiance of Puglia. In the cathedral, which is remarkable for its antique granite columns, Ferdinand the First caused himself to be crowned, in hopes that the solemnity of the ceremony would inspire the people with awe and respect for his person and family. In the market-place stands a colossal bronze statue, 17 feet 3 inches high, representing, as is supposed, the emperor Heraclius, who began his reign in 610, sent from Constantinople to be placed in the chapel of St. Michael on Mount Garganus, but the ship being cast away on the Puglian coast, the statue was thrown on the sands, where it lay many ages, much damaged, and half buried. In the year 1491, it was dug up, and the hands and feet being restored, was placed in the great square of Barletta. The citadel is spacious, and commands the port, which is at present a mere labyrinth, consisting of several irregular piers, where ships are moored, but without any shelter from the north wind, which sweeps the whole basin. The exports here are salt, corn, almonds, and liquorice, a root that grows spontaneously in the swamps. The air is accounted unwholesome, during the hot months. Barletta is said, by Baccius, to have been at first no more than a tower, or drinking-house, on the road to Cannæ, which had for its sign a barrel, *barilletta*; when the cities of Cannæ and Canosa fell to decay, and the advantages of trade drew people to the coast, a numerous colony insensibly gathered round this tower; and in the year 484, Pope Gelasius came down from Garganus to consecrate a church for the settlers, which in time became the cathedral of the united sees of Nazareth, Cannæ, and Monteverde. The Emperor Frederic added greatly to Barletta, and is by some called its founder. Other authors assign higher antiquity to the place, and suppose it to be the Barduli of the Itineraries. In the year 1291, the Barlettans rebelled against the house of Swabia, and set up the Papal standard, for which they were severely punished. In the 15th century, Barletta was esteemed one of the four strongest fortresses in Italy. It was mortgaged to the Venetians by Ferdinand the Second, and retaken from them by Gonsalvo de Cordova, who here collected his forces, and made his first stand against the French in the year 1503. 4 miles W. Trani. *Long.* 16. 20. E. *Lat.* 41. 19. N.

Barley-Cove, a creek on the south-west coast of Ireland, between Mizenhead and

Browhead, in the county of Cork. *Long.* 9. 40. W. *Lat.* 51. 24. N.

Barlow's-Cove, a harbour on the north coast of Admiralty Island, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 225 14. E. *Lat.* 58. 22. N.

Barmach, a rocky mountain of Persia, in the province of Schirvan, near the Caspian Sea, whither many Armenians resort annually out of devotion, near Nisabad.

Barmancotty, a town of Thibet. 5 miles S. Sirinagur, and 13 N. Deuprag.

Barmen, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Berg, situated in a fertile valley, to which it gives name. 5 miles N. Lennepe.

Barmouth, a seaport of North-Wales, in the county of Merioneth, situated in a bay, to which it gives name, at the mouth of the Maw or Avon; built on the side of a mountain, so that the houses appear one above another. At high water, the tide forms an estuary in the river, a mile broad, but the entrance is hazardous, on account of many sand-banks. A few years since, 40,000lbs. of flannels, and 10,000lbs. of stockings, have been sent from this place, but generally the trade is in the hands of factors. Much company resort in the summer season to bathe in the sea; and there are two markets weekly, Tuesday and Friday. 8 m. SW. Dolgelly.

Barnstadt, a town of Holstein. 12 miles E. Gluckstadt, 17 NNW. Hamburg.

Barnach, a small island, near the west coast of Ireland, near Black-Sod-Bay.

Barnagur, a town of Bengal, on the Ganges. 5 miles N. Calcutta.

Barnards, a town of Georgia, on the Fling river. *Long.* 84. 26. W. *Lat.* 32. 9. N.

Barnard's Castle, a town of England, on the river Tees, in the county of Durham, which takes its name from a castle, said to have been built by Barnard Baliol, an ancestor of John Baliol king of Scotland. It has a large weekly market on Wednesday; and the number of inhabitants, in 1801, was 2966, of whom 460 were employed in manufactures; the chief is that of camblets. 254 miles N. London. *Long.* 1. 59. W. *Lat.* 54. 41. N.

Barnasie, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Kerry. 8 miles SW. Killarney.

Barnaul, a town of Siberia, on the west side of the Oby. 100 miles SSE. Kolivan.

Barnera, see *Bernera*.

Barnesley, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. There is a considerable manufacture for wire, as likewise for hardware; another for linen, and another for glass-bottles. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3606, of whom 1832 were employed in manufactures. It has a weekly market on Wednesdays. 15 miles W. Doncaster.

Barnesmore, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Donegal. 8 miles NE. Donegal.

Barnet, a town of England, situated partly

great North road, partly in Hertfordshire, and partly in Middlesex, with a weekly market on Monday, and 1690 inhabitants. Near it was fought a bloody battle between the Yorkists and Lancastrians, the former commanded by King Edward IV. and the latter by the Earl of Warwick, in which the Earl was slain, with many noblemen, and 10,000 men of his party; this battle was fought 14th April 1741. 11 miles N. London.

Barnets, a town of Kentucky, on Rough Creek. 112 miles SW. Francfort.

Barneveld, or *Barreveld*, a town of Holland, in Guelderland. 10 miles ESE. Amerfort, and 14 NW. Arnheim.

Barnevelts Islands, two small flat islands, near the coast of Terra-del-Fuego. *Long.* 66. 58. W. *Lat.* 55. 40. S.

Barneville, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and district of Valognes. 12 miles WSW. Valognes, and 15 SSW. Cherbourg.

Barnoldswick, a populous manufacturing village of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, near Settle.

Barnstable, a seaport town which gives name to a country in the state of Massachusetts, at the bottom of a large bay, capable of receiving 1000 sail of ships. 56 miles SE. Boston. *Long.* 70. 12. W. *Lat.* 41. 41. N.

Barnstable, a seaport town of England, situated on the river Taw, in the county of Devon. It was anciently surrounded with walls, and defended with a castle, had the liberties of a city, and a good harbour; but the harbour is now shallow, so that vessels cannot come up to the town, yet it has some considerable trade; and the markets held weekly, on Fridays, are large for cattle, corn, and provisions. It is a borough town, and sends two members to parliament. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3748. Barnstable bay is an opening in the Brittol Channel, formed by the union of the rivers Taw and Towridge. 40 miles NNW. Exeter, 51 W. Taunton, and 191 W. London. *Long.* 4. 4. W. *Lat.* 51. 12. N.

Barnstorf, or *Berndorf*, a town of Germany, in the county of Diepholz. 8 miles N. Diepholz.

Barntrup, a town of Germany, in the county of Lippe. 4 miles NE. Blomberg.

Barnwall, a town of North-Carolina, on the Nuse. 15 miles W. Newbern.

Baroach, a town and townships of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, anciently called Barygaza, and celebrated as the greatest port and emporium of India. In the year 1616, the English, by the interest of Sir Thomas Roe, had permission to establish in this city a factory, which continues here to this day. By the year 1683, it had flourished so greatly, that the investment for England was not less than 55,000 pieces of baftaes, &c. of different

forts, manufactured in the neighbourhood, and in quantity and fineness superior even to those of Bengal. Numbers of ancient drachmæ have been found here, inscribed with Greek letters, and the names of Apollodotes, and of Menander, king of Bactria, who also reigned in this part of India; and had, among other conquests, added Pattalena to his former dominions. The city of Barochia stands on a rising ground, surrounded with water; it is washed by the Nerbudda, the ancient Namadus. In the wars waged by Aurenzebe, in the year 1660, against his brothers, it sided with the latter. After a stout resistance, he took the place, put part of the citizens to the sword, and razed part of the walls, which he afterwards restored. It is now inhabited by weavers, and other manufacturers of cotton; the neighbourhood producing the best in the world. The Mah-rattas were masters of this city till July 1773, when it was taken by the British army under Colonel Wedderburne, who fell before the walls by a shot from a species of musket, called a quinal. The place was immediately after taken by storm, and the most horrible excesses committed by the troops in revenge of the death of their commander. Baroach was added to the British empire by the treaty of Poonah; but in the year 1782, was ceded to Madajee Scindia, a Mahratta chieftain, in reward for his assisting us to make peace; In October 1803, it was taken by the British, and in December ceded by treaty with Scindia to Great-Britain. 34 miles N. Surat, and 80 S. Amedabad. *Long.* 72. 58. E. *Lat.* 21. 45. N.

Baroche sous Lucé, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Orne. 4 miles SSE. Domfront.

Baroda, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar. 25 miles NW. Chanda.

Barollee, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Benares. 46 miles W. Benares.

Baron, a town of France, in the department of the Oise. 10 miles ESE. Senlis.

Barone, a mountain of Naples, in Capitanata. 15 miles NE. Manfredonia.

Baronella, a town of Naples, in the Molise. 5 miles NE. Boiano.

Baronstown, a town of Ireland, in the county of Louth. 6 miles WNW. Dundalk.

Baroogong, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Aurungabad. 10 m. E. Jaffierabad.

Baroongan, a town on the east coast of the island of Borneo. *Long.* 116. 42. E. *Lat.* 2. 46. N.

Baros, or *Barros*, a seaport town of the island of Celebes, where the Dutch have a factory and settlement; and here is a good market for opium and cloth. *Long.* 119. 15. E. *Lat.* 1. 24. S.

Baros, or *Barros*, a town on the west coast of the island of Sumatra, abundant in

gold, camphor, and benzoin; but admitting no foreign commodities. *Long.* 97. 55. E. *Lat.* 1. 54. N.

Barosin, a small island in the Adriatic. *Long.* 15. 22. E. *Lat.* 44. 7. N.

Barota, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwa. 20 miles NE. Indore.

Barouah, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole. 40 miles SSW. Ganjam.

Baroud, a town of Hindoostan, in Agimere. 15 miles E. Nazore.

Barowecz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin. 36 miles N. Lublin.

Barques Point, a cape on the north-east of Sagana bay, in lake Huron. *Long.* 82. 59. W. *Lat.* 44. 20. N.

Barque River, a river of Louisiana, which runs into the Missouri, *Long.* 93. 14. W. *Lat.* 38. 43. N.

Barr, or *Baar*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine. 7 miles WNW. Benfelden.

Barr, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Foyle, near Lifford.

Barra, an island of Africa, in the mouth of the river Gambia.

Barra, or *Bar*, a kingdom of Africa, near the river Gambia, on the borders of it, which extends about 60 miles. Barra, the capital, is in the N. side of the Gambia. *Lat.* 13. 25. N.

Barra, or *Barray*, one of the western islands of Scotland: about six miles long, and two and a half broad. The principal produce is barley and potatoes; great quantities of cod and ling are caught on the east coast, 30,000 of the latter having one year been sent from this island to Glasgow, which is thought to be about the average, where they are sold for about 5l. or 6l. a hundred; the fishermen also catch some dog-fish, the oil of which they burn in their lamps, and sell what they do not consume at 7d. or 8d. the Scotch pint. Shell-fish abound here, such as limpets, muscles, wilks, clams, spout-fish or razor-fish, lobsters, crabs, &c. &c.; but what is singularly beneficial to the inhabitants, is the shell-fish called cockle. It is found upon the great sand on the north end of Barray, in such quantities, that in times of great scarcity, all the families upon the island (about 200) resort to it for their daily subsistence. It has been computed, that in two summers, which were peculiarly distressing on account of the great scarcity, no less than from 100 to 200 herte-loads of cockles were taken off the sands at low water, every day of the spring-tides, during the months of May, June, July, and August. If the people made use of cockles in plentiful years, they might save as much bread as would prevent a scarcity in the worst of times. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1925. 5 miles S. from the island of South-Uist. *Long.* 7. 30. W. *Lat.* 57. 0. N.

Barra, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa. 24 miles WSW. Cattaek.

Barra, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 15 miles S. Corah.

Barra, a small island in the North Sea, about 27 miles from Cape Wrath, the north-west extremity of Scotland. *Long.* 5. 40. W. *Lat.* 58. 58. N.

Barra, a town of Abyssinia. 10 miles W. Dobarowa.

Barraboa, a town of Africa, in the country of Magadoxa.

Barraconda, see *Baraconda*.

Barrad, a town of Arabia. 40 miles SE. Saade.

Barrady, a river of Syria, (supposed to be the Abana of holy writ,) which passes by Damascus, and supplies the fountains with water; soon after which it loses itself in a lake.

Barramaul, or *Barra-Mabul*, a low tract of country in Hindoostan. The meaning of the word is 12 paces, having in it 12 forts, situated on rocky commanding eminences. Of these, Kistnagheri is reckoned the strongest. Situated between Myfore and the subah of Arcot.

Barran, a town of France, in the department of the Gers, containing about 700 inhabitants. 6 miles WS. Auch, and 6 N. Mirande.

Barrance, a town of Peru, with a harbour, on the Pacific Ocean. *Lat.* 10. 30. S.

Barrapalong, a town of Bengal, in the province of Chittigong. 66 miles S. Islamabad.

Barrapara, a town of Bengal. 50 miles NNE. Dacca.

Barrasfar, a town of Bengal. 15 miles S. Palamow.

Barrary, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 36 miles ESE. Fyzabad.

Barraux, a town of France, in the department of the Isere. 18 miles S. Grenoble.

Barrasfat, a town of Bengal. 8 miles S. Kilhenagur.

Barrasfet, a town of Bengal. 10 miles NNE. Calcutta.

Barratalla, a branch of the river Hoogly, which runs into the bay of Bengal, *Long.* 88. 21. E. *Lat.* 21. 35. N.

Barré, a town of France, in the department of the Lozerre. 6 miles S. Florac, 18 WNW. Alais.

Barre, La, a town of France, in the department of the Eure. 9 miles SSE. Bernay, and 18 WSW. Evreux.

Barreah, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 18 miles SE. Godra.

Barreah, a circar of Hindoostan, in the country of Guzerat.

Barrege le Bains, a town of France, situated in a valley, at the foot of the Pyrenées, in which are a number of medicinal springs of different degrees of heat, from luke-warm

to nearly scalding hot, from 95 to 113 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer. The waters are limpid, unctuous or oily to the touch, and in taste and smell said to resemble eggs on which a hen has sat some time. They are used both for bathing and drinking. Six posts S. Tarbes. *Long.* 0. 8. E. *Lat.* 42. 53. N.

Barrels, rocks near the south coast of the county of Wexford, in the Irish Sea. 5 miles SW. Carnfore Point. *Long.* 6. 24. W. *Lat.* 52. 9. N.

Barrels, rocks near the south coast of Ireland, in Courtmachery-bay, on the coast of Cork. *Long.* 8. 38. W. *Lat.* 51. 37. N.

Barreiras, a river of Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 19. 45. S.

Barreiro, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, on the left bank of the Tagus. 6 miles SSE. Lisbon.

Barrême, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps. 10 miles SSE. Digne.

Barren Inlet, a channel of the Atlantic, between two small islands, on the coast of North-Carolina. *Long.* 77. 55. W. *Lat.* 34. 14. N.

Barren Island, a small island in the Chesapeake river. *Long.* 76. 22. W. *Lat.* 38. 34. N.

Barren Island, an island in the East-Indian Sea, about 18 miles in circumference, and 54 miles east from the Great Andaman. *Long.* 64. 10. E. *Lat.* 10. 20. N.

Barren Islands, a cluster of small islands in the North Pacific Ocean, near the west coast of America, a little south of Cook's inlet. *Long.* 200. 33. E. *Lat.* 58. 56. N.

Barren River, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Green River, *Long.* 87. W. *Lat.* 38. 52. N.

Barren River, (*Little*), a river of Kentucky, which runs into Green River, *Long.* 86. 2. W. *Lat.* 37. 3. N.

Barreone, a river of France, which runs into the Vesubia, near St. Martin, in the department of the Maritime Alps.

Barriconda, a town of Hindoostan, in Baramaul. 20 miles NNW. Darampoory.

Barricourt, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes. 18 miles S. Sedan, and 9 NE. Grandpré.

Barrier Islands, a range of islands, thirty miles in length, at the mouth of the river Thames, near the east coast of New-Zealand. *Long.* 184. 27. W. *Lat.* 36. 11. S.

Barrihar, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 18 miles NW. Manickpour.

Barrihua, a town of Asia. 70 miles S. Mocaumpour.

Barrile, a town of Naples, in Basilicata. 7 miles WSW. Venofa.

Barrington, a town of Nova-Scotia, on the south coast. 16 miles SW. Shelburn.

Barrington, a town of Rhode Island, on the river Swanley. 6 miles from Bristol.

Barrington, (*Great*), a town of Massachusetts. 105 miles W. Boston. *Long.* 73. 22. W. *Lat.* 42. 16. N.

Barripour, a town of Bengal. 14 miles S. Calcutta. *Long.* 88. 21. E. *Lat.* 22. 21. N.

Barro, a town on the west coast of the island of Celebes. *Long.* 120. 6. E. *Lat.* 4. 3. S.

Barros de Zuniga, a shoal at the entrance of the port of St. Diego, on the coast of New-Albion, about half a mile NE. from Point de la Loma.

Barrow, a town of England, in Leicestershire, on the Soar, containing, in 1801, a population of 1090 inhabitants. 3 miles N. Mountfrel.

Barrow, a river of Ireland, which rises in the northern part of Queen's county, and runs into Waterford bay.

Barrow, (*Little*), a river of Ireland, which runs into the Barrow; about 4 miles E. Portarlington.

Barrow Point, a cape on the south coast of Ireland, in the county of Cork. 5 miles E. Kinfale. *Long.* 8. 21. W. *Lat.* 51. 43. N.

Barrado, a town on the north coast of the island of Borneo. *Long.* 112. 25. E. *Lat.* 3. 18. N.

Barry, a small island in the Bristol channel, near the south coast of Wales. 3 miles W. Flat Holm.

Bars, a town of Hungary, and chief place of a county of the same name. 8 miles W. Leventz.

Barfæe, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, on the Garonne. 18 miles SSE. Bourdeaux.

Barfallach Point, a cape of Scotland, on the coast of the county of Wigton, in Luce bay. 8 miles NW. Burrowhead.

Barfen, see *Betziroan*.

Barfhdorf, a village of Silesia, in the principality of Lignitz, remarkable for a battle between the Austrians and Prussians in 1757. 2 miles SE. Lignitz.

Basers, a town of Norway. 50 miles NE. Romidal.

Barshonlu, or *Bartshenlu*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 40 m. E. Kiutajah.

Barfin, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan. 100 miles NW. Herat.

Barfir, a large plain of Turkestan, near Tashkund, where Timur Bec encamped after his return from the conquest of Capchac.

Barfin, a town of Persia, in the province of Kirman. 60 miles NE. Sirgian.

Barsée, a small island in the Little Belt. *Long.* 9. 35. E. *Lat.* 55. 7. N.

Bartapour, a town of India, in the country of Kemaon, on an island in the Ganges. 93 miles E. Bereilly, 90 N. Lucknow. *Long.* 81. 32. E. *Lat.* 28. 20. N.

Barten, a town of Prussia, and capital of a small country, called Bartenland, in the province of Natangen. It is a small well-built town, with a castle or palace, formerly the residence of the bishop of Pomesania, and knights of the Teutonic order. 40 miles SE. Konigsberg. *Long.* 21. 24. *E. Lat.* 54. 7. N.

Bartenstein, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen, situated on the river Alle. 28 miles S. Konigsberg. *Long.* 20. 53. *E. Lat.* 54. 10. N.

Bartenstein, a town and castle of Germany, in the principality of Hohenlohe. 6 miles S. Weickertheim.

Barth, or *Bardt*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which gives name to a principality in Anterior Pomerania, situated in a bay of the Baltic. It has a tribunal of justice, and a chapter of ladies founded in 1733. In 1677, it was taken by the elector of Brandenburg, but restored to the Swedes two years after. 12 miles NW. Stralfund. *Long.* 12. 44. *E. Lat.* 54. 23. N.

Barth-Head, a cape on the west coast of South Ronaldtha. *Long.* 2. 51. *W. Lat.* 58. 38. N.

Barthe de Nestes, (*Las*) a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Higher Pyrenées. 18 miles SE. Tarbes. *Long.* 0. 29. *E. Lat.* 43. 4. N.

Bartholomew, a county of South-Carolina, in the United States of America.

Bartholomew, see *St. Bartholomew*.

Bartoldsdorf, a town of Prussia, in the province of Ermeland. 24 miles S. Heilspurg.

Barton, a town of England, in Lancashire. In 1801, the population was 6197, of whom 3437 were employed in manufactures. 6 m. SW. Manchester.

Barton-upon-Humber, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, on the south side of the Humber, from whence passage boats go every day to Hull, seven miles across. There is a weekly market on Mondays. It contains two churches, and about 1700 inhabitants. 34 miles N. Lincoln, 166 N. London. *Long.* 1. 27. *W. Lat.* 53. 40. N.

Barton-under-Needwood, a town of England, in Staffordshire. 8 miles NE. Litchfield.

Barton's Creek, a river of America, which runs into the Cumberland, in the Tennessee government. *Long.* 86. 48. *W. Lat.* 36. 17. N.

Bartrach, an island in the bay of Killalla, at the mouth of the river Moy; about two miles long, and a half a mile broad. 2 miles NE. Killalla. *Long.* 9. *W. Lat.* 54. 13. N.

Bartsch, a river of Silesia, which runs into the Oder, 7 miles above Gros Glogan.

Bartfan, a town of Hungary. 14 miles NNE. Szeben.

Bartus, a town of Hungary. 16 miles NW. Palotza.

Baruchela, a town of Italy, in the Polifino de Rovigo. 16 miles WSW. Rovigo.

Barud, a town of Egypt, on the east side of the Rhine. 7 miles SE. Manfalout.

Barud, a town of Egypt, on the east side of the Rhine. 12 miles S. Dendera.

Barud, a town of Egypt, on the west side of the Rhine. 18 miles S. Siut.

Barver, a town of Germany, in the county of Diepholz. 6 m. ENE. Diepholz.

Barviliskoi, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki. 28 miles SW. Troki.

Barum, a town of Germany, in the principality of Luneburg. 10 miles S. Luneburg.

Barun Islands, a cluster of small islands in the Indian Sea, near the west coast of Madagascar. *Long.* 44. 25. *E. Lat.* 18. 20. N.

Baruth, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, with a citadel, which gives name to a lordship, purchased in 1596, by the count of Solms. In 1671, it was for the greater part consumed by fire. 22 miles SSE. Potsdam, 34 NE. Wittenberg. *Long.* 13. 25. *E. Lat.* 53. 3. N.

Baruth, a town of Lusatia. 7 miles NE. Budissen.

Barwalde, see *Baerwalde*.

Barwara, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 10 miles NW. Durbungah.

Barwary, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 42 miles NNE. Hajypour.

Barwell's Island, a small oval island, in the Mergui Archipelago. *Lat.* 10. 8. N.

Barzeto, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma. 17 miles SSW. Parma.

Barzis, a town of Italy, in Friuli. 4 miles N. Aviano.

Barzod, a town of Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name, situated on the Hernach, between Cassovia and Erlau.

Bas, a small island in the English channel, near the coast of France, with a fort to defend the road; there are not above 50 inhabitants. *Long.* 3. 55. *W. Lat.* 48. 45. N.

Bas en Basset, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire. 3 miles NW. Monistrol, 19 N. Le Puy.

Basain, a town of Hindoostan, in Agimere. 15 miles E. Jyepour.

Basalchok, a town of Hindoostan. 12 miles SSW. Bahar.

Basanah, a town of Hindoostan. 15 m. S. Bahar.

Basay, a town on the south coast of the island of Samur. *Long.* 124. 59. *E. Lat.* 11. 28. N.

Basbagoe, a town of Hindoostan. 16 m. W. Agimere.

Basberg, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz. 6 miles NW. Conmotau.

Basbach, a town of Nubia. 10 miles NE. Senaar.

Bafcara, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the Fluvia. 15 miles NNE. Gerona.

Bafchi, a town of the duchy of Spoleto. 9 miles SW. Todi.

Bafciano, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 4 miles SSE. Teramo.

Bafcon, a town of France, in the department of the Landes. 6 miles SE. Mont de Marfan.

Bafculumbai, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 36 miles E. Pergamo.

Basdepour, a town of Bengal. 20 miles N. Dacca.

Bafcece, a town of Naples, in Capitanata. 7 miles SSW. Volturara.

Bafenheim, a town of Franconia, in the county of Limburg. 2 miles E. Marckt Euerfheim.

Bafeten, see *Baffatin*.

Basford, a town of England, in Nottinghamshire. In 1801, the population was 2124, of which 778 were employed in manufactures. 3 miles N. Nottingham.

Basfe, a town of Syria. 24 miles SW. Bambouch.

Basfee Islands, five islands in the Chinese sea; three of them are large, and four of them inhabited; they are said to be so called by Dampier, from the name of a liquor used by the inhabitants, made of the juice of the sugar-cane and a small black grain. This name was given to the most easterly island, and became general to them all. The productions are plantains, bananas, pine-apples, sugar-canes, potatoes, yams, and cotton; their quadrupeds are goats and hogs. The names of the islands are Orange, Grafton, Monmouth, Isle of Goats, and Basfee or Bachi: they are situated to the south of Formosa. Their situation is in *Long.* 122. E. *Lat.* 20. 28. to 20. 55. N. Two rocks towards the north ought, according to Perouse, to be called islets; the least of them being half a league in circumference, and though not woody, covered with grass. These are situated in *Lat.* 21. 9. N.

Basfee, or *Bachi*, an island in the Chinese sea, the most easterly of five, called from this the *Basfee Islands*: the form appears circular, about 6 miles in diameter. It has a town of the same name. *Long.* 121. 55. E. *Lat.* 21. 28. N.

Basfi Keni, a town of Turkish Armenia. 30 miles SSW. Kars.

Basfio, a river of Abyssinia, which runs into the Nile, 30 miles SE. Alata.

Basfmut, a district of Egypt, on the NE. of the Delta.

Basim, a town of Persia, in Chufistan, on the Karanfu. 60 miles S. Sufter.

Basento, a river of Naples, which runs into the gulf of Tarento. On the banks of this river an interview was held between Cæsar and Anthony, whence they retired to

Tarentum, to form a plan for settling the Roman empire. *Long.* 16. 45. E. *Lat.* 40. 32.

Bafil, or *Balle*, see *Båle*.

Bafilan, one of the Philippine islands, 60 miles in circumference, very fertile, especially in fruit and rice. 18 miles SW. Mindanao. *Long.* 121. E. *Lat.* 5. 50. N.

Bafilbab, a town of Africa, in Tunis, on the Mejerdah. 30 miles SW. Tunis.

Bafil, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the gulf of Colokitia. 4 miles NNE. Colokitia.

Bafil, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia. 32 miles WNW. Constantinow.

Bafilica, or *St. Bafil*, or *Vafilica*, a town of European Turkey, in Livadia, on the gulf of Lepanto, on the site of the ancient Sicyon. 12 miles NW. Corinto.

Bafilicata, a province of the kingdom of Naples, bounded on the north by the Capitanata and Bari, on the east by the gulf of Tarento, on the south by Principato Citra and Calabria Citra, and on the west by the Principato Ultra; about 66 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It received its name from the Emperor Basilius II. It produces corn, wine, oil, saffron, cotton, honey, and wax in abundance. The principal towns are Melfi, Accerenza, Potenza, Turfi, and Venosa.

Bafilipotamo, see *Bafil*.

Bafilipotamo, a river of Cyprus, which runs into the sea, 15 miles E. Limasol.

Basin d'Arcasson, a bay on the coast of France, open to the Atlantic. *Long.* 1. 5. W. *Lat.* 44. 42. N.

Basinda, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 44 miles WNW. Astorga.

Basingtoke, a town of England, in the county of Hants, with a good corn market every Wednesday, and 2589 inhabitants. A navigable canal was lately made from this town to the river Wey; there is a manufacture of druggets and shaloons. On the downs near the town a bloody battle was fought between the Saxons and Danes, in 871; and about a mile from it stood Basing-house, belonging to the Marquis of Winchester, which was held as a fortress with a garrison, by the noble owner, for Charles I. After an obstinate defence, it was taken by Cromwell, who put most of the garrison to the sword, and reduced the noble mansion to ashes. 37 miles E. Salisbury, 46 W. London.

Basire, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Sivas, on the Black sea. 20 miles W. Samfoun.

Basking-Ridge, a place of United America, where General Lee was taken prisoner by Colonel Harcourt, in 1776.

Basse, see *Båle*.

Baszca, a town of Siberia, on the river Lena. 20 miles S. Orlenga.

Bafth, a fort of Hindooftan, in Bahar. 25 miles SSW. Bahar.

Bafque Ifland, a fmall ifland in the river St. Lawrence, near the coaft of Lower Canada. *Long.* 68. 52. W. *Lat.* 48. 15. N.

Bafques, (Les), a country of France before the revolution, fituated between the fea, Spain, the river Adour, and Bearn.

Bafqueville, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 9 miles SSW. Dieppe, 21 NNW. Rouen.

Bafra, a town of Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile. 5 miles SSE. Siut.

Bafra, a town of Hindooftan, in Guzerat. 30 miles ENE. Cambay.

Bafrah, fee *Baffora*.

Bafrouche, a town of Perfia, in the province of Taberiftan. 27 m. W. Fehrabat.

Baf Ifland, an ifland or rock in the German Ocean, near the north-eaft coaft of the county of Haddington, in Scotland. It is of a moft ftriking height; on the fouth fide the top appears of the form of a cone, and towards the north it fearfully overhangs the fea. Upon the top of this rock there is a fpring, which fupplied a fufficient quantity of water for the garrifon of a fmall caftle (now neglected); there is alfo pafture for 20 or 30 fheep, and a fmall warren of rabbits; but this rock is more particularly famous for the great flock of fea-fowls which refort thither in the months of May and June, the furface of it being almoft covered with their nefts, eggs, and young birds. The moft efteemed among thefe birds are the folar goofe and the kittie waikie; this ifland and Aiffa being the only places where thefe geefe breed, and from thefe two iflands the country is fupplied with them. The ifland of Baf was an ancient poffeffion of the family of Lauder, who for a long time refufed to fell it, though foli-cited by feveral kings. King James VI. told the then laird he would give him whatever he pleafed to afk for it; to which he answered, "Your majefty muft e'en refign it to me, for I'll have the old craig back again." However, the family at length coming to decay, it was in 1671 purchafed by King Charles II.; during whole reign, and that of his brother James II., it was made a ftate prifon, where the weftern people, in thefe days called Cameronians, were confined for taking up arms againft the king. After the revolution, a desperate crew of people got poffeffion of it; and, having a large boat which they hoifted up on the rock or let down at pleafure, committed feveral piracies, took a great many veffels, and held out the laft of any place in Great-Britain for King James; but their being at length feized or loft, and not receiving any fupply of provifions from France, they were obliged to furrender. A cavern runs through this rock from north-

weft to fouth-eaft; it is quite dark in the center, where there is a deep pool of water, from whence it widens towards both apertures; that on the fouth-eaft fide is the higheft. *Long.* 2. 45. W. *Lat.* 56. 4. N.

Bafs Ifland, an ifland in lake Erie. 4 m. N. Saodusky.

Bafs River, a river of Eaft Greenland, which runs into the fea, *Long.* 50. 10. W. *Lat.* 64. 30. N.

Baffa, a town of Africa, on the grain-coaft. *Long.* 7. 5. W. *Lat.* 4. 40. N.

Baffa, a town of Thibet, on the Ganges. 46 miles NW. Sirinagur.

Baffa, or *Byraghy*, a town of Thibet. 60 miles NW. Sirinagur.

Baffa Rajpoot, a town of Thibet. 75 m. NW. Sirinagur.

Baffac, a town of France, in the department of the Charente. On the 13th of March 1569, a battle was fought here between the Catholics and Huguenots, when the latter were defeated, and the Prince of Condé killed.

Baffac, a mountainous ridge in Perfia, between Lar and Congo.

Baffalagunge, a town of Hindooftan, in Allahabad. 20 miles N. Jionpour.

Baffam, (Grand), a town of Guinea, on the ivory coaft. *Long.* 4. 15. W. *Lat.* 5. 15. N.

Baffambe, a town of Thibet. 30 miles S. Gangeetri.

Baffam, a town of Italy, in the Trevisan, on the Brenta. This town is near 5 miles in circumference, and contains 30 churches, 2 monafteries, an afylum for girls, 2 or 3 hofpitals, and about 11,300 fouls. One of the gates was built by Palladio. Here are fome manufactures of filk and woollen, and a very large printing-office. Two markets are held weekly. A battle was fought near this town, between the Auftrians and the French, in the beginning of September, 1796. The republicans took 500 prifoners. 12 miles N. Vicenza. 20 W. Trevigio. *Long.* 11. 43. E. *Lat.* 45. 46. N.

Baffano, a town of the Popedom, in the Patrimonio, near which Dolabella defeated the Etruri and the Boji. 3 m. W. Orta.

Baffas, (Great), rocks on the S. coaft of Ceylon. *Long.* 81. 38. E. *Lat.* 6. 10. N.

Baffas, (Little), rocks on the SE. coaft of Ceylon. *Long.* 81. 59. E. *Lat.* 6. 27. N.

Baffas de India, a fhoal in the ftraits of Mozambique. *Long.* 41. 5. E. *Lat.* 22. 50. S.

Baffatin, or *Bafetin*, a town of Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile, celebrated for its gardens. 4 miles S. Cairo.

Baffatra, a town of Bengal. 15 miles NNW. Purneah.

Baffs, a river of France, which runs into the Mediterranean, *Long.* 3. 8. E. *Lat.* 42. 45. N.

Baffe des Fregates Francaife, a danger-

ous rock in the North Pacific Ocean. It appears like a split rock, at most about 50 toises, and from 20 to 25 fathoms in height; situated on the north-west extremity of a reef of rocks, the south-east point of which extends about 12 miles. "We saw, (says Mr. Perouse,) between the islet and the south-east breakers, three sand-banks, which were not raised more than four feet above the level of the sea: they were between each of them separated by a kind of greenish water, which did not seem to be a fathom deep. Rocks, level with the water, upon which the sea broke with violence, surrounded this dangerous shoal, as a circle of diamonds surrounds a medallion, and thus guarded it from the fury of the sea. We coasted along it at less than the distance of a league on the east, south, and west side; we were in no uncertainty as to any part, but the north, of which we could only obtain a bird's-eye view from the mast-head, it may thus be possible that it is considerably more extensive than we have been able to form a judgment of; but the length of it from south-east to north-east, or from the extremity of the breakers, which had nearly proved so fatal to us, as far as the islet, is 12 miles." *Long.* 165. 50. W. *Lat.* 23. 45. N.

Basse de Credel, a shoal in the English channel, near the coast of France. *Long.* 2. 46. W. *Lat.* 47. 30. N.

Basse de St. Gildas, a shoal in the English channel, near the coast of France. *Long.* 2. 46 W. *Lat.* 47. 29. N.

Basse Point, a town on the north coast of the island of Martinico. 18 miles W. Cul de Sac de la Trinité.

Basse, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the North, formerly a place of considerable strength, but was dismantled by Louis XIV. In 1646, the French took it from the Spaniards. It is situated on the Deule, 6 miles E. Bethune, 10 SW. Lille.

Basselan, one of the Philippine islands, 36 miles long from east to west, and from 3 to 12 broad. *Long.* 121. 54. to 122. 30. E. *Lat.* 6. 22. to 6. 36. N.

Basseen, a town of Hindoostan, on the western coast of the peninsula of India, in the country of Baglana. This place was taken and strongly fortified by Nugnes d'Acuna, viceroy of India, in 1555. It was taken from the Portuguese by the Mahrattas; and, in 1780, from the latter by the British, under General Goddard, but restored in 1782. In 1670, Basscen was a considerable city, having six churches, four convents, and two colleges. It is situated on an island which is divided from the continent only by a small rivulet. 20 miles N. Bombay, 152 S. Surat. *Long.* 72. 40. E. *Lat.* 19. 20. N.

Bassento, a river of Naples, which runs into the Grati, near Cosenza.

Basserstorf, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich. 4 miles NE. Zurich.

Bassett, a town of Virginia, on York river. 25 miles NW. York.

Basseterre, a general name given by the French to the low lands of the West-India islands.

Basseterre Town, a seaport town on the south coast of the island of St. Christopher, in the West-Indies, and capital of the island, situated at the mouth of a river opening into a bay, called Basseterre Road. The town contains about 800 houses, and is defended three batteries. *Long.* 62. 37. W. *Lat.* 17. 24. N.

Basseterre Town, a seaport town on the south-west coast of the island of Guadalupe, defended by a citadel. *Long.* 61. 58. W. *Lat.* 16. 5. N.

Bassidere, see *Bacidu*.

Bassing, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and district of Dieuze. 4 miles NE. Dieuze.

Bassing, a town of France, in the department of the Lemane. 16 miles N. Geneva.

Bassiri, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Guinea. *Long.* 15. 20. W. *Lat.* 11. 40. N.

Bassospour, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 9 miles N. Manickpour.

Bassora, or *Basrah*, a city of Asia, in the Arabian Irak, situated on a navigable canal, west of the Euphrates; built in the year 656, by order of Omar, the second caliph, to hinder the commerce of the Persians; this canal is navigable for vessels of fifty tons to the Euphrates, and thence to the gulf of Persia, from which it lies about 45 miles NW. It is a place of very considerable trade, vessels from Europe and Asia are always found in the port. The troubles of Persia were of considerable advantage to the trade of Bassora. Merchants of Arabia, Turkey, Armenia, Greece, Jews, and Indians reside there; the English and Dutch have their consuls, and their ships come from India loaded with merchandize: those from Bengal, which arrive from the month of March to June, bring white linens, silk, muslins, bastard saffron, sandal and other woods, benzoin, varnish, rice, lead, European tin, and iron. From the coast of Coromandel they bring thicker cloths, white or blue, with which the Arabians clothe themselves. From the coast of Malabar they bring cardamom seeds, pepper, &c. From Surat all kinds of gold and silver stuffs, turbans, blue cloths, indigo, and steel, of which the Persians are the chief purchasers, to make their sabres. The principal merchandizes of the Dutch are spices and coffee from Java. The vessels which arrive from Surat belong chiefly to Mussalman merchants, but the Europeans are the most numerous. Some Arabians

bring slaves, others bring pearls. The neighbouring countries furnish also merchandize for exchange; the most considerable of which are the ancient copper of Persia, grain, (when the exportation is allowed,) dates, wine, and dry fruits of Persia, &c. Bassora has been under the Turks ever since the year 1668, and like all other great towns in Turkey, governed by a *cadi*, appointed by the Porte; but an Arab prince claims the dominion, paying a tribute to the Grand Signior. His chief revenue arises from the exchange of money, from the horses and camels sold there, and more especially from the dates, which are very abundant, and the plantations of palms extensive. The Arabs have actually more power than the Turks, and the language of the former is chiefly spoken. The prince pays but little respect to the Ottoman court. As to religion, besides Mahometans, there are Syrian Jacobites and Nestorians, and monks from Europe; there are besides some modern Sabceans, whom they call disciples of John. The number of inhabitants is computed to be 50,000; the town is of very great extent, and surrounded by a wall of clay, said to be 12 miles in circumference. 210 miles SW. Ispahan, and 600 SE. Aleppo. *Long.* 44. 30. E. *Lat.* 30. 31 N.

Bassoues, a town of France, in the department of the Gers. 15 miles WSW. Auch.

Bassué, a town of France, in the department of the Marne. 6 miles NNE. Vitry la Française.

Bassun, a town of Germany, in the county of Hoya, with a noble abbey. 16 miles W. Hoya.

Bastia, see *Bisbbsb*.

Bastur, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 60 miles N. Patna. *Long.* 85. 45. E. *Lat.* 26. 31. N.

Bassy, a town of Africa, on the Gambia. 20 miles E. Fatatenda.

Ba'ata, an island of the East-Indian Sea, near the north-east coast of Sumatra. *Long.* 102. 11. E. *Lat.* 0. 30. S.

Bastam, see *Bislan*.

Bastan, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natcha, supposed to be the ancient Bithynia, afterwards called Claudiopolis; and from Antinous, the favourite of Adrian, who was born here, Antinopolis. 30 miles SW. Amasrah, and 45 NE. Boli.

Bastavee, a bay of the east side of Yeu, one of the Shetland islands. *Long.* 1. 16. W. *Lat.* 60. 59. N.

Bastellica, a town of the island of Corsica. 15 miles ENE. Ajaccio.

Bastheim, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 4 miles SW. Meiningen.

Bastia, a seaport and city of Corsica, and capital of the island, commanded by a lofty

mountain, about 400 fathom in length, and 100 in width, in the centre of which the sea forms a small bay, defended by a mole. It is divided into two parts, called *Terra Nuova*, and *Terra Vecchia*, in the former of which is a citadel, surrounded with fortifications. The harbour is good, but small, and fit only for small vessels; the commerce is inconsiderable. In the year 1745, it received considerable damage from a bombardment by the English. In the year 1748, it was besieged by the Austrians, but without success. In the year 1794, Lord Hood, after the surrender of Morbello and St. Fiorenza, proceeded to Bastia, where he arrived the 10th of May. The number of persons capable of bearing arms in Bastia originally amounted to no more than three thousand men. The fortifications were not in the best state, and the garrison but indifferently provided; yet they made a most gallant defence against the united efforts of the British fleet and army, joined by a considerable corps of Corsicans, which Paoli had collected and dispatched thither; and resisted till the 19th of May, when Lord Hood, "in consideration of the very gallant defence made by the garrison of Bastia, and from principles of humanity," offered honourable terms to the commandant, Gentili; which, in the situation of the garrison, it would have been desperation to reject. In consequence of this negotiation, on the 24th, they marched out with the honours of war; and Bastia was taken possession of by the English. The loss of the French has not been ascertained on this occasion; that of the English was not considerable. The number of inhabitants is supposed to be about 6000. *Long.* 9. 36. E. *Lat.* 42. 35. N.

Bastia, a seaport town of Istria, in the Adriatic. 8 miles SSE. Umago.

Bastia, a town of Italy, in the department of the Panaro. 7 miles N. Modena.

Bastia, a town of Albania, on the coast of the Adriatic, opposite the island of Corfu. 52 miles SW. Deltino. *Long.* 20. 15. E. *Lat.* 39. 45. N.

Bastia, a town of Genoa. 3 miles NNW. Albenga.

Bastida, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. 6 miles Najara.

Bastise, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 8 miles WSW. Tonniens, and 2 N. Castel Jaloux.

Bastide d' Armagnac, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Gers. 13 miles W. Nogaro, 4 NW. Cazaubon.

Bastide de Bearn, a town of France, in the Lower Pyrenées. 12 miles W. Orthez.

Bastide de Clerence, (*La*), a town of France in the department of the Lower Pyrenées. 10 miles SE. Bayonne.

Bastide de Jourdans, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône. 12 miles SE. Apt.

Bastide de Montfort, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Tarn. 5 miles NE. Gaillac.

Bastide de Seron (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Arriège. 13 miles NW. Tarascon.

Bastide Neuve, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps. 5 miles E. Gap.

Bastimentos, small islands in the Spanish Main, near the isthmus of Darien, at the mouth of the bay of Nombre de Dios. *Long.* 79. 40. W. *Lat.* 9. 32. N.

Bastion, a town of Africa, in Algiers, on a small creek of the Mediterranean, where the French African Company had a factory, but evacuated it on account of the unhealthiness of the spot. It was so called from a fort now in ruins. 31 miles E. Bona. *Long.* 8. 38. E. *Lat.* 36. 50. N.

Bastion delle Crocitate, a town of Italy. 7 miles SSE. Legnano.

Bajogne, a town of France, in the department of the Forests, late in the duchy of Luxemburg, near the forest of Ardennes; it is so populous, so well built, and has so much trade, that it is not unfrequently called *Paris in Ardennes*. This city was in possession of the French from 1684 to 1698, when, by the peace of Ryfwick, it was restored with its jurisdiction to Spain, from whom it descended to the house of Austria. The jurisdiction, which is part of the ancient comté of Ardennes, comprehends 145 villages and hamlets. 22 miles NW. Luxemburg, and 35 S. Liege. *Long.* 5. 42. E. *Lat.* 50. 6. N.

Bajova, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, on the coast of the Adriatic. 18 miles S. Durazzo. *Long.* 19. 20. E. *Lat.* 41. 23. N.

Bajtra, a town of Italy. 20 miles NE. Bergamo.

Bajure, a small island in the gulf of Mexico, near the coast of Florida. *Long.* 88. 18. W. *Lat.* 30. 12. N.

Bajuntorum, a town of Hindoostan, in Mytore. 3 miles SSW. Bangalore.

Bajutab, a town of Bengal. 28 miles SSW. Calcutta. *Long.* 28. 2. E. *Lat.* 22. 6. N.

Bajutab, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 16 miles N. Durbungah.

Bafzeu, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Pruth, near Stephanowze, in Moldavia.

Bata, a town of Egypt, on the east branch of the Nile. 3 miles SSW. Mehallet Kebir.

Bata: Poot, a town on the south-east coast of the island of Timor. *Long.* 124. 50. E. *Lat.* 9. 54. S.

Bataband, a seaport town on the south

coast of the island of Cuba. 60 miles SSW. Havanna. *Long.* 82. 50. W. *Lat.* 22. 23. N.

Batabory, a town on the north-west coast of the island of Timor. *Long.* 125. 29. E. *Lat.* 29. 48. S.

Batac, a town on the W. coast of the island of Celebes. *Long.* 119. 10. E. *Lat.* 1. 6. S.

Batacarang Point, a cape on the north-east coast of Sumatra. *Long.* 104. 55. E. *Lat.* 1. 59. S.

Batacola, a town on the east coast of Ceylon, where the Dutch first landed, and took it from the Portuguese. 80 miles E. Candy. *Long.* 81. 59. E. *Lat.* 7. 38. N.

Batacole, see *Batcale*.

Batag, one of the small Philippine islands, near the north coast of Samar. *Long.* 125. 12. E. *Lat.* 12. 48. N.

Bataglia, a lake of Naples, in Capitanata, near the Adriatic. 20 miles N. Manfredonia.

Batalha, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura. Here is a rich convent of Dominicans, founded, in 1386, by Don John I. king of Portugal, who lies here interred in a marble tomb, with his queen Philippa, daughter of the Duke of Lancaster, uncle to Richard II. king of England. 6 miles SSW. Leyria.

Batabano, a town of Cuba, on the west-ern coast, opposite the island of Pines.

Batalin, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the east coast of Celebes. *Long.* 123. 54. E. *Lat.* 1. 21. S.

Batan, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Nattolia. 20 miles S. Kiutaja.

Batang Capay, a town on the west coast of Sumatra. *Long.* 100. 18. E. *Lat.* 1. 25. S.

Bataroa, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, on the west side of Sewa Bay, and fourth coast of the island of Celebes. *Long.* 120. 50. E. *Lat.* 3. 43. S.

Batany, a town on the east coast of the island of Gilolo. *Long.* 128. 48. E. *Lat.* 0. 10. N.

Batavia, a seaport town on the north coast of the island of Java, in the kingdom of Jacatra, situated in a low and marshy plain, at the union of some small rivers, which descend from mountains, and render the internal navigation easy: in most of the streets are canals filled with almost stagnant water; some of which canals extend into the country. The city occupies a great space, because the houses are large, convenient, and airy; the streets are very wide and straight. The borders of the canals are shaded with large trees, which stop the exhalations of the marshy land, hinder a free circulation of air, and render it unwholesome; this unwholesomeness is much increased by the custom of depositing the black and putrid mud on the sides of the canal to dry. The public buildings are for the most part without elegance; the church of the Crois is large and handsome. The

town-house is well situated; the hospital is convenient and large. It is surrounded with a rampart of stones or bricks, at the foot of which runs a rapid river. At the end of the town is a castle, with lofty and thick walls, well furnished with artillery, which commands the place of landing, and contains large apartments, magazines, workshops, &c. At some distance from the town are forts and redoubts, to command the canals and the roads; but the chief defence is from its maritime situation. The harbour is the most beautiful in India, it is large, and the bottom secure. Round the harbour and in the bay are several islands, among which are Edam, whither they send criminals to hard labour, about five miles in circumference; Purmerent, in which is an hospital; Kuyper, or Cooper, in which are magazines of rice and other merchandize; Onrust, an island, six miles from the town, and well fortified; here is a timber-yard, where three or four hundred carpenters are kept constantly employed, with magazines of stores to furnish vessels with whatever they may want. Batavia is said to contain within the walls 1242 Dutch houses, and 200 Chinese; and nearly as many in the suburbs; the population is supposed to be 60,000 souls, of whom 17,000 are Europeans, or the descendants of Europeans. The heat is moderated during the day by a wind which blows from the sea, and during the night the air is cooled by winds blowing from the land. The environs are spread with country-houses and large gardens, covered with lofty trees, and intersected with rivers and canals; but in the midst of cultivated lands are found marshes, bogs, and brackish waters, which produce fevers and epidemic disorders; every countenance announces debility and languor. Some houses indeed are built in situations more elevated, and where the air is more pure, but these are very rare. For the space of 30 or 40 miles the land is a perfect flat; beyond this are two hills, where men seem to possess strength and colour, where the diseased readily find health, and the rich enjoy a charming retreat. This soil, so unfriendly for man, is the best for vegetation, and produces great quantities of rice, Indian corn, millet, potatoes, indigo, &c.; vast plantations of the sugar-cane grow almost without culture, and produce a greater quantity of that vegetable salt than those of the American islands. But the most abundant article of luxury is the fruit, of which there are no less than thirty-six different kinds. Of fish there is an amazing plenty; the poultry likewise is good and abundant: wild-fowl is in general scarce. Arrack is a liquor for which Batavia has been long famous. In the year 1659, Batavia was only a village, palliaded round with bamboo

canes; in a flat country, marshy, and subject to the inundations of a river running through it. At this time the Dutch made a settlement here, who demolished the old, and built the new town, which they called *Batavia*; they cut canals and drains to carry off the water, upon any land-floods. The bay has seventeen or eighteen islands, which defend the harbour, capable of containing 1000 vessels from the violence of the winds and waves; two large piers run out half a mile into the sea; between which one hundred slaves are constantly employed in taking out the mud or soil, washed out of the town, without which the mouth of the river would soon be choaked up: a boom crosses it below the town, which is shut up every night, and well guarded by a detachment from the main-guard. Here all vessels pay toll. A sea gale rises every morning at ten, to bring vessels into the bar; and a land one at ten at night, to carry them out; one from the north, the other from the south. It is the residence of the governor-general of the Indies, appointed by the states of Holland every three years. The town of Batavia, although the capital of the Dutch dominions in India, is so far from being peopled with Dutchmen, that not one fifth part of the European inhabitants of the town and its environs are natives of Holland, or of Dutch extraction; the greater part are Portuguese; and besides Europeans, there are Indians of various nations, and Chinese, besides negro slaves. In the troops there are natives of almost every country in Europe, but chiefly Germans; but the Dutch keep all power in their own hands, and possess all public employments. No man, of whatever nation, can come hither to settle in any other character but that of a soldier in the Company's service, in which, before they are accepted, they must covenant to serve for five years. As soon however as this form has been complied with, they are allowed, upon application to the council, to absent themselves from their corps, and enter immediately into any branch of trade which their money or credit will enable them to carry on; and by this means it is that all the white inhabitants of the place are soldiers. Women, however, of all nations, are permitted to settle here, without coming under any restrictions. The money current at Batavia consists of ducats, worth 1,32 flivers; ducatoons, 80 flivers; imperial rix-dollars, 60; rupees of Batavia, 30; schellings, 6; double cheys, 2½ flivers; and doits, one-fourth of a fliver; Spanish dollars, about five shillings and five pence. English guineas are worth about nineteen shillings upon an average. There are two kinds of coin here, of the same denomination, milled and unmilled; and that milled is of most value. A milled ducatoon is worth 80

stivers; but an unmilled ducatoon is worth no more than 72. All accounts are kept in six-dollars and stivers, which, here at least, are mere nominal coins, like the pound sterling. The six-dollar is equal to 48 stivers, about four shillings and sixpence English currency. *Long.* 106. 50. E. *Lat.* 6. 10. N.

Batavian Republic, the name adopted by the Seven United States, soon after the French Revolution; and acknowledged by the powers of Europe; among which Great-Britain appeared, and at the peace of Amiens, in 1802, gave its full assent. In 1801, a new form of constitution was agreed to, when Brabant was declared an eighth department. The whole republic was declared one and indivisible; all members of society were declared equal in the eye of the law, without respect to rank or birth; all religious societies, acknowledging a Supreme Being, equally protected by law. Feudality was abolished; all fiefs declared allodial, and possessors of lordships to be indemnified. The same kinds of money, weights, and measures, to be made use of through the whole of the republic. The government to be entrusted to a regency of state, composed of twelve members, chosen from among the active citizens; one of them to be chosen president for three months only; and every year one of the members to vacate his seat, and another be chosen in his room. These regents to be assisted by a secretary-general, a secretary of state for foreign affairs; three other secretaries; or, if it be judged more proper, three councils, each composed of three members; and, last of all, a council of finances, intrusted to three persons and a treasurer-general. In 1806, the form of government was changed into a kingdom, under the name of Holland.

Batawang Bay, a bay on the west coast of Sumatra. *Long.* 100. 12. E. *Lat.* 1. 17. S.

Batcale, or *Batacole*, a seaport of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar, where the East-India Company had a settlement. In 1679, all employed were murdered by the natives. It has now again been ceded to the Company. 20 miles N. Barcelore.

Batamara, a town of Bengal. 20 miles E. Mahmudpour.

Batchajouc, a town of Armenia. 90 miles N. Erivan.

Bachelor's River, see *Bachelor's River*.

Batcheferaï, see *Bacca Serai*.

Batchurifckoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, on the White Sea. 8 miles N. Archangel.

Bate, or *Baet*, a seaport of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, situated on a point of land on the S. side of the gulf of Cutch, chiefly inhabited by pirates. *Long.* 68. 24. E. *Lat.* 22. 46. N.

Bateab, a town of Mexico, in the province of Yucatan. 190 miles SSW. Merida.

Batabarya, a town of Bengal. 30 miles N. Kihhenagur.

Bateman's Bay, a bay on the east coast of New Holland, a little to the south of Cape Upright.

Batena, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore. 28 miles NE. Callanore.

Batgao, a town of Asia, in the country of Mecaumpour. 10 miles S. Catmandu, and 140 N. Patna. *Long.* 28. 15. E. *Lat.* 28. N.

Bath, a city of England, in the county of Somerset, situated in a deep narrow valley, bounded on the north, south, and south-west by lofty hills, forming a very pleasant natural amphitheatre, and affording the city a double advantage, a barrier against the winds, and fountains of the purest waters. These hills abound with white free-stone, of which the houses are built. On the north-west side the valley widens, divided into rich meadows, watered by the river Avon. Various have been the appellations of this celebrated town. The Britons called it *Caer Palladwr*, *Caer Badon*, *Caer Biadin*, &c. The Romans gave it the name of *Aquæ Solis*, *Fontes Calidi*, *Therma*, *Badonia*, *Bathonia*, &c. These waters are said, from the latest experiments, to contain a small portion of common salt, a larger proportion of selenites, a portion of fixable air, and some sulphureous gas, or inflammable air, together with a slight chalybeate impregnation. These are all that chemistry has as yet discovered; but from the inadequacy of these impregnations to the effects produced, it is probable that some latent cause is concerned, of too subtle a nature to be subjected to such analysis, or perhaps to be the object of our senses, or even of our comprehension. There are three principal springs, or baths, the King's-Bath, the Hot-Bath, and the Cross-Bath. The Queen's-Bath is merely an expansion of the waters of the King's-Bath. The heat of the King's-Bath is 116 degrees on Fahrenheit's thermometer, of the Hot-Bath 117, and of the Cross-Bath 111. The disorders particularly benefited by the Bath waters are obstructions of the viscera, palsies, gout, rheumatism, hysterical colic, the colic of Poitiers, jaundice, white swellings, leprosy, hysterical and hypochondriacal complaints, and spasmodic diseases, as the St. Vitus's dance, &c. The circumstances which forbid the use of the Bath waters, are all cases with fever, till the fever be removed; pain in the breast, with cough, difficulty of breathing; all cases in which internal suppuration or ichirrus has taken place; all cases of hæmorrhages and plethora. The discovery of these waters is, by ancient historians, attributed to Bladud, son of Lud Hudibras, who was king of this county 890 years before the birth of CHRIST; but the antiquity of the city and the baths themselves we are not to refer to any higher period than the

arrival of the Romans, a people peculiarly happy in converting the gifts of nature to the properest uses, and in supplying her deficiencies by admirable works of art. It was in the year of our LORD 44, and in the reign of the Emperor Claudius, that the Roman forces, under the conduct of Flavius Vespasian, after having reduced all the Belgic colonies and the western parts of Britain under the subjection of the Roman empire, sat down in this territory, to which they had probably been directed by the native Belgæ. The report of such genial waters as flowed with spontaneous heat from the bosom of the earth, in a rude and barbarous country, was a sufficient inducement to a people who had so lately left the luxuries of Italy, where every art was employed in erecting the most superb baths and sudatories, and in fabricating, with immense labour and expence, that very article of indulgence, which nature in this spot furnished without the smallest trouble to their hands. Such an extraordinary and unexpected bounty they could not fail ascribing to that orb, which imparts heat and vigour to the universe, and they at once bestowed upon the waters the appellation of *Aquæ Solis*, or the Waters of the Sun. Here they stationed the first detachment of the second legion, building proper habitations for the officers, and the military in general; and at length, by the arrival of other legions, the place grew into a city, endowed with Roman liberties, and governed by Roman laws. Walls, gates, and temples were erected, and a little Rome began to adorn a dreary inhospitable wild. In the reign of Hadrian, about A. D. 118, that same detachment of the second legion, still remaining here, was joined by a division of the sixth; and in that of Severus, a part of the twentieth legion, removed from Devana, or Chester, had their station in *Aquæ Solis*, which was then become the most capital city in Roman Britain; and the principal, if not the only place in this part of the island for preparing the legionary arms and ensigns. The old Roman city was built in the form of a pentagon, the area whereof was 12,000 feet in length, and the greatest breadth about 1150. It was surrounded by a strong wall, composed of layers of stone, brick, and terris, nine feet in thickness, and twenty feet in height: this wall was flanked by circular towers at each angle, and had four gateways, answering nearly to the four cardinal points of the compass; from which, in subsequent times, the principal streets had their denominations. During the reign of the Emperor Theodosius, Chrysanthus being then governor in Britain, the Roman legions began to leave this place, now increased into a great and populous city, inhabited by families unconnected with military concerns, and practising the arts of

civilization and peace. At length, about the year 444, the Roman army totally withdrew from the place, and left it to the possession of the Britons, who, by their intercourse and intermarriages with the Romans, had before constituted a considerable part of its inhabitants. The Saxons, who had been invited into Britain, and dispersed themselves into various parts thereof, by small degrees erected themselves into several petty states, or monarchies. Bath, with a few other considerable cities in the western parts of the island, still remained in the possession of the Britons, till the year 577, when a large army of the Saxons, under the command of Ceaulin and Cuthwin, advanced towards its walls. They were met by three British kings, of the names of Conmail, Condidin, and Fariamail, who, giving them battle, fell, and Bath soon after was obliged, for the first time, to yield to the Saxon arms. This period afforded a new name and a different prospect to this memorable city, becoming part of the dominions of the West-Saxons, under which it flourished for near 200 years; and perhaps it is owing to this people, that we know so little or so much of the Roman state of Bath. On the foundation of those walls, which they themselves had industriously destroyed, fresh bulwarks were erected with the old materials, and with others brought from the ruins of temples, mausoleums, and triumphal arches; and therein was inserted a variety of sculptures, which they had thrown down from their ruined buildings. The interior parts of the city were decorated in a new taste, and filled with adventitious structures. Osric king of the Northumbrian states, with the consent of Kentwine, that once relentless chacer of the British powers, erected, in the year 676, a house of nuns, to the honour of GOD, and St. Peter the apostle. The Danish invasions interrupted the tranquillity of the city, and the progress of its improvements. At length it assumed new splendour under the Augustan reign of Edgar, who, in the year 973, was consecrated and crowned with great solemnity in the church of St. Peter, in the presence of Oswald archbishop of York, and the several other prelates of England. This monarch endowed the city with divers valuable privileges, erecting it into a free borough, granting it a market, and the liberty of coinage, and exempting it from toll, tribute, and taxes; the memory of which benefactions the inhabitants preserved for many ages, in anniversary games and festive pageantries. At the time of the invasion of this country by the Normans, there were within the walls of Bath 178 burgesses, 64 of whom were tenants to the king, 90 to the barons and great men, and 24 to the church of St. Peter. Such was the state of Bath in the time of William the Conqueror; but in the

succeeding reign of Rufus it underwent a revolution, which proved the subject of much controversy, and unseemly confusion to the ecclesiastical polity of the country. From the time of the Conquest, foreigners had been invited and encouraged to settle within the precincts of this city. Among the rest was John de Villula, a native of Tours, in the province of Orleans, in France, who for several years practised physic in this resort of valetudinarians, and accumulated by his practice a prodigious fortune; by virtue hereof, and by his interest with the monks established in the ancient foundation of king Offa, he at length procured the bishopric of Wells, to which he, by money advanced to the king, annexed the abbey of Bath, vacant by the death of Bishop Giso, another French emigrant. At the instance of Bishop Burnel, in the reign of Edward I. this city first sent representatives to parliament. The government of the city was originally vested in a sheriff; the first that appears to have borne this office was Ælfred, who is said to have been a great benefactor to the city, and died A. D. 907. It afterwards had a provost, or bailiff. Its first charters were confirmed by King Edward III. Richard II. Henry V. and Henry VI. Queen Elizabeth, in the 32d year of her reign, granted the city a new charter, declaring it to be a sole city of itself, and the citizens to be a body corporate and politic, by the name of mayor, aldermen, and citizens, of the city of Bath. The commerce of Bath, abstracted from the expenditures of fashionable company resorting to the city, is now altogether inconsiderable; nor is there any manufacture which deserves particular notice. Formerly, however, it was almost in a manner maintained by cloathing. Leland, who visited this place in the reign of Henry VIII. informs us, that a little before his time, there were three capital clothiers, of the names of Style, Kent, and Chapman, by whom the town of Bath then flourished; and it is asserted, that at the time of the Restoration there were no less than 60 broad looms employed in the single parish of St. Michael. The river Avon was made navigable by an act of parliament, 10 Anne; and the first barge laden with deals, pig-lead, and meal, was brought up to the city, Dec. 15, 1727. A number of barges are employed upon this river, to and from Bristol, and their burden on an average is fifty tons each. This city, like that of Rome, from a very small and mean beginning, is now become so large in bulk, and withal so elegant in its buildings, and so respectable in its inhabitants and its visitors, as to be the pride of England, and the admiration of foreigners. The old city walls are now built over, and its pristine state almost wholly obliterated by modern improvements. The most su-

perb edifices, raised by the most skilful architects, rise in every quarter, and compose one of the most beautiful cities in the world. In the earlier part of the civil wars, Bath was garrisoned for the service of King Charles I., and the sum of seven thousand pounds was expended on its fortifications. Notwithstanding which, upon the approach of a small party of dragoons to the city walls, and the appearance of another upon the Beechen-cliff, near the city of Bath, the gates were thrown open, and the city surrendered to the enemy. Hereupon it became one of the principal posts of the parliament forces in this county; and here Sir William Waller lay for a considerable time with his whole army, making sallies into the country, and inviting together all the disaffected from the neighbouring clothing towns and villages. But after the battle of Roundway-down, July 13, 1643, in which Sir William Waller was defeated, and the withdrawing of the garrison hence to the reinforcement of Bristol, the king's troops retook possession of the city. In the year 1715, a design was set on foot for a General Hospital, but not carried into effect till the year 1738, when fresh contributions were made, a spacious and very commodious edifice erected, and an act of parliament procured for incorporating the directors of the charity by the name of The President and Governors of the General Hospital or Infirmary at Bath. In 1742, the house was opened for the reception of the sick poor from every part of Great-Britain and Ireland, those of Bath only excepted; in regard they always have a readier and less expensive access to the benefits of the water. There are three parish churches in Bath, and several chapels of the established form; beside places of worship for Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, Moravians, Unitarians, and Quakers. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 27,636, but the state of population varies much. 19 miles NE. Wells, 12 E. Bristol, 39 NW. Salisbury, 41 nearly SW. Gloucester, 67 SW. Oxford, and 107 W. London. *Lang.* 2. 22. W. *Lat.* 51. 23. N.

Bath, a town of New-York, in the county of Steuben. 50 miles from lake Erie, and 200 N. Philadelphia. *Long.* 77. 23. W. *Lat.* 42. 21. N.

Bath-Easton, a town of England, in the county of Somerset. 2 miles E. Bath.

Bath, a town of Virginia, on the Potomack. 70 miles NW. Washington.

Bath Town, see *Washington*.

Batha, or *Bath*, or *Baccia*, see *Bach*.

Bathgate, a town of Scotland, in the county of Linlithgow, with about 2513 inhabitants. 18 miles W. Edinburgh.

Bathmonster, a town of Hungary, separated from Batha by the Danube.

Bathen, a lake or canal of Egypt, at a distance of about six miles west of the Nile, extending from Athenas parallel with Beni-suef to Tahal-el Modain. 6 miles N. Miniet; a length of about 50 miles.

Bathoun, a river of Asia, anciently called Bathys, which rises in the mountains of Armenia, and, crossing the principality of Guriel, runs into the Black Sea, *Long.* 41. 20. E. *Lat.* 41. 35. N.

Bathouni, a town of the principality of Guriel, at the mouth of the Bathoun. 26 miles S. Puti.

Batia, a town of Italy, in Friuli. 6 miles NE. Ariano.

Batian, a small island in the Eastern-Indian Sea, near the south coast of Mindanao. *Long.* 122. 51. E. *Lat.* 7. 10. N.

Baticola, see *Batacola*.

Batilly, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret. 3 m. N. Bois Commun.

Batinda, see *Batuir*.

Batiscan, a town of Canada, at the mouth of a river of the same name. 34 miles SW. Quebec.

Batiscan, a river of Canada, which runs into the river St. Lawrence, *Long.* 72. 8. W. *Lat.* 46. 36. N.

Batley, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2574, of whom 1677 were employed in trade and manufactures. 6 miles NW. Wakefield.

Batu Marr, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas. 15 miles NW. Mecca.

Batu Nakl, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas. 40 miles NE. Medina.

Batuir, or *Band*, or *Batinda*, or *Bando*, a town of Hindoostan, in the subah of Moultan, formerly esteemed one of the strongest fortresses in India: it is situated in a desert country, and supplied with water from a lake near the gate of the town. On the invasion of the country by Timur Bec, in 1398, many inhabitants from the neighbouring towns removed thither with their effects. It was, however, soon taken. Most of the Hindoos set fire to their houses, and perished with their wives and children. 10,000 Indians are said to have been slain by the soldiers, and an immense booty fell to the conqueror. 150 miles ESE. Moultan, and 170 NW. Agimerc. *Long.* 74. 45. E. *Lat.* 29. 28. N.

Bato, one of the Ladrone islands. *Long.* 142. E. *Lat.* 12. N.

Bato, a river of Naples, which runs into the Mediterranean, 2 miles SE. Scalea, in Calabria Citra.

Bato Ade, a town on the north coast of the island of Timor. *Long.* 126. 6. E. *Lat.* 8. 23. S.

Bato Lampan, a town on the west coast of Mindanao. *Long.* 122. 1. E. *Lat.* 6. 55. N.

Bato Lara, a small island in the Eastern-Indian Sea. *Long.* 123. 45. E. *Lat.* 7. 23. S.

Bato Manoe, a town on the south coast of Celebes, in Sewa bay. *Long.* 120. 40. E. *Lat.* 2. 28. S.

Bato Panjang, a small island in the Eastern-Indian Sea. *Long.* 121. 48. E. *Lat.* 7. 43. S.

Batoa, a small island in the Eastern Sea, near the west coast of Sumatra, situated on the equinoctial line. *Long.* 98. E.

Baton Rouge, a town and fort of West-Florida, which was garrisoned by the British in 1779, when it was taken by the Spaniards.

Batopilah, a town of New Mexico, in New Navarre. 120 miles N. Cinaloa.

Batoun, see *Bathoun*.

Batracha, or *Patriarch*, a seaport town of Africa, on the coast of Barca, at the mouth of the river Nahil. *Long.* 22. 24. E. *Lat.* 32. 10. N.

Batrik, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Marasch. 10 m. N. Malatia.

Bats, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 40 miles NNE. Seoda

Batsche, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Pterau. 26 miles NNE. Prerau.

Battrio, a town of Sweden, in Jamtland, on a lake. 22 miles S. Osterfund.

Batt Bay, a bay on the south coast of Java. *Long.* 113. 18. E. *Lat.* 8. 28. S.

Batta, a province of Africa, once a powerful state, but now subject to Congo. The principal towns are Batta, the capital, Cangon, and Agyimba. The prince who governs Batta is considered as the second person in the kingdom, and immediate successor to the throne, in case of failure in the royal family. He has many lords under him, and is able to raise an army of 70,000 men. Batta, the capital, is 80 miles S. St. Salvador.

Batta, a kingdom of Sumatra, situated to the south of Acheon. The country is very populous, and the soil fertile: the chief articles of produce for commerce are camphor, gum benzoin, cassia, cotton, and indigo. The Battas eat the flesh of their captive enemies, and of offenders executed for capital crimes.

Batta, a town of Africa, in the country of Bergoo. 30 miles W. Wara.

Battaglia, a town of the kingdom of Naples, in the province of Capitanata. 3 miles NW. Vicite.

Battaglia, a town of Italy, in the Paduan. 9 miles S. Padua.

Battam, an island in the Eastern-Indian Sea, near the coast of Malacca, about 60 miles in circumference. *Long.* 104. E. *Lat.* 1. N.

Battamlan, a town on the east coast of the island of Timor. *Long.* 125. 18. E. *Lat.* 9. 28. S.

Battamody, a town on the west coast of Sumatra. *Long.* 98. 18. E. *Lat.* 1. 2. N.

Battanta, an island in the Pacific Ocean, separated from Salwatty by a narrow channel, called Pitt's Strait. 40 miles long from east to west, and 8 broad. *Long.* 130. 30. to 131. 15. E. *Lat.* 0. 48. S.

Battao, a small island, near the west coast of Siam. *Long.* 98. 37. E. *Lat.* 7. 45. N.

Battee, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 10 miles NE. Bahar.

Battel, a town of England, in the county of Suffex; built near the place where the decisive battle was fought between Harold and William duke of Normandy, on the 14th of October, 1066. The conqueror afterwards built an abbey on the spot, dedicated to St. Martin, with considerable privileges and endowments, to pray for the souls of the slain: and the remains yet visible bear marks of its ancient grandeur: the abbey was called Battel-abbey, and very soon after people began to build near, and a town gradually grew, which was also called Battel. This is given as the origin of the place. The town consists of one good street; the principal manufacture is gun-powder, of considerable estimation among sportsmen. On the second Tuesday in every month there is a market for cattle, corn, &c. and a market weekly on Thursdays, for provisions, &c. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2040. 6 miles N. Hastings, and 57 S. London.

Battelna, a town of Syria, supposed to be the ancient Daphne. It is said Gallus built a church there, probably of the materials of the Temple of Apollo; and there are remains of a church, with several Christian Greek inscriptions cut on the wall. In this church, probably, the bones of Babylon bishop of Antioch were placed, as well as several other martyrs. 5 m. SW. Antioch.

Battelau, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Iglau. 13 miles SW. Iglau.

Batten, a town of Germany, in the principality of Upper Hesse. 16 miles SW. Waldeck, and 16 NW. Marburg.

Battenburg, a town of Germany, in Hesse Darmstadt. 25 miles N. Giessen.

Battenberch, or *Battenburg*, a town of the state of Gueldres, situated on the north side of the Meuse, nearly opposite Ravestein.

Battersea, a village of England, in the county of Surrey, on the right bank of the Thames, over which is a bridge to Chelsea, in Middlesex. In 1801, it contained 3365 inhabitants. 4 miles W. London.

Battipaglio, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. 11 miles ESE. Salerno.

Battlebridge, or *Stanfordbridge*, a village of England, in the East-Riding of Yorkshire, on the Derwent. In 1066, the Danes were defeated here by the English. 10 m. NE. York.

Battlefield, a village of England, in the county of Salop, near which Henry IV. gained a victory over Percy, called Hotspur. 3 miles N. Shrewsbury.

Battlegutra, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Dindigul. 12 miles SSW. Dindigul.

Battle Creek, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio, *Long.* 85. 36. W. *Lat.* 38. 35. N.

Battoleah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 24 miles SE. Bettiah.

Battolino, a small island in the Eastern-Indian Sea, near the north coast of the island of Celebes. *Long.* 124. 50. E. *Lat.* 1. 33. N.

Battow Bara, a town on the north coast of the island of Sumatra. *Long.* 98. 33. E. *Lat.* 3. 24. N.

Battufzany, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia. 44 m. NNW. Jassy.

Batty Maley, or the *Quoin*, one of the Nicobar islands. *Long.* 93. 18. E. *Lat.* 8. 48. N.

Batulakki Head, the south point of the island of Mindanao. *Long.* 125. 8. E. *Lat.* 5. 24. N.

Batum, see *Bathoumi*.

Bavaing, a town on the west coast of the island of Borneo. *Long.* 109. 23. E. *Lat.* 0. 27. S.

Bavaned, a town of Persia, in Chorasfan. 30 miles SE. Terfhiz.

Bavany, a river of Hindoostan, which runs into the Cauvery, 7 miles N. Errood, in Coimbatore.

Bavaria, a circle of Germany, bounded on the north by Franconia and Bohemia, on the east and south by the circle of Austria, and on the west by Swabia; containing about 1020 square leagues. It received its name from the dutchy of Bavaria, which forms the greater part. It is composed of twenty states, divided into two benches, the one ecclesiastical and the other secular. These states are convoked by the duke of Bavaria, and the archbishop of Saltzburg, who direct alternately; the assemblies are held generally at Ratibon or Wasserburg, and they vote in the following order: the archbishop of Saltzburg, duke of Bavaria, bishop of Freyding, duke of Neuburg and Sulzbach, bishop of Ratibon, landgrave of Leuchterberg, bishop of Passau, comte Sternstein, provost of Berchtoldsgaden, comte of Haag, abbot of St. Emeran, comte of Ortenburg, abbot of Nieder Munster, lord of Ehrenfels, abbot of Ober-Munster, lord of Sulzburg and Pyrbaum, lord of Hoen-Waldeck, lord of Breteneck and town of Ratibon. When the army of the empire is 40,000, this circle is engaged to furnish 800 horsemen, and 1494 foot as its contingent.

Bavaria, the electorate and dutchy, com-

prehends the greater part of the circle, and has nearly the same bounds, 180 miles long, and 120 broad, and is divided into Upper and Lower Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate. Towards the south the country is mountainous, intersected with forests, lakes, and morasses, with pasture-grounds, but few corn-fields; towards the north are found large and fertile plains, which produce plenty of corn; there are likewise many salt-works, medicinal springs, and baths; mines of copper, silver, and lead; quarries of excellent marble; plenty of game, fish, and cattle. The principal rivers are the Danube, Larch, Inn, Altmühl, Nab, and Iser; they count sixteen lakes of a larger size, and 160 smaller; 275 rivers, great and small; 360 forests; 720 mountains, and a great number of fish-ponds. They reckon forty-eight cities; 123 towns, 1200 villages, 1000 chateaus, or noblemen's seats; 86 convents, 1500 parishes, 28,709 churches, and about 4,000,000 of souls. The revenues of the elector amount to about five or six millions of imperial crowns; the military forces amount to about 12,000 in time of peace, and rather more than double in time of war. The states of Bavaria are composed of prelates, nobles, cities, and towns, which are assembled by the deputies at Munich: but this seldom happens: the states of the Upper Palatinate have held no diet since the year 1628. The inhabitants of Upper and Lower Bavaria are the most zealous Catholics in Europe. There are, however, some Protestants in the Upper Palatinate. The principal manufactures are coarse cloth, stuffs of woollen, cotton and silk stockings; velvet, carpets, clocks, &c. The principal exports are wheat, cattle, wood, salt, and iron; which employ and feed the inhabitants, and enrich the prince. The elector holds the fifth place in the electoral college, and the second among the secular electors; he has a seat and the first vote among the college of princes. This country, which by the Germans is called Bayern, is part of the Rhætia Vindelicia and Noricum of the ancients; and took the Latin name of Boiaria, from the Boii, a warlike people, that came from Gallia Celtica, and settled here about 470 years after Christ; being governed at first by their own kings, and afterwards by dukes, to the time of Charles the Great, who made himself master of the country, and erected it into a kingdom; in which state it continued for about a century, when Lodovic its king dying without issue, the Bavarians chose Arnolph, a descendant from Charlemagne, to be their governor, who contented himself with the title of duke, as all the princes of it did afterwards; till Maximilian I. who had the dignity of Elector conferred on him, together with the Upper Palatinate, by

the emperor Ferdinand II. in the year 1623, in reward for the service he did him in the war against Frederick V. elector palatine, who was chosen king of Bohemia. On the death of the elector of Bavaria, the last of the Ludovician line, in 1777, the dominions of right descended to Charles Theodore Elector Palatine. Unexpectedly the Emperor of Germany put in his claim, and actually invaded the electorate with an army, and compelled the Elector Theodore to renounce his right, rather than risk a contest to which he was unequal. The King of Prussia, however, and some other Germanic states interfered; and at length the emperor was compelled to resign his pretensions, and the electorate to Theodore, with the exception of the district of Burghausen. The preliminaries were signed in 1779, at Teschen. His assessment in the matricula of the empire amounts to 60 horse, and 277 foot, or 1828 florins for the Roman month. To the chamber of Wetzlar he is rated at 811 rix-dollars, and 58 kreutzers. In 1805, Bavaria was erected into a kingdom.

Bavaria, Upper, is divided into two governments, or regencies, viz. that of Munich and Burkhausem. The principal towns of the former are Munich, Pfaffenhausen, Abensperg, Ingolstadt, Donawert, Friedberg, Wilhelm, and Wasserburg: of the latter, Burkhausem, Branau, and Scherding.

Bavaria, Lower, is likewise divided into two governments, viz. that of Landshut, the principal towns of which are Landshut, Aerding, Dingelzingen, Landau, Vils-hofen, Osterhofen, and Mosburg; and the government of Straubing, the principal places of which are Straubing, Cham, Kellheim, Dietfurt, Stadt-am-Hof, Deckendorf.

Bavay, a town of France, in the department of the North. It was once a considerable town, and the capital of the Nervii. On the 17th of May, 1792, Bavay was attacked and plundered by a body of Austrians, but soon relieved by Marshal Luckner. 6 miles NE. Le Quesnoy, and 31 SE. Lille. Long. 3. 51. E. Lat. 50. 18. N.

Baubigny, a town of France. 3 miles NE. Paris.

Baubula, a river of Spain, in the province of Aragon, which runs into the Xalon, about 3 miles below Calataud.

Baucotty, a town of Thibet. 80 miles NNW. Sirinagur.

Baud, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan. 10 miles ENE. Hennebon, and 10 S. Pontivy.

Baudarviller, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte. 12 miles N. St. Diey, and 4 S. Blamont.

Baudissen, see *Budissen*.

Baudrecourt, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte. 20 m. NE. Nancy.

Baudshapour, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 28 miles SW. Azimgur.

Baudy Point, a cape on the east coast of Yucatan. *Long.* 89. 15. *W. Lat.* 18. 2. N.

Bauen, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Uri. 4 miles NNW. Lucerne.

Bauerbach, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 4 m. S. Meinungen.

Baverd, see *Abiverd*.

Bauerwitz, or *Paurwitz*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Jagerndorf, on the river Zinna. 10 miles NW. Ratibor.

Baugé, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, situated on the river Coesnon; before the revolution, the seat of a governor, and a royal justice: it contains about 4000 inhabitants. In the year 1421, while Henry V. was pursuing his campaign in France, he dispatched the duke of Clarence, with 10,000 men, to take this town. At Baugé the duke found some Scotch troops, with whom he engaged, and, being outnumbered by the enemy, the duke was killed, and his men, for the most part, made prisoners. 18 miles ENE. Angers. *Long.* 0. 2. *W. Lat.* 47. 32. N.

Bauglore, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore. 6 miles NE. Ouffoor.

Baugnan, a town of Bengal. 45 miles S. Burdwan. *Long.* 80. E. *Lat.* 22. 30. N.

Baugpour, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Schaurunpour. 70 miles E. Schaurunpour.

Baugy, a town of France, in the department of the Cher. 13 miles E. Bourges.

Baujan, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Berne. 13 miles NW. Friburg.

Bavian's Kloof, a Moravian settlement in Africa. 70 miles E. from Cape-town.

Baulas, a town of Syria. 50 miles E. Damalcus.

Bauleah, a town of Bengal, and chief town of the province of Lufkerpour. 20 m. NE. Moorshedabad, 108 N. Calcutta. *Long.* 88. 13. E. *Lat.* 24. 23. N.

Baulim, a river of Madagascar, which runs into the Mofambique Channel, 10 miles SW. Cape Tabua.

Baulte, a river of Prussia, which runs into the Frisch Haff, a little below Frauenburg.

Baulmot, a town of Bengal. 7 miles N. Toree.

Baum, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar. 15 miles NNE. Mahur.

Bauman Islands, a cluster of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, discovered, in 1722, by Mynheer Bauman, who commanded the Tienhoven, and accompanied Roggewain in his voyage round the world: all the inhabitants, says the writer, are white, some of them burned by the sun; they are numerous, and armed with bows and arrows, but represented as of a gentle and humane disposition.

and friendly to strangers. The largest island is about 21 or 22 miles in circumference, with good anchorage. *Long.* 173. *W. Lat.* 12. S.

Baumanparah, a town of Bengal. 34 miles E. Mauldah.

Baumes-les-Dames, or *Baume-les-Nonnes*, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Doubs, on the Doubs. 15 miles NE. Befançon, and 25 N. Pontarlier. *Long.* 6. 25. E. *Lat.* 47. 21. N.

Baumgarten, a town of Aultria. 6 miles W. Feltsburg.

Baumgarten, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim. 3 miles W. Politzka.

Baumgarten, a town of Prussia, in Pomerelia. 15 miles S. Marienburg.

Baumbolder, a town of France, in the department of Mount Tonnerre. 10 miles W. Lautereck, and 25 N. Deux Pont.

Baumingaut, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa. 37 miles NW. Harriopour.

Baumont, a town of France, in the department of the Channel. 8 m. NW. Cherburg.

Baunswaldt, a forest of Prussia, on the borders of Lithuania, about 30 miles long, and 21 wide.

Baumundya, a town of Bengal. 15 miles NE. Calcutta.

Baunach, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Bamberg, near the river Mayne. 7 miles N. Bamberg.

Baunach, a river of Franconia, which runs into the Mayne, near the town of Baunach.

Baunsaar, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa. 50 miles SW. Cattack.

Baunco, a town of Bengal, in the circar of Nagpour. 35 miles SSE. Doefa.

Baugaut, a town of Hindoostan, in Schaurunpour. 25 miles NE. Merat.

Baundgab, a town of Bengal. 24 miles NNW. Bissunpour.

Baunk, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 12 miles SSW. Patna.

Baurey, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 15 miles S. Kairabad.

Baurinkel, a town of Germany, in the county of Lingen. 6 miles NE. Lingen.

Bauschwitz, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neytze. 8 miles ENE. Neytze.

Bausk, or *Busk*, a town of Semigallia, on the river Muza. Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, took it from the Poles in the year 1625; and in the year 1705, the czar became master of it, after a bloody battle between the Russians and the Swedes. 18 m. S. Mittau. *Long.* 23. 30. E. *Lat.* 56. 26. N.

Bautconda, a town of Bengal. 33 miles W. Midnapour.

Bautsch, or *Budissow*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau. 20 miles NNE. Prerau, and 20 NE. Olmutz.

Bautzen, see *Budissen*.

Baux (Les), a town of France, in the department of the mouths of the Rhône, and

district of Tarascon, formerly the chief place of an independent barony. 6 miles SE. Tarascon, and 9 NE. Arles.

Bary, a small island in the East-Indian Sea, near the west coast of Aroo. *Long.* 134. 26. E. *Lat.* 5. 33. S.

Bawder, a river of England, which runs into the Tees, about three miles NNW. Barnard-Castle, in the county of Durham.

Bawlfey, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk, with a small haven, in the German Ocean, at the mouth of the Deben. It was formerly a market-town. 5 m. NE. Harwich.

Bawnagur, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, near the gulf of Cambay. 8 m. N. Gogo.

Bawrow, a town of Red Russia, in the palatinate of Lemberg. 64 m. E. Lemberg.

Bawt, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak Agemi. 80 miles N. Ispahan.

Bawtry, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, situated near the river Idle, with 793 inhabitants: the principal trade is in millstones. There are two markets weekly, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. 8 miles S. Doncaster, and 152 N. London.

Bawzar, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 7 miles E. Saferam.

Baxa, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 18 miles W. Budaycon.

Baxias, (*Great and Little*,) see *Bassus*.

Baxo de Sisal, a rock in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Yucatan. *Long.* 91. 10. W. *Lat.* 21. 28. N.

Baxo Nuevo, or *Sandy Key*, a small rocky island on the Spanish Main. *Long.* 78. 35. W. *Lat.* 16. 12. N.

Baxos dos Abrolhos, see *Abrolhos*.

Baxos de Babuca, see *Square Handkerchief*.

Baxos de las Bafonas, a rock in the Atlantic, near the coast of Spain. *Long.* 9. 6. W. *Lat.* 42. 38. N.

Baxos de la Candelaria, see *Candlemas Shoals*.

Baxos del Comboi, or *the Bugles*, rocks on the Spanish Main. *Long.* 78. W. *Lat.* 15. 36. N.

Baxos de Corrubedo, a rock in the Atlantic, near the coast of Spain. *Long.* 9. 10. W. *Lat.* 42. 33. N.

Baxos de Fabulo, shoals in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa. *Lat.* 11. 50. N.

Baxos de Mogincals, rocks in the Mosambique Channel, near the coast of Africa. *Lat.* 15. 50. S.

Baxos de Padrao, rocks in the Indian sea, near the coast of Africa. *Lat.* 5. 30. S.

Baxos de St. Anna, dangerous shoals in the Atlantic, near the west coast of Africa, between Cape Ledo and Cape St. Ann.

Baxos St. Antonio, rocks in the Indian Sea, near the east coast of Africa. *Lat.* 16. 10. S.

Baxos de St. Isabella, rocks near the north-west coast of the island of Cuba. *Long.* 35. W. *Lat.* 22. 36. N.

Baxos de St. Lazaro, rocks in the Indian Sea, near the coast of Africa. 40 miles E. from the island of Querimba. *Lat.* 12. 15. S.

Baxos de St. Roque, a rocky shoal on the coast of Brasil. *Lat.* 4. 50. S.

Baxter, a town of South-Carolina, on Black River. 14 miles NW. George Town.

Bay of Inlets, a bay on the north-east coast of New-Holland, between Cape Palmerston and Cape Townsend. *Long.* 209. 36. to 210. 40. W. *Lat.* 21. 30. to 22. 30. S.

Bay of Islands, a bay (so called from the great number of islands which line its shores) on the east coast of New-Zealand. Capt. Cook says, he made no survey of this bay, but had sufficient warrant to affirm that it afforded good anchorage, and refreshment of every kind. It was not the season for roots; but they had plenty of fish, mostly purchased of the natives, for they could catch very little themselves, either with net or line. When Capt. Cook shewed the natives his seine, which is such as the King's ships are generally furnished with, they laughed at it, and in triumph produced their own, which was indeed of an enormous size, and made of a kind of grass, which is very strong: it was five fathom deep, and by the room it took up, it could not be less than three or four hundred fathom long. Fishing seems indeed to be the chief business of life in this part of the country; about all their towns was a great number of nets, laid in heaps like hay-cocks, and covered with a thatch to keep them from the weather; and there was scarcely a house where some of the people were not employed in making them. The fish procured here were sharks, sting-rays, sea-beam, mullet, mackerel, and some others. The inhabitants in this bay are far more numerous than in any other part of the country before visited: it did not appear that they were united under one head; and though their towns were fortified, they seemed to live together in perfect amity. It is high water in this bay at the full and change of the moon, about eight o'clock, and the tide then rises from six to eight feet perpendicularly. *Long.* 185. 38. W. *Lat.* 35. 18. S.

Bay of Islands, a bay in the straits of Magellan, on the coast of Terra del Fuego, so called from the number of small islands in it. West of Cape Upright.

Bay of Islands, a bay on the west coast of King George III.'s Archipelago, discovered by Capt. Cook in 1778. *Long.* 224. 29. E. *Lat.* 57. 21. N.

Bay of Islands, a bay on the west coast of Newfoundland. 10 miles S. Cape Gregory.

Bay of Isles, a bay on the east coast of the island of Georgia, so called from a great number of small islands in and before it. *Long.* 37. 30. W. *Lat.* 54. 3. S.

Bay Point, a cape on the north-west coast of New-Zealand. 7 m. SE. Knuckle Point.

Baya, a seaport town of Africa, in the district of Soko, on the Gold Coast.

Baya sin Fondo, see *Bottomless Bay*.

Baya de Guadalupe, see *Tchinketanay*.

Baya Honda, see *Honda Bay*.

Baya de Todos Santos, see *All Saints Bay*.

Bayaguana, a town of the island of St. Domingo. 36 miles NE. St. Domingo.

Bayaba, a town of the island of St. Domingo. 20 miles E. Cape Française.

Bayamo, or *St. Salvador*, a town of the island of Cuba, on a river which forms a port, near the south coast: it gives name to a channel, situated between the main land of Cuba and the islands called the *Queens-Gardens*. 320 miles ESE. Havana. *Long.* 76. 55. W. *Lat.* 20. 46. N.

Bayditte, a town of Prussia, in Natangen. 9 miles SSE. Bartenstein.

Bayamo, a river of the province of Darien, which runs into the Bay of Panama.

Baye de Foret, a bay of the Atlantic, on the coast of France. *Long.* 3. 53. W. *Lat.* 47. 53. N.

Baye de Fresnay, a bay of the Atlantic, on the coast of France. *Long.* 2. 1. W. *Lat.* 48. 36. N.

Baye de Trespasses, a bay of the Atlantic, on the coast of France. *Long.* 4. 37. W. *Lat.* 48. 3. N.

Bayerdorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Bayreuth, on the Rednitz, with a seat of justice & large synagogue. 5 m. S. Forcheim, 12 N. Nuremberg. *Long.* 10. 57. E. *Lat.* 49. 40. N.

Bayeux, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of Calvados. Before the revolution it was the capital of Bessin, in Lower Normandy; the seat of a governor, a bailiwick, and an election and the see of a bishop, whose diocese included 611 parishes: the cathedral is admired as the most beautiful in the department. Besides the cathedral, there were seventeen other churches, a college, a public school, an hotel-dieu, a general hospital, and several religious houses. The number of inhabitants is computed at 8000, the principal commerce is in leather. It is situated on the Aure, about four miles from the sea. 12 miles WNW. Caen, and 10 NW. Falaise. *Long.* 1. 24. W. *Lat.* 49. 16. N.

Baybuto, a river of Sicily, which runs into the sea, on the west coast, *Long.* 12. 49. E. *Lat.* 38. 8. N.

Bayjah, or *Beja*, a town of Africa, in the country of Tunis, on a small stream called Wed el Boule, which runs into the Mejerda; anciently called Vacca and Oppidum Vagenfe. Sallust calls it a celebrated market; and it is now a town of great trade, and the most considerable mart in the kingdom, especially for

corn. And near it there is an annual fair kept, frequented by Arabians from the most distant parts, who resort to it with their flocks, their manufactures, and their families. It stands on the declivity of a hill, with the convenience of being well watered. On the highest part is a citadel, of no great strength: on the walls are found some Roman inscriptions. 50 miles SW. Biferia, and 46 W. Tunis.

Bayladores, a town of South-America, in New-Grenada. 35 miles SSW. Merida.

Baylan, a town of Syria, in the pachalic of Aleppo, near a road cut in the rock. It is built on the side of a hill, over the vale, and has formerly been much frequented by the Europeans, even from Aleppo, on account of the coolness of the situation, and salubrity of the air; as it is now by those of Alexandria. This place is probably the Pictanus of the Jerusalem Itinerary, which is placed nine miles from Alexandria, and eight from Pangros. This is one of the great passes into Cilicia. 9 miles E. Alexandria, and 18 NNW. Antioch.

Baylur, a seaport town of Africa, in the kingdom of Abyssinia, and province of Dancale, on the Red Sea. *Long.* 32. 41. E. *Lat.* 12. 30. N.

Baynes, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 9 m. WSW. Bayeux.

Baynetta, a town on the south coast of St. Domingo. *Long.* 73. 39. E. *Lat.* 18. 16. N.

Bayon, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, on the Moselle. 14 miles S. Nancy, and 9 SW. Luneville.

Bayona, a seaport town of Spain, in Galicia, situated in a small gulf, near the mouth of the Minho, with a convenient harbour; the sea near the coast is furnished with excellent fish; and the land about is fertile, and watered by a great number of springs; the place is small, but strong. 9 m. SW. Vigo, 12 NW. Tuy. *Long.* 8. 52. W. *Lat.* 42. 8. N.

Bayona Islands, two small islands and some rocks so called, situated at the entrance of the gulf of Bayona; they were anciently called *Insule Deorum*, or *the Isles of the Gods*. 6 miles NNW. Bayona.

Bayonda, a town of the island of Samos. 3 miles WSW. Cora.

Bayonne, a seaport town, on the west coast of France. It is the seat of a tribunal, in the district of Ustaritz, and department of the Lower Pyrenées; situated at the conflux of the rivers Adour and Nive, about three miles from the sea, with a good harbour, but difficult to enter. It is strongly fortified, the work of the celebrated Vauban. The town is large, and of considerable importance. Masts are brought from the Pyrenées, by means of the Nive, the Gave of Oleron, and the Adour, to Bayonne, and thence shipped to Brest, and other ports; a company was

established here for the northern whale fishery in 1605. Before the revolution, it was the see of a bishop, suffragan of Auch. In the year 1784, it was declared a free port. In 1295, Bayonne was taken by the English, and lost again in 1450. $5\frac{1}{2}$ posts from Yron, on the frontiers of Spain, and 105 SSW. Paris. *Long.* 1. 24. W. *Lat.* 43. 29. N.

Baypour, a seaport town of Hindooistan, in the country of Calicut, on a river capable of receiving vessels of 400 tons. In 1790, it was taken by the British under Col. Hartley. 20 miles S. Calicut.

Baypin, or *Vaypin*, an island on the coast of Malabar, between Cochin and Cranganore, about twelve miles long and two broad.

Bayreuth, see *Baireuth*.

Bayreuth, or *Bareuth*, or *Bareith*, a city of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Culmbach, the residence of the margraves, and capital of the whole principality, whence it is often called the principality of *Bayreuth*; it is surrounded by the Main, Mistelbach, and Sendelbach. It contains a palace, which was burnt down in the year 1755, but was again rebuilt in a beautiful style; one Calvinist and two Lutheran churches, a Roman-Catholic chapel, a public school, a foundling hospital; an academy, founded in the year 1722, by the margrave Frederick; and a college. In the year 1430, this town was burned down by the Hussites. It belonged to a prince of the house of Brandenburg, the last of whom dying in 1782, it descended to the King of Prussia. 104 miles W. Prague, 64 N. Ratibon, and 48 NNE. Augsburg. *Long.* 11. 37. E. *Lat.* 49. 54. N.

Bays, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 6 m. N. Evron, 10 ESE. Mayenne.

Baytaye, a town of Lower Siam, on the east side of the gulf. *Long.* 103. 2. E. *Lat.* 11. 30. N.

Bayten, a town of Prussia, in the province of Ermeland. 20 miles WNW. Heilberg.

Bayslacken, a town of Prussia, in Natangen. 6 miles SW. Raffenburg.

Bayuy, a town on the E. coast of the island of Mindanao. *Long.* 126. 12. E. *Lat.* 9. 8. N.

Baza, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola. 7 miles SSW. Feldes.

Baza, or *Baça*, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada, on the south side of the Guadalentin, between Guadix and Huefcar; supposed to be the ancient Basti, from whence the Bastitani took their name. 21 miles NE. Guadix. *Long.* 2. 47. W. *Lat.* 37. 31. N.

Baza, a town of Mexico, in New Navarre. 55 miles NE. Cinaloa.

Bazadois, before the revolution a province of France, situated between Agenois, Condomois, and Guienne; the land is sandy and unproductive. Bazas was the capital.

Bazar, a town of Hindooistan, in the circar of Sehaunpour. 30 miles W. Merat.

Bazar, a town of Hindooistan, in Berar. 20 miles W. Nagpour.

Bazar, a town of the north coast of the island of Sumatra. *Long.* 97. 24. E. *Lat.* 4. 39. N.

Bazardgik, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Marasch. 12 miles E. Marasch.

Bazarfu, a river of Turkish Armenia, which runs into the Black Sea, 15 miles W. Keresun.

Bazaruto, or *Bocicas*, three small islands in the Mozambique Channel, near the coast of Africa. *Lat.* 21. 12. N.

Bazar, a city of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Gironde: before the revolution, the capital of Bazadois, and see of a bishop. The diocese, which is said to have been one of the most ancient in France, comprehends 250 parishes, and was once of great extent. The number of inhabitants is computed at 2000. 30 miles SE. Bourdeaux, 38 NNW. Agen. *Long.* 0. 7. W. *Lat.* 44. 26. N.

Bazdar, a town of Grand Bukharia. 60 miles SE. Bukhara.

Bazdepour, a cape of Bengal. 15 miles S. Burdwan. *Long.* 87. 58. E. *Lat.* 22. 59. N.

Bazer, see *Babar*.

Baziege, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne. 12 miles SE. Toulouse.

Bazirgion, a town of Persia, in the province of Laristan. 57 miles E. Lar.

Baziches au Ferche Gonet, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire. 5 miles SE. Authon.

Bazoches ou Houline, a town of France, in the department of the Orne. 9 miles NW. Argentan.

Bazoches les Gallerandes, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret. 6 miles N. Neuville.

Baroches aux Bis, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne. 12 miles E. Soissons.

Baroge, (*La*) a town of France, in the department of the Sarthe. 6 m. N. Le Mans.

Bazougers, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 7 m. NE. Laval.

Bazouges la Peroufe, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and district of Dol. 9 miles SSE. Dol, and 3 SW. Antrain.

Beach-Hill, a town of South-Carolina. 7 miles SW. Dorchester.

Beach Island, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of New Jersey. *Long.* 74. 15. W. *Lat.* 39. 47. N.

Beachy-Head, a promontory of England, and highest land on the south coast of Suffolk, which rises perpendicular over the cliffs. 27

miles WSW. Dungeness. *Long.* 0. 15. E. *Lat.* 50. 44. N.

Beacon Island, a small island in Pamlico Sound, near the coast of North-Carolina. *Long.* 76. 22. W. *Lat.* 34. 57. N.

Beacon Point, a cape on the east coast of England, in the county of Durham. *Long.* 1. 20. W. *Lat.* 54. 53. N.

Beaconsfield, a town of England, in the county of Bucks, with a weekly market on Thursdays, and about 1150 inhabitants. 31 miles ESE. Oxford, and 23 WNW. London. *Long.* 0. 39. W. *Lat.* 51. 36. N.

Beal, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Shannon, near Askeaton, in the county of Limerick.

Bealnabragh, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Lough Corrib, in Galway.

Bealth, see *Builth*.

Bealsburgh, a town of Kentucky, on Rolling Fork. 50 miles SW. Francfort. *Long.* 86. W. *Lat.* 37. 30. N.

Beamsfleet, a village of England, in Essex, on the side of the Thames, opposite Canvey island, where the Danes had a fort, which was taken by Alfred. 36 miles E. London.

Beaminster, a town of England, in the county of Dorset, near the borders of Somerset. It was nearly burned down in the year 1645, and 1686. It has a manufacture of woollen cloth, and another of sail-cloth; with a weekly market held on Thursdays. The inhabitants, in 1801, were 2140, of whom 1562 were employed in trade and manufactures. 12 miles WNW. Dorchester, and 138 W. London.

Beans, a river of England, which runs into the Lea near Hoddesdon, in the county of Hertford.

Bear, (*North*), a small island in St. James's Bay, Hudson's Bay. *Long.* 81. 20. W. *Lat.* 54. 35. N.

Bear, (*South*), a small island in St. James's Bay. *Long.* 81. 20. W. *Lat.* 54. 30. N.

Bear Bay, on the south coast of the island of Newfoundland. 70 miles E. Cape Ray.

Bear Brook, a river of America, which runs into the Mississippi, *Long.* 93. 28. W. *Lat.* 44. 40. N.

Bear Creek, a river of Kentucky, which runs into Green River, *Long.* 86. 45. W. *Lat.* 36. 52. N.

Bear Creek, a river of North-Carolina, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 77. 32. W. *Lat.* 34. 36. N.

Bear Creek, a river of Maryland, which runs into the Chesapeake, *Long.* 76. 30. W. *Lat.* 39. 16. N.

Bear Haven, see *Bantry Bay*.

Bear Inlet, a channel between two small islands near the coast of North-Carolina. *Long.* 77. 26. W. *Lat.* 34. 34. N.

Bear Island, an island near the south-west coast of Ireland, in Bantry Bay, about 5

miles long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ wide. *Long.* 9. 45. W. *Lat.* 51. 35. N.

Bear Island, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Main. *Long.* 68. 20. W. *Lat.* 44. 6. N.

Bear River, a river of America, which runs into the Mississippi, *Long.* 92. 44. W. *Lat.* 44. 20. N.

Bear Sound, on the west coast of West Greenland, *Long.* 49. W. *Lat.* 63. 20. N.

Beard, a town of France, in the department of the Nievre, on the Loire. 10 miles SE. Nevers.

Bearer River, a river of New Hampshire, which runs into the Merrimack, *Long.* 71. 20. W. *Lat.* 42. 36. N.

Bearn, before the revolution, a province of France, at the foot of the Pyrenées; about 42 miles long, and 36 broad: bounded on the east by Bigorre; on the north by Armagnac, Turfan, and Chalosse; on the west by Dax, a part of Soule, and the Lower Navarre; and on the south by the Pyrenées. The plain country is very fertile, and the mountains are covered with fir trees, while within are mines of copper, lead, and iron; and the little hills are planted with vines, which yield good wine. The principal rivers, which bear the name of Gaves, are the Gave Bearnais, and the Gave d'Oleron. It is now the department of the Lower Pyrenées. Pau is the capital town.

Beaser, a town of Hindoostan. 15 miles N. Benares.

Beasley's Creek, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio, *Long.* 83. 55. W. *Lat.* 38. 35. N.

Beashan, a town of Persia, in the province of Segetan. 80 miles SW. Kin.

Beata, (*La*), a small island in the West-Indies, near the fourth coast of St. Domingo. *Long.* 72. 22. W. *Lat.* 17. 52. N.

Beattie, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 3 miles S Bettiah.

Beaty, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 8 miles SE. Lucknow.

Beaubassin, a bay and harbour in the Straits of Magellan, on the coast of Terra del Fuego, so named by M. Bougainville. The anchorage, he says, is very good in the bay, from forty to twelve fathoms; bottom of sand, small gravel, and shells. It shelters you against all dangerous winds; its easterly point may be known by a large cape, which we called the Dome. To the westward is a little isle, between which and the shore no ship can go out of the bay. You come into the port by a very narrow pass, and in it you find ten, eight, five, and four fathoms cozy bottom; you must keep the middle, or rather come nearer the east side, where the greatest depth is. The beauty of this anchoring place determined us to give it the name of bay and port of Beaubas-

fin. If a ship waits only for a fair wind, she needs anchor only in the bay; if she wants to wood and water, or even careen, no properer place for these operations can be thought of than the port of Beaubassin. *Long.* 71. 13. *W. Lat.* 54. 22. S.

Beaucaire, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Gard, on the right bank of the Rhône, opposite to Tarascon, with which it has a communication by a bridge of boats. A great deal of commerce is carried on here in wool, silk, stuffs, spices, drugs, leather, cotton, &c. which is assisted by an annual fair, which continues six days, the returns of which are said to be eight millions of livres in specie, and six or seven in exchange of merchandize, on an average one year with another. 12 miles E. Nîmes. *Long.* 4. 43. E. *Lat.* 43. 48. N.

Beauce, before the revolution, a country of France, part of Orleannois, so fertile in corn that it was called the granary of France. It now forms the department of the Eure and Loire. Chartres was the capital. It had neither mountain nor river.

Beauchamps, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 15 m. S. Abbeville.

Beauchastel, a town of France, in the department of the Ardèche. 7 miles SW. Valence, and 10 NE. Privas.

Beauchene's Island, a small island in the Atlantic Ocean. 60 miles S. from Falkland's Islands. *Lat.* 53. 5. S.

Beaumont, a town of France, in the department of the Var. 15 miles NE. Barjols.

Beaver Creek, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Cumberland, *Long.* 85. 12. W. *Lat.* 36. 35. N.

Beaver Creek, a river of Georgia, which runs into the Tennessee, *Long.* 87. 50. W. *Lat.* 34. 38. N.

Beaver Creek, a river of Pennsylvania, which runs into the Ohio, *Long.* 80. 20. W. *Lat.* 40. 42. N.

Beaver Islands, a remarkable chain of small islands, in lake Michigan, extending about 30 miles south-west into the lake. They appear beautiful, the situation pleasant, but the soil barren. *Long.* 85. 20. W. *Lat.* 62. 20. N.

Beaver Indians, natives of North-America, situated about *Long.* 118. W. *Lat.* 62. 20. N.

Beaver River, a river of North-America, which runs into the Lake-Crofs lake, *Long.* 118. W. *Lat.* 55. 25. N.

Beaver Lake, a lake of North-America. *Long.* 102. 20. W. *Lat.* 54. 30. N.

Beaver's Town, a town of United America, in the western territory, built in 1764. 70 miles W. Pittsburg. *Long.* 81. 28. W. *Lat.* 40. 45. N.

Beaufort, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme. 6 miles NE. Crest.

Beaufort, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 7 miles SSW. Baugé, and 12 E. Angers.

Beaufort, a county of North-Carolina, in the United States of America.

Beaufort, a seaport town of the United States of America, in North-Carolina, situated in Core Sound. 39 miles SSE. Newbern. *Long.* 77. W. *Lat.* 35. 43. N.

Beaufort, a town of the United States of America, in South-Carolina, and county of Carteret, a seat of justice, situated on the island of Port-Royal, with a good harbour. *Long.* 80. 43. W. *Lat.* 32. 31. N.

Beaufort, or *Port-Royal*, an island on the Atlantic Ocean, near the east coast of North-America, belonging to the state of South-Carolina, near the mouth of the river Savanna. *Long.* 80. 50. W. *Lat.* 32. 30. N.

Beaufort, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc. 30 miles ENE. Chambery, and 38 W. Aosta.

Beaugency, or *Baugency*, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Loiret, situated on the Loire, over which is a bridge of twenty-two arches; the chief trade is in wine and brandy. 12 miles SW. Orleans. *Long.* 1. 43. E. *Lat.* 47. 46. N.

Beaujeu, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, situated at the foot of a mountain, on the Ardere, formerly the capital of the Beaujolois. 12 m. NNW. Villefranche, and 20 ENE. Roanne. *Long.* 4. 40. E. *Lat.* 46. 10. N.

Beaujolois, before the revolution, a small but fertile province of France, 30 miles long, and 24 wide, situated between the Lyonnais, Burgundy, the Saône, and the Loire.

Beaulieu, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, on the Dordogne. 17 miles S. Tulle, and 17 SE. Brive.

Beaulieu sous la Roche, a town of France, in the department of Vendee. 7 m. W. Roche sur Yon, and 12 NNE. Sables d'Olonne.

Beaulieu, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and the Loire, situated on the Indre, opposite Loches. It contains about 1500 inhabitants.

Beaulieu, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret. 12 miles SE. Gien.

Beaulieu, a river of England, which rises in Hampshire, near Lyndhurst, and runs into the English Channel about 7 miles E. Lymington. This river, and a village about 7 miles north-east from the mouth, seem to take their name from a celebrated Cistercian abbey, founded by King John, and endowed with considerable privileges. To this place Margaret, queen of Henry VII. retired for sanctuary after the death of the Earl of Warwick; and Perking Warbeck fled to the same place.

Beauliey, a river of Scotland, which rises in

Invernessshire, and runs into the frith of Murray at the town of Beaulay.

Beaulay, or *Bewley*, a town of Scotland, in the county of Ross, situated on the north side of a river of the same name, at its conflux with the frith of Murray. Vessels as large as 90 tons frequent the port. It is a place of some trade; and there is a post-office. Here are the remains of a Cistercian abby, founded in 1219, and near it the ruins of Castle Dunic, an ancient seat of the Frasers, burned in 1746. 10 miles N. Inverness, and 8 S. Dingwall. *Long.* 4. 21. W. *Lat.* 57. 29. N.

Beaulon, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Villaine. 12 miles SW. Rennes.

Beaumarchez, a town of France, in the department of the Gers. 20 miles W. Auch, and 13 W. Mirande. *Long.* 0. 10. E. *Lat.* 43. 35. N.

Beumaris, or *Beumarsh*, a seaport town of Wales, and county town of the island of Anglesea, very near the Irish sea, with a large and safe harbour, and good anchorage. The trade was once very considerable, but is now removed to other ports, chiefly Liverpool. It is a town corporate and borough, returning one member to the British parliament. It is the seat of a governor, and, as a port-town, has five smaller dependent on it, viz. Barmouth, Carnarvon, Conway, Holyhead, and Pwllheli. The town and castle were rebuilt by Edward I. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1576. The market is on Saturday. 28 miles ESE. Holyhead, and 240 NW. London. *Long.* 4. 15. W. *Lat.* 53. 14. N.

Beaunénil, a town of France, in the department of the Eure. 6 miles SE. Bernay.

Beaumontz-les-Loges, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. 6 miles SW. Arras.

Beaumont, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 3 miles W. Pont l'Evêque, and 18 ENE. Caen.

Beaumont, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or. 16 m. NE. Dijon.

Beaumont, a town of France, in the department of the Channel. 8 miles W. Cherbourg.

Beaumont, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dôme. 2 miles S. Clermont.

Beaumont-les-Forges, a town of France, in the department of the Nievre, on the Nievre. 13 miles N. Nevers.

Beaumont-sur-Vesle, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, situated on the Vesle. 8 miles SE. Reims.

Beaumont, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise, on the Oise. 33 miles N. Paris, and 9 NE. Portoife.

Beaumont, a town of France, in the de-

partment of the Dordogne. 9 miles W. Belvez, and 27 S. Perigueux.

Beaumont, a town of France, in the department of the Sarthe. 15 m. NE. Le Mans.

Beaumont, a town of Canada, on the river St. Lawrence. 10 miles ENE. Quebec.

Beaumont en Argonne, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes. 10 miles SSE. Sedan, and 27 E. Reihel.

Beaumont en Galiinois, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne. 12 miles SW. Nemours, and 24 SSW. Fontainebleau.

Beaumont de Lomagne, a town of France, in the Upper Garonne. 15 miles NW. Grenade, and 10 SSW. Castel Sarrafin.

Beaumont le Roger, a town of France, in the department of the Eure. 15 miles W. Evreux, and 7 E. Bernay. *Long.* 0. 52. E. *Lat.* 49. 5. N.

Beaune, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 9 miles E. Angers, and 9 W. Baugé.

Beaune, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Côte d'Or; celebrated for its wine. 21 miles S. Dijon, and 25 SE. Auxerre. *Long.* 4. 54. E. *Lat.* 47. N.

Beaune, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret. 3 miles N. Bois-Commun, and 13 WNW. Montargis.

Beaupreau, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 9 miles S. St. Florent, and 9 NNW. Chollet.

Beauquesne, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 6 m. SE. Doulens.

Beauregard, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne. 12 miles S. Perigueux.

Beauregard, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dôme. 9 miles E. Clermont Ferrand.

Beauregard, a town of France, in the department of the Lot. 15 miles ESE. Cahors.

Beauregard, a town of France, in the department of the Lemane. 11 m. NE. Geneva.

Beaurepair, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire. 7 miles E. Louhans, and 9 N. Cuzeau.

Beaurepaire, a town of France, in the department of the Isère. 26 miles SSE. Lyons, and 9 SE. Vienne.

Beaurieux, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne. 10 m. NW. Reims.

Beaussët, (*Le*), a town of France, in the department of the Var. 7 m. NW. Toulon.

Beauvais, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Oise, situated on the Therin. Before the revolution, the capital of the Beauvaisis, and the see of a bishop. It was besieged by the English without success, in the year 1443; and by the Duke of Burgundy, in 1472, to as little purpose, tho' at the head of 20,000 men. In the latter

fiège, the women of Beauvais gave great proofs of their courage under the conduct of Jane de Hachett, whose portrait is preserved in the Town-house; and in memory of their brave defence, the women walk first in a procession, kept annually on the 10th of July. The cathedral is much admired; besides this, there are six collegiate, and three parish churches. 7 posts S. Amiens, and 8 N. Paris. *Long.* 2. 10. E. *Lat.* 49. 25. N.

Beauvaisis, before the revolution, a small province of France, bordered on the north by Picardy, on the west by Vexin-Normand, on the south by Vexin-François, and on the east by Senlis; the country is very fertile, and was one of the first conquered by the French. Beauvais is the capital.

Beauval, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 3 miles S. Doullens.

Beauville, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 10 miles N. Valence, and 12 ENE. Agen. *Long.* 0. 58. E. *Lat.* 44. 17. N.

Beauvoir, a town of France, in the department of Vendée. 7 miles NW. Challans.

Beauvoir sur Noirt, a town of France, in the department of the two Sevres. 7 miles S. Niort.

Beauvoir, a town of France, in the department of the Isere. 15 miles SW. Grenoble, and 6 ESE. St. Marcelin.

Beauzat, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 4 miles SW. Monistrol.

Beauzee, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse. 9 miles SSE. Clermont en Argonne, and 13 SSW. Verdun.

Beauvais, a river of North-America, which runs into lake Michigan. *Long.* 85. 36. W. *Lat.* 43. 50. N.

Bebe, or *Bibeh*, a town of Egypt. 8 miles S. Beniuef.

Bebeburg, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Diarbekir. 4 miles W. Orfa.

Bebenowca, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. 14 miles SE. Braclaw.

Beber, a river of Magdeburg, which runs into the Ohra. 4 miles W. Wolmirstadt.

Bebra, see *Bibra*.

Bebre, a river of France, which runs into the Loire, opposite Bourbon Lancy.

Bec, (*Le*), a town of France, in the department of the Eure. 25 m. WSW. Rouen.

Bec Cressin, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 9 miles E. Havre.

Bec de Marfoin, a peninsular neck of land, on the north coast of St. Domingo, which extends a few miles into the sea. *Long.* 74. 27. E. *Lat.* 18. 36. N.

Beccles, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk; on the borders of Norfolk, on the river Wavenay, with a weekly market on Saturdays, and 2788 inhabitants. 15 miles

SW. Yarmouth, 12 S. Norwich, and 108 NNE. London.

Becède, (*La*), a town of France, on the Aude. 4 miles N. Castelnaudary, 3 NNW. St. Papoul.

Becerril, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 10 miles NW. Palencia.

Bechan, a river of North-Wales, which runs into the Severn. 3 miles WSW. Montgomery.

Bebere Gol, a lake of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 40 miles W. Cogni.

Becberel, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Villaine. 9 miles N. Montfort, 13 NW. Rennes.

Bechia, a town of Hindoostan, in Malway. 25 miles SSW. Seronge.

Bebckofen, *Gent*, a town of Germany, in the bishoprick of Bamberg. 8 m. S. Bamberg.

Bebckhofen, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anspach. 6 miles N. Waferttrudingen.

Bechin, a city of Bohemia, and capital of a circle to which it gives name. It was taken and burned by General Boquoi, in 1619. In this circle there are several medicinal springs, and mines of salt, and some gold is found in the river Lufchnitz; it was dreadfully ravaged in the thirty years' war. Bechin is situated on the Lufchnitz. 50 m. S. Prague. *Long.* 14. 19. E. *Lat.* 49. 20. N.

Bebchna, a town of Hindoostan, in Gurry Munda. 15 miles E. Mundella.

Beckem, or *Beckum*, a town of Germany, in the bishoprick of Munster, situated on the Werfe. 17 miles SSE. Munster, 12 N. Lippstadt.

Beckenreid, see *Beggenreid*.

Beckington, a town of England, in Somersetshire. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1469, of whom 762 were employed in trade and manufacture. 3 m. SE. Frome.

Beckrampour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 13 miles NE. Chuprah.

Beczava, a river of Moravia, which passes by Meleritch.

Bedague, a river of Sumatra, which runs into the straits of Malacca. *Long.* 98. 27. E. *Lat.* 3. 40. N.

Bedakshan, see *Badakshan*.

Bedale, a town of England, in the North Riding of the county of York, with a weekly market on Tuesdays, and about 1000 inhabitants. The country round is celebrated for breeding horses. 6 miles from Northallerton, 220 N. London.

Bedan, a small island in the Indian sea, near the coast of Queda. *Long.* 100. 6. E. *Lat.* 5. 48. N.

Bedanore, see *Bednore*.

Bedar, a village of Palestine, anciently a considerable town, which was granted by Baldwin I. king of Jerusalem, to the bishop of Bethlehem. 2 miles Acre.

Bedarrides, a town of France, in the department of the Vaucluse. 7 m. SW. Orange.

Bedarrioux, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, situated on the Orbe; the inhabitants carry on a manufacture of druggets, and other woollen stuffs. 16 miles N. Beziers. *Long.* 3. 15. E. *Lat.* 43. 37. N.

Bedat, (*Le*), a river of France, which runs into the Allier, near Montferand.

Bedburg, a town of France, in the department of the Roer, on the Erft. 14 miles W. Cologne, 20 NE. Aix-la-Chapelle. *Long.* 6. 33. E. *Lat.* 50. 55. N.

Beddappollam, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore. 14 miles W. Gurrumconda.

Bedder, a vale of Arabia, where the Koreish were defeated by Mahomet, in the first year of the Hegira. 40 miles Mecca, 20 Medina.

Beddigam, a town of Ceylon. 80 miles S. Candi.

Bedé, a village of Egypt, near the Red Sea, where good water is found. 16 miles SSW. Suez.

Bedeé, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Villaine, and district of Montfort. 10 miles WNW. Rennes, and 3 N. Montfort.

Beder, a town of Hindoostan, and country of Dowlatabad, in the Deccan; large, well-built, and strongly fortified: celebrated for the number and magnificence of its pagodas. It was governed by an independent prince, till the year 1657, when it was taken by Aurungzebe, who named it Zifferabad. 70 miles W. Warangola, and 60 NW. Hydrabad. *Long.* 78. 2. E. *Lat.* 17. 48. N.

Bederkesa, a town of the dutchy of Bremen. 14 miles NW. Bremerford, and 11 S. Otterndorf.

Bedford, a town of England, and capital of the county of Bedford, to which it gives name, situated on the Ouse: it contains five churches, three on the north, and two on the south side of the river; it is a place of considerable trade, which is much assisted by the river, navigable to Lynn, and is the only market-town of the county, on the north side of the Ouse; the soil about it is fertile, particularly in excellent wheat. The corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, two bailiffs, twelve aldermen, &c. The assizes were always held here, except in the year 1684, when they were removed to Amphill, by the interest of the Earl of Aylesbury, its recorder. This place was famous for a victory, gained in the year 572, by Cuthwulf, the Saxon king, over the Britons; and for the interment of the great king Offa, who chose to have his bones laid in a small chapel, near the river Ouse, which, happening to overflow, carried them quite away. The Danes once destroyed this town; but Edward the

Elder repaired it, and united the town on the south side of the river, called *Mikegate*, to Bedford on the north side of it; since which they have both gone by this name. After the conquest, Pagan de Beauchamp, the third baron of Bedford, built a castle here, encompassed with a mighty rampart of earth, and a high wall; the whole so strong, that King Stephen, who besieged and took it in his war with the Empress Maud, was glad to grant the garrison honourable terms. In the barons' wars, it was again besieged, and for want of relief, taken by King John's forces, under Fulco de Brent, to whom the king gave it for a reward; but for his subsequent behaviour, he took it from him, and caused it to be demolished, though it was not quite level till the reign of Henry III. The place first gave title of Duke to the victorious prince John Plantagenet, regent of France, during the minority of his nephew, Henry VI.; as it did in the reign of Edward IV. first to John Nevil marquis of Montacute, and then to the King's third son, George Plantagenet; but he dying an infant, the title lay vacant, till Henry VII. created his uncle, Jasper Tudor, duke of Bedford, who also died without issue; and thus far it is very remarkable, that the title was enjoyed by the first possessor only of each family. But King Edward VI. making John lord Russell, earl of Bedford, the dignity has ever since been in that illustrious house, with an advancement of it to the title of duke, by King William III. As the corporation is very ancient, it has sent representatives to parliament, from the earliest to the present time. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3948, of whom 2227 were employed in trade and manufactures. It has two markets weekly, viz. one on Monday, chiefly for cattle, held in the south part of the town; the other on Saturday, for corn and provisions, held in the north part of the town. 22 miles SE. Northampton, and 50 N. London. *Long.* 0. 27. W. *Lat.* 52. 8. N.

Bedford, a township of England, in Lancashire, near Liverpool, with near 2000 inhabitants; the greater part employed in manufactures.

Bedford, a town of New-York, in the county of West-Chester. 34 miles NNE. New-York. *Long.* 73. 40. W. *Lat.* 41. 21. N.

Bedford, a seaport town of Massachusetts, on a river which runs into Buzzard's bay. 44 miles S. Boston. *Long.* 70. 51. W. *Lat.* 41. 34. N.

Bedford, a town of Virginia. 100 miles SW. Richmond.

Bedford, a town of Pennsylvania. 165 miles W. Philadelphia. *Long.* 78. 33. W. *Lat.* 40. N.

Bedfordshire, a county of England, bounded on the north by the counties of Huntingden and Northampton, on the east

by Cambridgeshire, on the south by Hertfordshire, and on the west by Buckinghamshire. During the Saxon heptarchy, it formed a part of the kingdom of Mercia; and when Alfred divided the kingdom into different counties, it obtained its present name. It is otherwise considered as in the Norfolk circuit, the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Lincoln. The form is oval; and extent about 33 miles long from north to south, 20 broad from east to west, and nearly 145 in circumference; and containing an area of about 480 square miles, or 307,200 acres. In nine hundreds, into which the county is divided, there are 124 parishes, and 10 market-towns, viz. Bedford, Ampt-hill, Biggleswade, Dunstable, Leighton-Buzzard, Luton, Potton, Shefford, Tuddington, and Woburn. Agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, have made but very small steps towards the population and general improvement of this county. Of the 307,200 acres contained in this county, from the best estimation, it will not be very much contrary to the truth, to estimate 68,100 acres meadow, pasture, and arable land; 21,900 acres of woodland; and 217,200 acres of open or common-fields, common-meadows, commons, and waste-lands. The face of the country is in general varied with small hills and dales, with few extensive levels. Towards the south the land is hilly and chalky; on the west side for the most part flat and sandy; the other parts are a deep soil and clay. The principal productions of Bedfordshire, are corn and butter. In some parts they cultivate woad for dyers; and near Woburn, they dig fullers-earth. The principal manufactures are thread lace-making; hats, baskets, and other articles made of straw. In 1801, the population was ascertained to be 63,393, of whom 18,766 were employed in agriculture, and 13,816 in trade and manufactures. It sends four members to parliament, viz. two for the county, and two for the town of Bedford.

Bedford Level, a large tract of land of England, in the county of Cambridge, formerly full of fens and marshes, and in rainy seasons for the most part under water, but drained at the expense of 400,000l. by the noble family of Russell, earls and dukes of Bedford, and others, by which 100,000 acres of good land have been brought to use.

Bedini, a town of Mingrelia. 30 miles E. of Sar.

Bediselt, a town of Italy, in the department of the Benaco, on the Cliefa. 7 miles W. Dezzano.

Beika, a town of European Turkey, in Scyria. 30 miles SSW. Belgrade.

Bedminster, a town of New Jersey. 12 miles SE. Morristown.

Bethnal, or *Bethnal Green*, one of the ham-

lets of the parish of Stepney, now covered with houses, and joined to London. In it is the noble hospital of the Trinity-house, for decayed masters of ships, or pilots.

Bednore, or *Biddanore*, a country of Hindoostan, lying north-west of the Mysoor country, which takes its name from the capital, Bednore.

Bednore, a city of Hindoostan, and capital of a district, north-west of the Mysoor country, to which it is united. This was formerly the capital of Canara, and is represented as a splendid and magnificent city. When Hyder Ali took possession of Canara, he changed the name to Hydernagur. In 1783, it was taken by the British, under Gen. Matthews, with immense treasures and stores of every kind; but it was soon after invested by Tippoo. The British troops commanded by General Matthews, reduced to extremity, were compelled to capitulate, and restore the public treasure to the sultan; but not a rupee was found in the fortresses. General Matthews was charged with collusion and a direct violation of his treaty; and being conducted to Seringapatam in chains, he was thrown into a dungeon, where, with the greatest part of his officers, he perished miserably. 140 miles NW. Seringapatam, and 330 SSE. Bombay. *Long.* 74. 48. E. *Lat.* 13. 47. N.

Bedood Lake, a lake of North-America. *Long.* 109. W. *Lat.* 60. 20. N.

Bedou, a town of Palestine. 8 m. NW. Jerusalem.

Bedou, a town of France, in the department of the Vaucluse. 9 m. NE. Venaigue.

Bedouins, wandering Arabians, who rove from place to place, not only in Asia, but in Egypt, and other parts of Africa, with their wives, children, and cattle. They generally encamp in deserts, near water and pasture, for the advantage of feeding their horses and camels: they never dwell in towns, and avoid places where they are in danger of being surpris'd. Their hand is against every man, and every man's hand is against them. As to their religion, they follow the doctrine of Mahomet.

Bedr, a town of Arabia. 56 miles SSW. Medina.

Bedr Hewain, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas. 40 miles SE. Jumbo.

Bedramangoody, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysoor. 40 miles N. Seringapatam.

Bedre, a town of the Arabian Irak. 27 miles NE. Shehrban.

Bedrochene, a town of Egypt. 16 miles S. Gizeh.

Bedroha, a town of Spain, in the country of Aragon. 24 miles from Sanguesa.

Bedwin, (*Great*), a town of England, in the county of Wilts, near the borders of Berkshire. It is said to have been a city in

the time of the Saxons, but is now very much decayed: it is however a borough, sending two members to the British parliament. In 1801, it contained 1632 inhabitants. 6 miles W. Hungerford, and 70 W. London. *Long.* 1. 37. W. *Lat.* 51. 23. N.

Bedworth, a town of England, in Warwickshire, which, in 1801, contained 3161 inhabitants, employing 1848 in trade and manufactures. 4 miles S. Nuneaton.

Beas, a town of Bengal. 15 miles E. Nattore.

Beeban, a narrow pass through a rocky valley, in the road from Algiers to Constantina. It is continued for above half a mile under two opposite ranges of lofty precipices. At every winding, the rocky stratum that originally went across it, and thereby separated one part of this valley from another, is hewn down like so many door-cases, each of them six or seven feet wide, which have given the Arabs occasion to call them Beeban, or Gates; whilst the Turks, in consideration of their strength and ruggedness, know them by the additional appellation of Dammer Cappy, i. e. the gates of iron. Few persons pass through them without horror; a handful of men (and the masters of them are a race of sturdy fellows) being able to dispute the passage with a whole army. A rivulet of salt water, which runs all along this valley, might first point out the way that art and necessity would afterwards improve. 6 miles N. Accaba.

Beech Fork, a river of Kentucky, which runs into Rolling Fork, *Long.* 86. 1. W. *Lat.* 37. 34. N.

Beeed, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 10 miles NW. Noanagur.

Beeadagur, a town of Hindoostan, in Gurry Mundla. 5 miles W. Gurrab.

Beeff Island, a small island, near the coast of America, in the bay of Campeachy. *Long.* 93. W. *Lat.* 18. 20. N.

Beejgur, a town of Hindoostan, in the subah of Agra. 15 miles NE. Narwa.

Beehpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 15 miles N. Fyzabad.

Beejapour, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 12 miles W. Currah.

Beelike, see *Beelich*.

Beemal, a town of Hindoostan, in the subah of Agimere. 15 miles Buddakano.

Beelshwitz, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 20 m. SE. Marienwerder.

Beema, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in the western Gauts, on the borders of Concan; and after a south-easterly direction of upwards of 300 miles, joins the Kistnah, about 20 miles W. Rachore.

Beeinßer, a great drained marsh or lake of North Holland. It was formerly a large lake, covering a great extent of country, which, by the industry of the Hollanders, who

have drained the water, is converted into excellent pasture.

Beendorah, a town of Bengal. 5 miles SE. Burwa.

Beer, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 14 miles S. Patna.

Beer, or *Beerjick*, or *Bir*, or *Biradschik*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir, supposed to have been anciently called Thiar and Barfampfe. It is situated on the side of the hills, near the left bank of the Euphrates; the great plenty of waters together with the fine country along that river, and islands in it, make this place very agreeable. The castle is strong, and contains a collection of those arms and weapons, which were used before the invention of gunpowder; there are many bundles of arrows with iron points of different sizes; to some there is a sort of combustible matter, of brimstone and other things, made in a triangular form, bound in a piece of cloth, and tied on the arrow, near the point; this being lighted, was shot from the bows, in order to set fire to the buildings of a town. They had another sort of long arrow, at the end of which iron bottles were fixed with wires, filled with the same combustible matter, which being set on fire were shot from their bows. The cross bows are about five feet long; the bow itself being almost straight. There are several large iron casques, and some coats of mail, made of small pieces of thick leather, sewed together so as to make a hoop; several of these hoops joined together formed the coat. There are also many slings, large enough to throw great balls of stone of a foot diameter, some of which stones are in the castle; there are cords tied to the slings, so that they must have been managed by some machine. Many have been of opinion that these were ancient Roman weapons; and it is certain that they very well agree with the description Ammianus Marcellinus gives of them; but as it may be supposed that the Romans brought these arms to the greatest perfection, and as one sees on the arrows many papers with Arabick and other eastern languages written on them, it may be reasonably concluded, that they are the arms which happened to be in the castle when fire-arms were first invented. This place is the great passage over the Euphrates, from Aleppo to Ourta, Diarbekir, and Persia. There was formerly a trade carried on from Beer to Bagdat by two or three great boats, that went loaded yearly with the same merchandizes that are carried from Diarbekir. Here Soliman Canah was buried, who was drowned in the Euphrates as he was making an expedition into Asia Minor. Sultan Seim afterwards erected a monument to the memory of Soliman, and Abukekir, one of the four

expounders of the koran. 60 miles NE. Aleppo, 115 SW. Diarb. kir. *Long.* 38. E. *Lat.* 37. N.

Beer Enir, a town of Palestine. 3 miles S. Nazareth.

Beera, a town of Bengal, in the province of Nagpore. 30 miles SSW. Doefa. *Long.* 84. 50. E. *Lat.* 22. 33. N.

Beerallston, see *Bereallston*.

Beercool, a town of Bengal, in the province of Midnapore, near the bay of Bengal. 47 miles S. Midnapore.

Beercool, a town of Bengal. 25 miles S. Palamow.

Beerjick, see *Beer*.

Beerling's Bay, a bay on the west coast of North-America, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 221. E. *Lat.* 59. 18. N.

Beerling's Island, an island in the North Pacific Ocean, about 90 miles long, and 25 to 30 wide. This island is named from the Russian admiral who was shipwrecked on it in December 1741, having been discovered the year before. It consists of a range of bold cliffs and hills in conformity with each other, which being divided by a great number of vallies, lying north and south, seem to rise from the sea like one single rock. The highest of these mountains, however, are perpendicularly not above a thousand fathoms in height, are covered with a yellow clay, and are much rent by storms and weather. The vallies are extremely narrow. All the mountains consist of granite, except the rows that stand nearest the sea, which commonly are of sandstone, and not unfrequently form stony walls exceedingly steep: in these mountains there are likewise many caverns. In the year 1741, three shocks of an earthquake were perceived. The surrounding sea is not covered with ice. The cold is in general moderate; notwithstanding which there are mountains whereon the snow never dissolves. Neither thunder nor the Aurora Borealis have ever been observed here. The island has springs of excellent water, and beautiful cartarafts. Of animals there are only ice-foxes, seals, sea-bears, sea-lions, sea-cows, &c. No wood grows here; but several kinds of plants are seen. The island is uninhabited. *Long.* 163. 12. to 164. 12. E. *Lat.* 54. 45. to 56. 10. N.

Beerling's Straits, the narrow sea between the west coast of North-America, and the east coast of Asia. 39 miles wide.

Beerma, a town of Hindooftan, in Bahar. 9 miles W. Palamow.

Beer-na-billiat, a town of Palestine, probably Beeroth of the Gibeonites. 16 miles NNW. Jerusalem.

Beera, a country of Africa, bounded on the north by Sahara, on the east by Massina, on the south by Bambara, and on the west by Ludamar. Walet is the capital.

Beerpour, a town of Hindooftan, in Bahar, on the left bank of the Ganges. 15 m. SE. Hagypour.

Beerjingspour, a town of Hindooftan, in Oude. 15 miles NE. Sultanpour.

Beer-jhall, a town of Algiers. 18 m. SW. Constantina.

Beerwaldt, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania. 13 miles NNW. Marienburg.

Beerwalde, see *Baerwalde*.

Beerjally, a river of Bengal, which runs into the Hooringotta, *Long.* 90. 8. E. *Lat.* 22. N.

Beesen, a town of the dutchy of Magdeburg. 4 miles NW. Connern.

Beesenstadt, a town of Germany, in the county of Mansfield. 6 m. E. Eitzleben.

Beeskow, a town of Germany, in the Uckermark of Brandenburg, and capital of a lordship to which it gives name, situated on the Spree. A cloth manufacture is carried on in the town. 16 miles SW. Francofort on the Oder, and 34 ESE. Berlin. *Long.* 14. 15. E. *Lat.* 52. 11. N.

Beest, a town of Holland, in the department of Guelderland. 5 miles SSW. Culemburg.

Beeslen, a town of Germany, in the county of Lingen. 7 miles SSE. Lingen.

Beefion, a village of England, in Cheshire. Here are the remains of an ancient castle, built by Ranulf earl of Chester, about the beginning of the 13th century. It is situated on an insulated rock, and was defended by extensive walls and many towers. In 1643, it was garrisoned by parliament; and surprised by the royalists. 8 m. W. Nantwich.

Beetalung, a town of Bengal. 42 miles SW. Silhet.

Beetoor, a town of Hindooftan, in Allahabad. 27 miles N. Corah.

Befort, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Upper Rhine, ceded to France by the House of Austria, in the year 1648, at the treaty of Westphalia. It was fortified by Vauban. There are several forges in the town, in which they manufacture many tons of excellent iron. 3 posts and a half NNW. Porentrui, 15 and a half SSW. Strasburg, and 50 and three quarters E. Paris. *Long.* 6. 57. E. *Lat.* 47. 38. N.

Bega, or *Vega*, a river of Germany, which runs into the Werra, 4 miles NW. Lemgo, in the circle of Westphalia.

Bega, or *Vega*, (*La*), a town of the island of St. Domingo. 108 miles ESE. Cape Francaise.

Bega, or *Beki*, a river of Hungary, which runs into the Temes, at Temesvar.

Begarmee, or *Bagterme*, a country of Africa, situated to the east of Cashna, and south of Bornou. *Long.* 20. to 25. E. *Lat.* 15. to 17. 30. N.

Begarmee, see *Mesna*.

Begarra, a town of Spain, in New Castile. 12 miles Alcariz.

Beghelin, see *Berjabea*.

Begseepour, a town of Hindooftan, in Allahabad. 12 miles W. Currah.

Begemder, a province of Abyssinia, situated to the north-east of Tigré. This province is remarkable for the goodness of its soldiers, and the number of horsemen which can be raised. In many provinces favour is only necessary to procure the government; but the consequence of Begemder is so great, that none but noblemen of rank, family, and character, able to maintain a great number of troops, are entrusted with the government.

Beggemed, a village of Helvetia, in the canton of Underwalden, celebrated for its cheese. At this place the four cantons of Uri, Schwitz, Underwalden, and Zug, meet from time to time on affairs common to them all. 6 miles from Stantz.

Beger, see *Véjer*.

Begheri, a mountain of Asiatic Turkey, near the Euphrates. 10 miles NW. Naufa.

Beghni, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis. 18 miles NW. Gabs.

Begkove, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleflaw. 3 miles W. Melok.

Begiasfeh, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Carmania. 8 miles N. Ku-ihchr.

Begowia, a small island in the Eastern-Indian Sea, a little to the west of Nassau island. Long. 99. 50. E. Lat. 3. 2. S.

Begzam, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Cashna. 200 miles N. Cashna.

Behamberg, a town of Austria. 3 miles E. St yr.

Behankirchen, a town of Austria. 6 miles SE. St. Polten.

Behara, a town of Hindooftan, in Guzerat. 35 miles E. Surat.

Behat, or *Chelum*, a river of Asia, in the country of the Seiks, which runs into the Cheraub, 14 miles S. Kooshaub. It was on the banks of this river, then called Hydaspes, that Alexander defeated Porus.

Behaungur, a town of Hindooftan, in Lahore. 35 miles W. Nagorcote.

Beherak, a town of Hindooftan, in Lahore. 18 miles NE. Kooshaub.

Beherus, a town of the Arabian Irak. 20 miles NNE. Bagdat.

Behesna, a fortress of Syria, between Aleppo and Malatia, which was taken by Timur Beç, in 1400.

Behiu, a town of Egypt. 17 miles S. Abu Girgê.

Behker, a district of India, in the southern part of Moultan, situated on the east side of the Indus.

Behker, or *Bhaker*, a town of India, and capital of a country to which it gives name,

situated on an island in the river Indus. 145 miles S. Moultan, 304 W. Agimere. Long. 70. 1. E. Lat. 27. 30. N.

Behlulia, a town of Syria. 40 miles SW. Aleppo.

Behn's Canal, a channel of the North Pacific Ocean, which separates the island of Revilla Gigedo from the west coast of North-America; 50 miles in length from the south entrance, between Point Alava and Point Sykes, to the northern extremity between Point Whalley and Point Fitzgibbon.

Behnbur, a town of Hindooftan, in Lahore. 72 miles N. Lahore. Long. 72. 35. E. Lat. 32. 16. N.

Behnefe, a town of Egypt, in the Kalitsil-Menhil. 10 miles NW. Abu Girgê.

Behorro, a town on the west coast of the island of Bourro. Long. 126. 23. E. Lat. 3. 21. N.

Behpour, a town of Bengal. 9 miles N. Boglipour.

Behrouz, a town of Hindooftan. 32 miles E. Schausunpour.

Behra, a town of Hindooftan, in Baglana. 24 miles S. Damaan.

Behat, a town of Hindooftan, in Malwa, on the Betwha. 21 miles NNE. Chandarce, 128 S. Agra. Long. 78. 56. E. Lat. 25. 8. N.

Behut, a town of Hindooftan, in the circle of Cohud. 21 miles SW. Gwalior.

Behungen, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 4 miles W. Romhild.

Beja, or *Bexa*, a city of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Compostello; near the lake of the same name, famous for an excellent species of fish, which they say makes a noise before rain and tempests. Beja is an ancient town, and was by the Romans called Pax Julia. 72 miles SSE. Lisbon. Long. 7. 50. W. Lat. 38. N.

Beja, see *Bayjah*.

Beiad, or *Beyadie*, a town of Egypt, the retreat of a band of Christians, whom Captain Norden took for highwaymen. 24 miles ENE. Benisuef.

Bejagur, a circle of Hindooftan, in the north part of Candeeih, between the Nerbuddah and the Taptee; about 150 miles in length, and from 20 to 36 broad.

Bejan, a town of Curdistan. 65 m. E. Erbil.

Bejar, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, the capital of a duchy, situated in a fertile valley, surrounded with mountains, which are always covered with snow. It has two medicinal springs, one hot, the other cold, used for drinking and bathing, and much celebrated for their virtues. 10 miles N. Coria.

Bejaren, a small island in the Eastern-Indian Sea. 30 miles N. from Gilolo. Long. 125. 10. E. Lat. 1. 57. N.

Beichlingen, a citadel of Germany, in Thuringia. 6 miles SW. Wieke.

Beidelspach, see *Beutelspach*.

Beibagur, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 20 miles NE. Damaun.

Beilan, see *Baylan*.

Beilip, a town of Walachia. 5 miles NW. Rassofov.

Beillanne, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps. 7 miles SW. Forcalquier.

Beingries, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Aichstadt, at the conflux of the Altmuhl and the Soulz. 16 miles N. Ingolstadt, and 16 NE. Aichstadt. *Long.* 11. 27. E. *Lat.* 48. 58. N.

Beibre, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore. 6 miles S. Bednore.

Beilsnagar, a town of Bengal. 28 miles SE. Doefa.

Beilstein, a town of Germany, and capital of a lordship to which it gives name, in the principality of Nassau-Dillenburg. 5 miles S. Dillenburg.

Beilstein, a town of Germany, and capital of a lordship, belonging to the prince of Nassau-Orange-Dietz; which paid 128 florins for a Roman month. 12 m. NW. Wetzlar, 36 ENE. Coblenz. *Long.* 8. 11. E. *Lat.* 50. 31. N.

Beilstein, a town of France, in the department of the Rhine and Moselle. Before the French revolution it gave name to an imperial lordship, in the electorate of Treves, which, with Winnenburg, paid 12 florins for a Roman month, and 8 rix-dollars 10 kreutzers to the chamber of Wetzlar. 22 miles SW. Coblenz. *Long.* 7. 8. E. *Lat.* 50. 8. N.

Beilstein, a town of Wurtemberg, which formerly had counts of its own. In 1643, it was plundered by the Duke of Weimar; and in 1693, it was burned by the French. 14 miles N. Stuttgart. *Long.* 9. 25. E. *Lat.* 49. 3. N.

Beilul, a town of Abyssinia, on the coast of the Red Sea. *Long.* 42. E. *Lat.* 14. N.

Beinac, a town of France, in the department of Correze. 8 miles S. Tulle.

Beinersadt, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 5 miles SW. Schleusingen.

Beinheim, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, formerly belonging to the Margrave of Baden. 10 miles NE. Haguenau, 20 NNE. Straßburg.

Beinikamen, a town of Prussian Lithuania. 12 miles N. Pilkallen.

Beisung, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 3 miles NW. Arnstein.

Beira, a province of Portugal, the third in rank, and first in size, being nearly ninety miles square. It is divided into six jurisdictions, called Comarcas; bounded on the north by the provinces of Tra-os-Montes,

and Entre-Duero-e-Minho, on the east by Spanish Estramadura, on the south by Portuguese Estramadura, and on the west by the Atlantic. The land is exceedingly fertile in corn and fruit. The principal cities and towns are Coïmbra, Lamego, Guarda, Idanha, Aveiro, Ovar, Buarcos, Castell-Rodrigo, Castell Branco, and Viseu; the three former are episcopal cities. The militia of this province compose 8 regiments of 1000 men each.

Beiragur, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa. 14 miles WNW. Boad.

Beirut, see *Bairout*.

Beisbehri, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 116 miles SE. Kiutajah. *Long.* 32. 13. E. *Lat.* 37. 46. N.

Beisson, a town of Africa, in Tunis, where some ancient Roman inscriptions have been found. 1 mile S. Tuberfoke.

Beissus, a town of Egypt. 4 m. N. Cairo.

Beislin, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen. 26 miles S. Konigsberg.

Beit, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 15 miles E. Jefd.

Beit-Giala, see *Baicelli*.

Beit Sahur, i. e. *the Village of Shepherds*, a village of Palestine, near Bethlehem, said to be the place where the shepherds lived, to whom the angels brought the glad tidings of the birth of CHRIST.

Beit Abufarra, a town of Arabia. 24 m. NNE. Wadej.

Beit el Adham, a town of Arabia. 40 m. W. Sana.

Beit el Fakih, a city of Arabia, in the country of Yemen, in a situation well adapted for trade, being only half a day's journey from the hills where the coffee is gathered, and the best is brought there, which the merchants send to Lohela, Hoheida, and Mocha, for exportation. This trade brings the merchants from Egypt, Syria, Persia, and India. It is the residence of a Dola, whose jurisdiction extends over a considerable district. 72 m. N. Mocha, 30 ESE. Hodeida. *Long.* 43. 12. E. *Lat.* 14. 31. N.

Beit el Kadi, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen. 34 miles N. Chamir.

Beit el Naum, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen. 24 miles SE. Sana.

Beit Ibn Safan, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen. 28 miles SSE. Saade.

Beit Ibn Meri, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen. 38 miles N. Chamir.

Beit Ibn Nasr, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen. 34 miles N. Chamir.

Beit Rodsje, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen. 24 miles SE. Sana.

Beit Ibn Shenshar, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen. 28 m. E. Abu-Arifch.

Beit il Toba, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen. 28 miles S. Saade.

Beit el Weil, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen. 3 miles N. Denn.

Beith, a town of Scotland, in the county of Ayr. About the time of the union, the linen trade was introduced, and flourished here for some time. In 1730, that business was succeeded by a trade in linen yarn, and the cultivation of flax, which is now considerable. The gauze and muslin manufactures have likewise been introduced. There is a weekly market on Fridays. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3103, of whom 1604 were employed in trade and manufactures. 8 miles N. Irvine, and 7 SW. Paisley.

Bejura, a town of Bengal. 32 miles NE. Rangamatty.

Bekenreid, a town of the Helvetic republic, in the canton of Unterwalden. 4 miles NE. Stantz.

Bekaner, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of Bekar, near the right bank of the Ganges. 70 m. ESE. Delhi, 75 NNE. Agra.

Beki, a river of Hungary, which runs into the Temes, near Temesvar.

Bekar, a circar of Hindoostan, situated to the north of the Dooab, on each side of the Ganges. Bekaner is the chief town.

Bekia, *Bekouya*, or *Bequia*, one of the smaller West-India islands, among the Grenadilles, called by the French *Little Martinico*. It has a safe harbour, but no fresh water; and is principally visited by the inhabitants of Grenada and St. Vincent's, for the purpose of catching turtle. The soil produces wild cotton-trees, and water melons, in plenty. 60 m. NE. Grenada, 99 WSW. Barbadoes.

Beking, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle, on the Sarre. 5 miles NNW. Sar-Louis.

Bekio, or *Bequio*, a large island, formed by the divided stream of the river Senegal, about 50 miles from its mouth.

Bekul, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Canara, ceded to England in 1799. 25 miles S. Mangalore.

Belabre, a town of France, in the department of the Indre. 6 miles SE. Le Blanc en Berry, 24 SW. Châteauroux. *Long.* 1. 14. E. *Lat.* 46. 33. N.

Belad Allah, a province of Africa, in the country of Fungi, east of Gherri.

Belad Arabi, a town of Nubia, on the Nile. 160 miles SSW. Syene.

Belah, a town of Bengal. 15 miles S. Currukpour.

Belalcaçar, a town of Spain, in the province of Andalusia, on the frontiers of Estramadura. 35 miles NNW. Cordova.

Belalgur, a town of Hindoostan, in Baglana. 10 miles SE. Damaun.

Belamont, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 16 miles N. Magnisa.

Belarno, a town of the Helvetic republic, in the bailiwick of Luganc. 4 m. NE. Lugano.

Belasi, a town of the Tyrolese. 8 miles W. Bolzano.

Belasio, or *Belaggio*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Lario, on a projecting point in lake Como. 13 m. NNE. Como.

Belaspour, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Sirgooja. 28 m. NE. Odeypour.

Belawan, a small island in the Sooloo Archipelago. *Long.* 121. 57. E. *Lat.* 6. 5. N.

Belay, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 5. 45. S.

Belaye, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and district of Lauzerte. 3 miles SE. Puy l'Évêque.

Belba, a town of Egypt, on the coast of the Mediterranean. 18 miles E. Tinch.

Belban, a town of Kurdistan. 55 miles E. Erbil, 45 N. Sherezur.

Belbeis, a town of Egypt, on the Kâlits abu Meneggi, anciently called *Bubastum*; and at one time a fortress against Syria. In 1164, it stood a vigorous siege against Amurath, and contained wealth enough to employ three days in the plunder. It now contains about 800 families; and in 1798, it was fortified by Bonaparte, against the Turks. 35 miles NE. Cairo, 45 NW. Suez.

Long. 31. 50. E. *Lat.* 30. 15. N.

Belbo, a river of Italy, which rises about 2 miles E. Ceva, and runs into the Tanaro, 6 miles SW. Alexandria.

Balbuch, a town of Pomerania. 1 mile NE. New Treptow.

Belcaire, a town of France, in the department of the Aude. 10 miles SW. Quillan.

Belcastro, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra; the native place of the celebrated Aquinas, and the see of a bishop. 10 m. NE. St. Severina. *Long.* 17. 3. E. *Lat.* 39. 5. N.

Belchers, a cluster of islands in Hudson's bay. *Long.* 80. 33. W. *Lat.* 56. 10. N.

Belcherton, a town of Massachusetts. 12 miles NE. Springfield.

Belchite, a town of Spain, in the country of Aragon. 20 miles S. Saragoffia.

Belcefi, a town of Hindoostan, on the Jumna. 40 miles W. Allahabad.

Belcucky, a town of Bengal. 54 miles NNW. Dacca, 125 NE. Calcutta. *Long.* 89. 48. E. *Lat.* 24. 20. N.

Belcz, see *Belz*.

Beldea, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 17 miles SSE. Boglipour.

Beldek, a town of Hungary. 15 miles S. Zatmor.

Beldiran, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 28 miles S. Cogni.

Belebeev, a town of Russia, in the government of Upha, on the Dema. 60 miles SW. Upha, 80 ESE. Petersburg. *Long.* 54. 14. E. *Lat.* 54. N.

Belad, or *Ejki Mosul*, i. e. *Old Mosul*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Diarbekir. 21 miles NNW. Mosul.

Bellet Keru, or *Billet Garoon*, a heap of ruins in Egypt, situated near the Birket il Keru, or lake Mæris. Mr. D'Anville supposes an ancient Dionysius, or Banchis, stood here. Dr. Pocock says, this no doubt is the spot of the famous labyrinth, which Herodotus says was built by the 12 kings of Egypt, when the government was divided into 12 parts, as so many palaces for them to meet in to transact affairs of state and religion. Diodorus mentions that it was built as a sepulchre for Mendes; and Strabo, that it was near the sepulchre of the king that built it, which was probably Imandes, perhaps the same as Mendes, whose sepulchre he afterwards says was here; and he is said to be the king that built the labyrinth. Pomponius Mela speaks of it as built by Prammiticus; but as Menes or Imandes is mentioned by several, possibly he might be one of the twelve kings of greatest influence and authority, who might have the chief ordering and direction of this great building; and as a peculiar honour, might have a sepulchre apart from the others. But whoever was the founder of this extraordinary fabrick, they all agree that the twelve palaces contained in them three thousand rooms, half of them under ground, without doubt cut out of the rock, as those at Thebes. There was no wood throughout the whole building; and the entrances and rooms were contrived in such a manner as that it would be impossible for a stranger to find his way out; and such an extraordinary building it was, that it is said, that Dædalus came to Egypt on purpose to see it, and built the labyrinth in Crete for King Minos on the model of this. Herodotus, with great admiration, saw the upper story of the labyrinth, he not being permitted to go into the under-ground apartments, where were the tombs both of the kings who built the labyrinth, and of the sacred crocodiles. The whole building was covered with stone, doubtless laid on the many pillars that were in it; and it was adorned throughout with the finest sculptures. 26 miles W. Faioum.

Bellet Maufit, see *Arment*.

Belkita, a town of Slavonia. 10 miles NW. Belgrade.

Belem, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eilranadura, on the north side of the Tagus, with a considerable monastery, and a royal palace. In the church many kings and princes of the blood have been interred. 3 miles W. Lisbon.

Belem, a town of North-America, in New Navarre. 180 miles NW. Cineloa.

Belem, or *B. Allen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Osnabruck. 3 miles E. Osnabruck.

Belem, a fortress of the Tyrolese, between Roveredo and Trent.

Belem, a town of New Mexico, in the province of Hiaqui, on the river Hiaqui. 64 m. SW. Ricchico.

Belem, a river of Veragua, discovered by Columbus, who wished to form a settlement on its banks; but the ungovernable disposition of his followers rendered his design impracticable.

Belem, see *Para*.

Belemptan, a town of Grand Bukharia. 60 miles E. Termed.

Belenger, a town of Canada, on the right bank of St. Lawrence. Long. 70. 16. W. Lat. 47. 6. N.

Beles, see *Balis*.

Belese, a river of Persia, which runs into the Heermund, in the province of Segeftan, 15 miles SW. Giarura.

Beleser, a town of Palestine. 14 miles N. Jerufalem.

Belesta, or *Belestat*, a town of France, in the department of the Aude. 14 miles SW. Limoux, 10 W. Quilan.

Belez, a town of South-America, in the province of New Grenada.

Belez, a river of Spain, which runs into the Mediterranean, between Barcelona and Tarragona.

Belfast, a town in the county of Antrim, and chief seaport in the north of Ireland, on the river Lagon, which opens into a bay or arm of the sea, called *Belfast Lough*, or *Carrickfergus Bay*. As this part of Ireland was not subdued till the time of James I. so this place was far from being considerable till in the next reign; the Earl of Stafford made a purchase of the customs in the bay, which had been anciently granted to the town of Carrickfergus, and even after this town thrived at the expence of the other. In 1682, the bridge was begun over the river, and finished at the joint expence of the counties of Down and Antrim. Many circumstances have contributed to render this a large, flourishing, and populous place. The country about it is well peopled, and well cultivated; the bulk of the inhabitants are Protestants, and very industrious, and its situation is commodious for trade; vessels of 200 tons can come up to the quay half laden. In 1791, it contained 3107 houses, and 18,320 souls. It is with regard to size the fifth, and with respect to commerce the fourth, if not the third town in the kingdom. There are upwards of 700 looms in it, employed in cotton, cambric, sail-cloth, and linen; these manufactures, with others of glass, sugar, and earthen-ware, the exports of linen and provisions, and a considerable trade with the West-Indies, America, and Scotland, have rapidly increased its importance. Belfast sends one member to the imperial parliament. 76 m. N. Dublin, 50 ESE. Londonderry. Long. 5. 50. W. Lat. 54. 35. N.

Belfast Bay, a bay on the coast of Main, at the mouth of the Pemissiquewakea. *Long.* 68. 47. *W. Lat.* 44. 22. N.

Belford, a town of England, in the county of Northumberland, in the road from London to Edinburgh; it has a weekly market on Tuesdays. In 1801, the number of inhabitants 902, of whom 484 were employed in manufactures. 15 miles N. Alnwick, 15 S. Berwick, 319 N. London.

Belforte, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma. 19 miles SSW. Parma.

Belforte, a town of the Popedom, in the marquise of Ancona. 10 miles NE. Camerina. *Long.* 13. 20. E. *Lat.* 43. 7. N.

Belgar, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad. 13 m. NE. Raat.

Belgard, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which gives name to a circle in the duchy of Pomerania, situated on the Persante, and noted for its market for horses. It is a very ancient town, but we find no certain account of it till the 11th century. It was heretofore very considerable, both for number and valour of inhabitants, but has been a great sufferer by wars and conflagrations. In 1506, it was burnt to the ground; the houses were soon rebuilt, but not with their former grandeur, and no sooner was the tower of the re-edified church up, than it was thrown down by lightning. The like fate happened in 1562, and 1564. 38 miles NW. New Stettin, 40 E. Cammin. *Long.* 15. 50. E. *Lat.* 53. 59. N.

Belgentier, a town of France, in the department of the Var. 8 miles N. Toulon.

Belger, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Carmania. 15 miles S. Erkeki.

Belgern, a town of Germany, in the margravate of Meissen, situated on the Elbe. 36 miles NW. Dresden, 24 NW. Meissen. *Long.* 13. 8. E. *Lat.* 51. 28. N.

Belgia Australis, see *Falkland's Island*.

Belgijisa, a town of Italy, in the department of the Telino. 6 miles E. Pavia.

Belgium, a name given by the French to the Netherlands since the revolution, and formally decreed to be a part of France, in the month of September 1795; and with the bishoprick of Liege, divided into nine departments, the capitals of which are, Antwerp, Bruges, Brussels, Ghent, Liege, Luxemburg, Maestricht, Mons, and Namur.

Belgotta, a town of Bengal. 12 miles E. Calcutta.

Belgrade, a strong town of European Turkey, in Servia, and residence of a sangiac, situated on the side of a hill, at the conflux of the Save and the Danube. This city is large, and has been very beautiful and well fortified, being defended by one of the strongest castles in Europe. In 1436, the Sultan Amurath, grandson to the famous Bajazet, took the opportunity of some civil

diffentions in Hungary, to invade that kingdom, and with a numerous army laid siege to Belgrade; but the city was secured with a garrison of near 10,000 men, who made a vigorous defence, and compelled the Turks to retire. In 1521, the Sultan Solyman, furnished the Magnificent, laid siege to Belgrade, which making but weak resistance, the garrison surrendered prisoners of war on the 29th of August. In 1688, the Imperial army, commanded by Maximilian Emanuel elector of Bavaria, laid siege to Belgrade on the 11th August, in which was a Turkish garrison of 12,000 men, and a bashaw governor. The elector was wounded in the cheek by an arrow. The same day he sent a captain, with a Greek Interpreter, to summon the governor to surrender, who was so enraged, that he imprisoned the former, and hanged the latter. This exasperated the elector; he renewed the attack with redoubled vigour, and having made several breaches, was determined to storm the town; and with a resolution that seemed inspired more by frenzy than courage, his soldiers mounted the breaches, from whence they were twice beaten, but being timely supported, they made another vigorous effort, when an obstinate engagement ensued, which at length terminated in favour of the Imperialists, who entered the town pell-mell, and put all they met to the sword, without even sparing the women or little children. The Imperialists lost in this siege and storm at least 500 men, among whom was the brave General Schaffenberg, and had about 250 wounded. The consequence of this conquest was no more than a temporary possession; for Louis XIV. making war against the emperor, the elector was recalled out of Hungary, to command on the Rhine; therefore the inroad he had made into the Turkish dominions, which had cost so much blood and treasure, by a turn in politics effected by Louis, was rendered of no utility, since no advantages could be reaped from it. Prince Louis, of Baden, commanded in Hungary during the elector's absence; but his army was too small to oppose the progress which the Ottoman troops were now every where making; on the 1st of October 1690, they invested Belgrade, with a determined resolution to retake it. The garrison consisted of 6000 German veterans, commanded by Count d'Aspremont, well provided with all sorts of ammunition and provisions. But the breaches which the elector had made were not fully repaired, so that they were forced to defend them with a double rank of palisadoes. An accident happened which blasted all the hopes of the besieged; a bomb from the Turks unhappily fell upon the great tower, where the magazine of powder lay; the whole was blown

up, and with it above 1200 of the garrison, and many of the rest were wounded. The explosion was felt like an earthquake, the walls of the city were thrown down, and several hundreds of the houses lain in ruins; the town was instantly in a blaze, and many of the other magazines shared the same fate as the former. The Turks perceiving the effects their bombs had produced, and encouraged by the accident, were so wise as not to let slip so favourable an opportunity for making a general assault, therefore on the morning of the 8th of October they advanced. The besieged had some notion of their intention, were prepared to receive them, and a sharp engagement began, in which the Turks were twice repulsed; but at length their numbers overpowered the besieged, and obliged them to retire. The Turks, as the Imperialists had done, then entered the town, and put all to the sword without distinction. 6000 men perished in two hours, nobly defending their governor, who, with the Duke of Croÿ, Count d'Archinto, and a few more officers, escaped through the Fisher's-gate, and got over the Danube in skiffs; but unfortunately one of the skiffs which was overloaded sunk, and all who were in it perished. The Turks are said to have lost in this siege near 15,000 men. The House of Austria could not reflect on the taking of Belgrade with indifference; and the place was too important to neglect all attempts to regain it. The command of the army in Hungary was conferred on the Duke of Croÿ, who had orders to lay siege to Belgrade. He appeared before it on 13th August, 1693, and by the 17th, made several formidable attacks; when the garrison, making a well-concerted sally, did him considerable mischief, and obliged him to alter his dispositions; notwithstanding which he carried on his operations with great alacrity, and seemed wholly bent on taking the town, or perishing in the attempt; but still he was repulsed in his attacks, and when he was on the point of making a general assault, he received intelligence that the grand vizier, at the head of 80,000 men, was on his march to relieve the city. Upon which, he thought proper to raise the siege, having lost near 1000 men. By the treaty of Carlowitz, made in 1699, the Turks were left in possession of Belgrade; but in 1715, pretending that the Venetians had infringed the articles of peace, they declared war, which was followed by the emperor's making a declaration of war against the Porte. In May 1717, Prince Eugene marched at the head of a fine army, consisting of 100,000 men, to besiege Belgrade. The Turks foresaw his design, and therefore reinforced the garrison to 12,000 men, and in other respects made it as they thought impregnable. Count Palfi was

chosen to direct the siege, and his highness undertook to cover it against any attempts of the Turkish army which lay in the neighbourhood, consisting of 150,000 men, commanded by the grand vizier. As Prince Eugene and Count Palfi were prosecuting this great and important undertaking, the Ottoman army began to feel compassion for the garrison of Belgrade, and the grand vizier, in order to shew he intended to relieve the place, approached the prince's camp with his whole army, and surrounding all the eminences, inclosed the Imperial forces between himself and the town. The Turks it was thought would have no occasion to continue their fire, though it annoyed the prince greatly, and even obliged him to change his quarters, because a contagious and mortal disease was fiercely fighting for them against the Imperialists. Prince Eugene, though he changed his quarters, kept upon the defensive. At length an opportunity offered to charge the Ottoman army. The Turks were at first put into some disorder, but they rallied, and Eugene in his turn was obliged to give way, owing to an inconvenience he could not immediately remedy, which was the separation of his right wing from the centre; but he did not labour under it long, for seeing the Turks as fast as possible filling the space, he threw in his second line of infantry, on which the enemy made several vigorous attacks, but with no success; the line was impenetrable, and at length obliged the Turks to retreat. Victory now began to declare in his favour, which had been doubtful near four hours. At this juncture the right wing joined the army, and Eugene, with his whole front, resolved to make an effort that should decide the action. The whole army advanced, and with great fury charged the retreating enemy, who, unable to stand the shock, fell into confusion, and began to fly with precipitation; each soldier thinking only of saving his life. The Bavarian infantry fought with irresistible fury; having spent their ammunition, they made a terrible carnage with their bayonets, which they pushed with surprising ardour. His highness only pursued them a few miles beyond the eminence. 3000 were slain in the pursuit, and upwards of 10,000 on the field of battle; about 5000 were wounded, and near the same number made prisoners. The Imperialists had near 3000 killed, and about 4500 wounded, many of whom died soon after the battle. The next day Prince Eugene summoned the basha governor of Belgrade to surrender, threatening him with no quarter in case of his refusal; on which the garrison mutinied, and obliged him to submit, but much against his inclination, as the place was still in a tolerable state of defence, and, as he thought, tenable against all the efforts

of the enemy. He obtained honourable terms; the garrison was conducted to Nizza, and the prince entered the town after having besieged it two months. A peace soon followed; but in 1738, the war broke out again; and in August 1739, the Ottoman army laid siege to Belgrade, but without success. A peace was concluded the same year between the Austrians and Turks, by the mediation of the French; at whose request, or rather direction, Belgrade was yielded to the Turks; but its fine fortifications were entirely demolished, in pursuance of that treaty. In 1789, it was taken by the Imperialists, under General Laudohn, after a siege of 26 days. 150 miles SSE. Buda, and 440 NW. Constantinople. *Long.* 20. 10. E. *Lat.* 45. 3. N.

Belgrade, see *Beligrad*.

Belgrado, a town and fortress of Italy, in the Friuli. 18 miles S. Udina, 27 NE. Treviso. *Long.* 12. 54. E. *Lat.* 46. 1. N.

Belgram, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude, 48 miles NW. Lucknow. *Long.* 20. 26. E. *Lat.* 27. 10. N.

Belhary, a town of Bengal. 10 miles SE. Currukepour.

Belharee, a town of Hindoostan, in the Goodwana country. It is defended by an ancient fort, which has been enlarged by the Mahrattas. 130 miles SW. Allahabad. *Long.* 80. 36. E. *Lat.* 23. 45. N.

Belbomer, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire. 12 miles W. Chartres.

Belian, a river of Grand Bukharia, which runs into the Harrat, 60 miles WSW. Badathkan.

Beliara, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 66 miles SSW. Patna.

Belicena, a town of Spain, in the country of Grenada. 30 miles from Grenada.

Belich, or *Belike*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Westphalia. 12 miles ENE. Arensberg, 13 NW. Brilon. *Long.* 8. 27. E. *Lat.* 51. 30. N.

Belice, a river of Sicily, which runs into the sea, on the south coast, *Long.* 12. 56. E. *Lat.* 37. 35. N.

Beliene, a town of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile, where there are the remains of an ancient brick wall of great strength. 12 miles S. Girgê.

Beligrad, or *Belgrade*, a town of European Turkey, in Romania. 15 miles N. Trajanopoli.

Belin, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde. 24 miles SSW. Bourdeaux.

Belina, a town of European Turkey, in Bosnia. 50 miles NE. Bofna Serai.

Belinas, a town of Syria, on the coast of the Mediterranean. 25 miles S. Latakia.

Belior, see *Polliss*.

Belitz, a town of Germany, in the circle

of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg, situated on the river Nieplitz, or Belitz; defended with old ramparts and ditches; there is a manufacture of cloth. 28 miles SW. Berlin, 12 SW. Potsdam. *Long.* 12. 52. E. *Lat.* 52. 16. N.

Belitz, a town of Prussia, in the territory of Culm. 15 miles N. Strasburg.

Belkani, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 14 miles N. Satalia.

Belkarra, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, 40 miles SSW. Patna.

Belki, a town of Hindoostan, in Candeish. 21 miles S. Barawnay.

Belkin, a town of Egypt. 11 miles N. Mehallé Kebir, 20 SE. Faoua.

Belkova, a river of Russia, in the government of Archangel, which runs into the Frozen sea, *Long.* 58. 34. E. *Lat.* 68. 30. N.

Bell Harbour, a cove on the west coast of Spitzbergen, where, in 1630, eight sailors remained during the winter, suffering great hardships.

Bell's Island, an island about 6 miles in length, situated in an inlet of the North Pacific Ocean, on the west coast of North-America, to the north of the island of Revilla Gigedo. *Long.* 228. 40. E. *Lat.* 55. 54. N.

Bell Island River, a river of New Brunswick, which runs into the St. John, *Long.* 66. W. *Lat.* 45. 38. N.

Bellac, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Upper Vienne, situated on the Vincon. It owes its name to an ancient castle, built in the 10th century. The number of inhabitants is about 2500. 20 miles NNW. Limoges, 15 N. St. Junien. *Long.* 1. 7. E. *Lat.* 46. 7. N.

Belladac, a town of Asia, in the government of Diarbekir. 45 miles W. Rabba.

Bellach, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Soleure, known to the Romans under the name of *Belle Aquæ*. 20 m. SW. Soleure.

Bellab, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 20 miles SSW. Canoge.

Bellamy, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of South-Carolina. *Long.* 78. 35. W. *Lat.* 33. 50. N.

Bellanz, a town of Italy, in the department of Della Monragna. 12 miles NNW. Lecco, 17 NNE. Como.

Bellapaharry, a town of Bengal. 36 m. SSE. Jauldoe.

Bellas, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura. 8 miles NW. Lisbon.

Belle Bay, on the south coast of Newfoundland, north of Fortune Bay.

Belle Isle, or *Belleisle-en-Mer*, an island in the bay of Biscay, near the west coast of France, about 9 miles long, and from 2 to 4 broad, surrounded by sharp rocks, which leave only three fortified passages to reach the island. The soil is diverse, rocky, salt

marshes, and fertile grounds. Palais is the capital; it contains three other small towns, and about twenty villages. It was taken by the English in the year 1761, but restored at the peace in 1763. *Long.* 3. 7. *W. Lat.* 47. 20. N.

Belle Isle, a small island of France, in the river Loire, in the department of the Mayenne. 2 miles W. St. Mathurin.

Belle Isle, an island in the river St. Lawrence, about 21 miles in circuit, and on the north-west side has a small harbour, fit for small craft, called *Lark Harbour*, within a little island that lies close to the shore; and at the east point it has another small harbour or cove, that will only admit fishing shallops; from whence it is but 16 miles to the coast of Labrador. The narrow channel between Newfoundland and the coast of Labrador is called the *Straits of Bellisle*. 15 miles N. Newfoundland. *Long.* 55. 15. *W. Lat.* 52. N.

Belle Isle, an island near the east coast of Newfoundland. *Long.* 55. 35. *W. Lat.* 50. 50. N.

Belle Isle en Terre, a town of France, in the department of the Northern Coast, situated on an island in the river Guer. 9 miles W. Guingamp.

Belle Isle, an island of Ireland, in Lough Erne, in the county of Fermanagh. 6 miles SE. Enniskillen.

Belle Plaine, a valley of Piedmont, in the Alps, situated partly in the county of Nice, partly in the county of Tenda, a few miles NW. Saorgio.

Belle River, a river of Canada, which runs into lake St. Clair. *Long.* 82. 26. *W. Lat.* 42. 43. N.

Belchasse, a town of Canada, on the right bank of the St. Lawrence. *Long.* 70. 40. *W. Lat.* 46. 54. N.

Bellegarde, a fortress of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenées, on the borders of Spain. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1674, and retaken the following year by Marechal Schonberg. After the peace of Nimwegen, Louis XIV. had a regular fortress built with five bastions to defend the passage of the Pyrenées. In June 1793, this town was surrounded and bombarded by the Spaniards; and the garrison, which consisted of 900 men, being reduced to great distress, was compelled to surrender, after a siege of thirty-three days. In August 1794, the Spaniards, under the command of the Count de PUnion, were defeated near this town by the French, with the loss of 2,500 men killed, a great many wounded and 1000 prisoners; the French general Mirabel was killed. 15 miles S. Perpignan, 4 SE. Corat.

Bellegarde, a town of France, in the department of the Loire. 2 miles SE. Bois-or-muu.

Bellegarde, a town of France, in the department of the Creuse. 6 miles E. Aubusson, 12 SSW. Lvaux.

Bellegarde, a town of France, in the department of the Gard. 6 miles SE. Nîmes.

Belley, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine. The cheese made in the environs is in great esteem. 10 miles SSE. Porentrui.

Bellem, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Galicia, between Cape Finisterre & Corunna.

Bellem, see *Belem*.

Belten, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Schweitz. 9 miles NE. Zug.

Bellenave, a town of France, in the department of the Allier. 9 miles NW. Gannat, 7 SE. Montmarault.

Bellencombe, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Sienne. 9 miles W. Neufchatel, 15 SSE. Dieppe.

Bellereau, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte. 6 miles SE. Pont-a-Mousson, 7 N. Nancy.

Bellesme, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Orne. It contains about 2500 inhabitants. 9 miles S. Mortagne, 18 ESE. Alençon.

Bellevesvre, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire. 13 miles NNE. Louhans, 18 E. Châlons sur Saône.

Belleville, a town of France, in the department of Paris. 1 mile E. Paris.

Belleville, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 26 miles E. Roanne, 7 N. Villefranche.

Belleville, a town of France, in the department of Vendée. 3 miles N. La Roche sur Yon, 12 S. Montaigu.

Belley, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Ain; before the revolution the capital of Bugey, and see of a bishop; situated between mountains, about two miles from the Rhône. 33 miles SE. Bourg en Bressé, 36 E. Lyons. *Long.* 5. 46. E. *Lat.* 55. 45. N.

Bellegas, a town of Bengal. 14 miles S. Boglipour.

Belli, a town of Africa, in the country of Calbari. 10 miles NW. Calbari.

Bellihab, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 6 miles NE. Monghir. *Long.* 86. 29. E. *Lat.* 25. 25. N.

Bellin, a town of Germany, in the New Mark of Brandenburg. 18 miles NNW. Custrin.

Bellingen, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne. 2 miles N. Berne.

Bellingen, a town of Germany, in the Old Mark of Brandenburg, famous for its tun-nips. 6 miles S. Sterdal.

Bellingenbach, a river of the Palatinate, which runs into the Neckar, at Neckar's Gemünd.

Bellingerworder Zyls, a fortress of Groningen. 7 miles E. Winfcoten.

Bellingham, a town of England, in Northumberland, with two markets weekly, on Tuesday and Saturday. 14 miles N. Hexham, and 303 N. London.

Bellingham's Bay, a bay on the west coast of North-America, within the gulf of Georgia, situated behind a cluster of islands, from which a number of channels lead into it. Its greatest extent from north to south about 12 miles. It every where affords good and secure anchorage: opposite to its north point of entrance the shores are high and rocky, with some detached rocks lying off it: here was found a brook of most excellent water. To the N. and S. of these rocky cliffs, the shores are less elevated, especially to the northward, and appear like beautiful lawns. *Long.* of the eastern extremity 237. 50. E. *Lat.* 48. 36. to 48. 48. N.

Bellinghausen, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 2 miles S. Lauingen.

Bellinzona, or *Bellentz*, a town of Italy, and capital of a small country, on the east side of the Alps, on the confines of the Milanese, situated at the northern extremity of lake Maggiora, at the conflux of the Tesin and the Molza. This country formerly belonged to the bishopric of Como, from a pretended or real grant of the kings of Lombardy, but was annexed to the Swiss cantons of Uri, Schwitz, and Underwalden, and confirmed to them in the year 1516; in which state it continued till, by a late arrangement, it has been annexed to the Cisalpine republic. The richness of the country consists in its pastures and cattle. The corn produced is not sufficient for the consumption of the inhabitants, who are supplied by the Milanese. The town is fortified. 25 miles NNW. Como, and 40 S. Zurich. *Long.* 8. 44. E. *Lat.* 46. 4. N.

Bellipahary, see *Bellapahary*.

Bellisle, see *Belle Isle*.

Bello, a town of Naples, in Basilicata. 2 miles SSE. Muro.

Bellombra, a town of Italy. 10 miles SE. Rovigo.

Bellows Rocks, in the Atlantic, near the west coast of Ireland, and county of Galway. *Long.* 10. 4. W. *Lat.* 53. 19. N.

Belluah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 10 miles N. Nattore.

Bellunese, a small country of Italy, late belonging to the republic of Venice, making part of the marquisate of Trevisano, bounded on the north by the Cadornin and part of Friuli; on the east by a large forest, which separates it from Friuli; on the south by the Trevisan and Feltrin; and on the west by the bishopric of Trent. This country produces plenty of corn, wine, and all sorts of fruit;

and the fertile pastures contribute much to the breeding of numerous cattle, which afford butter and cheese in abundance. The principal sources of this country, however, consist in large woods, from whence the timber is floated down the Piava into the lagunes of Venice. Iron, lead, vitriol, and copper, are likewise found in the mountains. Besides six rivulets, which fall into the Piava, there are two lakes in this district, one of which is called Croce, or Lago Lapicino, the other Lago di Alleghe; which last was formed, in 1771, in the following manner: the mountain called Spitz, in the commune of St. Thomas di Alleghe, shaken on a sudden to its centre, buried under its ruins seven villages situated at its foot, with all their inhabitants; filled the bed of the Cordevola with earth, and stemmed the current, which, expanding in every direction, swept away the village of Alleghe and neighbouring places, forming a lake two Italian miles in length, and half a mile in breadth. Exclusive of the capital, this territory contains 200 small towns, boroughs, villages, and castles, the inhabitants of which amount to 40,000. It now forms a part of the kingdom of Italy.

Belluno, a town of Italy, capital of the Bellunese, and see of a bishop, suffragan of the archbishop of Udina, situated on the Piava. It has a suburb called Campedello, and contains 14 churches, among which the cathedral is built after a model of Sanfovin; three monasteries, two nunneries, several hospitals, a seminary for ecclesiastics, a pawn-bank, various good buildings, marble fountains, and a costly aqueduct, conducted into the town from the distance of a mile. The inhabitants, 7400 in number, carry on a very profitable trade in wood and timber. 43 miles N. Venice, 48 E. Trent. *Long.* 12. 7. E. *Lat.* 46. 10. N.

Bellya, a town of Bengal. 8 miles NW. Kishenagur.

Belmont, a town of France, in the department of the Rhone and Loire. 14 miles NE. Roanne.

Belmont, a town of France, in the department of the Aveyron, containing about 3000 inhabitants. 26 miles E. Alby, and 10 SSW. St. Afrique.

Belmont, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 10 miles S. Guarda.

Belmont, a town of Syria, on the coast of the Mediterranean. 8 miles S. Tripoli.

Belmonte, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 11 miles WSW. Cosenza.

Belmonte, a town of Naples, in the province of Lavora. 10 miles NE. Ponte Corvo.

Belmeda, a town of Italy, in Friuli. 4 m. N. Udina.

Belo Peuls, a small island in the Grecian Archipelago. *Long.* 23. 31. E. *Lat.* 27. 3. N

Belona, a town of Italy, in the Veronese. In 1796, this place was taken by the French. 10 miles N. Guarda.

Belourwa, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 36 miles SE. Fyzabad.

Belorado, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. 20 miles E. Burgos.

Belore, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad, on the Godavery. 35 m. E. Nander.

Belota, a town of Italy, in the department of the Serio. 3 m. ESE. Bergamo.

Belosi, a town of Hindoostan. 42 miles W. Allahabad.

Beluhit, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Ruttunpour. 10 m. E. Ruttunpour.

Belury, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 30 miles N. Purneah.

Belwou, or *Belan*, a river of England, which runs into the Eden, 2 miles N. Kirkby-Stephen, in Westmoreland.

Belpberg, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne. 3 miles S. Friburg.

Belpesch, a town of France, in the department of the Aude. In 1369, this place was taken by the English; and among the prisoners was Isabella, mother of the Queen of France. She was honourably entertained, and afterwards exchanged for Simon de Butley. 7 miles NW. Mirepoix, and 10 SW. Castelnaudary. *Long.* 1. 50. E. *Lat.* 43. 12. N.

Belpuch, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia. Here is a famous convent of Cordeliers, founded by Raymond of Cardona. 15 miles ESE. Leina.

Belriuardo, a town of Italy, in the department of the Olona, on a navigable canal. 7 miles NW. Pavia, and 14 SSW. Milan.

Belriuardo, a town of Italy, in the department of the Lower Po, built on the spot where the ancient Elis is said to have stood, on a branch of the Po. 8 miles SE. Ferrara.

Berlieth, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 4 m. E. Meiningen.

Belfar, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 48 miles SW. Patna.

Belfe, a town on the south-east coast of the island of Timor. 125. 23. E. *Lat.* 8. 27. S.

Belfito, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 6 miles S. Cosenza.

Bellin, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wertheim, insulated in the circle of the Upper Rhine. 8 miles NNW. Erbach.

Belfund, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 50 miles N. Patna. *Long.* 87. 37. E. *Lat.* 26. 15. N.

Belit, (*Great*), a narrow strait of the sea, which forms a communication between the Schager Rack, or Cattegat Sea, and the Baltic; between the islands of Zealand and Funen.

Belit, (*Little*), a narrow strait, which forms a communication between the Cattegat

and the Baltic; and separates the island of Funen from Jutland.

Belta, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 26. 40. N.

Beltangady, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 40 miles SW. Sacrapatam.

Beltrana, a river of Naples, which runs into the gulf of Squillace, *Long.* 16. 45. E. *Lat.* 28. 41. N.

Beltstadt, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 5 miles NNW. Elman.

Belturbet, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cavan. Before the Union it sent two members to the Irish parliament. Here are some barracks. 8 miles NNW. Cavan.

Beltz, a town of Croatia. 12 miles SSW. Varafdin.

Belvedere, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea, and capital of a country to which it gives name, built on the spot where the ancient Elis is said to have stood. 36 miles S. Patras, and 65. W. Corinth. *Long.* 21. 30. E. *Lat.* 37. 59. N.

Belvedere, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 5 miles E. Tarento.

Belvedere, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 15 miles SE. Scalea.

Belvedere, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma. 17 miles S. Parma.

Belvedere Shoal, a shoal in the Eastern-Indian Sea, about 24 miles N. from the island of Banca. *Long.* 107. E. *Lat.* 2. 12. S.

Belver, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura. 12 miles E. Abrantes.

Belvez, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Dordogne. 10 miles SW. Sarlat, and 27 SSE. Perigueux. *Long.* 1. 5. E. *Lat.* 44. 46. N.

Belvis, a town of Spain, in New Castile. 20 miles N. Placentia.

Belum, a seaport of Germany, in the duchy of Bremen, near the mouth of the Olte. 4 miles E. Otterndorf. *Long.* 9. 4. E. *Lat.* 53. 49. N.

Belvoir, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs. 24 miles E. Befançon.

Belur, a town of Grand Bukharia, and capital of a district. 100 miles E. Badashkan. *Long.* 71. E. *Lat.* 37. N.

Belur Tagley, or *Mountain of Darkness*, a mountain of Asia, which forms the eastern boundary of Little Bukharia, east of Belur; anciently the Imaus.

Beltz, or *Belcz*, a town of Poland, and capital of a palatinate to which it gives name, in Red Russia: the town is large, but not rich or commercial, and is situated in the middle of a plain, at the extremity of which is a bog. This palatinate was joined to Hungary in the year 1773, by an agreement between the Emperor of Germany, Empress of Russia, and the King of Prussia. 148 m.

E. Cracow, 152 SSE. Warsaw. *Long.* 24. 12. E. *Lat.* 50. 24. N.

Belzica, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin. 14 miles SSW. Lublin.

Belzig, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Saxony, situated on the Welfe. 30 miles E. Magdeburg, and 21 N. Wittenberg. *Long.* 12. 29. E. *Lat.* 52. 8. N.

Belzina, a town of Walachia. 12 m. SW. Krajova.

Bemaveram, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 28 miles NW. Bomrauzepollam.

Bembarogue, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 16. 20. S. In the first part of its course it is called Cuneni.

Bembea, a country of Africa, situated on the south-east of Angola, to which it is supposed to be united.

Bemberande, a town on the south coast of Ceylon. 5 miles SW. Dickvel.

Bembibre, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 18 miles NW. Astorga.

Bemelt, a town of France, in the department of the Forests, situated on the east side of the Moselle. 2 m. NE. Gravenmacheren.

Beminiis, one of the small Bahama islands. *Long.* 81. W. *Lat.* 25. 28. N.

Beminstfer, see *Beaminster*.

Bemnasir, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman. 140 miles SE. Sirgian.

Bemposta, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras-os-Montes, on the Duero. 15 miles SW. Miranda.

Bemposta, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 16 m. NE. Bragança Nova.

Bemposta, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 20 miles NE. Castel Branca.

Bena, a kingdom of Africa, near the source of the river of Sierra Leona, and south of the country of Mandinga, with a capital of the same name, situated *Long.* 9. W. *Lat.* 9. 40. N.

Benabari, see *Benavari*.

Benac, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Villaine, and district of Redon. 7 m. NNE. Redon, 25 S. Rennes.

Benaco, a department of Italy, so called from the Benacus Lacus, (now Lake Garda,) the eastern part of the Bressan, and that portion of the Veronese which lies on the right side of the Adige. It contains 150,895 inhabitants, who elect nine deputies. Dezenzano is the capital.

Benalbasser, a town of Egypt, on the right side of the Nile. Here are found great marks of an ancient city, supposed by Dr. Pocock to be Bubastes.

Benamenil, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte. 7 miles E. Lunville, and 6 W. Blamont.

Benar, a town of Africa, in Guinea, at the mouth of the Nunez Tristao, *Lat.* 9. 42. N.

Benares, a province of Hindoostan, bounded on the north by Jionpour, on the east by Bahar, on the south by Chunar, on the west by Allahabad, about 70 miles in length, and 25 in breadth. This country was ceded to the English in the year 1775, and produces a revenue of about 400,000 pounds a year. The soil is generally fertile, and the country populous.

Benares, a city of Hindoostan, and capital of a province of the same name, inhabited chiefly by Gentoos, many of whom are immensely rich, situated on the side of the Ganges. Its ancient Indian name is Baranassi or Cashedi, which name it had when taken by Mahmoud king of Ghizni, the first Mahometan who became master of it. It is about six miles long and four wide. There are several pagodas; and for its wealth, costly buildings, and population, is classed in the first rank of those cities which now remain to the Hindoos. In 1775, it was granted to Great-Britain. 120 miles W. Patna, and 335 NW. Calcutta. *Long.* 83. 16. E. *Lat.* 25. 22. N.

Benaru, a town of Persia, in the province of Fartiffan. 108 miles SSE. Schiras.

Benarville, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 15 miles NE. Montevilliers.

Benasa, a town of Thibet. 17 miles N. Siringagur.

Benasal, a town of Spain, in Valentia. 27 miles W. Penicola, and 56 N. Valencia. *Long.* 0. 13. W. *Lat.* 40. 21. N.

Benasca, see *Venusca*.

Benasco, a town of France, in the department of the Po. 5 miles SW. Turin.

Benatha, a small island, at the entrance of the Persian gulf from the Arabian sea. *Long.* 56. 33. E. *Lat.* 26. 20. N.

Benatek, or *Benatki*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslaw, situated on the Iffer. The celebrated Tycho Brahe died here in the year 1601. 8 miles SSW. Jung Buntzel, and 22 NE. Prague. *Long.* 14. 56. E. *Lat.* 50. 15. N.

Benavari, or *Benabari*, a town of Spain, in Aragon, on the borders of Catalonia. 18 miles ENE. Balbastro.

Benavente, a town of Spain, in the country of Leon, on the Esta, containing seven parishes, six convents, two hospitals, and about 4000 inhabitants. 20 miles N. Zamora, and 36 S. Leon.

Benavente, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, on the river Sora, near its union with the Tagus. 5 miles S. Salvaterra.

Bemaveram, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore. 58 miles NW. Seringapatam.

Benaw, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 2 miles W. Liebmuhl.

Benbecula, one of the western islands of Scotland, lying between North and South Vift, separated from South Vift by a narrow channel, which at low water is hardly four feet deep, and sometimes quite dry. The soil and climate are unfavourable to wood of almost all kinds; the sorts produced are of stunted growth, such as juniper, thorns, mountain-ash, and wild vines. Apple, pear, and plumb-trees, though surrounded with high garden-walls, succeed but ill; and fruit seldom arrives at perfection, though cultivated with the greatest care. The whole island is about ten miles in circumference, with a harbour for small fishing-veffels. It has several fresh water lakes, well stored with fish and fowl. *Long.* 7. 18. *W. Lat.* 57. 26. N.

Ben-brick, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Perth. 12 miles NNW. Crieff.

Ben-bulbin, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Sligo. 7 miles N. Sligo.

Benburb, a village of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone. In 1645, the English were defeated here by the Irish rebels. 6 miles S. Dungannon.

Bencosmat, a town of Walachia. 15 miles SE. Tergofyl.

Bench Island, a small island in the Southern Ocean, at the south extremity of Tavai Poenamoo, at the entrance into South-East Bay.

Ben-Challin, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Perth. 18 m. S. George-town.

Bencoolen, a seaport town of the island of Sumatra, on the south-west coast. The English settled here in the year 1685, and in the year 1690, the East-India Company built a fort here, calling it Fort-York. A convenient river on its north-west side brings the pepper out of the inland country; but there is great inconueniency in shipping it, by reason of a dangerous bar at the river's mouth. The place, which is almost 2 miles in compass, is known at sea by a high slender mountain, which rises in the country 20 miles beyond it, called the Sugar-Loaf. In 1673, there happened a great mortality here, the governor and council all dying, one after another, in a short time; the town standing on a sinking morass, not agreeable to European constitutions: wherefore, in 1719, a new fort was erecting in a more wholesome part, and fitter for regular fortifications; but no sooner did the walls begin to rise, than the natives rose and set fire to the fort and most of the English buildings; the governor, garrison, &c. thought best to embark for Batavia with all speed, leaving some chests of money, artillery, arms, &c. behind. But the natives a year after suffered the English to return, and encouraged them to possess again their new settlement, and proceed with building their fort, which has the name of Marlbo-

rough Fort. The adjacent country is mountainous and woody, and there are many volcanoes in the island. The air is indeed full of malignant vapours, and the mountains always covered with thick clouds, which burst in storms of thunder, rain, &c. Tame buffaloes may be had here in plenty. Fish and poultry are scarce and dear. The soil is a fertile clay, producing high grass; but near the sea it is all morass. The natives build their dwellings on bamboo pillars. It was taken by the French in the year 1760, and Fort Marlborough destroyed; the fort has since been repaired. *Long.* 102. 3. E. *Lat.* 3. 50. S.

Bencosmat, a town on the south-west coast of Sumatra. *Long.* 104. 12. E. *Lat.* 5. 30. S.

Ben-Cowfe, or *Nic-Kowfe*, a town of Algiers, in the province of Constantina; surrounded with a mud wall, and defended by a garrison and three pieces of cannon. The inhabitants are chiefly Zwowiah, under the protection of Seedy Laffan, their tutelar saint, to whose memory they pay great respect; and the revenues of whose sanctuary maintain 200 scribes. It is situated in a valley, with a circle of mountains at a moderate distance from it. A rivulet glides by it to the west; but being impregnated with too many nitrous particles, which the soil is here sufficiently charged with, the water is seldom made use of in the offices of the table or kitchen. We have the traces here of a large city, with the remains, as usual, of pillars, broken walls, and cisterns; but at present the Bencowfians make themselves famous for the tombs, which they pretend to shew, of the Seven Sleepers, whom they strenuously maintain to have been Mussulmen, and to have slept at this place. 23 miles SSE. Seteef, and 63 SW. Constantina.

Ben-Cronachan, one of the highest mountains of Scotland, in Argyleshire, near Loch Awe.

Bend, a town of Persia, in the province of Farfistan. 100 miles NE. Schiras.

Bend, see *Basfir*.

Bend Emir, a river of Persia, which runs into Lake Baktegian, 30 miles SW. Baiza.

Bend Mahi, a river of Kurdistan, which runs into Lake Van.

Benda, see *Banda*.

Bendab, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Bundelcund. 36 miles N. Callinger.

Bendala, a town of Africa, in the county of Bergoo. 80 miles SSW. Wara.

Bendala, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Bornou. 150 miles E. Bornou.

Bendali, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman. 140 miles S. Sirgian.

Bendallab, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Aurungabad. 25 miles SW. Aurungabad.

Bendarmalanka, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Rajamundry. 38 miles S. Rajamundry, and 50 NE. Malulipatam.

Ben-Deirg, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Perth, 3550 feet above the level of the sea. 7 miles N. Blair Athol.

Bendelly, a town on the south coast of Ceylon. *Long.* 81. 30. E. *Lat.* 6. 16. S.

Bender, or *Tekin*, or *Tigine*, a town of European Turkey, in Bessarabia, situated on the Dniester, strong and regularly fortified. It was seized by the Russians in the year 1770, and again in 1789, but restored in 1790. Charles XII. king of Sweden, when he put himself under the protection of the Turks, resided at Bender; until refusing to quit their territory, he was attacked by them; and, being made prisoner, was carried to the neighbourhood of Adrianople, where he remained another year; and then returned secretly to his own dominions. 100 miles W. Otchakov, and 100 E. Jassi. *Long.* 30. 12. E. *Lat.* 47. N.

Bender Abassi, see *Gambron*.

Bender Congo, see *Congo*.

Bender Delem, or *Benderdillon*, a town of Persia, in the province of Farsistan, on the north coast of the Persian gulf. 130 miles W. Schiras. *Long.* 50. 12. E. *Lat.* 29. 55. N.

Bender Buzhacir, see *Buzheer*.

Bender Ibrahim, a town of Persia, at the mouth of the river Ibrahim, in the Persian gulf. 12 miles S. Mina.

Bender Masur, a town of Persia, in the province of Chufistan, on the Persian gulf. 90 miles E. Baffora.

Bender Rigg, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman, on the north coast of the Persian gulf, governed by an Arabian prince, who has other possessions in the same province, which render him, in some respects dependent on the throne of Persia. 85 miles WSW. Schiras. *Long.* 50. 50. E. *Lat.* 29. 18. N.

Bender Risber, or *Rischabby*, a fortress of Persia, on the north coast of the gulf, in the province of Farsistan; in a state of decay. 18 miles SE. Buzheer. *Long.* 51. 8. E. *Lat.* 29. 18. N.

Bender du Sur, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman. 160 miles S. Sirgian.

Bendo, a town of Guinea, on the west coast. *Long.* 11. 30. W. *Lat.* 7. 25. N.

Ben-Doran, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Argyle.

Bendorf, a town of Germany, and chief place of a bailiwick, in the county of Sayn, inhabited by Roman Catholics and Lutherans. In 1787, the Austrians were defeated by the French near this town. 5 miles N. Coblenz.

Bendrabad, a town of Hindoostan, in Mewat. 30 miles NNW. Agra.

Bendsehin, see *Bennisch*.

Ben Dubh, a mountain of Ireland, situated

partly in King's county, and partly in the county of Tipperary. 16 miles W. Kilkenny.

Bene, a town of France, in the department of the Stura; defended by a castle. It contains about 4000 inhabitants, two churches, and three convents. In April, 1706, it was taken by the French. 7 miles S. Cherasco, and 28 S. Turin. *Long.* 7. 53. E. *Lat.* 44. 35. N.

Benecliffy, a mountain of Syria. 10 miles W. Antioch. This name, which signifies a thousand churches, was given it, in all probability, from the great number of churches built on it formerly.

Ben-Ermoid, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Sutherland. 16 m. S. Tongue.

Benedetto, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio, on the right bank of the Po. 9 miles SSE. Mantua.

Benekenslein, see *Bennockstein*.

Benefaca, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia. 30 miles Valencia.

Benefchau, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Troppau. 8 miles E. Troppau.

Benefchare, or *Penfen*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzim, where they manufacture the best paper in Bohemia. 18 miles SW. Kaurzim, and 20 SSE. Prague. *Long.* 14. 42. E. *Lat.* 49. 49. N.

Benefchare, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin. 7 miles SW. Gratzen.

Benezorv, or *Bendschin*, or *Benjer*, see *Pauzen*.

Benet, a town of France, in the department of Vendée. 10 miles SE. Fontenay.

Benevento, a town of France, in the department of the Creuse. 10 miles W. Gueret, and 10 NNW. Bourgueuf.

Benevento, a duchy of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, given to the Pope by the Emperor Henry III. in exchange for some feudal rights in the city of Bamberg, which belonged to the church. A small district, with the city of Benevento, is all that forms the duchy; which produced about 6000 crowns a year to the Pope. The Lombards, after fixing the seat of their empire at Pavia, sent a detachment to possess itself of the southern provinces. In the year 571, Zotto was appointed duke of Benevento, as a feudatory of the King of Lombardy; and seems to have confined his rule to the city alone, from which he sallied forth to seek for booty. The second duke, whose name was Arechis, conquered almost the whole country that now constitutes the kingdom of Naples. His successors appear long to have remained satisfied with the extent of dominion he had transmitted to them: Grimwald, one of them, usurped the crown of Lombardy; but his son Romwald, though a very successful warrior, contented himself with the ducal rule. The fall of Desiderius, the last king of the Lombards, did not affect the state of Bene-

vento. By an effort of policy, or resolution, Archis II. kept possession; and availing himself of the favourable conjuncture, asserted his independence, threw off all feudal submission, assumed the stile of a prince, and coined money with his own image upon it; a prerogative exercised by none of his predecessors as dukes of Benevento. During four reigns this state maintained itself on a respectable footing; and might long have continued so, had not civil wars, added to very powerful assaults from abroad, hastened its ruin. Radelchis and Siconulph aspired to the principality; and each of them invited the Saracens to their aid. The desolation caused by this conflict is scarcely to be described; no better method for terminating these fatal dissensions could be devised, than dividing the dominions into two distinct sovereignties. In the year 851, Radelchis reigned as prince of Benevento; and his adversary fixed his court, with the same title, at Salerno. The city of Benevento alone escaped the sway of the Normans, by a grant which the Emperor Henry II. had made of it to the bishop of Rome, in exchange for the territory of Bamberg in Germany, where the popes enjoyed a kind of sovereignty. From the year 1054 to this day the Roman see, with some short interruptions of possession, has exercised temporal dominion over the city and duchy. In 1806, this duchy was given to Monf. Talleyrand.

Benevento, a city of Naples, capital of the Principato Ultra, and see of an archbishop, erected in 969. In a plain near the town, Charles of Anjou, king of Naples, defeated and killed Manfred, his competitor, in 1266. In the year 545, this city was taken and laid waste by Totila; and in the year 1703, it suffered greatly by an earthquake. It contains nine churches, twelve convents for monks, and two for nuns. Benevento is situated on the slope, and at the point of a hill between two narrow vallies, in one of which runs the river Sabato, in the other the Calore; below the city they unite into one stream. Except Rome, no city in Italy can boast of so many ruins of ancient sculpture as are to be found in Benevento; scarce a wall is built of any thing but altars, tombs, columns, and remains of entablatures; a volume might be filled with inscriptions collected here. The cathedral is a clumsy edifice, in a stile of Gothic, or rather Lombard, architecture. This church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was built in the sixth century, enlarged in the eleventh, and altered considerably in the thirteenth, when archbishop Roger adorned it with a new front. The writers of the Beneventine history unanimously claim Diomed, the Etolian chief, for the founder of their city; and consequently fix its origin in the years that immediately

succeeded the Trojan war. Other authors assign it to the Samnites, who made it one of their principal towns, where they frequently took refuge when worsted by the Romans. In their time, its name was Maleventum, a word of uncertain etymology; however, it founded so ill in the Latin tongue, that the superstitious Romans, after achieving the conquest of Samnium, changed it into Beneventum, in order to introduce their colony under fortunate auspices. Near this place, in the four hundred and seventy-ninth year of Rome, Pyrrhus was defeated by Curius Dentatus. In the war against Hannibal, Beneventum signalized its attachment to Rome, by liberal tenders of succour and real services. Benevento has given three popes to the chair of St. Peter, viz. Felix III. Victor III. and Gregory VIII.; and what it is much prouder of, reckons St. Januarius in the list of its bishops. 30 m. NE. Naples, 23 E. Capua. *Long.* 14. 38. E. *Lat.* 41. 7. N.

Ben-Even, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Inverness. 21 m. E. Fort William.

Benfeld, or *Benfelden*, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Lower Rhine, situated on the Ille. 9 miles NNE. Schlettstat, and 12 S. Strasburg. *Long.* 7. 40. E. *Lat.* 48. 22. N.

Benezi, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Diarbekir, on the Euphrates. 15 miles NW. Naufa.

Ben-Fiol, a mountain of Scotland, in the island of Coll.

Bengal, a country of India, and most easterly of Hindoostan, lying on each side of the Ganges, bounded on the north by the country of Bootan, on the east by Assam and Meckley, on the south by the sea called the bay of Bengal, and on the west by Bahar and Orissa; extending from 86. to 92. 30. E. *long.* and from 21. 30. to 26. 40. N. *lat.* Bengal anciently formed a particular kingdom, and was sometimes divided into several. It was united to the Mogul empire by Hummaion, the third of the Tartar emperors, and afterwards by Eckar, one of his successors, who divided it into twenty-two districts. It is one of the richest counties of India; the climate is soft and temperate, and the land is wonderfully fertilized by abundant and periodical rains, by which the rivers, and especially the Ganges, overflow the country; so that the inhabitants are compelled in many places during the inundation to make use of boats. Silk, cotton, rice, sugar, and pepper, are the principal productions. The English began the commerce in the reign of Elizabeth, but had no regular establishments. Afterwards the Great Mogul granted them a district of land, on which they erected a factory, buildings, and magazines, from whence they sent their merchandize, of which indigo was the chief, into the interior

parts of Hindoostan. They now send cloth and woollen stuffs, salt, copper, iron, lead, and other merchandizes, which they bring from Europe; and purchase thence Indian linens, silks, stuffs, dimities, raw silk, drugs, salt-petre, diamonds, and other articles, which load the vessels for the return. Among the articles of trade from one part of India to the other, one of the principal is opium. Cotton is brought from Bombay and Surat to Bengal, and pepper is carried from Bengal to China. The whole country belongs to the English East-India Company, and, together with the country of Bahar, produces a neat annual revenue of 1,290,000!. The English East-India Company exercise the sovereignty, make laws, establish tribunals, and govern the whole with an unlimited authority. Calcutta is the capital; the principal rivers are the Ganges, Burrampooter, Dummooda, Coofy, Saipou or Teesta, besides many smaller ones.

Bengal Passage, a channel of the East-Indian Sea, about 12 miles broad, between Pulo-Brasie and Pulo-Way.

Bengal Point, a cape on the north coast of the island of St. Matthew, in the Mergui Archipelago. *Lat.* 10. 5. N.

Bengulpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude, on the Dewah. 50 m. SE. Fyzabad.

Bengasi, see *Bingazi*.

Bengesai, a town of Persia, in the province of Segestan. 50 miles S. Zareng.

Benghur, a town of Candahar. 32 miles N. Cabul.

Ben-Gloe, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Perth, the highest point of which is 3724 feet above the level of the sea. 5 miles NE. Blair-Athol.

Bengo, a town of Africa, in Angola, at the mouth of a river of the same name. 15 miles S. Laonda.

Bengo, a river of Africa, which rises in Angola, and runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 8. 50. S.

Bengore-Head, a cape of Ireland, on the north coast of the county of Antrim. 10 m. NE. Coleraine. *Long.* 6. 19. W. *Lat.* 55. 15. N.

Benguela, a country of Africa, bounded on the north by Angola, on the east by the country of Jaga Cassangi, on the south by Mataman, and on the west by the sea; Cape Negro forms its southern boundaries, from whence mountains run northward, in which are contained the springs of many rivers. The productions are nearly similar to those of Angola and Congo; one of the principal is Manioc; divers sorts of palms are found; dates grow in great abundance; the vines naturally form allies and harbours; cassia and tamarinds also flourish: and, from the humidity of the soil, they have two fruit seasons in the year. The air of the country is

exceedingly unwholesome, and is said even to affect its produce, and taint the waters of the rivers. Few Europeans care to venture on land, so that we know but little of the state of the country. Most parts of the kingdom were once populous, but have suffered much by frequent wars; the chief towns are Old Benguela, St. Philip, or New Benguela, and Man-ki-kondo, and Kafchil. *Long.* 30. to 35. E. *Lat.* 13. 30. to. 15. 30. S.

Benguela, (Old,) a town of Africa, in the province so called, situated on the south side of a bay, to which it gives name, near the Atlantic Ocean. *Long.* 13. 50. E. *Lat.* 10. 50. S.

Benguela, (New,) or *St. Philip*, a town in the country of Benguela, on the north side of a large bay, called by the Portuguese *Babia-das-caccas*; where the Portuguese have a settlement, and a governor resides, with a small garrison. 100 miles N. Benguela. *Long.* 13. 50. E. *Lat.* 12. 28. N.

Beni-Arax, see *Beni-Rasbid*.

Beni-Ajfer, a town of Egypt. 2 miles N. Asna.

Beni-Fasan, a town of Egypt, on the east side of the Nile, remarkable for its grottos, dug in the mountains, which formerly were used for temples. 6 miles N. Ashmuncin.

Beni-Jebie, a town of Egypt. 12 miles S. Ashmuncin.

Beni-Jebie, a town of Egypt. 8 miles S. Enfené.

Beni-Maran, a town of Egypt. 9 miles S. Ashmuncin.

Beni-Guarid, a town of Africa. 70 miles S. Tripoli.

Benihafen, see *Habat*.

Beni-Mezzab, a district of Africa, in the country of Algiers, south of Mount Atlas, inhabited by a tribe of Africans, who possess a number of villages, but pay no tribute to the Algerines. They are the only people employed in the slaughter-houses of Algiers, and supposed to be descendants of the Melanogætulii. Gardciah is the chief town. *Long.* 2. to 3. E. *Lat.* 32. to 33. N.

Beni-Misur, a town of Egypt. 3 miles S. Abu-Girgê.

Beni-Mohamed el Kifur, a town of Egypt. 9 miles S. Abu-Girgê.

Beni-Rasbid, or *Beni-Arax*, a town of Africa, in Algiers. It is a mud-walled town, inhabited by a tribe of independent Arabs, who were formerly a race of heroes, with a citadel and 2000 houses. The citadel is now in ruins, and the houses reduced to a few cottages.

Beni-Santi, a town of Egypt. 2 miles S. Abu-Girgê.

Beni-Shekir, a town of Egypt. 6 miles NW. Manfalout.

Beniagunge, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 18 miles S. Lucknow.

Benicarlo, a town of Spain, in Valencia; celebrated for the wine which is made in its neighbourhood. 3 miles N. Peníscola.

Benisajo, a town of Spain, in Valencia. 15 miles NW. Valencia.

Benigani, a town of Spain, in Valencia. 4 miles SE. St. Felipe.

Benigheim, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Wurtemberg. 15 miles N. Stuttgart, and 8 SSW. Heilbronn.

Benilet, a town of the Arabian Irak. 145 miles NW. Bassora.

Benin, a country or kingdom of Africa, extending a course of 180 miles on the borders of the Atlantic; how far it extends inland is not known; it is watered by a great number of streams, some of which are considerable rivers. The soil near the sea coast is low and marshy, and the climate unhealthy; farther from the sea the land is more elevated, and the air more pure. In some districts springs are so rare, that officers are appointed to supply travellers with fresh water, who else must die with thirst; but this commodity is not given; he who drinks must pay. In the rivers are a great number of crocodiles, sea-horses, and a species of torpedo, with many kinds of excellent fish. Among the animals are elephants in great numbers, tygers, leopards, stags, wild boars, apes, civet cats, mountain cats, herbes, hares, and hairy sheep; there are a vast number of reptiles, serpents and others. Of the birds, the principal are paroquets, pigeons, partridges, storks, and ostriches. The soil in general is fertile; oranges and lemons grow on the side of the roads; the pepper which grows here is smaller than that of the Indies; cotton grows on a tree which abounds every where; the water is most excellent. The negroes of Benin are said to be kind and honest, yielding to mildness, but with great courage resisting injustice; attached to their ancient customs; they are complaisant to strangers, generous, sensible, yet reserved and diffident: the children of both sexes are circumcised, and go naked till they are twelve years of age. Polygamy is common, and the king is said to have 600 wives. Jealous of each other, they offer their wives to an European. The king exercises an absolute authority over his subjects; three great officers, distinguished by a string of coral, continually attend upon him, to consult, instruct, or decide in his name. The King names his successor among his sons, who is not publicly announced till after the death of his father. A regency is appointed, which then takes the administration of affairs, while the new king elect is removed some miles from the capital, there to learn the art of government; the first-fruit of which, on his return, is putting to death the rest of his brothers. He tacitly shews himself, and always with pomp

amidst his wives and concubines: his revenues are considerable, and he can bring an army of 100,000 men into the field. As to their religion, they seem to have an idea of and a reverence for a Supreme Being; but mixed with a number of idolatrous and absurd ceremonies. The dress of the inhabitants is neat and ornamental; the rich among them wear first white calico or cotton petticoats, about a yard in length, and half a yard in breadth, by way of drawers: this they cover with another fine piece of calico of sixteen or twenty yards, which they very artfully and becomingly plait in the middle, throwing over it a scarf, a yard long, and a foot wide, the ends of which are adorned with a handsome lace or fringe. As to the upper part of the body, it is mostly naked. Such is the dress in which they appear in public; at home their cloathing is more simple and less expensive, consisting only of a coarse pair of drawers, covered with a large painted cloth, worn in the manner of a cloak, of home manufacture.

Benin, a city of Africa, and capital of Benin. The streets are prodigious long and broad, where are continual markets for kine, cotton, elephants' teeth, and European wares; notwithstanding which they are kept very clean. The houses are large and handsome, with clay walls and covered with reed, straw, or leaves. The town is pleasantly situated on the river Formosa. It was once a very populous place, but now not so. The king's court is situated in a large plain. The inhabitants are all natives, foreigners not being permitted to live in the city. Here are several rich men, who continually attend court, not troubling themselves with either trade, agriculture, or any thing else: but leave all to their numerous wives, who go to all the circumjacent villages, to trade in all sorts of merchandises, or otherwise serve for daily wages, and are obliged to bring the greatest part of their gains to their husbands. All male slaves here are foreigners; for the inhabitants cannot be sold for slaves, only they bear the name of the king's slaves. Long. 5. 5. E. Lat. 6. 15. N.

Benioleed, a town of Tripoli. 100 miles S. Tripoli.

Benisa, a town of Spain, in Valencia. 10 miles S. Denia.

Benipour, a town of Bengal. 18 miles S. Calcutta.

Benizette, a village of Piedmont, and a place of some consequence as a port. On the 13th of October, 1799, it was taken from the Austrians by the French. The next day it was retaken, with the loss of about 1000 French, and 300 Austrians. On the 19th, the French recovered it again.

Benisaf, a town of Egypt, on the Nile, the capital of a district, and residence of a

bey: it is large, with manufactures of carpets, and stuff made of woollen and linen mixed; the houses are built with bricks baked in the sun. 50 miles S. Cairo. *Long.* 31. 16. E. *Lat.* 29. 11. N.

Benkat, a town and fortrefs of Turkeftan, on the Sihon. 6 miles N. Taffikund.

Benkeim, a town of Pruffia, in the province of Sudavia. 12 m. ENE. Angerburg.

Benkem, a town of Pruffia, in Natangen. 16 miles SE. Brandenburg.

Benken, a town of Swifferland, in the canton of Zurich. 20 miles N. Zurich.

Ben-Lauwers, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Perth, 4015 feet above the level of the fea. 11 miles S. George-town.

Ben-Levagh, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Galway. 4 miles SW. Rois.

Ben-Lodi, a mountain of Scotland, in Perthshire, 3009 feet in height above the level of the fea. 4 miles SW. Callander.

Ben-Lomond, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Stirling, 3240 feet above the level of the fea. 26 miles W. Stirling.

Ben-Loy, a mountain of Scotland, on the confines of the counties of Argyle and Perth. 15 miles NE. Inverary.

Ben-Nevis, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Inverness, 4370 feet above the level of the fea. 7 miles E. Fort-William.

Ben-More, a mountain of Scotland, in Perthshire, whose height is said to be 3903 feet above the level of the fea. 20 miles W. Crief.

Benneckstein, a town of Germany, in the lordship of Klettenberg. 13 miles N. Nordhaufen, 18 SW. Halberftadt. *Long.* 10. 50. E. *Lat.* 51. 42. N.

Bennecum, a town of Guelderland. 2 m. N. Wageningen.

Ben-Nevanagh, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry. 8 m. W. Coleraine.

Bennington, a town of the United States of America, and capital of Vermont, in the county called also Bennington, fituated near the Green Mountain, on the borders of the ftate of New-York, on the Hofick. In 1777, a party difpatched from the British army, under Colonel Baum, were attacked by the Americans, under General Starke: after a brave refiftance, in which many were killed and wounded, the reft furrendered prifoners of war; and in the evening of the fame day, another party, under the command of Col. Breyman, fent to join Col. Baum, were attacked likewife, and though a retreat was effected, they fuffered great lofs. 18 miles from the conflus of the Mohock and Hudson's rivers, 118 WNW. Bolton, and 135 N. New-York. *Long.* 73. 5. W. *Lat.* 42. 52. N.

Benrifck, or *Bendstein*, a town of Silefia, in the principality of Jagerndorf. 7 miles SW. Jagerndorf, 22 WSW. Ratibor. *Long.* 17. 35. E. *Lat.* 49. 53. N.

Bennyke, a town of Hindooftan, in Oude. 18 miles SE. Gooracpour. *Long.* 83. 55. E. *Lat.* 26. 37. N.

Benudet Iflands, fo called by Monfieur Alouarn, fee *Boyne*.

Benon, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente. 16 miles NNE. Rochefort, and 13 E. Rochelle.

Benou, a town of Arabia. 130 miles SE. El Catif.

Benowm, a town of Africa, and capital of Ludamar. *Long.* 7. 10. W. *Lat.* 15. 5. N.

Benrad, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Berg. 7 miles SSE. Duffeldorp.

Benrberg, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Berg, where the Elektor Palatine has a chateau. 7 miles E. Mulheim.

Benfe, fee *Brent*.

Benfbauten, a town of Germany, in the county of Rienneberg. 7 m. SE. Smalkalder.

Benfheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and archbifhopric of Mentz, given, in 1802, to the Landgrave of Hefle-Darmftadt. 20 miles N. Heidelberg, and 10 ENE. Worms.

Benficour, a river of Weft-Florida, which runs into Mobile bay, *Long.* 87. 40. W. *Lat.* 30. 24. N.

Benfington, or *Benfon*, a village of England, in Oxfordshire, near the Thames. Here Offa king of Mercia defeated Kinewulph king of the Weft-Saxons. In 1801, it contained 811 inhabitants. 12 miles S. Oxford.

Bentendorf Jepnitz, a town of Hungary. 4 miles NE. Rofenberg.

Bentham, a township of England, in the Weft Riding of Yorkfhire, with 1487 inhabitants, and 426 employed in trade and manufactures. 7 miles NW. Settle.

Bentheim, a town of Germany, and capital of a county, to which it gives name, fituated on an eminence; it contains one Roman-Catholic, and one Proteftant church. The caftle, or palace, is flanked with towers. In 1799, it was taken by the French. 26 miles NNW. Munfter, 24 W. Ofnabruck. *Long.* 7. 3. E. *Lat.* 52. 22. N.

Bentheim, a county of Germany, in the circle of Weftphalia, bounded on the north and weft by Overiffel, on the eaft and fouth by the bifhopric of Munfter, about 40 miles in length, and from 3 to 12 in breadth; the foil is in general fertile, and produces more than is fufficient for the inhabitants. In the mountains are found quarries of excellent ftones; the plains are divided into fertile corn-fields, and beautiful meadows, where they feed great quantities of fheep and cattle; and the forefts abound with game: the principal commerce confifts in thread, wool, linen cloth, honey, cattle, ftone for building, wood, &c. The principal river is the Veche, which runs through the county, and is navigable for boats. The principal towns are Bentheim,

Schuttorf, Northorn, and Nienhus. The county of Bentheim is rated at 152 florins a month, or 6 horse and 20 foot: and for each chamber term, at 121 rix-dollars 66 kruitzers. In 1753, this county was mortgaged for 30 years to the electorate of Hanover, for 900,000 rix-dollars. On the death of the Count, in 1803, the Count of Steinfurt, as being the next relation, purchased of the French, who were then in possession of Hanover, the right of possession.

Bentborn, a town of Holland. 6 miles SSE. Leyden.

Bentbulud, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, at the foot of the Atlas Mountain.

Bentbyfen, a town of Holland. 6 miles S. Leyden.

Bentuck's Arms, two branches of an inlet of the North Pacific Ocean, discovered by Capt. Vancouver, on the west coast of North-America: one to the north-east, the other to the south-east. *Long.* 233. to 233. 21. E. *Lat.* 52. 0. to 52. 25. N.

Bentivoglio, a town of Italy, in the department of the Reno. 7 miles N. Bologna.

Benton, a town of North-Carolina. 22 miles N. Edenton.

Bentot, a town on the west coast of Ceylon. 45 miles S. Colombo.

Ben-Vorlich, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Perth. The height 3300 feet above the level of the sea.

Bentwell, a township of England, in Northumberland. In 1801, the population was 515, of which 248 were employed in trade and manufactures. 2 miles W. Newcastle.

Ben-Wyris, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Ross. 7 miles NW. Dingwall.

Beny, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 6 miles NNW. Caen.

Beny, (*Le*), a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 21 miles SW. Caen, and 6 N. Vire.

Bepesse, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad. 12 miles N. Corah.

Bequencourt, a town of Canada, on the left bank of the St. Laurence. *Long.* 71. 42. W. *Lat.* 46. 38. N.

Bequencourt, a town of Canada, on the right bank of the St. Laurence. *Long.* 72. 21. W. *Lat.* 46. 25. N.

Bequet, a town of Canada, on the right bank of the St. Laurence. *Long.* 72. 4. W. *Lat.* 46. 40. N.

Bera, a river of Swabia, which runs into the Danube, near Fridingen.

Berabzan, a lake of North-America. *Long.* 97. W. *Lat.* 60. 3. N.

Berea, a town of Syria. 7 miles N. Acre.

Beram, see *Herno*.

Beramandy, a town of Bengal. 76 miles NW. Midnapour.

Beraman, a town of Egypt, on the Nile. 3 miles NE. Mansora.

Berangieb, or *Burgein*, a town of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile. 22 m. S. Abutigé.

Berapour, a town of Hindoostan, in Villiapour. 40 miles SW. Raibaug.

Berar, or *Barar*, a province of Hindoostan, bounded on the north by Malwa and Allahabad; on the east by Orissa, on the south by Hydrabad, and on the west by the Candeish and Dowlatabad. This province is fertile in wheat, rice, poppies, and many sorts of legumes. In the southern part is found the deer which yields the bezoar stone. The sheep of this province are of a different species from the common, the neck is lengthened, the tail very short, their ears long, and their wool not curled. The principal rivers are the Ganga, Barnah, and Pouneah. It was formerly a kingdom, it is now divided; part of it is subject to a rajah, and part of it to the Nizam, or prince of the Deccan.

Berastegue, a mountain of Spain, in the province of Guipuscoa. 9 miles Tolofa.

Beraun, a town of Bohemia, and capital of a circle of the same name; sometimes called the Circle of Podverd. The principal produce of the circle is wood and corn: the Muldau and the Mies yield abundance of fish, and in some parts are found mines of iron. The town Beraun was built in the year 746; but its opulence does not keep pace with its antiquity; it is situated on the Mies, or Miza. 14 miles SW. Prague. *Long.* 14. 13. E. *Lat.* 49. 57. N.

Beraun, see *Bährn*.

Berbach, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 4 miles S. Neuffatt.

Berbecz, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Birlat, near Tecuczi, in the province of Moldavia.

Berbegal, a town of Spain, in Aragon. 7 miles W. Balbastro.

Berbi, a town of Africa, on the Ivory Coast. *Long.* 7. 20. W. *Lat.* 4. 50. N.

Berbi, (*El*), a town of Egypt, on the site of the ancient Abydus. 3 miles W. Girgé.

Berbice, a river of South-America, in the country of Surinam, which gives name to a Dutch settlement, in which are cultivated cotton, indigo, &c. The settlement was taken by the English, in the year 1781; they were soon after driven out by the French, and the settlement restored to the Dutch. In the year 1796, it was again taken by the English. The river runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 6. 30. N.

Berbins, a town of Italy, in the department of the Montagna. 5 miles N. Lecco.

Berbudo, see *Barbuda*.

Berburg, a town of France, in the department of the Forests. 12 miles NE. Luxemburg.

Bercad, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Brachaw, near the Bog. 50 miles SSE. Brachaw.

Berchem, a town of Brabant. 4 miles SW. Ravestein.

Berchem, or *Bergen*, a town of France, in the department of the Roer. 9 miles E. Juliers.

Berchier, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne. 10 miles N. Lausanne.

Berching, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Aichstatt, on the Sulz. 22 miles NE. Aichstatt, and 26 WNW. Ratibon. Long. 11. 27. E. Lat. 49. 3. N.

Berchtoldsdorf or *Petersdorf*, a town of Austria. 6 miles SW. Vienna.

Berchtoldsgaden, or *Berchtessgaden*, a provostship, and principality of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, environed in the archbishopric of Salzburg, but exempt from the jurisdiction of that see, and only subject to the Pope. It is wholly mountainous, and contains two towns and a few villages; it contains also several lakes. It is assessed two horses and twenty foot, or 100 florins for a Roman month, and pays each chamber term 121 rix-dollars. 66 kreutzers. In 1802, this provostship was given with Salzburg, &c. as an indemnity to the Duke of Tuscany, and made part of the circle of Austria.

Berchtoldsgaden, a town of Germany, and chief place of a provostship to which it gives name, in the circle of Austria, on a small river which runs into the Salzach. 14 miles S. Salzburg. Long. 12. 57. E. Lat. 47. 33. N.

Berckel, a town of Holland. 5 miles E. Delft.

Berckel, a river of Germany, which rises in the bishopric of Munster, and runs into the Ifel, at Zutphen.

Bercksenbroeck, a town of Holland. 6 m. N. Rotterdam.

Berd, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Oby, near Berikoi.

Berdaa, a town of Persian Armenia. In 1386, it was taken by Timur Bec. 40 miles SW. Scamachie, and 140 E. Erivan. Long. 47. 12 E. Lat. 40. 10. N.

Berdanieh, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 32 miles N. Alanieh, and 90 SSW. Konieh.

Berdaschir, see *Barsir*.

Berdjan, a town of Persia, in Segeftan. 60 miles NNW. Zareng. Long. 60. 50. E. Lat. 32. 55. N.

Berdiezow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia. 148 miles ESE. Lucko, and 324 SW. Warsaw.

Berdoa, see *Burgu*.

Berdun, see *Verdun*.

Bere Aston, a borough town of England, in the county of Devon, which sends two members to parliament. It has a weekly market on Saturdays. 5 miles from Tavistock, and 211 W. London.

Bere Regis, a town of England, in Dorsetshire, with 396 inhabitants. Near it is Woodbury-Hill, celebrated for its annual fair. It has a weekly market on Wednesdays. 9 miles from Blandford, 113 W. London.

Bereford, a town and bay on the east coast of Iceland. Lat. 64. 26. N.

Berefszaz, a town of Hungary. 24 miles N. Zatmar.

Bereia, a town of Africa, in the country of Sierra Leona. 25 m. NNE. Portlogo.

Bereilly, a town of Hindoostan, in the Rohilcond Circar. 120 miles NNW. Lucknow, and 112 E. Delhi. Long. 79. 45. E. Lat. 28. 20. N.

Bereles, or *Brulloz*, a lake of Egypt, between Damietta and Rosetta; 32 miles long, and ten wide in the middle, but gradually narrowing towards each end; it has several islands in it.

Bereles, a town of Egypt. 30 miles W. Damietta.

Berenguola, or *Verenguela*, a town of Peru, in the diocese of La Paz. Long. 69. 46. W. Lat. 13. S.

Berentz, a town and castle of Hungary. 20 miles NNE. Presburg.

Berentzwiller, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine.

Berebirt, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Marasch. 40 miles NW. Marasch.

Beresford's Islands, a cluster of islands, so called by Capt. Dixon, in the North Pacific Ocean, supposed to be the same with those which Peroufe called Sartine islands. Long. 129. 57. W. Lat. 50. 52. N.

Beresky, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. 40 miles SE. Braclaw.

Beretjko, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia. 24 miles SSW. Lucko.

Beretshausen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Neuburg. 12 miles WNW. Ratibon.

Bereza, a town of Russian Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 30 miles W. Biala-cerkiew.

Bereza, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzesc. 56 miles ENE. Brzesc.

Berezec, a town of Little Russia, in the palatinate of Chelm. 22 miles E. Chelm.

Berezen, a river which runs into the Black Sea, 20 miles W. Otchakov.

Berezuka, a town of Russia, in the government of Saratov, on the west side of the Volga. 124 miles S. Saratov.

Berezina, a river of Lithuania, which rises in the palatinate of Wilna, and runs into the Niemen, 16 miles NE. Novogrodek.

Berezina, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk. 44 miles NE. Minsk.

Berezinskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the north side of the Irtysh. 40 miles E. Tobolsk.

Berezniki, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki. 40 miles NNW. Troki.

Berezov, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the west side of the Obi. 372 miles NNW. Tobolsk. *Long.* 65. 14. E. *Lat.* 64. N.

Berezov, a town of Russia, in the government of Olonetz. 180 miles NNW. Petrozavodskoi. *Long.* 30. 34. E. *Lat.* 64. 15. N.

Berezovoi, a fortress of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Orenburg, on the Uvelka. 210 m. E. Upha, 68 SE. Tcheliabinsk.

Berezovskoi, a fortress of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Orenburg, on the Ural. 120 miles ENE. Orenburg.

Berfurt, a town of Germany, in the county of Eibach. 7 miles NW. Erbach.

Berg, a town of Norway. 12 miles S. Frederickstadt.

Berg, a town of Germany, in the province of Culmbach. 4 miles W. Hof.

Berg, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 20 miles WNW. Wexio.

Berg, a town of Sweden, in the province of Jamtland, on a branch of lake Storlio. 24 miles S. Osterfund.

Berg, a river of Africa, which rises in the country of the Hottentots, and runs into the Atlantic, a little to the north of St. Helen's Bay, *Lat.* 32. 10. S.

Berg, a duchy and principality of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, bounded on the west and south by the archbishopric of Cologne, from which it is separated by the Rhine; on the north by the duchy of Cleves, and on the east by the duchy of Mark; about 60 miles long, and from eight to 22 in breadth. It had once lords of its own, and was erected into a duchy in 1389; annexed to the duchy of Cleves, and afterwards ceded to the Elector Palatine. The country along the Rhine is flat and fertile, and produces great quantities of corn: on the hills the inhabitants cultivate vines, in the vallies are meadows, and upon the mountains vast forests. There are mines of lead, iron, and coal. The inhabitants consume more wheat than they grow. The principal manufactures are swords, knives, and other articles of iron and steel. There are also some manufactures of cloth, ribbands, and handkerchiefs. The principal rivers are the Wipper, the Seig, and the Ruhr: the principal towns are Duffelderf, Everfeld, Gemal, Ronfdorf, Solingen, Lennep, &c. In 1705, it was entirely over-run by the French; and in 1806, constituted a grand duchy with Cleves, in favour of prince Murat, who, on the 21d March, was crowned by the name of Joachim duke of Cleves and Berg.

Berg-op-Zoom, a maritime town of Dutch Brabant, situated on the river Zoom, at its union with the Scheldt; first surrounded by

a wall in 1287, by Gerard de Wefemael, first lord of the town, and erected into a marquisate by the emperor Charles V. in 1533. The church is a beautiful structure, and was made collegiate in 1442. This is one of the strongest places belonging to the Dutch, having been regularly fortified in 1629, and esteemed nearly impregnable. Towards Antwerp is a grand half-moon, extending to a fort called Kyck-in-de Pot, furnished with four redoubts, and well mounted with cannon; by a canal which communicates with the Scheldt, succours may be thrown into the place during a siege: between the town and the sea are eleven forts, well supplied, with a number of redoubts and palliades: towards Steenberg also, the outworks are very strong, with a number of redoubts and intrenchments. Berg-op-Zoom had its particular lords, so long since as the year 1211. After the death of John de Glimes, whom the Dutchess of Parma sent into Spain, and who died in prison in the year 1567, the marquisate came to Eitel Frederick prince of Hohenzollern, of the house of Brandenburg, by a marriage with Elizabeth de Bergh, heiress of the late marquis; with their daughter it was received as a marriage portion by Maurice de la Tour d'Auvergne, governor and senechal of Limosin, &c. This prince died in 1707, leaving his son Constantin, who quitted the service of France, and retired to Holland, where he was made lieutenant-general of the Dutch forces. In 1707, he espoused Mary Anne, daughter of Philip duke of Arenberg and Arschot, by whom he had one only daughter, Mary Henrietta; and died in 1710, at Douay, in the flower of his age. The commander, Don Louis de Requensens, governor of the Netherlands was defeated near this place, on the 20th of January, 1574. The town of Middleburg being much pressed by the confederates he equipped a fleet, which he divided, to occupy both branches of the Scheldt, to sail towards Zealand. One part he entrusted to John de Glimes, the vice-admiral; and Julien Romero; the other to Don Sanchez Avila. The two first were defeated by the Zealanders, under the command of Louis Boissot, admiral of Zealand, who lost an eye in the engagement. The conquerors took nine ships, and burnt the Spanish admiral; Glimes was slain; Romero swam to shore. The commander, being on the bank, was witness of the unfortunate success of the enterprise, of the whole of which he was informed by Airla, who retired to Antwerp. The Prince of Parma attempted to take it in 1588, without success; and in 1622, the Marquis of Spinola laid siege to it again, but the besieged defended themselves so valiantly, and the Prince of Orange took such

measures to throw succours into the place, that the marquis was obliged to raise the siege on the 2d of October, after having lost ten thousand men, from the 18th of July, when he began his approach. In the year 1746, the Marechal Saxe, having amused the allies with marches and counter-marches, at length detached Count Lowendahl, with six and thirty thousand men, to besiege Berg-op-Zoom. It was secured with a garrison of three thousand men, and well provided with artillery, ammunition, and magazines. The enemy appeared before it on the 12th day of July, and summoned the governor to surrender. The Prince of Saxe-Hildburghausen was sent to its relief, with twenty battalions and fourteen squadrons of the troops that could be most conveniently assembled; he entered the lines of Berg-op-Zoom, where he remained in expectation of a strong reinforcement from the confederate army; and the old Baron Cronstrom, whom the Stadtholder had appointed governor of Brabant, assumed the command of the garrison. The besiegers carried on their operations with great vivacity, and the troops in the town defended it with equal valour. The eyes of all Europe were turned upon this important siege. Count Lowendahl received divers reinforcements, and a considerable body of troops was detached from the allied army, under the command of Baron Schwartzemburgh, to co-operate with the Prince of Saxe-Hildburghausen. The French general lost a considerable number of men by the close and continual fire of the besieged: while he, in his turn, opened such a number of batteries, and plied them so warmly, that the defences began to give way. From the 16th day of July to the 15th of September, the siege produced an unremitting scene of horror and destruction: desperate sallies were made, and mines sprung with the most dreadful effects; the works began to be shattered, the town was laid in ashes, the trenches were filled with carnage, nothing was seen but fire and smoke, nothing heard but one continued roar of bombs and cannon. But still the damage fell chiefly upon the besiegers, who were slain in heaps; while the garrison suffered very little, and could be occasionally relieved, or reinforced from the lines. In a word, it was generally believed that Comte Lowendahl would be baffled in his endeavours; and by this belief the governor of Berg-op-Zoom seems to have been lulled in a blind security. At length some inconsiderable breaches were made in one ravelin and two bastions, and these the French general resolved to storm, though Cronstrom believed they were impracticable; and on that supposition presumed that the enemy would not attempt an assault. For this very reason Comte Lowen-

dahl resolved to hazard the attack before the preparations should be made for his reception. He accordingly regulated his dispositions, and at four o'clock in the morning, on the 16th day of September, the signal was made for the assault. A prodigious quantity of bombs being thrown into the ravelin, his troops threw themselves into the fosse, mounted the breaches, forced open a sally-port, and entered the place almost without resistance. In a word, they had time to extend themselves along the curtains, and form in order of battle, before the garrison could be assembled. Cronstrom was asleep, and the soldiers upon duty had been surprized by the suddenness and impetuosity of the attack. Though the French had taken possession of the ramparts, they did not gain the town without opposition. Two battalions of the Scottish troops, in the pay of the States-General, were assembled in the market-place, and attacked them with such fury, that they were driven from street to street, until fresh reinforcements arriving, compelled the Scots to retreat in their turn, yet they disputed every inch of ground, and fought until two-thirds of them were killed upon the spot. Then they brought off the old governor, abandoning the town to the enemy; the troops that were encamped in the lines retreating with great precipitation; all the forts in the neighbourhood immediately surrendered to the victors, who now became masters of the whole navigation of the Scheldt. Berg-op-Zoom was restored to the Dutch at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. 18 miles NNW. Antwerp. *Long.* 4. 8. E. *Lat.* 51. 32. N.

Berg Reichstein Kaschpertsbi Hory, a royal town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachatiz, situated on a mountain, in which are mines of silver. 20 miles W. Prachatiz, 36. WSW. Bechin. *Long.* 13. 26. E. *Lat.* 49. 6. N.

Berga, a town of Norway. 66 m. ENE. Christiania. *Long.* 9. 38. E. *Lat.* 59. 50. N.

Berga, a town of Germany, in the circle of Neustadt. 12 miles NE. Neustadt. 16 E. Jena. *Long.* 12. 6. E. *Lat.* 50. 41. N.

Berga, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the Lobrogat, anciently a city of the Illergetes, called Berginium. 25 miles N. Maurera, and 12 E. Solsona.

Berga, a town of Switzerland, in the bailiwick of Locarno. 15 m. WNW. Locarno.

Bergamasco, a country of Italy, late belonging to the Venetians, bounded on the north by the country of the Grisons, on the east by the Bressin, on the south by the Cremasco, and on the west by the Milanese. Towards the north it is mountainous and uncultivated; in the environs of Bergamo it is exceedingly fertile; some of the vallies produce large quantities of wine and oil:

others are unproductive. In the mountains are mines of iron. The people in general are inclined to corpulency, and subject to the goitre, or rupture of the throat; nevertheless they are intelligent in commerce, and carry on a considerable traffic in iron, wool, carpets which they manufacture, cattle, marble, and mill-stones. This country now forms a part of the kingdom of Italy, and is divided into two departments, viz, the department of the Serio, and the department of the Adda and Oglio.

Bergamo, a city of Italy, capital of the department of the Serio, and late of the Bergamasco; fortified with walls, bastions, and ditches; situated upon several small hills. Between the city and a lofty mountain is a strong castle. It has several suburbs; in one of which is kept a large fair at the feast of St. Bartholomew, at which a vast concourse of merchants assembles from Italy, Germany, and Switzerland. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan of Milan; and contains 13 parish churches, twelve convents for men, ten for women, and about 30,000 inhabitants. The principal commerce is wool and silk, the former has been prodigious; and the ferges as well as the tapestry of Bergamo have been celebrated: their silks equal those of Turin. The inhabitants are active and laborious: their language is a bad Italian. The environs are sandy, but made very fertile by the industry of the inhabitants. Louis XII. of France, after defeating the Venetians at the battle of Agnadel, seized on this city; but restored it to the republic six years after, by the treaty of 1516. Bergamo was in 1796 taken by the French, under Buonaparte; and the year following the inhabitants put themselves under the protection of the French republic. 25 miles NE. Milan, 26 NW. Brescia. *Long.* 9. 38. E. *Lat.* 45. 42. N.

Bergara, see *Vergara*.

Bergas, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Nattolia. 40 miles W. Artaki.

Bergato, or *Vergato*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Reno. 10 miles S. Bologna.

Bergaz, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, the see of a Greek archbishop. 44 miles ENE. Adrianople. *Long.* 27. 4. E. *Lat.* 41. 12. N.

Bergedorf, a town of Lower Saxony, belonging to the cities of Hamburg and Lubeck, which put in a bailiff alternately. 12 m. ESE. Hamburg.

Bergen, a city and seaport town of Norway, and capital of the province of Bergenhus, situated in the centre of a valley, disposed in the form of a crescent; seven lofty mountains render it almost inaccessible by land, and towards the sea it is defended by fortifications and batteries. The principal

articles of commerce for exportation are fish, skins, tallow, and timber. It was built in the year 1076, and has been in a more flourishing state than it now is. It contains about 19,000 inhabitants. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan of the archbishop of Drontheim. The harbour is reckoned one of the best in Europe. 270 miles SW. Drontheim, 180 N. Stavanger. *Long.* 7. 14. E. *Lat.* 60. 10. N.

Bergen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Hanau Munzenberg: the environs produce excellent wine. Here the Hanoverians were defeated by the French in the year 1759. 6 miles NNW. Hanau, 3 NE. Francfort on the Main.

Bergen, a town and capital of the island of Rugen: its ancient name was Gora. It is situated in the centre of the island, where are held the tribunals of Swedish Pomerania. *Long.* 13. 34. E. *Lat.* 54. 28. N.

Bergen, a town of Germany, in the Vogtland. 7 miles E. Plauen.

Bergen, a town of Holland. During the campaign in 1799, this was a place of some consequence, and the possession strongly disputed as a post necessary for the advance of the troops towards the south part of the country; and it was soon taken by the Russians, under General Herman, on the 19th of September: but the general and his troops were next day surrounded by the French, and made prisoners. 3 miles N. Alemaer.

Bergen, see *Berghen*.

Bergen, a small island in the Eastern-Indian sea. 60 miles W. from Sumatra. *Lat.* 3. 20. S.

Bergen, see *Berchem*.

Bergen am Dümme, a town of Germany, in the principality of Zell. 12 miles SW. Danneberg.

Bergenhus, the most western province of Norway, situated between Aggerhus and the sea; about 180 miles long, and 81 wide. Bergen is the capital.

Bergerac, a town of France, and principal place of a district in the department of the Dordogne; situated in a beautiful and extensive plain on the Dordogne, which separates it into two towns, called St. Martin and St. Magdelaine. It is a rich, commercial, and populous town, containing near 8000 inhabitants. Before the revocation of the edict of Nantes, it is said there were 40,000 Protestants in this town and its neighbourhood. In 1344, the French, commanded by the Count de Lisle, were beat near this town by the English, under the Earl of Derby. 21 miles S. Perigueux, 37 N. Agen. *Long.* 0. 34. E. *Lat.* 44. 51. N.

Bergfried, a village of Prussia, in the province of Ermeland, on the Alle. In this

village a battle was fought in January 1807, between the French and the confederate Prussians and Russians, in which the former claim the victory. 7 miles N. Allenstein, 10 S. Guttstadt.

Berggreinfeld, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 2 miles SSW. Schweinfurt.

Berggieszhubel, or *Berg Gieshubel*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggravate of Meissen, near which are warm medicinal springs. 6 miles S. Pirna, 56 N. Prague.

Bergheim, a town of Germany, in the county of Waldeck. 4 miles S. Waldeck.

Bergheim, or *Bergben*, a town of France, in the department of the Roer, on the Erft; late in the dutchy of Juliers. 12 miles W. Cologne, 9 E. Juliers.

Berghiri, a town of Kurdistan. 20 miles SE. Betlis.

Bergholzhausen, a town of Germany, in the county of Ravensberg. 21 miles NE. Munster, 18 SE. Olnaburg. *Long.* 8. 11. E. *Lat.* 52. 6. N.

Berghen, a town of New Jersey, in a county of the same name, built on the west point of a neck of land, near Hudson river, opposite New-York. 5 m. E. Newark, 6 W. New-York.

Bergo, a small island in the north part of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 22. 40. E. *Lat.* 65. 45. N.

Bergoo, or *Dar Bergoo*, a country of Africa, bounded on the north by Bornou, on the east by Nubia and Dar Fur, on the south by Nigritia, and on the west by Nigritia and Begarmee. 260 m. in length from north to south, and from 100 to 150 in breadth. *Long.* 24. 3. to 27. 40. E. *Lat.* 13. 30. to 17. 50. N.

Bergosa, a town of Spain, in Aragon. 3 miles NE. Jaca.

Bergstadt, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz. 18 miles N. Olmutz.

Bergstadt, see *Itter Thal*.

Bergstadt, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin. 4 miles NE. Taber.

Bergstadt, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachim. 23 miles NW. Prachattitz, 65 SSW. Prague. *Long.* 13. 22. E. *Lat.* 49. 15. N.

Berguo, a town of Sweden, in the province of Helplingland. 16 m. N. Hudwickswall.

Bergstrasse, a long tract or tongue of land, on the side of the Rhine, between Heidelberg, and Darmstadt; it contains a few small places, as Bensheim, Oppenheim, and Weinheim.

Bergues, or *Berg*, or *Bergues St. Vinox*, a town of France, and principal place of a district in the department of the North; so called from St. Vinox, a Flemish lord, who lived in that place; it is situated on the river Colne, at the union of several canals, which

conduct to Dunkirk, Gravelines, St. Omer, Furnes, &c. It contains two parishes. Berg was the last town of West Flanders which held out for the Dutch in the war of the 16th century. The Prince of Parma besieged it in the year 1583, but found so much resistance that the siege was changed into a blockade, and M. de Villeneuve surrendered the place on honourable terms. It was taken by the French in 1658, and confirmed to that country by the peace of the Pyrenées the year following. Since that time several new works have been added to the fortifications, and by means of sluices the country round can be laid under water. 4 miles S. Dunkirk, 32 NW. Lille.

Bergun, a town of Switzerland, in the Engadine. 5 miles W. Zuzl.

Bergwerben, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. 2 miles N. Weisfenfels.

Bergwerk, a town of Hungary. 13 miles W. Steinam.

Bergzabern, a town of France, in the department of Mount Tonnerre, late dutchy of Deux Ponts, situated on the Erlbach; with two churches, one for Catholics, and the other for Lutherans; and a chateau, the ordinary residence of the dowager dutchess. 30 miles SE. Deux Ponts, 6 SSW. Landau. *Long.* 8. 1. E. *Lat.* 49. 6. N.

Beria, see *Veria*.

Beriar, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad. 40 miles N. Gazypour.

Beriezen, a town of Russia, in the government of Tchernigov, on the Desna. 24 miles ENE. Tchernigov, and 516 S. Petersburg.

Beridge, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 14 m. S. Amedabad.

Berigan, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, and capital of the country of Beni-Mezzah. *Long.* 3. E. *Lat.* 32. 15. N.

Berinal, a town of Egypt, on the east branch of the Nile. 7 m. SE. Rosetta.

Beringel, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo. 6 miles NW. Beja.

Beringen, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Meuse. 22 miles NE. Louvain, 18 NW. Maestricht.

Beringou, or *Kamanderjski*, see *Beerings Island*.

Berinschul, a rocky island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Algiers.

Berisa, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Cassina, on the north side of the Niger, in the road from Tombuctou to Cassina. 125 miles W. Cassina. *Long.* 9. 40. E. *Lat.* 16. 50. N.

Berka, a town of Germany, in the principality of Weimar, on the Ilm. 6 miles SSW. Weimar. *Long.* 11. 16. E. *Lat.* 50. 55. N.

Berka, a town of Germany, in the princi-

pality of Eisenach, on the Werra. 9 miles W. Eisenach. *Long.* 10.4. E. *Lat.* 50. 57. N.

Berka, a town of Walachia. 75 miles N. Bucharest.

Berkafezli, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia, on the Berbeezi. 56 miles NW. Galatz.

Berkhamsted, a town of England, in the county of Herts; near which formerly stood a castle, surrounded by a moat, some ruins of which are visible. In 697, a parliament is said to have been held here, and King Ina's laws published. In this place William the Conqueror swore to observe the laws of the land. The castle was built, or rather restored by the Earl of Cornwall, brother to the Conqueror; but in the reign of Henry I. was seized by the crown. In the reign of King John it was taken by the barons; great part of the castle was demolished, and a house built on its site; but a part of it remaining, was held by Colonel Axtel for the parliament against King Charles I. King Henry II. kept his court here, and James I. had his children nursed in this town, on which account he made it a corporation; but it suffered so much in the ensuing reign, that they suffered the charter to drop. It has a market weekly on Monday, and in 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1690. A branch of the Braunton canal passes near the town. 9 miles W. St. Albans, 26 NW. London. *Long.* 0. 34. W. *Lat.* 51. 48. N.

Berkeholz, a town of Germany, in the Ucker Mark of Brandenburg. 17 miles NE. Prenzlau.

Berki, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natioia, anciently called Hypæpa. 36 miles E. Smyrna.

Berkley, a county of Virginia, which furnished 1100 men to the militia before the year 1780.

Berkley, a town of England, in the county of Gloucester, situated on the Severn, with a castle, begun to be built in the reign of Henry I. the seat of the Earls of Berkley. The town carries on a considerable trade in timber, coals, malt, and cheese, which is much assisted by the river Severn. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 658, and about a third employed in manufactures. 18 miles SSW. Gloucester, 19 NNE. Bristol, and 113 W. London.

Berkley, a town of the United States of America, in Massachusetts, on the river Taunton. 24 miles S. Boston.

Berkley's Point, a cape on the north coast of Eguonot Island. *Long.* 164. 12. E. *Lat.* 10. 22. S.

Berkiy's Sound, a bay of the North Pacific Ocean on the west coast of North-America. 70 miles SE. Nootka Sound.

Berkes, a county of South-Carolina.

Berkshire, a county of England, bounded

on the north by the counties of Oxford and Buckingham, from both which it is divided by the river Thames, on the east by Surry, on the south by Hampshire, and on the west by Wiltshire. This county among the Britons was possessed by the Atrebatii. Under the division of Constantine it was included in the Britannia Prima; and under the Saxons it formed a part of the kingdom of Wessæx. In the reign of Alfred it assumed the present name of Berocshire, or Berkshire, and was by him divided into twenty hundreds. It is included in the Oxford circuit, the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Salisbury. The shape is very irregular, especially towards the north, yielding every where to the winding of the Thames, which from Oxford to Reading takes a course about south-south-east, making the county at the latter town very narrow. After the Thames has passed by Reading, it trends northerly, but still the eastern part of the county is much narrower than the western. From east to west its length is about 50 miles; from north to south, in its widest part, 25; in its narrowest, little more than 5. The number of square miles is computed to be 682, and the number of acres 438,977. It has 12 market-towns, and about 200 villages; and in 1801, the number of inhabitants was 119,215, of whom 16,921 were employed in trade and manufactures, and 38,155 in agriculture. The soil of Berkshire is in general loamy, in some parts mixed with gravel, in others with sand. The western part of Berkshire contains some land of a rich deep soil, particularly in what is called the Vale of White Horse, equal to the best parts of England. Of the quantities of land, 170,000 acres are supposed to be contained in inclosed lands, parks, and woods; 220,000 in common fields and downs; 40,000 in forests, wastes, and commons; and 8,977 in roads. The market towns are Abingdon, Farringdon, Hungerford, Ilfley, Lambourn, Maidenhead, Newbury, Reading, Wallingford, Wantage, Windsor, and Wokingham. The principal rivers are the Thames, Isis, Kennet, Ocke, Lambourne, and Loddon. It produces a great deal of corn, and great quantities of meal and malt are sent in barges by the river Thames to London. This county returns nine members to parliament, viz. two for the county; one for the borough of Abingdon; and for Reading, Wallingford, and Windsor, two each.

Berkshire, a county of Pennsylvania, in the United States of North-America, in which coal mines are found. Reading is the chief town.

Berkshire, a county of the State of Massachusetts, in North-America, which, in 1784, contained 24,544 inhabitants; and 87,028

acres of land in cultivation, 234,497 acres unimproved; and 4,909 men able to bear arms. Lenox is the chief town.

Berkuffa, a town of Croatia, on the river Kulpa. 11 miles W. Petrenta.

Berlai, a town of Croatia, on the river Korana. 8 miles S. Sluin.

Berlaimont, a town of France, in the department of the North, and district of Le Quefnoy. 6 miles NW. Avesnes.

Berlanga, or *Verlanga*, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the Duero. This town, which had suffered much by war, was re-peopled in the beginning of the 12th century, by command of Alonso I. king of Aragon. 15 miles SE. Olma.

Berlaruet, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria. 12 miles N. Passau.

Berleburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and county of Wittenstein. 28 miles NW. Marburg, 56 E. Cologne.

Berleux, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 3 miles SW. Péronne.

Berlikum, a town of Brabant. 3 miles E. Bois le Duc.

Berlikum, a town of Holland, in the state of Friesland. 6 miles NW. Lewarden.

Berlin, a city of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of the estates of the King of Prussia; on the banks of the Spree, which is here divided into three branches. On the south it is defended by a wall, on the north only by palisades. It has 15 gates; the streets are straight, wide, and long. In 1645, it had only 1236 houses; in 1747, it had 5513, and in 1779, 6437. In 1774, the number of inhabitants was 104,874; of these 5381 were French, 1162 Bohemians, and 3958 Jews. The garrison, reckoning their attendants, amounted to 29,540 souls, which may be added to the number of inhabitants. There are 25 churches, 2 houses for invalids; an academy for sciences; another for painting, sculpture, and architecture; a college of medicine, a military academy, 4 colleges, 4 gymnasia, many public schools, libraries, and manufactures. It is composed of five separate towns, under the same magistrate. *Berlin*, properly so called, was built in the 12th century, by a colony from the Netherlands, brought thither in the reign of Albert the Bear. *Cologne*, or *Coeln*, is joined to Berlin by a bridge, over the Spree, which surrounds it, and forms it into an island. It was built at the same time as Berlin, and by the same people. *Fredericksverder* is also built on an island in the Spree, by the Elector Frederick William, and contains 19 streets. *Dorotheestadt*, or Neustadt, was built by the Elector Frederick William, and so named after his consort. *Frederickstadt*, which is the largest of the five towns, was built by

the Elector Frederick III. All religions are tolerated; the Roman Catholics, the Lutherans, Calvinists, and Jews, have free exercise of their religion. By means of canals there is a free communication between the Spree and the Oder, and the Spree and the Elbe. In 1760, Berlin was taken by the Austrians and Russians; and in 1806, by the French. *Long.* 13. 27. *E. Lat.* 52. 30. N.

Berlin, a town of Pennsylvania, near the Blue ridge. 12 miles W. York.

Berlin, a town of Pennsylvania, between the Allegany mountains and the Chestnut ridge. 22 miles W. Bedford.

Berlinchen, or *Little Berlin*, a town of Germany, in the New Mark of Brandenburg, 80 miles ENE. Berlin, 36 NNE. Custrin. *Long.* 1. 15. *E. Lat.* 53. 5. N.

Berlinecz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. 52 miles W. Braclaw.

Berloch, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czazkau. 9 miles NE. Czazlau.

Berm, a town of Prussian Pomerelia. 21 miles SSE. Dantzic, 32 W. Marienburg.

Bermab, a town of Meckley. 85 miles SSE. Munnypour.

Bermeio, or *Berme*, or *Vermejo*, a seaport town of Spain, in the province of Biscay, near Cape Machicaca. 15 miles NW. Bilbao. *Long.* 2. 46. *W. Lat.* 43. 25. N.

Bermejo, an island and seaport in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Peru, a little to the west of Lima.

Bermuda Hundred, a town of Virginia, at the Union of the Appamattox and James Rivers. 20 miles SE. Richmond.

Bermudas Islands, or *Somers Islands*, a cluster of small islands, situated on the Atlantic Ocean. They received their former name from John Bermudas, a Spaniard, who discovered them in the year 1503; the other name they take from Sir George Somers, an Englishman, who was wrecked on them in the year 1609. They were granted by the Spanish king, Philip II. to Don Ferdinand de Camelo, who however never took possession. An English ship was forced on them by stress of weather in 1593. Sir John Somers, and his brothers, formed the first settlement soon after his shipwreck. They are in number 400, or more, but for the most part so small and so barren, that they have neither inhabitants or name. Hardly one-eighth part is inhabited. The most considerable of these islands are St. George, St. David, Croper, Ireland, Somerset, Long Island, Bird Island, and Noneluch. The first has a town, the two following some villages, the others only farms dispersed. The air is so healthy, that sick people from the continent of America frequently go thither for the recovery of their health. The winter is hardly perceptible; it may be said to be perpetually spring, the trees never lose their verdure, and the leaves

only fall when new ones begin to appear; birds sing and breed without intermission. But these advantages are counterbalanced by frightful storms, accompanied by formidable thunders, which are announced by a circle round the moon. Some fertile plains are seen, but in general the country is mountainous. The soil is of divers colours, brown, white, and red, of which the former is the best; although light and stony, it is in general rich and fertile. The water is in general salt, having but little fresh, except rain water preserved in cisterns. The inhabitants gather two harvests of Indian corn in a year, one in July, the other in December: this forms the principal food of the inhabitants. They likewise cultivate tobacco, legumes, and fruit sufficient for their wants. Their trees are principally the cedar and palmetto; the former is much esteemed for its fragrance, its durability, and beauty, and for the facility with which it is wrought. Of this wood they build their ships, and often their houses and churches. The palmetto, a species of wild palm, is not less common, nor less useful; the fruit resembles a plumb, in its colour, form, and size; the wood serves for building, and the leaves, which are of an amazing length, are used to cover houses. Besides these, they have orange trees, olive, laurels, pear-trees, &c. The red wood is peculiar to these islands, its coloured fruit feeds worms, which change to flies, a little larger than cochineal, instead of which they are used. Another plant peculiar to them is a kind of creeping darnel, whose root is most powerfully emetic. Here are a great variety of birds, both of land and water; fish likewise abound upon the coast. Among the insects the spider is remarkable for its large size, but its beautiful colours diminish the disgust it inspires; its web is in colour and substance a perfect raw silk, and running from tree to tree, small birds are sometimes so entangled as hardly to be able to escape. There are no venomous reptiles in the island. In 1765, a society of the principal inhabitants engaged to form a library of all books of economics in every language; to employ all healthy persons of both sexes, according to their talents and character; and to reward those who strike out any new art, or improve one already known; to provide for the honest workman, who is become old or past labour; and to indemnify any individual who should, from any circumstance, be oppressed. Building of ships and sloops is the principal trade of the inhabitants. These islands extend from north-east to south-west about 45 miles; the whole shore is surrounded with rocks, most of which are dry at low water, but covered at flood. 240 leagues SE. Cape Fear in Virginia. The north point of these

islands lies *Long.* 63. 28. *W. Lat.* 32. 34. N.

Bermudab Hundred, a town of Virginia. 20 miles SE. Richmond.

Bernya, a town of Bengal. 30 m. N. Dacca.

Bernabar, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Sehaunpour. 15 m. NW. Merat.

Bernada, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 5 miles W. St. Severina.

Bernagur, a town of Bengal, 3 miles N. Moorshedabad.

Bernagur, a town of Bengal. 23 miles WNW. Purneah. *Long.* 86. 16. *E. Lat.* 25. 58. N.

Bernaldi, a town of Naples, in the Basilicata. 15 miles S. Matera.

Bernange, or *Berneck*, a town of Switzerland, and principal place of a jurisdiction in the Upper Rhinthal. 8 m. ENE. Appenzell.

Bernarditze, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin. 6 miles NW. Bechin.

Bernard's Castle, see *Barnard's Castle*.

Bernard's Heath, an open plain near St. Alban's, where the troops of Queen Margaret defeated the Earl of Warwick in 1461.

Bernardsweiler, a town of the marggraviate of Anspach. 7 miles SW. Feuchtwang.

Bernardzice, see *Bernstadt*.

Bernau, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria. 5 miles S. Wels.

Bernau, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria. 1 mile E. Wels.

Bernau, a town of Bavaria, on the borders of Bohemia. 28 miles NE. Amberg.

Bernau, a town of Germany, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, surrounded with walls, ramparts, and ditches, containing three churches. The principal commerce is beer, of which large quantities are brewed in this town. 14 miles NNE. Berlin, 41 W. Kustrin. *Long.* 13. 30. *E. Lat.* 52. 42. N.

Bernacille, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 7 m. SW. Dourlens.

Bernay, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Eure. 20 miles W. Evreux, 15 E. Lisieux. *Long.* 0. 42. *E. Lat.* 49. 5. N.

Bernbach, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wertheim. 11 m. N. Erlbach.

Bernburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, the capital of Anhalt Bernburg, and the residence of the prince; situated on the Saale. It is divided into Old and New Town, which had each its own magistracy, till they were united in the year 1506. In 1115, this town was ravaged by the Wends; and in 1636, it was taken by the Saxons, who put the Swedish garrison to the sword, and plundered the houses. 20 m. W. Dessau, 24 S. Magdeburg. *Long.* 11. 52. *E. Lat.* 51. 50. N.

Berncastlle, a town of France, in the department of the Sarre, heretofore in the electorate of Treves, situated on the Moselle. It owed its municipal privileges to the Em-

peror Rodolphus I. 18 miles ENE. Treves, 3 WSW. Traarbach. *Long.* 7. 2. E. *Lat.* 49. 57. N.

Berndorf, a town of Germany, in the bishoprick of Wurzburg. 4 miles S. Konigshofen in Der Grabfeld.

Berne, a canton of Swifferland, bounded on the east by the cantons of Uri, Unterwalden, Lucern, and the county of Baden; on the north by the Austrian forest-towns, and the cantons of Bale and Soleure; on the west by the canton of Soleure, the county of Bienne, and a part of France; and on the south by the lake of Geneva, the Valais, and the dutchy of Savoy. This canton is well cultivated, and very populous; its length is about 180 miles, and its breadth 90. It is far the largest of the cantons, and comprehends one-third of all Swifferland. The plains are fertile in corn and fruit, the lofty Alps afford abundance of excellent pasturage, and support numerous flocks, from whose milk they make butter and excellent cheese. The most beautiful and most fertile spots are on the sides of the lakes of Geneva and Neuchâtel. Here grow most excellent fruits, and here are made most excellent wines. Near Berne is found a white clay, farther on, red, white, black, and blue. Near Grandson is a blue clay, used for pottery; in other places are found stone of different sorts, plaster of Paris, crystal, salt springs, coal, sulphur; mines of iron, copper, lead, silver; and medicinal baths. They count 39 towns, great and small, and 1300 villages. The number of inhabitants is estimated, according to some, at 340,000; according to others 400,000. In some parts of the country they speak French, but German is the most general language. Horſes, cheese, linen cloth, coarse cloth made of hemp, cloth of cotton, and woollen stuffs, are the principal articles of exportation. They send annually from this canton 10,000 pieces of linen, the principal part of which goes to Lyons. At Berne they have also manufactures of silk, chiefly stuffs and coloured stockings. In the western part of the mountains the principal employment is clock-making, and polishing false stones. The whole canton professes the reformed religion. This canton first united to Uri, Schwitz, and Unterwalden, in 1353, and from that time has been accounted among the members of this league. Its power has exalted it to the second rank, and its extent of country has increased insensibly by purchase, treaties, and conquest. The government is aristocratical. The militia is formed of 21 regiments of infantry, and 4 regiments of dragoons. Each district is governed by a bailiff, who resides in his bailiwick as long as his office continues; he is chosen by lot, and every year gives an account of his charge.

Berne, a city of Swifferland, and capital of the canton of the same name, founded by Berchtold duke of Zahringen. It is situated on the Aar, which washes three sides, and forms a peninsula. To the west it is fortified by walls, ditches, and ramparts; the streets are wide, and the houses in general built with stone. Among the public buildings are the town-house, public grammar school or academy, arsenal, well supplied with arms and military stores, and a public granary. The great church was founded in 1421, and it is esteemed a most beautiful piece of architecture. In March 1797, this city was taken by the French. 45 miles S. Bale, 78 NE. Geneva. *Long.* 7. 19. E. *Lat.* 46. 56. N.

Berneck, a town of Germany, in the principality of Bayreuth. 8 miles N. Bayreuth.

Berneck, see *Bernang*.

Bernecourt, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte. 9 miles SW. Pont-a-Mousson, 9 N. Toul.

Berner's Bay, a bay in Lynn canal, on the west coast of North-America, between Point Bridget and Point St. Mary.

Bernera, a town of Scotland, in the county of Inverness, in which are barracks for 200 men. 32 miles NW. Fort William.

Berneray, or *Bishop's Island*, one of the Western islands of Scotland, and the most southerly of those called Bishop's islands, about 5 miles in circumference. It is fertile, and has a wood of firs. In the centre is a lake of fresh water; and on the island there are two chapels. *Long.* 7. 35. W. *Lat.* 56. 47. N.

Berneray, one of the Western islands of Scotland, about 4 miles long, and 1 broad, between Harris and North Uist. *Long.* 7. 10. W. *Lat.* 57. 42. N.

Berneray, a small island in a bay, called Loch Bernera, on the west coast of Lewis. *Long.* 6. 49. W. *Lat.* 58. 12. N.

Bernersdorf, a town of Germany, in the marggravate of Meissen. 4 miles NE. Lautenstein.

Bernessa, a town of France, in the department of the Stura. 5 miles W. Coni.

Berneville, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. 4 miles SW. Arras.

Bernex, a town of France, in the department of the Lemane. 4 miles NW. Geneva.

Berngries, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Aichtadt, on the Altmuhl. 24 miles W. Ratibon, 32 SSW. Amberg.

Bernhard, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 5 miles SSW. Schleusingen.

Bernharts, a town of Austria. 7 miles ESE. Feldsburg.

Bernheim, see *Burg Bernheim*.

Bernic, a town of Barca, on the coast. 50 miles SW. Tolometa.

Bernin, a town of France, in the department of the Ière. 8 miles N. Grenoble.

Bernino, a mountain of the Grisons. 17 miles NE. Chiavenna.

Bernus, a town of Prussia, in Pomerelia. 16 miles S. Dantzic.

Bernus, a town of Germany, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg. 15 miles NNE. Berlin. *Long.* 13. 40. E. *Lat.* 52. 41. N.

Bernon, a town of France, in the department of the Aube. 4 miles SE. Ervy.

Bernovitzko, a town of Russia, in the government of Smolensk. 40 m. N. Smolensk.

Bernstadt, or *Beroldstadt*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oels, on the Weyda. 7 miles SE. Oels, 20 E. Brellau. *Long.* 17. 34. E. *Lat.* 51. 6. N.

Bernstadt, or *Bernstadt*, or *Bernardzice*, a town of Upper Lusatia, in the circle of Budišin. In 1429, this town was laid waste by the Hussites. 9 miles SW. Górlitz. *Long.* 14. 54. E. *Lat.* 51. 2. N.

Bernstein, a town of Germany, in the New Mark of Brandenburg. 40 miles NE. Cultrin, 16 SE. Stargard. *Long.* 15. 16. E. *Lat.* 53. 9. N.

Bernstein, a town and castle of Bavaria. 2 miles WSW. Gravenau.

Bernstein, a town of Germany, in the principality of Bayreuth. 3 miles NE. Wunfriedel.

Bernur, a mountain of European Turkey, in Macedonia. 10 miles SE. Saloniki.

Bernv, a town of France. 6 m. S. Paris.

Bernya, a town of Bengal. 18 m. Noony.

Beroldstadt, see *Bernstadt*.

Beroldzheim, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anspach, situated on the Altmühl, with two churches. 5 miles W. Weissenburg.

Beron, or *Berun*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Rahbor. 9 m. NE. Ples.

Berenbell, a town of Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile. 3 miles SW. Atfieh.

Berros, a country of Africa, bounded on the north by Sahara, on the east by Tombuctoo, on the south by Masina and Bambara, and on the west by Ludamar; about 240 miles in length from east to west, and from 30 to 70 broad. Walet appears to be the chief town. *Long.* 1. to 5. W. *Lat.* 12. 10. to 13. 30. N.

Berouge, a town of Hindoostan, in the fubah of Lahore. 110 miles N. Lahore. *Long.* 71. 35. E. *Lat.* 32. 34. N.

Berwaly, a town of Hindoostan, in Benares. 20 m. E. Gazypour.

Berrady, a town of Bengal. 5 miles E. Boglipour.

Berré, a town of France, in the department of the mouths of the Rhône, situated at the mouth of a river running into the

lake of Martigues, otherwise called the Lake of Berré; in an unhealthy climate. It was formerly one of the strongest towns of Provence. Charles Emanuel duke of Savoy took it after a long siege in 1591, during the wars of the League; and although all the rest of the province submitted to Henry IV. he could not drive the Savoyards from Berré, till it was given up, in 1598, by the peace of Vervins. 13 m. W. Aix, 25 S. Apt. *Long.* 5. 9. E. *Lat.* 43. 22. N.

Berronn, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad. 46 miles WSW. Kairabad.

Berry, before the revolution, a province of France, of which Bourges was the capital; bounded on the east by Nivernois, on the south by Bourbonnois and Marche, on the west by Poitou, and on the north by Orleanois. Berry is fertile in corn, fruit, wine, and pasturage; and contains also some mines of silver, iron, and ochre.

Berry Islands, a cluster of small islands among the Bahamas. *Long.* 79. 10. W. *Lat.* 25. 28. N.

Berrydale Ness, a cape of Scotland, on the coast of Caithness. *Long.* 3. 23. W. *Lat.* 58.

Berfabea, or *Begbelin*, or *Bianca Guardia*, a castle or fortress of Palestine, near the town of Afcalon; built by the Christians in 1133, to keep the inhabitants of the town in awe, and committed to the care of the knights of St. John.

Berfagia, a town of Turkestan. 40 miles ENE. Turkestan.

Berfana, a town of Hindoostan. 55 miles S. Delhi.

Berfchetz, a town of Istria. 13 miles S. Fiume, and 38 SE. Tricite. *Long.* 14. 35. E. *Lat.* 45. 27. N.

Berfch, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine. 20 miles SW. Fort Vauban.

Berfchweiler, a town of France, in the department of Mount Tonnerre. 20 miles N. Deux Ponts.

Berfel, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Marasch, on the Euphrates. 50 miles S. Malatia.

Berfello, or *Brijfello*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Crostolo, on the Po. It was taken by the Imperial troops in the year 1702, and by the Duke of Vendôme the year following. The emperor Otho died here, after being defeated by the army of Vitellius. The town is small, but strong, and defended with a castle. 10 miles NE. Parma, and 27 NW. Modena. *Long.* 10. 30. E. *Lat.* 44. 55. N.

Berfkoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Kolivan. 20 miles NE. Kolivan.

Bert, see *Brit*.

Bertelsdorf, a town of Germany, in the marggrate of Anspach. 6 miles SSE. Cloister Heilsbroun.

Bertezzi, a town of Walachia. 21 miles SW. Ibriali.

Berthier, (*La*), a town of Canada, on the left bank of the St. Laurence. *Long.* 73. W. *Lat.* 43. 6. N.

Berthier, (*La*), a town of Canada, on the right bank of the St. Laurence. *Long.* 70. 34. W. *Lat.* 46. 55. N.

Bertholz, a town of Austria. 5 miles WNW. Zwettl.

Berthoncelles, a town of France, in the department of the Orne. 13 miles NE. Bel-lefme.

Bertie, a town of South-Carolina. 25 miles ESE. Halifax.

Bertinero, a town of Italy, in the department of the Rubicon, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Ravenna, anciently called *Forum Fruentinorum*. It is situated on a hill, and defended by a citadel, built by the Emperor Ferdinand II. after he had made himself master of the town. 5 miles E. Forli, and 15 S. Ravenna. *Long.* 12. 7. E. *Lat.* 44. 9. N.

Bertingen, a town of Prussia, in the province of Ermeland. 4 miles S. Allenstein.

Bertoncourt, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle, and district of Bour-lay. 10 miles NE. Metz.

Bertonico, a town of Italy, in the department of the Upper Po. 16 miles WNW. Cremona, 9 SE. Lodi.

Bertrumontier, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges. 4 m. E. St. Diey.

Berttula, a town of Sweden, in Tavastland 34 miles WSW. Tavasthus.

Beruga, a small island near the west coast of Mexico, in Salinas-Bay. *Long.* 84. 46. W. *Lat.* 10. 20. N.

Bervie, or *Inverbervie*, a seaport town of Scotland, in the county of Kincardine, situated on a river of the same name, near the mouth, which forms a bay in the German Ocean, called *Bervie Bay*. It is a royal burgh; and united with Aberdeen, Aberbrothick, and Montrose, sends a member to the imperial parliament. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1068. 13 miles N. Montrose, and 23 S. Aberdeen. *Long.* 2. 16. W. *Lat.* 56. 49. N.

Bervie Brow, see *Craig Davie*.

Bervine, or *Dalem*, a river of France, which passes by Dalem, and runs into the Meuse near Vifet.

Beruma, a town of Arabia, in Yemen. 20 miles W. Sahar.

Berus, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle, and district of Sar-Louis. 4 miles SW. Sar-Louis, and 2 E. Bouzonville.

Berun, or *Bierun*, a town of Silesia, in the lordship of Plefz. 9 m. NNE. Plefz. *Long.* 19. 1. E. *Lat.* 50. 3. N.

Berury, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad. 22 miles W. Currah.

Berwick, a river of New-Hampshire, in North-America.

Berwick in Elmet, a village of England, in the county of York, once a royal villa, and surrounded with walls. 3 miles W. Aberford.

Berwick, (*North*), a town of Scotland, in the county of Haddington, on the coast of the German Ocean, at the south side of the entrance into the frith of Forth. It is a royal burgh, and assists, with four other places, to return one member to parliament. 9 miles N. Haddington, 22 E. Edinburgh. *Long.* 2. 24. W. *Lat.* 56. 5. N.

Berwick upon Tweed, a town of England, situated on the north or Scotch side of the Tweed, and a county of itself, regularly fortified with walls, bastions, and ditches. It formerly belonged to Scotland, was the capital of the county of Berwick, and several times taken and retaken by the English, till the year 1482, when it was taken by the Duke of Glotter, brother to Edward IV. and has ever since belonged to the English. The river is broad, with a bridge over it of sixteen arches. The town is of much less extent than formerly; the old castle, now gone to decay, lies at some distance from the ramparts. The barracks are large, and capable of containing two regiments of foot with convenience. Abundance of wool is exported from this town; eggs in vast abundance, collected through all the country almost as far as Carlisle, are packed up in boxes with the thick end downwards, and sent to London for the use of sugar-refiners. The salmon fisheries here are very considerable, and likewise bring vast sums. They lie on each side the river, and all private property, except what belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Durham, which in rent and tithe of fish brings in 450l. per annum; for all the other fisheries are liable to tithe. The common rents are 50l. a year, for which tenants have as much shore as serves to launch out and draw their nets on: the limits of each are staked; one man goes off in a small flat-bottomed boat, square at one end, and taking as large a circuit as his net admits, brings it on shore at the extremity of his boundary, where others assist in landing it. The best fishery is on the south side; very fine salmon trout are often taken here, which come up to spawn from the sea, and return in the same manner as the salmon do. The chief import is timber from Norway and the Baltic. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, town-clerk, and four bailiffs, and sends two members to parliament. It has a weekly market on Saturday; and, in 1801, contained 7187 inhabitants. 54 miles S. Edinburgh, and 335 N. London. *Long.* 2. 8. W. *Lat.* 55. 47. N.

Berwick, a town of Pennsylvania, on the Susquehana. 20 miles W. Wilkesbarre.

Berwick, a town of Pennsylvania. 12 miles WSW. York.

Berwickshire, a maritime county of Scotland, bounded on the north-west by Haddingtonshire; on the north-east by the German sea; on the south by Northumberland and Roxburghshire, from both which it is separated by the Tweed, from the former wholly, from the latter in part only; and on west by the counties of Roxburgh and Edinburgh: about 30 miles in length from east to west, and 16 in breadth. It was anciently inhabited by a people called Ordoluetæ, a branch of the Scottadæni: it was afterwards called Mers, or Merch, from its being the boundary between the two kingdoms. It is now divided into Mers, Lammermuir, and Lauderdale. Mers is the southern part, bordering on the Tweed, well watered by the Black and White Water, two rivers which unite, and afterwards run into the Tweed about two miles above Berwick. It is fertile, and produces plenty of corn and hay. Lammermuir is situated to the north of Mers, and is a large tract of mountains and moors, which abound in game; it affords good pasture, but not much corn. Lauderdale, so called from the river Lauder, which runs through it from north to south, is situated to the west of the other two districts; it contains some woods, pastures, and good corn land. The principal rivers in this county are the Tweed, the Lauder, the Black and White Water before-mentioned, and the Eye. The Lauder rises in the north-west part of the county, passes by the town of Lauder, and runs into the Tweed 10 miles west of Kelfo. The Eye rises in Haddingtonshire, and runs into the German Ocean at Eyemouth. The chief towns are Dunfermline, Greenlaw, Eyemouth, Lauder, Coldstream, and Cockburnspath. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 30,621, of whom 3343 were employed in trade and manufactures, and 6396 in agriculture.

Berygan, a town of Africa, belonging to the Beni-Mezab. 27 miles E. Gardeiah.

Berza, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. In 1664, it was taken by the French, and retaken by the Spaniards the year following.

Berzeh, or *Berzieh*, a town of Syria, in the pachalic of Damascus; near this place it is said Abraham overtook the four kings when he delivered Lot. 4 miles N. Damascus.

Berzo, a town of Italy. 11 m. NNW. Breno.

Berzowitz, a town of Hungary. 12 miles NNE. Leutsch.

Berzum, a town of Switzerland, in the bailiwick of Locarno. 10 m. NW. Locarno.

Berzyna, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minik. 42 miles NNE. Minik.

Besugno, a river which rises in the Apennines, and runs into the sea at Genoa.

Besula, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, at

the foot of the Pyrenæes. It had anciently its particular counts. Pope Benedict VIII. erected it into an archbishopric, which was soon after suppressed. 21 miles from the Mediterranean, and 15 N. from Gerona.

Besançon, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Doubs; before the revolution, the capital of Franche Comté, and see of an archbishop. Besançon is situated in a bottom between mountains on the Doubs, whose waters almost surround and divide it into Upper and Lower town, joined by a handsome bridge. It has six gates, three to the upper and three to the lower town. It is strong both by art and nature, being defended by a wall flanked with eight towers like bastions: the citadel is a long square, built on a sharp rock. The ancient name of this city was Vesontio. Cæsar took it from the Sequani, and made it a place of arms. Under the Romans, it was one of the most magnificent places which they had in Gaul, and many remains of their superb buildings are yet visible: after the death of Julian, it was nearly destroyed by the Germans, and a second time by Attila. It afterwards became an Imperial city, till the time of Louis XIV., who, in the year 1674, made himself master of it, and united it to France. The university is an ancient and celebrated foundation; and in the year 1752, a literary and military society was instituted there. It contains eight parishes, and the number of inhabitants computed at 20,000. 26 posts SSW. Strasburg, and 48 ESE. Paris. *Long.* 6. 5. E. *Lat.* 47. 14. N.

Besanti, a town of Persia, in the province of Chulistan. 20 miles W. Jondesabur, and 50 NW. Tofta.

Besca, a town on the south-east coast of the island of Veglia. 9 miles E. Veglia.

Besborough, an island in Norton-Sound, on the west coast of North-America. *Long.* 161. 15. W. *Lat.* 64. 10. N.

Bescara, see *Biscara*.

Beselpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Agimere. 30 miles NE. Joodpour.

Beserg Henlu, or *Beserghenlu*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 24 miles N. Akserai.

Besstað, or *Bessta-Steð*, a seaport on the west coast of Iceland. 45 miles W. Skalholt. *Long.* 17. 46. W. *Lat.* 64. 6. N.

Beshlicai, a town of Circassia. 27 miles NW. Eskikçek.

Beshnapour, a town of Bengal. 24 miles S. Calcutta.

Bessan, a town of France, in the department of the Herault. 10 miles E. Beziers.

Bessaraba, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria. 48 m. N. Ternova, 6 S. Ruseck.

Bessarabia, or *Budziac Tartary*, a small country of Europe, bounded on the west by Moldavia, on the south by the Danube, on

the east by the Black Sea, and on the north by Russia. The inhabitants are the Budziac Tartars. The country was of old inhabited by the Arpii, a people of Lower Mæsia, and it was called the *Desert of the Getæ*. It became afterwards annexed to the kingdom of Hungary, then to Moldavia, to which it is still considered to belong. It is partly marshy, and partly mountainous. The chief towns are Bender, Akerman, Kilia, and Ismail.

Bessau, a town of Africa, on the Grain coast. *Long.* 9. 40. W. *Lat.* 5. 50. N.

Bessay, a town of France, in the department of the Allier. 8 miles S. Moulins.

Besse, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of Puy de Dôme. 18 miles S. Clermont, and 13 W. Issoire. *Long.* 3. 1. E. *Lat.* 45. 31. N.

Besse, a town of France, in the department of the Var. 6 miles SE. Brignols.

Bessé, a town of France, in the department of the Sarthe, on the river Bray. 3 miles S. St. Calais.

Bessénay, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 12 miles W. Lyons.

Bessenbach, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Mentz. 6 miles E. Afchafenburg.

Besseerne, a small island of Denmark. 2 miles SE. Veycroe.

Bessieres, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne. 15 miles NE. Toulouse.

Bessigheim, or *Besigheim*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Wurtemberg, at the conflux of the Ens and Neckar. 23 miles N. Stuttgart. *Long.* 9. 15. E. *Lat.* 49. 2. N.

Bessin, before the revolution a small country of France, in Lower Normandy, near the sea coast.

Bessines, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne. 18 miles N. Limoges.

Bessonie, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Tarn. 9 miles NNE. Castres, and 15 SSE. Alby.

Bessy-Bell, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone. 10 miles S. Strabane.

Best, a town of Persia, in Farshitan. 10 miles NE. Yezd.

Bestaad, a town of Norway. 36 miles NNE. Drontheim.

Bestendorf, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 4 miles W. Morungen.

Besudagunge, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwa. 14 miles NNW. Andeah.

Bestorozin, or *Beszermeny*, a town of Hungary. 8 miles NNW. Debreczin.

Betah, a town of Bengal. 36 miles SW. Burdwan.

Betamore-Head, a cape on the west coast of the island of Skye. *Long.* 6. 43. W. *Lat.* 57. 26. N.

Betamungulum, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore. 9 miles W. Bangalore.

Betangos, or *Betanzos*, a town of Spain, in Galicia, according to some anciently called *Flavium Brigantium*, or *Flaviobriga*. 32 miles NW. Lugo, and 33 NNE. Compostello. *Long.* 8. 12. W. *Lat.* 43. 20. N.

Betancuria, a town on the west coast of Fuerteventura, one of the Canary islands. *Long.* 14. 4. W. *Lat.* 28. 20. N.

Betaba, a town of Africa, in the country of Calbari. 20 miles NNE. Moncha.

Beteenan, a small island in the Sooloo Archipelago. *Long.* 121. 30. E. *Lat.* 6. 2. N.

Beteiab, a town of Nigritia. *Long.* 25. 12. E. *Lat.* 11. 55. N.

Betei Island, a small island in the gulf of Cambaye, near the coast of Guzerat. This island was taken from the King of Cambaye by the Portuguese, after a bloody contest, in which almost every Cambayan perished, rather than surrender. 25 miles ENE. Diu. *Long.* 70. 20. E. *Lat.* 20. 40. N.

Beteru, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad. 15 miles Gazypour.

Beteskoë, a town of Siberia, on the west side of the Irtsich. 230 miles SE. Tobolsk.

Bethabara, a town of North-Carolina, in the district called Wachovia. 5 miles N. Salem. *Long.* 80. 22. W. *Lat.* 36. 8. N.

Bethany, a village of Palestine, in which are now only a few families. Here they shew the tomb of Lazarus, the house of Simon the leper, and the house of Mary Magdalene and Martha. 3 miles SE. Jerusalem.

Bethany, a town of Palestine. 15 miles N. Jerusalem.

Bethany, a town of North-Carolina, in the district of Wachovia. 8 miles N. Salem. *Long.* 80. 25. W. *Lat.* 36. 10. N.

Bethienah, a town of Palestine. 10 miles NW. Jerusalem.

Bethlehem, a village of Palestine, remarkable for being the birth-place of our Saviour CHRIST. It is now a small place, and has only a few poor inhabitants; situated on a mountain, about 5 m. S. from Jerusalem.

Bethlehem, a town of North-America, in the state of Pennsylvania, first settled by German Moravians, in the year 1741; situated on a branch of the river Delaware, called Lehigh: the manners and dress of the people are simple, and peculiar to themselves; divine service is performed in English and in German. 53 miles N. Philadelphia.

Bethnal, see *Bednal*.

Bethsan, or *Baisan*, a town of Palestine. 46 miles N. Jerusalem.

Bethune, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Straits of Calais. It formerly belonged to the counts of Flanders, but being taken by Gaston duke of Orleans, uncle to Louis XIV. it was united to France by the peace of the

Pyrenées, when the fortifications were augmented and repaired under the direction of M. Vauban. In the year 1710, after the taking of Douay, the allied army, under Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough, invested this town, and carried it after a siege of six weeks: allowing the garrison, with two pieces of cannon and other honours of war, to retire to St. Omer. Mr. Du Puy Vauban, nephew to the marshal, commanded the garrison, which consisted of 9 battalions, 4 squadrons, and a detachment of artillery. It was restored to France in 1713, at the peace of Utrecht. $3\frac{1}{2}$ posts N. Arras, and $25\frac{3}{4}$ N. Paris. *Long.* 2. 44. E. *Lat.* 50. 32. N.

Beti, a town of Africa, in Whidah. 11 miles WNW. Sabi.

Betigola, a town of Samogitia. 10 miles SSE. Rofienne.

Betimieh, a town of Syria. 20 miles SW. Damascus.

Betiqua, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo.

Bettilo, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea. 22 miles S. Mifitra.

Betty, a town of England, in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesdays. 5 miles NW. Newcastle-under-Line, 156 NNW. London.

Betlis, or *Bealis*, or *Bidlis*, a town of Curdistan, in the government of Van, situated on the river Khabur, between two high mountains, which are about a cannon-shot from each other. It was formerly the capital, and is now the residence of a curd prince, who resides in a castle, placed in the centre of the town. This prince is neither subject to the King of Persia, or the Turkish Emperor, and commands an army of 20,000 or 25,000 horsemen, besides infantry. The Armenians tell us, that Betlis was built by Alexander. 110 m. E. Diarbekir, 100 N. Mosul. *Long.* 42. E. *Lat.* 38. 10. N.

Betola, a town of Italy, in the Plaisantin. 16 miles S. Piacenza.

Betoor, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 30 miles S. Cunoge.

Betowky, a town of Poland, in Samogitia. 16 miles W. Rofienne.

Betſchkarov, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaflau. 9 miles NW. Czaflau.

Betſamites, a river of Canada, which runs into the St. Laurence, near Dive-bay.

Betſies River, a river of North-America, which runs into Lake Michigan, *Long.* 85. 28. W. *Lat.* 44. 30. N.

Betta, a town of Asiatic Turkey. 70 m. SSW. Erzerum.

Bettaw, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 12 miles NNE. Bahar.

Betty, a town of Bengal, in the province of Rajſchihy. 3 miles ESE. Moorihedabad.

Bettendorf, a town of France, in the department of the Forests, on the Sour. 4 miles above Echternach.

Bettenfeld, a town of Franconia, in the territory of Rothenburg. 3 miles SW. Rothenburg.

Bettenfeldel, a town of Franconia, in the territory of Nuremberg. 3 miles SSW. Graffenberg.

Bettenhausen, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 7 m. W. Meinungen.

Bettiah, or *Champaran*, a province of Bahar, bounded on the north by Napaul, on the east by Tyroot, on the south by Hajypour, and on the south-west by the Gunduck, about 80 miles long, and from 10 to 32 broad. Bettiah is the capital.

Bettiah, a city of Hindoostan, and capital of a province in the subah of Bahar. 80 miles NNW. Patna, 325 NW. Calcutta. *Long.* 84. 26. E. *Lat.* 27. 3. N.

Bettingen, a town of France, in the department of the Roer. 3 m. N. Geroldſtern.

Bettingen, a town of Switzerland. 35 miles SE. Berne.

Betton, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Valaine, and district of Rennes. 4 miles N. Rennes.

Betton's Island, a small island in the North Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Revilla-Gigedo. *Long.* 228. 28. E. *Lat.* 55. 21. N.

Bettooriah, a province of Bengal, bounded on the north by Goragot, Shalberis, and Dinagepour, on the east by Burbazzoo, Attyah, and Dacca, on the south by Paatpaffar, and on the west by Dinagepour, Rajefshy, and Luckefepour; about 100 miles long, and from 20 to 50 broad. Nattore is the capital.

Bettyah, a town of Bengal. 15 miles S. Ghidore.

Betuwe, or *Betuwe*, or *Betaw*, or *Batavia*, a district of Holland, in the dutchy of Guelders, which lies between the Meuse and the Leck.

Betwa, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 17 miles NE. Durbungah.

Betwaha, a river of Hindoostan, which runs into the Jumna, 25 miles SE. Calpy.

Betzendorf, a town of Germany, in the Old Mark of Brandenburg. 8 miles Salzwedel, 26 W. Stendal. *Long.* 11. 18. E. *Lat.* 52. 39. N.

Betzini, a town of Circassia, on the south side of the Cuban. *Long.* 42. 29. E. *Lat.* 44. 40. N.

Betzirvan, or *Barfan*, a town of Persia, in the province of Adirbeitzan. 100 miles NE. Tauris.

Betzko, a town of Hungary. 18 miles W. Topoltzan.

Bevagna, a town of the dutchy of Spoleto. 15 miles NW. Spoleto, 12 SSE. Perugia.

Bevais, a town of Switzerland, in the principality of Neuchâtel. 6 m. S. Neuchâtel.

Bevocum, a town of Brabant. 8 miles SE. Louvain.

Beveland, (*North*,) an island in the state

of Zealand, formed by the divided branches of the Scheldt. About 6 miles long, and 4 broad. *Long.* 3. 41. E. *Lat.* 51. 31. N.

Beveland, (*Zuit*, or *South*), an island in the Scheldt, belonging to the state of Zealand: near 24 miles long and 7 wide, with the town of Goes, and several villages. *Long.* 3. 48. E. *Lat.* 51. 31. N.

Bever, a river of Germany, which rises in the dutchy of Westphalia, three miles W. Arensburg, and runs into the Roer, about a mile N. Wenden.

Bever, a river of Germany, which runs into the Weser, near Beverungen.

Bever, a river of Germany, which rises near Ravenberg, and runs into the Enbs, 2 miles N. Telget, in the bishopric of Munster.

Bever-Head, a cape on the south-east coast of Nova-Scotia. *Long.* 62. 20. W. *Lat.* 44. 42. N.

Bevera, a river of France, which passes by Sospello, and runs into the Roia, 2 miles N. Vintimiglia.

Beverey, a small island in the river Severn, near Worcester.

Bevergern, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Munster, situated in the midst of a morass, near a salt spring. 21 miles N. Munster.

Beverlacke, a river of Germany, which runs into the Aland, 3 miles south from Seehausen, in the Old Mark of Brandenburg.

Beverley, a seaport town of the United States of America, in Massachusetts, on the north side of Salem bay. A cotton manufactory has lately been established there. 15 miles N. Boston. *Long.* 70. 50. W. *Lat.* 42. 31. N.

Beverley, a town of England, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, is of great antiquity; first began to be noticed by the retirement of John de Beverley, archbishop of York, in 717, who lived here four years, built a monastery, and died in 721. In honour of whom several kings, particularly Athelstan, who chose him guardian saint, endowed the place with many privileges and immunities; and particularly, that the freemen should be free from all manner of tolls whatsoever throughout all the kingdom of England. This so increased its trade and extent, that it was found necessary to draw a channel of six furlongs from the river to the town, for conveyance of foreign commodities by barges, &c. It appears there had been a church here before John de Beverley, and that it was burned in 1188. The town is now governed by a mayor, annually chosen the Monday before Michaelmas, twelve aldermen, a recorder, &c. who weekly hold a court of record for all sums whatsoever, except titles of lands. It sent two members to parliament in the reign of Edward I. The sessions for the East Riding of York are always held

here. A house and office has been built for the public register of all deeds, wills, &c. that affect any lands, &c. in this riding, pursuant to an act of parliament 1708, which is an additional advantage, and such as no county in England, besides Middlesex and Yorkshire, can yet boast of. Its principal manufactures are malt, oatmeal, and tanned leather; but the poor people subsist mostly by making lace. Trade here is much increased since, for by act of parliament in 1727, the cut above-mentioned, called *Beverley-Beck*, from the town to the river Hull, which runs into the Humber, was cleansed, deepened, and widened, and thereby made navigable for large vessels. Here are two markets, Wednesday for cattle, and Saturday for corn, which is brought hither in large quantities, and great variety of fish and fowl to both, with other provisions. There are two churches at Beverley. In 1801, the population was 5401, of which 995 were employed in trade and manufactures. 30 miles ESE. York, 8 NW. Hull, 183 N. London.

Beverley, a town of Virginia. 24 miles W. Dumfries.

Bevern, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and dutchy of Brunswick, situated on the Weser. 20 m. W. Einbeck.

Beveron, a river of France, which runs into the Drance, 4 miles SW. Evian.

Beverone de Sopra, a town of Italy, in Friuli. 14 miles SSW. Belgrado.

Beverone di Sotto, a town of Italy, in Friuli. 14 miles SSW. Belgrado.

Bevers, a town of Switzerland, in the Upper Engadine. 3 miles S. Zuz.

Beverstadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Bremen. 24 miles N. Bremen.

Beverungen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Paderburn, at the conflux of the Bever and the Wesel: near it are springs of salt water. 26 miles SE. Paderburn.

Beverwyck, a town of North-Holland, with a small harbour, in the Wyckermeer, a continuation of the Ye. 9 m. N. Haerlem.

Beuf River, a river of North-America, which runs into the Mississippi, *Long.* 91. 34. W. *Lat.* 39. 15. N.

Beuf River, a river of North-America, which runs into the Missouri, *Long.* 91. 45. W. *Lat.* 38. 25. N.

Bevieux, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, celebrated for its salt-works. 3 miles S. Aigle.

Bevilacqua, a town of Italy, in the Veronese. 4 miles NE. Legnago.

Bevil, see *Boglio*.

Bevolna, a town of Italy, in the department of the Benaco. 13 miles S. Verona.

Beura, a town of Bengal. 60 miles SSW. Dacca.

Beurey, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse. 7 miles N. St. Dizier, and 4 W. Bar-le-Duc.

Beurfelden, a town of Germany, in the county of Erbach. 5 miles S. Erbach.

Beurre, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs. 2 miles S. Befançon.

Beutelspach, or *Budelspach*, a town of Wurtemberg. 8 miles SE. Stuttgart.

Beuten, a town of Upper Saxony, in the circle of Neustadt. 3 m. SW. Ziegenbruck.

Beuterstein, a town of France, in the department of Mount Tonnerre. 6 m. S. Worms.

Beuthen, (*Nieder*), a town of Silesia, in the principality of Carolath, on the Oder. During the wars of Poland, in time of the Emperor Frederic I. this town being sacked and destroyed, the inhabitants rebuilt it about two miles more westerly, near a castle, which had been erected for the defence of the old town. In 1475, it was consumed by fire, all but the church. Again, during the civil wars of Germany, it suffered very much, being taken and retaken several times. 13 miles WNW. Gros Glogau. *Long.* 15. 50. E. *Lat.* 51. 42. N.

Beuthen, (*Ober*), or *Bithorn*, a town of Silesia, and capital of a lordship; which, by a solemn decree, dated 16th April 1617, was detached from Ingerndorf, and declared to belong to the principality of Oppeln. Near it is a silver mine, which in 1366 was uncommonly productive. In 1627, it was taken by the Duke of Saxe Weimar. 40 miles ESE. Oppeln, 32 NE. Ratibor. *Long.* 18. 53. E. *Lat.* 50. 18. N.

Beutkovea, a town of Prussia, in the circle of Natangen. 8 miles S. Lick.

Beutlingen, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hohenlohe. 4 miles W. Ohringen.

Beutshen, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Posen. 44 miles W. Posen.

Beuvron, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 12 miles S. Caen.

Beuvron, a river of France, which runs into the Loire, 6 miles below Blois.

Beuzy, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. 2 m. E. Bethune.

Beuzeville, a town of France, in the department of the Eure. 7 miles W. Pont Auemer.

Bewdley, or *Beaulieu*, a town of England, in the county of Worcester, situated on the side of the river Severn. According to tradition, this town is said to have been within the jurisdiction of the Marches of Wales; but by a statute in the reign of Henry VIII. it is made a parcel of the county of Worcester. It takes its present name from its agreeable situation on the declivity of a hill over the western bank of the Severn. The ceremony of Prince Arthur's marriage was performed here, himself attending in person,

with Catherine of Aragon by proxy, on the 19th of May 1499; and here his corpse rested in the year 1502, in its way from Ludlow to Worcester for interment. Formerly there were two weekly markets, on Wednesday and Saturday; but the Wednesday's market is discontinued. It is a borough town, and sends two members to the British parliament, and is governed by a bailiff, aldermen, and burgeses. The situation of Bewdley, in the midst of a populous and manufacturing county, has made it long a flourishing town. Several trades are exercised here. Tannery has been long an established business. The Dutch and sailors' caps made here are valued for the excellence of the napping; they seem to have been worn all over England by all ranks of people, till the introduction of fur hats by the French refugees in the year 1685. The number of inhabitants in 1801 amounted to 3671, of whom 939 were employed in trade and manufactures. 3 miles W. Kidderminster, 14 N. Worcester, 128 NW. London.

Bewr, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 23 miles SSW. Patnah.

Bex, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, anciently called Bacca. 43 miles SSW. Berne, and 36 NE. Geneva. *Long.* 6. 52. E. *Lat.* 46. 47. N.

Bexia, a town of Spain, in Valencia. 13 miles N. Sergorba.

Beyad, a town of Persia, in Chorasan. 200 miles WNW. Herat.

Beyah, a river of India, in the country of Lahore, which runs into the Setledge at Firosepour.

Beyan, a town of Curdistan. 60 miles N. Sherezur.

Beyenberg, or *Bienberg*, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Berg, on the Wipper. 3 miles N. Lennep.

Beyensleth, a town of the duchy of Holstein. 5 miles NW. Gluckstadt.

Beyerlack, a river of Brandenburg, which runs into the Aland, 3 miles S. Sechaufen.

Beyerland, an island belonging to Holland, situated in the Meuse, with a town of the same name. 12 miles W. Dort.

Beyern, a town of Germany, in the county of Furstenberg, situated on the Danube. 12 miles from Dutlingen.

Beyhar, or *Coos-Beyhar*, a town of Bengal, and capital of the circar of Coos-Beyhar, on the Toresha. In the district of this town, a very singular custom has long prevailed, and Capt. Turner tells us he was assured by many of the inhabitants of its actual existence at this time; if a reiat, or peasant, owes a sum of money, and is not able to pay the debt, he is compelled to give up his wife as a pledge, until the debt is discharged. The inhabitants have a wretched appearance, and the lower ranks without scruple sell their

children for slaves. 82 miles N. Dacca, and 110 NE. Calcutta. *Long.* 89. 34. E. *Lat.* 26. 20. N.

Beyharting, a town of Bavaria. 24 miles ESE. Munich.

Beylah, a town of Africa. 60 miles NE. Sennaar.

Beymont, or *Beywort*, a town of France. 8 miles S. Liege.

Beyoor, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore. 6 miles SE. Bangalore.

Beyt, a district of the subah of Lahore, east of the river Behat.

Bezaba, a river of Spain, which runs into Orio, in the province of Guipuscoa.

Bezdelkins, a town of Siberia. 80 miles N. Balaganskoi.

Bezdziez, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzesc. 24 miles W. Pinsk.

Beze, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, and the district of If-sur-Tille. 10 miles W. Gray, and 7 ESE. If-sur-Tille.

Bezenstein, or *Petzenstein*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and territory of Nuremberg. 19 miles NE. Nuremberg, and 26 SE. Bamberg.

Bezetsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Tver. 48 miles NNE. Tver, and 260 SE. Petersburg. *Long.* 36. 44. E. *Lat.* 58. 30. N.

Bezthen, a town of Transilvania. 12 miles NNE. Bistritz.

Beziers, a city of France, and principal place of a district in the department of the Herault, situated on the left bank of the Orbe, not far from the grand canal. Before the revolution it was the seat of a governor, and the see of a bishop. The cathedral was small, but beautiful; it had, besides one collegiate church, several religious houses, two hospitals, a college, and an academy of sciences for thirty-seven members. It is surrounded by a wall flanked with old towers, and bad bastions. It is not populous in proportion to its extent, the number of inhabitants is estimated at 18,000. Eight sluices of the grand canal are within sight of the town. 3 posts NE. Narbonne, and 108 SSE. Paris. *Long.* 3. 17. E. *Lat.* 43. 20. N.

Bezzama Marcella, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 10 miles NE. Tarento.

Bezoara, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Condapilly. 15 m. SE. Condapilly.

Bhagalotta, a town of Hindoostan, in Vissapour, on a river which runs into the Kistnah. 16 miles N. Baddammy, and 65 S. Vissapour.

Bhaiawar, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 28 miles N. Junagar.

Bhakor, see *Behker*.

Bhartpour, a town and fortrefs of Hindoostan, governed by an independent rajah.

In January 1805, the British took it by storm. 36 miles W. Agra.

Bhatter, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 55 miles WNW. Gogo.

Bheerah, or *Beherab*, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore, on the Behat. 90 miles W. Lahore. *Long.* 72. 10. E. *Lat.* 33. 1. N.

Bheravah, a town of Hindoostan, in Mcwar. 10 miles SW. Afawully.

Bhouferee, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 21 miles W. Balkee.

Bhorakeera, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwa. 10 miles N. Saurungpour.

Bhotul, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar. 20 miles NW. Maltoy.

Bhoderrab, a circar of Bengal, bounded on the south by Soorore, and elsewhere by Dinagepour; nearly of a square form, about 5 miles each way. Bydell is the chief town.

Bhaider, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 40 miles W. Junagar.

Biafara, a country of Africa, lying to the south-east of Benin, with a capital of the same name. *Lat.* 4. N.

Biajos, a river of Borneo, which runs into the sea, *Long.* 114. 30. E. *Lat.* 3. 24. S

Biala, see *Zaltz*.

Biala, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen. 100 miles SSE. Konigsberg. *Long.* 22. 18. E. *Lat.* 53. 22.

Bialacerkiew, a town of Russian Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 60 miles SSW. Kiev. *Long.* 30. 10. E. *Lat.* 49. 44. N.

Bialogrodko, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia. 28 miles NNW. Constantinov.

Bialogrodko, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiow. 14 miles SW. Kiow.

Bialla, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzesk, belonging to Austria. 16 miles SW. Brzesk.

Bialistock, or *Bialystock*, a town of Prussian Poland, in Podlachia. 24 miles N. Biehlk. *Long.* 22. 30. E. *Lat.* 53. 2. N.

Bialoboky, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg. 48 miles SW. Lemberg.

Bialogorod, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna. 8 miles SE. Lida.

Bialutten, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 8 miles S. Soldaw.

Bialykamien, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, near the source of the Bog. 25 miles ENE. Lemberg.

Bianabad, a town of Persia, in the province of Irac. 25 miles N. Gnerden.

Biana, a town of Hindoostan, in the subah of Agra; famous for its indigo. 20 miles SW. Fattipour.

Bianca Guardia, see *Bersabea*.

Bianco, a small island in the Adriatic, near the coast of Istria. *Long.* 13. 39. E. *Lat.* 45. 16. N.

Bianco, *Lo*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 12 miles NE. Boya.

Biandrate, a town of Italy, in the department of the Gogna. 6 miles NW. Novara.

Biandrona, a town of Italy, in the department of the Lario. 15 miles WSW. Como.

Biar, a town of Spain, in Valencia, situated on a small river, which runs into the Elda, on the confines of New Castile. Its principal riches consist in honey, celebrated for its whiteness and solidity, which is not affected by weather. 6 miles E. Villena.

Biafra, a town of Switzerland, in the bailiwick of Riviera. 5 miles N. Bellinzona.

Bihar, a town of Egypt, where a large cattle-market is held every Monday. 10 miles S. Demenhur.

Bibart, see *Market-Bibart*.

Bibbiena, or *Bibbona*, a town of Etruria. 15 miles N. Arezzo, and 25 E. Florence.

Bibipour, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 25 miles SE. Lucknow.

Bibeh, see *Bobé*.

Bibelgied, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Wurzburg. 3 m. ESE. Wurzburg.

Biben, a town of Persia, in the Irak Aghani. 140 miles E. Ispahan.

Bihen, see *Pedena*.

Biber, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz. 5 miles ESE. Francfort on the Main.

Biber, a river of Swabia, which runs into the Danube near Leipheim.

Biberchren, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Wurzburg. 4 m. NE. Rottingen.

Biberach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, situated in a valley, watered by the Riebs, near the Danube. The magistrates and people are partly Protestants and partly Catholics; the church and hospital are common to both. It paid 65 florins for a Roman month. In 1634, it was taken by the Swedes; and in 1702, by the Elector of Bavaria. In June 1796, it was taken by the French; and in the month of September following, the Austrians were defeated near it by Moreau. In 1802, Biberach, among the indemnities, was given to the Margrave of Baden. 16 miles SSW. Ulm, 48 WSW. Augsburg. *Long.* 9. 47. E. *Lat.* 48. 7. N.

Biberburg, a town of Hungary. 12 miles NE. Presburg.

Biberstein, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, on the Aar, nearly opposite Arau.

Biberstein, a town and castle of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and bishopric of Fulda. 8 miles E. Fulda.

Bibert, a river of Franconia, which runs into the Rednitz, 2 miles above Furth.

Bibee, a town of Hindoostan, in Gurry Mundlah. 20 miles SE. Gurrab.

Bibig, a town of Egypt, 2 miles S. Feium.

Bibigwady Creek, a town of Hindoostan, in the subah of Moultan, on the Indus. 67 miles N. Behker.

Bible Head, a cape on the east of the island of Lewis. *Long.* 6. 7. W. *Lat.* 58. 12. N.

Bibligam, a town of Ceylon. 45 miles S. Candy.

Bibra, or *Bebra*, or *Biebra*, a town of Germany, in Thuringia. 10 miles W. Naumburg, and 8 S. Querfurt. *Long.* 11. 48. E. *Lat.* 51. 15. N.

Bibrach, a town of Germany, in the margravate of Baden, where the Austrians were posted in 1796, and were driven away by the French. It is situated on the left bank of the Kintzig 3 miles S. Gengenbach.

Bibrieh, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Nassau Saarbruck Ufingen. 3 miles SSW. Wisbaden.

Bic Island, a small island in the river St. Laurence, near the coast of Canada. *Long.* 68. 10. W. *Lat.* 48. 30. N.

Bicam, a town of New Mexico, in the province of Hiaqui. 45 miles SW. Riochico.

Bicagong, a town of Hindoostan, in Candesh. 50 miles S. Indore.

Bicari, a river of Sicily, which runs into the Termini, two miles W. Sciafani.

Bicariah, a town of Algiers. 10 miles S. Tipfa.

Biccari, a town of Naples, in Capitanata. 5 miles NW. Troja.

Bicchator, a town of Napau. 24 miles S. Mocaumpour

Bicester, *Biffeter*, or *Burcester*, a town of England, in the county of Oxford, with a large weekly market held on Friday. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1946, of whom 906 were employed in trade and manufactures. The chief manufacture is making of slippers. 16 miles WNW. Aylesbury, and 54 WNW. London. *Long.* 1. 9. W. *Lat.* 51. 53. N.

Biche, a river of America, which runs into Lake Erie. *Long.* 81. 18. W. *Lat.* 41. 50. N.

Biches, a small island in the Straits of Malacca. E. *Long.* 101. 27. *Lat.* 1. 48. N.

Bichni, a town of Persia, in the province of Erivan. 30 miles NNE. Erivan.

Bicholim, a town of Hindoostan, in Soonda. 6 miles N. Goa.

Bickaquer, a town of Norway. 70 miles SSW. Drontheim.

Bickaney, a town of Hindoostan, the capital of a circar or district, in the country of Agimere; the country is sandy, desert, and in great want of water. It is governed by a rajah. 42 miles W. Nagore, 80 WNW. Agimere. *Long.* 74. E. *Lat.* 27. 12. N.

Bickerabad, a town of the kingdom of Candahar. 12 miles Ghizni.

Bickerton's Island, an island in the Pacific Ocean, called by the natives *Lattai*, discovered by Maurelle in 1781. It consists chiefly of a vast conical mountain, the summit of which appeared to be burned; but the sides

were covered with trees; and it is surrounded with a lower border, which is fertile, and affords fresh water. Many canoes came off, and the people in them, among whom was the chief of the island, behaved with much confidence and kindness, and sold bananas and cocoa-nuts to the Spaniards. Captain Edwards gave it the name of Bickerton's Island. *Long.* 174. 13. W. *Lat.* 18. 47. S.

Bickrampour, a town of Bengal. 18 miles NNW. Kishenagar.

Bickrampour, a town of Bengal, in the province of Chittigong. 5 m. S. Ilamabad.

Bickrampour, a town of Bengal. 16 miles NW. Boglipour.

Biccoco, a town of Italy, in the department of the Olona; near which the French were defeated by the Imperialists in the year 1552. 2 miles NE. Milan.

Bicquely, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte. 3 miles S. Toul, and 10 WSW. Nancy.

Bidabosa, a town of Bengal. 40 miles NE. Calcutta.

Bidache, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées. 14 miles E. Bayonne, and 9 N. St. Palais.

Bidassa, a river which rises in the Pyrenées, and runs into the sea between Andaye and Fontarabia, separating France from Spain. This river was a long time a subject of dispute between France and Spain, each country laying an exclusive claim to it; but in the 15th century, Louis XII. king of France, and Ferdinand king of Spain, agreed that it should be common between the two nations; that the duties paid by those who pass from Spain to France, should belong to the latter, and of those who pass the contrary way, to the former.

Bidburg, or *Biedburg*, a town of France, in the department of the Forests, containing two parish churches and a convent. 30 miles NNE. Luxemburg, and 18 NNW. Treves.

Biddanre, see *Bednere*.

Biddaoly, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 18 miles Fyzabad.

Bideford, (*By the Ford*,) a seaport town of England, situated near the union of the Towridge and the Taw, over the former of which there is a very long bridge of twenty-four arches, built by subscription, and supported by lands set apart for that purpose; and the management thereof placed by a decree of chancery in the hands of trustees, inhabitants of the town. It is a corporate, and was formerly a borough town. It was, the latter end of last century, and to the middle of this, a place of great foreign trade; but since the year 1760, it has considerably lessened. Large quantities of coarse earthen ware are made here, and sent to most parts of the kingdom. The market is large, and well supplied with corn and provisions. In

1801, the number of inhabitants was 2987. 40 miles N. Exeter, and 108 W. London. *Long.* 4. 14. W. *Lat.* 51. 5. N.

Bideford, a seaport of America, in the province of the Main, on Rennebeck. 18 miles SW. Portland. *Long.* 70. 28. W. *Lat.* 43. 23. N.

Bidetto, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Bari, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Bari. 10 miles SSW. Bari, and 118 E. Naples. *Long.* 16. 46. E. *Lat.* 41. 8. N.

Bidehan, a town of Persia, in the province of Farlitan, on the Persian gulf. 60 miles SSW. Gaur.

Bidgoff, or *Bigodfer*, a town of Prussia, in Pomerelia. 64 miles S. Dantzig.

Bidgefchtjch, see *Bromberg*.

Bidgull, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 5 miles N. Calhan.

Bidjfur, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa. 28 miles WSW. Cattack.

Bidlis, see *Betlis*.

Bidefoli, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mella. 8 miles E. Brescia.

Bidourle, a river of France, which passes by S. Hypolite, Sauve, Sommieres, &c. and runs into the lake of Peraut, 9 miles E. Montpellier.

Bidouze, a river of France, which runs into the Adour, near the junction of that river with the gaves of Pau and Oleron.

Bidchow, or *Biezow*, *Alt*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz. 25 miles NW. Neu Bidchow.

Bidchow, *Neu*, or *Biezow*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz. It is a royal town. 14 miles W. Konigingratz, 36 ENE. Prague. *Long.* 15. 25. E. *Lat.* 50. 10. N.

Bidami, a country of Asiatic Turkey, the south part of Syria, bounded on the north by Palestine, on the west by Egypt, on the east and south by Arabia. It is nearly a desert, with only a few straggling villages.

Bidzigur, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Allahabad. The fort is built on a steep and lofty rock, and is important from its situation, rather than the strength of the materials of which the walls are composed. In this place Cheyt Sing had deposited some considerable riches, when he fled from Benares. It was taken by the British, and the riches, to the value of 300,000l. divided among the troops. 40 m. S. Benares, 128 SW. Patna. *Long.* 83. 16. E. *Lat.* 24. 42. N.

Bieber, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Hanau Munzenberg. 16 miles E. Hanau.

Bieberbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Bayreuth. 2 miles ENE. Wunsiedel.

Biebra, a river of Poland, which runs into the Narew, near Wiezna, in Malovia.

Biechov Starov, a town of Russia, in the government of Mogilov. 32 miles S. Mogilov, and 364 S. Petersburg. *Long.* 30. 14. E. *Lat.* 53. 20. N.

Biechowitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzim. 9 miles E. Prague.

Biecz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow. 48 miles SE. Cracow.

Bieda, a town of the Popedom, in the Patrimonio. 10 miles W. Sutri.

Biedburg, see *Bidburg*.

Biedenkopf, a town of Germany, in the principality of Upper Hesse. 16 miles NW. Marburg.

Bieka, *Bieque*, or *Boriquen*, or *Crab Island*, one of the Virgin islands, in the West-Indies; about 14 miles in circumference. The soil is rich, and there is a good road on the south side. 9 miles ESE. from Portorico. *Long.* 65. 15. W. *Lat.* 18. N.

Bieke, see *Bieque*.

Biekow, or *Jezow*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lenczicz. 24 miles SE. Lenczicz.

Biel, a town of Spain, in Aragon. 18 miles SW. Jaca.

Biel, a river of Spain, which joins the Ores at Exea.

Biel, see *Bienne*.

Biela, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czafau. 6 miles NE. Teutsch Brod.

Bielach, a river of Austria, which runs into the Danube, near Melck.

Bielastena, a town of Croatia. 10 miles N. Bihacs.

Bielay, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koniggratz. 4 miles SW. Branau.

Bielhskoi, a town of Siberia. 40 miles S. Eniseisk.

Bielcepol, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 48 miles W. Bialacerkiew.

Bielcz, see *Bielsk*.

Bielier, a town of Russia, in the government of Tula. 50 miles WSW. Tula, and 340 SSE. Peterburg. *Long.* 36. 14. E. *Lat.* 55. 15. N.

Bielfeld, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Ravensberg, divided by the Lutterbach, into Old and New Town, situated at the foot of a mountain. It contains about 800 houses; the inhabitants are partly Lutherans, and partly Roman Catholics. The former town has two churches; the latter a convent and a chapel. It received municipal privileges in the year 1287, and was formerly Anstic. 22 miles N. Lippstadt. 25 m. E. Munster. *Long.* 8. 27. E. *Lat.* 51. 53. N.

Bielgorod, a town of Russia, in the government of Kurfk, the see of an archbishop. 50 miles SSW. Kurfk, and 340 SSE. Peterburg. *Long.* 35. 54. E. *Lat.* 50. 55. N.

Bielgrad, a town of Croatia. 40. miles SE. Bihacs.

Bielgorod, see *Akerman*.

Bielian, a town of Russian Tartary. *Long.* 66. 4. E. *Lat.* 43. 20. N.

Bielica, a town of Lithuania, in the province of Wilna. 10 miles S. Lida.

Bielisky, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 48 miles SW. Kiev.

Bielitzi, a town of Russia, in the government of Mogilev. 96 miles S. Mogilev, and 464 S. Peterburg. *Long.* 30. 54. E. *Lat.* 52. 20. K.

Biella, or *Biela*, or *Bioglio*, a town of France, in the department of the Sesia; heretofore the capital of a small country in Piedmont, bounded on the north by the Alps, on the west by the dutchy of Aosta, on the east by the Vercellois and the Mafferan, and on the south by the Canavez. Biela is a rich and populous town, containing 7000 inhabitants; it is divided into Upper and Lower, containing four churches and four monasteries. 24 miles NW. Vercelli, and 35 NNE. Turin. *Long.* 7. 56. E. *Lat.* 45. 28. N.

Bielle, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne. 6 miles ESE. Chaumont.

Bielle, a town of France, in the Lower Pyrenées. 14 miles S. Oleron.

Bielo, a lake of Russia, in the government of Novgorod; 60 miles long, and 30 where widest. *Long.* 32. to 38. E. *Lat.* 60. to 61. N.

Bielogrodka, a town of Poland, in Volhynia. 15 miles S. Ostrog.

Bieloi, a town of Russia, in the government of Smolensk, on the river Meza. 50 miles NNE. Smolensk, and 270 SSE. Peterburg. *Long.* 33. 14. E. *Lat.* 55. 50. N.

Bieloi, an island in the Karikoi sea, about 70 miles in circumference. 20 miles from the continent of Russia. *Long.* 69. 14. E. *Lat.* 73. 40. N.

Bielokameskoi, a fortress of Russia, in Siberia, on the east side of the Irtsich. 12 miles SE. Semipolatoi.

Bielopole, a town of Russia, in the government of Charkov. 84 miles NNW. Charkov, and 555 SSE. Peterburg.

Bielowitz, a town of Croatia. 11 miles SW. Damianovitz.

Bielowodjk, a town of Russia, in the government of Voronez, on the Derkul. 130 miles S. Voronez, and 710 SSE. Peterburg. *Long.* 39. 14. E. *Lat.* 49. 20. N.

Bielow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia. 36 miles E. Lucko.

Bielozersk, a town of Russia, in the government of Novgorod, on the south side of lake Bielo. 64 miles NE. Vologda, and 220 ENE. Novgorod. *Long.* 38. 14. E. *Lat.* 59. 52. N.

Bielsta, a town of Spain, in Aragon. 18 miles from Ainfa.

Bielsk, or *Bielez*, a town of Prussian Poland, capital of the palatinate of Podlachia, called also the palatinate of Bielsk, on the river Biela. 108 miles ENE. Warfaw. *Long.* 23. 15. E. *Lat.* 52. 40. N.

Bielsk, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Ploczko. 10 miles NE. Ploczko.

Bieltich, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim. 16 miles N. Chrudim.

Bieltshitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachim. 15 miles N. Strakonitz.

Bienenbittel, a town of Germany, in the principality of Lunenburg. 10 miles SSE. Lunenburg.

Bienne, a river of France, which runs into the Sambre, near Thuin.

Bienne, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, heretofore capital of a small republic, in the bishopric of Bâle, situated on the river Scheufs, or Suze, near a large lake, to which it gives name, on an eminence, at the foot of mount Jura; the Germans call it *Biel*. The country about it is pleasant, and commodious for supplying the industrious inhabitants with all their wants. The number of inhabitants of this small republic, consisting of the town and four small villages, is 5500. The bishop had no spiritual jurisdiction here; but he named one of their senators for mayor, who presided in his name, in the council, in criminal cases; and the bishop swore to maintain their privileges, when they swore fealty to him. He had part of the fines, tithes, and other revenues; but the customs belonged to the city, who were to furnish him with a number of soldiers, in time of war, at their own charge; but to march no farther than so as they may return at night, unless he paid them. The citizens are governed by two councils, the greater consisting of 30, the lesser of 24, chosen out of the six trading companies. The burgomaster, chosen by both, presided in matters of the republic, when the mayor, &c. who held of the bishop, must withdraw. The inhabitants are Calvinists, and the most common language is German. The lake is to the north-east of that of Neufchâtel, with which it runs almost parallel from north-east to south-west, and they communicate by the Tiel canal, which separates the country of Neufchâtel from the canton of Berne. 15 miles NW. Berne. *Long.* 7. E. *Lat.* 47. 6. N.

Bientina, a town of Etruria, on the side of a lake, called the *Lake of Bientina*, or *Lake of Sefso*; the lake is about 6 miles long, and 5 wide. 12 miles E. Pisa, 28 W. Florence.

Bieque, or *Bieke*, or *Boriquen*, or *Crab's Island*, see *Bieke*.

Bierno, a town of Sweden, in the government of Abo. 30 miles SE. Abo.

Bieron, see *Berun*.

Biertra, a town of Sweden, in Anger-

mannland, on the river Angermann. 22 m. N. Hernofand.

Bierliet, a town of Flanders, on the west side of the Scheldt; which has been much reduced by frequent inundations: the fortifications have been destroyed. William Beukelzoon, who taught the Dutch the art of curing herrings, was born and died in this town. 20 miles N. Ghent, 12 ENE. Sluys.

Biefbos, a large lake in the Merwe, between Dort and Gertrudenburg, formed by the bursting of the banks or dikes: see *Dort*.

Biefe, a river of Germany, which rises eight miles south-west from Stendal, in the Old Mark of Brandenburg, and running to Seehausen, changes its name to *Aland*.

Biesenthal, a town of Germany, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg. 20 miles NE. Berlin. *Long.* 13. 40. E. *Lat.* 52. 47. N.

Biefnes, a place of France, where is a pass across the river Aisne, from the department of the Meuse to the department of the Marne. Here General Dillon formed a camp in September 1792, to stop the progress of the combined armies of Austria and Prussia. 3 m. St. Menehould, 12 Grandpré.

Bietigheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg, at the conflux of the Metterbach and the Ens. 10 miles N. Stuttgart, 30 SSE. Heidelberg.

Bievre, a river of France, which rises a little to the south of Versailles, and passing towards Paris, changes its name to *Gobelins*, on account of its water being used in that manufacture, and soon after joins the Seine.

Bieurtas, or *Ganquel*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Hoval, at the mouth of the Senegal. *Long.* 16. 10. W. *Lat.* 16. N.

Bieuzi, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan. 6 miles SSW. Pontivy.

Biezoro, see *Bidschow*.

Biferno, a river of Naples, which runs into the Adriatic, not far from Termoli.

Big Eddy, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Cumberland, *Long.* 88. 36. W. *Lat.* 36. 35. N.

Big Tallassee, Indian villages in West Florida, on the Oakfuskee. *Long.* 86. 20. W. *Lat.* 32. 34. N.

Biga, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia. 16 miles S. Artaki.

Biga, a river of North-Wales, which joins the Severn, in the county of Montgomery.

Biga, one of the small Shetland Islands, between Mainland and Yell. *Long.* 1. 30. W. *Lat.* 60. 47. N.

Bigab, a town of Bengal. 42 miles NNW. Ramgur. *Long.* 85. 24. E. *Lat.* 24. 18. N.

Bigan, a town on the west coast of the island of Luçon. *Long.* 120. 40. E. *Lat.* 16. 50. N.

Bigarella, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio. 7 m. ENE. Mantua.

Bigbone Creek, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio, *Long.* 85. 5. W. *Lat.* 38. 45. N.

Bighbury Bay, a bay of the English channel, on the coast of Devonshire, between Bolt Tail and Stoke Point.

Biggar, a town of Scotland, in Lanerkshire, with about 1200 inhabitants. 27 miles SSW. Edinburgh.

Bigge, a river of Germany, which runs into the Lenne, 3 miles N. Allendorf, in the dutchy of Westphalia.

Biggleswade, a town of England, in the county of Bedford, situated on one of the roads from London to York. Here is a market on Wednesday, which is one of the greatest in England for barley, pease, and horse-corn, pitched in the market for sale. Here also is an inconsiderable manufactory of white thread-lace and edgings; which are made in some parts of this county in large quantities. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1650. A navigable river comes to this place, but no farther, called the Ivell; it joins the Bedford river, called the Ouse, at Temps-Ford, and thence runs to Lynn-Regis. It serves principally to bring up coals, timber, oats, and merchandize, from Lynn, to supply this and the neighbouring towns and villages, which it does with great convenience, being so situated in the centre, as to check and receive checks from the neighbouring towns. Here was a terrible fire on June 16th, 1785, which raged with astonishing fury, and in a few hours laid about 150 dwelling-houses in ashes, besides several malt-houses, corn-chambers, &c. all in the centre of the town, around the market-place. The loss was estimated at 24,000l. On the 25th of February, 1792, a smart shock of an earthquake was felt at this place, about half past eight in the morning, which threw down some old houses, but happily no lives were lost; it lasted several seconds, and considerably alarmed the inhabitants. The shock was felt northward of Doncaster, and extended towards the sea coast of Lincolnshire and Yorkshire. 24 miles N. Hertford, and 45 N. London. *Long.* 0. 15. W. *Lat.* 52. 6. N.

Bigini, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara. 10 miles E. Mazara.

Biglo, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna. 40 m. ENE. Wilkomierz.

Biggan, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan. 9 m. SW. Josselin.

Bigonua, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa. 10 miles SW. Balafore.

Bigorno, a town of Corsica. 7 m. S. Bastia.

Bigorre, a country of France, before the revolution, about 200 miles square, in the government of Guyenne, situated at the

fouth of Armagnac. The air is cold on the mountains, but mild in the plains. It produces a great deal of wood, excellent wine, rye, barley, and millet, but little wheat. It has rich pastures, quarries of marble, and medicinal springs. Tarbes was the capital.

Biguba, a town of Africa, and capital of a kingdom of the same name, situated on the north side of the Rio Grande. *Long.* 13. 32. W. *Lat.* 11. 12. N.

Bihacs, or *Bihatcz*, or *Bihitz*, or *Wihatcz*, a town of Croatia, situated on the river Unna, belonging to the Turks; it was besieged by the Imperialists in 1697, without success. 60 miles S. Carlstadt, 180 W. Belgrade.

Bihri, a town of Persia, in the country of Laristan. 30 miles NW. Lar.

Bija, a river of Russia, which issues from lake Teletskoi, in the government of Kolivan, and joining the Katunia at Katunfkaia, takes the name of Oby.

Bijore, a city of India, in the Sewad country, on a river of the same name. 106 miles SE. Cabul, 215 N. Moultan. *Long.* 70. 44. E. *Lat.* 34. 10. N.

Bijore, a river of India, which runs into the Penjekoreh. 20 miles S. Bijore.

Bijfk, a town of Russia, in the government of Kolivan, on the Oby. 150 miles SSE. Kolivan. *Long.* 84. 14. E. *Lat.* 53. 51. N.

Bijucoy, a small island in the sea of Mindoro. *Long.* 120. 59. E. *Lat.* 10. 55. N.

Bijudico, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, said to have been a seat of justice for the earldom of Castile. 6 miles N. Medina del Pomar.

Bikand, a town of Great Bukharia. 20 SW. Bukharia.

Biker, see *Abukir*.

Bikbulakova, a town of Russia, in the government of Upha, on the river Ik. 80 m. NE. Orenburg.

Bikillam, a small island in the Red Sea, 24 miles from the coast of Arabia. *Lat.* 16. 18. N.

Bikkur, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Gohud. 10 miles W. Bandere.

Bikou, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. 50 miles N. Braclaw.

Bila, a river of Bohemia, which runs into the Moldaw, near Auffs.

Bila, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz. 10 m. WSW. Kamnitz.

Bilan, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim. 5 miles W. Chrudim.

Bilan, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzim. 7 miles NNW. Kaurzim.

Bilavola, a town of Ceylon. 25 miles SW. Candy.

Bilbao, or *Vilbao*, a seaport town of Spain, in the province of Biscay, on the river Ybaicabal, in a plain surrounded with high mountains. It contains about 800 houses, part of which are built on piles; the harbour

is good, and well frequented. The air is healthy, the inhabitants are strong, robust, long-lived, and little acquainted with diseases or sorrow. It is well supplied with water and provisions, fish very abundant; and the environs are fertile in legumes and fruits. It contains five parishes, and twelve religious houses. Among the laws peculiar to the town, is one against ingratitude; its commerce principally consists in wool and iron. In 1793, it was taken by the French. *Long.* 3. 10. W. *Lat.* 43. 30. N.

Bilcas Guaman, or Guaman, a town of Peru, and capital of a jurisdiction in the bishopric of Guamanga. 40 miles ESE. Guamanga. *Long.* 73. 40. W. *Lat.* 13. S.

Bilcas, a river of Peru, which runs into the Apurimac, 80 miles ENE. Guamanga.

Bilderwertshen, a town of Prussia, in the Lithuanian province. 4 miles WNW. Staluponen.

Bildeston, see *Bilston*.

Bildhausen, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 4 miles ENE. Munerstadt.

Bildib, a town of Persia, in the province of Schirvan. 40 miles ESE. Seamachie.

Biledgik, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. This town was surpris'd and taken by Othman in 1298. 32 m. NW. Eski-Shehr.

Biledulgerid, a country of Africa, lying south of Tunis and Algiers, supposed to be about 180 miles square. According to some, and the general opinion, it received its name from the Arabic words *Biled el gerid*, signifying the land of dates; because it abounds with that kind of fruit more than any other country of Africa, inasmuch that it can furnish the neighbouring kingdoms with it in exchange for wheat, which here grows scarce. But Dr. Shaw says, the name seems rather borrowed from the *Blaid-al-Jeridde* of the Arabians, who thereby signify the *dry country*. *Nunidia* is the name by which it was known to the Greeks and Romans. The whole country is very mountainous, sandy, and barren, producing little or no sustenance, some parts of it being quite covered with large thick woods of palm-trees, from which dates are gathered. The climate is hot and unhealthy; the people lean, and of a swarthy and shrivell'd complexion, their eyes being very much hurt by the east winds, which drive the hot sand into them, and are sometimes so violent as to bury whole hordes of them under it: Another inconvenience they are liable to, and for which we cannot assign the reason, is, their teeth often drop out of their heads, even in youth: Otherwise they are healthy and vigorous, and many of them live to a great age. The plague (so frequent in Barbary) is scarcely ever heard of here. As to their character, they are represented as lewd, treacherous, thievish, and cruel. They

are a mixture of the ancient Africans and wild Arabs; the former living in some kind of cities, towns, or villages; the latter in tents, and ranging from place to place for food and plunder. The country has few rivers or towns. The Arabs think themselves the noble race, and, being independent, sometimes for pay serve neighbouring princes in war; the rest follow either the plundering or the hunting trade, which last is one of their noblest diversions, especially that of ostriches; they eat the flesh, and barter the feathers for corn, pulse, or other things which they want. Their common food, besides dates, is the flesh of ostriches, goats, and camels; their drink is either the thin liquor or broth in which such flesh is boiled, or the milk of their camels; for they seldom drink any water, the little they have of it being neither wholesome nor pleasant, and in most parts they labour under the want of that.

Bilfeld, see *Bielfeld*.

Bilegar, a town of Bengal. 23 miles SSE. Burdwan. *Long.* 88. 10. E. *Lat.* 22. 52. N.

Bilghey, a town of Hindoostan, in the Mysore country. 58 miles WSW. Harponnelly, and 35 NNW. Bednore. *Long.* 74. 32. E. *Lat.* 14. 17. N.

Bilgilly, a town of Hindoostan, in Visiapour. 15 miles SW. Galgala.

Bilefur, a town of Hindoostan, in Visiapour. 15 miles NW. Sattarah.

Bilferhausen, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 4 m. N. Arnstein.

Bilgorai, a town of Poland, in Galicia. 30 miles SSW. Zamosch.

Bilgam, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Cicacole. 25 miles NW. Cicacole.

Biliapatam, a town of Hindoostan, taken by the British in 1790. 5 miles N. Cananore.

Biliawic, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lencicz. 25 miles E. Lencicz.

Bilich, a town of Russia, in Siberia. 8 miles SE. Vercholenk.

Biligam, or *Viligam*, a seaport of the island of Ceylon, situated in a bay on the south coast. Here is a celebrated pagoda. *Long.* 80. 32. E. *Lat.* 6. N.

Bilihan, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 100 miles SSW. Hamadan.

Bilikorvka, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 50 miles W. Kiev.

Bilin, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz. 14 miles W. Leitmeritz. *Long.* 13. 48. E. *Lat.* 50. 32. N.

Bilina, or *Mofla*, a river of Bohemia, which runs into the Elbe near Aulfig.

Bilitot, a town of the island of Ceylon, on the south-west coast. 25 miles S. Calitoor.

Bilitz, a town of Silesia, and capital of a small principality, situated on the borders of Poland, from which it is separated by the river Biala, north-east of the principality of Teschen. This principality was created by

the Emperor Francis Stephen in 1752, and, besides the town, contains several villages. 15 miles ENE. Tefchen. *Long.* 18. 59. E. *Lat.* 49. 48. N.

Bill, a river which passes by the city of Hamburg to the Elbe.

Billaurgur, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Ruttunpour. 40 miles SE. Ruttunpour.

Bill Birds Key, a small island in the Spanish main, on the Mosquito shore. *Long.* 82. 54. W *Lat.* 12. 16. N.

Bilancourt, a town of France. 4 miles SW. Paris.

Billapour, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 65 miles NW. Poonah.

Billarcee, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude, on the left bank of the Dewah. 14 miles SSW. Bahraitch.

Billau, a river of Silesia, which runs into the Neisse, near the town of Neisse.

Billé, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and district of Fougères. 3 m. S. Fougères, 9 N. Vitré.

Billeka, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg. 10 miles E. Lemberg.

Billericay, a town of England, in the county of Essex, situated on an eminence, with a large weekly corn market on Thursdays. The insurgents were defeated by the troops of Richard II. near this town. 9 m. S. Chelmsford. 24 E. London.

Billerbeeck, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Munster. 5 m. NNE. Coesfeld.

Billeston, a town of England, in Leicestershire, with about 580 inhabitants. This town is remarkable for being the place where George Villars, afterwards duke of Buckingham, and George Fox the Quaker, received their education. 8 miles E. Leicester, and 96 NNW. London.

Bl gilly, a town of Hindoostan, in Vissapour. 15 miles SW. Galgala.

Billiat, a town of France, in the department of the Ain. 7 miles NE. Nantua.

Billingheim, a town of France, in the department of Mount Tonnerre. 4 miles S. Landau, and 16 SW. Spire.

Billigratz, a town of Carniola. 12 miles N. Laubach.

Billimbong-Bay, a bay on the south coast of Sumatra. *Long.* 104. 30. E. *Lat.* 5. 50. S.

Billingen, a town of France, in the department of the Forets. 20 miles E. Spa.

Billingshausen, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wertheim. 12 miles NE. Wertheim.

Billingport, a place on the river Delaware, in the state of Pennsylvania, which, during the war, was fortified for the defence of the river, and chevaux de frizes of timber, headed with iron spikes, sunk to prevent the British vessels from passing. 12 miles below Philadelphia.

Billiton, a island in the Eastern-Indian sea, of a circular form, about forty miles in diameter. *Long.* 108. E. *Lat.* 3. S.

Billon, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Puy de Dôme. 36 miles SW. Roanne, and 12 ESE. Clermont. *Long.* 3. 25. E. *Lat.* 45. 43. N.

Billongtee, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 13 miles NW. Arrah.

Bills, a rock in the Atlantic, near the west coast of Ireland. 6 miles NW. from the island of Clare, and 6 SSE. Achil-Head. *Long.* 10. 1. W. *Lat.* 53. 52. N.

Billy, a town of France, in the department of the Allier. 6 m. N. Cuffet, 12 NE. Gannat.

Billy, a town of France, in the department of Calvados. 6 miles SE. Caen.

Bilmah, a desert country of Africa, between Bornou and Fezzan, which caravans are ten days crossing.

Biloi Yar, a town of Russia, in the government of Simbirsk, on the east side of the Volga. 16 miles SE. Simbiuk.

Bilroves, see *Wagstadt*.

Bilfab, a circar of Hindoostan, in Malwa, situated to the north-east of Bopal, and west of Gurry-Mundlah, almost in the centre of Hindoostan. Bilfab is celebrated for producing most excellent tobacco. The chief towns are Bilfab, Andea, and Raifeen.

Biljab, a city of Hindoostan, and capital of a circar in the Malwa country. 14 m. E. Oudein, 308 S. Delhi. *Long.* 77. 53. E. *Lat.* 23. 30. N.

Biljon, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Meuse, on the Demer, which, though it had the privileges of a city, is not of much consideration. 14 miles N. Liege. *Long.* 5. 33. E. *Lat.* 50. 51. N.

Bilskoi, a town of Siberia, on the Bilaia. 90 miles NW. Irkutsk.

Bilstein, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and capital of a bailiwick, in the dutchy of Westphalia, situated on a mountain. 19 miles SSE. Arensberg, 42 E. Cologne. *Long.* 8. 8. E. *Lat.* 51. N.

Bilston, a town of England, in the county of Stafford, situated near a navigable canal, which communicates with the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canals, and rivers Mersey, Dee, Ouse, Trent, Severn, Thames, Avon, &c. Near it are large mines of coal, ironstone, &c. Here are erected furnaces for smelting iron-ore, forges, and slitting mills. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 6914, of whom 2414 were employed in trade and manufactures. The principal manufactures are japanned and enamelled goods, and buckle-chapes. 11 miles NW. Birmingham, and 121 NW. London.

Bilston, or *Bilderston*, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk. 11 miles NE. Sudbury, and 67 NNE. London.

Bilten, a town of Swifferland, in the canton of Glarus. 10 miles NNW. Glarus.

Bilthoel, a small island in the North Sea, near the coast of Sleswick. *Long.* 8. 52. E. *Lat.* 54. 12. N.

Bilur, a bay in the Red Sea, on the coast of Abyssinia. *Lat.* 13. 3. N.

Bima, a town on the north coast of the island of Cumbava. *Long.* 118. 51. E. *Lat.* 8. 24. S.

Bimber Kooftaub, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore. 30 miles SW. Gujrat.

Bimbia, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 4. 5. N.

Bimé, a fort of Hindoostan, in the territory of Nagorcote, built by a prince of the same name, on the top of a steep mountain, where the Hindoos formerly deposited the wealth consecrated to their idols, in all the neighbouring kingdoms. This place, with all its treasures, was in 1008 taken by Mamood I. king of Ghizni. Among the riches were found 700,000 golden dinars, 700 maunds of gold and silver plate, 40 maunds of pure gold in ingots, 2000 maunds of silver bullion, and 20 maunds of jewels set. The maund in India, according to Mr. Dow, is equal to 37 lbs. avoirdupois; but this makes the riches so extraordinary, that we think there must be some mistake.

Bimern, a town of Prussia, in the province of Ermeland. 12 miles W. Heilsparg.

Bimini, one of the Bahama Islands, on the west side of the Great Bahama Bank, near the gulf of Florida. It measures about 20 miles in circumference, and has a good harbour. *Long.* 79. 34. W. *Lat.* 25. N.

Bimlepatam, a seaport town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole, which the Dutch hold in farm. The country people manufacture coarse cloth, chiefly for Batavia. Off shore are some rocks, which appear above water; but a ship may pass safely between them and the land. 12 miles SE. Vizianagram, and 35 SSW. Cicacole. *Long.* 83. 35. W. *Lat.* 17. 55. N.

Binnaut, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 5 miles W. Cambay.

Bimped, a town of Napaul. 15 miles S. Batgao.

Bimsing, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole. 12 m. S. Vizianagram.

Bimulwilfa, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole. 12 m. S. Vizianagram.

Bina, a town of Italy, in the department of the Upper Po, on the Oglio. 10 miles NE. Cremona.

Binagonah, a town on the east coast of the island of Luçon. *Long.* 122. 18. E. *Lat.* 14. 51. N.

Binalbagan, a town on the west coast of the island of Negros. *Long.* 122. 52. E. *Lat.* 10. 42. N.

Binaros, or *Vinaros*, a town of Spain, in

Valencia, on the confines of Catalonia, near the coast of the Mediterranean, at the mouth of a river which forms a small harbour, with anchorage at about cannon shot from the town, in from six to nine fathoms. It is surrounded with walls, and defended by some cannon. 5 m. N. Peniscola, 20 S. Tortosa.

Binbach, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 3 m. ESE. Arnstein.

Binasco, a town of Italy, in the department of the Olona. This town was taken by the French, in the month of April 1796. The town was founded, and about 800 armed peasants threw themselves into the town; 100 of them were killed, and the rest dispersed. The town was afterwards set on fire. 10 miles S. Milan.

Binbrook, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, with less than 500 inhabitants. 22 miles NE. Lincoln, and 159 N. London. *Long.* 1. 12. W. *Lat.* 53. 25. N.

Binche, a town of France, in the department of Jemappe, situated in a fertile country, on the river Haifne. This town was burned by Henry II. king of France, in 1554, but soon after rebuilt. In the year 1578, it was taken by John duke of Austria; but the Duke of Alençon, profiting by the death of Don John, besieged it the same year, and took it by assault. The French put to the sword all that were found in arms, and pillaged the town and churches; the Spaniards retook it, and ceded it to France, at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle; but by the peace of Nimwegen it was restored to Spain, with its jurisdiction, which includes fifty-one towns and villages. 8 miles ESE. Mons.

Binchesler, a village of England, in the county of Durham: near it are the ruins and vestiges of a large town, anciently called *Binovium*, or *Vinovium*. Here Arthur is said to have defeated the Saxons.

Binde, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Gohud. 18 miles NE. Gohud, and 50 SSE. Agra. *Long.* 78. 46. E. *Lat.* 26. 23. N.

Bindelle Visegna, a town of Italy. 10 m. W. Legnano.

Bindi, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole. 25 miles E. Kimedey.

Bindee, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 16 miles E. Corah.

Bineaga, or *Leaga*, a harbour on the south-west coast of Sumatra. Here the chief mate of the Orange-Tree sloop, Captain Duggin, was stabbed by an Acheeneer. Four or five assassins intended to have murdered the captain, and seize the vessel, but were overpowered; two were killed; the rest jumped overboard and escaped. 14 miles E. from the mouth of Sinkel river.

Binetta, a town of Naples, in the country of Bari. 4 miles WSW. Bidetto.

Binfeld, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 3 m. NW. Hasfurt.

Bingazi, a seaport town of Africa, formerly a large and beautiful city, and the capital of Barca; but now a mean place, with a harbour, only fit for vessels of 200 tons burden. *Long.* 20. E. *Lat.* 32. 20. N.

Binge, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, and district of Dijon. 10 miles E. Dijon.

Bingelstein, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Paderburn. 3 miles S. Baren.

Bingen, a town of France, in the department of Mount Tonnerre, situated at the conflux of the Nahe and the Rhine. The fortifications were destroyed by Louis XIV. in 1689. Bingen was taken by the French in the year 1792, and retaken by the Prussians the following year. It was again taken by the French in the month of October 1794; they were driven from it in the year 1795; and re-entered it in the month of June 1796. The Rhine is here compressed into a narrow channel, barely admitting a practicable passage between rocks on either side. This strait is called *Bingenloch*. Near Bingen is an island on the Rhine, called *Mausburn*, or *Tower of Rats*; from a tradition, that an archbishop of Mentz was devoured there by these animals in the tenth century, as a judgment on him for his cruelty to the poor, whom he compared to rats eating up the substance of the rich. 19 miles W. Mentz, 30 S. Coblenz, and 54 E. Treves. *Long.* 7. 48. E. *Lat.* 49. 55. N.

Bingenheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Hesse. 12 miles SSE. Giessen, and 16 NNE. Franckfort on the Mayne.

Bingham, a town of England, in the county of Nottingham, with a weekly market on Thursdays, and 1082 inhabitants. 9 miles E. Nottingham, and 122 N. London. *Long.* 0. 57. W. *Lat.* 52. 57. N.

Bing-gheul, (i. e. *Thousand Fountains*;) a town of Turkish Armenia. 30 m. SSW. Mars.

Bingley, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the Aire, with a market on Tuesday. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 4100, of whom 692 were employed in trade and manufactures. 16 miles N. Leeds, and 208 N. London.

Bingum, a town of East-Friesland. 1 mile NW. Ort.

Biniſzky, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna. 44 miles SE. Wilna.

Binko, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa. 10 miles NW. Sonpou.

Binnel Point, a cape on the S. coast of the Heel of Wight. *Long.* 1. 7. W. *Lat.* 50. 31. N.

Binni, a town of Africa, in Bambara. *Long.* 3. 30. W. *Lat.* 14. 1. N.

Binniguet, a small island near the west coast of France, about three miles SW. Le Conquet, and 2 W. St. Matthew's Point. *Long.* 4. 43. W. *Lat.* 48. 19. N.

Binsby Mountains, a range of mountains in North-Carolina. *Long.* 81. 10. W. *Lat.* 36. N.

Bintan, see *Vintain*.

Bintang, an island in the East-Indian sea, about 30 miles long and 10 broad, near the coast of Malacca. Bintang, the capital of the island, was taken and destroyed by the Portuguese in 1527. *Long.* 104. 30. E. *Lat.* 1. 5. N.

Bintingha, a town of Africa, in the country of Konkodoo. 36 miles E. Satadoo.

Bintſchay, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslaw. 7 miles NE. Turnau.

Binwy-Head, a cape of Ireland, on the NW. coast of the county of Mayo. *Long.* 9. 36. W. *Lat.* 54. 20. N.

Binz, a river of Switzerland, which runs into the Aar, 3 miles NE. Arau.

Binzago, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mella. 20 miles NNE. Breſcia.

Biobio, a river of South-America, in the country of Chili, which runs into the Pacific Ocean. *Lat.* 36. 50. S.

Bioglio, see *Biella*.

Biograd, see *Zara Vecchia*.

Biokirk, a town of Sweden, in Sudermanland. 22 miles NW. Nykoping.

Biolo, a town of Italy, in the Valtelin. 6 miles NE. Morbegno.

Bioncourt, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, in the district of Château Salins. 6 miles WSW. Château Salins, and 9 NE. Nancy.

Bione, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mella. 134 m. NNE. Breſcia.

Biorko, one of the Quarkern islands, in the gulf of Bothnia; about 5 miles in circumference. *Long.* 21. 44. E. *Lat.* 63. 40. N.

Biorka, a small island in the north part of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 22. 9. E. *Lat.* 65. 48. N.

Biorko, a small island, in the Baltic, near the coast of Sweden. *Long.* 18. 46. E. *Lat.* 59. 52. N.

Biorko, a small island of Sweden, in Malar lake, on which there was formerly a town. 15 miles W. Stockholm.

Biorko, Sud, a small island on the east side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 20. 51. E. *Lat.* 62. 44. N.

Biorneborg, a seaport town of Sweden, in the province of Finland, on the east side of the gulf of Bothnia, situated on a lake. 65 m. N. Abo. *Long.* 21. 32. E. *Lat.* 61. 30. N.

Biorn's Knude, or *Biorn's Head*, a cape of Denmark, on the east coast of Jutland. *Long.* 10. 3. E. *Lat.* 55. 42. N.

Biornon, a small island on the west side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 19. 42. E. *Lat.* 63. 36. N.

Biornon, a small island, on the west side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 16. 59. E. *Lat.* 60. 54. N.

Biornse, a small island of Denmark, near the south coast of the island of Funen.

Bjorskar, a small island, on the east side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 22. 1. E. *Lat.* 63. 27. N.

Biot, a town of France, in the department of the Var. 3 miles N. Antibes.

Bioulle, a town of France, in the department of the Lot. 20 miles S. Cahors, 3 NE. Montauban.

Bir, see *Beer*.

Bir-il-Cadki, a town of Persia, in the province of Segettan. 80 m. W. Zareng.

Bir-Devedar, a town of Egypt. 17 miles NE. Tinch.

Bir-el-Malba, a place of Nubia, where a nation is found. 180 miles SW. Dongola. *Lat.* 18. N.

Biram, a town of France, in the department of the Gers. 8 miles WNW. Auch.

Birbozm, a province of Bengal, bounded on the north by Ghidore, Carruckpour, Hendooa, Sultanabad, and Rajeshy; on the east by Rajeshy, Futtaling, and Burdwan; on the south by Burdwan and Pachete; and on the west by Pachete and Curruckdeah; about 85 miles long, and 30 broad. Nagore is the capital.

Birbusca, see *Birvisca*.

Birch Bay, a bay on the west coast of North-America, in the gulf of Georgia, so called from the quantity of black birch-trees found growing on the coast. The south-east part of this bay is formed by nearly perpendicular rocky cliffs, from whence the higher woodland country retires a considerable distance to the north-eastward, leaving an extensive space of low land between it and the sea, separated from the high ground by a rivulet of fresh water, that discharges itself at the bottom or north extremity of the bay. On the low land very luxuriant grass was produced, with wild rose, gooseberry, and other bushes in abundance. *Long.* 237. 33. E. *Lat.* 48. 53. N.

Birchev, a town of Hindoostan, in Candesh. 10 miles W. Tolnam.

Birchington, a small seaport of England, on the north coast of Kent, a member of the port of Dover. William III. remained here a short time, waiting for wind for Holland. 13 miles E. Canterbury. *Long.* 1. 18. E. *Lat.* 51. 22. N.

Birck, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Berg. 3 m. NE. Siegberg, 16 SE. Duitz.

Birck, a town of Germany, in the principality of Bayreuth. 8 miles S. Bayreuth.

Birckag, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 2 miles S. Grofzweinstein.

Birckenfeld, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Wurzburg. 8 miles SE. Konigshofen.

Birkenfeld, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen. 36 m. SE. Konigsberg.

Bird Islands, small islands near the north-east coast of New Holland, so called by Capt. Cook; they lie low, and almost covered with birds. 16 miles NW. Cape Grenville.

Bird Island, an island almost four miles in circumference, in the South Pacific Ocean, discovered by Capt. Cook, in 1769. *Long.* 216. 24. E. *Lat.* 17. 48. S.

Bird Island, a small island, near the east coast of Newfoundland. 6 miles SE. Cape Bonavista.

Bird Island, a small island, in the gulf of St. Laurence. 63 miles W. Cape Anguilla, on the island of Newfoundland. *Long.* 60. 45. W. *Lat.* 47. 55. N.

Bird Island, a small island, near the south-west coast of Ireland, at the entrance into Dunmannus Bay. *Long.* 9. 40. W. *Lat.* 51. 28. N.

Bird Island, a small island, in Strangford Lough, on the coast of Ireland. 8 miles S. Newtown. *Long.* 5. 28. W. *Lat.* 54. 28. N.

Bird Island, one of the Bermudas islands.

Bird Island, an island in the Southern Pacific Ocean, near the north-west coast of the island of New Georgia, discovered, in 1775, by Capt. Cook. *Long.* 38. 22. W. *Lat.* 54. S.

Bird Island, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa. *Lat.* 24. 40. S.

Bird Islands, near the north coast of the island of Antigua, in the West-Indies: there are two, the Great and Little; they are both small. *Long.* 67. 46. W. *Lat.* 11. 50. N.

Bird Island, a small island in the Eastern-Indian sea, near the west coast of Sumatra. *Long.* 97. 25. E. *Lat.* 1. 39. N.

Bird Island, an island in the Indian sea, about four miles in circumference: it is a low spot of land, covered with green heath or shrubs, and quite a rock in many parts of the centre. Nothing animal was seen but water-fowl and sea-lions. *Long.* 54. 40. E. *Lat.* 3. 40. S.

Bird Island, an island in the North Pacific Ocean, discovered by the commander of the Prince of Wales, in the year 1788. It is, says Capt. Vancouver, a very remarkable solitary island, or more properly speaking, single rock, rising out of this immense ocean. Its greatest extent, which was in a direction S. 74. W. and N. 74. E. did not exceed one mile. The uncouth form of its northern, eastern, and western extremities, against which the sea broke with great violence, presented a most awful appearance, rising perpendicularly from the ocean in lofty rugged cliffs, inaccessible but to its winged inhabitants; on its southern side the ascent is not so steep and abrupt; and near its western extremity is a small sandy beach, where, in fine weather and a smooth sea, a landing might probably be effected. At this place there was the appearance of a

little verdure, though it was destitute of tree or shrub; every other part was apparently without soil, and consisted only of the naked rock. The Sandwich Islanders recognize it under the appellation of Modoo Mannoo, that is, Bird Island; and from its great distance from all other land, and its proximity to their islands, it seems to claim some distant pretensions to be ranked in the group of the Sandwich islands, being 117 miles from Onchow. *Long.* 198.8.E. *Lat.* 23.6.N.

Bird Islands, or *Aves*, a cluster of islands in the Caribbean sea, near the coast of South-America. *Long.* 66.50.W. *Lat.* 12.N.

Bird Island, or *Aves*, a small island in the Caribbean sea. A long bank, called the Bank of Aves, extends from this islands to St. Eustatius, about 130 miles to the NNE. *Long.* 64.W. *Lat.* 15.40.N.

Bird's Key, or *Round Island*, a small island or rock among the Virgin Islands, in the West-Indies. 6 miles from St. John's Island, and 3 NE. from St. Croix. *Long.* 64.25.W. *Lat.* 17.54.N.

Bird's Nest Rocks, three rocky islets in the Mergui Archipelago. *Lat.* 10.42.N.

Birdsborough, a town of Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill. 8 miles SE. Reading.

Biredgick, see *Beer*.

Birghe, see *Berki*.

Birkingham, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar. 15 miles S. Aurungabad.

Birkala, a town of Sweden, in Tavastland. 37 miles NW. Tavasthus.

Birkan, a town of Arabia, in the kingdom of Yemen. 24 miles S. Saade.

Birkenfeld, a town of France, in the department of the Sarre, lately belonging to the county of Sponheim, and the seat of a bailiwick, which includes thirty-two villages, and two iron founderies. It was taken by the French in the campaign of 1794. 30 miles ENE. Treves, 30 NNW. Deux Ponts.

Birkenfels, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anspach. 5 m. N. Anspach.

Birkeborff, a town of France, in the department of the Roer. 1 mile N. Dueren.

Birket el Hadji, or *Lake of the Pilgrims*, a lake of Egypt, where the company and pilgrims assemble, which form the caravan to Mecca. It had formerly a communication with the Nile by means of a canal. 10 miles ENE. Cairo.

Birket il Kerun, a lake of Egypt, thirty miles long, and six wide in the middle, but narrowing towards each end. 40 miles SW. Cairo.

Birket el Marioub, a lake of Egypt, anciently called Marcotis, near the coast of the Mediterranean, and a little to the south of Alexandria; about 50 m. in circumference.

Birkholm, a small island of Denmark, about 6 miles S. Fyen. *Long.* 11.31.E. *Lat.* 54.56.N.

Birkin, a river of England, which runs into the Bollin. 1 mile S. Altringham, in the county of Chester.

Birkin Islands, a cluster of small islands in the North Sea, near the east coast of Lewis. *Long.* 6.20.W. *Lat.* 58.6.N.

Birkooty, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 30 miles WNW. Moorshedabad. *Long.* 87.55.E. *Lat.* 24.25.N.

Birkozowka, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 40 m. SE. Bialacerkiew.

Birkumita, a town of Bengal. 38 miles ESE. Dacca.

Birlab, a town of Egypt. 17 miles ENE. Catich.

Birlat, a town of European Turkey, situated on a river of the same name, in the province of Moldavia. 60 miles NW. Galatz, 116 SW. Bender. *Long.* 27.37.E. *Lat.* 46.12.N.

Birlat, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Siret, at Dubravitzza, in Moldavia.

Birma, see *Ava*.

Birmingham, a town of England, in the county of Warwick; of late years become one of the first manufacturing towns in Europe. In the year 1676, it was not even a market-town, and is now not a corporation, nor has it any chartered privileges. Indeed this very circumstance appears to be one of the first advantages enjoyed by the town. Formerly tanning of leather was the principal business carried on by the people of Birmingham; no appearances of that now remain. Before the revolution, the manufactures of Birmingham were confined to coarse iron ware; shortly after that period, some of the inhabitants obtained a contract for furnishing a supply of fire-arms to government; soon after the button and buckle trade became extensive. Birmingham was conveniently situated, labour, coals, and necessaries of life were cheap; manufactures were erected upon a general and extensive scale. Whatever could be desired, either useful or ornamental, in the various branches discovered by ingenuity or study, the endless variety of buttons, buckles, trinkets, and jewellery, silver and plated fire-arms, cast-iron work, mill-work, &c. &c. are all and abundantly supplied by Birmingham. Some of the most extensive manufactures in the kingdom are established here. Inland navigations have increased the trade, and will still increase it much more by fresh communications. Even London now receives the manufactures of Birmingham by means of inland navigations. It is scarcely fifty years since there was not a single mercantile house, which corresponded directly from hence with any foreign country, but furnished their products for the supply of those markets through the medium of merchants in London; at this

time the principal orders for foreign supply come directly to merchants or manufacturers resident in the town. The air is naturally exceeding pure, and notwithstanding the disadvantages which must result from its close population, the noxious effluxia of various metallic trades, and, above all, the continual smoke arising from the immense quantity of coals consumed, it is remarked by the most accurate observer on the probability of human existence, (Dr. Price,) to be one of the healthiest towns in England. The foundation being a dry reddish sand, the lowest apartments are perfectly free from damp; and hence it follows, that agues, and the numerous tribe of distempers accidental to these situations, are here unknown. The probability of longevity are strikingly numerous, and every means for the preservation of health have been adopted in this great town, particularly bathing; one of the most extensive and complete sets of baths in the kingdom being erected at Lady-Well. Almost every man occupying a separate house, they are spread over a greater extent of ground, and consequently free from the disadvantages for remarkable in other great towns where the habitations are larger, and every floor occupied by one or more families; the dwellings, however, of the merchants and principal manufacturers are equal to those of the same rank in any other part of the kingdom; and Birmingham boasts of some streets which would even do honour to the capital. Birmingham has two parish churches, and four chapels of ease. Of the former, St. Philip's is justly justly admired for the beauty of its architecture and situation, being built in a light elegant style, about 80 years ago. In each steeple is a set of musical chimes, which play every three hours, and different every day in the week. The chapels are all modern handsome edifices, particularly St. Paul's. There were two Presbyterian meetings; but they were both destroyed in the riots in July 1791: they are now rebuilt, and a third is in contemplation. There are also three meetings of Independents, one of Quakers, three of Anabaptists, a Romish chapel, with several Methodist meeting-houses, and a Jewish synagogue. Amongst the charitable endowments, must be ranked the General Hospital. This is a large and convenient edifice, erected on the edge of the town at above 7000*l.* expence, voluntarily subscribed, as is its present support, amounting to about 1000*l.* per annum, in which upwards of seventy patients are accommodated weekly upon an average, and a still greater number are relieved externally. There is a weekly market on Thursday, which is plentifully supplied from the country with every kind of provision, and well

stored with live cattle of all kinds. The following comparison will place in a very striking light the rapid increase of population in Birmingham within a century: in 1688, the sum disbursed for the poor was 308*l.* 17*s.* 9½*d.* From Easter 1786, to Easter 1787, 12,429*l.* 9*s.* 11½*d.* and nearly the same for the preceding seven years. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 73,670, of whom 62,702 were employed in trade and manufactures. 62 m. NW. Oxford, 87 N. Bristol, 115 WNW. London.

Birua, a river of Asia, which forms the southern boundary of the kingdom of Pera, and runs into the Straits of Malacca, *Long.* 100. 57. E. *Lat.* 3. 48. N.

Birnam, a hill of Scotland, near Dunkeld, about 1580 feet above the level of the sea, anciently a forest and a royal domain. Near the foot is a round mount called Duncan's Hill, where that king is said to have held a court of justice; and higher up are the ruins of a strong fortress. Birnam Wood is rendered remarkable by Shakespear in his tragedy of Macbeth.

Birnsfeld, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Wurzburg. 4 m. E. Luringen.

Biron, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne. 21 miles SW. Sarlat, and 10 S. Belvez.

Biron, an island in the gulf of St. Lawrence. 78 miles W. Cape Anguilla. *Long.* 61. 5. W. *Lat.* 47. 50. N.

Birnico, a town of Swifferland, in the bailiwick of Lugano. 10 m. NNW. Lugano.

Birouan, a town of the kingdom of Candahar. 15 miles NW. Chizon.

Birr, a town of Ireland, in King's County, situated near the borders of Tipperary, on a river which runs into the Shannon. It was formerly called Parsons'-town, from the family of Parsons, who had a castle here, which was besieged by Sarsfield, general of the Irish, but relieved by General Kirk. 34 miles NE. Limerick, 34 NNW. Kilkenny.

Birs, or *Birsch*, or *Bursch*, a river of Swifferland, which runs into the Rhine, near Bâle.

Birsa, a town of Pamona, the principal Orkney island. *Long.* 3. 7. W. *Lat.* 58. 59. N.

Birskka, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Lena. 28 miles SW. Olekminsk.

Birskar, a small island on the east side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 21. 13. E. *Lat.* 61. 22. N.

Birlein, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Henzburg. 7 miles E. Buddingen, and 27 ENE. Franckfort on the Maine.

Birt, see *Brit*.

Birterbury Bay, a bay on the west coast of Ireland, open to the Atlantic. *Long.* 9. 50. W. *Lat.* 53. 20. N.

Birthin, a river of England, which runs

into the Uik, near the town of Uik, in the county of Monmouth.

Biru, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Truxillo. 25 miles SSE. Truxillo.

Biruckpour, a fortress of Hindoostan, in the circar of Chanderec. 55 miles E. Chanderec, and 12 S. Chatterpour.

Birwigca, or *Birbesca*, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. 15 miles NE. Burgos.

Biruisa, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Tchiuna, *Long.* 95. 14. *E. Lat.* 57. 35. N.

Biruitfch, a town of Russia, in the government of Volonez. 50 miles S. Voronez, and 158 SSE. Peterburg.

Birza, a town of Samogitia, and capital of a duchy, which contains three churches, one for Roman Catholics, and two for Protestants. 15 miles S. Bauke, and 50 N. Troki. *Long.* 23. 50. *E. Lat.* 55. 16. N.

Bifaccio, a town of Naples, in the Principato Ultra, the see of a bishop united to St. Angelo de Lombardi. 13 miles N. Conza, and 40 E. Benevento. *Long.* 15. 21. *E. Lat.* 41. 3. N.

Bifagni, an island of Africa, one of those called Bissagos, in the Rio Grande, 15 miles from its mouth.

Bifantagan, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 42 miles WNW. Gogo.

Bifbal, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. 15 miles SE. Gerona.

Bifcava, a town of Africa, in the country of Zaab, of which it is the capital. It has a Turkish garrison in a small castle built by Hassan bey of Constantina, on Roman foundations. The chief strength consists in six small pieces of ordnance, and some large muskets mounted on carriages. 100 miles SSW. Constantina, and 150 SSE. Algiers. *Long.* 5. 12. *E. Lat.* 34. 35. N.

Bifcari, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto. 9 miles W. Monte Rosso.

Biscay, a province of Spain, bounded on the north by the sea, on the east by Guipuscoa, on the south by Alava, and on the west by Asturia. The shape is tending to a circle, and measures above 30 miles in diameter. The lordship of Biscay is a mountainous country, about 36 miles in length from east to west, and 24 from north to south; consisting entirely of hills and mountains of various dimensions, most of which are cultivated to the very summit; the vallies being chequered as well as the hills, with villages, farms, arable land, and pasture. The surface of earth generally lies over masses of stone, or detached rock, limestone, sandy or grit stones, and sometimes valuable marble of various colours, particularly dark grey, inclining to black, streaked with white. At other times the surface extends over iron mines, which employ a great number of people. Many of these mountains consist

of hills piled up upon each other, like that of Goryeya, which takes five hours to ascend: its summit affords a beautiful plain, with abundance of pasture, where the herds of Biscay and Alaba remain for some months. Near Durango the hills are bare; and from their steepness difficult to ascend. Serantes, near Portugaiete, is another high hill, in the form of a pyramid; and being seen at a great distance, is a good land-mark for mariners sailing into the river of Bilbao: from its shape it seems as if it had been a volcano. There are other mountains of two or three miles in length, with craggy peaks, whose sides nevertheless admit of cultivation and dwellings. Others are low and flat-topped, covered with earth, having farms, besides wood for charcoal, and even meadows for pasture, extending to their summit; but none yield products in proportion to their surface, for the vegetative system rising in a perpendicular line, an oblique superficies cannot support more trees or plants than a plain of equal basis. Small rivers and brooks issue from the crevices and cliffs of these mountains, which, though almost dry in summer, are tremendous in winter. If we except the ploughed fields, and the bare tops of some jagged mountains, all the rest are covered with woods, either for timber or charcoal; some are natural, such as the holm and arbutus; others, such as oaks, are planted and grow very fast. Where there are no woods, and a good depth of soil, it produces impenetrable thickets of the shrub called *argoma*, as well as Cantabrian heath and fine gorze. Higher up, where there is less earth, the sides of the hills and the vallies have plenty of grafted chefnuts, which the Hamburg ships carry away in great quantities from Bilbao. The apple-tree seems here to be in its natural soil, and thrives admirably without cultivation: the whole country produces varieties of this fruit. They have excellent peaches, which they call *pavias*, with this remarkable circumstance, that they are never grafted, or improved by any particular culture. Of pears they have a great variety, and the choicest sorts; besides abundance of figs, nuts, and currants; and though the country does not produce raspberries naturally, it abounds with excellent strawberries, as well as all manner of garden plants, greens, and pulse, in perfection. Their onions are remarkably sweet; Galicia furnishes them with turnips for cattle, and they have small oacs for their kitchen. Their cows and oxen are small, but stout and robust; goats they had better be without, as great care must be taken to prevent them from destroying the trees; sheep they have none. They have six or seven sorts of grapes, of which they make the Chacoli wine; all spots are not equally favourable, however

the vineyards are numerous about Orunda and Bilbao, and form the principal revenues of the country gentlemen; but as the prices are fixed, and no foreign wine can be introduced nor sold by the publicans while their own vintage is selling, they are more eager to increase the quantity than meliorate its quality; for which reason it is in general bad; besides, they make their vintage too early, which gives a sharpness to the wine, and deprives it of body; and being unskilful as well as careless, mixing the rotten and four grape with the rest, Chacoli is poor wine. Their whole vintage will not suffice for four months' consumption, and the deficiency must be made up from the province of Rioja; which occasions a saying, "that the iron of Biscay is swallowed down in foreign wine by the natives." Even Englishmen and Germans are people of great sobriety compared with many Biscayners. Most of the mountains of Biscay and Guypusco are of an argillaceous substance, the stone decomposes very little, or resolves into earth, though calcareous stone is abundant, and in many parts they have manured for ages with lime. The corn raised is not sufficient for the consumption of the inhabitants. Game would be plentiful, if there not so many sportsmen; though they do not want for partridges, and their quails are the best in all Spain. In marshy places they are well stocked with wild-ducks, woodcocks, and snipes. In the plains they have hares, but no rabbits, nor any deer. There are some wild-boars in the woods; the common wolf is scarce, there being so few sheep to entice them, and the country being so fully inhabited, they are immediately discovered and killed; but they have plenty of foxes, which much annoy the poultry. Their seaports are well supplied with fish. Oysters, and other testaceous fish, are likewise in great plenty; and that delicate fish the Sardina is so abundant, that a hundred may be bought for the value of a half-penny. The Biscayners give the name of republicks to the different jurisdictions in their provinces; all which, except Orunda, their only city, and a few towns, are composed of hamlets and lonely houses, dispersed up and down, according to the convenience of situation in so close and interested a country. The villagers wear brogues, not unlike those of the highlands of Scotland, tied up with great neatness; being the most useful for a slippery and mountainous country. When they are not busy in the fields, they walk with a staff taller than themselves, which serves them to vault over gullies and torrents, and is an excellent weapon in case of assault, with which they will baffle the most dextrous swordsmen: they wear cloaks in the winter; their pipe is constantly in their mouth, as well for pleasure as from a

notion that tobacco preserves them from the dampness of the air. All this, joined to their natural activity, sprightliness, and vigour, gives them an appearance seeming to border on ferocity, were it not the reverse of their manners, which are gentle and easy; they are however extremely choleric. It has been observed, that the inhabitants of mountains are strongly attached to their country; which probably arises from the division of lands in which, generally speaking, all have an interest. In this the Biscayners exceed all other states; looking with fondness on their hills, as the most delightful scenes in the world; and their people as the most respectable, vaunting themselves to be descended from the *aborigines* of Spain. The manners of the Biscayners and the ancient Irish are so similar on many occasions, as to encourage the notion of the Irish being descended from them. The King of Spain has no other title over this free people than lord of Biscay, the same as the kings of England formerly held over Ireland. They admit of no bishops nor of custom-houses in their provinces; and as they pay less duty than the king's other subjects, they were not included in the late extensions of the American commerce. Its convenient situation near the sea, and its vicinity to France, has made it the most commercial country of Spain, Lower Andalusia only excepted. It is computed that the inhabitants yearly manufacture 300,000 quintals of iron and steel, in arms, nails, iron tools, and bars. The air is mild, pure, and more temperate than in the other provinces of Spain. The Biscayners have always had the reputation of bravery and courage; and whenever Spain has changed its master, they have always been the last subdued. Biscay is remarkable for its roads, cultivation, and privileges, but more particularly for the industry of its inhabitants. The best soldiers and the best mariners of Spain are said to be natives of this country. They have less phlegm than the other Spaniards, are more animated, and of a temper more free or open; they are civil, honest, and polite, though sometimes a little vain and proud. Their women are merry, lively, and passably handsome. The three provinces of Biscay, Alva, Guipuscoa, are the asylum of liberty and industry, and this is the cause of their common prosperity. If the king be in want of a certain number of soldiers or sailors, he makes his will known to the province, and the people furnish their contingency. When a certain sum is demanded, it is levied upon the different cities and communities, according to a register, so that Biscay may be said to tax itself. The language of Biscay is different, not only from the rest of Spain, but from the language of any other part of Europe; and

is only understood by themselves. Bilbao is the capital. The provinces of Alava and Guipuzcoa are generally united with Biscay Proper, under the general term of Biscay.

Biscay, (Bay of,) that part of the Atlantic which lies north of the province of Biscay, between the projecting coasts of France and Spain, extending from Uhart to Cape Finisterre.

Biscay, (Bay of,) a large bay on the south coast of Newfoundland, between Cape Race and Cape Pine. *Long.* 53. 6. W. *Lat.* 46. 50. N.

Biscay, (New,) a province of Mexico, bounded on the north by New Mexico, on the east by New Leon, on the south by Zacatecas, and on the west by Culiacan. The country is in general mountainous, and watered by a great number of rivers and brooks; it has some mines of silver and lead. Durango is the capital.

Biscayo, a small island in the gulf of Florida, near the coast. *Long.* 80. 23. W. *Lat.* 25. 55. N.

Bischburg, or Bischofsburg, a town of Prussia, in the country of Ermeland. 54 m. S. Konigberg.

Bischdorf, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 8 miles NNW. Bischofswerder.

Bischoim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Lichtenberg, on a small river which runs into the Rhine, where Marshal Villars had his headquarters in the year 1705. 8 miles NE. Straßburg, 8 NW. Oberkirch.

Bischmarch, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania. 72 m. SSW. Dantzic.

Bischofsjack, or Schosia Koloka, a town of the duchy of Carniola. 4 miles SSE. Crainburg, 72 NNE. Trieste. *Long.* 14. 17. E. *Lat.* 46. 18. N.

Bischoffrad, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 5 miles NNW. Schleusingen.

Bischoffsheim, a town of Germany, situated on the Tauber, in the circle of Franconia, but belonging to the electorate of Mentz. 32 miles E. Heidelberg, 64 SE. Mentz. *Long.* 9. 40. E. *Lat.* 49. 34. N.

Bischoffstorf, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Surlia. 13 miles ENE. Gratz.

Bischofsheim, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Wurzburg, situated on the Rhine. 32 miles N. Wurzburg, and 16 NNW. Schweinfurt. *Long.* 10. 12. E. *Lat.* 50. 28. N.

Bischofsheim, a town of Germany, in the county of Hanau-Munzenburg. 6 miles ENE. Frankfurt on the Maine, 3 WNW. Hanau.

Bischofsstein, or Bisstein, a town of Prussia, in the county of Ermeland. 42 miles S. Konigberg. *Long.* 20. 55. E. *Lat.* 54. N.

Bischofsgrun, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 6 miles W. Wundel, and 11 NE. Bayreuth.

Bischofswerda, a town of Germany, in the marggraveate of Meissen, situated on an island in the river Wefenitz. Its principal commerce is in white thread; it has two churches. This town was founded about the year 1076, by the Bishop of Meissen. In 1420, it was plundered by the Hussites. In 1596, it was almost burned to the ground. In 1631, it was plundered by the Imperialists. In 1639, and in 1714, it was taken by the Swedes, who committed great barbarities. The inhabitants are Lutherans. 20 miles E. Dresden, 28 E. Meissen. *Long.* 14. 10. E. *Lat.* 51. 7. N.

Bischofswerder, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 94 miles SSW. Konigberg, 63 SSE. Dantzic. *Long.* 19. 17. E. *Lat.* 53. 24. N.

Bischofszell, a town of Swisserland, in the Thurgaw, with a castle, in which resided the bailiff of the bishop of Constance, who exercised a jurisdiction over the Catholics, and received a moiety of the fines; situated at the conflux of the Sitter and Thur. 11 miles S. Constance, 8 NW. St. Gal. *Long.* 9. 13. E. *Lat.* 47. 26. N.

Bischofz, a town of Prussia, in Natangen. 25 miles S. Brandenburg.

Bischowald, a town of Prussia, in the territory of Culm. 45 miles S. Culm, 37 SE. Marienwerder.

Bischoweiler, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, and district of Haguenau, situated on the Motte, near the Rhine, and defended by a castle, flanked with towers and defended by ditches. 4 miles SE. Haguenau, 10 N. Straßburg.

Biscina, a town of the duchy of Urbino. 8 miles S. Gubbio.

Biscopvaare, a town of Norway. 48 m. E. Bergen.

Biscupia, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 32 m. S. Marienburg.

Bisdorf, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anhalt Cothen. 9 m. N. Cothen.

Biseglia, a town of Naples, in the country of Bari, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Trani; situated on a hill, in a fertile country, near the coast of the Adriatic. 5 miles E. Trani. *Long.* 16. 35. E. *Lat.* 41. 8. E.

Bisetz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Hradisch. 14 miles SW. Hradisch.

Bisert, a town of Russia, situated on a small river, which runs into the Upha, in the province of Perm. 80 miles SSE. Perm.

Biserta, see *Bizerta*.

Bishbesh, a town of Egypt, situated on the branch cut from the Khalis Abu Meneggi, or Canal of Trajan, to that which runs from the Nile to the lake of Menzaleh, near Tinch, anciently the Pelusiac canal. It was

formerly called Bubasté. I have adopted the name of Bishbesh, from Dr. Shaw. D'Anville calls it Bastah. Here are many monuments of antiquity and hieroglyphics. Enormous masses of granite, almost all mutilated, lie in great heaps; many of them made into mill-stones, some of which completely cut have been left on the spot, probably from want of means to carry them away. This city was raised on massy foundations of unburnt brick; the extent is about 600 or 700 fathoms each way. In the centre is an immense basin, in the middle of which the monuments are situated. In this city the feast of Diana was celebrated annually by the Egyptians; on which occasion, Herodotus tells us that not less than 700,000 people assembled, besides children; it was a kind of bacchanalian orgy, and the quantity of wine consumed was astonishing. To this place were sent all the mummies of cats made in Egypt. 40 miles NE. Cairo, 47 m. SW. Tineh. *Long.* 31. 52. *E. Lat.* 30. 33. N.

Bishesh, a river of Algiers, which rises in the province of Titterie, and being joined by several other streams, forms the Yisser. It is so named from the quantity of fennel found on its banks.

Bisberi, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir. 20 miles S. Meia Sarekin.

Bishni, a town of Persian Armenia, on the Zenghi. 24 miles NE. Erivan.

Bishop, one of the Faroer islands, in the North sea.

Bishop and his Clerks, a cluster of dangerous rocks, near the west coast of South-Wales, at the entrance of St. George's Channel. 4 miles W. St. David's. *Long.* 5. 20. *W. Lat.* 51. 54. N.

Bishop and his Clerks, rocks in the bay of Honduras. *Long.* 88. *W. Lat.* 15. 53. N.

Bishop's Aukland, see Aukland.

Bishop's Castle, a town of England, in Shropshire, with a well-frequented market held every Friday, and 1313 inhabitants. 16 miles SSW. Shrewsbury, 152 NW. London.

Bishop's Island, a small island in the Atlantic, near the W. coast of Ireland, and county of Clare. *Long.* 9. 35. *W. Lat.* 52. 38. N.

Bishop's Islands, a chain of small islands, among the western islands of Scotland, extending about 12 miles from north to south; the principal are Bernera, Mingalla, and Pabbay, with a few islets. *Long.* 7. 35. *W. Lat.* 56. 48. N.

Bishop's Hatfield, see Hatfield.

Bishop's Stortford, a town of England, in the county of Herts, near the borders of Essex, on a navigable canal, which communicates with the river Lea. The principal business is making malt, of which great quantities are sent to London. It has a large market, especially for corn, held on Thursdays.

Here was formerly a castle, which together with the town was given by William the Conqueror to the Bishop of London, whence its prænomen. King John seized and demolished the castle, in revenge to the bishop, who had published the Pope's interdict against the nation. The town in the same reign was incorporated, and returned members to seven successive parliaments. The bishop was restored by the same prince, and satisfaction made him for demolishing the castle. The hill or keep of the castle, is artificial, made of earth carried thither, with a breast-work at top of stones and mortar. A bank of earth leads from it through the moory ground, on which it was situated to the north-east. There is a large wall from the top of the hill yet remaining. The bishop's prison was in being in Bishop Bonner's time; though all the old buildings are since demolished. But the castle-guard is still paid by several places to the bishop, besides other quit-rents. This town is built in the form of a cross, having four streets turned to the cardinal points; and the river Stort runs through it. In 1801, the population was 2305, of which 453 were employed in trade and manufactures. 12 m. E. Hertford, 30 N. London. *Long.* 0. 12. *E. Lat.* 51. 52. N.

Bishop's Waltham, a town of England, in the county of Herts, where the bishops of Winchester formerly had a palace, which was destroyed by the republican party in the civil wars of the last century. It has a weekly market on Friday. 10 miles SSE. Winchester, 65 WSW. London.

Bisignano, a town of Naples, in Calabr in Citra, situated on a hill, near the river Coti'a; surrounded on all sides by lofty mountains, and defended by a strong fortress. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan of Rossano. 16 m. WSW. Rossano, 14 N. Cosenza. *Long.* 16. 33. *E. Lat.* 39. 32. N.

Biskem, a town of Prussia, in Ermeland. 18 m. WSW. Heilsberg.

Biskupitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Znaym. 15 m. N. Znaym.

Bislan, a town of Egypt, on the Nile. 3 m. S. Damietta.

Bisley, a town of England, in the county of Gloucester, situated near the canal which unites the Severn with the Thames. There is a considerable manufacture of broad cloth carried on here. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 4,227, of whom 1863 were employed in trade and manufactures. 10 m. SSE. Gloucester, 28 WNW. London.

Bislig, a town on the east coast of the island of Mindanao. *Long.* 126. 18. *E. Lat.* 8. 6. N.

Bismark, a town of Germany, in the Old Mark of Brandenburg. 12 miles W. Stendal. *Long.* 11. 50. *E. Lat.* 51. 39. N.

Bismeo, or *Bixmea*, a town of Africa, in the country of Algiers. 25 m. W. Algiers.

Bisnagar, a city of Hindoostan, in the country of Mysore, and circar of Sanore, once the capital of a mighty kingdom; for at the time the Europeans first opened a passage to the Indies by sea, the great peninsula without the Ganges was mostly subject to the Emperor of Bissuagar, whose dominions extended from the frontiers of Orissa to Cape Comorin. The air is very hot, but winter nights extremely cold; it rains every year for three months together. The soil is fruitful, well watered, and abounds in cattle and deer, also in lions, tygers, elephants, and boars. The people are well shaped, tawny, and lazy; yet some very ingenious at watering and painting of calicoes, the chief trade. The emperor was once so powerful as to bring into the field 3400 horse, 76,000 foot and 600 elephants. Bisnagar, is situated on the river Nigouden; and was founded in 1344, by Belaldeo king of the Carnatic. In 1563, it was sacked and ruined by a confederation of Mahratta princes, since which time it has been deserted, and is now a vast heap of ruins. 172 m. N. Seringapatam, and 132 S. Vissapour, *Long.* 76. E. *Lat.* 15. 20. N.

Bisnatpour, a town of Bengal, in the province of Hoogly. 65 miles SSW. Calcutta. *Long.* 87. 44. E. *Lat.* 21. 48. N.

Bisnee, a country of Asia, situated partly in Bootan, and partly belonging to Bengal; bounded on the north by mountains, on the east by Assam, on the south by the Barrampooter, and on the west by part of Bootan-Bisnee, from which the whole is named. Bisnee is the chief town.

Bisnee, a town of Bootan, which gives name to a country belonging partly to Bootan, and partly to Bengal. 186 miles E. Moorshedabad, 116 SE. Tassufadon. *Long.* 90. 46. E. *Lat.* 26. 28. N.

Bisrainpour, a town of Bengal, in the province of Palamow. 15 miles NNW. Palamow. *Long.* 84. 3. E. *Lat.* 24. 8. N.

Bisri, a river of Prussia, which runs into the Pregel, 6 miles S. Justerburg.

Bisri, a town of Servia, on the Danube. 16 miles SSE. Orsova.

Bisriag, a town of Croatia. 16 miles NE. Agram.

Bisripour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bihar. 5 miles W. Arrah.

Bisrigo, or *Bisruux*, an island in the Atlantic, near the west coast of Africa, and the principal of the cluster called Bissagos, eighty miles in circumference. The ground rises imperceptibly to the middle of the island. The soil is cultivated and fertile, abounding with several sorts of trees, particularly fine large orange and mangroves near the shore; Portuguese and negroes being

intermixed inhabitants. The island is divided into nine provinces, eight of which are governed by officers appointed by the sovereign, each bearing the title of king. *Long.* 14. 10. W. *Lat.* 11. 24. N.

Bissagos, or *Bissaos Islands*, a cluster of islands, near the west coast of Africa. 255 miles S. Cape Verd. *Long.* 15. W. *Lat.* 11. 30. N.

Bissaree, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Bundelcund. 8 miles SE. Chatterpour. *Long.* 80. E. *Lat.* 24. 53. N.

Bissendorf, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Osnabruck. 5 miles SE. Osnabruck.

Bissentchar, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 28 miles S. Lucknow.

Bissentz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Hradisch. 5 miles N. Strahlitz.

Bissingen, a town of Germany, in the county of Oettingen Wallerstein. 4 miles SSW. Haaburg.

Bissipur, a town of Bootan. 32 miles E. Amerpour.

Bisskab, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 12 miles E. Kairabad.

Bissoo, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 22 miles N. Cambay.

Bissoolie, a town of Hindoostan, and principal place of a district in the subah of Lahore, on the Rauvee. 65 miles NE. Lahore. *Long.* 74. 57. E. *Lat.* 32. 22. N.

Bissore, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa. 22 miles W. Balasore.

Bissory, a harbour on the west coast of the island of Mandioly, with 12 fathom water. *Long.* 123. 40. E. *Lat.* 0. 18. S.

Bissow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 3 miles WSW. Kiev.

Bissowlah, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Rohilcund. 25 miles W. Bereilly, and 85 ESE. Delhi. *Long.* 79. 15. E. *Lat.* 28. 17. N.

Bissumpourgola, a town of Bengal, in the province of Rajemal. 17 miles N. Rajemal. *Long.* 87. 52. E. *Lat.* 25. 20. N.

Bissunpour, a circar of Bengal, bounded on the west by Midnapour and Pachete, and elsewhere by Burdwan; about 40 miles long, and nearly as much in breadth. Bissunpour is the capital.

Bissunpour, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of a circar in Bengal. 65 miles NW. Calcutta, and 85 SW. Moorshedabad. *Long.* 87. 29. E. *Lat.* 23. 5. N.

Bissunpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad, at the union of the Dewah with the Ganges. 50 miles E. Gazypour.

Bissagno, a village of France, in the department of the Tanaro. In 1799, the Austrians were driven from this place by the French. 4 miles W. Acqui.

Bislam, or *Bislain*, a town of Persia, in the province of Conis. 300 miles W. Herat,

and 240 NNE. Ispahan *Long.* 54. 30. E. *Lat.* 35. 30. N.

Bistein, see *Bischofstein*.

Bisler, a town of Swisserland, in the Valais. 30 miles E. Sion.

Bislerfelt, a town of Prussia, in Pomerelia. 9 miles WSW. Marobourg.

Bisleritz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn. 5 miles N.W. Brunn.

Bisra, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim. 6 miles SSE. Politzka.

Bisra, a river which rises in Transylvania, and runs into the Temes, 4 miles N. Karansebes.

Bisraca, a river of Circassia, which runs into the Cuban. *Long.* 40. 29. E. *Lat.* 44. 45. N.

Bisraia, a town of Russian Tartary, on the W. side of the Donetz, 70 m. ENE. Azoph.

Bisraia, a river of Russian Tartary, which runs into the Donetz, 64 m. NE. Azoph.

Bisraia, a river of Kamtscharka, which runs into the Bolchaia-raka, opposite Bolcheretskoi.

Bisrianka, a town of Russian Tartary, on the S. side of the Don. 100 m. ENE. Azoph.

Bisritz, or *Bisritz*, a town of Transylvania, and capital of a county, to which it gives name, on the river Briffritz. 42 miles NNE. Clausenburg, 256 E. Vienna. *Long.* 23. 54. E. *Lat.* 47. 14. N.

Bisritz, a river of Transylvania, which runs into the Samos, 4 miles SW. Kozorvar.

Bisritz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau. 8 miles ESE. Prerau. *Long.* 17. 40. E. *Lat.* 49. 22. N.

Bisritz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn. 6 miles WSW. Els 25 NNW. Brunn. *Long.* 16. 6. E. *Lat.* 49. 31. N.

Bisritzai, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, on a river of the same name. 20 miles SW. Jassi.

Bisritzai, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Siret, 6 m. SE. Bakeu.

Bisritzai, a town of European Turkey, in Walachia. 26 m. WSW. Kimnik.

Bisritzai, a river of Walachia, which runs into the Tifmana, 7 miles E. Kitzeiti.

Bisritz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzim. 4 miles SW. Beneschaw.

Bisstraff, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle. 4 m. NNE. Morhange.

Bisstry, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koniggratz. 10 miles from Gitschin.

Bisvisi, a town of Georgia, in the province of Carduel. 30 miles S. Teflis.

Bisugri, a river of Russian Tartary, which runs into the sea of Azoph, 48 m. SW. Eiskoi.

Bisuton, a mountain of Persia, in the province of Irak. 20 m. NNE. Kirmanshah.

Bisutan, a town of Curdistan. 25 miles NE. Amadiéh, 35 S. Betlis.

Bitche, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the

Moselle, situated on a river at the foot of the Vosges mountains, on the frontiers of Deux Ponts. It was taken by Louis XIV. and fortified by Vauban; afterwards it was dismantled, and restored to the dutchy of Loraine. It was fortified again in the year 1740, after the best manner. It was the capital of a county, which included fifty villages. On the 20th of September, 1793, the French were defeated near this town by the Duke of Brunfwick. 3 posts S. Deux Ponts, 52 E. Paris. *Long.* 7. 31. E. *Lat.* 49. 4. N.

Bitesch, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Znaym. 42 miles N. Znaym. *Long.* 16. 9. E. *Lat.* 49. 18. N.

Bitetto, see *Bidetto*.

Bitford, a town of England, in the county of Warwick, on the Avon. 7 m. WSW. Stratford upon Avon, 101 NW. London.

Bitton, see *Beuthen*.

Bito, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, east of Tombuctou.

Bitonto, a town of Naples, in the country of Bari, about 8 miles from the Adriatic. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan of Bari. Near this town the Spaniards, under the command of the Duke of Mortemar, obtained a decisive victory over the Austrians, in 1734, by which the whole country of Naples submitted to the crown of Spain, 7 m. S. Bari, 11 SE. Trani. *Long.* 16. 40. E. *Lat.* 41. 12. N.

Bitow, or *Vottau*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Znaym, with a citadel on the Teva. 12 miles WNW. Znaym.

Bitshen, a town of Prussia, in the territory of Culm. 6 miles N. Strafsburg.

Bitshen, see *Pitshen*.

Bittdorff, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neysze. 2 m. N. Otmuchau.

Bittersfeld, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Saxony, situated on the Moldau. 16 m. S. Dessau, 18 SSW. Wittenberg. *Long.* 12. 23. E. *Lat.* 51. 39. N.

Bitowjah, a small circar of Hindoostan, situated on the west of Bahar, and south-east of Benares.

Bitrebund, a circar of Bengal, bounded on the north by Coos-Beyhar, on the east by Rangamatty and Baharbund, on the south by Baharbund, and on the west by Rungpour, about 15 miles long, and 7 broad. Cooriah and Paradangah seem the chief towns.

Bivero, see *Vivero*.

Bivio, a town of Swisserland. 22 miles NNE. Chiavenna.

Bivona, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 10 miles NE. Nicotera.

Bivona, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara. 6 m. N. Calata Bellota. *Long.* 13. 36. E. *Lat.* 37. 41. N.

Bivoras, or *Pedro Shoals*, rocks in the Spanish main. 30 m. S. Jamaica. *Long.* 77. 10 78. 20. W. *Lat.* 17. 12. N.

Biurales, a town of Sweden, in Helſingland. 15 NW. Hudwickſwall.

Biurgo, a town of Sweden, in Weſt Bothnia. 45 miles NNE. Umea.

Biurfaker, a town of Sweden in Helſingland. 20 miles NW. Hudwickſwall.

Bizantia, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia. 40 miles SW. Birlat.

Bizen, a town of Abyſſinia. 20 m. SW. Arkiko.

Bizerta, a ſea-port town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, pleaſantly ſituated upon a canal, betwixt an extenſive lake and the ſea. It is about a mile in circuit, defended by ſeveral caſtles and batteries, the principal of which are towards the ſea. Bizerta is a corruption of the *Hippo Diarrhytus*, or *Zaritus*, of the ancients; though the preſent inhabitants derive it from their own language, and affirm it to be ſame with *Benſherid*, i. e. the offſpring of a canal or rivulet. The lake upon which Bizerta is ſituated, has an open communication with the ſea; and according to an obſervation of the younger Pliny, is either continually receiving a brisk ſtream from the ſea, or elſe diſcharging one into it. In the hotter ſeaſons, (nay ſometimes when the weather is calm and temperate in winter) the ſame phenomenon that has been taken notice of betwixt the Atlantic Ocean, and the Mediterranean Sea, is to be obſerved betwixt the latter and this lake. The channel of communication betwixt the lake and the ſea is the port of Hippo Diarrhytus, which ſtill receives ſmall veſſels; though it muſt have been formerly the ſafeſt as well as the moſt beautiful haven of this part of Africa. There are ſtill remaining the traces of a large pier that was carried out into the ſea, to break off the north-eaſt winds, the want whereof, together with the great averſion in the Turks to repair it, will make this haven uſeleſs, which in any other country would be ineſtimable. Beſides fiſh and fruit of all kinds, the environs abound with corn, pulſe, oil, cotton, and a variety of other valuable productions. The gulf of Bizerta, the Sinus Hipponenſis of the ancients, is a beautiful ſandy inlet, near 12 miles in breadth. The bottom of it being low gives us a delightful proſpect, through variety of groves and plantations of olive trees, a great way into the country; but to the eaſtward, the eye is bounded by a high rocky ſhore, which reaches as far as Cape Zibcet, a diſtance of 21 miles. 30 miles N. Tunis. Long. 9. 48. E. Lat. 37. 10. N.

Bizie, a town of France, in the department of the Aube. 10 miles NW. Narbonne.

Bizonnes, a town of France, in the department of the Here. 12 m. NW. Moirans.

Bizorgat, a town of the kingdom of Candahar. 70 miles SW. Cabul.

Bizu, a town of Africa, in the kingdom

of Morocco, ſituated on a mountain, in a fertile country. 75 miles N. Morocco.

Bizya, a town of European Turkey, in Romania. 50 miles E. Adrianople.

Black Bay, a bay on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Labrador. Long. 56. 20. W. Lat. 51. 48. N.

Black Bay, a bay in the north part of lake Superior. Long. 88. 10. W. Lat. 48. 36. N.

Black Bay, a bay in the Cheſapeak, on the coaſt of Virginia. Long. 76. 21. W. Lat. 37. 9. N.

Black Bay, a bay in the Atlantic, on the coaſt of Virginia. Long. 76. 4. W. Lat. 36. 35. N.

Blackbear Islands Lake, a lake of North-America, full of ſmall iſlands, about 30 miles long, and from 5 to 10 wide. Long. 105. 40. W. Lat. 55. 40. N.

Blackbrook, a river of England, which runs into the Stour, near Loughborough, in Leiceſterſhire.

Blackburn, a town of England, in the county of Lancaſter, ſituated on the Derwent, with a weekly market on Mondays. In 1801, the population was 11,180, of which 6707 were employed in manufactures. 21 miles NNW. Mancheſter, 203 NNW. London.

Blackcave Head, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Ireland, in the Iriſh ſea. Long. 5. 43. W. Lat. 54. 54. N.

Black Creek, a river of New Jerſey, which runs into the Delaware, Long. 75. 20. W. Lat. 39. 25. N.

Black Creek, a river of Georgia, which runs into the Savannah, Long. 81. 18. W. Lat. 32. 16. N.

Black Creek, a river of South-Carolina, which runs into the Pedee, Long. 79. 35. W. Lat. 34. 22. N.

Black Creek, a river of Virginia, which runs into York river, Long. 77. 15. W. Lat. 37. 34. N.

Black Down, a mountainous diſtrict of England, in the ſouth-weſt part of Somereſethire, on the borders of Devonſhire, about 4 miles S. Wellington. On this down are immense quantities of flints lying in vaſt heaps, upwards of 60 yards in circumference, called Robin Hood's Butts, and ſuppoſed to have been placed over the graves of men who fell in the wars between the Danes and Saxons.

Blackfoot Indians, Indians of North-America, about Long. 111. W. Lat. 53. N.

Blackford, a village of Scotland, in the county of Perth, which, in 1715, was burned by the rebels.

Black Forest, ſee *Forest*.

Blackhall Head, a cape at the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Ireland, at the north ſide of the entrance into Bantry Bay, in the county of Cork. Long. 9. 55. W. Lat. 51. 32. N.

Blackhead, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of

Ireland, at the north entrance into Belfast Lough. 4 miles NE. Carrickfergus.

Blackhead, a cape on the south coast of Ireland, on the west side of Kinfales harbour. 5 miles S. Kinfales.

Blackhead, a cape on the west coast of Ireland, on the fourth side of the entrance into Galway bay. *Long.* 9. 11. W. *Lat.* 53. 7. N.

Blackhead, a cape on the west coast of Scotland, in the county of Wigton. 6 miles WSW. Stranraer.

Blackhead, a cape of England, on the coast of Cornwall. *Long.* 5. 4. W. *Lat.* 50. 1. N.

Blackhead, a cape on the east coast of New Zealand. 22 m. NNE. Cape Kidnapper.

Blackhead, a cape on the east coast of New Holland, forming the north-east point of port Stephens. 12 m. NE. Point Stephens.

Blackhead, a cape on the east coast of Labrador. *Long.* 64. 50. W. *Lat.* 59. 58. N.

Blackheath, an open and elevated spot of ground at the north-west extremity of the county of Kent, of some celebrity in the history of England. In the year 1012, the Danes encamped here while their fleet lay in the Thames, near Greenwich. In 1391, Wat Tyler made a stand here, as did Jack Cade in 1450. In 1450, Henry VI. encamped here on his intended meeting with Edward duke of York. In 1471, the bastard Falconbridge rested here with his army; and in 1497, Lord Audley was defeated here by Henry VII. In 1400, Henry IV. met here the Greek emperor Manuel Paleologus, who came to solicit succours against the Turks. In 1415, the mayor and aldermen of London met Henry V. on this heath, when he returned from France after the battle of Agincourt. In 1416, the citizens met here the Emperor Sigismund, who came to mediate a peace between France and England; and in 1474, they met Edward IV. on his return from France; and in 1541, it was the place of meeting between Henry VIII. and Ann of Cleves. Many good houses are built on the heath; and on the east side is Morden college, an hospital erected by Sir John Morden, a Turkey merchant, several years before his death, which happened in 1708, for the reception of poor, decayed, honest merchants, whereof in his life-time he placed 12 there: and the number not being limited, they are to be increased as the estate will afford; for the building was designed for, and will conveniently hold 40: at the death of his lady, Sir John's whole estate coming to the college, the number was increased.

Black Island, an island near the coast of America, belonging to the state of Rhode Island. *Long.* 71. 35. W. *Lat.* 41. 7. N.

Black Islands, islands near the coast of Labrador. *Long.* 56. 30. W. *Lat.* 53. 54. N.

Black Islands, see *Hexfan*.

Black Mountains, a tract of Scotland, in Argyleshire, supposed to be the most elevated public road in Great-Britain, between Stirling and Fort William.

Blackley, a town of England, in Lancashire. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2361, of whom 1522 were employed in manufactures. 4 miles NE. Manchester.

Blackmoor Bay, a bay on the east coast of the Isle of Wight. *Long.* 0. 56. W. *Lat.* 50. 40. N.

Blackmoor Hill, an eminence in the county of Wicklow, near Blessington, seized by the insurgents, from which they were driven on the 11th of June 1798.

Blackness Castle, an ancient fortress of Scotland, on the fourth side of the Forth, near Borowstouness. This is one of four forts, which, by the Union, are to be kept in repair. It has a governor, a lieutenant-governor, and a small garrison.

Black Nib, a cape of Ireland, on the east coast of the county of Down, on the Irish sea. *Long.* 5. 24. W. *Lat.* 54. 21. N.

Black Point, or *Saddle Point*, the south-west cape of Prince Charles's island, in the North sea. *Long.* 10. 33. E. *Lat.* 78. 13. N.

Black Pool, a village of England, in Lancashire, on the coast of the Irish sea, with accommodations for sea-bathing. 4 miles SW. Poulton, 237 NNW. London.

Black River, a river of Ireland, which runs into Lough Corrib, 8 m. S. Ballinrobe.

Black River, a river of the state of Vermont, which runs into the Connecticut, *Long.* 72. 25. W. *Lat.* 43. 15. N.

Black River, a town of New Jersey. 21 miles NNW. New Brunswick.

Black River, a river of America, which runs into Honduras bay, *Long.* 85. 28. W. *Lat.* 15. 55. N.

Black River Lagoon, a gulf on the coast of Honduras, *Long.* 85. 12. W. *Lat.* 15. 50. N.

Black River, a river of South-Carolina, which runs into the Pedee, *Long.* 99. 5. W. *Lat.* 23. 29. N.

Black River, or *Ouachita*, a river of Louisiana, which runs into Red River, *Long.* 92. W. *Lat.* 31. 30. N.

Black River, a river of America, which runs into the Mississippi, *Long.* 92. 3. W. *Lat.* 43. 6. N.

Black River, a river of America, which runs into lake Michigan, *Long.* 85. 52. W. *Lat.* 42. 42. N.

Black River, a river of Canada, which runs into lake Superiour, *Long.* 86. 52. W. *Lat.* 48. 40. N.

Black River, a river of North-America, which runs into Black Bay, in lake Superiour, *Long.* 88. 14. W. *Lat.* 48. 45. N.

Black Rock, a small island, near the south-east coast of Ireland, in St. George's channel. 4 miles SW. from Carnfore Point, is

the county of Wexford. *Long.* 6. 27. W. *Lat.* 52. 10. N.

Black Rock, a rock near the west coast of Ireland, in Sligo Bay.

Black Rocks, rocks in the Atlantic, near the west coast of Ireland. 6 m. NW. from Saddle-Head, on the north coast of the island of Achil. *Long.* 10. 9. W. *Lat.* 54. 4. N.

Blacrode, a town of England, in Lancashire, with 1623 inhabitants, of whom 1551 were, in 1801, employed in manufactures. 5 miles S. Chorley.

Black Sea, or *Euxine Sea*, an inland sea, or large lake, partly in Europe, and partly in Asia; bounded on the north by the Russian governments of Ekaterinoslav and Caucasus, on the east by Mingrelia and Georgia, on the south by Natolia, and on the west by European Turkey. The Turks would not suffer any Europeans to navigate this sea; but by a treaty with Russia in the year 1774, they were obliged to permit a free passage for vessels of that nation to pass by the straits into the Mediterranean, and return. The navigation is said to be dangerous; perhaps skillful mariners would not think so. There are but few good harbours. *Long.* 28. 10. 41. E. *Lat.* 40. 30. 10. 36. 20. N.

Blackford Bay, a bay of the Atlantic, on the west coast of Ireland, between the Mullet and the main land of the county of Galway. *Long.* 9. 48. W. *Lat.* 54. 7. N.

Blackford Point, a cape of Ireland, at the southern extremity of the Mullet, in the county of Mayo, at the entrance into Blackford Bay. *Long.* 9. 52. W. *Lat.* 54. 6. N.

Blackstairs, mountains between the counties of Wexford and Carlow.

Blackstock's Hill, an eminence in South-Carolina, near the river Tyger. In 1780, an action was fought here between the British under General Tarleton, and the Americans under General Sumpter, in which the former were worsted.

Blackstone's Island, a small island of Virginia, in the Potomack. *Long.* 76. 50. W. *Lat.* 38. 16. N.

Blacktail, a great shoal of sand, on the coast of Essex, which runs out to sea for several miles, from Shrewsbury Ness. A mark is erected at the end, as a sea-mark.

Blackwall, a village of England, east of London, to which it in effect joins, on the side of the Thames, long celebrated for its docks and yards.

Blackwater, a river of England, in the county of Essex, which rises from Saffron-Walden, and is at first a continuation of the river Pant; increasing in its course by the addition of other rivers and brooks, and especially by the Chelmer, at Malden, it then becomes wide enough to be called a bay, and ten miles below joins the main ocean. It is celebrated for its beds of oysters.

Blackwater, a river of England, which rises near Cranbourn in Dorsetshire, and joins the Stour near its mouth.

Blackwater, a town of Ireland, in the county of Armagh. 5 miles NNW. Armagh.

Blackwater, a river of Ireland, which runs into Lough Neagh, five miles NNE. from Charlemont.

Blackwater, a river of Ireland, which runs into the sea, near Youghal, in the county of Cork.

Blackwater, a river of Virginia, which joins the Nottoway, to form the Chowan. *Long.* 77. 2. W. *Lat.* 36. 30. N.

Blackwater, a river of Virginia, which runs into the sea, at Black Bay, *Long.* 76. 10. W. *Lat.* 36. 30. N.

Blackwater, a river of Maryland, which runs into the Cheapeake, *Long.* 76. 15. W. *Lat.* 38. 24. N.

Blackwater, a river of New Hampshire, which runs into the Merrimack, *Long.* 71. 38. W. *Lat.* 43. 24. N.

Bladenburg, a town of Maryland. 13 miles W. Annapolis.

Blagaitzki, a town of Croatia. 10 miles NNW. Stuin.

Blagnac, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, on the Garonne. 3 miles NW. Toulouse.

Blagovestchenkoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, near the southern coast of the White Sea. 70 miles SW. Archangel.

Blain, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Lower Loire. Near this town the Royalists were defeated with great loss, by the French Republicans, in the month of December, 1793. 18 miles NNW. Nantes, 40 S. Rennes. *Long.* 1. 38. W. *Lat.* 47. 29. N.

Blainville, a town of France, in the department of the Channel. 5 miles W. Coutances, 13 N. Granville.

Blainville-sur-l'Eau, a town of France, in the department of the Meurthe. 4 miles SW. Luneville, 12 SE. Nancy.

Blair, or *Blair Athol*, a town of Scotland, in the county of Perth, with a castle called Blair-Castle, the seat of the Duke of Athol. This castle, in 1643, was occupied by the Marquis of Montrose; and in 1653, was stormed by Daniel, a general under Oliver Cromwell. 36 m. N. Perth, 80 S. Inverness.

Blair Gowrie, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire. It is the borough of barony, and holds its second name from the Gowrie family, to whom it formerly belonged. The manor-house is built in the form of a castle. 17 miles N. Perth.

Blaise, a river of France, which runs into the Marne, near Larzicour, in the department of the Marne.

Blaise, a town of France, in the depart-

ment of the Upper Marne. 12 miles NNW. Chaumont.

Blaisois, before the revolution, a province of France, bounded on the east by Orleans, on the south by Berry, on the west by Touraine, and on the north by Vendomois and Dunois. The country is accounted one of the most agreeable in France. Blois was the capital.

Blaison, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 8 miles SE. Angers.

Blakeney, or *Snitterly*, a village of England, in the county of Norfolk, situated on a river near the German sea, with a small harbour for vessels which trade for timber and coals. 5 miles NW. Holt, 138 NNE. London.

Blamont, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the Meurte. 13 miles E. Luneville, 25 E. Nancy. *Long.* 6. 55. E. *Lat.* 48. 35. N.

Blanzout, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs. 9 miles SW. Poirentui, 4 N. St. Hypolite.

Blanc-en-Berry, (*Le*), a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Indre, containing about 4300 inhabitants. 27 miles WSW. Chateauroux, 18 W. Argenton. *Long.* 1. 8. E. *Lat.* 46. 38. N.

Blanca, a small island, near the coast of Honduras. *Long.* 86. 42. W. *Lat.* 15. 50. N.

Blanca, a small island in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Yucatan. *Long.* 88. 20. W. *Lat.* 21. 15. N.

Blanca, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of America. *Lat.* 16. 30. N.

Blanca, a small island in the gulf of Mexico, near the coast. 12 miles SSE. Vera Cruz.

Blanca, a small island in the Caribbean sea, about 100 miles from the coast of South-America. *Long.* 63. 40. W. *Lat.* 11. 40. N.

Blanche Island, or *Burnt Island*, a small island in the Indian sea, near the coast of Adel. *Long.* 47. 55. E. *Lat.* 11. 10. N.

Blaukstätten, a town of Germany, in the principality of Aichstatt. 3 miles NNW. Berngrics.

Blanckamer, a town of Brabant. 2 miles S. Breda.

Blancani, a small island in the Indian sea, near the east coast of Africa. *Lat.* 7. 40. S.

Blandford, or *Blandford Forum*, a town of England, in the county of Dorset, situated on the river Stour, in a plain and fertile country. Blandford is styled a burgh in ancient records, but sent members to parliaments only twice in the reign of Edward III. Ralph de Usher and Roger de Manynford. Its antiquity appears from Doomsday-book, as well as from several stone coffins that have been dug up here, wherein were bones of an enormous size, and the head of a spear,

known to have belonged to the ancient Britons, settled here before the arrival of the Romans. It is governed by a bailiff, and ten capital burgesses, or common-council; who have power to purchase and enjoy lands in fee, &c. to have a common seal, and a sergeant at mace. Few towns have handsomer buildings and shops. Market-day on Saturday, which is supplied with a great quantity of butcher's meat, &c. The principal manufacture of the town and neighbouring villages is that of thread, waistcoat and shirt buttons, which employs many thousand women and children. The town has suffered considerably by several great fires, one before the year 1579; about the year 1677 was another. In the year 1713, the lower part of East-street was consumed, supposed by some malicious person. June 4, 1731, the whole town (excepting the lower part of East-street, which was burnt in the last fire,) was destroyed. It began at a soap-boiler's, or tallow-chandler's, the corner of Briantstone and White-cliffe Mill streets: three fire-engines were burnt, or rendered unserviceable, in a short time: a brisk north-west wind carried the fire into distant parts of the town, and a grocer's shop blew up, having a cask of gunpowder in it, by which means the thatch was blown over the town, so that in the space of a quarter of an hour near twenty houses were on fire: the wind shifting to the north-east and east, carried the flames to every other part of the town, and to the adjacent villages, Blandford St. Mary, and Briantstone; and consumed all but three houses. It is remarkable, that the houses destroyed by fire in 1713, and rebuilt, were not burnt in the fire in the year 1731; so that in the space of twenty years the whole town was burnt, except a few out-houses. The fire was so violent and rapid, that very little property was saved. Above sixty families had the small-pox raging during this calamity, none of which perished in the flames, but were removed under hedges in the fields, and but one died. The loss amounted to upwards of 85,726l. exclusive of insurances. In the year 1732, an act of parliament passed to rebuild the town with brick and tile. Blandford gives title of marquis to the Duke of Marlborough. In the year 1756, a camp was formed near the town, under the command of Sir John Mordaunt, the Duke of Bedford, &c. Christopher Pitt, and Creech, two poets, Lindesey archbishop of Armagh, Wake archbishop of Canterbury, and Lisle bishop of Norwich, were natives of this town. The number of houses is about 400, and inhabitants 2326. 23 miles W. Salisbury, 105 W. London.

Blandford, a town of Virginia, in the Appomatox. 18 miles S. Richmond. *Long.* 78. 21. W. *Lat.* 37. 16. N.

Blandford, a town of Massachusetts. 11 miles WNW. Springfield.

Blanes, (anciently *Blanda*,) a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Tordera. 34 miles NE. Barcelona. *Long.* 2. 38. E. *Lat.* 41. 42. N.

Blangies, a village of France, in the department of Jemappe, near which was fought the battle of Malplaquet, in 1709, between the French and the Allies. 8 miles SE. Mons.

Blangis, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 20 m. E. Dieppe, 14 NNE. Neufchâtel.

Blangy, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. 6 miles NE. Hefdin.

Blangy, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 24 miles E. Caen, 4 SE. Pont l'Évêque.

Blanguelade, a village of France, in the department of the Somme, at a ford on the Somme. At this ford Henry V. intended to pass before the battle of Agincourt, but it was too well guarded.

Blankenberg, a seaport town and fortress of Flanders, situated near the sea coast. 10 miles NE. Ostend.

Blankenberg, a town of the dutchy of Berg. 20 miles SE. Cogn.

Blankenburg, a town of Germany, in the principality of Schwartzburg Rudolstadt, on the Rinne. 20 miles S. Weimar. *Long.* 11. 21. E. *Lat.* 50. 39. N.

Blankenburg, a county and principality in Lower Saxony, belonging to the reigning house of Brunfwick Wolfenbuttel, for which he holds a feat at the diet of the empire, and pays twelve rix-dollars a month. It is about 20 miles long, and about 8 wide; lying partly on the Harz mountain, and partly near it. In the northern part it is fertile in corn, the rest, which lies on the Harz, abounds in woods with quarries of marble and iron mines.

Blankenburg, a town of Germany, and capital of a principality to which it gives name, in which are held courts of judicature. The Duke of Brunfwick Wolfenbuttel has a palace here. 7 miles S. Halberstadt, 7 ESE. Wernigrode. *Long.* 11. 8. E. *Lat.* 51. 48. N.

Blankenhayn, a town of Germany, in the principality of Altenburg. 16 miles ESE. Erfart. *Long.* 11. 20. E. *Lat.* 50. 51. E.

Blankenheim, a town of France, in the department of the Roer, heretofore the capital of a county, in the bishopric of Treves. The prince who resided there, paid 64 florins for a month, and 72 rix-dollars 44 kreutzers to the imperial chamber. 36 m. NNE. Treves. *Long.* 6. 37. E. *Lat.* 50. 32. N.

Blankensee, a town and lake of Germany, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg. 6 miles E. Belitz.

Blankenstein, a town of Germany, in the county of Mark, situated on an eminence near the Rhur. 13 miles ENE. Duffeldorp.

Blankersdorf, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz. 9 miles W. Leypa.

Blanquefort, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde. 5 miles N. Bourdeaux.

Blanskö, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn. 10 miles N. Brunn.

Blantyre, a town of Scotland, in Lanerkshire. 2 miles W. Hamilton.

Blanzac, a town of France, in the department of the Gard. 3 miles SSW. Uzes.

Blanzac, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, on the river Naye. 12 miles SSW. Angoulême.

Blaphoff, a town of Prussia, in the territory of Culm. 30 miles ENE. Culm.

Blaregnies, a village of France, in the department of Jemappe, noted for a battle fought near it in 1709, between the French and the Allies. 9 miles S. Mons. See *Malplaquet*.

Blaringhem, a town of France, in the department of the North. 6 m. SE. St. Omer, 4 WSW. Hazebrouck.

Blasfj Zelle, a town of Germany, in the principality of Gotha, in which is a manufacture of fire-arms. 16 miles S. Gotha.

Blasmont, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde. 20 miles E. Blamont, 10 N. la Reolle.

Blasketts, or *Ferriter Islands*, a cluster of islands in the Atlantic Ocean, near the west coast of Ireland; the largest being about 3 miles long, and about half a mile broad. This island lies at the north side of the entrance into Dingle Bay. *Long.* 10. 22. W. *Lat.* 52. 5. N.

Blatana, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Trebitond. 5 miles SW. Trebitond.

Blatchingworth, a populous village or district in Lancashire, forming a part of the town of Huddersfield. 6 m. NE. Rochdale.

Blatna, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachatitz. 25 miles N. Prachatitz, 44 SSW. Prague. *Long.* 13. 50. E. *Lat.* 49. 26. N.

Blau, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Danube at Ulm.

Blaubeuren, a town of Wurtemberg, the seat of a small bailiwick, situated on the Blau. 7 miles W. Ulm. *Long.* 9. 48. E. *Lat.* 48. 46. N.

Blauenthal, a town of Germany, in the circle of Erzgebirg. 5 m. SW. Schwartzenberg.

Blavel, a river of France, which runs into the sea, opposite Belle Isle.

Blavel, see *Port Louis*.

Blaufelden, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anspach. 3 miles NE. Gerhardtbron.

Blavignac, a town of France, in the department of the Lozerre. 6 miles S. St. Chely d'Apclier.

Blaufluyts, a town of Holland. 6 miles W. Gertrudenberg.

Blauzac, a town of France, in the department of the Gard. 8 miles N. Nîmes.

Blaye, or *Blayer*, a seaport town of France, and seat of a tribunal, in the department of the Gironde, situated on the right side of the river Gironde, or Gironne, near its conflux with the Dordogne. It contains 3000 inhabitants, and is divided into Upper and Lower Town. The citadel has four bastions, surrounded with good works, and deep wide ditches; it is likewise defended by a fort called *Paté*, built on an island in the Gironde, which is there 1900 toises wide. Vessels deposit their arms and cannon at Blaye, before they go to Bourdeaux. 20 miles N. Bourdeaux. *Long.* 0. 34. W. *Lat.* 45. 8. N.

Blazey Bay, a bay in the English Channel, on the south coast of the county of Cornwall, between Fowey and Deadman Point.

Blechingley, a small town of England, in the county of Surry. It is a borough, and sends two members to parliament. 6 miles E. Ryegate, 20 S. London.

Blechington, a village of England, in the county of Oxford. In 1645, it was taken by Oliver Cromwell; and Col. Windebank, who commanded, was condemned by a court-martial, and executed as a coward. 7 miles N. Oxford.

Bleda, a town of the Popedom, in the Patrimonio. 12 miles S. Viterbo.

Bleda, a town of Algiers, in the province of Titterie, surrounded with mud walls, anciently called Bida. 33 miles E. Shershell. *Long.* 3. 8. E. *Lat.* 36. 23. N.

Bleicherode, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and lordship of Lora. It is a small town, but populous and commercial. 10 miles SW. Nordhausen, 20 N. Muhlhausen. *Long.* 10. 35. E. *Lat.* 51. 26. N.

Bleichfeld, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 6 miles W. Volckach.

Bleidenstadt, a town of Germany, in the principality of Nassau Saarbruck Usingen. 9 miles NNW. Mentz.

Bleinfeld, a town of Germany, in the principality of Aichstatt. 14 miles N. Aichstatt. 18 ESE. Anspach.

Bleistein or *Pleistein*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Newburg, with a lordship annexed, a fief of the kingdom of Bohemia. 22 miles ENE. Amberg. *Long.* 12. 21. E. *Lat.* 49. 38. N.

Blekedo, a town of Germany, in the principality of Luneburg, on the Elbe. 20 miles ENE. Luneburg.

Blekingen, a district of Sweden, bounded

on the north by Smaland, on the east and south by the Baltic, and on the west by Scania, about ninety miles in length, and seven in breadth; the country is mountainous, but one of the most agreeable in the kingdom. The principal trade is in pot-ash, pitch, tar, tallow, hides, timber, &c.

Bleknar, a small island at the entrance of the gulf of Bothnia, near the coast of Finland. *Long.* 21. 8. E. *Lat.* 62. 52. N.

Bleneau, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, containing about 1200 souls. 6 miles NW. St. Fargeau.

Blenheim, a village of Germany, in the principality of Neuburg, celebrated for a victory obtained there by the English and their allies, over the French and Bavarians, on the thirteenth of August 1704. The French and Bavarians amounted to about 60,000 men. Marechal Tallard commanded on the right, and posted 27 battalions with twelve squadrons in the village of Blenheim, supposing that there the allies would make their chief effort; their left was conducted by the Elector of Bavaria, assisted by Marfin, a French general of experience and capacity. The number of English and their allies did not exceed 55,000; their right was under the direction of Prince Eugene, and their left commanded by the Duke of Marlborough. Tallard was surrounded and taken prisoner, together with the Marquis de Montperoux, general of horse; the Major-Generals de Seppeville, de Silly, de la Valliere, and many other officers of distinction. This was one of the most glorious and complete victories that ever was obtained. 10,000 French and Bavarians were left dead on the field of battle: the greater part of thirty squadrons of horse and dragoons perished in the river Danube; 13,000 were made prisoners, 100 pieces of cannon were taken, with 24 mortars, 129 colours, 171 standards, 17 pair of kettle-drums, 3600 tents, 34 coaches, 300 laden mules, two bridges of boats, 15 pontoons, 15 barrels and 8 casks filled with silver. Of the allies about 4500 men were killed, and about 8000 wounded or taken. This is indifferently called the battle of Hochstatt and Blenheim. 2 miles NE. Hockstatt, 8 SW. Donauwert.

Blenkensop, an ancient castle of England, in Northumberland, on the river Tippal, built for the defence of the borders, and garrisoned in the time of Edward VI. 2 miles NW. Haltwhistle.

Blenod, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte. 5 miles S. Toul, 14 SW. Nancy.

Bleonne, a river of France, which runs into the Durance near Mees, in the department of the Lower Alps.

Blerancourt, a town of France, in the de-

partment of the Aisne. 6 miles S. Chauny, 10 NW. Soissons.

Bléré, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, containing about 1400 inhabitants. 6 miles S. Amboise, 12 ESE. Tours.

Blergies, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 8 miles SW. Poix.

Blerville, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges. 5 miles E. La March, 22 WSW. Epinal.

Blschino, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koniggratz. 3 miles E. Koniggratz.

Blusen, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Polen. 48 miles W. Poten.

Blusse, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, situated on the Alaignon, and containing two parishes. 18 miles N. St. Flour, 10 W. Brioude.

Blessington, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, which, before the union, sent two members to the Irish Parliament. 5 miles SW. Naas, 20 NW. Wicklow.

Blot, a town of France, in the department of the Cher. 18 miles SE. Bourges.

Blotterant, a town of France, in the department of the Jura. 6 miles NW. Lons-le-Saunier.

Blevis, a town of Switzerland, in the Grisons. 12 miles SE. Furstenuau.

Blévy, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire. 9 miles SSW. Dreux.

Blexen, a town of Germany, in the county of Oldenburg. 30 miles NNE. Oldenburg.

Bleymard, a town of France, in the department of the Lozerre. 10 m. E. Meade.

Bleystatt, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz. 9 miles WNW. Elbogen, 75 W. Prague. *Long.* 12. 32. E. *Lat.* 50. 14. N.

Bleyswech, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Paderburn. 4 miles S. Wunnenberg.

Blyswick, a town of Holland. 8 miles N. Rotterdam.

Blies, a river of France, which rises about 4 miles N. St. Vendel, in the department of the Sarre, and runs into the Sarre near Sarguemines.

Blies-Cassel, a town of France, in the department of the Tonnerre. 10 miles E. Sarbruck, 5 W. Deuxponts.

Bligh's Cap, or *Bligh's Night Cap*, a small island in the Southern Pacific Ocean, near Kerguelen's land. This island is by Kerguelen, who discovered it before Capt. Cook passed it in 1773, called the island of Rendezvous. Capt. Cook says, "but I know nothing that can rendezvous at it but fowls of the air, being inaccessible to every other animal. *Long.* 68. 40. E. *Lat.* 48. 29. S.

Bligh's Island, an island in the north part of Prince William's Sound, near the west

coast of North-America, about twenty miles in circumference. *Long.* 213. 43. E. *Lat.* 60. 52. N.

Bligny sur Ouche, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or. 9 miles NW. Beaune.

Blikovskoi, a small island in the Frozen Sea. *Long.* 125. 14. E. *Lat.* 71. 30. N.

Blind Harbour, a bay on the south coast of Ireland, in the county of Cork. *Long.* 9. 4. W. *Lat.* 51. 31. N.

Blis, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Diarbekir, on the Euphrates. 20 miles WSW. Racca.

Blittas, (*Las*), a cluster of small islands in lake Nicaragua. 16 m. SE. Grenada.

Blithe, a river of England, which runs into the Trent. 4 miles NE. Lichfield.

Block Island, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Connecticut. *Long.* 71. 30. W. *Lat.* 41. 8. N.

Bloczyl, or *Bloczylschans*, a town and fort of Holland, in the state of Overissel, situated at the mouth of the Steenwycker Aa, where it enters the Zuyder sea, with an harbour capable of containing 200 vessels; defended with six bastions, and well fortified; built by the Dutch, at the commencement of the republic, to defend them from the invasions of the Spaniards. 32 miles WNW. Covorden, 28 S. Lewarden. *Long.* 5. 52. E. *Lat.* 52. 45. N.

Blöbbsen, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 8 m. S. Culmbach.

Blis, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Loire and Cher. Before the revolution the see of a bishop, suffragan of the archbishop of Paris; the seat of a lieutenant-general, a grand bailiwick, and capital of the Blaisois, once the abode of the kings of France. The principal commerce is in wine and brandy; the principal manufacture, serges and ticken. The number of inhabitants is about 15,000. There are several fountains in different parts of the town, supplied by an aqueduct, supposed to have been erected by the Romans. The castle is celebrated for being the place where Louis XII. was born, and where the Duke of Guise, and his brother the cardinal, were assassinated at a meeting of the states, by order of Henry III. on the 23d of December, 1587. 7 posts SW. Orleans, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. Paris. *Long.* 1. 25. E. *Lat.* 47. 34. N.

Blumberg, a town of Germany, in the county of Iappe. 22 miles NNE. Paderburn, 8 SE. Leingow. *Long.* 8. 52. E. *Lat.* 51. 56. N.

Blomholm, a town of Sweden, in the district of Bahus.

Blond Sound, a narrow strait of the North Sea, between the islands of Vell and Unst.

Blomo, a small island in the gulf of Bothnia, between the island of Aland, and the

coast of Finland. *Long.* 20. 52. E. *Lat.* 60. 31. N.

Blonay, a barony and castle of Swisserland, in the canton of Berne, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the lake of Geneva. 2 miles NE. Vevay.

Blondoury, a town of France, in the department of the Charente. 15 miles E. Confolens.

Blonic, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Tschersch. 16 miles W. Warfaw.

Bloniza, a river of Silesia, which runs into the Oder, 8 miles below Oppeln.

Bloody-Bay, a bay on the north side of the island of Egmont, or New Guernsey, west of Harvey's Point.

Bloody Island, an island in the harbour of Port Mahon, in the island of Minorca.

Blood Indians, Indians of North-America. *Long.* 123. W. *Lat.* 53. 20. N.

Bloody Point, a cape on the south-west coast of the island of St. Christopher's. *Long.* 62. 41. W. *Lat.* 17. 24. N.

Bloody Farland Point, a cape on the north-west coast of Ireland, in the county of Donegal. 35 m. WNW. Londonderry. *Long.* 8. 11. W. *Lat.* 55. 10. N.

Bloody Bay, a channel of the Caledonian sea, between the islands of Mull and Icolmkill. *Long.* 6. 33. W. *Lat.* 56. 20. N.

Bloomingdale, a town of New-Jersey. 10 miles NNE. Morristown.

Blooming-Grove, a town of New-York, in the county of Orange. 42 miles N. New-York. *Long.* 74. 20. W. *Lat.* 41. 24. N.

Blore-Heath, a place of England, in the county of Stafford, on the borders of Shropshire, where a bloody battle was fought between the Yorkists and Lancastrians, on the 23d of September 1459, between Drayton and Ecclelhal. The former were commanded by the Earl of Salisbury, the latter by Lord Audley. The Lancastrians were defeated with the loss of their general, and 2400 men killed in the field.

Blot l'Eglise, or *Blot le Roche*, a town of France, in the department of the Allier. 10 miles W. Gannat.

Blotno, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna. 16 miles N. Lida.

Blowitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen. 10 miles SSE. Topel.

Blouere, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 9 miles NW. Chollet.

Bluye, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine. 3 miles N. Befort.

Bluckvelt-Bay, or *Bluefield-Bay*, a bay on the east coast of Nicaragua. *Long.* 83. 10. W. *Lat.* 11. 40. N.

Blue-Ground Range, rocks in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Mexico. *Long.* 88. 35. W. *Lat.* 16. 50. N.

Blue-Ridge, or *South Mountains*, a range of mountains, beginning in North-Carolina,

and crossing the state of Virginia, from north to south, about 200 miles from the sea, and about 4000 feet in height. *Long.* 78. 30. W. *Lat.* 38. 30. N.

Blue River, a river of America, which runs into the Ohio, *Long.* 86. 52. W. *Lat.* 37. 55. N.

Bluefield's-Bay, a bay on the south-west of the island of Jamaica. *Long.* 79. 59. W. *Lat.* 18. 10. N.

Blue Water, a river of Georgia, which runs into the Tennasee, *Long.* 87. 34. W. *Lat.* 34. 41. N.

Bluff Point, a cape on the coast of North-Carolina. *Long.* 76. 39. W. *Lat.* 36. 3. N.

Blum, a town of Prussia, in Pomerelia. 3 miles NE. Marienburg.

Blumberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and lordship of Baar. 10 miles N. Schaffhausen, 13 SW. Duttlingen. *Long.* 8. 29. E. *Lat.* 47. 53. N.

Blumenau, a town of Germany, in the principality of Calenberg, on the Aue. 10 miles NW. Hannover.

Blumenau, a town of Prussia, in the province of Ermeland. 15 miles S. Elbing.

Blumenfeld, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, belonging to the Teutonic Knights. 21 miles NW. Constance, 8 NNE. Schaffhausen.

Blumenau, a town of Germany, in the principality of Neysze. 4 m. SW. Neysze.

Blumenthal, or *Plumenthal*, a town of Germany, in Bavaria. 2 miles S. Aicha.

Blumenthal, a town of the dutchy of Bremen. 12 miles NW. Bremen.

Blumenstein, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Berne. 11 miles SSE. Berne.

Bluttaw, a town of Prussia, in Ermeland. 5 miles S. Frauenburg.

Blyring's Sound, or *Port Andrews*, a bay on the west coast of North-America. *Long.* 211. E. *Lat.* 59. 28. N.

Blysoog, a river of South-Wales, which runs into the Tivy, about 3 miles SSE. Cardigan.

Blyth, a town of England, in the county of Nottingham, with a weekly market on Thursdays, and hardly 600 inhabitants. Here was formerly a castle, and a priory of black canons. 3 m. N. Nottingham, 150 NNW. London.

Blyth, or *Blyth-Neck*, a small seaport of England, on the coast of Northumberland, its chief trade is in coals and salt. In the year 1776, the export of the former amounted to 14,000 chaldrons, and of the later to 250 tons. *Long.* 1. 34. W. *Lat.* 55. 1. N.

Blyth, a river of England, which runs into the German Ocean near Southwold, Suffolk.

Blyth, a river of England, which runs into the Taine, about a mile from Colehill in Warwickshire.

Blyth, a river of England, which runs into the sea near Blyth, in Northumberland.

Blythborough, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk. This, though now a small place, was formerly a considerable town, as appears from a number of urns and other antiquities dug up in 1678. At this town was buried Anna, a Christian, killed by Penda. 10 miles S. Beccles, 98 NNE. London.

Blythe, a river of England, which rises near Cheadle in Staffordshire, and runs into the Trent about 5 miles E. Rugby.

Bo, a cluster of small islands in the East-Indian sea. *Long.* 126. 10. E. *Lat.* 1. 17. S.

Boad, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Orissa, on the river Mahanada. 55 miles SSE. Sumbulpour, 100 W. Cattack. *Long.* 84. 11. E. *Lat.* 20. 40. N.

Boahyngh Rock, rocks in the Atlantic, near the west coast of Ireland. 2 miles N. from Inismurry Island. *Long.* 8. 35. W. *Lat.* 54. 27. N.

Boanan, a small island near the north-east coast of Borneo. *Long.* 118. 18. E. *Lat.* 6. 12. N.

Boanlah, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar. 10 miles SE. Aurungabad.

Boari, a town of Africa, on the Gold coast, where the Dutch had a factory, afterwards removed to Sama.

Boat Island, a small island in the gulf of St. Laurence, near the south coast of Labrador. *Long.* 60. 55. W. *Lat.* 50. 2. N.

Bravista, a town of South-America, in the government of Para. 25 m. WSW. Curupa.

Boban, a town of Arabia. 32 miles S. Saade.

Boarno, or *Bovarno*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Benaco, on the Chiefa. 3 miles WNW. Salo.

Bobbio, a town of Italy, and capital of a district in the Paveis, situated on the Trebia, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Genoa. 24 miles SSE. Pavia, 30 NE. Genoa.

Bobbio, a river, see *Bisbio*.

Bobenhansen, a town of Germany, in the principality of Upper Hesse. 17 miles E. Gießen.

Bobenhausen, a town of Germany, in the county of Hanau-Munzenberg, or the Gerfpritz. 12 m. S. Hanau, 13 NE. Darmstadt.

Bobenzkirchen, a town of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland. 6 miles SW. Oelsfoitz.

Bober, a river of Silesia, which rises in the south part of the principality of Jauer, passes by Hirschberg, Lowenberg, Buntzlau, Sagan, Naumburg, &c. and runs into the Oder, near Crossen.

Boberava, a town of Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm. 4 miles NW. Stralsburg.

Beberitsch, a river of Saxony, which runs into the Freyberg-Mulda, near Roszwein.

Boberle, a river of Silicia, which runs into the Bober, 3 miles above Buntzlau.

Beberfberg, a town of Germany, in the

dutchy of Crossen. 6 miles S. Crossen, 70 ESE. Berlin. *Long.* 15. 6. E. *Lat.* 52. 2. N.

Bobilee, a town and fortrefs of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole; the residence of a polygar. In 1757, this place was attacked by the French; the polygar and all his soldiers, after putting their wives and children to death, died fighting sword in hand. Only one son of the polygar was saved, unknown to the father. 30 miles NW. Cicacole.

Boblingen, a town of Germany, in Thuringia. 14 miles S. Sangerhausen.

Boblingen, a town of Wurtemberg, on a lake. 7 miles SSW. Stuttgart, 7 SE. Weil.

Bobr, a river of Lithuania, which runs into the Dnieper, 12 m. SSE. Rohaczow.

Bobre, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia. 8 miles S. Lemberg.

Bobritzsch, a town of Upper Saxony, and country of Erzgebirg. 4 miles SE. Freyberg.

Bobrowa, see *Obrawa*.

Bobrowka, a river of Moravia, which runs into the Schwartza, 12 miles NW. Brunn.

Bobrownik, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin. 24 miles WNW. Lublin.

Bobruysk, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk. 32 miles W. Rohaczow.

Boca de Alcatrazes, a narrow channel between some small islands, near the north coast of the island of Cuba. *Long.* 79. 30. W. *Lat.* 23. N.

Bocabrito, a town of North-America, in New Navarre. 65 miles E. Cinaloa.

Boca de Canavera, an inlet of the North Pacific Ocean, on the south-west coast of the islands of Quadra and Vancouver. *Long.* 235. 8. E. *Lat.* 49. N.

Boca de Carabelas, a channel between some small islands, near the north coast of the island of Cuba. *Long.* 78. 52. W. *Lat.* 22. 28. N.

Boca de Carabelas le Chicas, a channel between two small islands, near the north coast of the island of Cuba. *Long.* 77. 2. W. *Lat.* 21. 50. N.

Boca de Carangera, a name given to the western entrance of the river Cambodia.

Boca de Cazavates, a channel between two small islands, near the north coast of the island of Cuba. *Long.* 80. W. *Lat.* 23. 10. N.

Boca-Chica, a channel or entrance into the harbour of Carthage, in South-America.

Boca Chica, a channel between two small islands, near the north coast of the island of Cuba. *Long.* 79. 23. W. *Lat.* 22. 54. N.

Boca de Chiriqui, a channel of the Spanish Main, which forms the entrance into Chiriqui Lagoon. *Long.* 81. 45. W. *Lat.* 8. 56. N.

Boca del Drago, (*La*), the channel of the Atlantic Ocean, between the island of Trinidad and the continent of America, so called by Columbus.

Boca del Drago, the west entrance into

Almirante-Bay. *Long.* 82. 20. *W. Lat.* 9. 8. N.

Baca Escondida, a bay of North-America, in the bay of Campechy, on the coast of Yucatan. *Lat.* 18. 50. N.

Boca Grand, a bay of North-America, at the mouth of the river Zucar, on the south-east coast of Costa-Rica. *Lat.* 10. 50. N.

Boca Nicolas, a channel between the islands of Bue and Nicolas, on the north coast of the island of Cuba. *Long.* 79. 36. *W. Lat.* 23. 10.

Boca Nueva, a channel between some small islands, near the north coast of the island of Cuba. *Long.* 79. 10. *W. Lat.* 22. 45. N.

Boca de Padre, a channel between some small islands, near the north coast of the island of Cuba. *Long.* 80. 12. *W. Lat.* 23. 18. N.

Boca Segura, a channel between some small islands, near the N. coast of the island of Cuba. *Long.* 78. 35. *W. Lat.* 22. 24.

Boca-Tigris, a narrow passage forming the mouth of the river Pe-kiang, through which vessels pass to Canton. It is about a musket shot across, formed by two points of land, on each of which is a fort.

Boca del Toro, a channel of the Spanish Main, which enters into Almirante Bay, east of the island of Bocaloro. *Long.* 82. 8. *W. Lat.* 9. 6. N.

Bocage, before the revolution, a small country of France, in Normandy, of which Vire was the capital.

Bocalieu, a small island, near the east coast of Newfoundland. *Long.* 52. 26. *W. Lat.* 48. 15. N.

Bocaloro, an island in the Spanish Main, near the coast of Veragua, about 30 miles in circumference, at the entrance into Almirante-Bay. *Long.* 82. 16. *W. Lat.* 9. 12. N.

Bocas, a river of Mexico, which runs into the gulf of Mexico. *Long.* 94. 16. *W. Lat.* 18. 18. N.

Bocas, (*Las*), a town of North-America, in New Biscay. 120 miles E. Parral.

Bocas, a town of South-America, in Brazil. 20 miles NW. Canuto.

Bocas, see *Guanapu*.

Bocaults Bay, a bay in the Straits of Magellan, on the coast of Patagonia. Monsieur Bougainville anchored here in 1767. *Long.* of the anchoring place, 71. 6. *W.*

Bicca, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio, on the Comesfazza. 5 miles NNE. Sabionetta.

Bocchianico, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra. 3 miles SE. Civita di Chieta.

Boch, a river of France, which runs into the Meuse, five miles below Dinant.

Bochim, or *Bachum*, see *Bockum*.

Bochetta, a chain of mountains, or more properly a passage in the great road which crosses the chain of mountains between Genoa

and Lombardy. This defile is in some places so narrow that scarce three persons can pass abreast. In 1746, the Imperialists forced the passage; and the French in the late war.

Bochnia, a town of Austrian Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, with large salt mines, discovered in 1251, which employ two or three hundred men. 20 miles E. Cracow.

Bocho, a town of Germany, in the principality of Querfurt. 3 miles SE. Juterboch.

Bocholnicze, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz. 20 m. ESE. Radom.

Bocholt, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Munster; there are iron mines in its neighbourhood. 36 miles WSW. Munster, 24 E. Cleve. *Long.* 6. 42. *E. Lat.* 51. 55. N.

Bochoult, or *Bochoute*, a town of Flanders, situated on a canal, cut from the Schedt 4 miles NW. Sas-de-Gent.

Bocicus, see *Lazaruto*.

Bocka, or *Buckau*, a town of Germany, circle of Erzgebürg. 20 m. SW. Chemnitz.

Bocke, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Paderburn, on the Lippe. 7 miles W. Paderburn.

Bockenbürg, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Minden. 1 mile from Minden.

Bockenheim, a town of Germany, in the county of Hanau Munzenberg. 2 miles WNW. Francfort on the Mayn.

Bockenem, a town of the bishopric of Hildesheim, surrounded by the Nette. 14 miles E. Hildesheim, 18 NW. Goslar.

Bocking, a town of England, in the county of Essex, with a population of 2680 inhabitants, but no market. Here is a manufacture of baize, which in 1801 employed 600 persons. 2 miles E. Braintree, 41 E. London.

Bocke, a small island on the east side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 21. 20. *E. Lat.* 61. 41. N.

Bockolt, see *Bochelt*.

Bockum, or *Bochum*, or *Bocheim*, a town of Germany, in the county of Marck. 24 miles NE. Dusseldorp, 35 N. Cologne.

Bockworth Mountains, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Mayo. 16 miles NW. Castlebar.

Bocoro, a town of South-America, in the province of Venezuela. 20 miles S. Truxillo.

Bocute, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Mocaranga. 30 miles SE. Matlapa. *Long.* 32. 30. *E. Lat.* 17. 45. S.

Bockzi, a town of Prussian Poland, in Podlachia. 6 miles SW. Bielsk.

Büda, a town of Sweden, in West-Bothnia. 30 miles NNW. Umea.

Bodajski, a town of Hungary. 7 miles W. Patak.

Bodan, *El*, a town of the Arabian Irak, in the Tigris. 20 miles NNW. Bagdad.

Bodanda, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Hiffar. 40 miles SSW. Hiffar.

Bode, or *Bude*, a river of Thuringia, which runs into the Saale, near its union with the Elbe.

Bodecken, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Paderburn. 4 miles NE. Buren.

Bolega, a port on the west coast of North-America; the north point is formed of low steep cliffs, and when seen from the south has the appearance of an island, but is firmly connected with the main land; to the east the land retires, and forms a small inlet, apparently favourable to anchorage; it has a flat rock on which the water breaks in its entrance, and has not any other visible danger except that of being much exposed to the south and south-east winds. The entrance of the harbour is obstructed by a shoal of sand, on which the greatest depth is nine feet at the last quarter's flood. "The Indian natives, in their manners and conduct, were perfectly inoffensive; some few had bows and arrows. The language they spoke was a mixture of Spanish and their own provincial dialect. When Captain Vancouver's lieutenant examined the port, the men were in general naked, but the women wore skins of animals about their shoulders and waists, and were as much tatowed or punctured as any of the females of the Sandwich islands: the hair of both sexes was black, which they wore clubbed behind. The soil is sandy, and in general covered with bushes and different sorts of verdure; the country inland is of a moderate height. Great numbers of the feathered tribe were seen, white and brown pelicans, gulls, plovers, and a variety of aquatic fowl; on the shores are eagles, hawks, the red-breasted lark, crows, and ravens. No quadrupeds were seen, they only distinguished the track, and saw the dung of what was considered to be black cattle." *Long.* 237. 21. E. *Lat.* 38. 21. N.

Bodegas, a town of Mexico, in the province of Vera Paz, on the north-east coast of Dolce bay. *Long.* 90. 30. W. *Lat.* 15. 40. N.

Bodegon, a town of Spain, in Andalusia. 12 miles from Seville.

Boden, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 25 miles NW. Indelovoy.

Bodenburg, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Hildesheim. 9 m. S. Hildesheim.

Bodende, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Marasch. 69 miles W. Muasch.

Boderetz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim. 10 miles N. Chrudim.

Bodenfeld, a town of Germany, in the principality of Calenberg, situated on the Weser, in the quarter of Gottingen. 15 miles NW. Gottingen.

Balenfeld, a town of Germany, in the

county of Arensberg, on the Salme. 12 miles SW. Brilon.

Bodengrave, a town of Holland, which was burned by the French, in 1672, situated on the Rhine. 10 miles E. Leyden.

Bodenhausen, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse. 18 miles ENE. Cassel.

Bodeni, a town of European Turkey, in Walachia. 60 miles NW. Bucharest.

Boden Sea, see *Constance*.

Bodenstatt, or *Podflata*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau. 10 miles NE. Prerau, 20 E. Olmutz. *Long.* 17. 39. E. *Lat.* 49. 33. N.

Bodenteich, or *Bodentrich*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Luncburg-Zell. 32 miles NE. Zell. *Long.* 10. 57. E. *Lat.* 52. 53. N.

Bodenvörder, a town of Germany, in the principality of Calenberg, situated on the Weser. 16 miles S. Hamelen.

Bodgureca, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 25 miles SSW. Kastamonu.

Bodkin's Point, a cape on the coast of Maryland, in the Chesapeake. *Long.* 76. 35. W. *Lat.* 38. 10. N.

Bodmin, a town of England, in the county of Cornwall. It was erected into a bishop's see, which was successively removed to St. Germain's, Crediton, and Exeter. It is a corporation town and a borough, sending two members to the imperial parliament. The summer assizes and Michaelmas quarter-sessions for the county are held here. There is a good market weekly on Saturdays. The principal manufacture is making of ferges, and preparing wool for spinning. A wake or carnival is held annually, about the middle of July, on Hologaver-moor, near the town, the sports of which, it is said, so much amused Charles II. when he passed this way to Scilly, that he became a brother of the jovial society, which they pretend had its origin before the conquest. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2300, including the whole parish. 9 miles SSW. Camelford, 275 W. London. *Long.* 4. 40. W. *Lat.* 50. 29. N.

Bododo, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Benin, near the mouth of the river Formosa.

Bodrog, a town of Hungary, on the Danube, which gives name to a county. 30 miles SE. Colocza.

Bodrog, a river of Hungary, which rises in the Carpathian mountains, and runs into the Theyffe, near Tokay.

Bodran, or *Budrun*, a seaport town and fortress of Asiatic Turkey, on the north side of the gulf of Scalanova. Dr. Pocock places here the ancient Teos, which D'Anville fixes at Sigagik. 15 miles S. Smyrna. *Long.* 26. 45. E. *Lat.* 38. 16. N.

Bodrun, or *Budrun*, a town of Natolia, in the gulf of Stanchio, on the site of the

ancient Halicarnassus. 24 miles S. Milets. *Long.* 27. 18. E. *Lat.* 36. 58. N.

Bodskar, a small island on the east side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 21. 30. E. *Lat.* 63. 28. N.

Bodungen, a town of Germany, in the county of Klettenberg. 5 miles N. Bleicherode.

Bodzetin, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz. 24 miles S. Radom.

Bodzonow, a town of Poland, in Masovia. 40 miles NW. Warfaw.

Boe, a small island of Norway. 75 miles N. Bergen.

Boc, a town of Norway. 18 miles N. Berghen.

Bœ, a town of Norway. 36 miles N. Romfdale.

Boedgeroens, a chain of small islands in a large bay of the North Pacific Ocean, near the north coast of New Guinea. *Long.* 135. 33. E. *Lat.* 2. 25. S.

Boela Comba, a kingdom of the island of Celebes, subject to the Dutch.

Boen, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, situated on an eminence, near the river Lignon. 18 miles S. Roanne, 10 N. Montbrison.

Boen, a small island in the East-Indian sea. *Long.* 132. 11. E. *Lat.* 4. 52. S.

Boenchy, a town of Bengal. 22 miles ESE. Burdwan.

Boer, a town of Germany, in the county of Recklinghausen. 6 miles WSW. Recklinghausen, 42 N. Cologn.

Boero, see *Buero*.

Boerwalde, see *Baarwalde*.

Boeschot, a town of France, in the department of the Two Nethes. 12 m. NE. Malines.

Boeszt, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bielsk. 14 miles SW. Bielsk.

Boeto, a small island in the East-Indian sea. *Long.* 131. 45. E. *Lat.* 7. 1. S.

Boevedoe, a town of Benin, governed by a Portuguese, at the mouth of the Formosa. *Lat.* 5. 48. N.

Boeuf, (*Le*), a fort of New-York, situated on French Creek; about 20 miles SSE. from Presque Île, on the south coast of lake Erie. *Long.* 80. 5. W. *Lat.* 41. 55. N.

Bofo, see *Baffa*.

Bog, a river which rises in Podolia, and joins the Dnieper a little above Otchakov.

Bog, a river of New Hampshire, which runs into the Connecticut, *Long.* 71. 30. W. *Lat.* 44. 36. N.

Boganeu, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim. 6 miles S. Chrudim.

Bogaria, a town of Bengal. 25 m. SE. Curuckpour. *Long.* 87. 3. E. *Lat.* 24. 52. N.

Bogarovskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk. 136 miles N. Tobolsk.

Bogas, a town of Egypt, at the mouth of the Nile. 3 miles S. Damietta.

Bogas, (*Great*), a strait in the Grecian Archipelago, between the island of Samos, and the islands of Furna and St. Menas; about 6 miles broad.

Bogas, (*Little*), a strait between the island of Samos and the coast of Natolia; about 1½ mile broad.

Bogafie, a river of Africa, which runs into the Indian sea, *Long.* 32. 30. E. *Lat.* 27. 15. S. A little to the north of this river the Grovener Indian was wrecked.

Bogatoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Kursk. 58 miles SSW. Kursk, 53 SSE. Peterburg.

Bogazi, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the country of Diarbekir. 50 miles W. Diarbekir.

Bogdana, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, on the borders of Transylvania. 60 miles S. Niemeecz.

Begdikotz, a town of Russian Siberia, on the Tchulim. 6 miles NW. Atchinsk.

Begdoi, a country or nation of Asia, in Tartary, situated to the north of China; of great extent, and populous, and subject to the Chinese.

Bogenau, a town of Silesia, in the circle of Breslau. 10 miles S. Breslau.

Bogensee, a town of Denmark, situated on a small bay on the north coast of the island of Fyen. 15 miles NW. Odensee. *Long.* 10. 6. E. *Lat.* 55. 24. N.

Bogefund, a town of Sweden, in West-Gotland. 12 miles S. Falkioping.

Bogga, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, on the Gunduck. 26 miles NW. Bettyah.

Bogga, (*Chuta*), a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, on the Gunduck. 20 miles NW. Bettyah.

Bogga, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, on the Soane. 12 miles S. Arrah.

Boggilcund, a district or circar of Hindoostan, in the county of Allahabad, lying to the west of Benares.

Bogie, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Deveron near Huntly.

Bogkowitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Hradisch. 14 miles ESE. Hradisch.

Bogliasco, a town of Genoa, on the sea coast. 6 miles E. Genoa.

Boglio, or *Beuil*, a town of France, in the department of the Maritime Alps, on the Tinca. It was lately the capital of a county belonging to Savoy, situated among the Alps, bordering on Nice and Teuda. In 1797, it was conquered by France, and the whole territory was afterwards ceded to that republic. 21 miles NNW. Nice.

Bogliun, or *Biulun*, a town of Istria. 27 miles SSE. Trieste.

Boglipour, a town of Bengal, and capital of a province of the same name. 96 miles E. Patna, 108 NNW. Calcutta. *Long.* 87. 6. E. *Lat.* 25. 15. N.

Boglipour, a province of Bengal, bounded

on the north by Furkah and Choy, from both which it is separated by the Ganges, on the east by Purneah and Rajemal, on the south by Hendooa, and on the south-west by Curruckpour; about 70 miles long and 30 broad. Boghpour is the capital.

Bogbray, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz. 24 m. ESE. Sandomirz.

Bogmutty, a river which rises in Thibet, and runs into the Ganges near Monghir, in Bahar.

Bogna, a town of Etruria. 37 miles E. Florence. *Long.* 12. E. *Lat.* 43. 50. N.

Bogna, a town of Switzerland, in the bailiwick of Lugano. 8 miles NE. Lugano.

Bognor, a village of England, on the coast of Suffex, close to the sea, lately become a fashionable watering-place. Near it are some rocks projecting into the sea, called Bognor Rocks. 7 miles S. Chichester.

Bogoduchow, a town of Russia, in the government of Charkov. 84 m. NNW. Charköv.

Bogognano, a town of the island of Corsica. 15 miles NE. Ajaccio.

Bogoiavlenskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, near the coast of the White Sea. 72 miles SW. Archangel.

Bogoiavlenskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, near the river Onega. 100 miles S. Archangel.

Bogoiavlenskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, on the Pinega. 70 miles E. Archangel.

Bogoiavlenskoi, a town of Russia, in the province of Ustiug. 50 miles ENE. Ustiug.

Bogoiavlenskoi, a town of Siberia, on the Tchulian. 50 miles NNE. Tomik.

Bogoiavlenskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Upha. 48 miles S. Upha.

Bogordskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel. 8 m. SW. Mezen.

Bogoraditz, a town of Russia, in the government of Tula. 16 miles E. Tula, 456 SSE. Petersburg.

Bogoraditzsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, on the Dwina. 44 miles SSE. Archangel.

Bogorodsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Moscow, on the Kliafma. 28 miles E. Moscow, 368 SE. Petersburg.

Bogta, a river of South-America, which runs into the Madalena near Tocayma, in New Grenada. *Lat.* 4. 10. N.

Bogtes, a river of South-America, which runs into the Atlantic. *Lat.* 4. 52. N.

Bogras, mountains, bogs, and moors, of Ireland, in the county of Cork. 15 m. NW. Cork.

Bogru, a town of Hindooistan, in Oude. 50 miles S. Canoge.

Boguharry, a town of Bengal. 28 miles WNW. Beyhar.

Bogue, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of North-Carolina. *Long.* 77. 20. W. *Lat.* 34. 35. N.

Bogue Inlet, a narrow channel between Bogue and another island, leading to White Oak river. *Long.* 77. 24. W. *Lat.* 34. 35. N.

Boguinda, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic. *Lat.* 12. 40. N.

Bogumin, see *Oderberg*.

Boguyllaw, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiow. 32 miles SE. Bialacerkiew.

Bogwan, a town of Bengal. 17 miles NNE. Kithenagur.

Bogwangela, a town of Bengal, on the right bank of the Ganges, 10 miles N. Moorshedabad. *Long.* 88. 29. E. *Lat.* 24. 20. N.

Bogwanpour, a town of Hindooistan, in Bahar. 18 miles W. Saferam.

Bohain, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne. 10 miles NNE. St. Quentin, 8 NW. Guise.

Boharowcze, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kaminiac. 60 m. NW. Kaminiac.

Bohary, a town of Hindooistan, in Guzerat. 27 miles E. Surat.

Bohattaba, a town of Palettine, near Acre, where is a ruined temple, employed as a place of worship both by Christians and Turks, but at different times.

Bohdalow, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Iglau. 12 miles NE. Iglau.

Bohe, a river of Maryland, which runs into the Chictapeak. *Long.* 76. 2. W. *Lat.* 39. 30. N.

Bohea, an island in Ireland, in Lough-erne. 13 miles NNW. Enniskillen.

Bohemia, a kingdom of Europe, in Germany, bounded on the north by Lusatia and Upper Saxony, on the east by Moravia and Silesia, on the south by Bavaria, and on the west by Franconia. Although this country is situated in the middle of Germany, and its king be an elector of the empire; nevertheless, it has its particular assemblies, customs, and language, different from the Germans. The name Bohemia, in the German language, signifies the home or abode of the Boii, a people of ancient Gaul, who, under their leader Segovefus, settled in that country about 590 years before the Christian era. These Boii were soon after expelled by the Marcomanni, a nation of the Suevi, who were afterwards expelled by the Sclavi, a people of Scythia, whose language is still spoken in Bohemia and Moravia. Notwithstanding the expulsion of the Boii, the present inhabitants are still called Bohemians by foreigners; but the natives call themselves Czekowe, or Czechs. At first they were governed by dukes; but the Emperor Otho I. conquered the Duke of Bohemia, and reduced the province under the empire. Afterwards Henry V. gave the title of king to Ladislaus duke of Bohemia; and since that time these kings have been electors and chief cup-bearers of the empire, and the kingdom has been elective; which privi-

leges have been confirmed by the golden bull. Formerly the kings of Bohemia received the kingdom as a fief of the empire, which ceremony was performed upon the frontiers; after which the standards of the principalities, of which it is composed, were given to them without being torn, and given to the people; as is done with the ensigns of the other fiefs of the empire. Ferdinand I. of Austria, having married Anne, sister of Louis, last king of Bohemia, who died without issue, and being elected king, that kingdom has remained ever since in his family. But the crown is conferred with some appearance of election, which right the states of that kingdom still pretend to claim, notwithstanding, by the treaty of Westphalia, Bohemia is declared hereditary in the house of Austria. The Bohemians are fond of the appellation of Czeche, which is derived from the famous Czech, who is much celebrated by their historians, and was brought thither by the Slavi, by which name they are also called by the people that speak the Slavonic. The peasants here are slaves to their lords, and the hard yoke which galls them appears to be the cause as well of their stiff-neckedness as of their indolence; which latter, among other things, is observable in the wretched condition of their villages, though wood is to be found here in great plenty, and building not expensive among them. In 1679, a great part of them raised an insurrection on account of the heavy bondage they laboured under; but for this they were wholly stripped of the small remains of the rights and privileges which they enjoyed. The owners of free estates, who are called in their language Swobodnicy, Diednicy, and Naprawnicy, are at present but few in number. To the landed estates belong the prelates, lords, knights, and towns. The Bohemian language is a dialect of the Slavonic, or somewhat harsher than the dialect of the neighbouring people, who speak Slavonic; as they change the consonants, and in particular the *h*, more into vowels. Formerly the Bohemians used the same letters with the Russians, but in the time of Boleslaus the Good, the Latin was introduced among them. There is also much German spoken in the country. The Bohemians are supposed to have received the Christian faith so early as the 6th century; but it is more certain that they were instructed therein by the Greek brethren Methodius and Cyril (the latter of whom was at first called Constantinus) about the middle of the 9th century: and hence also at first the Greek religion and customs were in use among them till Boleslaus the Good introduced the Romish method of worship there. In the 15th century, John Melitz began to preach against the Pope and Roman Catho-

lic clergy, and Matthias Janow trod in his steps. The latter was likewise followed by John Hufs, Jerom of Prague, and Jacob von Misa, who partly in the 14th, but partly and chiefly in the 15th century, opposed many doctrines and abuses of the Roman Catholic church. This at the council of Constance brought Hufs and Jerom to the stake; and put their adherents, the greatest part of whom were Bohemians, under the ban; upon which they were so irritated, that on this account a bloody war broke out, which continued for many years. Bohemia lies high; is for the most part level; enjoys a warm, pleasant, and wholesome air, a soil fat, and in certain places only sandy. It is very fertile in corn, considerable quantities of which are exported thence, particularly buckwheat, millet, garden and orchard, fruits, and excellent hops. It likewise produces saffron, ginger, calamus, and what is called a manna (but by the Bohemians otherwise named ber, being much the same with the pannic or fox-tail;) has also good red vines, among which that of mielnick, and in particular the sweet and strong podskalsky, which grows near Aufzig, are principally esteemed. It yields likewise good pasture, numerous droves of cattle, together with excellent chaces and wild fowl, as also bears, lynxes, wolves, foxes, martens, badgers, beavers, and others; with well-tasted fish, of all kinds in the rivers and ponds. The principal exports are, corn, malt, hops, paper, pottery, and glass; formerly there were many salt works in Bohemia, but at present they neither boil nor dig salt, but have it from other countries. In Bohemia, there are mines of coal, alum, sulphur, vitriol, iron, copper, lead, quicksilver, and saltpetre. Above 100 towns and places may be named where mine works have been established. All kinds of marble are likewise dug in Bohemia. Among the precious stones here, are diamonds, to which not a beautiful lustre, but a proper hardness only is wanting; which is also the case with its rubies and chrysolites, emeralds, granites, sapphires, topazes, amethysts, hyacinths, berills, carbuncles, jasper, calcedonies, turquoises, cornelians, &c. The silver, and in part milk-white pearls, which are gathered at different places in this kingdom, in particular in the Watawa and Wlatawa, are very beautiful. The principal rivers are the Elbe, the Moldau, and the Egra. Bohemia was formerly abundantly supplied with towns, boroughs, villages, castles, and men. In the days of the emperor Rodolphus II. were computed in it 34,700 villages, 732 great and small towns, 124 castles, seats of the nobility unnumbered, and above 3,000,000 of inhabitants. But at present it appears very desolate in comparison of its former

state. During the intestine religious wars, and in the succeeding irruptions of the Swedes, most of the towns, castles, and villages in Bohemia were laid waste; in sum that at present it contains only 105 great and small towns, and not much above 6000 villages. The number of feignories, farms, and estates in it amounts to nearly 1451. The number of inhabitants is considerably decreased, so that some assert that not the tenth part of the former number remain at present, and that the modern Bohemia is scarce the shadow of what it was formerly.

In 1622, and in three or four succeeding years, to the number of 30,000 fixed families quitted this country; not to mention women, children, handicraftsmen, and others, and the greatest part of the nobility also, who retired. For this reason an attentive traveller finds the towns, boroughs, villages, and highways in Bohemia very desolate. Bohemia is divided into twelve circles, viz. circle of Boleslaw, Leimeritz, Saatz with Elnbogen, Pilsen, Prachatitz or Prachin, Bechin, Chrudim, Czaflaw, Kaurzim, Konigingratz, Rachinitz with Schlan, and Beraun with Moldaw. From some royal demands or exactions made in later times, we may form a probable conjecture how much this kingdom brings in annually to its sovereign. In 1742, the emperor Charles VII. exacted of the states, for the ordinary and extraordinary contributions of the kingdom, 6,000,000 of florins. In 1743, the queen Maria Theresa demanded in general 5,270,000 florins; 2,890,000 florins were for the military state. The revenues of the chamber estates or domains, tolls, &c. raised here are considerable. According to the new regulation of the military state of the collective Austrian hereditary countries, the annual contribution of the kingdom of Bohemia to the maintenance thereof amounts to 5,270,488 florins, 44 kruitzers. To the standing militia of 24,000 men, which in the year 1753, were appointed in the Austrian hereditary countries, and in times of war were to serve towards the completing the field regiments, Bohemia furnishes 9,000.

Böhme, a river of Germany, which runs into the Aller, four miles SE. Rethem, in the principality of Lunenburg Zell.

Bohmischkrutt, a town of Austria. 5 miles SSW. Feldsburg.

Bohmisch Nuendorf, see *Nuendorf*, &c.

Bohol, or *Boel*, one of the Philippine Islands, discovered by Magellan, in 1521. It is circular, about 30 miles in diameter, with a town named Loboc; about 90 m. N. Mindanao. *Long.* 124. 15. *E. Lat.* 10. N.

Bohol, a town of the Island of Celebes, situated on the north coast, at the mouth of a river of the same name. *Long.* 121. 46. *E. Lat.* 6. 58. N.

Bobowitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin. 2 miles SSW. Tein.

Bobrau, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Breslau. 16 miles S. Breslau, 18 W. Brieg. *Long.* 16. 58. *E. Lat.* 50. 58. N.

Böhrlitz, or *Boborzelice*, or *Pöhrlitz*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn; 16 miles S. Brunn, 45 N. Vienna, *Long.* 16. 27. *E. Lat.* 48. 57. N.

Böhus, see *Babus*.

Bobuslawitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz. 10 miles NE. Konigingratz.

Bobuzowicze, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk. 50 miles SE. Minsk.

Boia, a town of Great Bukharia. 6 miles N. Termed.

Boiabad, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 27 miles SE. Castamena.

Boiano, a town of Naples, in the county of Molise, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Benevento, who resides at Campobasso. This was anciently a city of the Samnites, called Bovianum. In the year of Rome, 663, it was taken by Sylla. 9 miles S. Molise, 42 N. Naples. *Long.* 14. 25. *E. Lat.* 41. 30. N.

Boiarke, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 38 m. SSE. Bialacerkiew.

Bojepour, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa 6 miles E. Sonepour.

Boina, a town of Hungary. 4 miles S. Topoltzan.

Boinak, a town of Daghestan. 26 miles NNW. Derbend.

Boinitz, a town of Hungary. 11 miles WNW. Kremnitz.

Boione, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, 7 miles E. Padua.

Boinpour, a town of Bengal. 8 miles SE. Moorshedabad.

Bojowka, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. 48 miles E. Braclaw.

Bois-Belle, before the revolution a small sovereignty of France, belonging to the family of Bethune Sully, which was exempt from all taxations or gabelles whatsoever. It is situated in Berry, between Bourges and Sancerre, about 30 miles in circumference, containing about 6300 inhabitants. The principal towns are Henrichemont and Bois-Belle.

Bois-belle, a town of France, in the department of the Cher. 13 miles NE. Bourges.

Bois-commun, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Loiret, which contains about 1600 inhabitants. 21 miles NE. Orleans. 15 W. Montargis. *Long.* 2. 28. *E. Lat.* 48. 2. N.

Bois-le-Duc, a city of Brabant, situated on the river Dommel, which there receives the waters of the Aa. Its name in the language of the country is *Hertogenbosch*, the same meaning with *Beis-le-Duc*, i. e. the *Duke's Wood*, and was so called from its being built in a woody country, where the

dukes of Brabant were accustomed to take the diversion of hunting. Godfrey duke of Brabant, to put a stop to the incursions of the Guelldrians into that country, commanded the woods to be cut down in the year 1184, and laid the foundation of a city, which was finished in 1196, by his son duke Henry, and considerably enlarged in 1453. It is surrounded by the waters of the Dommel and Aa, by which they can easily lay the country round about under water, and is sometimes, especially in winter, not to be approached but by boats. It is defended by several forts, the three principal are those of Crevecoeur, near the Meuse, a large fort called Isabella, and a small fort called St. Antoine, towards Brabant. It has also a castle named Papeñ-Briel, which the States General ordered to be built in the last century, to be a check on the Roman Catholics, which were more numerous than the reformed. It has four gates, Vucherpoorte, towards Breda; Hintemppoorte, towards Grave and Nimmegen; Orterpoorte, towards Bommel and Utrecht; and St. John's Gate, towards Heusden. Its fortifications are regular, and the walls are flanked with seven bastions; the approach to it by land is on causeways; by water at three gates or avenues called the Boom, the Grand Hekel, and the Petit Hekel. The cathedral, which is dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is one of the most beautiful structures in the Low Countries, erected in 1366, by John d'Arkel bishop of Liege; it had a wooden tower, supported by four stone pillars, whose height was such as to be seen from Antwerp; this was destroyed by lightning in July 1584. Besides the cathedral, there were four other parish churches, only one of which is now appropriated to divine worship, viz. that of St. Catherine, the others being employed as warehouses, or in other meaner uses. Before it was in the possession of the protestants, there were sixteen monasteries; that of the Jesuits is now the governor's palace. This city suffered considerably in the sixteenth century, during the religious wars. At length the Dutch made themselves masters of it in 1629; the place being invested the latter end of April, a capitulation was signed the fourteenth of September, and the garrison marched out three days after, with their governor, the Comte de Grobbendonck, and many of the principal citizens; the religious carrying away with them the miraculous image of the Virgin, which was at first placed in the parish church of St. Jeri at Brussels, by order of the Infanta Isabella Claire Eugene, but removed, in the year 1641, to that of St. James de Cauberghe, by direction of Cardinal Ferdinand, brother to Philip IV. king of Spain, then governor of the Netherlands. Pope Paul IV. founded a bishopric at Bois-le-Duc,

in the year 1559, which had jurisdiction over 10 cities, and 189 villages, being about 60 miles in length by 30 in breadth. The principal revenue of this bishop, who was suffragan of the archbishop of Malines, arose from the abbey of Tongerlo. On the 14th of September, 1794, an engagement took place near this town, between the British army and the French, in which the latter were victorious; and on the 9th of October, the same year, the town was taken by the French. The district of Bois-le Duc, which is called Mavory, is situated between Holland and Guelderland, having Holland to the north, Upper Guelderland and the dutchy of Cleves to the east, the quarter of Antwerp to the west, and the bishopric of Liege to the south. It is divided into five small districts; to-wit, Campine, Pais de Cuyck, Maeslant, Oosteryck, and Peeland; and comprehends 102 villages, some of which are very considerable, and 3 cities, Bois-le-Duc, Helmont, and Eyndhoven. 18 miles ENE. Breda, 42 SSE. Amsterdam. Long. 5. 9. E. Lat. 51. 40. N.

Bois-Halbout, (Le), a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 10 miles S. Lisieux.

Bois-St. Marie, (Le), a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire. 12 m. ENE. Marcigny, and 7 SE. Charolles.

Boisico, a town of South-America, in Popayan. 10 miles NE. Pasto.

Bois-de-Toingt, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, 13 miles NW. Lyons.

Boisseaux, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret. 12 m. N. Neuville.

Boisiron, a town of France, in the department of Herault. 9 m. NE. Montpellier.

Boissezon d' Aumontel, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn. 7 miles ESE. Castres.

Boisfiere, (La), a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 6 miles ENE. Montdidier.

Boisfissi, or Boissi, see *Bussi.*

Boiszy, a town of Poland, in the Palatinate of Bielsk. 12 miles SW. Bielsk.

Boitmanzsdorf, or Boesdorf, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neysze. 5 miles NNE. Neysze.

Boetze, a river of the dutchy of Lunenburg, which runs into the Elbe at Boitzenburg.

Boitzenburg, a town of Germany, in the Ucker Mark of Brandenburg. 47 miles N. Berlin, 8 SW. Prenzlau. Long. 13. 40. E. Lat. 52. 16. N.

Boitzenburg, or Botzenburg, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Mecklenburg, at the conflux of the Boitze and the Elbe. It was surrounded with walls in the fourteenth century: vessels that pass the river pay a toll at the town, which formerly was

very considerable, but diminishes yearly. 36 miles ESE. Hamburg, 38 SW. Wismar. Long. 10. 58. E. Lat. 53. 23. N.

Boka, a town of Arabia, in the kingdom of Yemen. 23 miles NNE. Hodeida.

Boka, a town on the west coast of the island of Celebes. Long. 120. 1. E. Lat. 3. 42. S.

Bokanne, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 35 miles SE. Bettiah.

Boke, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Paderburn. 9 miles W. Paderburn.

Bokenem, see *Bockenem*.

Boket, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Wurzburg. 4 miles N. Kissingen.

Bokharah, see *Buckbara*.

Bokhtscha Adassi, see *Tenedos*.

Bokian, a river of Congo, which runs into the Zaire. 35 miles SW. Pango.

Bokira, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in Guzerat, and runs into the sea. Long. 68. 57. E. Lat. 21. 45. N.

Bokinagur, a town of Bengal, 62 miles N. Dacca. Long. 90. 43. E. Lat. 24. 44. N.

Bokka Meala, see *Bukameala*.

Boklet, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Wurzburg, with a medicinal spring. 4 miles N. Kissingen.

Boksan, a town of Hungary. 10 miles S. Lugos.

Bola, a town of Africa, in Mandinga. Long. 6. 50. W. Lat. 12. 42. N.

Bola, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwa. 25 miles E. Ougein.

Bolabola, one of the Society Islands, in the Southern Pacific Ocean, surrounded by a reef of rocks and small islands, about 24 miles in circumference. A high double-peaked mountain which is in the middle of the island, appeared to be barren on the east side, but on the west side has trees or bushes on its most craggy parts. The lower grounds all round towards the sea are covered with cocoa palms, and bread-fruit trees, like the other islands of this ocean; and the many little islets that surround it on the inside of the reef add both to the amount of its vegetable productions, and to the number of its inhabitants. The islands of Ulietea and Otaha are subject to Bolabola by conquest. Long. 151. 52. W. Lat. 16. 32. N.

Bolador, a town of Italy, in the Valtelline. 9 miles SW Bormio.

Bolas, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 9 miles NE. Coimbra.

Bolarofavka, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk. 80 miles NW. Ilimik.

Bolas, a river of Peru, which runs into the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 2 40. S.

Bolate, a town of Italy, 6 miles NW. Milan.

Bolaut, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwa. 48 miles ENE. Sauringpouur.

Bolbach, a river of Germany, in the

dutchy of Stiria, which rises in a lake, 10 miles SW. Voitsberg, and runs into the Sulm, near Wippelpach.

Bolbec, or *Bollebec*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and district of Caudebec. 10 m. W. Caudebec.

Bolcarefski, a town of European Turkey, in Walachia. 33 miles NW. Bucharest.

Bolchaia-reka, a river of Kamtchatka, which rises in a lake about the centre of the peninsula; after a northerly course of about 30 miles, it turns to the west, and runs into the sea of Ochotsk, about 15 miles west of Bolcheretkoi. The access to it is very dangerous, and impracticable to vessels of 150 tons. The port affords no shelter, and the low lands with which it is surrounded are no protection against the winds which blow from every quarter. A light house is erected in the south of the entrance, yet the north coast is frequently overflowed, and the channel itself changes its direction, and its depth.

Bolcan, a town of South-America, in the province of Tucuman. 20 miles N. Jujui.

Bolcheretkoi, a town of Kamtchaka, situated on the bank of the Bolchaia-reka, in a small island formed by the different branches of the river, which divide the town into three parts, more or less inhabited. It is the residence of a governor, but not fortified. It was the intention of the court of Petersburg to have made this town the depot of the commerce; but the dangerous navigation of the river, and insecurity of the port, will render this impracticable.— Below the town the river is from six to eight feet deep, and about a quarter of a mile broad. It empties itself into the sea of Ochotsk, at the distance of 22 miles; where it is capable of admitting vessels of a considerable size. There is no corn of any species cultivated in this part of the country. A few cows and horses, with their dogs, are the only tame animals. The houses are all of one fashion, being built of logs, and thatched. That of the commander is much larger than the rest. The town consists of several rows of low buildings, each consisting of five or six dwellings, connected together with a long common passage running the length of them; on one side of which is the kitchen and store-house, and on the other, the dwelling apartments. Besides these, there are barracks for the Russian foldiers and Cossacks; a well-looking church and a court-room; and at the end of the town a great number of Balagans, belonging to the Kamtchatdales. The inhabitants, taken altogether, amount to between five and six hundred. Long. 157. E. Lat. 53. N.

Bolchov, a town of Russia, in the government of Orlov, on the Oka. 32 miles NNW. Orel.

Boldeniga, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mella. 8 m. SSW. Brescia.

Boldo, a town of Syria, on the site of the ancient Paltos. 16 miles Latakia.

Boles, a town of Hindooftan, in Malwa. 18 miles NE. Seronge.

Bole, a town of Sweden, in West Bothnia. 36 miles Pithea.

Bole, a town of Negroland, in the kingdom of Melli, on the river Geba.

Bolenc, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme. 9 miles N. Orange.

Bolengam, a town on the north coast of the island of Celebes. *Long.* 123. 14. *E Lat.* 0. 46. N.

Bolera, a town of Spain, in Aragon. 12 miles from Huefca.

Bolesko, a town of Hungary. 28 miles N. Topoltzan.

Boleslaw, or *Buntzlaw*, a circle of Bohemia, on the confines of Lufatia and Silesia, from which it is separated by mountains. Buntzlaw is the capital.

Boleslawiec, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia. 24 miles SSW. Siradia.

Bolgar, a town of Hungary. 13 miles E. Erlau.

Boli, or *Bolli*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, capital of a district, and residence of a sangiac. 140 miles E. Constantinople, 74 NW. Angura. *Long.* 31. 20. *E. Lat.* 41. 30.

Bolia, a river of Asia, which runs into the Rangoon branch of the Ava.

Bolinao, a seaport town, on the island of Lucon, or Manilla.

Bolingbroke, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, with a manufacture of earthen ware. Here are some small remains of a castle, built by William de Romara, in which King Henry IV. was born. The market is on Tuesday. 13 miles NE. Boston. 129 N. London. *Long.* c. 58. *W. Lat.* 53. 8. N.

Bolipleika, a town of Russia, in the government of Saratov, on the west side of the Volga. 124 miles S. Saratov.

Bolkenbain, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Schweidnitz. 10 miles NW. Schweidnitz, 40 SW. Breslaw. *Long.* 16. 5. *E. Lat.* 50. 46. N.

Bolkowitz, a town of Silesia. 20 miles S. Glogaw.

Bolla, a town of Spain, in Aragon. 10 miles NNW. Huefca.

Bollen, a town of Carinthia. 7 miles E. Millfat.

Bollheim, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Wurzburg. 3 miles SE. Melrichtstadt.

Bollin, a river of England, which runs into the Mersey. 4 m. ENE. Warrington.

Bollington, a township of England, in Cheshire, with 1230 inhabitants, of whom

about 730 are employed in manufactures. 5 miles N. Macclesfield.

Bollenäs, a town of Sweden, in Helsingland. 21 miles W. Soderhamn.

Bollo, a town of Negroland, in the kingdom of Kumbo.

Bolloda, a town of Hindooftan, in Guzerat. 25 miles SW. Pattun.

Bolm, see *Bulum*.

Bolmen, a town of Sweden, in Smaland. 32 miles W. Wexio.

Bolne, a town on the west coast of Madagascar. *Long.* 47. 25. *E. Lat.* 16. S.

Bolniki, a town of Lithuania, in the province of Wilna. 14 m. ESE. Wilkomeirz.

Bolnisi, a town of Georgia, in the province of Carduel. 55 miles S. Tellis.

Bolo, a river of the island of Luçon, which runs into the sea. *Long.* 125. 51. *E. Lat.* 18. 43. N.

Bologna, a city of Italy, and capital of the department of the Reno, heretofore called the *Felsina*, a name by some supposed to be derived from *Felsinus*, a king of the Tuscans, the founder; by others, from *Felsina*, which signifies a *fortress*; about five miles in circumference. From the fertility of the soil it is surnamed La Grossa, or the Fat. It is situated at the foot of the Appenines, in a beautiful plain, and contains fifty or sixty thousand souls. Its form being oblong, it has been compared to a ship; the tower of Asinelli, 307 feet in height, is called the great mast. The city is surrounded with a simple brick wall, solid and lofty. The public edifices are magnificent, as well for the architecture as the ornaments; and next to Rome, this city contained the most beautiful paintings of any in Italy, by the Carracci, Albano, Guido, Guercino, Raphael, Dominichino, &c. They count near two hundred churches; the cathedral is simple and noble. Here are found some of the richest convents in Italy, thirty-five of men, and thirty-eight of women. It is the see of an archbishop, who has for suffragans the bishops of Crema, Borgo S. Donino, Modena, Parma, Piacenza, and Reggio. The academy, which they call *Specula*, is a magnificent building, divided into many apartments, filled with natural curiosities, machines, instruments, &c. The school of painting has been long celebrated. The academy and the university are both in a flourishing state. The public theatre is one of the most beautiful and largest in Italy. The arts are cultivated, and industry encouraged; the silk manufactory has flourished from the year 1341; here are manufactures of lace, silk stuffs, crapes, paper, glass, playing cards, artificial flowers, and toys in wax, liqueurs, confectionary, perfumery, &c. The inhabitants are reckoned gay, and free in their manner, good friends, and ir-

reconcilable enemies; frugality and simplicity are their principal virtues. This city was taken by the French in the campaign of 1796; and in the same year, Bologna, Ferrara, Modena, and Reggio, entered into a treaty to form a republic, under the name of the *Repubblica Cispadana*; and at length soon afterwards united with Lombardy, to form the Cisalpine Republic, and now the kingdom of Italy. 50 miles N. Florence. 32 SE. Mantua. *Long.* 11. 21. E. *Lat.* 44. 30. N.

Bologne, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and district of Chaumont. 6 miles N. Chaumont.

Bolognese, a country of Italy, heretofore so called, bounded on the north by the Ferrarese, on the east by Romagna, on the south by Tuscany, and on the west by Modena; anciently inhabited by the Boii and the Ligures. It afterwards became a republic, under the protection of the emperors. Divided by two factions, one of them had recourse to Pope Nicholas II. who usurped a despotic authority, of which the people soon grew tired, and chose Tadeo Pepoli, a man of great integrity for their first magistrate, who presided over their affairs for 12 years with great wisdom; but his unworthy sons sold Bologna to the archbishop of Milan. The people shook off this yoke likewise; and, in the year 1513, they became subject to the Pope, on condition they might preserve their privileges. The interior government of the city, the police, and judicature, belonged to a senate, dressed in the habit of ancient Rome, with a gonfalonier as president, who was changed every two months: other matters were decided by a legate, and vice-legate, assisted by two senators: so that, in fact, Bologna was a species of republic, and kept an ambassador at Rome. The legate was a cardinal, who was changed every three years; ecclesiastical affairs were subject to the archbishop only. The Bolognese is now a part of the kingdom of Italy, and is divided into two departments, viz. the Reno, and the Lower Po.

Bolole, a town on the east coast of the island of Celebes. *Long.* 122. 38. E. *Lat.* 3. 21. S.

Bolory, a town of Bengal. 7 miles WSW. Nuddingah.

Bolotovo, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk. 24 m. NE. Nertchinsk.

Bolschaia, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Irtysh. 240 miles ESE. Tobolsk.

Bolschakina, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk. 68 miles S. Orlenga.

Bolsena, a town of the Papedom, in the patrimony of St. Peter, situated on the side of a lake, 24 miles in circumference. This was the ancient Volturnum, and we are told by Valerius Maximus, that the inhabitants of

this city, renowned for its excellent laws and manners, being afterwards corrupted by luxury, became subject to their slaves, who tyrannised over them with the most horrid insolence, until they were relieved by the Romans under the command of Decius Junius Murena. It was one of the twelve principal cities of Hetruria; and it is asserted, that it contained at one time near 2000 statues in the temples, squares, and streets: at present it is but a poor place; however it is surrounded with a pretty high wall, flanked with towers, and encompassed by a dry ditch. It was formerly a bishopric, but the see was removed to Orvieto. The inhabitants boast of possessing in their church the entire body of St. Christina, a virgin and martyr, who having been thrown several times into the lake with a huge millstone tied round her neck, still floated on the water like a reed, and was at last beheaded by the heathens. Some ruins of ancient Volturnum are seen on an eminence behind Bolsena, with several antique marbles, basso-relievos, &c. The lake, anciently called Lacus Volturnium, and Lacus Tarquinienfis, is of an oval form; its circumference has been variously estimated from 24 to 30, and even 40 miles. It is one of the most agreeable lakes in Italy, being surrounded with very fruitful hills, and a variety of towns and villages. There are also two islands, called Martana and Presentina in it; the former is very inconsiderable, and has only a hermitage with its chapel, and some trees on its sides: the other is much larger, having a fine Franciscan convent, with large gardens, and a little wood. It was to this island that Amalazontha, daughter of the great Theodoric, and mother of Athalaric, first and second kings of the Goths in Italy, was banished by her cousin Theodatus, or Theodahatus, and afterwards assassinated, by order of that ingrate, whom she had made her partner in the empire, and would have married after the death of her former husband, if we may credit the anecdotes of that age. Pliny, speaking of these two islands, says that they float, and observes that they sometimes appeared, according as they were driven by the winds, in a triangular form, at other times round, but never square; this, however, is a fable. This lake abounds with water-birds of several kinds; it is also said, that great numbers of eels, of a prodigious size, are found in it, and great quantities of fish of every kind. 7 miles S. Orvieto, 48 NW. Rome. *Long.* 11. 54. E. *Lat.* 42. 37. N.

Bolsover, a town of England, in the county of Derby, situated on an eminence; near it is a small castle, belonging to the Duke of Portland. It has a market Fridays. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1091. 5 miles E. Chesterfield, 148 N. London.

Bolfwaert, a town of Holland, in the state of Friesland, said to have been built in the year 713, by Bolfwine, son of Radbode king of Friesland, from whom it took its name. It was several times laid waste by the Danes and Normans, at its commencement. It was almost burnt down in 1475; and again in 1515, when it was rebuilt, and surrounded with a rampart of earth. Near Bolfwaert was a Cisterian abbey, called Olde-Clooster, where the Anabaptists retired, and fortified themselves in 1534. In this abbey was interred William IV. come of Holland and Hainaut, who was slain by the Frieſlanders, near Staveren, in the year 1345. About three miles from this town is a port, which, though much obstructed by sand, is of great utility to the inhabitants. Bolfwaert is about two miles round, and was anciently considered as one of the Hanſe Towns. 13 miles SW. Lewarden, 7 SSE. Harlingen. *Long.* 5. 27. E. *Lat.* 53. 7. N.

Bolt-Head, a promontory of England, on the south coast of Devonshire. 19 miles SE. Plymouth. *Long.* 3. 48. W. *Lat.* 50. 13. N.

Bolt-Head, a high point of land or cape on the north-east coast of New Holland. *Long.* 217. 18. W. *Lat.* 12. 38. S.

Bolt-Tail, a promontory of England, on the south coast of the county of Devon. 5 miles WNW. Bolt-Head.

Bolton, or *Bolton-le-Moor*, a town of England, in the county of Lancaster: it carries on a great trade in fustian and cotton manufactures, of which all the branches are carried on here; and the annual returns are said to exceed a million sterling. The number of inhabitants about 12000. Navigable canals from Manchester and Wigan are a great advantage to the town. The market is on Mondays. This town was garrisoned by parliament; and in 1644, Prince Rupert took it by assault. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 12,549, of whom 7000 were employed in trade and manufactures. In Little Bolton adjoining, the population was 4867, and of these 3064 were employed in the same kind of trade and manufactures. 11 miles N. Manchester, 196 NNW. London. *Long.* 3. 34. W. *Lat.* 53. 33. N.

Bolton, a village of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire. Here are the remains of a castle, built by Scroop, lord chancellor in the reign of Richard II. Mary queen of Scots was confined here in 1568. Colonel Scroop held it for Charles I. and it surrendered on honourable terms. This castle gave title of duke to the noble family of Poulet, to whom the castle belonged. The duchy is now extinct. 10 m. SE. Richmond.

Bolton, a town of Massachusetts. 30 miles W. Boston.

Boltſacken, or *Boltſack*, rocks at the north entrance of the Great Belt, 5 miles SE. from

the island of Samſoe. *Long.* 10. 40. E. *Lat.* 55. 48. N.

Boltznitz, a river of Germany, which runs into the Elster, near Elsterwerda, in the marggravate of Meſſin.

Bolu, a mountain of Asia, in Armenia. 144 miles SE. Erivan.

Bolouadin, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, 32 miles E. Karahissar.

Bolun, see *Boglion*.

Bolus-Head, a cape of Ireland, on the south-west coast of the county of Kerry. 38 miles SW. Kiillarney. *Long.* 10. 12. W. *Lat.* 51. 44. N.

Bolſkhiſar, a town of Persia, in the province of Irac. 15 miles S. Hamadan.

Bolweyk, a town of Norway. 40 miles W. Tonsberg.

Bolzano, or *Bolzen*, a town of the county of Tyrol, in the bishopric of Trent. It is a place of considerable trade, which is much assisted by some annual fairs that continue several days; and the goods brought from many parts of Germany and Italy meet with a good market. The government of the town is vested in a council, composed of a deputy chosen from the higher nobility, who ought to be a count, three of the order of knights, and three of the lower nobility, with some burghers and peasants. The neighbourhood abounds in wine. In May 1797, it was taken by the French; and by the treaty of Presburg it was ceded to Bavaria. 18 miles SW. Brixen, 27 N. Trent. *Long.* 11. 10. E. *Lat.* 46. 32. N.

Bolzano, a town of Italy, in the Vicentin. 6 miles NNE. Vicenza.

Bomal, or *Bohemal*, a town of France, in the department of the Ourte, on the Ourte. 7 miles SW. Spa, 53. NW. Luxemburg.

Bomarſand, a small island in the Baltic, east of Aland. *Long.* 20. 5. E. *Lat.* 60. 13. N.

Boswarzo, a town of the Popedom, in the patrimonium, once episcopal. 14 miles NW. Ciuta Castella, 6 ENE. Viterbo.

Bomba Anjez, or *Bombungoy*, a seaport of Congo, on the west coast of Africa, at the mouth of the Zaire. 60 miles S. Cacongo. *Lat.* 6. 10. S.

Bombally, see *Santa Bombally*.

Bomban Point, a cape on the west coast of Mindanao. *Long.* 124. 17. E. *Lat.* 6. 42. N.

Bombay, an island in the Indian sea, near the west coast of Hindoostan, about 21 miles in circumference. It was first settled by the Portuguese, and given to Charles II. king of England, as a marriage portion with the Infanta Catherine. After the king's marriage, a squadron, conducted by the Lord Marlborough, was sent to receive the possession and investiture of the island from the hands of the viceroy, who had received his

Portuguese majesty's commands to that effect. His lordship set sail with a fleet of five men of war, having Sir Abraham Shipman, appointed governor, on board, and arrived at Bombay in September 1663, after a prosperous voyage. The viceroy was disposed to comply with his majesty's instructions; but the strong opposition of the clergy, who refused to cede the island to heretics, terrified the viceroy into their measures, and determined him to keep to his new acquired dignity: his obstinate refusal to surrender the island, obliged Lord Marlborough, with the fleet, to retire to Swally road for refreshments. After having laid in a store of necessary provisions, his lordship, in January 1664, set sail with two ships for England, leaving the rest of the squadron under Sir Abraham Shipman, to spend the remainder of the western monsoons in some of the nearest ports. During this time he buried above two hundred of his men on a desolate island, Anjadiva, where he wintered and stayed from April to October. The monsoons being over, the fleet put to sea, and sailed for Bombay. On his arrival, Sir Abraham threatened the viceroy and clergy with the vengeance of the kings of England and Portugal, if they longer continued obstinate, or denied obedience to their majesties' instructions and contracts: at length they consented to a treaty, by which the inhabitants were to be continued in the free exercise of their faith, and possession of their estates, under the crown of England. The trade of Bombay flourished exceedingly; but the revenues of the place not being equal to the expence of keeping it, and other political and commercial reasons superadded, obliged the crown to make it over to the company; in which manner they continue to hold it to this present time. The principal town is near a mile long, but the houses are mean, a few only excepted. The soil is sterile, and not capable of improvement; nor has the island any good water upon it. The best is what they preserve in cisterns after rain; that which their wells furnish having a brackish taste. There are on the island some fine groves of cocoa-nut trees; and the gardens produce mangoes, jacks, and other Indian fruits. They make silt in large quantities, by letting the sea into pits, where the sun evaporates the watery part, while the saline is left behind. As to the air and climate, they are rather unhealthy, although the natives, and persons seasoned to the country, live easily to a good old age. Most persons on their arrival are seized with fevers, fluxes, scrophulous disorders, or a disease they call the barbiere, which wholly enervates the body, and reduces it to a total state of inactivity, and a deprivation of all the loco-motive faculties. After rains, a

multitude of venomous creatures appear, which grow to an extraordinary size. The inhabitants are a mixture of several nations, English, Portuguese, and Indians, amounting in all to near 60,000. *Long.* 72. 38. *E. Lat.* 18. 57. N.

Bomberg, a town of Germany, in the marggravate of Anspach. 4 miles E. Gerhardtbron.

Bombi, a town of the kingdom of Congo, on the Loze, governed by a marquis. 120 miles SSW. St. Salvador. *Long.* 13. 35. *E. Lat.* 7. 30. S.

Bombichie, a town of Syria. 44 miles ENE. Aleppo.

Bomdo, a town of Congo. 25 miles SE. Sundi.

Bombon-sobbi, a town of Congo. 45 miles NW. Sundi.

Bomboson Lake, a lake of America, in the state of Vermont. *Long.* 73. 8. *W. Lat.* 43. 35. N.

Bomel, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar. 10 miles W. Mahur.

Bomineab, a town of Bengal. 5 miles N. Moorshedabad.

Boming, an island of Bengal, in the mouth of the Ganges. *Long.* 91. 25. *W. Lat.* 22. 45. N.

Bomkins, a small island near the north coast of Java. *Long.* 108. 21. *E. Lat.* 5. 51. S.

Bomma, an island on the west coast of Africa, at the mouth of the Zaire, in which are many mines of iron ore.

Bomman, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, on the coast. 65 miles NW. Puttannumnaut.

Bommel, a town of Holland, in the island of Overflakee. 7 miles W. Willemstadt.

Bommel, a strong town of Holland, in the state of Gueldres, on the Wahal, in the isle of Bommelweert; surrounded with a wall by Otho III. count of Gueldres, in the year 1220. In 1794, it was taken by the French. 7 m. N. Bois-le-Duc, 60 NE. Antwerp. *Long.* 5. 10. *E. Lat.* 51. 46. N.

Bommeloe, a small island in the North sea, near the coast of Norway. *Lat.* 59. 40. N.

Bommelweert, called by Cæsar *Insula Batavorum*, is an island formed by the waters of the Meuse and the Wahal, about 15 miles in length, from Louvestein west to Fort St. Andrew east, its breadth where widest hardly six. It is governed by a dyckgrave, appointed by the States General, and is well defended by the three forts of St. Andrew, Voorn, and Creveccœur. The first has five battions, and was built in the year 1599, by the admiral of Aragon, and the cardinal Andrew of Austria, lieutenant-general of the Spanish forces: the second is situated in a small island, called Voorn, at the east end of Bommelweert, and was constructed by the

Prince of Orange, and thence sometimes called Fort Nassau. The third is at the fourth side of the island, towards Bois-le-Duc. These three forts were constrained to surrender to Prince Maurice, in the year 1600, merely from the soldiers not being paid. The fort of Crevecoeur surrendered without resistance on the 24th of March, and that of St. Andre on the 8th of May, the garrison being bribed by the prince, who paid the soldiers 125,000 florins. In 1672, the French took the island under Marshal Turenne; but after destroying the fortifications, abandoned it the year following. The Comte Charles de Mansvelt passing this island in the commencement of the religious disputes with some Spanish troops, was surrounded by several ships of the Hollanders, under the command of Comte Hobenlo, who ordered the dykes to be opened, which totally inundated the island, so that the Spaniards were obliged to retire to the citadel, where they must have miserably perished, if the coming on of a sudden frost had not obliged the Comte to abandon the siege, and leave them at liberty to retire. In memory of this miraculous retreat, a chapel was built at Brussels, in honour of the immaculate conception of the Virgin, next the Dominican church, which being beaten down by bombs, and burned in 1695, was afterwards rebuilt with greater magnificence. The island belongs to the province of Guelderland, except the town of Louvestein, which, with a very small district at the western end of the island, belongs to Holland.

Bommenue, a seaport town of Holland, in the island of Schowen, with a fortress. 3 miles E. Browerhaven.

Bomoul, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 30 miles SW. Arrah.

Bomnya, a town of Bengal. 30 miles W. Silhet.

Bomza, a town of North-America, in New Navarre. 10 miles S. Cinaloa.

Bomza, see *Bumza*.

Bompoka, one of the Nicobar islands, about two miles in circumference, rising out of the sea like a lofty mountain; partly covered with wood. *Long.* 93. 43. *E. Lat.* 8. 18. N.

Bomrauzepollam, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 50 m. WNW. Madras, 35 N. Arcot. *Long.* 79. 37. *E. Lat.* 13. 25. N.

Bomy, a town of France, in department of the Straits of Calais. 8 miles SW. Aire.

Bon Port, a harbour on the west coast of the Island of St. Catharine's, near the coast of Brasil; formerly much used by the French, in their trade to the Pacific Ocean.

Bona, a river of North-America, which runs into the bay of Campechy, 25 miles W. from the mouth of the river Tabasco.

Bona, a seaport town of Algiers. This

town is built above a mile south of the ancient Hippona, or Hippona, and is called by the natives Blaid-el-Aneb, or the town of Jubebs; the harbour, which is situated to the east of the town, is capacious; and besides this it had formerly a port under the walls; but by constant discharge of ballast into one, and want of care to cleanse the other, they are both rendered unsafe and inconvenient; however a considerable trade is carried on here in corn, wool, hides, and wax. The situation is good, being near the mouth of the Scibouse, and with proper care it might be made one of the most flourishing towns in Barbary. 66 miles NNE. Constantina. *Long.* 7. 45. *E. Lat.* 36. 52. N.

Bonacao, see *Guanaja*.

Bonachi, a town of North-America, in New Navarre. 180 miles S. Casa Grande.

Bonadutz, a town of Swisserland, in the Grisons. 10 miles N. Tufis.

Bonair, see *Buen Ayre*.

Bonames, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine. 3 miles NNW. Francfort on the Maine.

Bonandria, or *Bondaria*, a town of Africa, on the coast of Barca. 11 miles NE. Curen.

Bonares, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, three miles from Lucena.

Bonascola, a town of Genoa, near the sea-coast. 5 miles SSW. Brugnetto.

Bonassyl, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 32 miles E. Silhet.

Bonat, a town of France, in the department of the Creuse. 10 miles N. Gueret.

Bonaventura, see *Buenaventura*.

Bonaviso, a town of Italy, in the Veronese. 4 miles NW. Legnano.

Bonavista, or *Buena Vista*, one of the Cape de Verd islands, so called from the beautiful appearance it made to the first discoverers in the year 1450; about 48 miles in circumference. The soil is for the most part low, but in some places rocky and mountainous; it was formerly fertile, but now become barren; milk, goats, fish, and turtle, form the principal food of the inhabitants. They make some salt, which they exchange with the English vessels for old cloaths, biscuit, meal, and raw silk, with which they adorn the head-dress of their females. Cotton and indigo would grow well here, but through the extreme idleness of the inhabitants the cultivation is neglected. Like the rest of the islands, it is subject to the Portuguese, and the seat of a governor, under the governor of St. Jago. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 8000. *Long.* of the north extremity, according to Capt. Cook, 22. 59. W. *Lat.* 16. 17. N.

Bonavista Bay, a bay on the east coast of the island of Newfoundland, discovered by Sebastian Cabot, in 1497. *Long.* 53. 25. W. *Lat.* 49. 20. N.

Bonayas, a town of Bengal. 12 miles S. Ghidore.

Bonbond, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 40 miles SW. Arrah.

Boncat, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées. 18 miles N. Bayonne.

Bonchamps, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 2 miles SW. Craon.

Bonconvento, see *Buonconvento*.

Bonda, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Gohud. 35 miles E. Raat.

Bonden, a small island in the gulf of Bothnia, near the coast of Sweden. *Lat.* 63. 33. N.

Bondeno, or *Buondeno*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Lower Po, at the conflux of the Panaro and the Po. 9 miles W. Ferrara.

Bonder-coos, a town of Ceylon. 30 miles N. Candy.

Bondgom, a town of Hindoostan, in Baglana. 20 miles Saler Moular.

Bonhaut, a town of Bengal. 28 miles W. Moorhedabad.

Bondo, a town of Switzerland. 5 miles NE. Chiavenna.

Bondo, a province in the south-west part of the kingdom of Matamba.

Bondorf, a county of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, about 15 miles long, and 9 wide. It joins the Brisgau, and belongs to the abbey of St. Blaise, giving the abbot a voice at the diet of the empire. It is assessed at 25 florins and 30 kreutzers for the Roman month, and is taxed at 12 rix-dollars, 15 kreutzers. The territory includes the town of Bondorf, and about twelve villages. This county, with the abbey of St. Blaise, was, in the year 1802, adjudged as an indemnity to the Grand Master of Malta.

Bondorf, a town of Germany, and capital of a county, in the circle of Swabia. 28 miles NNW. Zurich, 6 NNW. Stuhlingen. *Long.* 8. 20. E. *Lat.* 47. 52. N.

Bondou, or *Bondu*, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the north by Kajaaga, on the east by Bambouk, on the south-east and south by Tenda, on the south-west by Woolly, and on the west by Foota Torra. The country is pretty generally covered with woods, and the land rises in some parts with considerable hills: the soil is fertile. From its situation between the rivers Senegal and Gambia it is much frequented, both by the Slatoes, or free black merchants, who trade in slaves, and generally pass through it in going from the coast to the interior countries; and for occasional traders, who frequently come hither from the inland countries to purchase salt. These different branches of commerce are conducted principally by Mandingoes and Serawoollies, who have settled in the country. These merchants likewise

carry on a considerable trade with Gedumah, and the other Moorish countries, bartering corn and blue cotton clothes for salt; which they again barter in Dentila and other districts for iron, shea-butter, and small quantities of gold-dust. They likewise sell a variety of sweet-smelling gums, packed up in small bags, containing each about a pound. These gums, being thrown on hot embers, produce a very pleasant odour; and are used by the Mandingoes for perfuming their huts and clothes. The customs or duties on travellers are very heavy; in almost every town an ass-load pays a bar of European merchandise; and at Fatteconda, the residence of the king, one Indian baft or musquet, and six bottles of gunpowder, are exacted as the common tribute. By means of these duties the king of Bondou is well supplied with arms and ammunition; a circumstance which makes him formidable to the neighbouring states. The inhabitants differ in their complexions and national manners from the Mandingoes and Serawoollies, with whom they are frequently at war. Their government differs from that of the Mandingoes chiefly in this, that they are more immediately under the influence of the Mahomedan laws; for all the chief men, the king excepted, and a large majority of the inhabitants of Bondou, are Musselmén; and the authority and laws of the prophet are every where looked upon as sacred and decisive. In the exercise of their faith, however, they are not very intolerant towards such of their countrymen as still retain their ancient superstitions. Religious persecution is not known among them, nor is it necessary; for the system of Mahomet is made to extend itself by means abundantly more efficacious; by establishing small schools in the different towns, where many of the Pagan as well as Mahomedan children are taught to read the koran, and instructed in the tenets of the prophet. The Mahomedan priests fix a bias on the minds, and form the character of their young disciples, which no accidents of life can ever afterwards remove or alter. *Lat.* 12. N.

Bondour, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Nattolia. 24 miles W. Ibartch.

Bondy, a town of France. 5 m. NE. Paris.

Bonef, a town of France, in the department of the Sambre and the Meuse. 9 miles N. Namur.

Boncucontre, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or. 5 miles SW. St. Jean.

Bonensack, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania. 5 miles NE. Dantzic.

Bonezida, a town of Transylvania, on the Samos. 12 miles N. Clausenburg.

Bonfatti, a town of Naples, in Calabria, Citra. 9 miles W. St. Marco.

Bongamah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 37 miles SE. Durbungah. *Long.* 86. 41. E. *Lat.* 25. 52. N.

Bongamah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 45 ENE. Durbungah.

Bongary, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 20 miles SW. Cuddalore.

Bongo, or *Bungo*, one of the Japanese islands. *Long.* 131. 56. E. *Lat.* 32. 41. N.

Bongol, a town on the east coast of the island of Panay. *Long.* 122. 12. E. *Lat.* 10. 36. N.

Bonhes, a town of Germany, in the margravate of Anspach. 2 m. NNE. Heilbronn.

Boni, see *Bony*.

Bonieux, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône. 24 miles E. Avignon.

Bonifacio, or *Bonfacio*, a seaport town of the island of Corfica, on the south coast; the town is small, and fortified, and the harbour safe. 84 miles S. Bastia. *Long.* 9. 19. E. *Lat.* 41. 11. N.

Bonilla, a small island in the North Pacific Ocean, north-west of Banks's Island. *Long.* 229. 38. E. *Lat.* 53. 30. N.

Bonilla, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. 25 miles NW. Avila.

Bonita, a small island in the Indian sea, near the west coast of Madagascar. *Long.* 48. 10. W. *Lat.* 14. 27. S.

Bonizo, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio, on the south side of the Po, opposite Ostiglia.

Bonlieu, a town of France, in the department of the Ardèche. 15 miles NNW. Tournon.

Bonnont, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne. 12 miles N. Geneva.

Bonn, a town of France, in the department of the Rhine and Moselle, lately belonging to the electorate of Cologne, situated on the left side of the Rhine. According to Florus, it was built by Drusus, brother of Tiberius, and called Ara Urbiorum. It was one of the fortresses against the Germans, and the winter-quarters of the sixth legion in the time of Tacitus. Julian repaired and fortified it. Bonn is a beautiful town, the streets are wide, and the fortifications in repair; here is a palace belonging to the Elector of Cologne, who used to keep his court here. In 1673, this city having been put into the hands of Louis XIV. by the Elector, William prince of Orange laid siege to it, and in a few days compelled the garrison to surrender. In 1689, it was taken by the Marquis of Brandenburg; and in the year 1703, it was taken by a detachment of the Duke of Marlborough's army, under the command of General Bulau; the last siege continued from the 24th of April to the 15th of May, and 2000 men lost their lives on both sides. On Oct. 6th, 1794, it was taken by the French.

14 m. SSE. Cologne, 30 E. Aix-la-Chapelle. *Long.* 7. 6. E. *Lat.* 50. 40. N.

Bonnay, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs. 6 m. N. Besançon.

Bonne, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc. 10 m. ESE. Geneva.

Bonne Bay, a bay on the west coast of Newfoundland. *Long.* 53. W. *Lat.* 49. 35. N.

Bonne Esperance, an abbey of Hainau, near which the French obtained a victory over the allied troops, on the 21st of May, 1794. 3 miles SSW. Binche.

Bonnebesq, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 6 m. SW. Pont l'Éveque.

Bonneguir, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 18 miles E. Hydrabad.

Bonner, a town of North-Carolina, on the Tar. 10 miles SE. Greenville.

Bonnet, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Lough Gill. 5 miles ESE. Sligo.

Bonnetable, a town of France, in the department of the Sarthe, anciently called Malestable. 9 miles W. la Ferté Bernard.

Bonneval, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc. 32 miles E. St. Jean de Maurienne.

Bonneval, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire. It contains about 1800 inhabitants. 15 miles S. Chartres, 7 N. Châteaudun.

Bonneville, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc, hitherto the capital of Lower Faucigny. On the north side of the town is an ancient castle, supposed to have been built by Bona of Bourbon, wife of Amadeus VI. count of Savoy. 14 miles SE. Geneva. *Long.* 6. 21. E. *Lat.* 46. 4. N.

Bonneville, see *Neuville*.

Bonneville les Bouchoux, a town of France, in the department of Jura. 6 m. S. St. Claude.

Bonny, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, containing about 1500 inhabitants. 9 miles SSE. Gien.

Bonny, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic. *Lat.* 4. 35. N.

Bono, a small island in the English channel, near the coast of France. *Long.* 3. 32. W. *Lat.* 48. 53. N.

Bonoa, a small island in the Eastern Indian sea, near the west coast of Ceram. *Long.* 128. 12. E. *Lat.* 2. 59. S.

Bonsal, a town of England, in Derbyshire, with about 1200 inhabitants. 6 miles N. Wrifworth.

Bonthain, a seaport town of the island of Celebes, belonging to the Dutch situated on the north-east part of a large bay, where ships may lie in perfect security during both the monsoons; the soundings are good and regular, and the bottom soft mud; nor is there any danger coming in, but a ledge of rocks which are above water, and are a good

mark for anchoring. The highest land in sight here is called Bonthain hill, and when a ship is in the offing at the distance of two or three miles from the land, she should bring this hill N. or N. half W. and then run in with it and anchor. Here is a small pallifadoed fort, on which there are mounted eight guns that carry a ball of about eight pounds weight; it is just sufficient to keep the country people in subjection, and is intended for no other purpose. It lies on the south side of a small river, and there is water for a ship to come close to it. Wood and water are to be obtained here in plenty. *Long.* 117. 28. E. *Lat.* 5. 11. S.

Bontalim, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cuddapa. 15 m. NW. Gandicotta.

Bontem, a town of Cochin-China, on a river which runs into the Chinese sea. *Long.* 109. 3. E. *Lat.* 12. 15. N.

Bonto-Bonto, a town on the west coast of the island of Celebes. *Long.* 119. 58. E. *Lat.* 4. 30. S.

Bontory, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. 20 miles E. Braclaw.

Bonuge, a cluster of small islands, near the east coast of Borneo. *Long.* 118. 50. E. *Lat.* 1. 32. N.

Bonun Town, a town of New Jersey. 4 miles ENE. New Brunwick.

Bony, a town of the island of Celebes, and capital of a kingdom of the same name. The people of Bony are called Buggesies, or Bouginese, and are the most powerful nation of the island. They are of a middle stature, strong, and muscular, and of a light brown complexion; there are some of them who are even nearly as fair as Europeans, especially among the women, who have pleasing countenances, except that their noses are rather flatfish. They never attack their adversaries openly, but always endeavour to destroy them by treachery; they will even take away the lives of such as have never offended them, if they can do it without being discovered; be it only, as they slightly say, to try whether their knives are good. Their knives and assagays are in general poisoned, as are likewise their little darts, which they blow through their sampets, or wooden tubes. Their dress consists of a piece of cotton cloth, red or blue, wound round the body, and drawn tight between the legs. The upper part of the body is naked; upon the head they wear a piece of cotton, like an handkerchief, with which they cover their hair, which is very long and quite black. Neither men nor women suffer any hair to grow upon any other parts of the body; but as is customary with all the Mahomedans, in India, they pluck it out by the roots as soon as it appears. Their food is rice, fish, and pifang, and their drink water; though they have

likewise sagwire, or palm-wine. The Bouginesse women are in general much handsomer than those of any other Indian nation. There are some among them, who, for the contour of their faces, would be esteemed beauties even in Europe. *Long.* 120. 35. E. *Lat.* 2. 50. S.

Bony Bay, called also *Sewa Bay*, and *Bugges's Bay*, a large bay or gulf of the Eastern Indian sea, on the south coast of the island of Celebes, about 180 miles from north to south, and 52 to 60 broad from east to west. It is full of rocks and shoals. *Long.* 121. 20. E. *Lat.* 4. S.

Boo Shatter, or *Stacor*, a town of Africa, in the country of Tunis, built on the ruins of the ancient Utica. 20 miles N. Tunis. *Long.* 10. E. *Lat.* 37. 32. N.

Booberack, a river of Algiers, which separates the southern from the eastern province, and runs into the Mediterranean a little to the west of Dellys.

Booboan, a small island in the Sooloo sea. *Long.* 122. 9. E. *Lat.* 6. 17. N.

Booby Island, a small island in the West-Indies, near St. Christopher's.

Booby Island, a small island in the Eastern Indian sea, near the north coast of New Holland. *Long.* 219. 22. W. *Lat.* 10. 33. S.

Booby Rock, a rock in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of New Ireland. 5 miles SE. Point Carteret.

Booby Shoal, a shoal in the Pacific ocean, discovered by Lieutenant Ball in 1790. *Long.* 159. 24. E. *Lat.* 21. 24. S.

Booda, a town on the south coast of the island of Java. *Long.* 106. 36. E. *Lat.* 7. 14. S.

Boodab, a province of Bengal, bounded on the north by Bootishazary, on the east by Coos Beyhar and Rungpour, on the south and south-west by Dinagepour, and on the west by Purneah, about 28 miles long, and from 5 to 10 broad.

Boodegovia, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 32 miles WSW. Gooty.

Boodicotta, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 20 miles SW. Vencatighery.

Boodighery, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 10 miles NE. Bangalore.

Booferjoone, a mud-walled town of Africa, in Sahara, celebrated for its fruit, especially apricots and figs. It is situated in the Wed-el-Shaier, 125 m. SSE. Sherfshell.

Boog, or *Bogoo*, a small island of Denmark, between the islands of Moen and Falster.

Boogebooge, a town of Hindoostan, in the Cutch country. 120 m. SE. Tatta, 200 W. Amedabad. *Long.* 69. 2. E. *Lat.* 23. 15. N.

Boojemah, a river of Algiers, which joins the Seiboufe, at Bona.

Bool, see *Bobol*.

Boolah, or *Boulah*, a small island in the

Calpian sea, near the west coast. 30 miles S. Baku.

Boolbura, a town of Bengal, in the province of Bettooriah. 34 m. SE. Nattore.

Boolcoote, a town of Hindoostan, in Baglana. 35 miles E. Saler Moular.

Boolecani, a town on the fourth coast of the island of Celebes. *Long.* 120. 50. E. *Lat.* 5. 27. S.

Booboo, a town on the fourth coast of the island of Celebes. *Long.* 120. 8. E. *Lat.* 5. 35. S.

Boobhan, a town of Africa, in Ludamar. 16 miles W. Benowm.

Boomoey-Ojle-Sando, a small island near the coast of Norway. 12 miles W. Suroy.

Boomptjer, a small island in a bay on the north coast of New-Guinea. *Long.* 135. 42. E. *Lat.* 2. 54. S.

Booms, a small island in the North sea, near the coast of Lapland. 15 m. N. Suroy.

Boomuggar, a town of Algiers. 14 miles N. Tubnah.

Boon, a town of South-Carolina. 20 m. WSW. George-town.

Boon, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Main. *Long.* 70. 30. W. *Lat.* 43. 1. N.

Boonah, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Sivas, on a point of land which projects into the Black sea. 95 miles E. Samfoun. *Long.* 38. E. *Lat.* 40. 44. N.

Boondy, a town of Hindoostan, in the Agimere country. 84 miles SE. Agimere, 15 SSW. Rantampour. *Long.* 76. 26. E. *Lat.* 25. 35. N.

Boonerschans, a fortress of Groningen, on the borders of East Friesland, about 3 miles from Dollart Bay, 15 S. Embden.

Boongar Bay, a bay on the west coast of Sumatra. *Long.* 99. 52. E. *Lat.* 0. 50. S.

Boonsborough, a town of the United States of North-America, in Kentucky. 18 miles SE. Lexington. *Long.* 84. 27. W. *Lat.* 37. 47. N.

Booradung, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwa. 27 miles NNE. Budawar.

Boorab, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 35 miles Budayoon.

Boorinen, a town of Algiers. 30 miles SW. Boujeiat.

Booron, a small island, near the west coast of Borneo. *Long.* 109. 16. E. *Lat.* 0. 21. N.

Boor Sallun, see *Bursali*.

Boorset, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 20 miles ENE. Cambay.

Booringur, a town of Hindoostan, in Vissapour. 12 miles NE. Currer.

Boosillan, a river of Algiers, which rises near Setceef, and joins the Summam about 9 miles SW. Boujeiat.

Boosnah, a province of Bengal, bounded on the north-east by the Ganges, on the east by the province of Dacca, on the south-west

by Jeffore, and on the west by Mahmudshi, about 75 miles long, and from 10 to 30 broad. Mahmudpour is the capital.

Boosnah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, and capital of a circar of the same name. 10 miles N. Mahmudpour, 82 SE. Moorshedabad. *Long.* 89. 43. E. *Lat.* 23. 32. N.

Boositah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 8 miles N. Mahmudpour.

Bootan, a country of Asia, situated between Bengal and Thibet, furrounded on all sides by very high mountains. Tassafudon is the capital.

Bootes, a town of Bengal, in the province of Nagpour. 10 miles NW. Doefa. *Long.* 84. 37. E. *Lat.* 23. 13. N.

Bootee, a town of Hindoostan, in Baglana. 45 miles SE. Tolnam.

Bootgony, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa. 40 miles SE. Rutenpour.

Booth, Goldshaw, Booth, Higher, Booth, Lower, Booth, Old, four townships of England, in Lancashire, containing about 3,400 inhabitants, of whom upwards of 1,550 are employed in manufactures. They all are situated in the neighbourhood of Blackburn.

Boothaut, a town of Bengal, in the province of Bootlahazary. 50 m. N. Dinagepour.

Bootlahazary, a province of Bengal, bounded on the north by Bootan and Morung, on the east by Coos Beyhar, on the south by Boodah, and on the west by Purneah and Morung, about 25 miles long, and 15 broad. Sanahygotia is the chief town.

Boothypour, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 25 miles SE. Pillibeat.

Boourou, a small island, near the east coast of Otaheite.

Bopaltol, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of a circar of the same name, in the country of Malwa. 90 miles E. Ougein, 368 S. Delhi. *Long.* 77. 30. E. *Lat.* 23. 15. N.

Bopara, a town of Hindoostan, in Baglana. 32 miles E. Basseen.

Bopfinger, a town of Germany, in the county of Oettingen, on the Eger. It was an Imperial town till the year 1800, when it was given among the indemnities, agreeably with the peace of Luneville, to the Elector of Bavaria. It paid 20 florins for a Roman month, and was taxed at 13 rix-dollars, 16 kruitzers. 5 miles N. Nordlingen, 28 NNE. Ulm. *Long.* 10. 22. E. *Lat.* 48. 48. N.

Boppenhausen, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Wurzburg. 3 miles NNW. Schweinfurt.

Boppard, or *Boppard*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhine and Moselle, lately belonging to the lower electorate, a place of considerable antiquity, and once imperial, built on the margin of the Rhine, and furrounded with walls. A toll was exacted here of vessels navigating the Rhine,

which was divided between the elector and the house of Hesse. On a mountain above the town is a Benedictine nunnery, founded in the 11th century for noble families only. 3 miles S. Coblenz, 48 NE. Treves. *Long.* 7. 33. E. *Lat.* 50. 15. N.

Boqueron, a lake of South-America, in the province of Caraccas. 30 miles SE. Segovia Nueva.

Boquia; see *Bekia*.

Boqui, a town of Guinea, situated in the mouth of the Rio Suiero da Costa.

Boquimen, a town of Spain, in Aragon. 18 miles NW. Saragossa.

Boquerones, a cluster of small islands in the Spanish Main, near the coast of Darien. *Long.* 77. 45. W. *Lat.* 8. 55. N.

Bor, see *Hayd*.

Bora, a town of Bengal. 16 m. N. Noonoy.

Borabassou, a town of the island of Celebes, where are manufactures of cotton and silk stuffs.

Borah, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwa. 30 miles SW. Seronge.

Borahs, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland; the inhabitants are chiefly travelling pedlars. 10 m. SW. Ulrichamn.

Boragos, Los, rocks in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Mexico. *Lat.* 16. 46. N.

Borani, a town of Arabia. 100 miles N. Jamama.

Boratiras, a cluster of small islands, near the coast of South-America. *Long.* 65. W. *Lat.* 10. 15. N.

Borau, a town of Silefia, in the principality of Breslau. 18 miles S. Breslau.

Borbas, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo. It was once fortified, but being taken and plundered by the Spaniards in 1662, it has declined, and is now a poor place. 7 miles E. Estremoz.

Borbo, a river of Piedmont, which runs into the Tanaro, at Asti.

Borch, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Magdeburg. 12 miles from Magdeburg.

Borchen, or *Borken*, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Munster, situated on the Aa, with a manufacture of cloth. 30 miles W. Munster. *Long.* 6. 48. E. *Lat.* 52. 51. N.

Borchjevi, a town of Turkish Armenia, in the government of Erzerum. 24 miles N. Ispahan.

Borcklen, or *Loofz*, a town of France, in the Lower Meuse. Before its cession to France, the capital of a small county, called Loofz. 12 miles NW. Liege.

Borckolz, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Paderburn. 8 miles NNW. Warburg.

Borchorst, see *Borghorst*.

Borchorum, or *Borgworm*, or *Warem*, a town of France, in the department of the Ourte. 10 miles W. Liege.

Borcke, a town of Prussia, in the circle of Natangen. 10 miles N. Heilsberg.

Borckeloe, or *Borcklo*, a town of Holland, in the county of Zutphen, on the confines of the bishopric of Munster, situated on the river Berckel. Borckeloe has been rendered remarkable, as being the subject of two wars, which the States General were engaged in; first, against the Bishop of Munster, in 1665; and secondly, against France, in 1672. The occasion was this: in 1553, after the death of Josse, the last of the comtes de Bronchorts, lords of Borckeloe, there was a great dispute between the Bishop of Munster and the Comte de Lymburg-Styruun. The Bishop asserted, that Gilbert comte of Borckeloe had voluntarily done homage for the signiory of Borckeloe, which now became a vacant fief. George comte of Lymbourg, who had espoused Inmegarde of Bronchorst, the daughter of the last comte, Josse's brother, being supported by the States General, laid claim to Borckeloe, as dependant on the dutchy of Guelderland, to whose territory it was adjudged in 1616, by an arrêt of the council sitting at Anheim. In 1665, the bishop, whose name was Christopher Bernard de Ghelen, one of the bravest men of the age, declared war against Holland, seized on Borckeloe, and several places in the provinces of Overissel, Groningen, and Zutphen, having levied an army of 35,000 men, and being supported by some other powers; however, in 1667, a peace was made by the mediation of the Elector of Brandenburg, and in virtue of a treaty at Cleves, the Bishop renounced his claim to Borckeloe, and its dependencies. In 1672, the quarrel was renewed, and served as a pretence to Louis XIV. to declare war against the States General, from whom he took 72 towns in one campaign. The Bishop of Munster took Borckeloe, which was again restored by a treaty concluded at Cologne, the 11th of April 1674; since which it has been fortified, and furnished always with a good garrison. 15 miles ENE. Zutphen, 42 WNW. Munster. *Long.* 6. 22. E. *Lat.* 52. 12. N.

Borco, a town of Italy, in the Trevisan. 11 miles WNW. Trevigio.

Borcum, a small island in the German Ocean, near the coast of East-Friseland. *Long.* 6. 32. E. *Lat.* 53. 36. N.

Bord, a town of France, in the department of the Correze. 24 miles E. Tulle.

Bord, a river of Moravia, which runs into the Marsch, 5 miles N. Muglitz.

Bordeaux, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme. 10 miles SW. Die.

Borckow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg. 36 miles S. Lemberg.

Bordentown, a town of United America, in the state of New-Jersey, situated on the south-west side of the Delaware. It was taken by the British troops in May 1778, a battery destroyed, and several vessels burned.

8 miles NE. Burlington, 23 NE. Philadelphia.
Long. 74. 46. W. *Lat.* 40. 8. N.

Borderes, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Pyrenées. 12 miles S. La Barthe.

Bordes, a town of France, in the department of the Arriège. 22 miles W. Mirepoix.

Bordiczow, a town of Poland, in Volhynia. 34 miles SSW. Zydomiers.

Bordighera, a town of Genoa. 8 miles E. Vintimiglia.

Bordjbaln, a town of Holstein. 16 miles W. Ploen, 35 N. Hamburg.

Bordo Nuovo, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Servia. 18 miles ESE. Pistrina.

Bordoc, one of the Faroe islands, with a harbour on the north-west coast.

Bordogna, a town of Italy, in the department of the Serio. 15 miles N. Bergamo.

Bore, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Carmania. 70 miles ENE. Cogni.

Bore, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Slaney, 2 miles S. Enniscorthy.

Bore, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 25 miles E. Poonah.

Borea, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 3. 10. N.

Boreah, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwa. 8 miles NNE. Serenje.

Boreholm, one of the smaller Shetland islands, near the west coast of Mainland. *Long.* 2. 0. W. *Lat.* 60. 38. N.

Borek, a town of Prussian Poland, in the palatinate of Kalish. 28 miles W. Kalish.

Borek, see *Gerkow*.

Borenstein, see *Barenstein*.

Boreray, one of the smaller Western islands of Scotland, situated about three miles north of North Uist. *Long.* 7. 18. W. *Lat.* 57. 43. N.

Borefail, a town of Hindoostan, in Boggileund, on an island in the Soane. 15 miles Makocnda.

Borgazano, a town of Italy, in the department of the Rubicon. 3 miles S. Rimini.

Borg, or *Burg*, a town of Denmark, in the island of Femern. *Long.* 11. 8. E. *Lat.* 54. 30. N.

Borge, a town in the island of Cephalonia. 2 miles S. Cephalonia.

Borgentrick, or *Borrenrik*, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Paderborn. 5 miles NNE. Warburg.

Borghetto, a town of Italy, in the department of the Benaco, on the right bank of the Mincio, opposite Valeggio, where, in the beginning of June 1796, a severe battle was fought between the French and Austrians, in which the latter lost 1500 men, and 500 horses; the French passed the river, and took Valeggio.

Borghetto, a town of Genoa. 8 miles E. Albenga.

Borghetto, a town of the bishopric of Trent, near the Adige. 8 miles SSW. Roveredo.

Borgholm, a town of Sweden, in the island of Oeland. In the year 1455 this was taken by the Danes; in 1511, it was retaken by the Swedes; and in 1613, it was again taken by the Danes.

Borgoltschausen, a town of Germany, in the county of Ravensberg. 6 miles SW. Hervorden.

Borghorst, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Munster. 3 miles E. Steinfort.

Borgi, a town of Algiers. 6 m. S. Biscara.

Borgnas, a town of Sweden, in the province of Nyland. 22 m. NNE. Helsingfors.

Borgo, a town of Etruria. 31 miles NW. Florence. *Long.* 10. 37. E. *Lat.* 44. 6. N.

Borgo, a seaport town of Sweden, in the province of Nyland, on a river of the same name, which runs into the gulf of Finland, about ten miles from its mouth. It is an ancient town, and the see of a bishop, with a good college; the harbour is but indifferent. There is some trade, chiefly for cloth. 25 miles ENE. Helsingfors. *Long.* 25. 40. E. *Lat.* 60. 23. N.

Borgo d'Alès, a town of France, in the department of the Doria. 6 miles WSW. Ivrea.

Borgo d'Alphedieh, a town of the island of Cyprus. 3 miles NW. Bassa.

Borgo-Franco, a town of France, in the department of the Doria. 3 miles N. Ivrea.

Borgo de Fornari, a town of Genoa. 10 miles N. Genoa.

Borgoforte, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio, at the conflux of the Oglio and the Po. In the year 1702, this town was garrisoned by German troops, from whom it was taken by the French; and on the 27th of October, 1796, Gen. Wurmser was repulsed near it by the French. 3 miles SSW. Mantua.

Borgo Maniera, a town of Italy, in the department of the Gogno. 12 miles NNW. Novara, 11 ESE. Borgo de Sefia. *Long.* 8. 27. E. *Lat.* 45. 42. N.

Borgo d'Osma, (*El*) a town of Spain, in Old Castile, on a small river, that soon after runs into the Duero, near the town of Osma, which is the see of a bishop, but the cathedral and episcopal palace are situated in Borgo d'Osma. It is surrounded with walls, and contains about 200 families. 40 miles SE. Burgos, 23 W. Soria. *Long.* 2. 57. W. *Lat.* 41. 46. N.

Borgo St. Dalmazzo, a town of France, in the department of the Stura. 3 miles SW. Coni.

Borgo St. Donino, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Piacenza, situated on the Stirone; it owes its foundation to the death of St. Donino, who was beheaded here in 304.

Pilgrims coming to his tomb, built a church, houses were added, and increased to a town. It is now the see of a bishop, suffragan of Bologna, and contains a cathedral, four parish churches, six convents, and a college. 12 miles NW. Parma, 18 SE. Piacenza.

Borgo de St. Marco, a town of Italy, in the Paduan. 5 miles WSW. Montagnano.

Borgo di St. Sepolero, a town of Etruria, situated near the source of the Tiber, on the borders of the Popedom, with a fort built on a rock. It is a see of the Pope, and see of a bishop, suffragan of Florence; it contains four churches, and several convents. 48 miles ESE. Florence, 11 NE. Arezzo. *Long.* 12. 3. E. *Lat.* 43. 35. N.

Borgo di Sesia, a town of Italy, in the department of the Gogno, chief town of a district called Val de Sesia. 20 miles NW. Novara, 50 NNE. Turin. *Long.* 8. 16. E. *Lat.* 45. 43. N.

Borgo Vercelli, a town of Italy, in the department of the Gogno. 3 miles NE. Vercelli.

Borgo di Val di Taro, a town of the duchy of Parma, and capital of the Val di Taro. 35 miles S. Cremona, 23 SW. Parma.

Borgogni, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 7 miles N. Otranto.

Borgognoni, a small island in the Adriatic, near the coast of Venice, and by means of a wooden bridge connected with Torcello.

Borgona, a town of Italy, in Friuli. 8 miles NNE. Friuli.

Borgsio, a town of Sweden, in Angermannland. 38 miles W. Sundiwall.

Borgstall, a town and bailiwick of Germany, in the Old Marck of Brandenburg. 12 miles SSW. Stendal.

Borgaworm, see *Borchaworm*.

Borja, or *Borja*, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon, situated near Mount Cayo, in one of the most agreeable spots in the whole province. It contains three parish churches, 3 convents, and an hospital. 34 miles WNW. Saragossa, 24 N. Calataiud. *Long.* 1. 34. W. *Lat.* 41. 50. N.

Borja, see *St. Francisco de Borja*.

Borjah, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa. 45 miles NW. Ruttunpour.

Borjian, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman. 50 miles S. Kich.

Borjekfit, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia. 28 miles E. Kaminnic.

Boriquen, see *Bique*.

Boriquetta, a province of South America, in the country of New Grenada.

Boriseglitsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Jarislavl. 20 miles W. Jarislavl, 32 ESE. Peterburg.

Boriseglitsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Tambov. 72 m. SSE. Tambov, 64 SSE. Peterburg.

Boriseglitskain, a fortress of Russia, on the

Dnieper, in the government of Ekaterinoflav 48 miles NW. Ekaterinoflav.

Borissow, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk. 36 miles E. Minsk.

Borissan, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz. 7 miles SE. Toplitz.

Borissenes, see *Dnieper*.

Boritsch, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen. 12 SSE. Pilsen.

Borkan, a town of Persia, in the province of Laristan. 64 miles SW. Lar.

Borkelo, see *Borckeloe*.

Borken, a town of Prussia, in Sudavia. 4 miles S. Johannesburg.

Borken, see *Borchen*.

Borken, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse. 8 miles S. Fritzlar.

Borkum, a small island in the German sea, near the coast of East-Friesland. *Long.* 6. 40. E. *Lat.* 53. 34. N.

Borkowka, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia. 20 WNW. Kaminnic.

Borla, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Nattolia, supposed by Dr. Pocock to be the ancient Bithynium, which D'Anville places at Bastan.

Borner, a town of France, in the department of the Var, on the coast of the Mediterranean, near a flat shore, which serves for a port, whither the vessels which cannot reach the gulf of Hieres before a tempest retire. 9 miles E. Hieres, 24 NW. Frejus.

Bormida, or *Bormia*, a river of Italy, which runs into the Tanaro near Alexandria.

Bormida, a town of Genoa. 12 miles W. Savona.

Bormio, a county of the Grisons, on the confines of the Tyrolese, about ten leagues long, and nearly as many broad; surrounded on every side by the Alps, with only one opening, called the *Serra*, through which the river Adda passes. The soil is fertile, and feeds a great number of cattle. The mountains produce different kinds of minerals, especially iron. It formerly made part of the Valteline, from which it was separated at the end of the twelfth century, and has since that time formed a different state. After having often changed masters, it finally became subject to the Grisons in the year 1512, but with peculiar privileges and immunities. A governor, who is called Podesta, is appointed every two years, with an authority so confined, that he has no power independent of the council, in which he has no more than a casting vote. All the inhabitants are Roman Catholics; and in spirituals, under the bishop of Coire.

Bormio, the capital of a county so called, situated at the foot of Mount Bralio, between the rivers Adda and Fredolfo. It is the residence of the Grison Podesta, and contains about 1000 inhabitants. About a mile from the town are the baths of Bormio,

recommended for rheumatic complaints, &c. In 1799, the town was taken by the French, after a battle in which the Austrians were defeated. 30 miles SE. Coire, 45 NW. Trent. *Long.* 10. 22. E. *Lat.* 46. 17. N.

Bornos, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville. 6 miles NE. Arcos.

Born, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and district of Monflanquin. 4 miles NNW. Monflanquin.

Borna, a town of Germany, in the territory of Leipsic, situated on an island, formed by the rivers Wichra and Pleifs. It contains two churches; the chief employment of the inhabitants is manufacturing stuffs. 12 miles SSE. Leipsic. *Long.* 12. 26. E. *Lat.* 51. 7. N.

Borne, a river of England, which runs into the Tame, about a mile SW. Tamworth.

Borne, a river of Savoy, which runs into the Arve, two miles N. from Bonneville.

Borneo, an island in the East-Indian sea; before the discovery of New-Holland, considered as the largest island in the world, being about 600 leagues in circumference; discovered by the Spaniards who sailed with Magellan in 1521. The interior parts are but little known; we can only judge of its productions by those which Asia and Europe purchase; such as gold in dust and ingots, copper, tin, iron, bezoar, diamonds, pearls, camphor, lac, benzoin, sandal and other woods, pepper white and black, and the best rice of the East-Indies. Cloves and nutmegs are said to grow on the tops of some of the mountains; coffee grows here, and a variety of aromatic herbs, lemon and orange-trees, mangoes, pines, palms, &c. Few countries produce such a variety of beautiful birds, and on the rocks are found a great number of birds' nests, so much esteemed at the tables of the east. The ourang-outang, so like the human form, is found here, as also apes and monkeys, white and black elephants, tigers, panthers, leopards, antelopes, wild boars, &c. The island is divided into several states or kingdoms, which principally take their names from the towns where the chief resides. The air of the island is reckoned very unwholesome, an inconvenience occasioned by the country being low in some places, and marshy; on this account it is but thinly peopled, though it abounds in very rich commodities. When the Dutch first settled in the East-Indies, they were extremely solicitous about establishing their factories at Borneo; and accordingly they fixed them at the city of that name, at Sambas, and at Succadano; but they soon found, by the repeated plunder of their settlements, and the massacre of all that were in them, that there was no such thing as dealing with the inhabitants, who are certainly, if their relations be true, the basest, cruelest, and most perfidious people in the world. The

Dutch therefore quitted the island, and tho' invited thither several times since, have absolutely refused to return, though they send ships occasionally, and manage with great caution; but for the most part they leave that people to come and seek European commodities at Batavia, or to purchase them at second hand from the Chinese, who trade thither, and to Borneo also, their natural diffidence securing them from this innate spirit of fraud and cruelty which reigns amongst these treacherous islanders. There is not now any European settlement in the whole island, and yet the commerce of Borneo consists in as rich goods as any in all the Indies. At Sambas and Succadana they deal in diamonds, of which there is a mine in the heart of the country. These stones are generally from four to twenty-four carats, and there are some found of thirty and forty carats; but the whole trade does not amount to above 600 carats a year. They always sell these stones for gold, though that likewise is the commodity of the island, and though there is a considerable trade for gold-dust carried on at Pahang, Saya Calantan, Seribas, Catra, and Melonha. Bezoar of the finest sort is another article in their trade, not at all inferior in its value to the former. Sapan-wood, fine wax, and several rich gums, are also met with there; but after all, the staple commodity of the whole island is pepper, of which there is much, and as good as in almost any part of the Indies. Before the Portuguese discovered a passage to the Indies by the Cape of Good-Hope, the Chinese were in possession of all the trade of this island, and since the Europeans have declined settling there, it is again, at least in a great measure, fallen into their hands. The places where they are settled, besides Banjar-Mallim, are Mampua, Teya, Lando, and Sambas; where they carry on a very extensive commerce, and furnish the inhabitants in return with silks, chintz, calicoes, and, in short, all the manufactures of China and Japan.

Borneo, a seaport and capital of the island so called, large, populous, and commercial, with a good harbour. It is built on piles, and situated in a large bay, on the north-west side of the island. *Long.* 112. 40. E. *Lat.* 3. 40. N.

Bornevelt, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Berg. 3 miles W. Lennep.

Bornheim, a town of Germany, in the territory of Francfort on the Mayne. 1 mile NE. Francfort.

Bornhem, a town of France, in the department of the Scheldt. 8 m. NE. Dendermond.

Bornholm, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic sea, about twenty-one miles in circumference, nearly surrounded with rocks. The soil is stony but fertile, with excellent pas-

eres; oats, butter, and fish, constitute the principal riches of the inhabitants. There are mines of coal and quarries of marble in the island. In the year 1509, this island was pillaged by the Lubeckers; in the year 1645, it was taken by the Swedes, in whose possession it remained till the year 1660, when it was ceded to Denmark by the peace of Oliva. *Long.* 15. E. *Lat.* 55. 10. N.

Borno, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, 10 miles S. of the Camarones.

Bornou, a city of Africa, and capital of a considerable country of the same name, situated to the south-east of Fezzan, and to the west of Nubia. The country is of vast extent, from the 16th to the 20th degree of north latitude. The climate is very hot, but not uniformly so; two seasons divide the year, one beginning about the middle of April, the other the middle of October; the first commences with violent tempests of wind, thunder, and lightning, and a deluge of rain, continuing several days without intermission; during which time the inhabitants confine themselves to their houses; the rest of the season, though sultry, and occasionally rainy, is such, however, as not to hinder the labours of the husbandman and shepherd. In the other season the heat is less intense, the air is pure and mild, and the weather serene. The inhabitants are numerous, and consist of various nations; and it is reported that thirty different languages are spoken in the empire. They are uniformly black, but not of the negro cast. The dress of the greater part is composed of shirts, made of blue cotton, manufactured in the country, a red cap brought from Tripoli, and a white muslin turban: gold rings are worn by the noses by the principal people, as a mark of distinction. Wheat and barley are seldom raised in Bornou; but the European horse-bean, and common kidney-bean, are cultivated, with some grain peculiar to the country; and, near the city of Bornou, rice and Indian corn. Among the fruits are grapes, apricots, lemons, limes, melons, a fruit like olives, &c.; among the animals are sheep, cows, goats, horses, buffaloes, antelopes, lions, leopards, civet-cats, wolves, dogs, a few elephants, ostriches, partridges, &c. The reptiles, of different kinds, are numerous, especially serpents, snakes, scorpions, centipedes, and toads. Part of the inhabitants are Mahomedans, and part Pagans. On the death of the king, the successor is elected by the people. The king's palace, in the city of Bornou, is surrounded with a wall like a citadel, and the whole city has a wall round it, fourteen feet in height, with a ditch encompassing the whole: the other towns of the kingdom are open. The military force consists chiefly in horsemen, and is said to be greater than that of Morocco. The

fabre, lance, pike, and bow, are the chief weapons; fire-arms are not used. The principal commerce consists in gold-dust, slaves, horses, ostrich-feathers, salt, and civet, which they sell, or give in exchange for copper, brass, dollars, red woollen caps, cheque linens, light coarse woollen cloth, baize, barakans, and carpets. 600 miles SE. Mourzouk, 420 W. Sennaar. *Long.* 23. 10. E. *Lat.* 19. 45. N.

Bornstett, a town and bailiwick of Germany, in the county of Mansfeld. 4 miles SW. Eisleben.

Borny, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle. 2 miles E. Metz.

Boroa, or *Borro*, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, 25 miles S. of the Camarones.

Boroczane, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Red Russia. 28 m. SSW. Halicz.

Borogne Lake, a lake of West-Florida, 20 miles long and 6 broad, communicating with lake Chartrain on the north, with the gulf of Mexico on the north-east and south. *Long.* 89. 46. W. *Lat.* 29. 5. N.

Borogotty, a town of Bengal. 15 miles SSW. Calcutta.

Boronga, a town on the east coast of the island of Samar. *Long.* 125. 35. E. *Lat.* 11. 53. N.

Boronov, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel. 80 miles S. Archangel.

Boror, a province of Africa, north of the Zambese.

Boros-Jeno, a town of Hungary. 28 miles S. Gros-Wardein.

Borotare, a town of South-America, in the province of Carthagena. 6 m. E. Ocana.

Borotin, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin. 5 miles NNW. Tabor.

Boroughbridge, or *Burrowbridge*, a town of England, in the West Riding of the county of York, situated on the river Ure. The Earls of Hertford and Lancaster, who had taken up arms against Edward II. were defeated here in the year 1322, the former being slain, and the latter taken prisoner. It is a borough town, and sends two members to the imperial parliament. In 1801, it contained 680 inhabitants. The market is on Saturdays. 17 miles NW. York, 217 N. London.

Borovigi, a town of Russia, in the government of Novgorod, on the river Mita. 83 m. ESE. Novgorod, 168 SE. Petersburg.

Borovsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Kaluga. 48 miles N. Kaluga, 348 SSE. Petersburg.

Borowa, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaflau. 8 miles ENE. Teutsch Brod.

Borowica, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia. 20 miles N. Lucko.

Borowick, a town of Russian Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 32 miles SE. Czerkafy.

Borowka, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. 54 miles E. Braclaw.

Borowko, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaflau. 7 miles W. Ledetsch.

Borowizza, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz. 18 miles SE. Konigingratz.

Borozdinka, a fortress of Russian Tartary, in the government of Caucasus, on the Ural. 32 miles N. Guriel.

Borpar, a town of Bengal. 28 m. S. Doefa.

Borrenrick, see *Borgentrick*.

Borriano, a town of Spain, at the mouth of the river Millas, in the gulf of Valencia. 21 miles N. Valencia.

Borriol, or *Burriol*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, near which is a silver mine. 20 miles ENE. Segorba.

Borro, see *Boroa*.

Borrow, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 13 miles NE. Etaya.

Borrowstonness, or *Borness*, a town of Scotland, in the county of Linlithgow, situated on a point of land, which projects into the Forth. It is a burgh of barony, governed by a bailie appointed by the Duke of Hamilton. The streets are narrow, and the houses old, low, and crowded; but for the most part clean and convenient. The piers, basin, and harbour include about two acres; and the depth of water in spring tides is from sixteen to eighteen feet. The shipping belonging to the town amount to about twenty-five sail; of these seventeen are brigs from seventy to 170 tons; eight sloops from twenty to seventy; six of the brigs sail regularly to and from London, one every fourteen days; the others are chiefly employed in the Baltic trade. Whale fishing has been attempted several times, but without success. Coals and salt are the chief exports; the imports are grain, timber, tallow, hemp, flax, and linseed. Queen's ferry, North ferry, Inverkeithing, Limekilns, Grangemouth, St. David's, Torry, and Culrofs, are members of this port, and united to the custom-house. Great quantities of coal are dug near the town; and there are thirty salt-pans. At the south and west end of the town are quarries of free-stone, lime-stone, and granite. Near the town is Kinniel, an ancient seat of the Duke of Hamilton. In 1801, it contained 2790 inhabitants. 18 miles W. Edinburgh, 4 N. Linlithgow. *Long.* 3. 38. W. *Lat.* 56. 2. N.

Borrudos, a river of Brazil, which runs into the Paraguay.

Borrune, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 30 miles SW. Arrah.

Borszewka, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 15 m. SSW. Zytomyers.

Borszkowa, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. 15 m. SW. Winnicze.

Borselen, or *Munster*, a town or village of

Holland, on the west coast of the island of South-Beveland. The greatest part of the place was destroyed by an inundation in 1532, which rendered the environs uninhabitable, till in the year 1616 the land was drained and secured by dikes. 6 miles SSW. Goes.

Borsk, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Poinania. 35 miles S. Posen.

Borskaia, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Upha. 120 miles SE. Simbirsk, 188 WSW. Upha.

Borskar, a small island, on the west side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 22. 30. E. *Lat.* 63. 53. N.

Borsoe, a small island of Denmark, 6 miles north-east from Appenrade, on the east coast of Sleswick.

Borselowkah, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. 24 miles NW. Braclaw.

Borsfel, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Osnabruck. 8 miles N. Furstenuau.

Borsfel, a town of the dutchy of Holstein. 14 miles SE. Bramfede.

Borszejowka, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 10 miles W. Kiev.

Borst, a town of France, in the department of the Correze. 12 miles SE. Ussel.

Bortsch, a town of Turkish Armenia. 120 miles E. Trebifond.

Bortzutin, a town of Transilvania. 12 miles N. Claufenburg.

Borua, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo. 6 miles Villa Viciosa.

Borudgor, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 35 miles S. Amednagur.

Borwoiafa, a town of Russian Tartary, on the N. side of the Don. 64 m. ENE. Azoph.

Borwalde, see *Baerwalde*.

Bory, a town of Hindoostan, in Baglana. 13 miles S. Damaun.

Boryshenes, see *Dnieper*.

Borza, a town of Persia, in the province of Adirbeitzan. 80 miles S. Tabris.

Borzenitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaflau. 25 miles SW. Czaflau.

Borzinskoi, a town of Siberia, on the Argun. 144 miles SE. Nertchinsk.

Borzna, a town of Russia, in the government of Tchernigov. 50 miles SE. Tchernigov, 548 S. Petersburg.

Bos, see *Ebus*.

Bosa, a seaport town of the island of Sardinia, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Sassari. It is situated on the western part of the island, and defended by a castle, on a river to which it gives name. 18 m. SSW. Alghieri, 36 SSW. Sassari. *Long.* 8. 42. E. *Lat.* 40. 18. N.

Bosaraddabebe, or *Jesardecheb*, a town of Asia, in the province of Sabaitan. 63 miles S. Candahar.

Bosbos, a town on the east coast of the island of Gilolo. *Long.* 128. 18. E. *Lat.* 1. 8. N.

Boscastle, or *Botereaux*, a town of England, in the county of Cornwall, situated on the Bristol Channel. It receives coals and other merchandize from Bristol, &c. and exports in return slate, dug in the neighbouring quarries. It has a market on Thursdays. 16 m. WNW. Launceston, 5 N. Camelford.

Boscawen's Island, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, so called by Capt. Wallis, in 1767, about nine miles in circumference. *Long.* 175. 10. W. *Lat.* 15. 30. S.

Bosch, a small island in the German sea, near the coast of Groningen. *Long.* 5. 53. E. *Lat.* 53. 33. N.

Boschorwitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn. 12 miles SE. Brunn.

Boscleard, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 11 m. N. Rouen.

Bosco, or *Boschi*, a town of France, in the department of Marengo, on the Orba. On the 4th of November, 1791, the French were driven from this place by the Austrians. 5 miles SE. Alexandria.

Boscobel, a village of England, in Shropshire, where Charles II. king of England, was concealed in an oak from his pursuers, after the battle of Worcester. 11 miles NNE. Bridgenorth.

Bosham, or *Bosenhamb*, a village of England, in the county of Suffex, on an arm of the sea. Here was a seat of the celebrated Earl Godwin, where Harold, before he was king, frequently retired, and from whence, taking an excursion on the sea for his pleasure, he was driven by contrary winds to the coast of France, where he was kept prisoner till he confirmed by an oath the succession to the throne of England, after the death of Edward the Confessor, to William duke of Normandy. Bosham was once a considerable port, and Swain, eldest son of Earl Godwin, landed here with the fleet, which the King of Denmark had sent him to make a descent on England, in the year 1049. 4 miles W. Chichester.

Bysen, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen. 50 miles S. Konigsberg.

Boschenbrunn, a town of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland. 3 miles SW. Oelbitz.

Bosentin, see *Bodzetin*.

Bosham, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Zendero, bordering on Abylinia. *Lat.* 7. 45. N.

Bosbawir, a river of Persia, which runs into the Persian gulf near Bender Rigk.

Bosbawir, see *Rusbeer*.

Bosje, a river of Africa, which runs into the Indian sea, *Lat.* 29. S.

Boskowitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz. 22 miles W. Olmutz.

Bosle, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret. 2 miles N. Beaugency.

Bosna, a river of Bosnia, which passes by Seraj, and joins the Save, 50 m. N. Serajo.

Bosna Serai, or *Serajo*, see *Serajo*.

Bosnia, a province of European Turkey, bounded on the north by Slavonia, from which it is separated by the river Save, on the east by Servia, on the south by Servia and Albania, and on the west by Dalmatia and Croatia; about 120 miles in length, and 72 in breadth. It is mountainous, but fertile, especially near the rivers; the arable land producing good wheat, and the pastures feeding a great quantity of cattle: and in the mountains are mines of silver. It was anciently that part of Pannonia, called *Inferior*, and took its present name from the river *Bosna*, which runs through some part of it, into the Save. It became in time part of the kingdom of Hungary; and several provinces being after added, was erected into a kingdom, and governed by kings of its own from 1351 till 1465, when the Turks made themselves masters of it. Stephen, the fifth and last king, was taken by Mahomet II. and slayed alive; the Turks subdued the whole province, and made it the government of a beglerberg, with eight sangiacs under him. The greatest part of the inhabitants are Greek Christians, with some Mahomedans. The principal towns are Bagnialuka, Serajo, Zwornick, and Strebernik.

Bosjok, a town of Hungary. 3 m. E. Baja.

Bosjotandy, a town of Hindooistan, in Bengal. 8 miles S. Beyar.

Bosphorus, or *Strait of Constantinople*, the narrow sea which forms a communication between the Black sea and the sea of Marmora, about a mile or mile and half broad, and twenty miles long. It is called *Boguz* by the Turks.

Bosra, a town of Syria, in the pachalic of Damascus. At this place Mahomet is said to have met with a Nestorian monk, from whom he received much information and instruction, towards founding his religious doctrine. Soon after the death of Mahomet, it was taken by the troops of Abu-Beker, through the treachery of Romanus, a late governor. 50 miles S. Damascus, 80 NE. Jerusalem. *Long.* 36. 30. E. *Lat.* 32. 40. N.

Bosiquiz, a town of the Audience of Quito. 100 miles W. Quito.

Bosse, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Oise. 8 m. SW. Beauvais.

Bossee, a town of the dutchy of Holstein. 6 miles ESE. Rendsburg.

Bossepul, a town of Prussia, in Pomerelia. 2 miles S. Dantzick.

Bossey, or *Tintagel*, a town of England, in the county of Cornwall, on the Bristol channel, belonging to the dutchy of Cornwall. The name of the town is *Trevenna*, or *Trevenner*, so that it is in reality the borough of Bosseyne, and town of Trevenna, in the parish of Tintagel. It is a borough, and sends two members to parliament. Near it are the ruins of

a castle, in which the celebrated king Arthur is said to have been born. It was the seat of the ancient dukes of Cornwall. 4 miles NW. Camelford.

Bossum Pra, a river of Africa, which crosses the Gold coast, and runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 2. 24. W. *Lat.* 5. 7. S.

Bosjut, a village of France, in the department of Jemappe, celebrated for a battle fought on the 4th of November, 1792, between the French, under the command of General Dumourier, and the Austrians, in which the latter were defeated, 150 being killed, and 200 made prisoners; the loss of the French said to be only 20. 6 m. Mons.

Bost, a city of Persia, and capital of a territory in the province of Segestan, on the Heermund. In 1383, it was taken by Timur Bec. 60 miles SW. Candahar. *Long.* 64. 45. E. *Lat.* 32. 30. N.

Bostan, El, or *Olukijla el Bostan*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Marasch. 50 miles NNW. Marasch.

Bossett, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Wurzburg. 4 m. NNE. Geroltzhofen.

Boston, a seaport town of the United States of North-America, in the county of Suffolk, and state of Massachusetts, of which it is the capital. It was built in the latter end of the year 1630, by a part of the colony which removed hither from Charlestown, and stands upon a peninsula of about four miles in circumference, at the very bottom of Massachusetts-Bay. It is the most advantageously situated for trade of any place in North-America; on the north side are several small islands, called the Brewsters. The entrance into the harbour is by a channel, so narrow, as well as full of islands, that three ships can scarce pass in a-breast; but within the harbour there is room enough for 500 ships to lie at anchor in a good depth of water, where they are covered by the cannon of a regular and very strong fortrefs. The head of this pier joins the principal street in the town, which is, like most of the others, spacious and well built; the town has a very fine and striking appearance at entering, as it lies at the very bottom of a bay, like an amphitheatre. The length of the town is about two miles; the greatest breadth is one mile and 139 yards. The buildings in this town cover about 1000 acres. It contains near 1800 dwelling-houses, and, by a late computation, 14,600 inhabitants, besides strangers and accidental visitors. There are sixteen houses for public worship; of which nine are for congregationalists, three for episcopalists, two for baptists, one for the friends, and one for universalists, or independents. The other public buildings are the state-house, Faneuil-hall, an alms-house, a workhouse, and a bridewell. That building which was formerly the governor's house,

is now occupied in its several apartments by the council, and officers under them. Most of the public buildings are handsome, and some of them are elegant. The town is irregularly built, but as it lies in a circular form around the harbour, it exhibits a very handsome view on the approach from the sea. At the beginning of the American war, Boston was evacuated by the inhabitants, who were hostile to the British government, on surrendering up their arms to General Gage. Boston was held by the British troops till the month of March, 1776, when it was given up to the Americans. 225 miles NE. New-York, 310 NE. Philadelphia. *Long.* 71. W. *Lat.* 42. 18. N.

Boston, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, nearly surrounded by fens, on the river Witham, which is navigable, and forms a port, well frequented, and much assisted by navigable canals. The church is a handsome structure, and serves as a mark to seamen. It has only depth of water for small vessels. The merchants of Boston carry on some trade to the Baltic, but the principal is to London. The number of inhabitants, in 1801, was 5926, of which 866 were employed in trade and manufactures. There are two markets weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday. 34 miles SSE. Lincoln, and 115 N. London. *Long.* 1. 2. W. *Lat.* 52. 48. N.

Bosvogan, one of the Philippine islands, and the largest of those called Calamianes, about 30 miles long and 12 broad. *Long.* 120. 15. E. *Lat.* 12. 16. N.

Bosuls, a town of France, in the department of the Aveyron. 10 miles NE. Rhodéz.

Bosworth, or *Market Bosworth*, a town of England, in the county of Leicester, situated on a hill. Near it was fought a battle between Richard III. and the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. on the 22nd of August, 1485, in which Richard was slain, and the Earl of Richmond crowned in the field. In 1801, the population was 791. 11 miles W. Leicester, 106 NNW. London. *Long.* 1. 24. W. *Lat.* 52. 38. N.

Bosworth, (*Husband*), a town of England, in Leicestershire, containing 660 inhabitants. 14 miles S. Leicester.

Boszut, a river of Slavonia, which runs into the Save, 20 miles above Sabacz.

Bota, a town of Sweden, in Angermannland. 31 miles N. Hernofand.

Bot, a town of Negroland, in the kingdom of Melli, near the mouth of the Geba.

Bota, a town of Africa, in the country of Ambozes. *Lat.* 3. 58. N.

Botagong, a town of Bengal. 15 miles NE. Rangamatty.

Botany Bay, a bay on the east coast of New Holland, so called by Captain, then Lieutenant, Cook, from the great quantity of

plants found there by Sir Joseph, then Mr. Banks, and Dr. Solander, and discovered in the year 1770. It is capacious, safe, and convenient; and may be known by the land on the sea-coast, which is nearly level, and of a moderate height; in general higher than it is farther inland, with steep rocky cliffs next the sea, which have the appearance of a long island, lying close under the shore. The harbour lies about the middle of this land, and, in approaching it from the southward, is discovered before the ship comes a-breadth of it; but from the northward it is not discovered so soon: the entrance is a little more than a quarter of a mile broad, and lies in west north-west. About the head of the harbour, where there are large flats of sand and mud, there is a great plenty of water-fowl, one of the most remarkable was black and white, much larger than a swan, and in shape somewhat resembling a pelican. On these banks of sand and mud there are great quantities of oysters, muscles, cockles, and other shell-fish, which seem to be the principal subsistence of the inhabitants, who go into shoal water with their little canoes, and pick them out with their hands. Capt. Cook, Mr. Banks, and Dr. Solander, who made an excursion into the country, found the soil to be either swamp or light sand, and the face of the country diversified by wood and lawn. The trees are tall, straight, and without underwood, standing at such a distance from each other, that the whole country, at least where the swamps do not render it incapable of cultivation, might be cultivated without cutting down one of them; between the trees the ground is covered with grass, of which there is a great abundance, growing in tufts as big as can be well grasped by the hand, which stand very close to each other. Many houses of the inhabitants were seen, and places where they had slept upon the grass without any shelter; but only one of the people, who, the moment he discovered the gentlemen, ran away. At all these places they left presents, hoping that at length they might produce confidence and good-will. They had a transient and imperfect view of a quadruped, about as big as a rabbit; Mr. Bank's greyhound got sight of it, and would probably have caught it, but the moment he set off he lamed himself against a stump which lay concealed in the long grass. They afterwards saw the dung of an animal which fed upon grass, and which they judged could not be less than a deer; and the footsteps of another which was clawed like a dog, and seemed to be about as big as a wolf. They also tracked a small animal whose foot resembled that of a polecat or weasel. The trees over-head abounded with birds of various kinds, among which were many of exquisite beauty, particularly loriquets and

cockatoos, which flew in flocks of several scores together. Some wood was found which had been felled by the natives with a blunt instrument, and some that had been barked. The trees were not of many species; among others there was a large one which yielded a gum not unlike the *sanguis draconis*; and in some of them steps had been cut at about three feet distance from each other for the convenience of climbing them. In another excursion up the country to some distance they found the face of it nearly the same with that which has been described already, but the soil much richer; instead of sand being a deep black mould, very fit for the production of grain of any kind. In the woods they found a tree that bore fruit that in colour and shape resembled a cherry; the juice had an agreeable tartness, though but little flavour. They found also interspersed some of the finest meadows in the world; some places however were rocky, but they were comparatively few: the stone is sandy, and might be used with advantage for building. All the inhabitants that were seen were stark naked; they did not appear to be numerous, or to live in societies. Of their manners of life little could be known, as a contest arising between them and the ship's company at first landing, no connection could be formed, nor would they ever come to parley. Many articles were left by the gentlemen at their huts, and the places which they frequented, but they were entirely disregarded. Their lances were from six to sixteen feet long, with four prongs to each, like a fish-gig, pointed with fish bone, and very sharp: they were smeared with a viscous substance of a green colour, which induced Mr. Banks to think they were poisoned, but this was discovered to be a mistake; their lances appeared by the sea-weeds found sticking to them to have been used in striking fish. Upon examining the canoes that lay upon the beach Captain Cook found them to be the worst he had even seen; they were between twelve and fourteen feet long, and made of the bark of a tree in one piece, which was drawn together and tied up at each end, the middle being kept open by sticks, which were placed across them from gunwale to gunwale as thwarts. Captain Cook searched for fresh water; but found none except in a small hole which had been dug in the sand. During his stay he caused the English colours to be displayed on shore every day, and the ship's name, and the date of the year, to be inscribed on one of the trees near the watering place. It is high water here at the full and change of the moon, about eight o'clock; and the tide rises and falls between four and five feet. Botany-Bay is abandoned, since a settlement has been founded at Port-Jackson. *Long. 208. 37. W. Lat. 34. S.*

Botany Island, a small island in the South Pacific Ocean, near the south-east coast of New Caledonia. It is a mere sand-bank, not exceeding three-fourths of a mile in circuit. On it, besides pines, grow the Etos tree of Otaheite, and a variety of other shrubs and plants, from whence it is named. On it were several water-snakes, some pigeons and doves, seemingly different from any we had seen. One of Captain Cook's officers shot a hawk, which proved to be of the same sort as the English fishing hawks. Several fire-places, branches, and leaves a very little decayed, remains of turtle, &c. shewed that people had very lately been on the isle. On this little isle were some pines that measured 20 inches diameter, and between 60 and 70 feet in length, and would have done very well for the foremast of the *Resolution* had one been wanting. "If I except New-Zealand," says Captain Cook, "I at this time (1774) know of no island in the South Pacific Ocean where a ship could supply herself with a mast or yard, were she ever so much distressed for want of one. Thus far the discovery is or may be valuable. The carpenter, who was a mast-maker as well as a shipwright, two trades he learnt in Deptford-yard, was of opinion that these trees would make exceeding good masts. The wood is white, close grained, tough, and light. Turpentine had exuded out of most of the trees, and the sun had inspissated it into a resin, which was found sticking to the trunks, and lying about the roots. These trees shoot out their branches like all other pines, with this difference, that the branches of these are much smaller and shorter; so that the knots become nothing when the tree is wrought for use." *Long*. 168. 16. E. *Lat*. 22. 26. S.

Botafschany, see *Butafszany*.
Boternhofen, a town of Holstein. 9 miles SSW. Nordorp.

Botetourt, a county of Virginia, in the United States of North-America.

Both, a river of Bavaria, which runs into the Inn, near Scherding.

Bothnia, (*East*), a province of Sweden, situated on the east side of the gulf of Bothnia, bounded on the north by Swedish Lapland, on the east by Russia, on the south by Finland, and on the west by the gulf of Bothnia; about 300 miles in length, and from 60 to 210 in breadth. Towards the south, and on the sea-coast, the land is low and marshy. The summers are often so cold as to destroy great part of their crops. 80,000 inhabitants, divided into 28 parishes, are spread over this large space, their cattle are small, and bears are numerous. Their salmon fishery is abundant, and that of pearls oftentimes successful. The principal exports are timber, butter, whale oil, pitch, tar, &c. The principal towns are Cajana, or Cajanc-

borg, Ulea, Christinefadt, &c. There are several rivers, which run into the gulf of Bothnia, White sea, and the gulf of Finland.

Bothnia, (*West*), a province of Sweden, situated on the west side of the gulf of Bothnia, bounded on the north and west by Lapland, on the south by Angermania, and on the east by the gulf of Bothnia. The country is tolerably fertile, but sudden frosts in the month of July oftentimes destroy the labourer's hopes. There are mines of copper and iron. The inhabitants are courageous and sober; the bread they eat has a mixture of the bark of the fir tree. Their flocks, forests, and fisheries, afford them subsistence, and produce the articles of their commerce, which are principally the skins of foxes, ermins, bears, wolves, martens, hyenas, otters, beavers, rein-deers, &c. The principal towns are Umea, Pithea, and Tornea.

Bothnia, (*Gulf of*), a sea or large gulf branching from the Baltic, from which it is separated by the island of Aland, bounded on the east, west, and north, by the dominions of Sweden; about 350 miles from north to south, and from 50 to 145 broad, from east to west. *Long*. 17. to 25. E. *Lat*. 60. 20. to 65. 50. N.

Bothoa, a town of France, in the department of the North Coast. 8 m. NE. Rotirenen.

Bothavell, a village of Scotland, in the county of Lanerk. In the year 1679, a battle was fought between the troops of Charles II. under the command of the Duke of Monmouth, and the Scotch Covenanters, headed by their ministers. The latter were defeated, 700 killed, and 1200 taken prisoners. 9 miles SE. Glasgow.

Boti, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk. 32 miles S. Orlenga.

Boti, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk. 76 miles NE. Nertchinsk.

Boticelli, or *Beit Giala*, or *Botteham*, a town of Palestine, inhabited by Greek Christians, who have propagated a report that no Mahometan can live there. 8 miles NW. Bethlehem.

Botna, or *Kauzen*, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Dnieper, near Bender.

Botoa, a town of Africa, on the Grain Coast. 20 miles S. Sanguin.

Botonga, a country of Africa, east of Mo-caranga, about 200 miles long from north to south, and 100 broad. The river Sofala crosses it from west to east, and the river Sabia bounds it on the south.

Botol Tabacoxima, or *Botol Tobago Xima*, an island in the Chinese sea, to the south of Formosa, and north of the Bashee islands. "This island," says Mon. La Perouse, "on which no navigator has hitherto been known to land, may be about 4 leagues in circumference; it is separated by a channel of half

a league from a very large rock or islet, on which a very small degree of verdure, and a few shrubs are perceptible, but it is neither habited nor habitable. Capt. Vancouver says the island, on the contrary, seemed to contain a considerable number of inhabitants, since he counted three large villages within the space of a league. It was very woody from the third part of its height, taken from the shore to the summit, which seemed to be capped with trees of the largest size. The space of land comprised between these forests and the sandy shore retained a very steep declivity; it was cultivated in many parts, and displayed the most beautiful green, though furrowed with ravines formed by the torrents which descend from the mountains. he was of opinion, that when the weather is clear, Botol Tobacoxima may be distinguished at fifteen leagues distance; but this island is very often enveloped in fogs, and it appears that Admiral Anson had at first made only a small isle, which is not half so high as Botol. *Long.* on the south-east point 117. 12. E. *Lat.* 21. 57. N.

Botom, a town of Great Bukharia. 120 miles E. Samarcand.

Botovskaia, a town of Russian Tartary. 20 miles SSW. Koperfk.

Botta, (*Il*), a town of Italy, in the department of the Adda, on the left bank of the Po. 4 m. NNW. Piacenza, 14 S. Lodi.

Botte, a group of rocks in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Italy, composed of a compact lava. 5 miles SE. Ponza. *Long.* 13. E. *Lat.* 40. 55. N.

Bottleflatt, see *Bottleflatt*.

Bottenstein, or *Pottenstein*, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 22 m. ESE. Bamberg. *Long.* 11. 27. E. *Lat.* 49. 47. N.

Bottesdale, or *Buddesdale*, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk, with a weekly market on Thursdays, and about 560 inhabitants. 6 miles S. Difs, 88 NNE. London.

Bottesball, see *Botticelly*.

Bottelano, a town of the county of Tyrrol. 10 miles S. Brauneck.

Bottlehill, a town of New Jersey. 18 m. WNW. New-York.

Bottomless Bay, (*Babia sin Fondo*) a bay of the Atlantic, on the coast of South-America. *Lat.* 41. 50. S.

Bottino, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Parma. 9 miles SSE. Parma.

Botwar, a town of Wurtemberg, situated on a small river of the same name, which runs into the Neckar. In 1642, it suffered from the troops of the Duke of Weimar; and in 1693, by the French. 10 miles S. Heilbron. *Long.* 9. 24. E. *Lat.* 49. 1. N.

Botwar, a river of Wurtemberg, which runs into the Muehr at Steinheim.

Botzen, see *Bozano*.

Botzenburg, see *Boitzenburg*.

Bova, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Reggio, situated at the foot of the Apennines, near the sea. This town is said to have been founded by the Albanians, who emigrated after the death of their celebrated prince John Castriot; of whom it is estimated that there are not less than 100,000, inhabiting different towns and villages, who speak their native language, and are ignorant of the language of Calabria. 20 miles SE. Reggio. *Long.* 16. 19. E. *Lat.* 37. 56. N.

Bouage, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire. 8 m. SW. Nantes.

Bovamote, a town of Bengal. 48 miles SSW. Calcutta.

Bouan-Sima, a small island in the Chinese sea, near the coast of Tonquin. *Long.* 105. 30. E. *Lat.* 18. 30. N.

Bovarno, see *Boharno*.

Bouca, Lord Anson's island, so called by Monf. Bougainville.

Boucan de Lalen, a town on the west coast of the island of Bourbon. 25 m. SW. St. Denys.

Boucaut, *Vieux*, a town of France, in the department of the Landes, near the sea. 18 m. N. Bayonne, 15 W. Ax.

Bouchain, a town of France, in the department of the North, situated on the Scheldt, with a considerable trade in cattle and corn. Bouchain is a strong town. In 1523, it was taken by the English, and by the Duke of Marlborough in September 1711, after a siege of thirty days, when the garrison became prisoners of war. Marshal Villars retook it the following year. It was invested by the Austrians in the summer of 1793, but soon relieved. 9 miles SW. Valenciennes, 7 NNE. Cambray.

Bouchemaine, a town of France, in the department of the Maine and Loire. 4 miles S. Angers.

Boucheng, a town of Persia, in the province of Korasan. 20 miles N. Herat.

Boucher, a town of Persia, in the province of Faristan, on the north coast of the Persian gulf. 160 miles SW. Schiras.

Bouclans, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs. 8 m. E. Befançon.

Boucnasch, a town of the dutchy of Holstein. 5 miles ENE. Rendsburg.

Boucairan, a town of France, in the department of the Gard. 9 miles W. Uzès.

Bouconville, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse. 6 miles E. St. Mihiel.

Boudebou, a town of Benin, on the For-mosa. 40 miles SW. Benin.

Boudelore, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 8 miles W. Tanjore.

Boudevillers, a town of Swisserland. 4 m. NW. Neufchâtel.

Boudenfs, a small island in the Indian sea. *Long.* 54. 15. E. *Lat.* 6. 10. S.

Boudgong, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 25 miles W. Moorshedabad.

Boudham, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 20 miles E. Surat.

Boudeire, or *Pic de la Boudeuse*, a name given by Bougainville to the island of Osnabruck, in the South Pacific ocean.

Boudok-uzi, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Sivas. 20 miles W. Tschurum,

Boudron, see *Bodron*.

Boudry, a town and chatellany of Switzerland, in the county of Neuchâtel. 4 miles SW. Neuchâtel.

Boudziac, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Sivas. 100 m. N. Sivas.

Bovee, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse. 15 miles SE. Bar-le-Duc.

Bovelles, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 6 m. WSW. Amiens.

Bovenden, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse Rheinfels. 4 miles N. Göttingen.

Bovense, a town of Denmark, on the coast of the island of Fyen. 15 m. NW. Odense.

Boves, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 6 m. SE. Amiens.

Boves, a town of France, in the department of the Stura. 4 miles S. Coni.

Bovet's Island. This is supposed by Capt. Cooke to be an island of ice.

Bovy Tracey, a village of England, in the county of Devon; here the royalists were defeated by Fairfax in 1646. 12 miles SW. Exeter.

Bouxiere (La), a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine. 10 m. NE. Rennes.

Boufflers, a town of France, formerly called Cagni, in the department of the Oise. 7 miles W. Beauvais.

Bouframont, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges. 6 m. S. Neuchâteau.

Bougainville's Bay, a bay in the straits of Magellan, on the coast of Patagonia, so named by Monsieur Bougainville. It is about 200 toises long, and 50 deep; high mountains surround and defend it against all winds, so that the sea is always smooth, as in a basin. Here Bougainville landed, passed some time on shore in December 1767, repaired his vessels, and stopped a leak in the *Estoile*. He likewise surveyed the coast, particularly the opposite shore of Terra del Fuego. Observatory island lies before this bay. *Long.* 72. 9. W. *Lat.* 53. 50. N.

Bougainville's Island, an island in the Pacific ocean, between New Britain and New Georgia.

Bougainville's Straits, a passage of the South Pacific ocean, between Bougainville's Island and New Georgia. *Long.* 156. E. *Lat.* 6. 50. S.

Bouglon, a town of France, in the depart-

ment of the Lot and Garonne. 4 miles N. Castel Jaloux.

Boutree, one of the smaller Friendly islands.

Bouis or *Peleni*, two islets in the Grecian Archipelago. *Long.* 25. 58. E. *Lat.* 37. 16. N.

Boujalu, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Naxos. 22 miles W. Castamena.

Boujeiah, or *Bugia*, a seaport town of Africa, in the country of Algiers. The harbour is large, and confined by a wall of square stones, and defended by two castles.

The principal trade of the inhabitants is ploughshares, spades, and other instruments of agriculture, made of iron, obtained from mountains near the town; considerable quantities of oil and wax are exported, the produce of the country round about. In the year 1671, Sir Edward Spragg, who was sent with a fleet to chastise the Algerines, directed a fire-ship into the harbour, and burned seven vessels of from 24 to 34 guns; the town and castle were much damaged, and between 300 and 400 men killed. The ancient name of this town was Sarda, or Salda, on the ruins of which it is built; the harbour is formed by a neck of land. Besides the castle, upon the summit of a hill, which commands the whole city, there are two others at the bottom of it, for the security of the port, where several breaches still remain in the walls made by the cannon balls that were fired against them by Sir Edward Spragg, in 1671, in his memorable expedition against this place. Boujeiah is one of the garrisoned towns of this kingdom, where three companies of Turkish soldiers constantly reside; yet they are of so little consequence, that the neighbouring tribes lay it under a perpetual blockade. Every market day especially, strange disorders are occasioned by these factious clans. All the morning, indeed, while the market continues, every thing is transacted with the utmost peace and tranquillity; but immediately afterwards the whole place is in an uproar and confusion, and the day rarely ends without some flagrant instance of rapine and barbarity. When any vessel, either in the course of sailing, or by stress of weather, approaches the coast, these inhospitable Kabyles, as they are termed, immediately start out of their holes, and running towards the shore, throw out a thousand execrable wishes that God would deliver it into their hands. Dr. Shaw thinks it probable that the name of Boujarone was given by the Italian geographers to these capes, in consideration of the brutal and inhuman qualities of the inhabitants. In 1510, this town was taken by the Spaniards, and five years after stood out against the famous Corsair Barbarossa, who besieged it, with a considerable fleet. 80 miles E. Algiers. *Long.* 5. 10. E. *Lat.* 36. 42. N.

Boujepour, or *Shawabad*, a province of Bahar, bounded on the north by the Ganges, on the east by Bahar Proper, on the south-west by Rotas, and on the north-west by Chunar and the Ganges, about 45 miles long, and 35 broad. Arrah is the capital.

Bovidjah, a town of Circassia, on the Black sea. 50 miles SE. Anapa.

Bouillac, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne. 9 miles NW. Grenade.

Bouille, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 9 miles SSW. Rouen.

Bouille Menard, a town of France, in the department of the Maine and Loire. 6 m. NW. Segré.

Bouillon, a town of France, in the department of the Sambre and Meuse, heretofore capital of a small principality now annexed to France. The castle is built on a rock by the side of the Semoy, near its junction with the Meuse. The famous Godfrey, general of the first crusade, and first king of Jerusalem, engaged the lordship of Bouillon to the bishop of Liege for the sum of 1500 silver marks, on condition, if he returned, the estate was to be returned to him, otherwise to remain with the church of Liege. In the 13th century, Bouillon belonged to the count of Mark, by a treaty concluded at Tongres. The emperor Charles V. restored it to the bishop of Liege. The property was several times disputed between the bishops of Liege and the descendants of the house of Mark, in which the title of duke was invested, till the French took it in 1676, when Louis XIV. gave it to the Duke of Bouillon. In the month of May 1794, this town was taken by storm by General Beaulieu, after defeating a considerable body of republicans, and given up to pillage; 1200 French are said to have been killed, and 300 made prisoners, with six pieces of cannon. 6 miles NNE. Sedan, 12 posts SSE. Liege, 32 ENE. Paris. *Long.* 5. 8. E. *Lat.* 49. 48. N.

Bouilly, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and district of Ervy. 7 miles S. Troyes.

Bovinoral, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 7 miles N. Erroad.

Bovines, see *Bouignes*.

Bovino, a town of Naples, in the Capitanata, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Benevento. 28 miles ENE. Benevento, 10 S. Lucera. *Long.* 15. 20. E. *Lat.* 41. 15. N.

Bouisse, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, in the district of La Grasse. 9 miles SW. La Grasse.

Bouk Houma, or *Red River*, a river of West Florida, which runs into the bay of St. Louis, *Long.* 89. 18. W. *Lat.* 30. 20. N.

Boukier, see *Abukir*.

Bouk Oke Yannale, a river of West Flo-

rida, which runs into the bay of St. Louis, *Long.* 89. 16. W. *Lat.* 30. 30. N.

Boulah, see *Boolah*.

Boulam see *Bulam*.

Boulau, a kingdom in the southern part of the island of Celebes.

Boulanchair, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Aladulia. 20 m. SW. Malatia.

Boulay, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Moselle. 16 miles SE. Thionville, 12 NE. Metz.

Boulene, a town of France, in the department of the Gard. 5 m. E. Pont-St. Esprit.

Bouleteranes, a town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenées. 12 miles W. Perpignan.

Boulki, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg. 16 miles SE. Lemberg.

Boullonois, before the revolution, a country of France, in the northern part of Picardy, of which Boulonge was the capital.

Boulogne, or *Boulogne-sur-Mer*, a city and seaport of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. It is divided into Upper and Lower town, the former of which is surrounded with walls, and contains about 400 houses. This part was principally inhabited before the revolution by nobility. The lower town lies nearer to the sea, and is not surrounded with walls, containing a greater number of inhabitants than the upper town; and, from its connection with the harbour, monopolizes almost the whole of the trade. Before the revolution, it was the see of a bishop, suffragan of Reims, the seat of a governor, a commandant, a king's lieutenantcy, &c. The harbour is difficult to enter, and the anchorage not good. There is not depth of water for ships of war, and trading vessels must take the advantage of the tide. In 1544, Boulogne was taken by the English, and held by them till 1550, when it was given up on payment of 400,000 golden crowns, to defray the expences incurred in the fortifications. 4 posts SSW. Calais, 31 N. Paris. *Long.* 1. 40. E. *Lat.* 50. 42. N.

Boulogne, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne. 12 miles N. St. Gaudens, 38 SW. Touloufe.

Boulloire, a town of France, in the department of the Sarthe. 15 miles E. Le Mans.

Boulon, (*Le*), a town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenées, taken by the Spaniards in the year 1793, and retaken in 1794. 12 miles S. Pepignan.

Boundbrook, a town of New Jersey. 12 miles SW. New-York. *Long.* 74. 34. W. *Lat.* 40. 33. N.

Bouнке, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa. 36 miles NE. Pada.

Bovolante, a town of Italy, in the Paduan. 7 miles SE. Padua.

Bouper, (*Le*), a town of France, in the de-

partment of the Lower Pyrenées. 10 miles SW. Mauleon.

Bouquenais, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, on the left bank of the Loire. 3 miles below Nantes.

Bouquenon, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle. 15 m. SW. Bitche.

Bour, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Carmania. 4 miles SE. Akferai.

Bourac, a town in the Arabian Irak. 70 miles SSE. Bagdat.

Bourajingy, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole. 39 miles E. Kimedey.

Bourbach, or *Grand Bourbach*, a town and castle of Germany, in the principality of Nassau-Dillenburg. There is a lead mine near it. 9 miles W. Dillenburg.

Bourbon, a small island of Africa, near the coast of Senegal. Long. 15. W. Lat. 11. N.

Bourbon, an island in the Indian Ocean, about 36 miles long, and 48 broad. It was first discovered by the Portuguese, who called it Mascareique, or Mascarenhas; other Europeans called it Saint Apollonion, till in 1654, Mr. Flancourt, governor of the French settlements in Madagascar, took possession of it, and called it Bourbon. There are many good roads for shipping round the island, particularly on the north and south sides; but hardly a single harbour where the ships can ride secure against those hurricanes which blow during the monsoons. Indeed the coast is so surrounded with rocks, sunk a few feet below the water, that entrance into the harbours, at least coasting along the shore, is at all times dangerous. On the southern extremity there is a volcano, which continually throws up flame, smoke, and sulphur, with a hideous roaring noise, terrible in the night to mariners; no less so, says La Croix, than the island Del Fuego, mount Hecla in Iceland, and we may add, mounts *Ætna* and *Vesuvius*. The climate, though intensely hot, is healthy, being refreshed by cooling gales that blow morning and evening from the sea or land. Sometimes, however, terrible hurricanes shake the whole island, and afflict the inhabitants, but generally without any bad consequence. No country can be more happily watered than Bourbon; every side of it is refreshed by rivulets, springs, and murmuring brooks, which tumble in delightful cascades, down the crevices and chinks of the mountains into the sea. The island abounds in fruit, grass, and cattle; though before the French settled upon it, the latter were hardly known, and the country was almost a desert. It produces excellent tobacco, which the French have planted there, aloes, white pepper, ebony, palm, and other kinds of wood and fruit trees, spontaneously. It even yields wood fit for ship building, and a great variety of trees that afford odoriferous

gums and resins; among the rest, benzoin, of an excellent kind, and in great abundance. Notwithstanding the quantity of white pepper shrubs, they never could discover either the plant that bears the black pepper, or cubebs, though this last has been frequently found with the inhabitants. The rivers are well stocked with fish, the coasts with land and sea tortoises, every part of the country with horned cattle, as well as hogs and goats, the former imported from Europe, and since exceedingly multiplied. Amber-grife, coral, and the most beautiful shells, are gathered upon the shore. The woods are filled with game, such as turtle-doves, paroquets, pigeons, and a great variety of other birds. The isle of Bourbon, when first discovered by the Portuguese, was without inhabitants, and consequently without cultivation, but the coast abounded in fish, and land turtles were every where seen of a prodigious size. In the early part of the settlement the colonists lived on fish, turtle, rice, potatoes, and yams. They denied themselves butcher's meat, as it was of the utmost importance that they should increase their cattle and sheep. As soon as the season became favourable, they planted sugar-canes, and sowed corn. The first harvest surpassed their hopes; and this little colony was considered as established, with an assurance of increasing prosperity. The inhabitants of Bourbon extracted a fermented liquor from the sugar-cane, a process which they had learned from the islanders of Madagascar. It is preferable to the best cider of Normandy, though it will not keep 24 hours after its fermentation. The small number of cattle and sheep which had been transported from Madagascar to Bourbon, increased and multiplied; these animals found in the woods food of a nutritious quality, and shelter from the burning sun of the torrid zone. In 1718, they procured from Mocha some young plants of the coffee tree, which flourished under their care: thus the isle of Bourbon became a productive settlement to the East-India Company; and though much less known than the isle of France, having no port, it is nevertheless as populous as the latter, and furnishes more corn than is necessary for the consumption of its inhabitants. The isle of Bourbon has at a distance a globular appearance, and is a huge mass of lofty mountains. It is said to be cultivated to the height of eight hundred fathom; and three inaccessible peaks, which are situated in the middle of the island, are supposed to possess an elevation of upwards of 3200 yards. A beautiful sky, a pure air, a delicious climate, and wholesome waters, have however collected a numerous population of strong and courageous men, distributed in nine parishes, of which St. Denis is the principal, as well

as the residence of the governor, of the administration, and supreme council. The present population is estimated at 60,000 slaves, and 5,000 white inhabitants. This island produced in 1768, 20,000 quintals of corn, and the same quantity of coffee, without mentioning rice, and other productions, which are consumed within itself. The manners of the ancient inhabitants of the isle of Bourbon were distinguished by their simplicity; the greater part of their houses were without fattening, and a lock was so rare as to be an object of curiosity; they frequently kept their money in turtle shells, and placed them over their doors; they clad themselves in blue linen, but disdained both shoes and stockings, and lived on rice and coffee; they received few or no articles from Europe, and were content to live without luxury, so that they could live free from want. When a stranger appeared among them, their hospitality knew no bounds. The principal produce of this island for exportation is coffee, of which there are three annual harvests; and it is said that it is but little inferior to that of Mocha; but the transport of it by sea is attended with a degree of risk peculiar to itself; the least humidity being sufficient to spoil an entire cargo. A bag, weighing an hundred pounds, put on board at the island of Bourbon, generally produces 104 or 106 pounds on its arrival in France. These bags are made of reeds, which grow in the island, and were first formed into mats for this purpose by the slaves which were brought from Madagascar. Rats and mice make a most destructive havock in the plantations, but there are neither monkeys or wild beasts. Besides coffee, the island produces corn, rice, maize, and manioc, with which they furnish the inhabitants of the Mauritius, at certain prices fixed by the India company, or the governor general of the two islands. The corn at nine livres the hundred weight; the rice, at one fous the pound, or five livres the hundred weight unpicked; and maize, at four livres for the same quantity. The French India company, procured at a great expence, some young spice plants from the Dutch islands; but though some of them flourished, others degenerated; nevertheless, the cultivation of them is continued with great assiduity, and the hope of final success. Fresh and larger importations of these plants were afterwards made. This island is subject to hurricanes from the middle of December to the first of April, they are often very violent, and prove extremely mischievous to the harvest: they throw down the houses, root up trees, and as there is no port in the island, the vessels which are overtaken by them perish, if they do not gain the open sea: they however, give sufficient warning

of their arrival, and last generally 24 hours, during which time the winds blow from every quarter, but they are most violent in the point which appears to be their centre. They are not very extensive in their sweep, as it sometimes happens that the hurricanes in the island of Mauritius, are not known in the Isle of Bourbon, but by the confusion and darkness of the clouds, and a kind of whispering sound in the air. The civil government of the island of Bourbon, is composed of a Governor and seven counsellors; who are nevertheless, subject to the governor of the island of Mauritius: the other members amount to about thirty, consisting of merchants, factors, and writers: the commissions of the counsellors were derived from the king. The governor has a salary of 12,000 livres of France per annum; besides various perquisites, which furnish the principal part of the expence of his table. The second in command has 4,000 livres per annum; the counsellors 2,000 livres; and the inferior officers 1,400 livres: the counsellors have also an allowance on the merchandize which is sold in their magazines, as well as on what is exported, which is equal to their appointments. The commodities found in their magazines are sold to the officers and other inhabitants, at about 45 livres per cent. above the price of Europe. The Officers are allowed a certain quantity of wine at the current price, while it is sold to the inhabitants at a hundred per cent. The volcano is situated almost at the summit of an hollow and detroncated mountain, whose base, falling down with a gentle inclination, rests upon a bed of calcined earth, at the distance of a league from the sea. Though the matter it contains is continually boiling, it never rises so high as to proceed from the crater. In the moment of an irruption, the lava is seen taking its course down the side of the mountain, in such a manner as to offer the appearance of a fiery cascade. The light which is diffused to a great distance, as well on sea as land, is equal to that of the moon in its full splendour: according to the tradition of the country, it was this natural Pharos that attracted the curiosity of the first Europeans who visited these coasts. The environs of the volcano, are covered with sal ammoniac, sulphur, alum, and pumice stone. It is a remarkable circumstance, and very different from other volcanoes, that though its eruptions are frequent, they are never accompanied with earthquakes: the security of the inhabitants, therefore, is not endangered by the vicinity of such a phenomenon, as is known to be the case in every country afflicted by them: nor has it been observed that water is at any time thrown forth from this volcano; nor has any warm mineral spring been discovered in

this island. *Long.* 55. 20. E. *Paris.* *Lat.* 20. 51. S.

Bourbon, a town of Kentucky, and capital of a county, on a branch of the Licking, 36 miles E. Francfort. *Long.* 84. 27. W. *Lat.* 38. 4. N.

Bourbon Lake, a lake of North-America, which received its name from some French traders, who accompanied a party of Indians to Hudson's Bay, some years ago, and was thus denominated by them, in honour of the royal family of France. It is composed of the waters of the Bourbon river, which rises a great way to the southward, not far from the northern heads of the Mississippi. This lake is about eighty miles in length, north and south, and is nearly circular. It has no very large islands on it. The land on the eastern side is very good; and to the southwest there are some mountains: in many other parts there are barren plains, bogs, and morasses. As through its northern situation the weather there is extremely cold, only a few animals are to be found in the country that borders on it. There are but some buffaloes of a small size, which are fat and good about the latter end of summer, with a few moose and cariboo deer; however this deficiency is made up by the furs of every sort that are to be met with in great plenty around the lake. The timber growing here is chiefly fir, cedar, spruce, and some maple.

Bourbon l'Archambaud, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and district of Cerilly, which gave name to a country, and the house of Bourbon, celebrated for its hot medicinal waters and baths. It contains two hospitals, and about 2000 souls. 12 miles W. Moulins.

Bourbon Archipelago, a name given to the Society Islands, by Monsieur Bougainville, in 1768.

Bourbon Lancy, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Saône and Loire, celebrated for its medicinal springs. It contains three parishes and two hospitals. Near it are found ruins, which bear evidence of its former magnificence. In the suburbs is a medicinal spring, with some baths. 45 miles WNW. Macon, 28 SW. Autun. *Long.* 3. 51. E. *Lat.* 46. 37. N.

Bourbonne les Bains, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Upper Marne, celebrated for its hot baths. 18 miles ENE. Langres. *Long.* 5. 50. E. *Lat.* 47. 57. N.

Bourbonnois, before the revolution a province of France, bounded on the east by Burgandy, on the north and west by Nivernois and Berry, and on the south by Auvergne. The climate is very temperate, and the country abounds in corn, hemp, fruit, wine, pas-

turage, and wood; there are some mines of coal, and medicinal springs.

Bourbourg, a town of France, in the department of the North, situated on a navigable canal, which communicates with Calais, St. Omer, Dunkirk, Gravelines, &c. In 1383, this town was taken by the English, but not kept long. 9 miles SW. Dunkirk, 3 SE. Gravelines.

Bourbriac, a town of France, in the department of the North Coast. 5 miles S. Guingamp.

Bourchet, a town of France in the department of the Forests. 4 miles NW. Dicrich.

Bordeaux, a city and seaport of France, and capital of the department of the Gironde, situated on the west coast of the Garonne: before the revolution, the capital of the Bourdelois, the see of an archbishop, and the seat of a lieutenant-general, a parliament, &c. It has an university, founded in the year 1441; an academy of sciences and belles lettres, established in 1712; a public library; a large hospital, in which are several manufactures, &c. The harbour is large, and the quays grand and extensive. Four or five hundred merchants' ships are often found there at one time, importing woollen stuffs, tin, copper, coals, herrings, leather, salted beef, tallow, drugs, deals, masts for ships, hemp, pitch, and tar, &c.; and returning loaded with cargoes of wine, brandy, of which two articles they annually export near 100,000 tuns; vinegar, fruit, resin, paper, honey, cork, &c. Vessels of France bring from the West-Indies sugar, cotton, indigo, and other articles. The whale and cod fishery form likewise a considerable branch of the commerce of this city. There are several vestiges of Roman grandeur, as the tower-gate, said to have been erected in the time of Augustus; an amphitheatre, and palace of Gallienus; a temple, a fountain, &c. It contains above 7000 houses, and about 130,000 inhabitants. 74 posts SSW. Paris. *Long.* c. 29. W. *Lat.* 44. 51. N.

Bordeaux, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme. 18 m. S. Valence.

Bourdelle, a town of France in the department of the Dordogne. In 1369, this place was taken by the English. 10 miles NW. Périgueux.

Bourdelins, (*Les*), a town of France, in the department of the Cher. 20 miles SE. Bourges.

Bourdelois, before the revolution, a country of France, in the province of Guienne, in the environs of Bordeaux; bounded on the east by Agénois and Périgord, on the south by Gacony, on the west by the sea, and on the north by Saintonge.

Bourdieu's Bay, a large bay in Cooke's inlet, on the west coast of North-America. 20 miles NW. Cape Douglas.

Bourdonnay, a town of France, in the department of the Meurthe. 6 m. SE. Marfal, 12 NE Luneville.

Bourbour, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 98 miles SW. Cogni.

Bouretoute, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 24 m. NNW. Rouen.

Bourg, or *Bourg-sur-Gironde*, or *Bourg-sur-Mer*, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Gironde, situated on the Gironde with a tide harbour. It carries on a considerable trade in wine. 15 miles N. Bourdeaux. *Long.* 0. 28. W. *Lat.* 45. 4. N.

Bourg, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes. 24 miles S. Mezieres.

Bourg, (*Le*), a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire. 21 miles W. Nantes.

Bourg, (*Le*), a town of France, in the department of the Charente, situated on the fourth side of the Charente, opposite Jarnac. 5 miles E. Cognac.

Bourg, a town of the island of Cayenne, in South-America.

Bourg, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme. 9 miles S. Amber.

Bourg Argentat, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 12 miles SE. St. Etienne.

Bourg d'Arant, (*Le*), a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme. 35 miles SE. Clermont.

Bourg-en-Bresse, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Ain, situated on the Ressozse, in a country a little marshy, but fertile: its principal commerce is in corn, horses, cattle, and white leather. The number of inhabitants is about 4500. 9 posts N. Lyons, 57½ SE. Paris. *Long.* 5. 18. E. *Lat.* 46. 12. N.

Bourg des Comtes, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine. 10 miles S. Rennes.

Bourg Dieu, a town of France, in the department of the Indre. 1 m. N. Châteauroux.

Bourg Lassie, or *Bourg l'Arché*, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme. 24 miles WSW. Clermont.

Bourg de Lefra, a town of France, in the department of the Ardèche. 18 m. NNW. Privas.

Bourg Neuf, a seaport town of France, in the English Channel, in the department of the Lower Charente, situated at the mouth of the Loire, in a bay to which it gives name, between the Ille of Noimoutier and the Continent. The harbour and bay are safe: the chief trade of the town is salt made from salt marshes near the place. 19 miles SW. Nantes, 6 WNW. Machecoul.

Bourz-d'Oisans, (*Le*), a town of France,

in the department of the Isere, on the Romanche. 15 miles SE Grenoble.

Bourg la Reine, or *Bourg l'Egalité*, a town of France and principal place of a district, in the department of Paris. 4 miles S. Paris.

Bourg Libre, see *Huningen*.

Bourg le Roy, a town of France, in the department of the Sarthe. 6 m. S. Alençon.

Bourg le St. Andeol, a town of France, in the department of the Ardèche. 21 m. SSE. Privas.

Bourg de Valence, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme. 1 mile N. Valence.

Bourg de Visat, a town of France, in the department of the Lot. 8 m. W. Lauzerte.

Bourg d'Ault, a town of France, on the sea coast, in the department of the Somme. three miles N. Eure.

Bourg Dun, (*Le*), a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 9 miles SW. Dieppe.

Bourgachard, a town of France, in the department of the Eure. 16 miles E. Pont Audemer.

Bourgaueuf, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Creuse. 13 miles S. Gueret, 16 W. Abufon. *Long.* 1. 50. E. *Lat.* 45. 57. N.

Bourges, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Cher, situated at the conflux of the Auron and Eure. Before the revolution the see of an archbishop, with an university, founded or re-established by Louis XI. who was born here, and endowed the town with some considerable privileges. The cathedral church is considered as a beautiful piece of Gothic architecture. The principal manufactures are cloth, woollen stuffs, and stockings, great quantities of which are disposed of at their annual fairs; besides which the commerce is small. It contained sixteen parishes churches, and about 20,000 inhabitants. This city was anciently called Avaricum, and afterwards Bituriges; the former from the river Avara, now Erve, the latter from the people. Cæsar took it by storm after a vigorous defence, being one of the strongest cities in Gaul. 8½ posts W. Nevers, 31½ S. Paris. *Long.* 2. 28. E. *Lat.* 47. 5. N.

Bourget, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc, at the extremity of a lake to which it gives name. 6 miles N. Chambéry.

Bourget, a lake of France, in the department of Mont Blanc. 10 miles long, and 2 to 3 wide. 6 miles N. Chambéry.

Bourget (Le), a town of France, in the department of Paris. 6 miles N. Paris.

Bourgneuf, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire. 8 miles NW. Châlons, 18 SW. Autun.

Bourgneuf de la Forest, (Le), a town of France in the department of the Mayenne. 9 miles NW. Laval.

Bourgoin, a town of France, in the department of the Hère. 6 miles W. La Tour du Pin.

Bourgon, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 15 m. NW. Laval.

Bourgone, a town of France, in the department of the Marne. 6 miles N. Reims.

Bourgtzeroude, a town of France, in the department of the Eure. 15 miles E. Pont Audemer.

Bourgueil, a town of France, and seat of a tribunal, in the department of the Indre and Loire. 22 miles W. Tours, 10 W. Langeais. *Long.* 0. 15. W. *Lat.* 47. 17. N.

Bourgueta, or *Burgueta,* a town of Spain. in Navarre, in the road from Pamplona to France. 15 miles NE. Pamplona.

Bouri, a town of Bengal, on the Adji. 50 miles NW. Birbaum.

Bourmont, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Upper Marne, situated on a steep mountain. 24 miles N. Langres, 18 ENE. Chaumont en Bassigny. *Long.* 5. 40. E. *Lat.* 48. 12. N.

Bourn, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, with a market on Saturdays. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1474. Here was anciently a castle and priory of Augustine canons; near it is Grimthorpe, a seat of the Duke of Ancafter. 36 miles S. Lincoln, 97 N. London. *Long.* 1. 18. W. *Lat.* 52. 46. N.

Bourn, a river of England, which rises in Wiltshire, a little to the north-west of Ludgerihall, and runs into the Avon at Salisbury.

Bournabashi, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, near the site of ancient Troy.

Bournan, Le Grand, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc. 12 miles E. Annecy, 27 N. Chambéry.

Bournafel, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron. 13 miles NW. Rhodéz.

Bourneville, a town of France, in the department of the Eure. 6 miles NW. Pont Audemer.

Bournezeau, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée. 15 miles NW. Fontenay-le-Compte.

Bourniquet, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, on the south side of the Aveiron. 13 miles ENE. Montauban, 25 SSE. Cahors.

Bournou, see *Bornou.*

Bouro, a small island, north of the island of Sumatra. 15 miles NE. Acheen.

Bouro, or *Bourro,* or *Buerro,* one of the Molucca islands, about 150 miles in circumference, between Celebes and Ceram. This

island was formerly subject to the King of Ternate, who got a tribute from thence. The principal place in it is Cajeli, situated at the bottom of the gulf of that name in a marshy plain. The garrison is commanded by a chief, and consists of a serjeant and twenty-five men: on the whole island are not above fifty white people. Some habitations of black people are dispersed on it; and they cultivate rice. The natives of the country are of two classes, the Moors and the Alfourians. The former live together under the factory, being entirely submitted to the Dutch, who inspire them with a great fear of all foreign nations. They are zealous observers of the Mahomedan religion; that is, they make frequent ablutions, eat no pork, and take as many wives as they can support, being very jealous of them, and keeping them shut up. Their food is sago, some fruits, and fish. On holy days they feast upon rice, which the company sell them. Their chiefs are always about the Dutch chief, who seems to have regard for them, and by their means keeps the people in order. These Moors are upon the whole ugly, lazy, and not at all warlike: they are greatly afraid of the Papous, or inhabitants of Papua, who come, to the number of two or three hundred, to burn their habitations, and to carry away all they can, especially slaves. The Dutch do not make slaves of the natives of Bouro, for the company get those whom they employ that way, either from Celebes or from Ceram; as the inhabitants of these two isles sell each other reciprocally. The Alfourians are a free people, without being enemies to the company; they are satisfied with being independent, and covet not those trifles which the Europeans sell or give them in exchange for their liberty. They live dispersed in the inaccessible mountains which the interior parts of this isle contains; they subsist upon sago, fruits, and hunting; their religion is unknown; it is said that they are not Mahomedans, for they feed hogs, and likewise eat them. If there were formerly any spice plantations on this isle, it is certain there are none at present. The company get from this station nothing but black and white ebony, and some other species of wood, which are much in request with cabinet-makers. There is likewise a fine pepper plantation, which is common in New Britain. Fruits are scarce; there are cocoa-nuts, bananas, shaddock, some lemons, citrons, bitter oranges, and a few pine-apples. There are a kind of bats, whose wings are of a monstrous extent; enormous serpents, which can swallow a whole sheep at once, and another species of snakes which are much more dangerous, because they keep upon trees, and dart into the eyes of those who look into the air as they pass by.

No remedy is as yet found against the bite of this last kind. The river Abbo, of which the banks are almost every where covered with trees of a thick foliage, is infested by enormous crocodiles, which devour men and beasts; they go out at night, and there are instances of their taking men out of their perigues: the people keep them from coming near by carrying lighted torches. The shores of Bouro do not furnish many fine shells. Those precious shells which are an article of commerce with the Dutch, are found on the coast of Ceram, at Amblau and at Banda, from whence they are sent to Batavia. *Long.* 126. *E. Lat.* 3. 40. S.

Bouron, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, the see of a Greek bishop. 15 miles from the coast of the Archipelago.

Bouré, or *Burré*, a kingdom of Africa, south of the river Sierra-Leone, near the coast.

Bourtang, a town and fortress of Groningen, which in 1795 was taken by the French. 12 miles SSW. Winchotten.

Bourth, a town of France, in the department of the Eure. 6 miles NW. Verneuil.

Bourthes, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. 12 miles SE. Boulogne.

Boufa, a town of Africa, in Negroland. *Long.* 7. 25. *E. Lat.* 14. 55. N.

Bouf, a town of Egypt, on the Nile, at the mouth of the canal of Fayoum, supposed to have been anciently called *Ptolemais*. 12 miles N. Beniuef.

Boufba, a town of Tunis, anciently called *Turza*. Here are some Roman inscriptions. 18 miles SW. Tunis.

Bouffac, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Creuse. 18 m. NE. Gueret, 15 NW. Evaux. *Long.* 2. 17. *E. Lat.* 46. 21. N.

Bouffanges, a town of France, in the department of the Herault. 18 m. N. Beziers.

Bouffay sur Sevre, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire. 15 miles SE. Nantes.

Boufse, *Channel de la*, a passage from the sea of Jesso to the Great Pacific Ocean, between the Company's Island, and the island of Marikan; so called by Mons. Peroufe, from the name of his vessel.

Bouts, a town of Prussia, in Pomerelia. 20 miles S. Dantzick.

Boutan, see *Bootan*.

Boutkouja, a town of Persia, in the province of Ghilan. 120 miles NNW. Reshd.

Bouteillerie, (*Lat.*) a town of Canada, on the right bank of the St. Laurence. *Long.* 67. 50. *W. Lat.* 47. 22. N.

Boutron, or *Button*, one of the Molucca islands, in the East-Indian sea, near the south-east coast of the island of Celebes. It is governed by a King, in alliance with the Dutch, who pay him an annual sum of 150 six-

dollars, on condition that he should not only permit the extirpation of all the clove-trees in this and the neighbouring islands, but also assist in effecting it. *Long.* 123. *E. Lat.* 5. 6. S.

Boutonne, a river of France, which runs into the Charente, 6 miles E. Rochefort, it passes by St. Jean d'Angely, and is navigable to that town.

Boutra, or *Boutrou*, a town of Africa, on the Gold coast, where the Dutch have a fort. 45 miles WSW. Cape-Coast-Castle.

Bouveret, a town of Switzerland, in the Valais. 12 miles NW. St. Maurice.

Bouwnes, a town of France, in the department of the Sambre and Meuse, situated on the Meuse. It was surrounded with a wall in 1173, and in the year 1213 it obtained the privileges of a city from Jolande, comtesse of Namur. In the year 1214, a battle was fought here between the Emperor Otho, and Philip king of France, in which the imperialists were defeated. Ferdinand prince of Portugal, who sided with the Emperor, was taken prisoner, and remained a long time in France. In 1554, it was taken by the French under King Henry II. who made a great slaughter of the inhabitants. It had formerly a strong castle, which was destroyed in the wars. Near Bouwnes are the remains of an ancient city, called *Chivremont*, once a strong place, whose inhabitants made themselves remarkable by their robberies, and defended themselves valiantly against Charles the Simple in 922, against king Otho in 939, and against Bruno archbishop of Cologne, in 960. At length the city was taken and destroyed, in the year 992, by Notger bishop of Liege. 12 miles S. Namur.

Bouwillers, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte. 3 m. N. Luneville.

Bouwines, or *Pont-à-Bouwines*, a village of France, in the department of the North, where Philip Augustus obtained a victory over the Emperor Otho, in 1214. 9 miles SE. Lille.

Bouxieres-aux-Dames, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte. 3 miles N. Nancy.

Bouxwiller, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine. 12 miles W. Haguenau, 18 NW. Strasburg.

Bouzdageh, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 38 miles NE. Ikmid.

Bouzanne, a river of France, which runs into the Creuse, about 3 miles NW. Argenton, in the department of the Indre.

Bouydaghi, a mountain of Natolia. 30 miles E. Smyrna.

Bouzdogen, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 24 miles NW. Mogla.

Bouze, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or. 3 m. NW. Beaune.

Bouzek, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 32 miles ENE. Kir-shehr.

Bouzellé, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 3 miles SE. Ancenis.

Bouziis, a town of France, in the department of Vendée. 5 miles S. Montaigu.

Bouzkir, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 30 miles SSE. Bei-shehri.

Bouzek, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Sivas. 20 m. SW. Tichurum.

Bouziis, a town of France, in the department of Upper Loire. 3 m. S. Puy-en-Velay.

Bouzonville, a town of France, and seat of a tribunal, in the department of the Moselle, situated on the Nied, an ancient lordship of the bishop of Metz. 15 miles E Thionville, 7 WSW. Sar Libre. *Long.* 6. 37. E. *Lat.* 49. 18. N.

Bow, or *Stratford-le-Bow*, a village of Middlesex, on the river Lea. 3 miles E. London.

Bow, an island of Ireland, in Lough Erne, in the county of Fermanagh. 15 miles WNW. Enniskillen.

Bow Island, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, about 30 miles in circumference, discovered by Captain Cook, in the year 1769. It is a low island, and shaped exactly like a bow; the arch and cord of which were land, and the space between them water; the cord was a flat beach, without any signs of vegetation, having nothing upon it but heaps of sea-weed, which lay in different ridges, as higher or lower tides had left them. It appeared to be about three or four leagues long, and not more than two hundred yards wide; but as a horizontal plain is always seen in perspective and greatly fore-shortened, it is certainly much wider than it appeared: the horns or extremities of the bow, were two large tufts of cocoa-nut trees: and much the greater part of the arch was covered with trees of different height, figure, and hue; in some parts however it was naked and low like the cord: some on board thought they discovered openings through the cord into the pool or lake, that was included between that and the bow; but whether they were or were not such openings is uncertain. Captain Cook failed abreast of the low beach, or bow string, within less than a league of the shore, till sunset, thinking himself to be about half-way between the two horns; here he brought to, and sounded but found no bottom with 130 fathom. This island was known to be inhabited by smoke in different parts of it. Mr. Gore, second lieutenant, said, that he had seen several of the natives under the first clump of trees, from the deck; that he had distinguished their houses, and seen several canoes hauled up under the shade; but in this he was more fortunate than any other person on board. *Long.* 141. 12. W. *Lat.* 13. 23. S.

Bow-Bell, a small island in the Spanish Main, near the Motquito Shore. *Long.* 82. 5. W. *Lat.* 14. 52. N.

Bowab, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 40 miles NNE. Gooracpoor.

Bowampour, a town of Bengal, in the province of Bettooriah. 25 miles ENE. Nattore.

Bowanigunge, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 13 miles NW. Nattore.

Bowany, a town of Bengal, in the province of Burdwan. 36 miles S. Burdwan. *Long.* 88. 6. E. *Lat.* 22. 40. N.

Bowanygunge, a town of Bootan. 14 miles N. Beyhar.

Bowanypour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 20 miles SW. Purneah. *Long.* 87. 18. E. *Lat.* 25. 37. N.

Bowara, a fort of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 13 miles NE. Durbungah. *Long.* 86. 15. E. *Lat.* 26. 18. N.

Bowchagong, a town of Pegu, on a branch of the Ava. 60 m. SSW. Lundsey.

Bowlee, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad. 45 miles ENE. Gazypour.

Bowat, or *Vintane*, a town of the island of Ceylon. 16 miles N. Candy. *Long.* 80. 47. E. *Lat.* 7. 56. N.

Bowe, or *Nymet*, a town of England, in the county of Devon, with a weekly market on Thursdays. 7 miles W. Crediton, 183 W. London.

Bower, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 30 miles S. Nidjibabad.

Bower, a town of Scotland, in Caithness. 7 miles NW. Wick.

Bowes, a town of England, in that part of the county of York called Richmondshire, with a weekly market on Fridays, and 670 inhabitants. 13 miles NW. Richmond, 245 N. London.

Bowling, a township of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire near Bradford, with 2055 inhabitants.

Bowly, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar. 25 miles W. Chanda.

Bowmore, a town of Hindoostan in Malwa. 7 miles NW. Runnode.

Bownes, a town of England in Westmoreland, on the east side of Winander-Meer. 8 miles W. Kendal.

Bowness, or *Bullness*, a village of England, in Northumberland, situated on a Rock near the Solway Firth, supposed by some to have been a Roman station, called Tuanoceolum, by others Blatum Bulgium. 16 m. W. Carlisle. *Long.* 3. 23. W. *Lat.* 54. 59. N.

Bowness, see *Borrowstonness*.

Bowor, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 14 miles NW. Durbunga. *Long.* 80. 20. E. *Lat.* 26. 14. N.

Bowraissia, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwa. 21 miles E. Seronge.

Bowri, a town of Bengal, in the province of Birboom. 50 miles WNW, Nagore.

Bowry, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, 50 miles S. Bahar.

Bowrya, a town of Bengal, in the province of Hindooa. 4 miles NE. Noony.

Bowfar, a town of Bengal. 28 miles S. Curruckpour.

Box, a village of England, in Wiltshire, with 1165 inhabitants; near it is a medicinal spring. 6 miles E. Bath.

Boxah, a town of Hindoostan, in Rohilcund. 18 miles from Budayoon.

Boxberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine. 34 m. E. Heidelberg.

Boxel, or *Boxthal*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wertheim. 4 miles WSW. Wertheim.

Boxhoorn, or *Boxo Ornen*, a small island in the Chinese Sea, near the coast of Cochinchina. Long. 108.51. E. Lat. 14. 10. N.

Boxmeer, a town with a considerable signiory, situated on the west side of the Meuse, near the dutchy of Guelders. In the year 1367, Pierre de Culemburg enjoyed this lordship as a freehold; but the following year he gave it to the duke of Brabant, from whom he held it as a fief. It afterwards passed to the comte de Heerenbergh, the last of whom, Oswald comte of Berg, &c. dying without issue, left his estates to François Antoine, prince of Hohenzollern, and comte of Sigmaringen, the grandson of his fister, who had espoused a prince of that family. 24 miles E. Bois-le-Duc, 12 SSW. Cleves.

Boxtehude, see *Buxtehude*.

Boxtel, a town of Brabant, situated on the Demmel, and furnished with sluices. The British and Dutch troops, under the command of the Duke of York, were attacked by the French at this place, on the 14th of August 1794, and defeated with considerable loss. The French account states 2000 prisoners, and eight pieces of cannon. The duke of York's account mentions ninety-one British in the whole, killed, wounded, and missing. 5 miles S. Bois-le Duc.

Boyd's Creek, a river, of West-Florida, which runs into the Mississippi. Long. 91. 25. W. Lat. 31. 50. N.

Boykrumpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 50 miles WNW. Beyhar.

Boyle, a town of Ireland, in the county of Roscommon, near Lough Key. The linen manufacture flourishes in the neighbourhood. In 1225, it was taken by the English, commanded by Lord Justice Maurice, and Mac William, when a Cistercian abbey was rob'd of all its goods, vestments, chalices, &c. Before the union, it sent members to the Irish parliament. 18 m. S. Sligo, 23. NNW. Longford.

Boyndie-Head, a cape of Scotland, on the coast of Banffshire. Long. 2. 34. W. Lat. 7. 39. N.

Boyne, a river of Ireland, which rises in the north part of the county of Kildare, crosses the county of Meath, and runs into the Irish Sea, four miles below Drogheda. Celebrated for a victory obtained by the prince of Orange, afterwards William III. over James II. in the year 1690, which decided the fate of that unfortunate monarch.

Boyne, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret. 6 miles SE. Pithivers, 21 NE. Orleans.

Boyne Islands, or *Islands of Benodet*, a cluster of small islands and rocks near the coast of Kerguelen's Land. Long. 68. 47. E. Lat. 49. 49. S.

Boyrab, a town of Bengal. 33 miles E. Calcutta.

Boyra, a town of Bengal. 30 miles SE. Kishenagur.

Boysee, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar, 30 miles S Nagpour.

Boysola, see *Betygola*.

Boytzenburg, see *Bortzenburg*.

Boza, a town of Sardinia, near the west coast. 13 miles S. Alghieri. Long. 8. 35. E. Lat. 40. 17. N.

Bozingur, a town of Hindoostan, in Bararamaul. 26 miles N. Darempoury.

Bozouls, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron. 10 miles NE. Rhodéz.

Bozowka, a town of Russian Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. 42 miles ENE. Braclaw.

Bozzolo, a town and small principality of Italy, formerly belonging to the dutchy of Mantua, from which it was separated. The town was fortified in 1734. 15 miles W. Mantua, 20 E. Cremona. Long. 10. 30. E. Lat. 45. 6. N.

Bra, a town of France, in the department of the Tanaro, with three parish churches. 10 miles SE. Carmagnola, 2 NW. Cherafco. Long. 7. 53. E. Lat. 44. 43. N.

Braan, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Tay, near Dunkeld, in the county of Perth.

Brabançon, a town, with the title of principality, in the county of Hainaut. 12 miles E. Marbeuge.

Brabant, (*Dutchy of*,) late one of the provinces of the Catholic Netherlands, bounded on the north by Holland and Guelderland, on the east by Guelderland and the bishopric of Liege, on the south by Namur and Hainaut, and on the west by Flanders and Zealand. It is about 140 miles in circumference, and contains twenty-six walled towns, besides others of less consequence. It was first erected into a dutchy in the seventh century. It was divided into four quarters, viz. the quarter of Louvain, which contains the towns of Tirlemont, Lceuw, Arschot, Dieft, Gemblours, Judoigne, Hannuye, Haclen, Landen, and Sichern; the quarter of Brussels,

which contains Nivelles and Vilvorde; the quarter of Antwerp, which contains Liere, Herentals, Breda, Berg-op-Zoom, and Steenberghe; and the quarter of Bois-le-Duc, which contains Grave, Helmont, Eyndhoven, Ravesteyn, and Meghem. Brabant was one of the first places where the French abode after the passage of the Rhine. The dukes of Brabant became kings of France; it passed to the dukes of Burgundy, then to the kings of Spain, and from them to the emperors of Germany. The quarter of Bois-le-Duc, and a considerable part of the quarter of Antwerp, had been taken from the Spaniards by the States of Holland, and was called Dutch Brabant. A small part towards the south was known by the name of Walloon Brabant; Louvain was the principal city, but the court generally resided at Brussels. All that part of Brabant which heretofore belonged to Austria has been ceded to France, by the treaties of Campo-Formio and Luneville, and is divided into two departments; viz. that of the Dyle, and of the two Nèthes. Dutch Brabant forms an eighth state of Holland.

Braborg, a town of Sweden, in East-Gothland. 24 miles E. Nordkiöping.

Bracadale, a town of the island of Skye, in a bay called Loch Bracadale, on the west coast. *Long.* 6. 23. W. *Lat.* 57. 22. N.

Brackberg, a town of Germany, in the margravate of Anspach. 3 miles WNW. Heilbronn.

Bracamoros, see *Jæn*.

Bracciano, a duchy of the Popedom, in the patrimony of St. Peter, lying round the lake of Bracciano; the principal places are Bracciano, Palo, and Anguillara.

Bracciano, a town of the Popedom, and capital of a duchy in the patrimony of St. Peter. It gives name to a lake, and near it are some medicinal baths. 6 miles from the Mediterranean. 15 miles NW. Rome. *Long.* 12. 15. E. *Lat.* 42. 5. N.

Braccigliano, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. 7 miles NNW. Salerno.

Brachin Creek, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio, *Long.* 84. 8. W. *Lat.* 38. 36. N.

Bracieux, a town of France, in the department of the Loire and Cher. 9 miles NE. Blois.

Bracke, a town of Germany, in the county of Oldenburg. 18 miles NNE. Oldenburg.

Bracke, or *Brake*, a town of Germany, in the county of Lippe. 1 mile SE. Lemgow.

Brackel, see *Brakel*.

Brackenheim, a town of Wurtemberg. 5 miles SE. Heilbronn, 18 N. Stuttgart.

Brackenwitz, a town in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg. 3 miles S. Treuenbrietzen.

Brackley, a town of England, in the county of Northampton, on the borders of

Buckinghamshire, situated near the source of the river Ouse, with a weekly market on Wednesdays. Brackley was a considerable town in the time of the Saxons, until it was ruined by the Danes. After the Conquest it rose again, and in the reign of Edward II. was made a staple for wool, and incorporated. In the reign of Edward VI. it was created a borough, since which it has sent members to parliament. Here was an hospital with a college, founded by Lord Lovel. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1420, of whom 520 were employed in trade and manufactures. 13 miles SSW. Northampton, 67 NNW. London. *Long.* 1. 10. W. *Lat.* 52. 3. N.

Brackmeer, a lake of England, in the county of Cumberland. 4 miles S. Kewick.

Bracklar, a small island on the west side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 17. 2. E. *Lat.* 61. 38. N.

Brackwede, a town of Germany, in the county of Ravensberg. 4 miles SE. Bielefeld.

Braclaw, a town of Russian Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the same name, situated on the Bog. It was taken by the Turks in the year 1572, but retaken three years after. 100 miles E. Kaminiak, 112 NW. Bender. *Long.* 28. 55. E. *Lat.* 48. 50. N.

Bradfield, a town of England, in Essex, with a weekly market on Thursdays. 12 miles E. Colchester, 63 E. London.

Bradfield, a town of England, in the west riding of Yorkshire. In 1801, it contained 4102 inhabitants, of whom 721 were employed in manufactures. 4 miles W. Sheffield.

Bradfield Canal, an inlet on the west coast of North-America, branching off to the north-east of Prince Ernest's Sound.

Bradford, a town of England, in the county of Wilts, celebrated for the manufacture of superfine broad cloth, situated on the river Avon. It has two markets in a week, Mondays and Saturdays. In 1801, it contained 7302 inhabitants, of whom 4648 were employed in trade and manufactures. 7 miles SE. Bath, 100 W. London. *Long.* 2. 17. W. *Lat.* 51. 20. N.

Bradford, a town of Massachusetts, on the Merrimack. 28 miles N. Boston.

Bradford, or *Bradforth*, a town of England, in the west riding of Yorkshire, situated on a rising ground, in which good stone for building is dug. There are manufactures of worsted stuffs, shalloon, calimancoes, &c. and some iron founderies. Coals and iron ore are found near the town, and a canal is made to join the grand one from Leeds to Liverpool. The market is on Tuesday. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 6393, of whom 1290 were employed in manufactures. 10 miles W. Leeds, 201 NNW. London.

Brading, a town on the east coast of the

Isle of Wight, with a haven, which at high tides is capable of receiving vessels of 400 tons, but at low water is dry. It is a corporation town, and has a market on Monday.

Bradley, a town of Virginia. 24 miles WNW. Frederickburg.

Bradley, (*North*) a township of England, in Wiltshire, with rather more than 900 inhabitants, chiefly employed in the clothing manufacture. 3 miles S. Trowbridge.

Bradley's Shoals, sandy shoals in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Capt. Hunter, in 1791. *Long.* 161. 6. E. *Lat.* 6. 52. S.

Bradnich, a town of England, in the county of Devon, with a weekly market on Thursdays. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1187, of whom 648 were employed in trade and manufactures. 8 miles NE. Exeter, 170 W. London.

Bradore, a harbour on the south coast of Labrador. *Long.* 57. 15. W. *Lat.* 51. 30. N.

Braemar, a mountainous district of Scotland, in the SW. part of Aberdeenshire.

Braga, a city of Portugal, and capital of the province of Entre Duero-e-Minho, situated on the river Cavedo. The see of an archbishop, primate of Portugal. The archbishop is lord of Braga, and judge both of civil and criminal matters; only for the latter an appeal may be carried to Lisbon. It contains four churches, besides the cathedral, eight convents, a seminary, and about 13,000 inhabitants. This city is said to have been built by the Bracares, ancient inhabitants of the country; and by the Romans was called Bracara-Augusta, or Bracar-Augusta. It was one of the principal cities in Spain, and the capital of a government.

When the Suevi invaded Galicia and Portugal, Braga became the capital of their kingdom, and so continued for 170 years, when it was taken by the Goths, and preserved the same dignity under them about as long. A council was held here in 563, and another in 772. There are some ruins of an amphitheatre, and an aqueduct. The diocese includes 1200 parishes, and 150 convents. 27 miles NNE. Porto, 80 N. Coimbra. *Long.* 8. 5. W. *Lat.* 41. 33. N.

Bragança, (anciently *Bragantium*), a city of Portugal, in the province of Tra los Montes, situated on the river Fervança. It was built by Augustus, contains four convents, two hospitals, and 2,700 inhabitants. The walls are destroyed by age, and the Spaniards. Here are manufactures of silk stuffs, velvets, and program. In 1762, Bragança was taken by the Spaniards. 30 miles NW. Miranda de Duero, 60 NE. Lamego. *Long.* 6. 25. W. *Lat.* 41. 44. N.

Bragança Nova, see *Aveiro*.

Bragio, a town of Switzerland, in the Grisons. 13 miles NNE. Bellinzona.

Brahus, a seaport town of Norway, on

the left bank of the Dammen, with a considerable trade in planks, beams, and iron. 20 m. SW. Christiania. *Long.* 10. 17. E. *Lat.* 59. 45. N.

Bragos, a river of Spain, in Catalonia, which runs into the Segra, 18 miles NE. Balaguer.

Braguz, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol. 27 miles W. Trent.

Brakelma, a town of Sweden, in the province of Savolax.

Brakelud, a seaport town of Sweden, in the province of East Bothnia, and government of Ulea, with a convenient harbour, on the east side of the gulf of Bothnia. It was built by Count Pehr Brahe, from whom it received its name. 33 miles SSW. Ulea. *Long.* 24. 25. E. *Lat.* 64. 41. N.

Brabilow, or *Braila*, or *Ibraili*, a town of Walachia, on the Danube, on the confines of Moldavia, at one time the see of a bishop. It has a citadel, with a garrison. In 1711, it was burnt by the Russians. 130 miles SSW. Bender. *Long.* 28. 16. E. *Lat.* 45. 16. N.

Brahin, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk. 48 miles E. Mozyr.

Brahm, a river of Holstein, which runs into the Stoer, 7 miles N. Bramfede.

Braid, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Main, about a mile WSW. Ballymenagh, in the county of Antrim.

Braidalbane, see *Breadalbane*.

Braibow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. 15 miles SW. Winnicze.

Braine sur Allonne, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 6 miles NE. Saumur.

Braine, a town of France, in the department of the Aine, situated on a beautiful plain, on the river Vesle. 9 miles E. Soissons.

Braine Alleu, or *Branicil Allieu*, a town of France, in the department of Jemappe. 10 miles ENE. Braine le Comte.

Braine le Comte, a town of France, in the department of Jemappe. It formerly belonged to the county of Hainaut, and was ceded with its feignory, which extends over eleven villages, to the house of Aremberg, in exchange for the territory of Sevenbergen. It had formerly a fortress, where the parish church now stands; and opposite to it a tower, said to have been built by Brennus, a general of the Galli Senones, from whom the town is also said to have derived its name. The tower was blown up by the Spaniards in the year 1677. 16 miles SSW. Brussels, 15 NNE. Mons. *Long.* 4. 13. E. *Lat.* 50. 25. N.

Braintree, a town of England, in the county of Essex, chiefly noted for the manufacture of baize, with a weekly market on Wednesdays, and 2821 inhabitants. 12 miles NE. Chelmsford, 40 NE. London.

Braintree, a town of the United States of

America, on the coast of Massachusetts, at the bottom of a shallow bay.

Brait, *Mark Brait*, or *Unter Brait*, a town of Germany, in the county of Schwarzenberg, on the Mayne. 12 miles SSW. Wurzburg, 36 SW. Bamberg. *Long.* 10. 12. E. *Lat.* 49. 43. N.

Braitnbrug, a town of Austria. 3^o miles N. Stevregg.

Brakel, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Paderburn, formerly imperial. 3 m. E. Paderburn. *Long.* 9. 20. E. *Lat.* 51. 42. N.

Brakensf, a cape on the west coast of Pomona, the chief of the Orkneys. *Long.* 3. 10. W. *Lat.* 58. 40. N.

Brakylt, a town of Sweden, in the government of Kuopio. 65 miles SE. Kuopio.

Bralia, a town on the south coast of the island of Curzola. *Lat.* 43. 21. N.

Bralin, a town of Silesia, in the lordship of Wartenberg. 8 miles E. Wartenberg, 32 NNE. Brieg. *Long.* 17. 55. E. *Lat.* 51. 18. N.

Bralio, see *Braulio*.

Bram, a river of Holstein, which runs into the Stoer, 10 miles above Itzehoa.

Bramabad, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 7 miles W. Canouge.

Bramant, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc. 21 miles S. St. Jean de Maurienne.

Brama, see *Burmah*.

Bramas, a country of Africa, north of Loango, and 100 miles from the Atlantic.

Brambach, a town of Germany, in the Vogtland. 13 miles SSE. Oelnitz.

Bramber, a small borough town of England, in the county of Suffex, situated on the river Adur; it returns two members to parliament. 1 mile SE. Steyning, 51 S. London.

Bramble, a rock and shoal near the coast of Hampshire, a little below Southampton water. *Long.* 19. W. *Lat.* 50. 47. N.

Bramben, a village of England, in the county of York. In the year 1408, a battle was fought near this place between a party of the royal troops under Sir Thomas Rokeby, sheriff of Yorkshire, and the Earl of Northumberland, in which the latter was defeated. 4 miles S. Wetherby.

Braminabad, a town of Hindoostan, and once the capital of the province of Tatta. It is said to have been once defended by 1400 bastions; but it is now a heap of ruins. 3 miles SW. Tatta.

Bramnee, a river of Hindoostan, which runs into the bay of Bengal, 40 m. S. Balafore.

Bramon, a small island on the west side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 17. 28. E. *Lat.* 62. 12. N.

Brampour, see *Burbampour*.

Brampton, a town of England, in the county of Cumberland, on the river Irling, with a weekly market on Tuesdays, and 1680 inhabitants. Near the town is a fortifi-

cation, on a hill, with a ditch and moat. Camden supposes it to be the site of the ancient Bremeturacum, and the station of the first cohort of the Tungri. 5 m. N. Carlisle.

Brampton, a township of England, in Derbyshire. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 217, of whom 954 were employed in trade and manufactures. 4 miles NW. Chesterfield.

Bramsche, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Osnabruk, on the Hase. 5 miles SW. Vorden.

Bramsche, a town of Germany, in the county of Lingen. 5 miles SSE. Lingen.

Bramstedt, or *Brabmsstedt*, a town of the dutchy of Holstein, situated on the Bram. Near it is a medicinal spring. 21 miles N. Hamburg, 38 W. Lubeck.

Bramstedt, a town of the dutchy of Bremen. 17 miles N. Bremen.

Bran, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Tay, near Dunkeld.

Branau, or *Braunau*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koniggratz, with a manufacture of coloured cloth. 11 miles NW. Glatz, 29 NE. Koniggratz. *Long.* 16. 10. E. *Lat.* 50. 25. N.

Branau, see *Braunau*.

Branca, one of the small Cape de Verd islands. It is a huge steep rock, about two or three miles long; on the south side is a place where fishing-boats may ride, but not very safely, in gulfs of wind. Between this island and St. Lucia are some rocks above and below water, very dangerous to those who are not acquainted with the navigation. 3 miles S. St. Lucia.

Brancaleone, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 9 miles SE. Bova.

Brancafter, or *Brancester*, a river of England, in Norfolk. Here is a rampart inclosing a square of eight acres, called the Castle, where Roman coins are often found. It is supposed to have been anciently called *Branndunum*, where, when the Saxons first infected Britain, the Romans placed a garrison of Dalmatian horse, under the command of the Count of the Saxon shore. 4 miles W. Burnham-Market.

Brancon, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire. 4 miles W. Tournus.

Brancovani, a town of European Turkey, in Walachia. 28 miles N. Nicopoli, 80 W. Bucharest. *Long.* 24. E. *Lat.* 44. 25. N.

Branco, see *Parima*.

Brancourt, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne. 10 miles W. Laon.

Braneszyce, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek. 10 m. N. Sluck.

Brand, a town of Germany, in the territory of Erzgebürg, chiefly inhabited by miners. 2 miles S. Freyberg.

Brandion, a town in the island of Java.

Brandano, a river of Naples, which runs into the gulf of Tarento, 10 miles S. Castellanetta.

Brandaris, or *Branderis*, a town of the state of Friesland, in the island of Schelling. In 1666, this place, rich and flourishing, with a population of 1000 families, was pillaged and burned by the English, under the command of Sir Robert Holmes.

Brandau, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 16 m. ESE. Marienweder.

Brandeis, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzim, on the Elbe. 13 miles ENE. Prague, 18 NW. Kaurzim.

Brandenburg, a seaport town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen, near the Frische-Haff, inhabited by fishermen. 12 miles SW. Konigsberg. *Long.* 20. 16. E. *Lat.* 54. 38. N.

Brandenburg, (*the Mark, or Marquisate of*) a country of Germany, bounded on the north by Mecklenburg and Pomerania; on the east by Poland and Silesia; on the south by Silesia, Lusatia, the electorate of Saxony, principality of Anhalt, and dutchy of Magdeburg; on the west by Magdeburg and Luneburg; its greatest extent, from east to west, is about 200 miles, and from north to south about 110. The country is almost uniformly level, in some places sandy, but by good culture is made to yield wheat, rye, barley, and oats, in abundance. In the circles of Zauch and Teltow the inhabitants cultivate millet and flax, in other places tobacco and woad for dying. Large tracts of waste lands have been cultivated, superfluous and unprofitable woods have been grubbed up, and deep and large morasses have been drained and rendered fertile. The woods here are of great importance, as they furnish the inhabitants not only with fuel for domestic uses, but likewise for their glass and iron houses, charcoal, tar, and wood ashes, large quantities of timber for house and ship-building, which is partly exported to Hamburg, Holland, France, and other places; and bring into this country yearly large sums of money in return. Care also is taken to keep these woods, for the benefit of posterity, in good condition: but its most important subsistence arises from the breeding of cattle, and in particular from the breed of sheep, inasmuch as by means of their fine wool divers excellent woollen manufactures have been established here. For the improvement also of their breed of sheep, King Frederick II. caused rams to be imported from Spain and England. The culture likewise of silk is carried on here with good success, and is continually increasing. The principal minerals in the Mark are a good clay and fine porcelain earth, together with alum, saltpetre, amber, and iron stone. The principal rivers are the Elbe, the Oder, the Havel, the Spree, the Dosse, and the Warte. The

navigation of these have been assisted by navigable canals, which have much increased the commerce, and enriched the inhabitants. The whole country is divided into Old Mark, Vor-Mark, or Mark of Pregnitz, Middle-Mark, Ucker-Mark, & Neu-Mark. The Semnones were the first known inhabitants; these were succeeded by the Wends; who being driven out, the country was peopled by Saxons, Hollanders, and Flemings. The war of thirty years, pestilence and famine, which ensued, having almost laid it waste, French refugees, Lorrainers, Walloons, Swiss, Bohemians, and Germans, were invited to people it anew. The greatest part of the inhabitants are Lutherans, but all enjoy a liberty of conscience, and a free exercise of their particular religion. Trade and manufactures flourish, and the sciences are cultivated with success. Charlemagne conquered this country, but its conquest remained not with his successors; the people soon became free, till they were brought under the government of Otho the Great, who compelled them to pay tribute, and become Christians; he established bishops at Brandenburg and Havelburg, but neither the tribute nor religion continued long. They were then governed by their own counts, who afterwards obtained the title of marggrave, one of whom was Albert the Bear, son of Otho, of the Afcanian line, by a daughter of Magnus duke of Saxony. Albert extended his estates, which became under him a part of the empire, and took his title of marggrave from Brandenburg the capital. He built towns, cultivated the arts, and established the Christian religion. His son, Otho I. obtained the dignity of an elector and archchamberlain of the empire. This family becoming extinct in 1320, the emperor, Louis of Bavaria, conferred the electorate on his son, who did not preserve it long. Charles IV. and Wenceslaus held it afterwards. From them it passed to the marggrave of Moravia. In the year 1415, it was ceded to the burggrave of Nuremberg. The principalities of Culmbach and Anspach have often been united, and often separated. Joachim Frederic established the right of primo-geniture, and attached the Mark to the electorate for ever. In the year 1608, his son inherited part of the dutchy of Juliers and Cleves, became duke of Prussia, and embraced the Protestant religion. His grandson, the grand elector, augmented his estates, and rendered Prussia independent. In the year 1701, Prussia was erected into a kingdom, and the marquisate of Brandenburg became an inferior title to the King of Prussia.

The *Old Mark* is about 36 miles from east to west, and 15 from north to south. It contains 13 towns, of which Stendal is the capital.

The *Middle Mark* was formerly very marshy, but being now drained, the soil, especially near the Oder, is extremely fertile. The inhabitants cultivate millet, madder, and buck-wheat; wine too is made, and silk-worms are bred, in this province; they have manufactures of alum and vitriol, and some medicinal springs. They reckon 54 towns, among which are Berlin, Brandenburg, and Potsdam.

The *Ucker Mark* measures about 50 miles in length, and 44 in breadth. The land is exceedingly good and fertile, annually exporting great quantities of corn, besides fruit, hops, honey, and tobacco. It contains 18 towns, of which Prenzlau is the capital.

The *New Mark* is about 160 miles in length, and 40 in its greatest breadth. The soil in general is sandy, though there is good corn land in some places. It abounds in wood and game. They count 38 towns, and estimate the inhabitants at 216,000. Custrin is the capital.

The *Vor Mark*, or *Mark of Pregnitz*, is situated between the rivers Elbe and Havel; the dutchy of Mecklenburg, and the Middle Mark. It contains 11 towns, of which Perlbarg is the principal. It is about 42 miles long, and 30 broad.

Brandenburg, a city of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the Mark to which it gives name; situated on the Havel, which separates the old town from the new, and the whole from the castle; its foundation is unknown. The old town contains about 400 houses, the new 800; both together containing 6000 inhabitants, who are governed by the same magistrates; there are six churches, seven hospitals, and two colleges. Manufactures of linen, fustian, and canvas, have been established by the French; and the navigation of the Havel brings a great deal of trade to the town. 31 miles W. Berlin. *Long.* 12. 38. E. *Lat.* 52. 27. N.

Brandenburg, (*New*), a town of Germany, and capital of a district or circle in the dutchy of Mecklenburg. 48 miles W. Stettin, 60 N. Berlin. *Long.* 13. 13. E. *Lat.* 53. 34. N.

Branderim, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan. 3 miles E. Hennebon.

Brandets, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz. 21 miles SE. Konigingratz.

Brandguth, a town of Germany, in the circle of Erzgebirg. 4 miles NE. Lauterstein.

Brandis, a town of Germany, in the circle of Leipfic. 9 miles E. Leipfic. *Long.* 12. 35. E. *Lat.* 51. 48. N.

Brandis, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Berne. 11 miles ENE. Berne.

Brandlecht, a town of Germany, in the county of Bentheim. 3 miles SSE. Northorn.

Brando, a town of the island of Corfica. 6 miles N. Baffia.

Brando, a small island in the northern part of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 22. 12. E. *Lat.* 65. 43. N.

Brandon, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk, situated on a river called the Lesser Ouse, which is navigable from Lynn to Thetford. It has a weekly market on Thursdays, and carries on a considerable trade in corn, malt, timber, iron, bricks, &c. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1148, of whom 1058 were employed in trade and manufactures. 35 miles WSW. Norwich, 78 NNE. London.

Brandon, a town of the state of Vermont, on the Otter Creek. 10 miles N. Rutland.

Brandon Mountains, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Kerry. 7 miles N. Dingle.

Brandon Bay, a bay on the western coast of Ireland, between Tralee Bay and Brandon Head.

Brandon Head, a cape of Ireland, on the western coast of the county of Kilkenny. 11 miles N. Dingle. *Long.* 10. 1. W. *Lat.* 52. 17. N.

Brandon Hill, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny. 7 miles E. Thomastown.

Brands Oe, a small island of Denmark, in the Little Belt. *Long.* 9. 44. E. *Lat.* 55. 22. N.

Brandt, a town of Germany, in the principality of Bayreuth. 6 m. ESE. Wunfriedel.

Brandywine Bay, a bay on the west coast of an island in the North sea. *Long.* 17. 50. E. *Lat.* 80. 18. N.

Brandywine Creek, a river of America, which rises in Pennsylvania, and runs into the Delaware a little below Wilmington. Near this river the Americans were defeated by the British troops, on the 11th of September 1777. They had about 1000 killed and wounded, and about 400 made prisoners. This battle occasioned the loss of Philadelphia, which Gen. Howe entered on the 26th.

Brane, a river of South-Wales, which runs into the Towy, near Llanmiddovrey, in Carmarthenshire.

Brane, a river of South-Wales, which runs into the Usk, 3 miles W. Brecknock.

Brang, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia. 44 miles SW. Lucko.

Brangau, a town of Prussia, in Pomerelia. 15 miles W. Dantzick.

Branges, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire. 2 miles NW. Louhans.

Brangman's Bluff, a cape on the Mosquito shore. *Long.* 83. W. *Lat.* 14. N.

Branits, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppau. 4 miles SE. Jagerndorf.

Branksea, or *Brownsea Island*, an island in Pool harbour, about 3 miles in circumference, on which a cattle or block-house was

erected, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, long since removed. *Long.* 1. 57. *W. Lat.* 50. 41. N.

Brankyrka, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermania.

Branne, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde. 6 miles S. Libourne.

Branjk, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bielsk. 16 miles W. Bielsk.

Bransee, a small island of Denmark, in the Little Belt. 5 miles WNW. Afiens.

Brant, a river of North-Wales, in the Isle of Anglesea, which runs into the Menai, about 3 miles S. Neuburgh.

Brant, a town of Aultria. 8 m. E. Zwetl.

Brant, a river of North-Carolina, which runs into the Pamlico Sound, *Long.* 76. 50. *W. Lat.* 35. 8. N.

Brantome, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne. 10 miles N. Perigueux.

Branston, a town of England, in Devonshire, with near 1300 inhabitants. 4 miles NW. Barnstaple.

Branzol, a town of the Tyrol. 8 miles S. Belzano.

Braru, a rocky islet, one of the Out Skerries. *Long.* 0. 44. *W. Lat.* 60. 43. N.

Brarup, a small island of Denmark, in the gulf of Schley. 10 miles ENE. Sleswick.

Bras, a town of France, in the department of the Var. 4 miles ENE. St. Maximin.

Braschen, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Croffen. 5 miles SSE. Croffen.

Braschewski, a fortress of Siberia, on the Irtsik. 60 miles E. Semipolatanoi.

Braschin's Creek, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Salt, *Long.* 85. 36. *W. Lat.* 37. 50. N.

Brasil, a country of South-America, bounded on the north by the river Amazon and the sea, on the east by the sea, on the south by the river La Plata, and on the west by a multitude of morasses, lakes, torrents, rivers, and mountains, which separate it from the possessions of the Spaniards. This country was discovered in the year 1500, by Alvarez Cabral, a Portuguese. Cabral called it *Saint Croix*; but it afterwards obtained the name of Brasil, from the abundance of the wood called Brazil-wood, which was known in Europe before. The coasts are in general low, but inland the country is interspersed with hills, woods, and valleys. The northern parts are subject to heavy rains and storms; the southern parts enjoy a temperate climate and a fertile soil. In some of the provinces are found a great variety of noxious insects and reptiles; as, liboia, or roeback snake, which is said to grow to the incredible length of 30 feet, and seven or eight in circumference; the rattlesnake; the serpent called ibibalska, said to be 21 feet long, and 18 inches in circumference, whose bite is almost instant

death. No country can produce a greater number of beautiful birds, or a greater variety of excellent fruits; but the chief commodities are Brasil wood, ebony, dying woods, ambergrise, resin, balsams, indigo, sweetmeats, sugar, tobacco, gold, diamonds, beautiful pebbles, crystal, emeralds, jasper, and other precious stones; in all which the Portuguese carry on such an amazing trade as may justly be reputed the support, and indeed the vital fountain of the mother country. The mines of gold and diamonds are but a recent discovery; they were first opened in the year 1681, & have since yielded above five millions sterling annually, of which sum a fifth belongs to the crown. The diamond mines are farmed at 30,000l. yearly, which is thought to be scarce a fifth of what they actually produce. Brasil is divided into nine governments, each of which has its particular chief, under the viceroy, but receiving their instructions from the court of Lisbon. The governors are appointed for three years, and this term prolonged at will. Each district has a particular judge, from whose sentence an appeal may be carried to the superior tribunals of Rio Janiero, or Lisbon. The principal towns are St. Salvador, St. Luis de Marannon, Fernambuco, Rio Janiero, and St. Paul. *Long.* 16. 30. to 37. 30. *W. Lat.* 0. to 35. S.

Braslaw, a city of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna, on the side of a lake, which communicates with the Dwina. 76 miles NNE. Wilna, 296 NE. Warsaw. *Long.* 25. 50. E. *Lat.* 55. 31. N.

Brassars, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre. 8 m. NE. Chateaulin.

Brassavia, or *Brassau*, see *Cronstadt*.

Brassia, see *Bressay*.

Brassac, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dôme, on the Allier. 9 miles S. Issoire.

Brassac de Belfortes, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and district of La Caune. 12 miles E. Castres.

Brassy, a town of France, in the department of the Nievre. 10 miles E. Corbigny.

Bratenkehe, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 3 m. SE. Schlusfeld.

Bratoritz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Schlao. 7 miles W. Prague.

Bratskoi, a town of Russia, in the governments of Irkutsk, on the Angara. 140 miles NE. Niznoi Udinsk.

Brattelen, a plain of Switzerland, near Bâle, where, in the year 1444, 1500 Swits withstood the whole army of France, amounting to 30,000 men, till they were all cut to pieces, only 16 escaped, and 30 only were found alive of those wounded in the field.

Brattleborough, a town of the state of Vermont, which, in the year 1790, contained 1359 inhabitants, situated on the west side of

the river Connecticut. 35 miles E. Bennington, 70 NW. Boston.

Bratton, a township of England, in the county of Wilts. Here are the remains of a strong fortification, which the Danes held against the Saxons after being defeated. 3 miles ENE. Westbury.

Bratzlaw, see *Braclaw*.

Brava, a seaport town of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar, and the capital of a republic, founded by seven brothers, who fled from the tyranny of a king of Arabia Felix, to whom they were subject. They submitted at first to the Portuguese, but afterwards revolted; in 1508, their town was burnt down. The inhabitants dress in the Portuguese manner, and consume great quantities of European commodities. *Long.* 44. *E. Lat.* 1. 10. N.

Brava, or *St. John*, one of the Cape de Verd islands; the land is high and mountainous. There are scarcely 500 inhabitants; they cultivate maize, gourds, water-melons, potatoes, &c. Oranges and lemons grow in great plenty. Horses, cows, asses, and hogs, are numerous; and the earth yields a great proportion of nitre. The mountains are supposed to be rich in metallic ore, especially copper, as there are many vitriolic springs; the coasts abound in fish. 12 miles W. Fuego. *Long.* 24. 46. W. *Lat.* 14. 55. N.

Bravas, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa. *Lat.* 7. 40. N.

Braubach, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse Darmstadt, on the Rhine, opposite Rees. 10 miles W. Nassau, 18 NW. Mentz.

Braubach, see *Brumbach*.

Braughing, a village of England, in Hertfordshire, formerly a large town, which gave name to the hundred, and by some supposed to have been by the Romans called *Cæsaromagus*. 28 miles N. London.

Braulín, a town of Italy, in Friuli. 5 miles W. Gemona.

Braulio, or *Bralio*, one of the mountains called the *Rhetian Alps*, in the country of the Grisons, and on the borders of Tyrol, near the town of Bormio.

Braunau, or *Branau*, a town of Bavaria, on the Inn. It is fortified, and was formerly the residence of the Elector. In 1632, it held out a siege against the Swedes. In 1742, it was taken by the troops of the empress queen; and in 1779, it was ceded to the house of Austria, at the peace of Teschen. In 1805, it was taken by the French. 60 m. NE. Munich, 160 W. Vienna. *Long.* 12. 59. E. *Lat.* 48. 14. N.

Braunau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Königgratz. 25 miles E. Königgratz. *Long.* 16. 9. E. *Lat.* 50. 25. N.

Braunneck, or *Braunegg*, a town of the Tyrol, in the bishopric of Brixen. 16 m.

NE. Brixen, 38 E. Tyrol. *Long.* 12. E. *Lat.* 46. 45. N.

Braunfels, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, belonging to the Count Solms, with a castle fortified in the ancient manner, near the Lahn. 5 miles E. Wetzlar, 39 NNE. Mentz. *Long.* 8. 27. E. *Lat.* 50. 30. N.

Braunfelsberg, a seaport of Prussia, in the bishopric of Ermeland, situated on the Paderfarge, which soon after discharges itself into the Frische-Haff. It was built in the year 1251, and received its name from Bruno, bishop of Prague. In the year 1461, the inhabitants embraced the protestant religion, and drove out the popish garrison. It is a good trading town, by means of the river, which is navigable for small vessels. 36 m. SW. Königberg, 20 NE. Elbing. *Long.* 19. 48. E. *Lat.* 54. 20. N.

Braunfelsberg, a town of Germany, in the county of Wied Runkel. 4 miles NE. Neu Wied.

Braunfelsberg, or *Brunspurg*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau. 25 miles ENE. Prerau.

Braunsdorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Erzgebürg. 11 m. NE. Freyberg.

Braunsdorf, a town of Austria. 6 miles E. Meisla.

Braunseiff, or *Braunseiffaga*, or *Braunseiffen*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz. 16 miles NNE. Olmutz.

Braunspack, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hohenlohe. 6 miles S. Weickertheim.

Braunswald, a town of Prussia, in the province of Ermeland. 5 miles N. Allenstein.

Braunswweig, a town in the duchy of Holstein, which serves as a fauxbourg to Kiel. 1 mile N. Kiel.

Bravo, or *North River*, a river of North-America, which, after a course of 1080 miles, runs into the gulf of Mexico, *Long.* 93. 16. W. *Lat.* 26. N.

Braux, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes. 5 m. N. Charleville.

Brawalla Heide, a plain of Sweden, in Smaland, where the women in the absence of their husbands defeated an army of Danes.

Brauweiler, a town of France, in the department of the Roer. 7 m. WNW. Cologne.

Bray sur Seine, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, on the Seine. 9 miles S. Provins, 24 E. Melun.

Bray sur Somme, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, on the Somme. In 1534, it was taken by the English. 9 miles W. Péronne, 16 ENE. Amiens.

Bray, a small seaport of Ireland, on the east coast, in St. George's Channel, with a harbour for small vessels, much resorted to for sea-bathing. 13 mile N. Wicklow. *Long.* 6. 6. W. *Lat.* 53. 13 N.

Bray Bank, a sand bank in St. George's Channel, near the east coast of Ireland. 6 miles E. Bray Head.

Bray Head, a cape on the east coast of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow. *Long.* 6. 5. W. *Lat.* 53. 12. N.

Bray, a river of France, which runs into the Roer, soon after its rise.

Braze, a town of France, in the department of the Cote d'Or. 6 miles Dijon.

Bray, a village of England, in the county of Berks, with a parish so extensive as to form a hundred of itself; remarkable for a song of its famous complying vicar. Camden supposes it to have been the country of the Bibroci; near Maidenhead.

Brazza, an island in the Adriatic, about 30 miles long, and 9 broad, near the coast of Dalmatia. *Brazza* is mountainous and rocky, and in the highest parts of it there are large tracts of land quite stoney, scarcely fit to bear juniper and other plants that grow in barren places. It costs great fatigue to reduce the ground to tillage; and yet the inhabitants go on from year to year increasing their cultivated land, and consequently their product of wine, diminishing their woods and flocks. The stoney nature of the soil and scarcity of springs of fresh water, subject the island to fatal droughts. The product for which this island was known among the ancients continues still in its primitive perfection: Pliny's distinction is above the other for the excellencies of its kinds; and in fact not only the kids but also the lambs acquire a particular delicacy of taste by the pasture of the island, and the milk with which they are nourished far exceeding that of the neighbouring countries. Hence the cheese of *Brazza* is highly esteemed in Dalmatia, and wherever it is known. Sheep have been almost universally substituted in the place, of goats as being less hurtful to the woods. Generally speaking the wool of *Brazza* is not good. Notwithstanding the stoney soil of *Brazza* produces a great quantity of wine, which is generally held as the best in Dalmatia, this article, firewood, and sheep, form the principal revenue of the *Brazzani*. The island also produces oil, figs, almonds, silk, saffron, and a little corn. The lentisk grows here in great plenty, and the poor peasants make oil of the berries when there is scarcity of olives. *Long.* 17. E. *Lat.* 43. 45. N.

Brazzaco, a town of Italy, in Friuli. 5 miles NW. Udina.

Brazzo de Maina, a part of Greece, anciently Lacedaemonia, and one of the divisions of the Morea. The present inhabitants, called Maniots, are a rude inhospitable people, excellent mariners, and daring pirates, equally enemies to Turks and Christians. Their number is about 40,000.

Bre, a river of Denmark, which runs into the North-Sea, 6 miles SW. Tondern.

Bre, see *Breno*.

Brea, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Mexico. *Lat.* 16. N.

Brea Head, a cape on the south-west coast of Ireland, in the county of Kerry. *Long.* 10. 16. W. *Lat.* 51. 50. N.

Breadalbane, a district of Scotland, in the western part of the county of Perth, bordering on the county of Argyle. The country of Breadalbane has not so much as a village of ten houses; yet, from its latinised name Albania, has often given the title of duke to some of the royal family; it is seated very near the centre of Scotland, and is alleged to be the highest ground in it; for that the rivers which rise here, are said to run every way from this part, some into the eastern, and some into the western seas.

Bredow, a town of Prussian Poland, in the palatinate of Brfesk. 20 miles S. Brfesk.

Breage, a village of England, in Cornwall, situated among the tin mines. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2334. 3 miles NW. Helston.

Breaker Island, a small island in the Merqui Archipelago, near the coast of Sullivan's Island. *Lat.* 11. 8. N.

Breaksea Island, a small island at the north entrance of Dusky Bay, on the coast of New Zealand.

Breaksea Spit, a shoal on the east coast of New Holland, a little to the north of Sandy Cape.

Breal, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine. 6 miles SE. Montfort, 7 SW. Rennes.

Bream Bay, a bay on the east coast of New Zealand, so called by Captain Cook, from the number of fish of that name caught there. West of Bream Head.

Bream Head, a cape on the east coast of New Zealand, forming the north point of Bream Bay. *Long.* 185. 7. W. *Lat.* 35. 46. S.

Bream Tail, a cape on the east of New Zealand. 12 miles S. Bream Head.

Bream's Heights, an eminence of New York, on Hudson's river, where Gen. Gates had a camp previous to the capitulation of Saratoga.

Breauté, a town of France, in the dept. of the Lower Seine. 13 m. NW. Caudebec.

Brebinco, a river of France, which runs into the Loire, near Digoin.

Breccy, a town of France, in the department of the Channel. 7 miles E. Avranches.

Brechen, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse. 16 miles WSW. Wetzlar.

Brechin, a town of Scotland, in the county of Angus or Forfar, a royal burgh, and one of five that send a member to parliament. It is situated on the river South Esk, over which it has a stately bridge of two arches, and is considerable for its salmon,

and cattle markets. It is also memorable for a great victory obtained here over the Danes, by the chief of the family of Keith earl Marthal, who, having killed their general, was advanced to great honours by Malcolm II. There was a high stone erected over the grave of the Danish general, which is still called Camus's Crois, from his name; and at 10 miles distance is another cross, over the grave of another eminent Danish warrior; and both of them have antique letters and pictures upon them. On the fifth of July, 1572, Sir Adam Gordon, who with a party of the queen's, was laying siege to the castle of Glenbervie, surprised some of the king's friends in this town, and cut off the whole. In the year 1452, a battle was fought a little way from Brechin, between the Earls of Crawford and Huntley, when the former was defeated. There is a well-supplied weekly market on Tuesday. The chief trade is in linen and yarn. The church is collegiate. Brechin was formerly a bishop's see, founded by David I. about the year 1140. The cathedral church was a handsome building; the eastern part is in ruins, the western is used for a parish church. The Culdees had a convent here, which afterwards gave way to the Mathurines, or red friars; but neither of them seem to have had any thing to do with the cathedral church. The ruins of the abbey of red friars are yet to be seen in the college wynd, adjoining to the north-western end of the grammar-school. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 5466, of whom 857 were employed in trade and manufactures. 40 miles S. Aberdeen, 43 NNE, Perth. *Long.* 2. 45. *W.* *Lat.* 56. 42. N.

Breckerfeld, a town of Germany, in the county of Mark. 26 miles NNE. Cologn.

Brecknock, or *Brecon*, (anciently *Aberhonddy*;) a town of South-Wales, and capital of the county to which it gives name, situated on the river Usk, where it is joined by the Hondy or Hodney, about the centre of the county. The town is populous, and contains three parish churches. It has two markets weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday. It is a corporation and borough town, sending one member to parliament, a little clothing trade is carried on, but no considerable manufacture. In 1801, it had 2576 inhabitants. 62 m. W. Gloucester, 162 W. London. *Long.* 3. 20. *W.* *Lat.* 51. 52. N.

Brecknockshire, an inland county of South-Wales, bounded on the north and north-east by Radnorshire; on the east by Herefordshire and Monmouthshire; on the south by Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire; and on the west by Caermarthenshire and Cardiganshire. It was anciently inhabited by the Silures, and under the Romans made a part of the province of Britannia Secunda.

In 1282, it was conquered by Edward I. and made subject to England, and formed into a county by Henry VIII. It is at present included in the south-east circuit, the province of Canterbury, and the diocese of St. David. The form is irregular, inclining to a triangle; the greatest length about 40 miles, and the greatest breadth 37; and it is supposed to contain about 600,000 acres. It is divided into six hundreds, which contain four towns, Brecknock, Builth, Crickhowel, and Hay; and 61 parishes: it sends two members to parliament, for the county and town of Brecknock, one each. The borders of the county are for the most part mountainous, and every where it is interspersed with hills. The higher mountains are barren, but the smaller hills cultivated to the summits: the vallies are in general fertile, but the proportion of good land to bad does not amount to one-third. The number of inhabitants, in 1801, was 31,633, of whom 4304 were employed in trade and manufactures, and 15,346 in agriculture. The principal rivers are the Wye and the Usk.

Breda, a city of Brabant, belonging to the Dutch, situated on the Aa and Mercke, two small rivers which unite here, and form the river Roevert. It is the capital of an ancient barony, which comprehends 17 considerable villages, and a wood of fir trees, called *Mast-bosch*, about 4 miles in length, and one in breadth. In 1212, this barony belonged to Godfrey de Bergue, from whom it descended to Henry, whose daughter Elizabeth married Arnold de Louvain, whose only daughter Alix brought the barony of Breda to Raſon de Gavre; from him descended Philip, whose daughter Alix espoused Gerard de Rasseghem; who sold Breda to John III. duke of Brabant, who again sold it to John de Polanc, lord of Leek: this last left an only daughter, named Jeanne, married in 1404 to Engelbert de Nassau, from which alliance this city remained in the house of Nassau till William III. king of England, who dying without issue, the barony was left in abeyance. Henry of Nassau began the old castle in 1350; but about the year 1680, William prince of Orange, afterwards king of England, erected the new one, which is a magnificent square structure, surrounded by the waters of the Mercke. Breda, in spirituals, is dependent on the diocese of Antwerp; in civil affairs it is governed according to the customs of Brabant. It suffered exceedingly in the wars of the 16th century. In the year 1566, the protestants committed many violences; the year following, it was annexed to the domains of the king of Spain, by the Duke of Alva, on account of the rebellion of William of Nassau, prince of Orange. In 1575, the emperor Maximilian having offered his me-

diation for peace, the city of Breda was the place fixed on for the conference, but the Spaniards being too pertinacious in their propositions, and distrusted by the confederates, the assembly was dissolved without coming to any agreement. In 1577, the garrison delivered up the city to the States. In 1581, Claude de Berlaimont, lord of Hautepenné, took it by surprise, on the 18th of June, and gave it up to pillage. Prince Maurice made himself master of it again in March 1590, by a stratagem, sending a party of chosen men hid in a boat loaded with turf, by whose means the prince was admitted, and the city surrendered. It was again attacked and taken by Spinola, the 5th of June 1625, after a siege of six months, which Justin, the natural son of William prince of Orange, sustained with great valour. Spinola burned the turf boat, by means of which the Dutch had become masters of the city, in 1590, and which had been carefully preserved in memory of that transaction. At length, Frederick Henry prince of Orange laid siege to it the 23d of June 1637, and obliged the governor, Omer de Fourdin, to surrender the 20th of October following. The Dutch after that considerably augmented the fortifications, which are esteemed some of the completest in the Netherlands. It is surrounded on all sides by water and morasses, which render the approach exceedingly difficult; notwithstanding which, it surrendered to the French the 24th of February 1793, after a short siege of ten days. On the 30th of March following, it was again surrendered to the Dutch by capitulation, the soldiers being permitted to return to France with safe conduct. In 1667, was held at Breda a celebrated congress for peace; first between Lewis XIV. king of France, and Charles II. king of England, concluded the 21st of July; by the mediation of the King of Sweden, a second peace was concluded at the same time and signed on the 31st of July, between the King of England and the State's General; by an article in which the province of New-York was given to the English. The same day a third peace was ratified between the King of England and Frederick III. king of Denmark. The English ambassadors were Denzil Holles, and Henry Coventry; those of France, Godefroi d'Elstrades, lieutenant-general, and Honoré Courtin, counsellor of state; those of Sweden, George Flemmingh, Christophre comte de Dhona, and Pierre Jules Coyet; the Dutch appointed Jerome van Beverningk, Pierre de Buybert, Allard Pierre Jonghestal, Adolphus Henry de Ripperda, and Ludolphe Tiarda de Sterkenborgh; and those from Denmark were Paul Klingenberg, and Pierre Carifus. The great church is a handsome structure, and remarkable for its tower, which was burned in 1696, and

since rebuilt, the height of the spire is 362 feet; in it are several monuments of the ancient lords of Breda, the most remarkable of which are those of Engelbert I. who died in 1442; of John who died in 1473; and of Engelbert II. who died in 1504; but they are much defaced. The town-house is large, the apartments regular, and sumptuously furnished. The city is of a triangular form, and contains about 2,200 houses; at every angle is a gate, and trees are planted along the ramparts. 46 miles S. Amsterdam, 22 SSE. Rotterdam. *Long.* 4. 38. *E. Lat.* 51. 37. N.

Breda, a small island in the gulf of Tonquin, near the coast of China. *Long.* 109. 27. *E. Lat.* 21. 24. N.

Bredano, a river of Naples, which runs into the gulf of Tarento, *Long.* 16. 47. *E. Lat.* 40. 35. N.

Brede (La), a village of France, in the department of the Gironde, with a chateau, in which the celebrated Montesquieu was born and resided. 7 miles SE. Bourdeaux.

Brede, a river of England, which rises in Sussex, and joins the Rother near Winchelsea.

Bredca, a town of Algiers. 10 miles SSW. Oran.

Bredenborg, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Paderburn. 4 miles E. Neheim.

Brederode, an ancient and noble signiory, of Holland, between Beverwick, and Haerlem. The lord of Brederode was one of the principal gentlemen who presented a petition to Margaret of Austria against the inquisition and other innovations, in the year 1566. The title is now extinct.

Bredewig, a town of Norway, in the diocesis of Aggerhuus. 44 m. SSW. Christiania.

Bredl, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslaw. 6 miles NE. Turnau.

Bredstedt, a populous town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, and capital of a district to which it gives name. 21 miles WNW. Sleswick. *Long.* 9. 1. *E. Lat.* 54. 42. N.

Bredskar, a small island on the east side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 22. 43. *E. Lat.* 63. 42. N.

Bredskar, a small island on the east side of the gulf of Bothnia. *Long.* 21. 2. *E. Lat.* 62. 54. N.

Bredydt, a town of France, in the department of the Sarre. 11 miles E. Treves.

Bree, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 10 miles NE. Laval.

Bree, see *Bray*.

Breed's Hill, a place of America, near Boston, celebrated for the stand made by the Americans, in the beginning of the war, against the British troops. The Americans lost 5 pieces of cannon, and 139 men killed; the loss on the side of the British troops amounted to 1054, 19 officers were killed,

and 70 wounded. This is usually called the battle of Bunker's hill, another hill near it, and happened the 17th of June 1775.

Breck, a town of Algiers, near the coast, formerly a Roman town. 9 miles W. Sherfshell.

Breesbach, a river of Germany, which runs into the Unstrutt, 4 miles S. Weissenfee, in the circle of Upper Saxony.

Brefort, see *Brevoordt*.

Breg, or *Breis*, a river of Swabia, which joins the Danube, near its source.

Breganzon, a fortress of France, on a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast, between Toulon and St. Tropez.

Bregentz, a county of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, but annexed to the circle of Austria, bounded on the north by the territory of Wangen, on the east by the bishopric of Augsburg and the Tyrolise, on the south by the counties of Pludentz and Montfort, and on the west by the Rhine and the lake of Constance. It anciently belonged to the counts of Montfort, who sold it to the house of Austria for 316,000 francs. The principal town and river are of the same name.

Bregentz, a town or city of Germany, and capital of the county of the same name, situated at the east end of the lake of Constance. There are several forges in its environs, and towards the south it has a fort. On the 9th of August 1796, this town was taken by the French. 4 miles SE. Lindau, 60 ENE. Zurich. *Long.* 9. 38. E. *Lat.* 47. 28. N.

Bregentz, a river of Germany, which runs into the lake of Constance, near the town so called.

Bregovizza, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria. 30 miles NW. Sofia.

Brehal, a town of France, in the department of the Channel. 9 miles SSW. Coutances.

Brehan Loudeac, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan. 6 miles N. Joffelin.

Brehat, a small island in the English channel, near the coast of France. *Long.* 2. 55. W. *Lat.* 48. 50. N.

Brehar, or *Bryer*, one of the Scilly islands; it is rocky and mountainous, with but few inhabitants; about 30 miles from the Land's End. *Long.* 6. 47. W. *Lat.* 50. 2. N.

Breheuvint, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire. 12 miles W. Tours.

Brehna, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Saxony. 26 miles SW. Wittenberg, 62 NW. Dresden. *Long.* 12. 15. E. *Lat.* 51. 37. N.

Breid al Mortab, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedysus. 30 m. SE. Mecca.

Breidenbach, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle. 5 m. N. Bitche.

Breisach, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Croffen. 8 miles S. Croffen.

Breiffa, a town of Africa, in Kordofan. 100 miles W. Sennaar. *Long.* 31. 38. E. *Lat.* 13. 20. N.

Breit, a town of Germany, in the principality of Aichtatt. 2 miles NE. Aichtatt.

Breitenbach, a town of Germany, in the county of Schwartzburg, with two churches and 400 houses. 14 miles S. Erfurt.

Breitenberg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, on the river Stoer. In the German civil wars this town was stormed by Count Wallenstein, and the garrison put to the sword. 2 miles S. Itzehoa.

Breitenbeck, a town of Bavaria, which gives name to a lordship, and pays 20 florins for a Roman month; it is taxed at 35 rix-dollars. The lands are situated in the upper palatinate. The town belongs to the Counts of Montfort. 3 miles NE. Dierfurt, 18 WNW. Ratibon. *Long.* 11. 35. E. *Lat.* 49. 3. N.

Breitenfeld, a town of Germany, in the territory of Merseburg. In 1631, the Imperialists were defeated here by the Swedes. 5 miles N. Leipzig.

Breitungen, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 5 miles NW. Smalkalden.

Breitungen, Alt, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 5 miles W. Smalkalden.

Breitungen, Frauen, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 4 miles W. Smalkalden.

Breitenheim, a late lordship of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, on the Nahe, near the town of Creutznach: it takes its name from an old castle now in ruins. It was assessed in the matricula of the empire six florins, in that of the circle at eight; and paid to the chamber of Wetzlaar three rix-dollars, thirteen kreutzers and a half. The inhabitants are partly Roman Catholics, and partly Lutherans. It is now annexed to France.

Brelands, a town of Norway. 7 miles WNW. Christianland.

Brelles, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre. 10 miles NW. Brest.

Brem, or *Prem*, a town of Inner Carniola. 18 miles E. Trieste.

Brema, a town of Italy, near the conflux of the Sesia and the Po. 28 m. W. Pavia.

Bremba, a river of Italy, which runs into the Adda, 8 miles from Bergamo.

Brembato, a town of Italy, in the department of the Serio. 6 m. W. Bergamo.

Bremen, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, bounded on the north by the German Ocean and the Elbe; on the east by Holstein, Lunenburg, and Verden; on the south by Verden, Hoya, and Diepholz;

and on the west by Oldenburg and the German Ocean. The greatest length about 60 miles, and the breadth about 50. The whole is a vast plain, and almost surrounded by the Elbe and the Weser. The lands bordering on the river Elbe afford an extraordinary plenty of grain and fruit; those on the Oste are likewise exceeding fertile in grain, and yield also a clay for vessels, together with a free-stone; those along the Weser, besides their fertility in grain, produce likewise large breeds of cattle. For the preservation of these marsh lands against inundations, the dykes and dams are kept in constant repair, at a great expence, under the inspection of dyke-graves, dyke-judges, and jurats. The champaign county has in some parts good corn land; the heaths too are covered with sheep, and the culture of bees is very much attended to. On the moors are dug vast quantities of turf, which is exported to Bremen and Hamburg, and used in brick-kilns, the glass-house here, or even for fuel in private houses. This country likewise yields a great deal of flax. The dutchy of Bremen was formed out of an archbishopric, as this latter was out of a bishopric, founded by the emperor Charles the Great in 787, (though others say in 788,) and of which Willebad, an Englishman, was the first bishop. On the decease of Leuderichs III. Bishop Anscarius was translated to Bremen; and in 858, the see itself actually incorporated with Hamburg, as the archbishopric of the northern nations. The archbishops gradually got into their hands the counties within the diocese of Bremen, together with the sovereignty over it. On the death of Archbishop John Roden, in 1571, the chapter elected only such for their archbishops as were of princely families. In 1644, the Swedes made themselves masters of Bremen; but at the peace of Westphalia, in 1648, returned it as a dutchy and fief of the empire. In 1675, the Duke of Brunwick and Luneburg, in conjunction with the bishop of Munster and some Danish forces, overtook this dutchy as far as Stade, which last place was taken the following year by the Luneburg troops. During the northern war, the Danes, in 1712, reduced the dutchies of Bremen and Verden; and in 1615, King Frederick IV. transferred them to the Elector of Brunwick, in lieu of the sum of 700,000 rix-dollars. In 1719, by the peace of Stockholm, they were ceded by the crown of Sweden forever to the Elector of Brunwick, together with all their rights and appurtenances; but for this renunciation, the Elector of Brunwick paid Sweden a million of rix-dollars. It was the year 1732, before the Elector obtained the Emperor's Eschewance for Bremen and Verden. The Elector of Brunwick, as duke

of Bremen, is possessed in the college of princes of the sixth seat on the bench of temporal princes, and in the diet of Lower Saxony, exclusive of the vote, is alternately director with Magdeburg. The assessment of the dutchy to a Roman month is 24 horse, and 100 foot, or 688 florins, which is also its contingent to the matricula of the circle; and to the chamber at Wetzlaar it pays 108 rix-dollars, 22 kruitzers and a half. In the whole dutchy are but two cities, and three places enjoying the rights of towns, though it has other large villages which go under that name. The established religion is Lutheranism. In the country are 106 churches, with 123 pastors, which are divided into one superintendency, under the direction of three prepositors, but are not annexed to any particular parish. In the towns are five churches, namely, the cathedral at Bremen, having four pastors; three churches at Stade, under six pastors, and a chaplain to the garrison; with one at Buxtehude, having three pastors. Thus, in the whole dutchy, are 111 Lutheran churches, and 137 pastors. The supreme inspection of churches of this dutchy, and the principality of Verden, is vested in a general superintendant. The Calvinists in the dutchy of Bremen form seven congregations, and have a like number of pastors. Exclusive of the making of cordage and linen, the only manufactures are those of cloth, flannel, kerseys, and other woollen stuffs. The principal rivers, besides the Elbe and the Weser, are the Oste, the Schwinge, the Aue, the Luhe, and the Lehe.

Bremen, an imperial city of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of a dutchy of the same name. This city lies on the Weser, by which it is divided into the old and new. Both these are joined by a large bridge, and another smaller one over a little branch of the same river. Its fortifications are pretty good. In 1744, all the buildings and inhabitants here were numbered, and in the old and new town (exclusive of the suburbs) were counted 4778 inhabited houses, and 10,223 inhabitants, besides children and servants. The old town, which is the largest and most populous, is divided into four parishes or quarters. In this part also stands the cathedral. This church is frequented by the Lutherans, and under its choir is the Bleykeller, or lead cellar, remarkable for undecayed corpses. The Calvinists is the established religion, the whole body of the corporation being of that persuasion; though the number of Lutherans is thought to equal the Calvinists. The corporation is composed of 4 burghermasters, and 24 counsellors or aldermen; the garrison consists of about 600 men. Here are several manufactures, exclusive of a very considerable trade, and

Bremen still bears the title of a Hanse town. This city was anciently the see of a bishopric, and afterwards of the archbishopric of that name; but so early as the 13th century, frequent disputes arose between it and the bishops and chapter. In 1640, Bremen was summoned to the diet, and allowed a seat and vote on the Rhenish bench, in the college of imperial cities, where it ranks the eighth. In 1648, at the peace of Westphalia, both the city, its dependencies, and vassals, were confirmed in their state, freedom, rights, and privileges, as well ecclesiastical as civil. In 1757, the French got possession of the city, but in 1758, hastily quitted it, and were succeeded by a body of Hanoverians. Its matricular assessment is 320 florins, and its contingent to the chamber at Wetzlar 148 rix-dollars, 67½ kruitzers. 54 m. SW. Hamburg. *Long.* 8. 50. E. *Lat.* 53. 6. N.

Bremerford, or *Bremerroorde*, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Bremen, defended by a castle. Here was formerly a palace of the archbishop of Bremen. The chancery of the dutchy is kept here. 30 m. N. Bremen, 10 SW. Stade. *Long.* 9. 3. E. *Lat.* 53. 29. N.

Bremersford, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 2 miles SSE. Burg Barnheim.

Breuzgarten, a town of Switzerland, and one of the free inferior bailiwics; it suffered very much in the civil wars between the the cantons; and in 1712, came under the dominion of Zurich, Berne, and Glaris. The inhabitants are chiefly Roman Catholics. 11 miles W. Zurich, 20 N. Lucerne. *Long.* 8. 11. E. *Lat.* 47. 16. N.

Bremis, a town of Switzerland, in the Valais. 4 miles ESE. Sion.

Bremo, a small island in the gulf of Bothnia, near the coast of Sweden. *Lat.* 62. 8. N.

Bremont la Motte, a town of France, in the department of Puy-de-Dôme. 10 miles Clermont.

Brems, a river of France, which runs into the Sarre, near Sarre-Libre.

Brenckley, a township of England, in Kent, with 1854 inhabitants. 10 m. SE. Tunbridge.

Brenckhausen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, belonging to the abbey of Corvey. 4 miles NW. Corvey.

Brendola, a town of Italy, in the Vicentin. 7 miles SW. Vicenza.

Brenets, (*Les*), a village and mayoralty of Switzerland, in the principality of Neuchâtel, containing about 1000 inhabitants. 10 miles NW. Neuchâtel.

Brenne, before the revolution, a small country of France, now part of the department of the Indre.

Brenner, or *Brennerberg*, mountains of the Tyrol, between Inspruck and Storing, over which the high road continues 12 m. in length. They are a part of the Alps.

Brenying, a river of South-Wales, which joins the Tyvy, near Treguren, in Cardiganhire.

Brennitz, a river of Silesia, which runs into the Oder, 4 miles below Appeln.

Breno, or *Bree*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Adda and Oglio, on the Oglio. 32 miles N. Brescia, 25. S. Bornio. *Long.* 10. 14. E. *Lat.* 56. 3. N.

Brenod, a town of France, in the department of the Ain. 5 miles S. Nantau.

Brenschen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine. 7 miles S. Miltenberg.

Brent, a river of England, which runs into the Thames at Brentford in Middlesex.

Brent, or *Benfe*, an island on the coast of Africa, at the mouth of the river Sierra Leona.

Brent, or *South Brent*, a town of England, in the county of Devon, situated in a valley surrounded with hills. 16 miles E. Plymouth, 200 W. London.

Brent, a town of Virginia. 6 miles S. Dumfries.

Brent, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Wurzburg. 2 m. W. Neustadt am Saal.

Brenta, a river which rises in the county of Tyrol, about 7 miles E. from Trent, passes by Padua, and runs into the Adriatic a little to the south of Venice.

Brentello, a town of Italy, in the Paduan. 5 miles NNW. Padua.

Brentford, (*New*), a town of England, in the county of Middlesex, situated on the north side of the river Thames; so called from the river Brent, which crosses it at the west end. It is a place of great trade, which is much assisted by the vicinity of the river; market-boats go every tide to London. The business of distilling is very large, as well as brick making, malting, and mearing. Members of Parliament for the county of Middlesex are elected in this town. In the year 1016, Edmund Ironside attacked and defeated the Danes under Canute, and compelled them to fly to Staines; and in 1642, Charles I. after the battle of Edgehill, drove two regiments of the enemy from hence, with the loss of their general and 500 men. The market is held on Tuesdays, for corn and provisions. Near it is Sion-House, formerly a celebrated nunnery, one of the first suppressed by Henry VIII. whose revenues amounted to 1944l. 12s. a year. The seat was afterwards granted by Edward VI. to his uncle the Duke of Somerset. It is now the seat of the Duke of Northumberland. 7 miles W. London.

Brentford, a town of the state of Connecticut. 5 miles W. Newhaven.

Brentino, a town of the county of Tyrol. 12 miles SSW. Trent.

Brentwood, or *Burntwood*, a town of

England, in the county of Essex, in the road from London to Colchester and Harwich; and containing about 1000 inhabitants. 33 miles W. Colchester, 18 E. London.

Brentz, or *Brenz*, a river of Germany, which rises in Wurtemberg, and runs into the Danube 2 miles E. Gundelfingen.

Brentz, or *Brenz*, a town of Wurtemberg, on the river Brentz. 3 miles WNW. Gundelfingen, 13 NE. Ulm.

Brenzighafen, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Berne. 10 miles SE. Berne.

Bresur, a small island in the Eastern Indian sea, near the western coast of Sumatra. *Long.* 100. 4. E. *Lat.* 1. 17. S.

Bresca, a town on the south-east coast of the island of Veglia, containing about 200 inhabitants.

Bresce, a city of Italy, capital of the department of the Mela, heretofore capital of the Brescian, situated in a beautiful plain on the river Garza; the rivers Mela and Navilo likewise passing near it. It was built by Brennus, after which it became a Roman colony; it suffered exceedingly during the revolutions of Italy; and it is observed, that in the course of 28 years it changed masters seven times. The inhabitants are industrious, and carry on several flourishing manufactures. The fire-arms made here are particularly celebrated. The public palace is remarkable for the beauty of the architecture, and the paintings in fresco; it was built with part of the ruins of a temple of Vulcan. In the cathedral is shewn the standard of Constantine; this and several of the churches are adorned with beautiful statues and paintings. The magistracy consists of 600 citizens, which are divided into many inferior councils, with a noble Venetian, who presides in quality of a governor, or podestat. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan of Milan, and contains 11 parish churches, and 30 convents, and above 50,000 inhabitants. In 1796, it was taken by the French; and in 1799, it was taken by the Austrians and Russians, when the French garrison surrendered prisoners of war. 32 miles NW. Mantua, 43 E. Milan. *Long.* 10. 17. E. *Lat.* 45. 31. N.

Bresfell, see *Bersello*.

Bresius, or *Bresous*, a small island in the Atlantic, near the SW. coast of England, a little to the SW. of Cape Cornwall.

Bresk, or *Breskar*, a town of Algiers, situated on the sea coast, at the bottom of a bay in the Mediterranean. 50 miles WSW. Algiers. *Long.* 2. 30. E. *Lat.* 36. 50. N.

Breskens, a town of Flanders, in the island of Cadland. 10 miles N. Sluys.

Breslau, or *Wratzlau*, a principality of Silesia, bounded on the north and north-east by the principality of Oels, on the south-east by the principality of Brieg; on the south

and south-west by the principalities of Brieg and Schweidnitz, and on the west by the principalities of Lignitz and Wolau. The form is a long square, about twenty-five miles long, and sixteen broad. The country is very flat and level, and the parts near the rivers swampy. The country in general produces excellent corn and madder, and feeds a great number of large cow cattle. On the division of Silesia among the sons of Wladislaw II. king of Poland, Breslau came to Boleslaus Altus; on a dispute among his successors, one of them implored the assistance of John king of Bohemia, and promised him the succession, if he died without heirs; John succeeded, and in 1337 granted the government of the country to the city of Breslau; and in 1505, Wladislaw transferred the judicature of the whole principality to the same, and the first magistrate was governor till the year 1635, when the Emperor Ferdinand III. obliged the city to surrender up the government and judicature, with all other rights, and reserved the disposal of all offices to himself: in which state it continued till it was united to Prussia. The principal towns are Breslau, Neumarkt, Canth, Namslau, and Reichthal. The principal rivers are the Oder, the Loh, the Ohlau, and the Schweidnitz.

Breslau, the capital of a principality to which it gives name, and all the duchy of Silesia; and the see of a bishop, suffragan of the archbishop of Gnesna; situated on the south side of the Oder, with the Ohlau running through it. The town was destroyed by the Tartars in the year 1241, and rebuilt where it now stands. It was surrounded with walls in 1529. Taking the whole of the town, New and Old, with the faubourgs, it is said to be two German miles in length. The Roman-Catholics have several churches and convents. The Lutherans have seven churches within the walls, and two without. It holds the third rank among the Prussian cities, that is to say, next to Berlin and Konigsberg. The magistracy is Lutheran, and consists of a town court, and a council: its consistory likewise is Lutheran. This city is at present the centre of all the trade of Silesia, and carries on divers manufactures. It was in the year 1741, that it fell under the the Prussian government. In 1757, a small Prussian army, under the command of Duke Augustus William, of Brunswick Bevern, fortified itself in this neighbourhood, and being attacked on the 22d of November by the Austrian forces, made a most vigorous resistance till evening; but in the night quitted their camp, and again crossed the Oder, on which the city surrendered to the Austrians. On the 20th of December, however, it was retaken by the King of Prussia, and the Austrian garrison, which amounted to near 18,000

men, made prisoners of war. In the last siege divers of its churches were damaged, and St. Mary Magdalen's library demolished by the falling of a bomb. The greater part likewise of the suburbs suffered extremely, and part entirely burnt down. 130 miles E. Dresden. *Long.* 17. 3. E. *Lat.* 51. 6. N.

Bresse, a town of France, in the department of the Oise. 7 miles SE. Beauvais.

Bresse, a river of France, which rises near Aumale, and separates the department of the Somme from the department of the Eure, till it falls into the sea at Treport.

Bresnitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz. 22 miles NW. Saatz. *Long.* 13. 9. E. *Lat.* 50. 26. N.

Bressan, a late country of Italy, bounded on the north by the county of Bormio, on the north-east by the Trentin, on the east by the Veronese, on the south by the Mantuan and Cremonese, and on the west by the Bergamasco. The lake Garda divides it from the Veronese; and the lake Iseo, in a great measure, from the Bergamasco. The country is mountainous, but by the care and industry of the people, is rendered exceeding fertile. They wind a great deal of silk; they make oil from the stones of their grapes: some of these grapes are kept till February, when they are pressed, and make wine: there are manufactures of iron, silk, paper, &c. The air is wholesome, and the country populous. It became a province of the Venetian states in 1517. Bressan is now divided into two departments of the kingdom of Italy, viz. that of the Medla and the Benaco. Brescia is the capital. The principal rivers are the Adda and the Oglio.

Bressay, or *Brassa*, one of the Shetland islands of Scotland, about four miles long, and two broad, separated from the main land of Shetland by a narrow sea, called Bressay Sound, one of the best harbours in the world, so that a thousand sail of ships may ride at the same time. Here the Dutch vessels, employed in the herring fishery, assemble about the middle of June. The inhabitants of Bressay fit out about twenty-six large fishing-boats. The mountains yield peat for firing, and slate for building. *Long.* 1. 12. W. *Lat.* 60. 14. N.

Bresse, before the revolution, a country of France, in the province of Burgundy, bordered on the east by Savoy, on the south by Viennois, on the west by Lyonnais and Dombes, and on the north by Franche Compté. Bourg was the capital.

Bressuire, a town of France, and seat of a tribunal, in the department of the Two Sevres. 30 miles N. Niort, 15 NNW. Partenay. *Long.* 0. 25. W. *Lat.* 46. 51. N.

Brest, a seaport town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of Finisterre, with one of the best harbours

in France, and a safe road capable of containing 500 men of war, in eight, ten, and fifteen fathoms at low water. The coast on both sides is well fortified. The entrance is narrow and difficult, with covered rocks, that make it dangerous to those not well acquainted with it. It contains two parishes, and a marine seminary. The arsenal is an immense and superb building, and the dock-yards well constructed. It is the seat of a governor, of an admiralty board, and a municipality. In the year 1694, a detachment of the English fleet was sent to seize on Brest, but, after an unsuccessful attempt to land in Camaret Bay, they were compelled to give up the enterprise, after having lost 700 men, and General Tollemache, who died in consequence of a wound in his thigh. 23 posts NW. Vannes, 69 $\frac{3}{4}$ W. Paris. *Long.* 4. 24. W. *Lat.* 46. 51. N.

Brestice, see *Bresitz*.

Bretagne, or *Britany*, before the revolution, a considerable province of France, bounded on the north, west, and south by the sea, and on the east by Maine and Anjou. The climate is temperate, and the soil unequal; in some places covered with wood; in others the inhabitants cultivate wheat, hemp, flax, &c. Numerous herds of cattle are bred and fattened in the pastures: game and fish are plentiful, cider is the common drink of the inhabitants. There are some medicinal springs; and mines of iron, lead, and coal. The inhabitants are reckoned brave and excellent seamen. By the new division, Bretagne forms the departments of Finisterre, the North Coasts, the Ille and Vilaine, Morbihan, and Lower Loire.

Bretchen, or *Gratham*, a town of Prussia, in the territory of Culm. 48 m. E. Culm.

Bretenoux, a town of France, in the department of the Lot. 4 miles NNW. St. Cere.

Breteuil, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Oise. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ posts S. Amiens, 12 N. Paris. *Long.* 2. 23. E. *Lat.* 49. 38. N.

Breteuil, a town of France, in the department of the Eure. 15 miles SSW. Evreux, 7 N. Verneuil.

Brethelm, a town of Germany. 7 miles SSW. Rothenburg.

Bretigny, a village of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, remarkable for a treaty of peace between the French and English, by which John king of France obtained his freedom, which he lost at the battle of Poitiers. 3 miles Chartres.

Bretton, a river of England, which runs into the Stour, near Hadleigh in Suffolk.

Brett, a river of England, which joins the Essex Stour, near Neyland.

Bretlach, a river of Wurtemberg, which runs into the Kocher, at Neustadt.

Bretten, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia, at the western extremity of the lake Vener; now desolate, the inhabitants having, by command of the king, been removed to Wenerberg.

Bretten, or *Bretheim*, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, where Roman Catholics, Lutherans, and Calvinists, all attend divine worship in the same church. In November 1799, the French were defeated here by the Austrians. In 1802, Bretten, with its bailiwick, was among the indemnities given to the Marggrave of Baden. 21 miles S. Heidelberg, 18 SE. Spire.

Bretteville, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 10 miles NNW. Falaise, 8 S. Caen.

Bretteville l'Orgueilleuse, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 6 miles WNW. Caen, 7 SE. Bayeux.

Bretzenheim, see *Breitzenheim*.

Breval, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise. 3 miles SW. Mantes.

Brevard, a town of North-Carolina. 25 miles NW. Salisbury.

Brevanne, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne. 6 miles S. Bourmont.

Breuberg, a town and strong mountain citadel of Germany, in the bishopric of Wertheim, on the Mumbing. In 1675, the aqueducts which supplied the citadel with water, were destroyed by Marshal Turenne. 22 m. NW. Wertheim, 8 SW. Afchaffenburg.

Brevine, a town of Switzerland, in the county of Neuchâtel. 12 m. W. Neuchâtel.

Brevoordt, a town and fortress of Holland, in the county of Zutphen, surrounded by marshes; Maurice prince of Orange took it by assault in the year 1597. 21 miles SE. Zutphen, 30 E. Arnheim.

Brew, see *Brue*.

Brewer's Lagoon, a bay on the coast of Honduras. Long. 84. 40. W. Lat. 15. 48. N.

Brewood, a town of England, in the county of Stafford, with a weekly market on Tuesday; in 1801, it contained 2867 inhabitants. 7 miles N. Wolverhampton, 129 NW. London.

Brewster's Dracgte, a rocky islet at the eastern entrance of the straits of Sunda. Long. 107. E. Lat. 5. 24. S.

Brewton, see *Bruton*.

Brey, a town of France, in the department of the Roer, on the river Neer. 29 miles N. Liege.

Brenandy, a river of South-Wales, which runs into the Clethy, near Lanckeven, in Pembrokeshire.

Breyeldre, a town of France, in the department of the Scheldt. 8 miles S. Aloft.

Breyfish, see *Brifich*.

Breze, a town of France, in the depart-

ment of the Mayne and Loire. 8 miles S. Saumur.

Brezelles, or *Bressolles*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire. 9 miles NW. Châteaucuf, 4 W. Dreux.

Briaden, a town of Syria. 100 miles NNE. Damascus.

Briangon, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Higher Alps, situated on the Durance, surrounded with rocks and mountains, and defended by forts and redoubts. 56 miles NNE. Gap, 8 N. Embrun. Long. 6. 43. E. Lat. 44. 54. N.

Briangonet, a fortress of France, in the department of Mont Blanc, near the town of Moutiers, situated on a rock, inaccessible every way, except by the side of a river, where it is ascended by two or three hundred steps. It was taken in the reign of Henry IV. by the Duke of Lefdiguires. The common passage from the Savoy to the Tarentaise and Italy is by this fortress.

Briangonnois, before the revolution, a country of France, in Dauphiny, about 36 miles long and 18 wide, situated among the Alps. The air is cold in winter, and warm in summer. The inhabitants are sober, active, and industrious; they cultivate some wheat and fruit, and feed numbers of sheep; they gather manna from the trees, and make some wine. They were known to the Romans under the name of Brigantines. It now forms some part of the department of the Lower Alps.

Briansk, a town of Russia, in the government of Orlov, on the Desna. 60 m. WNW. Orel, 440 SSE. Petersburg.

Brianza, mountains of Italy, near the lake of Como, in the Milanese.

Briare, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, on the Loire, containing about 1000 inhabitants; celebrated for a canal, which from hence forms a communication between the Loire and the Seine. 6 miles SE. Gien.

Briar's Creek, a river of America, in Georgia, which runs into the Savanna, 40 miles below August. In 1779, a part of the American army was surprised on this river by the British, and entirely routed, with the loss of 400 men killed or taken; the whole of their artillery, their stores, baggage, and most of their arms were taken.

Brieg, see *Breg*.

Briafca, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia. 76 miles E. Jali, 25 NW. Bender.

Briatexte, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and district of Lavaur. 4 miles NE. Lavaur.

Briatico, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 11 miles NE. Nicotera.

Bribeckou, a town of Africa, on the gold coast.

Bricherasco, a town of France, in the department of the Po. 3 m. SSW. Pignerolo.

Brick, a river of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, which runs into the Cashin, 10 miles N. Tralee.

Bricky, a river of Ireland, which runs into the bay of Dungarvan, in the county of Waterford.

Bricon, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne. 7 miles W. Chamont.

Briczani, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia. 30 miles SE. Chokzini, 80 N. Jassy.

Bride, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Blackwater river, about five miles east from Tallow, in the county of Waterford.

Bridge, a town of Maryland, on the Choptank. 17 miles E Queen's Town.

Bridgend, a town of South Wales, in the county of Glamorgan, situated on the river Ogmore. The soil near it is exceedingly fertile and well cultivated, a woollen manufacture is set on foot, under the patronage and protection of the society instituted for the promotion of agriculture, manufactures, &c. It has a good weekly market on Saturdays. The town is populous, and in a state of improvement. 20 miles W. Cardiff, 181 W. London.

Bridgeford, a village of England, in the county of Nottingham, supposed by some to be on the site of the ancient Margidunum. 10 miles ENE. Nottingham.

Bridge Hampton, a town of New York, situated in Long Island.

Bridgenorth, a town of England, in the county of Salop, situated on the Severn, first built by Ethelfreda, lady of the Mercians. It is a large market and borough town, sending two members to parliament, and consists of two towns, separated by the Severn, but united by a stone bridge of eight arches, with a gate. The Upper Town is situated on a hill, or rock of red sand, in which the cellars and many mean houses are hewn. It has been walled, and two of the gates remain at the ends of the High-street. The part without South-gate belonged to the castle, which was more in compass than the third of the town. Within its precincts was the collegiate church of St. Mary Magdalen, called the Low Church, which being the magazine for the garrison, was so much injured in the civil wars, that it was obliged to be rebuilt. The royalists marched hither from Shrewsbury, to meet the parliament's troops: an engagement happened; the former were defeated, and the castle demolished. Robert de Beletine earl of Shrewsbury walled it round, and trusting to the natural strength of the place, revolted from Henry I. as did afterwards Roger Mortimer from Henry II. but both with ill success, being obliged to

surrender and make their submission. At the siege of this place, Henry II. was aimed at with an arrow, and would have been killed, had not Hubert de St. Clare, a nobleman devoted to the king's interests, interposing, met both the arrow and death for his prince. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 4408, of whom 3806 were employed in trade and manufactures. 21 miles ESE. Shrewsbury, 139 NW. London. *Long.* 2. 30. W. *Lat.* 52. 38 N.

Bridge Town, the capital of Barbadoes, in the West-Indies, lying in the south-west part of the island, and in the parish of St. Michael. It is situated on the innermost part of Carlisle Bay, which is large enough to contain five hundred ships, being four miles in breadth, and three miles in depth; but the bottom is foul and apt to cut the cables. The neighbouring grounds being low flats, were often overflowed by the spring-tides, and are most of them since drained. The town lies at the entrance of St. George's-valley, which runs several miles into the country. It suffered greatly by fire, on Feb. 8th, 1756; May 14th, 1766; and Dec. 27th, 1767, when the greatest part of the town was destroyed; before which time it had about 1,000 houses, mostly brick, very elegant, and said to be the finest and largest in all the Caribbee Islands, the greatest part of which have been rebuilt. It has a college, founded liberally, and endowed by Colonel Codrington. Here are commodious wharfs for loading and unloading goods, with some forts and castles for its defence; but the town is subject to hurricanes. On the east side of the town is a small fort of eight guns, where the magazines of powder and stores are kept by a strong guard. The number of militia for this town and St. Michael's precinct, is 1200 men. This is the seat of the governor, council, assembly, and court of chancery. *Long.* 58. 38. W. *Lat.* 13. 10. N.

Bridge Town, a town of Maryland, on Chester river. 20 miles S. Elkton.

Bridge Town, a town of United-America, and capital of the county of Cumberland, in the state of New Jersey, on the Cohanzey Creek. 25 miles S. Philadelphia. *Long.* 75. 15 W. *Lat.* 39. 31. N.

Bridgewater, a seaport town of England, situated near the Bristol Channel, on the river Parret, in the county of Somerset. The town contains about 500 houses. The houses are irregular, but the streets are wide and well paved. It has a large church, and meeting-houses for the Anabaptists and Quakers. The corporation consists of 24 capital burgesses, including a mayor and two aldermen, whose income is very considerable. The borough has also a recorder, who, with the mayor and aldermen, are

empowered to hold four sessions every year for determining all crimes and misdemeanours, under capital offences, committed within their jurisdiction. The borough of Bridgewater was formerly the private estate of William de Brewere, one of the great barons of King John, by whom a charter was given to the said William de Brewere, for erecting Bridgewater into a free borough, with privileges to his tenants there. This charter is dated at Chinon in France, on the 26th of June, 1200. It is a borough town, and sends two members to parliament. The castle here was built in the reign of King John. Here is a quay, called the haven; and an iron bridge over the river Parret. King Edward II. and Edward III. confirmed its charter of King John. King Edward IV. and Queen Elizabeth, or, as some say, Henry IV. granted it others, for changing the bailiff to the mayor, &c. The revenues, which consist of the manor of the borough, the great and small tithes, the manor of East-Stour in Dorsetshire, &c. are valued at 5000*l.* per annum. Its freemen are free in all the ports of England and Ireland, except London and Dublin; and the sheriff of the county cannot send any process into the borough, it having been made a distinct county by Henry VIII. It has a spacious town-hall, and a high cross with a cistern over it, to which water is conveyed by an engine from a neighbouring brook, and carried from thence to most of the streets. This town was regularly fortified in the civil wars, and sustained more than one siege. The situation of it renders it easy to be fortified, the river and haven forming the greater part of the circumference. The tide rises, at high water, near six fathoms, and sometimes flows in with such impetuosity, that it comes two fathoms deep at a time; and when it does so unawares, it occasions great damage to ships, driving them foul of each other, and frequently oversetting them. This sudden rage of the tide is called the Boar, and is frequent in all the rivers of the Channel, especially in the Severn. It is also known in the north, particularly in the Trent and the Ouse, at their entrance into the Humber, at Bristol, and in several other places. The manufactures of Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, &c. for the internal parts of Devon and Cornwall are brought to this port in large trows, and from hence conveyed in waggons. The duty paid at the custom-house on imports amounts to about 2500*l.* a year. About forty vessels, from thirty to a hundred tons, are employed in bringing coals from Wales to this place, and from hence the neighbourhood is supplied at a moderate rate. The river is navigable for large barges to Taunton and Langport. About six miles south of the

town, the rivers Tone and Parret meet. The Duke of Monmouth was proclaimed here in the year 1685, and soon after defeated in Sedgemoor. The market is weekly, on Thursday, for cattle, cheese, corn, and provisions. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3634, of whom 986 were employed in trade and manufactures. 44 miles SW. Bristol, 11 NNE. Taunton, 137 W. London. *Long.* 2. 59. *W. Lat.* 51. 7. N.

Bridgewater, a town of New Jersey. 3 miles N. Boundbrook.

Bridi, or *Bradi*, a town of the Arabian Irak, on a canal between the Tigris and Euphrates. 30 miles NE. Sura.

Bridlington, see *Burlington*.

Bridport, a seaport town of England, in the county of Dorset, with a harbour in the English Channel, capable of containing about forty sail of small vessels; situated at the mouth of the Brit. The trade of the town is principally in twine, hats, and sail-cloth. It is a corporation and a borough town, sending two members to parliament: the situation of the town is low. It was first incorporated by Henry VII. afterwards by Queen Elizabeth, James I. and Charles II. The quarter-sessions for the county are held here once a year. In the year 1722, an act of parliament was passed to repair the harbour and piers of Bridport, which had gone to decay. Saturday is the market-day. In 1801, it contained 3116 inhabitants, and of these 3000 were employed in trade and manufactures. 15 miles W. Dorchester, 135 W. London. *Long.* 2. 51. *W. Lat.* 50. 41. N.

Brie, before the revolution, a country of France, which was situated partly in Champagne, and partly in the Isle of France; and called from its particular situation Brie Champenoise, and Brie Françoise, or Brie Parisienne. The principal towns were Meaux, Provins, and Chateau Thierry.

Brie Comte Robert, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, founded by Robert count of Dreux. 3½ posts SE. Paris.

Briec, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre. 6 miles NNE. Quimper, 6 SSE. Châteaulin.

Brieg, a principality of Silesia, bounded on the north by the principality of Oels, on the north-east by the principality of Ratibor, on the east by the principality of Oppeln, on the south by the principalities of Niesse and Munsterburg, on the west by the principality of Schweidnitz, and on the north-west by the principality of Breslau; its form is irregular, about thirty-six miles in length, and from eight to twenty-one in breadth. The country is fertile in corn, madder, and tobacco. The first prince was Boleslaus III. One of his successors embraced the Lutheran

religion in 1523; and in 1537 concluded a treaty of fraternity and succession with Joachim II. elector of Brandenburg; and on this was founded the claim of Frederick II. king of Prussia. The principal towns are Brieg, Ohlau, Lowen, Michelau, Strehlen, Nimtsch, and Warsen; the principal rivers are the Oder and the Ohlau.

Brieg, a city of Silesia, capital of the principality to which it gives name. It is well fortified, and contains four suburbs, with several churches for Roman Catholics and Protestants. Here is a manufacture of cloth. In the year 1643, it held out a siege against the Swedes, but in 1741, the Prussians made themselves masters of it in four days; the castle, which was once the residence of the Duke of Brieg, was burnt down during the siege of the city in 1741. 84 miles N. Olmutz, 24 SE. Breslau. *Long.* 17. 30. E. *Lat.* 50. 48. N.

Brieg, or *Brigg*, a town of Switzerland, and capital of a *dixain*, or commonwealth, in the Valais. The country about affords excellent pastures. About a short league from the town are some warm medicinal baths, said to be serviceable in rheumatism and eruptions of the skin, but are not much frequented. In July 1799, the French were defeated here by the Austrians. 28 miles E. Sion.

Brieg, see *Breg*.

Briel, or *Brill*, a seaport town of Holland, situated at the mouth of the Meuse, on the north side of the Isle of Voorn, with a good harbour; it formerly was considered as part of the province of Zealand, but is now reckoned one of the cities of Holland, among which it holds the fifth rank. Its magistracy is composed of two burgomasters, seven echevins, and a large council of twenty. In the year 1572, the confederates of the United Provinces, laid here the foundation of their republic, rather by accident than design; for, being chased from the Low Countries by the Duke of Alva, they retired to England, and having hastily equipped a small fleet of forty sail, under the conduct of William Marck comte de Lumay, and William de Trelong, they sailed towards this coast, being called in derision the beggars of the sea, and geese of the sea. The duke complaining to Queen Elizabeth that they were pirates, she obliged them to depart from England, and they set sail for Enckhuysen, in which voyage they took three rich ships belonging to Antwerp, and another from Biscay. As the wind was unfavourable, they accidentally steered to the Isle of Voorn, attacked the town of Briel, and the inhabitants not being in a state capable of resistance, made themselves masters of the place on the first of April, which

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they afterwards fortified, and made the first asylum of their liberty. In this town was born the celebrated Martin Harpertz Tromp, admiral of Holland, who, after being in fifty engagements, in which he held the chief command, was unfortunately killed by a musquet-shot, in an engagement with the English fleet, commanded by Admiral Blake, near the Texel, on the 8th of August, 1653; after whose death the Dutch were totally defeated; the States General had him interred in the Temple at Delft, and caused many medals to be struck in honour of this great man; his son, Cornelius Tromp, who was the lieutenant-admiral-general of the republic, and well supported the valour and reputation of his father, died in 1691. 24 miles from Dort. *Long.* 4. 0. E. *Lat.* 51. 53. N.

Briena, a town of Italy, in the department of the Lario. 10 miles N. Como.

Brienne a town of France, in the department of the Aude. 12 miles NW. Bar-sur-Aube, 18 ENE. Troyes.

Briennes, before the revolution, a small country of France, in Burgundy, near the Loire, of which Semur-en-Briennes was the capital.

Briennon, or *Briefnon*, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne. 6 miles W. St. Florentin.

Brientz, a lake of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, 7 miles long, and 1½ wide.

Brientz, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, famous for the cheese made in its neighbourhood. 22 miles SE. Berne.

Brienza, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. 20 miles N. Policastro.

Briescia, see *Brjesitz*.

Briessnitz, a river of Silesia, which runs into the Oder, near Naumburg.

Briessnitzbach, a river of Meissen, which runs into the Rothwasser, 5 miles N. Lautenstcin.

Brietenbach, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 3 m. N. Schleusingen.

Brietzen, or *Wrietzen*, a town of Germany, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, near the Oder, with two churches. 32 miles E. Berlin, 18 S. Custrin. *Long.* 14. 11. E. *Lat.* 52. 47. N.

Brioul-sur-Bar, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes. 9 miles N. Grandpré.

Briev, or *Most*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz. 13 miles N. Saatz, 40 NW. Prague. *Long.* 13. 40. E. *Lat.* 50. 30. N.

Briey, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Moselle, formerly a lordship of the bishops of Metz. 12 miles NW. Metz, 10 SW. Thionville. *Long.* 6. 1 W. *Lat.* 49. 15. N.

Brig, see *Brug*.

Briga, (*La*), a town of France, in the

department of the Maritime Alps. 2 miles SE. Tenda, 22 NE. Nice.

Brigeuil, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne. 8 miles E. Montmorillon.

Brigantine Inlet, a channel between two small islands on the coast of New Jersey. *Long.* 74. 26. W. *Lat.* 39. 34. N.

Brigg, see *Glandford Brigg*.

Brigham, a village of England, in Northumberland; here a convention was held for the settlement of the tenths demanded for the holy war by Henry II. in 1188, under Hugh bishop of Durham. William II. king of Scotland, with his bishops and barons, met him, and rejected the demand with contempt.

Brightside Bierlow, a township of England, near Sheffield, in the West-Riding of Yorkshire. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 4030, of whom 1017 were employed in trade and manufactures.

Brightelmstone, or *Brighton*, a town of England, on the coast of Sussex, at the bottom of a bay formed by Beachy-Head, and Worthing Point, in the English Channel; one of the most fashionable places of resort for sea-bathing in the kingdom. It was anciently fortified, and some traces of the walls remain. Queen Elizabeth is said to have erected four gates; there was likewise a flint wall to the sea, three feet thick, with potholes, and a block-house, constructed in the reign of Henry VIII. since undermined by the sea, which has made great encroachments at different times; and to counteract its ravages, great sums have been expended by driving in piles of timber, and other means. In the road, about a mile from the coast, there is good anchorage for vessels of any size, where, with good cables they are able to stand the roughest seas. The bay being open, whenever the winds make it troublesome to land, the packets can run into Shoreham harbour, six miles to the east, where they are perfectly safe, except when the wind blows off shore, in which case there is no difficulty in landing at Brightelmstone. The number of inhabitants varies according to the number of visitors at the various seasons of the year. There are two assembly rooms, public libraries, and a theatre. It has no corporation. The principal market-day is on Thursday, but the market is open, and stocked on every day except Sunday. Near 100 boats are employed in fishing, which carry three, four, or five men each: the sale of mackerel and herrings is said some years to have produced 10,000*l.* In time of peace, a packet sails every week, if the wind and weather will permit, to Dieppe. Vessels may be had at a short notice for any other

part of France. In 1786, the battery, which was built on the shore, was undermined by a high tide, and fell down: several of the guns were washed into the sea. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 7339, of whom 3050 were employed in trade and manufactures. 32 miles E Chichester, 54 S. London. *Long.* 0. 12. W. *Lat.* 50. 49. N.

Briglia, a town of Italy, in the department of the Adda and Oglio. 17 m. NNW. Breno.

Brignais, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, 6 miles S. Lyons.

Brigneuil l'Aine, a town of France, in the department of the Charente. 9 miles SE. Confolent.

Brignola, a town of Genoa. 20 miles NE. Genoa.

Brignoles, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Var, celebrated for its fruit, and particularly the plumbs, which take their name from it: the country is fertile, and surrounded with mountains. 18 miles N. Toulon, 28 E. Aix. *Long.* 6. 5. E. *Lat.* 43. 24. N.

Brihuega, a town of Spain, in New Castile, on the river Tajuna, containing three parishes, built in 1071, by Alonzo king of Leon: its chief trade is in wool. In the year 1710, this town being taken possession of by General Stanhope, with a large body of troops for the Archduke Charles, the Duke of Vendôme laid siege to it in behalf of Philip king of Spain, and compelled the garrison, consisting of eight squadrons of English, eight of Spaniards, and one battalion of Portuguese, to surrender prisoners of war. 40 miles ENE. Madrid, 20 SSW. Sigüenza. *Long.* 3. 10. W. *Lat.* 40. 40. N.

Brillan, see *Friedland*.

Brillac, a town of France, in the department of the Charente. 5 miles N. Confolent.

Brille, see *Briel*.

Brille Shoal, a shoal in the East-Indian sea, near the isle of Saleyer. *Long.* 119. 30 E. *Lat.* 6. S.

Brimfield, a town of Massachusetts. 14 miles SE. Springfield.

Brilon, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and capital of the duchy of Westphalia; formerly Anseatic, Calamine is found in the neighbourhood, 70 miles ENE. Cologne, 30 W. Cassel. *Long.* 8. 38. E. *Lat.* 51. 28. N.

Brimness, a cape on the north coast of Scotland. *Long.* 3. 32. W. *Lat.* 58. 34. N.

Brincher, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo. 15 miles W. Beja.

Brisizi, or *Brundisium*, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto, at the

entrance of the Adriatic, anciently large and flourishing, with a large and safe harbour; the harbour is now choaked up, and the city much gone from its ancient splendour: the port was ruined by the Venetians, so that small barks can hardly enter. It is said that a plan is in agitation to clear and repair it. Brindisi is the see of an archbishop, and contains two churches and two convents. 180 miles E. Naples, 35 NW. Otranto. *Long.* 17. 40. E. *Lat.* 40. 48. N.

Brindle, a township of England, in Lancashire. In 1801, it had 1271 inhabitants, and of these 387 employed in trade and manufactures. 5 miles WSW. Blackburn.

Brinja, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Baglana. 12 m. NNW. Nassik.

Brinjaun, a town of India, in the Travancore country, on the coast of Malabar. 25 miles W Travancore.

Brinke, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Osnabruck. 16 miles SE. Osnabruck.

Brim, see *Brum*.

Brimonles Allemaux, a town of France, in the department of the Nievre. 10 miles S. Clamecy.

Brimon l'Archevêque, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Florentin. 12 miles N. Auxerre, 4 W. St. Florentin.

Brimis, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bolestaw. 3 miles SSE. Gabl.

Brimstadt, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 5 miles NE. Volkach.

Briou, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres. 4 m. N. Thouars.

Briou, a town of France, in the department of the Lozerre. 9 miles WSW. St. Chely d'Apcher.

Briou, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. 2 miles NNE. Calzada.

Briuni, a small island in the gulf of Venice, near the coast of Itria, celebrated for its marble quarries. 4 miles W. Pola. *Long.* 13. 53. E. *Lat.* 45 3. N.

Brioune, a town of France, in the department of the Eure. 12 miles SE. Pont-Audemer, 10 NNE. Bernay.

Briord, a town of France, in the department of the Ain. 10 miles S. Belley.

Briostombos, or *Brios-Tombos*, a town of France, in the department of the Oise. 10 miles N. Beauvais.

Briou, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres. 6 miles SW. Melle, 13 SE. Niort.

Brioude, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Upper Loire, situated on the Allier. It contains about 3000 inhabitants. In this was formerly a celebrated sanctuary, dedicated

to St. Julian. 21 miles NNE. St. Flour, 25 NW. Le Puy. *Long.* 3. 26. E. *Lat.* 45. 17. N.

Brioude, *Vielle*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire. 2 miles S. Brioude.

Briouze, a town of France, in the department of the Orne. 12 miles NE. Domfront, 13 W. Argentan.

Briquebec, a town of France, in the department of the Channel. 10 miles S. Cherbourg, 6 W. Valognes.

Briquenay, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes. 4 m. N. Grandpré.

Briqueras, a town of France, in the department of the Po. In 1692, it was taken by the French, who fortified it. 12 miles S. Pignerol.

Brisach, (*Old*), a town of Germany, formerly the capital of the Brisgaw, and imperial: now belonging to the house of Austria. It was taken by the French in 1638, who kept possession of it till the year 1700, when it was restored to the Emperor, after destroying a stone bridge built over the Rhine, and in 1703, the fortifications were destroyed. In the year 1704, the French took it again, but it was suppoed by some treachery; for Count d'Arce, the governor, was condemned to be beheaded, and all the officers who signed the capitulation were punished. The Rhine is passed here by a bridge of boats. 27 m. N. Bâle.

Brisach (*New*), a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, situated about a mile from the west side of the Rhine, opposite Old Brisach, fortified by M. Vauban. 27 miles N. Bâle, 7 SE. Colmars. *Long.* 7. 37. E. *Lat.* 48. 2. N.

Brisago, a town of Italy, on Lake Maggiore. 5 miles S. Locarno.

Brisau, or *Brzezowa*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz. 20 m. W. Olmutz.

Brisello, see *Bersello*.

Brisentino, a town of Naples, in Capitanata. 10 miles SW. Manfredonia.

Brisgaw, a country of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, situated on the east side of the Rhine, by which it is separated from France. The Marquis of Baden possessed a portion, but the principal part belonged to the house of Austria, till by the article of peace concluded at Luneville in February 1801, between the Emperor of Germany and France, it was with the Ortenau assigned as an indemnification for the loss of his Italian dominions to the Duke of Modena. Friburg is the capital.

Brisich, or *Breytsch*, a town of France, in the department of the Roer. 16 miles NNW. Coblentz.

Briugela, a town of Italy, in the department of the Amona. 6 miles Faenza.

Brißk, a town of Germany, in the Ucker Mark of Brandenburg. 3 m. SSW. Beeßkow.

Brißkow, a town of Germany, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg. 4 miles S. Frankfort on the Oder.

Brißlac, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 12 miles N. Vihiers, 7 SSE. Angers.

Brißtol, a city and seaport of England, situated in the counties of Gloucester and Somerset, on the rivers Avon and Frome, which unite here, and form one stream under the name of the former, navigable for large and heavy ships, till it joins the Severn at King-Road, there known by the name of *The Brißtol Channel*. It was called by the Britons, as we are told, *Caer Oder nant Badon*, i. e. the City Oder in Badon Valley. The Saxons called it *Brightstowe*, or *Brißstowe*. The merchants of this city trade with more independence on London than any other town in the kingdom. Their West-India ships sail and arrive in fleets. They trade largely with Ireland, Holland, Ham- burgh, Norway, Sweden, Russia, and America. They send ships to Newfoundland and the Mediterranean. The quay is esteemed one of the finest in Europe, and on the banks of the river are several dock-yards for building and repairing the ships. Business of almost all kinds is carried on here, and capital works established, such as large brass works, forges for smelting copper; iron founderies, where cannon, &c. are cast and bored; lead-works, in which the lead is smelted from the ore, cast into sheets, milled, &c.; manufactures of white and red lead, and lead shot; a great number of sugar-houses; turpentine, sulphur, and vitriol works; a manufacture of china, besides manufactures of woollen stuffs, broad-cloth, sail-cloth, lace, silk, and cotton. Among the public buildings, we may reckon the Exchange in Corn-street; other public buildings are the Council-house, Guildhall, Custom-house; several halls of companies, as of merchants, coopers, and merchant-tailors; public library, infirmary, &c. Brißtol was erected into a bishopric by Henry VIII. It contains 17 parishes, and, besides the cathedral, seventeen churches and five chapels within the city, and two churches and one chapel in the suburbs; in all, twenty-six of the established religion, and fifteen places of worship for other persuasions. The hospitals and charitable foundations are more than 20. The number of houses in the city is 13,000, and of the inhabitants 62,890; and if to these we add the population of the suburbs, the whole must exceed 100,000. The government of the city is administered by a mayor, twelve aldermen, two sheriffs, twenty-eight common-council, a recorder, town-clerk, &c. Brißtol being a county of itself, one of the judges comes every year to Brißtol, and holds an assize; in the autumn, another assize is

held by the mayor, recorder, and aldermen. Queen Elizabeth granted a charter, whereby every man that marries a daughter of a citizen of Brißtol, becomes free of the city. Brißtol was formerly a place of great strength. Geoffery bishop of Constance fortified it when he rebelled against William Rufus, but the walls were destroyed by the king, after he had suppressed the rebellion. In the year 1140, King Stephen was imprisoned in the castle here by the Empress Maud, after the battle of Lincoln. In the year 1643, Brißtol was garrisoned by the parliament troops, under the command of Colonel Fiennes, who was joined by Waller and his followers, after the battle of Roundway-down, near Devizes. Prince Rupert attacked it, and though the town and castle were well fortified, and in want of neither men, provision, or warlike stores, it was taken by capitulation; but not before a great number of brave men and officers had lost their lives. The hot-well is about a mile and a half west from the city, close by the Avon, in the county of Gloucester, at the bottom of stupendous rocks, called *St. Vincent's Rocks*, out of which the spring rises, and is defended by a thick wall, to prevent its being injured by the tide. The water is said to be impregnated by the limestone quarries, with a soft alcalious quality, with some weak impregnation of sulphur, with nitre, or sea-salt, and perhaps slightly with iron. They are of an agreeable, not sickly warmth; are excellent in hectic, diabetes, weak lungs, preternatural evacuations, acrid juices, and viscid blood; and in the first stage of a phthisis pulmonum. Brißtol anciently made a part of the earldom of Gloucester, and came into the possession of John Earl of Moreton, afterwards king of England, who married a daughter of William Earl of Gloucester, by which means it became vested in the crown. In the latter end of the eleventh century, here was a mart of slaves, collected from different parts of the kingdom. In the reign of Henry II. Brißtol was rich and flourishing, and greatly favoured by that prince, by bounties and grant of charters, with liberty of inhabiting and possessing the city of Devlin or Dublin in Ireland. In the year 1272, there were twelve furnaces for melting silver and stamping money; and in the reign of Henry VI. there was a mint. Testoons, groats, half-groats, and pennies of Henry VIII. are met with, coined at this mint. In the year 1372, Brißtol was separated from the counties of Gloucester and Somerset, by a charter of Edward III. and erected into a county. The river Avon was made navigable by act of parliament, and the first barge passed from Brißtol to Bath, loaded with deals, lead, and meal, in the month of December 1727. In the year 1786, three hackney coaches were let

up in the city, which soon afterwards were increased to twenty. In 1801, the number of inhabitants employed in trade and different manufactures amounted to 9657. 120 miles W. London. *Long.* 2. 35. *W. Lat.* 51. 27. N.

Bristol, a seaport town of United America, in the state of Rhode Island, situated on the continent. It was considerably damaged by the British troops in the war, but the damages have been repaired. It is now a place of considerable trade to the other states, to Africa, and the West-Indies. The number of inhabitants, in the year 1790, was 1406. 15 miles N. Newport, 42 S. Boston. *Long.* 71. 12. W. *Lat.* 41. 35. N.

Bristol, a county of United America, in the states of Massachusetts, containing, in the year 1790, 31,709 inhabitants.

Bristol, a county of the United States of America, in Pennsylvania, on the Delaware, 20 miles NE. Philadelphia.

Bristol-Bay, a large bay in the North Pacific Ocean, on the west coast of North-America, into which a large river empties itself, of the same name, discovered by Capt. Cook. *Long.* 157. W. *Lat.* 58. 20. N.

Bristol-Bay, a bay on the NW. coast of Nova-Scotia. *Long.* 63. W. *Lat.* 44. 42. N.

Bristol Channel, that part of the Atlantic Ocean which lies between the south coast of Wales, and the counties of Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall, in England.

Bristol, (*New*), a seaport town of United America, in the province of Maine, at the bottom of Frenchman's Bay. *Long.* 68. 2. W. *Lat.* 44. 25. N.

Brit, a river of England, which runs into the sea, 2 miles S. Bridport, in Dorsetshire.

Britain, (*Great*.) The island which is now called *Great-Britain*, and comprehends the two kingdoms of England and Scotland, with the principality of Wales, was, in more ancient times, by way of distinction, styled *Albion*, the name of Britain being then common to all the islands that lie round it. Whence it had the name of Albion is uncertain; but that it received the name of Britain from foreigners is evident, since the natives never styled themselves Britons, nor their country Britain; their true name being *Cumri*, or *Cumbri*, whence *Cambria*, the name of Wales to this day among the Welsh. Britain lies over against France and Germany, in a triangular form, having three promontories, shooting out three different ways, viz. the Land's-End towards the west, the Kentish or North-Foreland towards the east, and Caithness towards the north. It is divided from Ireland to the west by the Irish sea; on the north it is bounded by the Northern Ocean; on the east, where it faces Germany, by the German Ocean; and on the south, towards France, by the British Chan-

nel. Its length from north to south is about 560 miles; its breadth is various, and in compass, its three sides are found to contain, allowing for the windings of the coast, about 1800 miles. The fourth side, extending from the North-Foreland in Kent, to the Land's-End in Cornwall, contains about 300 miles; the west side, from the Land's-End, to the most northern part of Scotland, about 800; and the east side about 700. If Great-Britain be considered as a perfect triangle, formed by three right lines, the length of its three sides put together, would amount to about 1500 miles. The fertility and pleasantness of Britain gave occasion to imagine, that these were the Fortunate Islands, described by the poets, where the face of nature smiled with a perpetual spring. It was in former times the granary of the western empire, for hence was every year transported an immense quantity of corn for the supply of the army on the frontiers of Germany. The southern parts of Britain were peopled, according to Cæsar, by the Gauls. Tacitus is of the same opinion: if we consider all circumstances, says he, it is probable, that Gaul first peopled Britain, which lies so near it. This opinion, which is followed by most of the ancient, as well as the modern writers, is chiefly founded on the agreement observed by the Roman writers between the two nations in their customs, manners, language, religion, form of government, way of fighting, &c. Besides, as the Gauls sent colonies into Italy, Spain, Germany, Thrace, and Asia, it is but reasonable to conclude that they did the same with respect to Britain, which lay so near them, that they could discern it from the continent, and was no less plentiful than the other countries where they settled. To return to the Britons: their manners, customs, religion, form of government, &c. are described not only by Cæsar in his Commentaries, but by others, and perhaps more fully, who wrote after the Romans were become masters of the island. The country was, according to Cæsar, well peopled, and stocked with cattle. Their houses were not unlike those of the Gauls. They used copper or iron plates, weighed by a certain standard, instead of money. If they bred domestic fowls, hens, or geese, it was for their diversion, being strictly forbidden by their religion to eat them. Of all the Britons, those who inhabited Cantium, or Kent, were the most civilized, not differing much in their manners from the Gauls. The more inland people, for the most part, sowed no corn, their usual food being milk and game, with which their woods and plains were well stored. The use of clothes was scarcely known in the island. Only the inhabitants of the southern coast covered their nakedness with skins of wild beasts, carelessly

thrown over them, not so much to defend themselves against the cold, as to avoid giving offence to the strangers, who came to trade with them. All the Britons painted their bodies with the juice of woad, of a sky-colour, and wore long hair, but shaved the rest of their bodies, except their upper lip. One custom prevailed among them, which seemed detestable to other nations, which was for ten or twelve men, brothers or friends, to have wives in common. They abstained from all manner of fish, though the seas that surrounded their island, and their rivers, were plentifully stored with them. Their towns, or rather villages, were a confused parcel of huts, placed at a small distance from each other, and, generally speaking, in the middle of a wood, whereof the avenues were defended with slight ramparts of earth, or with the trees that were cut down to clear the ground. As to their manner of fighting, Cæsar, who extols their valour, and the undaunted bravery with which they went to battle, tells us, that they made use of chariots, driving furiously among the enemy's ranks, and discharging their darts, by which means they often put the Romans in disorder. When they engaged the horse, they left their chariots to fight on foot, their charioteers in the mean time retiring, and placing themselves so that their masters, if overpowered with numbers, might readily find them, and have an easy retreat. By this manner of fighting, they had, says Cæsar, both the speed of the horse, and the steadiness of the foot; and were by daily practice so expert, that they could stop their horses on a steep descent, though in full career, turn them in a narrow compass, run along the pole, fit upon the yoke, and from thence, with incredible quickness, return to their chariots. Thus Cæsar. But why they chose to engage the horse rather on foot than in their chariots, is not easily conceived. Their trade was very inconsiderable, notwithstanding the convenient situation of their island for carrying on an extensive commerce. Their vessels were very small, with their keels and ribs made of slight timber, interwoven with wicker, and covered with hides, which shews that they undertook no long voyages; nay, in all likelihood, they never ventured to sea beyond the coasts of Gaul. Their chief traffic was with the Phœnician merchants, who after the discovery of the island, which happened, probably, before the Trojan war, yearly exported great quantities of tin, which they sold to the Greeks and other distant nations. The care and direction of all religious matters were, by the Britons as well as the Gauls, committed to the Druids, whose authority was great, not only in religious but civil affairs. They were held, both by the Britons and Gauls,

in such veneration, that their authority was almost absolute. To them belonged the care of private and public sacrifices, the interpretation of religion, the bestowing of rewards, or inflicting of punishments; the deciding of controversies, let the difference be of what nature soever; and whoever refused to obey their decree, whether lord or vassal, was excluded from the sacrifices, which was accounted the greatest punishment that could be inflicted. The same form of government prevailed in Britain as in Gaul; that is, the whole country was divided into several small states, with a head over each, dignified by authors with the name of king. Of these heads, or kings, Cæsar mentions four in the small compass of Kent. Whether these states were hereditary or elective, we find nowhere recorded. Their worshipping in groves, their human sacrifices, and their marking or tattooing themselves, are strong characteristics of a Canaanitish origin. And it is well worthy of observation, that those very customs have been found in all the new-discovered islands of the South Pacific ocean: they were before found in the Indians of America; among the Mexicans, the Peruvians, and the inhabitants of the West-India islands, a strong presumption of one and the same original. Some of these strangers have been found circumcised; this is a proof, not altogether of an Israelitish descent, but a mark of distinction, used probably by all the sons of Abraham, and their descendants, to whom several of these nations owed their origin; and still observed by some as a custom of their forefathers. Both the Phœnicians on the coast of the Mediterranean, and the Edomites on the Red sea, were merchants, with a considerable knowledge of navigation; and from their voyages to Britain only, it is very evident they were something more than coasters. In cases of danger, one of the kings was chosen in a general assembly, commander in chief of the whole of their forces: thus Cassibelan commanded the forces against Cæsar; and in the time of Claudius, Caractacus, king of the Silures, was chosen general of the whole. That part of Britain now called England and Wales was divided into 17 stutes, inhabited by the Damnonii, now Devonshire and Cornwall; the Durotriges, Dorsetshire; the Belgæ, Somersetshire, Wiltshire, and Hampshire; the Atrebatii, Berkshire; the Regni, Surry, Suffex, and part of Hampshire on the sea-coast; the Cantii, Kent; the Dobunii, Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire; the Trinobantes, Middlesex and Essex; the Icenii, Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, and Nottinghamshire; the Coritani, whose country comprehended the present Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, and Derbyshire; the Cornavii, who inhabited the tract

now called Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Staffordshire, Shropshire, and Cheshire: the Silures possessed Radnorshire, Brecknockshire, Glamorganshire, Herefordshire, and Monmouthshire; the Demetæ held the remaining part of South-Wales; viz. Caermarthenshire, Pembrokehire, and Cardiganhire. The six counties of North-Wales were inhabited by the Ordovices: the Brigantes, sometimes called Briga, possessed Yorkshire, Durham, Lancashire, Westmoreland, and Cumberland; and lastly, the Otadini, or Ottadini, inhabited Northumberland. Three great walls, or ramparts, were erected by three different emperors to secure the country belonging to Rome, against the northern barbarians. Britannia Romana was divided into Britannia superior, and Britannia inferior, or upper and lower Britain. The former reached from the channel at least as far as Chester, including England and Wales: lower Britain contained all subject to the Romans, north of Chester, to the wall which separated it from Britannia Barbara; from the Firth to the Clyde. Constantine divided Roman Britain into four governments, which were called Britannia Prima, Britannia Secunda, Flavia Cæsariensis, and Maxima Cæsariensis. Britannia Prima lay between the channel, the Severn, and Thames; Britannia Secunda occupied all the country between the Severn and the Irish sea; Flavia Cæsariensis was enclosed within the Thames, the Humber, and the Severn; and Maxima Cæsariensis extended from the Humber to Adrian's wall. A fifth province was afterwards added, named Valentia, probably by the Emperor Valentinian, from his brother Valens; for in the reign of Valentinian, this district, extending from Adrian's wall to the Firth of Forth, and Clyde, was recovered by Theodosius, father to the emperor of that name. Each of these provinces had a particular magistrate, some a consular, others only a præses or præsent; they were all subject to the Vicarius of Britain, as he was to the Præficus Prætorio of Gaul, one of the four Præfesi Prætorio, instituted by Constantine. The civil government was administered by the vicar, and the vicars of the five provinces, with other inferior officers. After the troubles of the Roman empire occasioned the withdrawing of that people from the land, the Britons, harassed by the Picts and Scots, called in the Saxons and Angles to their relief; of which they had reason to repent; for the Saxons soon turned their arms against them, and multitudes of their countrymen following the first adventurers, drove the unhappy Britons from their homes, and compelled them to retire to the mountains of Wales, to Cornwall, and to that part of the continent afterwards called Bretagne. Several kingdoms were formed by the Sax-

ons, under different leaders, viz. 1. Kent, which included the county so called. 2. Suffex, or the South-Saxons, containing Suffex and Surry. 3. East-Anglia, comprehending Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgehire, with the Isle of Ely. 4. Westex, or the West-Saxons, in which were Cornwall, Devonshire, Dorsetshire, Somersetshire, Wiltshire, Hampshire, and Berkshire. 5. Northumberland, including Lancashire, Yorkshire, Durham, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Northumberland, and a part of Scotland to the Firth of Edinburgh. 6. Essex, or the East-Saxons, which comprised Essex, Middlesex, and part of Hertfordshire. 7. Mercia, which contained Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, Northamptonshire, Lincolnshire, Huntingdonshire, Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Staffordshire, Derbyshire, Shropshire, Nottinghamshire, and part of Hertfordshire. Alfred, first divided England into counties, and these again into hundreds and tythings. We may, with equal truth and propriety, says Dr. Campbell, place the large extent of its coast among the principal prerogatives of Great-Britain. We mean by this something more than what, in comparison of maritime countries on the Continent, belongs to it as an island; because this beneficial extent of coast results chiefly from its peculiar and advantageous figure. By this means our own ships are sent out, foreign vessels are invited from all quarters, go and return by every wind, and are received and entertained in safe and convenient ports on every side. The constant, copious, and convenient distribution of the goods they bring from foreign parts along the shores of so large an island, exclusive of all that is sent by land, to which these also very largely contribute; and the carrying the superfluities of our own growth, and manufactures from rough materials imported from one part of such a country as this to another, gradually produces a prodigious coast trade, which is of inexpressible value, as it occasions settlements near to, or immediately on the sea coast; and in consequence of this the cultivation of adjacent lands, the improvement of harbours, the increase of shipping, and the augmentation of seamen, which are circumstances of no small importance to the people of every country; but more especially to be sought for and cherished, as proper and peculiar blessings to the inhabitants of an island. Besides these it produces another very happy effect, as it affords inexpressible conveniences for many different sorts of fishing, and facilitates the distribution of the produce of those fisheries, which is every where the natural parent of trade and a naval power; and hence it is

that in this, and indeed in almost every other maritime country, of which we have any tolerable history, we find that the most famous seaports have risen by degrees, and by a concurrence of fortunate circumstances up to that rank, from being originally no better than fishing towns: into which, from a series of untoward accidents, or from the effects of any sudden calamity, they as naturally dwindle again. For these, and for a variety of other reasons, we find the beneficial consequences that necessarily result from such an extensive sea coast, have been constantly celebrated by all the intelligent authors who have treated of such countries as were possessed in any remarkable degree of this blessing. This was the genuine source of industry, wealth, and splendour, to the ancient Arabians; this was the instrument of Egypt's greatness; it was this rendered the Phœnicians conspicuous through a long course of ages; and wherever this advantage is thoroughly improved from a proper attention, it is simply impossible that its inhabitants should not thrive faster, and be in all respects in a better condition, than their neighbours.

Britain, (New,) see *Labrador*.

Britain, (New,) an island in the East-Indian sea, seen by Dampier, Roggewein, and Carteret. What Dampier and Roggewein thought was only one island, Capt. Carteret has since found divided into two by a narrow channel, which he sailed through, from south-east to north-west, and gave the name of New-Ireland to the most northern. The coasts of New-Britain are high and mountainous, covered here and there with wood. The inhabitants were of a dark copper colour, well made, and hardy; near the southern coast are a number of smaller islands, among which is one with a volcano. *Long.* 148. 5. to 148. 55. E. *Lat.* 1. 30. to 6. 50. S.

Britain's Bay, a bay in the river Potomack, on the coast of Maryland. *Long.* 76. 50. W. *Lat.* 38. 21. N.

Britany, see *Bretagne*.

Britten, an island in the Frozen Ocean, near the south-west coast of Nova Zembla. *Long.* 55. 14. E. *Lat.* 71. 6. N.

Britain, a cape on the west coast of Nova Zembla. *Long.* 52. 14. E. *Lat.* 74. 40. N.

Brive, or *Brives la Gallarde,* a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of Correze, situated in a fertile valley, on the Correze; it contains about 4000 souls. 12 miles SW. Tulle, 5 S. Uzerehs. *Long.* 1. 36. E. *Lat.* 45. 10. N.

Brivesac, a town of France, in the department of the Correze. 18 m. E. Brive.

Brivisa, see *Brivisa*.

Briva, a town of Italy, in the department of the Serio, on the side of the Adda. In

1799, a battle was fought near this place between the Austrians and the French, in which the latter were defeated. 10 miles NW. Bergamo, 18 NNE. Milan.

Brix, a town of France, in the department of the Channel. 5 miles W. Valognes.

Brixia, (Le,) see *Lebrixa*.

Brixen, (Bishopric of,) a country of Germany, in league with the Tyrolese. The bishop was considered by the house of Austria as a land state of Tyrol, and appeared by his deputies at the diet, bearing likewise the taxes and imposts belonging to it, but having, notwithstanding, as an immediate prince of the empire, both seat and voice at the diets of the empire in the college of princes. He likewise sent deputies, and contributed towards the maintenance of the chamber-court the sum of 81 rix-dollars, 14½ kruzers; but with respect to the extraordinary taxes of the empire, the house of Austria answered to them. Its prelate was also a state of the circle of Austria. As a bishop, he was suffragan to the archbishop of Salzburg. In 1802, this bishopric was secularized and given to the Archduke of Austria, with other indemnities, for the loss of Tuscany; but afterwards, by the treaty of Presburg, was ceded to Bavaria.

Brixen, a town of Germany, and capital of the bishopric of the same name, situated in a pleasant spot, on the river Eyfack, at its union with the Rienz. The episcopal palace is well built. Exclusive of the cathedral, there are one parochial and six other churches and two cloisters. In 1080, a council was held here by the emperor Henry IV. in which Pope Gregory VII. was deposed. This town is governed by its own magistrates, who are two burgomasters, and two counsellors. In March 1796, it was taken by the French; and again in 1797, when a large quantity of magazines belonging to the Austrians fell into their hands. 39 miles NNE. Trent, 38 S. Innsbruck. *Long.* 12. 39. E. *Lat.* 46. 43. N.

Brixenstadt, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anspach; it affords an asylum for involuntary homicides. In 1632, this place was taken and plundered by the Imperialists. 16 miles ENE. Wurzburg, 23 WSW. Bamberg. *Long.* 10. 22. E. *Lat.* 49. 52. N.

Brixham, a small seaport of England, situated on the western side of Torbay, in the county of Devon, celebrated for its fishery, for which purpose more than a hundred vessels are employed. A quay has lately been built for the purpose of supplying ships with water. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3671. The Prince of Orange, afterwards William III. landed here with his friends in 1688. 3 miles NE. Dartmouth.

Brizenbourg, a town of France, in the

department of the Lower Charente. 7 m. S. St. Jean d'Angely, 7 NE. Saintes.

Brizen, a town of Germany, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg. 12 m. N. Wittenberg.

Bro, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland. 22 miles SW. Carlstadt.

Bro, a river of Prussia, which runs into the Vistula. 2 miles from Culm.

Broad Bay, a bay on the coast of Main. Long. 65. 19. W. Lat. 43. 50. N.

Broad Bay, see *Loch Tua*.

Broad Creek, a river of North-Carolina, which runs into the Atlantic, Long. 77. 26. W. Lat. 34. 42. N.

Broad Creek, a river of Delaware, which runs into the Nanticoke, Long. 75. 46. W. Lat. 38. 36. N.

Broad Creek, a river of Maryland, which runs into the Potomack, Long. 77. 9. W. Lat. 38. 50. N.

Broadhaven, a bay of the Atlantic, on the west of Ireland, and north-west coast of the county of Mayo. Long. 9. 42. W. Lat. 54. 17. N.

Broad Inlet, a channel between two small islands near the coast of North-Carolina. Long. 77. 57. W. Lat. 34. 8. N.

Broad Kill, a river of Delaware, which runs into Delaware bay, Long. 75. 19. W. Lat. 38. 50. N.

Broadley, a town of Poland, in the principality of Belcz. 48 miles E. Belcz.

Broad River, a river of South-Carolina, formed by the union of several smaller rivers, which, about 8 miles NW. Columbia, joins the Saluda, and with it forms the Cangaree.

Broad River, a river of Georgia, which runs into the Savannah, at Petersburg.

Broad Run, a river of Virginia, which runs into the Potomack, Long. 77. 30. W. Lat. 39. 9. N.

Broad Sound, an inlet on the north coast of New Holland, in the bay of Inlets, SE. of Cape Palmerston.

Broad Stairs, a village of England, in the county of Kent, close to the sea. Several vessels were fitted out from this harbour some years since to Greenland, but of late the trade has greatly declined. The old pier being destroyed by a violent hurricane, a new one was constructed in the year 1770. Here are the remains of an ancient gateway, belonging originally to some fort, built to defend the coast. Many people of fashion frequent this place in the summer season, for the benefit of air and sea-bathing. 2 m. N. Ramsgate, 75 E. London.

Brobach, a town of France, in the department of the Sarre. 15 miles SE. Treves.

Broc, (*Le*), a town of France, in the department of the Var. 6 miles N. St. Paul, 4 NNE. Venice.

Brocco, a town of Naples, in Lavora. 5 miles W. Capua.

Broekdrop, a town of the dutchy of Holland. 6 miles W. Krempe.

Broekel, or *Brakel*, a town of Germany, in the county of Verden. 5 miles E. Rotenburg.

Broek Graben, a river or canal in the bishopric of Hildesheim, which runs into the Innersee, at Sarfede.

Broekberg, or *Brocken*, a mountain of Lower Saxony, supposed to be one of the highest in Germany. It contains iron ore, and the summit is always covered with snow; near Blankenburg.

Brod, a fortified town of Slavonia, on the Save, where the emperor gained a victory over the Turks in the year 1688. 50 miles N. Serajo, 110 W. Belgrade. Long. 18. 10: E. Lat. 45. 20. N.

Brod Bohmisch, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzim. It was reduced to ashes in 1637, and though since rebuilt, has not recovered its former consequence. 7 miles NW. Kaurzim, 18 E. Prague. Long. 14. 56. E. Lat. 50. 2. N.

Brod, Teutsch, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czazlau, on the Sazava. It was taken by the allies in 1741. 20 miles SSE. Czazlau, 54 SE. Prague. Long. 15. 30. E. Lat. 49. 36. N.

Brod, Ungarisch, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Hradisch. 8 m. SE. Hradisch. Long. 17. 39. E. Lat. 49. 2. N.

Brode, see *Pforten*.

Brodensfeld, a town of Germany, in the Vogtland. 3 miles E. Oelsnitz.

Brodera, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Guzerat, celebrated for its beautiful linens, indigo, and lace. 55 miles SSE. Amedabad, 22 SW. Champaneer. Long. 73. 12. E. Lat. 22. 16. N.

Brodetz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bolelaw. 5 miles S. Jung Buntzlau.

Brodick, a town on the east coast of Arran, (belonging to the Scotch Hebrides,) situated in a bay to which it gives name. Long. 4. 56. W. Lat. 53. 39. N.

Brodnitza, a town of Prussia, in the bishopric of Culm. 30 miles E. Culm.

Brodow, a town of the dutchy of Holstein. 5 miles NE. Neustadt.

Brodra, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Agimere. 20 m. NE. Kottah.

Brody, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia. 20 miles S. Lucko.

Brodziec, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk. 48 miles E. Minsk.

Broeck, a town or large village of North Holland, remarkable for the elegant neatness of the houses and streets, whose inhabitants carry on great trade in cattle and corn. 3 miles W. Monikedam.

Broglic, a town of France, in the department of the Eure. 6 miles S. Bernay, 9 SW. Beaumont le Roger.

Broglio, or *B'oil*, a town of France, in the department of the Maritime Alps. 15 miles NE. Nice.

Brogne, a town of France, in the department of the Sambre and Meuse. 10 miles WSW. Namur.

Brok, a town of Poland, in Masovia. 45 miles ESE. Warsaw.

Brojo Castro, a town of European Turkey, in Livadia. 22 miles ENE Livadia.

Broie, a river of Switzerland, which rises in the canton of Friburg, and runs into the lake of Morat, near Avenches.

Broken Bay, a bay on the east coast of New Holland, discovered by Capt. Cook, 1770. This bay, says Capt. Hunter, is large and clear; the entrance from the north to the south point about two miles, with depth of water from 8 to 10 fathoms; farther in the depth lessens to 7, 6, and 5 fathoms. Just within the north head of the bay is the entrance of the northern branch, which from the shallowness of the water, is only navigable for boats, or small vessels; the channel going in is very narrow, occasioned by a small spit of sand, which extends from a low sandy point on the west side of the entrance, and on which, when the wind is from the eastward, the sea breaks very high. A little within the south head of the bay is the entrance of the southern branch, or pit water. This is a good harbour. *Long.* 151. 27. E. *Lat.* 33. 34. S.

Broken Bay, or *Bay of St. Antonio*, a bay on the east coast of the island of Paraguay. *Long.* 117. 51. E. *Lat.* 8. 22. N.

Broken Island, an island in the bay of Bengal, near the coast of Ava. *Long.* 94. 28. E. *Lat.* 16. 30. N.

Broken Island, a small island in a bay on the north coast of New Guinea. *Long.* 155. 12. E. *Lat.* 2. 52. S.

Broken Islands, a cluster of small islands in the bay of Bengal, near the coast of Aracan. *Long.* 92. 56. E. *Lat.* 19. 58. N.

Brokry, a town of Hindoostan, in the Candesh country. 8 m. SW. Burhampour.

Brolanda, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland. 20 miles S. Skara.

Brols, a fortress of the island of Sicily, in the valley of Demona. 7 miles W. Pati.

Bromangerland, a small island in the North Sea, near the coast of Norway. *Lat.* 61. 48. N.

Browart, a town of Sweden in the province of Nyland. 15 miles W. Ekna.

Bromberg, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Wurzburg. 3 m. W. Ebern.

Bromberg, or *Biagosetsch*, a town of Prussian Poland, in the palatinate of Inowroslaw, on the river Bro, famous for a treaty concluded here in 1667, between the King of Poland and the Elector of Brandenburg. 46 miles N. Inowroslaw.

Brome, a town of Germany, in the principality of Luneburg. 34 miles E. Zell.

Bromham, a township of England, in Wiltshire, with about 1150 inhabitants. 4 miles NNW. Devizes.

Bromley, a town of England, in the county of Kent, on the river Ravensburn. Near the town is a palace of the bishop of Rochester, to whom the manor belongs, where is a mineral spring. Here is a college, with a handsome allowance for twenty poor clergymen's widows, first founded by Warner, bishop of Rochester, in the reign of Charles II. It has a weekly market on Thursdays, and in 1801, contained 2700 inhabitants. 10 miles SSE London. *Long.* 0. 1. E. *Lat.* 51. 24. N.

Bromley Abby, or *Abbot's Bromley*, or *Paggett's Bromley*, a town of England, in the county of Stafford. It was once a place of consequence, and took its name from an abbey, of which no traces now remain. It has a market on Tuesday, with only about 300 inhabitants. 13 miles E. Stafford, 128 NW. London.

Brompton, a flourishing village of England, in the county of Kent, near the river Medway, where barracks are erected for the marines stationed at Chatham, to which place it joins. 30 miles E. London.

Brompton, a populous village of England, in the county of Middlesex, a little to the west of London.

Brompton, a township of England, in the north riding of Yorkshire. 14 miles N. New Malton.

Bromsebro, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland, remarkable for a treaty made here in the year 1645, between Sweden and Denmark. 12 miles Christianople.

Bromsgrove, a town of England, in the county of Worcester, situated on the river Salwarp. It is a borough town, and sends two members to parliament. Here are manufactures of worsted, linsey, linen cloths, fishhooks, needles, and nails, which in 1801, employed 1200 persons, out of 5398, the number of inhabitants. The market is held on Tuesdays. 12 miles NNE. Worcester, 114 WNW. London.

Bromwich, (*West*), a town of England, in Staffordshire. In 1801, the population was 5687, of which 1393 were employed in trade and manufactures. 7 m. SE. Wolverhampton.

Bromyard, a town of England, in the county of Hereford, with a weekly market on Monday, and 983 inhabitants. 13 miles NNE. Hereford, 125 WNW. London.

Bron, (*Nieder and Ober*), two towns of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine. 10 miles W. Haguenau.

Bronchorst, or *Bronhorst*, a town of Holland, in the county of Zutphen. 5 miles N. Doersburg.

Bronduris, see *Brandaris*.

Brondolo, a town of Italy, in the Dogado, situated in the south part of the island of Chioggio, with a harbour formed by the mouths of the Brenta, and some other rivers, which meet and form a spacious reservoir, called Concha di Brondolo, but not deep enough for large vessels. In 808, this town was entirely burnt down, and in 1379, it was laid waste by the Genese. At present it is almost decayed. 12 miles S. Venice.

Bronddragene, a small island of Denmark, in the Baltic, or rather two or three very narrow slips of land, the whole not three miles long, near the south coast of the island of Laland. *Long.* 11. 27. E. *Lat.* 54. 37. N.

Broni, or *Bronno*, a town of Italy, where the French were defeated by the Imperialists in the year 1703. 10 miles SW. Pavia.

Bronnikov, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Irkutsk. 28 miles N. Tobolsk.

Bronti, a town of the island of Sicily. 28 miles W. Taormina. The gallant Lord Nelson was honoured by the King of Naples with the title of Duke of Bronti, for his naval services to that crown.

Bronzolo, a town of the county of Tyrol, on the Adige. 5 miles S. Bolzano.

Brockfield, a town of Massachusetts. 52 miles W. Bolton.

Brooklyn, a town of New-York, on Long Island; between this place and Flatbush, an engagement took place between the British troops and the Americans, in which the latter were defeated with great loss. In 1790, it contained about 1600 inhabitants. 3 miles S. New-York.

Brooko, a country of Africa, situated on the east of Bambook, and north of Cadou. The river Senegal bounds it on the north-east, and separates it from Fooladoo.

Broomridge, or *Broomriggs*, a place of Northumberland, where it is said a battle was fought by Athelstan against Constantine, king of Scotland, Ewaine, or Oweine, king of Cumberland, and Anlap, the general of the Danes, in the year 928, in which Athelstan obtained a complete victory.

Brooms, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the North Coasts. 13 miles SE. Lamballe, 10 SW. Dinan. *Long.* 2. 7. W. *Lat.* 48. 15. N.

Brosotzi, a town of Siberia. 48 miles NW. Tomsk.

Broszenkowa, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia. 32 miles NE. Kamieniec.

Broquies, a town of France, in the department of the Aveyron, on the Tarn. 21 miles S. Rhodéz.

Bronz, a seaport town on the east coast of Scotland, in the county of Sutherland; near it is a coal mine; the coals of which

are said to take fire on being exposed to the air. Here is likewise a quarry of limestone, interspersed with a variety of shells. 12 miles NNE. Dornoch. *Long.* 3. 45. W. *Lat.* 58. N.

Brora, a river of Scotland, which passes through a lake of the same name, in the county of Sutherland, and runs into the sea at Brora.

Brere, a river of France, which runs into the Meuse, about 5 miles below Maestricht.

Brojchan, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz. 4 miles S. Leitmeritz.

Brosby, a town of England, in Shropshire, with a weekly market on Wednesday, and 4832 inhabitants. The chief manufacture is that of pipes. 6 miles NW. Bridgnorth, 146 NW. London.

Brosna, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Shannon, three miles above Banagher, in King's County.

Brosna, (*Little*) a river of Ireland, which runs into the Shannon, four miles above Banagher.

Bros, or *Zafaras*, a town of Transylvania, supposed to have been a Roman colony.

Brossac, a town of France, in the department of the Charente. 10 miles SSE. Barbezieux.

Brosselshelm, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wursburg. 4 miles W. Volkach.

Broterod, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg, belonging to the landgrave of Hesse Cassel. 3 miles N. Snaikalden.

Brother, one of the smaller Shetland islands, between Yell and the north part of Mainland. *Long.* 1. 35. W. *Lat.* 60. 42. N.

Brothers, a cluster of small islands, in the straits of Babel-Mandeb. *Long.* 43. 19. E. *Lat.* 12. 10. N.

Brothers, two small islands in the East-Indian sea, about 36 miles from the west coast of Siam. *Long.* 98. 21. E. *Lat.* 7. 36. N.

Brothers, two small islands in the East-Indian sea. 18 miles S. Pulo Laut. *Long.* 116. 18. E. *Lat.* 4. 27. S.

Brothers, two small islands in the East-Indian sea, near the east coast of Sumatra. *Long.* 106. 8. E. *Lat.* 5. 8. S.

Brothers, a cluster of small islands, near the north coast of the island of Java. *Long.* 107. 12. E. *Lat.* 6. 36. S.

Brothers, (*Seven*) islands in the Indian sea. *Long.* 60. 25. E. *Lat.* 3. 24. S.

Brothers Three, see *Three Brothers*.

Brothers' Island, a small island in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Mexico. *Long.* 89. 28. W. *Lat.* 16. 42. N.

Brotherton, a village of England, in the west riding of Yorkshire, where Margaret, queen of Edward I. was delivered of a son, named Thomas de Brotherton, created after-

wards earl of Norfolk, and marshal of England. In 1801, the population was 994. 16 miles N. Doncaster, 178 N. London.

Brothick, a river of Scotland, which runs into the German sea at Aberbrothick.

Broto a town of Spain, in Aragon. 18 miles E. Jaca.

Brou St. Romain, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire. 18 miles SSW. Chartres, 10 NW. Châteaudun.

Broug, a town of France, in the department of the Charente. The tide flows up to the town, but through neglect the harbour is filled with mud. Here are considerable salt-works. 6 miles SW. Rochefort.

Bruck, or *Broug*, see *Brugg*.

Brouette, a river of North-America, which runs into the Wabash. *Long.* 87. 40. W. *Lat.* 39. 44. N.

Brough, called also *Bürgh upon Stanmore*, a town of England, in the county of Westmoreland, with a weekly market on Thursday, and about 690 inhabitants. Here are the remains of a large castle, and the ruins of a town, supposed to have been named Vertera. 6 miles SE. Appleby, 262 N. London. *Long.* 2. 24. W. *Lat.* 54. 32. N.

Brougham, a village of England, in Westmoreland, supposed, by the number of antiquities found there, to be on the site of the ancient Brocavum. 2 miles S. Kendal.

Broughton, a township of England, near Manchester, containing 866 inhabitants, of which nearly half are employed in manufactures.

Broughton in Furness, a township of England, in Lancashire, with about 1000 inhabitants. 9 miles NNW. Ulverstone.

Broughton, a town of England, in the county of Hants. 2 miles SW. Stockbridge.

Broughton's Archipelago, an extensive range of islands, rocky islets, and rocks, in an arm of the Pacific Ocean, on the west coast of North-America: so called, from Mr. Broughton, commander of the ship Chatham, who discovered them in 1790, in company with Capt. Vancouver. *Long.* 232. 56. to 233. 40. E. *Lat.* 50. 33. to 51. N.

Broughty Castle, a castle of Scotland, in the county of Fife, on the Tay. In 1547 it was taken by the English. 10 m. N. Cupar.

Brouse, a town of France, in the department of Puy-de-Dôme. 18 m. E. Clermont.

Brouvelicure, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges. 3 m. N. Bruyres.

Brow Head, a cape on the south coast of Ireland, in the county of Cork. *Long.* 9. 39. W. *Lat.* 51. 23. N.

Browarshaven, a seaport town of Holland, situated on the north side of the isle of Scouwen, opposite Goree, said to be so named as Port des Brassiers, the port or haven of brewers. In 1426, a bloody battle was fought near this town, between Philip duke

of Burgundy, and Humphrey duke of Gloucester, brother to Henry V. king of England, who came with 3,000 English to the assistance of Mary Jaqueline countess of Holland, in which the Duke of Gloucester was defeated. 5 miles S. Goree, 8 SW. Helvoetsluys. *Long.* 3. 48. E. *Lat.* 51. 44. N.

Browned Key, a small island in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Mexico. *Long.* 88. 45. W. *Lat.* 17. 30. N.

Brown's Passage, a channel of the north Pacific Ocean, between Dundas's Island, and Stephens's Island, entering easterly into Chatham Sound.

Brown Inlet, a channel between two small islands on the north coast of North-Carolina. *Long.* 77. 30. W. *Lat.* 34. 32. N.

Brown's Point, a cape at the south extremity of the island of Tobago. *Long.* 60. 40. W. *Lat.* 11. 10. N.

Brownsea Island, see *Branksea*.

Brownstown Head, a cape on the south coast of Ireland, in the county of Waterford. *Long.* 7. 7. W. *Lat.* 52. 7. N.

Brownville, a town of New-York, in the county of Oneida. *Long.* 76. W. *Lat.* 44. N.

Broye, a river of Switzerland, which rises in the canton of Friburg, crosses lake Morat, and runs into the lake of Neuchâtel, about two miles N. from Cudrefin.

Brozo, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mela. 5 miles N. Brescia.

Brozzo, a town of France, in the department of the Dora. 5 miles NW. Ivrea, 25. N. Turin.

Brzeskie, *Brzesztz*, *Brzesz*, a town of Prussian Poland, and capital of a palatinate to which it gives name, surrounded with a wall, and situated in a marshy plain. 80 miles WNW. Warsaw, 100 S. Dantzic. *Long.* 18. 55. E. *Lat.* 52. 30. N.

Brzesnitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachatitz. 5 miles N. Blatna.

Brzesztz, or *Brzesz*, a town of Russian Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the same name, situated on the Bog, surrounded with walls, and defended by a castle built on a sharp rock, the see of a Greek bishop. Here is the largest Jewish synagogue in Europe. On the month of October 1794, a battle was fought near this town, between the Russians and the Poles; the battle lasted eight hours, and the Poles were totally defeated. Out of 13,000 of the best Polish troops, consisting of old established regiments, not to reckon the armed peasants, only five hundred were made prisoners, as they would not accept of quarter; and the rest, all but 300 men who escaped, were cut to pieces, so that the field of battle, for some miles, was covered with their dead. The whole of the Polish artillery, consisting of two mortars and 24 pieces of cannon, fell into the hands of the Russians. 100 m.

E. Warsaw, 196 NE. Cracow. *Long.* 23. 30. E. *Lat.* 52. N.

Brucet, a town of Naples, in the Principato Citra. 13 miles W. Policastro.

Bruce Hill, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Cavan. 11 miles SSW. Cavan.

Bruces, a town of North-Carolina. 6 miles NW. Guilford.

Bruch, or *Brick*, an ancient castle of Germany, which gives name to a signiory in the duchy of Berg, about 13 miles in circumference. 4 miles E. Dülfsburg.

Bruch, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 5 miles NNE. Nerac, 9 W. Agen.

Bruche, a river of France, which runs into the Ill at Straßburg.

Bruckhausen, a town of Germany, in the county of Hoya. 5 miles W. Hoya.

Bruckkobel, a town of Germany, in the county of Hanau-Muzenbourg. 2 miles N. Hanau.

Bruckfal, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper-Rhine, situated on the Salza, where the bishop had a palace, and an arsenal. During the war, this place was taken and retaken several times. 11 miles SE. Spire, 15 S. Heidelberg. *Long.* 8. 58. E. *Lat.* 49. 8. N.

Bruck, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach, on the Rednitz. 17 miles NNW. Anspach.

Bruck, or *Brugg*, a town of Austria, on the river Leyta. Asparagus grows without culture in the environs of the town. 25 miles E. Baden, 20 ESE. Vienna. *Long.* 16. 45. E. *Lat.* 48. 2. N.

Bruck, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Saxony. 21 miles N. Wittenberg, 10 SW. Potsdam. *Long.* 12. 41. E. *Lat.* 52. 12. N.

Bruck, or *Pruck*, a town of Bavaria, in the Upper Palatinate. 18 miles NNE. Ratibon.

Bruck, a town of Bavaria, on the Ammer. 8 miles W. Munich.

Bruck am Muhr, a town of Germany, in Upper Stiria, on the Muhr, anciently called Muripons, or Bruga ad Murum. 18 miles N. Gratz, 70 SW. Vienna. *Long.* 15. 8. E. *Lat.* 47. 25. N.

Bruck, see *Pruck*.

Brucken, a town of Thuringia. 4 miles SW. Sangerhausen.

Bruckenau, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Fulda. 14 miles S. Fulda.

Bruckenbrf, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 8 miles SE. Moringen.

Brucklax, a town of Germany, in the county of Reus. 8 miles WNW. Greitz.

Bruda, a river of Naples, which runs into the gulf of Squillace, *Long.* 16. 50. E. *Lat.* 38. 27. N.

Brudnka, a river of Silesia, which runs into the Oder, 7 miles below Oppeln.

Brus, or *Brew*, a river of England, which rises near Bruton in Somersetshire, and crossing the county, runs into the Bristol Channel, 8 miles N. Bridgewater.

Bruggel, a town of France, in the department of the Roer. 10 miles SE. Venlo.

Bruch, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Meeklenburg. 11 miles SE. Wiimar. *Long.* 11. 46. E. *Lat.* 53. 49. N.

Bruch, or *Brugh*, or *Brühl*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhine, and Moselle. 6 miles S. Cologne.

Bruere, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, on the river Cher. 18 miles S. Bourges, 4 NW. St. Amand.

Brus's Island, an island in the Mergui Archipelago, of an oval form, and about 12 miles in circumference. *Lat.* 9. 28. N.

Brussier, (*Las*) a town of France, in the department of Vendée. 9 m. W. Mortagne.

Brug, or *Brig*, a town of Switzerland, and principal place of a district in the Valais, on the east side of the Rhône. 27 miles E. Sion.

Bruga, a town of Italy, in the department of the Serio. 11 miles N. Bergamo.

Bruges, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées. 12 miles S. Pau, 13 SE. Oleron.

Bruges, a city of France, in the department of the Lys; before the French revolution, a city of the second rank in Austrian Flanders. It is about four miles in circumference, and advantageously situated in a plain, having, by means of canals, a navigable communication with Ghent, Ostend, Dunkirk, Nieuport, Furnes, Damme, Sluys, &c. This city was in the 14th century a place of the greatest trade in Europe; in it were consuls for the regulation of trade from all the different cities and countries; and national warehouses and magazines to deposit their goods, which were brought here as the great mart. The merchants of Venice sent thither the product of the east; the traders of the north brought thither the production of the Baltic, and the English sent their wool; the dukes of Burgundy, their lords, encouraged trade, and under their auspices they flourished; but in the year 1489, the citizens had the audacity to arrest the Archduke Maximilian, who had married Mary, the heiress of the house of Burgundy; to affront his domestics; and maltreat his officers; they even demanded assistance from the King of France, and the Duke of Guelders: this tumult continued fourteen months, but being fearful of much worse consequences, they implored the clemency of their prince; 56 were condemned to death, a great number banished and the city fined in a large sum. From that time Bruges began to decline, and Ant-

werp, so advantageously situated on the banks of a considerable river, became its rival, and soon its superior. Having a communication with the sea from Ostend, by means of a navigable canal, it is yet a place of considerable trade, with manufactures of fluff, linen, &c. It was formerly in the diocese of Tournay, but was in the year 1559, erected into a bishopric by Philip II. king of Spain, subject to the archbishop of Malines. In 1430, Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, instituted the order of the Golden Fleece at Bruges. The streets, 260 in number, are in general spacious, and the houses large but old; there are seven gates and six grand markets, but they have neither fountain or river, the water which supplies the city being brought from Ghent, from the rivers Lys and Scheldt, by means of pipes. The principal buildings are the townhouse, the halls, the mint, &c. At the end of the grand market is a fine steeple, one of the most beautiful of the kind in Europe, 533 steps in height, and furnished with bells and chimes, which play a different tune every quarter of an hour. There are several fine churches at Bruges; the cathedral is dedicated to St. Donat, but the church at Notre-Dame is the most beautiful, whose steeple is a sea mark to sailors coming to Ostend; in the treasury are preserved the rich vestments of Thomas-a-Becket, adorned with precious stones. Seventeen houses or palaces yet remain, the ancient habitations of so many consuls of trade. The magistracy of Bruges is composed of two burgo-masters, twelve echevins, twelve counsellors, six pensioners, and two greiffiers. This city was bombarded by the Dutch, on the 4th of July, 1704, but without success; it submitted to the allies in 1706, after the battle of Ramilies; in 1708, it was invested by the French, under the command of Comte de la Mothe, and surrendered the 5th of July. The allies re-entered it the beginning of the year 1709, in virtue of a capitulation signed on the taking of Ghent, the 30th of December 1709. The magistrates opened the gates to the French troops, and signed a formal submission to the French republic, on the 24th of June, 1794. In the year 1798, a considerable force was sent from England to destroy the sluices between this place and Ostend, under the command of Major-General Coote. In the account transmitted to government, considerable damage seems to have been done; but in the end about 1000 men were obliged to surrender themselves prisoners of war. The major-general was wounded, and Colonel Campbell killed. 21 miles W. Ghent, 12 E. Ostend. *Long.* 3. 12. E. *Lat.* 51. 11. N.

Bruggs, or *Bruck*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, on the river Aar.

It formerly belonged to the counts of Habsburg, of the house of Austria; the inhabitants embraced the protestant religion in the year 1529. 21 miles S. Bale, 42 NNE. Berne

Bruggen, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Hildesheim, on the east side of the Leine. 12 miles SW. Hildesheim.

Bruggen, or *Bruck*, a town of France, in the department of the Roer, on the Schwalm. On the 2d of March 1793, a battle was fought near this town, between the Prussians, under the command of Prince Frederick of Brunswick, and the French, in which the latter were defeated, with the loss of 1300 killed, and 700 prisoners. 6 miles NE. Ruremond.

Bruggen, a town of France, in the department of the Rhine and Moselle. 13 miles W. Andernach.

Brughan, a river of North-Wales, which runs into the Severn, about two miles above Llanydlos, in the county of Montgomery.

Brughat, a town of France, in the department of the Allier. 7 miles E. Gannat.

Brugnara, a town of Italy, in Friuli. 3 miles SSW. Torre

Brugnetto, a town of Genoa, situated at the foot of the Appennines, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Genoa. 35 miles ESE. Genoa. *Long.* 9. 33. E. *Lat.* 44. 17. N.

Bruguere, dit *Dulac (La)*, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, 4. miles S. Castres.

Bruguieres, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne. 9 miles N. Toulouse.

Bruhl, see *Bruel*.

Bruka, or *Bruko*, a town of Africa, belonging to the kingdom of Yari, on the south coast of the Gambia. 160 miles from the sea. *Long.* 13. 49. W. *Lat.* 13. 18. N.

Brukfal, an island of Africa, in the river Senegal, near the mouth.

Brußlos, see *Berchs*.

Brußon, a town of France, in the department of the Sarthe. 9 miles N. Sablé, 10 W. Le Mans.

Brunath, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine. 6 miles SSW. Haguenau, 9 N. Strasburg.

Brumau, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Hradisch. 21 miles E. Hradisch. *Long.* 18. 9. E. *Lat.* 49. 7. N.

Brunbach, *Kirck*, or *Braubach*, a citadel of Germany, in the county of Wertheim. 15 miles W. Wertheim.

Brunbach, *Jungen*, a town of Germany, in the county of Eibach. 16 miles N. Eibach.

Brunpt, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine. This town formerly belonged to the Count of Leiningen. In 1389, it was burned by the inhabitants of Strasburg. 8 miles N. Strasburg.

Brun, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 8 miles E. Neustatt.

Brunca, (*La*.) a seaport town on the west coast of the island of Sicily, at the entrance of the gulf of Catania. 16 miles S. Catania.

Brunck, or *Bruneg*, see *Braunck*.

Brunenthal, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 2 m. NW. Hof.

Brunet, a small island near the south coast of Newfoundland, at the entrance into Fortune bay. *Long.* 55. 4. W. *Lat.* 47. 15. N.

Bruneto, see *Brugneto*.

Brunette, (*Ja*.) a strong fortress of France, in the department of the Po, near the town of Susa. By an article in the peace concluded between the French and the King of Sardinia, in April 1796, this fortress was to be dismantled. It has since become a part of France.

Bruniquel, a town of France, in the department of the Lot. 24 miles SSE. Cahors.

Brunkela, a town of Sweden, in the government of Abo. 14 miles NNE. Abo.

Brunn, a town of Austria. 8 miles W. Ebenfurth.

Brunn, a town of Austria. 4 m. W. Horn.

Brunn, or *Bruno*, or *Brimm*, a city of Moravia, the capital of a circle to which it gives name; the second town in rank, and first in commerce, of the marquisate; situated at the conflux of the rivers Schwartzhaw, and Surtawa. It is not large, but populous; the number of inhabitants about 13000. There are manufactures of cloth, velvets, and plush. The diets of the state are held here alternately with Olmutz. It is defended by a strong fortress called Spilberg, built on an eminence near the town. In 1645, it held out against the Swedes. The Prussians laid siege to it in the year 1742, but were compelled to abandon the enterprise. 32 miles SW. Olmutz, 100 SE. Prague, 156 SE. Dresden. *Long.* 16. 30. E. *Lat.* 49. 12. N.

Brunn, a circle of Moravia, bounded on the north by Bohemia, on the east by the circles of Olmutz and Hradisch, on the south by Austria, and on the west by the circles of Iglau and Znaym. In it are many iron mines and forges, medicinal springs, quarries of marble, glass-houses, and alum works. It is said to contain 70 towns, and above 20,871 houses. Brunn is the capital.

Brunnen, a populous town of Switzerland, in the canton of Schwitz, on the lake of the four cantons, where the deputies of the Catholic cantons assemble. Here it was that the cantons of Uri, Schwitz, and Unterwalden, formed a perpetual alliance, which was the foundation of the Swiss republic. 2½ miles SW. Schwitz.

Brunn, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 12 miles N. Bamberg.

Brunn, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Wurzburg. 2 miles E. Munsstatt.

Brumm, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Wurzburg. 3 miles E. Geroltzhofen.

Brunn, a town of France, in the department of Marengo. 9 miles SW. Alexandria.

Brunnsjö, a town of Sweden, in Jamtland, on an arm of lake Sterfio. 9 miles SE. Osterfund.

Brunthal, see *Freudenthal*.

Bruno, a river of Etruria, which runs into the lake of Castiglione, near Burlano.

Brunoy, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise. 6 m. N. Corbeil.

Brunsbarg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, belonging to the abbey of Corvey. 4 miles WNW. Hochster.

Brunsbüttel, a town of the duchy of Holstein, on the north side of the Elbe. 40 miles NW. Hamburg, 10 NW. Glückstadt.

Brunsbusen, a fort on the south side of the Elbe, on the coast of Bremen, where ships sailing up the river are obliged to stop and give an account of their lading. 6 m. N. Stade.

Brunskog, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland. 20 m. NW. Carlslad.

Brunsparg, see *Braunsparg*.

Brunstatt, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine. 7 miles N. Altkirch.

Brunswick, a country of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, with the title of duchy; bounded on the north by Luneburg, on the east by Magdeburg, Halberstadt, and Anhalt, on the south by Thuringia and Hesse, and on the west by Minden, Hoya, and Lippe: Brunswick is the capital. Authors include likewise under the name of Brunswick all that the princes of this house possess in Lower Saxony, where they form different branches; such are the duchies and territories of Luneburg, Göttingen, Grubenhagen, Calenberg, Wolfenbüttel, Hanover, Zell, Ulzen, Danneberg, Marburg, Giffhorn, Einbeck, and Hameln. The country is good and fertile; there are many mines, plenty of game, and abundance of corn. The principal rivers are the Weser, Ocker, Leyne, Ilmenau, and Viper. There are a number of medicinal springs, large forests, and plenty of all the necessaries of life. Commerce and manufactures were once flourishing, but the German wars of the 17th century produced a great change; and this country suffered as much as any other part of the empire. Population is 170,000.

Brunswick, a city of Germany, capital of the duchy of the same name, and residence of the Prince of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, is situated on the Ocker; said to have been built in the year 868 by Bruno, son of Adolphus duke of Saxony; since that greatly enlarged by Henry the Fowler, and divers other princes. The form is nearly square, and measures two miles in circumference; it contains five or six squares, and a number

of handsome buildings, among which are the town-house, and several churches, all for Protestants; the inhabitants of this town being among the first who embraced the doctrine of Luther. There are besides, a college for the study of arts and sciences, which has a well furnished library, an opera-house, a theatre, and a custom-house. Brunswick was formerly one of the Hanse towns, and governed as a republic, asserting that they had purchased their freedom from the dukes of Brunswick; who several times with arms disputed this pretension. In the years 1542, 1550, and 1553, Henry the Young besieged the town, which suffered very considerably; but being succoured by some troops of their allies, the people preserved their liberty. In 1569, an accommodation took place; but in 1617, Frederick Ulric compelled them to pay him homage; and in 1670, Rodolphus Augustus took possession of the town, and, it is said, by means of cannon which he had borrowed of the inhabitants for another purpose; and afterwards built a citadel to secure its subjection. The town is populous, but not so much so as it was when a free town; for the numerous garrison placed there by the Duke drove away a great number of the tradesmen, and injured its commerce. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 22,000. Two fairs are held at Brunswick annually, one in winter, the other in summer, and both continuing 18 days. The summer fair begins on the Monday after St. Laurence's day; and the winter fair on the Monday after Candlemas. The trade is not however confined to the two fairs, for the traffic for flax and yarn is at all times very great; and the hops growing in the neighbourhood are a source of great riches. Another article of trade is succory-root, prepared as coffee, of which many tons are sent annually to Lubeck, to be from thence exported to Sweden, Russia, &c. Hams, sausages, and other smoke-dried provisions, are largely exported; as likewise the strong beer or mum, so called from the inventor or brewer, Christian Mumm. The invention of spinning-wheels is ascribed to a statuary of this town named Jurgen. In 1757, the French took Brunswick, but evacuated it the year following; and in 1761, attempted to take it again, but without success. 7 miles N. Wolfenbuttel, 47 WNW. Magdeburg. *Long.* 10. 46. *E. Lat.* 52. 15. N.

Brunswick (New), a government or division of Nova-Scotia, lying on the north-west of the bay of Fundy, bounded on the south by the American States, on the east and north by Canada, and on the east by the gulf of St. Laurence. St. John's river crosses it in the centre from north-west to south-east. Frederick Town is the capital.

Brunswick (New), a city of United America, in the state of New Jersey, situated

on the south-west side of the Rariton, with a port for small vessels; the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade. The number of inhabitants about 2000, half of which are Dutch, or of Dutch extraction. 45 miles NE. Philadelphia, 25 SW. New-York. *Long.* 74. 30. *W. Lat.* 40. 29. N.

Brunswick, a town of America, in the province of Maine. 102 miles NE. Boston. *Long.* 69. 58. *W. Lat.* 43. 50. N.

Brunswick, a town of North-Carolina, near the mouth of Cape Fear river on the west side. 88 miles SSW. Newbern. *Long.* 78. 12. *W. Lat.* 34. 2. N.

Brunswick, a town of America, in Georgia, on Turtle river. Brunswick has a good and capacious harbour, and promises to become a place of great trade, from the richness of the soil of the neighbouring country. 55 miles SSW. Savanna. *Long.* 81. 45. *W. Lat.* 31. 14. N.

Brunswick-House, a settlement on Moose river, in Canada. *Long.* 83. 31. *W. Lat.* 50. 13. N.

Brunsee, a town of the duchy of Stiria. 12 miles W. Rackeburg.

Bruree, a village of Ireland, in the county of Limerick, remarkable for a meeting of the Irish bards half yearly, and which continued as late as the year 1746. 15 m. S. Limerick.

Brusa, see Bursa.

Brusaporto, a town of Italy, in the Trevisan. 8 miles SW. Treviso.

Brusch, a river of France, which runs into the Rhine at Straßburg. By means of sluices it forms a canal from Molsheim.

Bruschio, a town of Swisserland, in the Upper Engadine. 3 miles N. Tirano.

Brusgana, a town of Italy, in the Paduan. 4 miles WNW. Padua.

Brusnjkoi, an island of Russia, in lake Onezkoë. 40 miles SE. Petrovadsikoi.

Bruskau, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. 48 miles NNW. Braclaw.

Bruson, a town of Italy, in the Paduan. 9 miles ENE. Padua.

Brusque, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron. 12 miles S. St. Afrique.

Brusquet, (Le), a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Digne. 5 miles NE. Digne.

Brussels, or Bruxelles, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Dyle. This place was called the ornament and delight of the Netherlands, the richest and gayest city of Brabant, heretofore the residence of the court; it is built in a fertile country, one part of it, to the east, situated on an eminence; the other part, to the west, situated in a plain, and well watered by the river Senne, which runs through it, and branches into several streams, forming many small islands; the name is by some derived

from a neighbouring morass, named Broeyt-fel; by others from a bridge named Bruxel; however that may be, so long ago as the year 900, it had a market and a castle; and in the year 1340, was surrounded with a wall of freestone, the ruins of which are yet visible. Between the years 1357 and 1370, it was considerably enlarged, and is now said to be 7 miles in circumference. Without the walls are 16 half-moons, and a counterescarp along the fosse. Brussels contains seven parishes, Ste. Gudule, Notre Dame de la Chapelle, St. Geri, St. Nicholas, Ste. Catharine, St. Jaques de Caubergue, and Notre Dame de Finis-terre. According to the saying of Puteanus, a famous historian of the country, the number seven is remarkable at Brussels, first having seven lords at one time, who had each a chateau, whose descendants form the seven patrician families, from which the magistrats are elected, these are the families of Steenweghe, Sleurs, Serbuyghs, Coudenberg, Serroelofs, Sweerts, and Rodenbeeck; there are seven grand places or markets, besides others less considerable; seven gates, that of Louvain to the east, that of Namur to the south, those of Halle and Anderlecht to the west, those of Flanders and Laecken to the north, and that of Scharebeeck, otherwise called the gate of Cologne, to the north-east. Without the gate of Halle, about 200 paces, is a fort, called Fort de Monterey, being built by Comte de Monterey, governor-general of the Netherlands, in 1672. From Brussels a canal is cut to the river Ruppel, a little beyond the village of Willebroeck, by means of which there is a daily communication in barges with Antwerp; this canal was begun the 11th of June, 1550, and made fit for navigation on the 11th of October, 1561, under the direction of the celebrated architect George Rinaldi: the elevation of the ground is fifty feet, and regulated by means of five sluices; the length of the canal is about 21 miles, and is said to have cost 1,800,000 florins: by this means the ocean and the Scheldt are open to Brussels, to the great convenience of the trade of the city. The palace where the governor resides was begun in the year 1300, by John II. duke of Brabant, enlarged in the year 1452, by Philip the Good, and finished by his successors; it stands on an eminence with a large square before it, encircled with pillars of brass, on which are statues of several emperors and dukes of Brabant, large as life, finished in the year 1521: behind the palace is an extensive and beautiful park, well stocked with deer, and planted with trees; at the extremity, near the gate of Louvain, stands a pleasure-house, built by order of Charles V. where he sometimes resided after his abdication of the crown, in favour of his son Philip II. hence called the emperor's house. The

Hotel de Ville in the grand market-place is a remarkable structure, it was begun in 1380, and not finished before the year 1442; its turret is an admirable piece of Gothic architecture, 364 feet in height; on the top is the figure of St. Michael in copper gilt, 17 feet high, which turns with the wind. There are many palaces belonging to the nobility, the Prince of Ligne, Duke of Aremburg, &c. in which are many valuable paintings by the best Flemish masters. The opera-house is a grand structure, erected in the year 1700, after the Italian manner, by order of the Elector of Bavaria, then governor-general of the Low Countries. The church of Ste. Gudule, which is collegiate, is a very magnificent structure, situated in a higher part of the city, and approached by a flight of steps; it was built in the year 1047, by Lambert, surnamed Balderic, duke of Brabant, and dedicated to Ste. Gudule, whose remains were removed hither from the church of St. Geri, at the instigation of Gerard bishop of Cambrai. Besides the parish churches, there are a great many chapels, monasteries, and convents. The governor-general kept his court with the honours of a sovereign prince, being attended with a company of archers, a company of halberdiers, and three companies of horse-guards. The magistracy of Brussels is composed of an officer called amman, a burgomaster, seven echevins; two treasurers, a pensionary, three secretaries, three greffiers, and two receivers; besides these they have a deputy amman, an under burgomaster, nine counsellors chosen from the citizens, a superintendent of the canal, a receiver for the canal, and a greffier of the treasury; the offices of amman, deputy-amman, secretaries, and greffiers of the city and treasury, are perpetual. The descendants of the ancient patrician families, who are divided in seven classes, assembled some days before the feast of St. John, and nominated three persons of each body, whom they presented to their sovereign or governor, for him to choose and appoint magistrates from, on the feast of St. John, O.S. The second burgomaster and the nine counsellors, with the receivers, are named by the first burgomaster; matters relative to the citizen are cognizable before the magistracy in the first instance, with the right of appeal to the superior council. The citizens are divided into nine classes, called nations, who were formed, in the year 1321, of the principal artificers of the city: they are distinguished by the nations of Notre Dame, of St. Giles, St. Laurent, St. Geri, St. Jean, St. Christophre, St. Jacques, St. Pierre, and St. Nicholas, each class including several companies of tradesmen, who have each a chief, or dean, with their assistant counsel; they were assembled by the sound of a bell, called the bell of the nations,

to signify their consent to any subsidy which the sovereign may demand or approve, in the name of the whole city, or to any propositions which may be made by the burgo-master. In the year 1695, the army of France, under the conduct of Marshal Villeroy, advanced towards Brussels for the purpose of compelling the allies to raise the siege of the castle of Namur, and began to bombard it the 13th of August, when they poured in such a quantity of bombs and red-hot balls, that the city took fire, and the fire being seconded with a violent wind, burned fourteen beautiful churches, and above 4000 houses, to ashes; after this the French retired, without being able to constrain the allies to abandon their enterprise. After the battle of Ramillies, the Elector of Bavaria, and all the friends of Philip V. abandoned Brussels, and the allies seized it the 27th of May, 1706. As the city was not regularly fortified, or in a condition to sustain a siege, the magistrates presented the keys of the city to the Duke of Marlborough, commander in chief, and implored his protection, who accordingly took possession in the name of Charles III. king of Spain, who made General Churchill, the Duke of Marlborough's brother, governor. The 22d of November 1708, it was besieged by a body of troops under the command of Maximilian Emanuel elector of Bavaria, but his highness being informed that the Duke of Marlborough had passed the Scheldt, with a large part of his army, to succour the city, he was obliged to abandon the siege, with all his artillery, the 27th of the same month, after having been repulsed at the counter-scarp, between the gates of Louvain and Namur. It was taken by the French in 1746, and rendered back at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. The army of the French entered Brussels on Nov. 14th, 1792, under Dumourier, soon after the battle of Gemappe; and quitted it again the 23d of March 1793, soon after the battle near Louvain. The French took it again in summer of 1794, and at the peace it was annexed to France. 23 miles S. Antwerp, 26 SE. Ghent. *Long.* 4. 26. E. *Lat.* 50. 49. N.

Brussow, a town of Germany, in the Ucker Mark of Brandenburg. 12 m. NE. Prenzlau. *Long.* 14. 10. E. *Lat.* 53. 27. N.

Brusilow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 46 miles W. Kiev.

Eruting Bay, a bay on the north coast of the island of Fidar. *Long.* 1. 4. W. *Lat.* 69. 59. N.

Bruton, or *Breavton*, a town of England, in the county of Somerset, situated on the river Brew, near its head. In 1801, the population was 1631. The principal manufactures are hosiery and silk-throwing. It has a weekly market on Saturdays. 12 miles SW. Frome, 117 W. London.

Brutz, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine. 6 m. S. Rennes.

Brux, see *Briex*.

Brugz, or *Bruga*, an island in the bay of Bengal, near the mouth of the river Ava; about 24 miles long, and 9 broad. *Long.* 97. 37. E. *Lat.* 16. 15. N.

Bruyeres, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of Vosges. 10 miles WSW. St. Diey, 11. E. Epinal. *Long.* 6. 47. E. *Lat.* 48. 13. N.

Bruyeres sur Laon, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne. 3 m. SE. Laon.

Brzedlaw, see *Luntenburg*.

Brzeznicz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachim. 33 miles N. Prachim, 36 SSW. Prague. *Long.* 13. 56. E. *Lat.* 49. 24. N.

Brzesz, see *Brzesztz*, *Brzeskie*.

Brzesno, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslaw. 5 miles E. Jung Buntzlau.

Brziczany, a town of Poland. 24 miles NNE. Galitz.

Brzezin, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bielsk. 44 miles NW. Bielsk.

Brzeziny, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lenczicz. 48 miles SE. Lenczicz.

Brziziew, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslaw. 11 miles SE. Jung Buntzlau.

Brzostek, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz. 56 m. SSW. Sandomirz.

Brzytze, see *Brzeskie*.

Bzura, a river of Poland, which runs into the Vistula 12 miles E. Ploczko.

Bu, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire. 6 miles NE. Dreux.

Buz, or the *Ile of Partridges*, a small island in the northern part of the Adriatic, near the coast of Dalmatia, joined to the town of Trau by a bridge. It was anciently called *Bubus*. 20 miles WNW. Spalatro. *Long.* 16. 30. E. *Lat.* 43. 20. N.

Buache, a river of America, which rises in the western territory of the United States, and runs into the Detroit, *Long.* 82. 43. W. *Lat.* 42. 38. N.

Buamachucha, a town of Peru, in the jurisdiction of Caxamarquilla, chiefly inhabited by Indians.

Buaves, a town of France, in the department of the Landes. 6 miles W. Aire.

Buarcos, or *Buargas*, a town of Portugal, on the sea coast, in the province of Beira, at the mouth of the Mondego. In 1752, this town was almost destroyed by an earthquake. 21 miles SW. Coimbra, 13 S. Montemor-o Velho.

Buarid, a small island in the Red Sea, near the coast of Arabia, 4 miles W. Loheia.

Bub, or *Bohmisch Ayscha*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslaw. 16 miles N. Jung Buntzlau. *Long.* 15. 4. E. *Lat.* 50. 38. N.

Bubaker, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Ludamar. 20 miles N. Benown.

Bucan, an island in the Persian gulf. 30 miles from the mouth of the Euphrates. *Long.* 47. 40. N. *Lat.* 29. 53. N.

Bubereznovskoi, a town of Russian Tartary, on the river Zulus. 32 m. N. Arkadinskia.

Bublitz, a town of Farther Pomerania. 4 miles SE. from Collin, 56 ENE. Stargard. *Long.* 16. 32. E. *Lat.* 53. 52. N.

Bubry, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan. 10 miles NNE. Hennebion.

Bucalena, a town of South-America, in Chili, near the mouth of the Rapel. 60 miles S. Valparayso.

Buccardee, a town of Bengal. 5 miles S. Biffurpour.

Buccari, or *Boccari*, or *Buchari*, a seaport town of Morlachia, belonging to Austria, situated on the north-east part of the Adriatic, declared by the emperor a free port for commerce to the East-Indies, in the year 1730. 6 miles E. St. Veit, 21 NNW. Segna. *Long.* 14. 50. E. *Lat.* 45. 37. N.

Buccarigi, a town of Morlachia. 6 miles SE. Buccari.

Bucceri, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto. 20 miles NW. Syracuse.

Buciorferai, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Docab. 18 miles SE. Etaya.

Bucellas, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura. 14 miles N. Lisbon.

Buceni, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia. 38 miles NNW. Galatz.

Buch, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 2 miles S. Bamberg.

Buch, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Wurzburg. 3 miles W. Ilasfurt.

Buch, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 3 m. WNW. Hof.

Buch, or *Buchow*, a town of Germany, in the Old Mark of Brandenburg, on the Elbe. 7 miles S. Stendal.

Buchan, a district of Scotland, in the north-east part of the county of Aberdeen.

Buchan Ness, the most easterly point of land of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen. *Long.* 1. 43. W. *Lat.* 57. 25. N.

Buchan, (*Bullers of*) great hollows in a rock projecting into the sea, on the east coast of Scotland, open at the top, and perforated by three ways of entrance, 30 fathoms deep, about 50 fathoms in diameter; fishing-boats enter here without apprehension. 30 miles NNE. Aberdeen.

Bucharest, or *Bucarest*, or *Bucharest*, a town of European Turkey, and one of the largest and richest of Walachia, situated on the Dumbrowitz; the residence of the hospodar, and the see of a Greek archbishop. The Lutherans hold their assemblies here, protected by Sweden. When Mr. Chifflet was here in 1702, the greater part of the houses were under ground like cellars, and covered at the top with straw or bark of

trees; the better sort were built of stone and covered with wooden tiles. The yards and gardens, always very wide, were enclosed with entire trunks of oaks, set as near as possible to each other; the streets appeared like a continued bridge, being floored from side to side with planks ten yards long, and as many inches thick, and thus continued through all the buildings of the place, for the extent of some miles. The environs are rich and fertile. 250 miles NNW. Constantinople. *Long.* 25. 51. E. *Lat.* 44. 29. N.

Bucharia, see *Bacharia*.

Buchau, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, situated on the Feder lake. It has no territory. It pays four florins for the Roman month, and its tax is 16 six-dollars, 19 kreutzers. In this town is a celebrated Augustine abbey for noble ladies, whose abbess is a princess of the empire. This abbey was founded by Adelinda daughter of Hildebrand duke of Swabia, in the 8th century, in memory of her husband Otho, and three sons, who were slain while fighting against the Huns. All the ladies are allowed to marry, except the abbess. 24 miles SW. Ulm, 23 SSE. Stuttgart. *Long.* 9. 38. E. *Lat.* 48. 6. N.

Buchau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz. 6 m. ESE. Carlsbad, 52 W. Prague. *Long.* 13. 5. E. *Lat.* 50. 8. N.

Buchaw, a small country of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, comprehending the estate of the abbey of Fulda. Fulda is the capital.

Buchen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine. 22 m. E. Heidelberg.

Buchenlach, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 9 miles E. Gofzweinstein.

Buchenberg, a town of Germany, in the territory of the abbey of Kempten. 5 miles WSW. Kempten, 9 E. Hay.

Bucheri, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto. 3 miles NE. Monte-Rosso.

Buchholz, a town of Germany, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg. 23 miles SSE. Berlin.

Buchholtz, or *St. Catherinenberg by the Bucholtz*, a mine town of Germany, in the circle of Erzgebirg. 6 miles SSW. Wolkentein. *Long.* 12. 55. E. *Lat.* 50. 28. N.

Buchhorn, a town of Germany, in the county of Lumburg. 3 miles N. Geildorf.

Buchigliera, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 11 miles WNW. Umbriatico.

Buchlabe, or *Buchloe*, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Augsburg. 18 miles SSW. Augsburg, 9 E. Mindelheim. *Long.* 10. 40. E. *Lat.* 47. 59. N.

Buchlein, a town of Germany, in the margravate of Anspach. 7 miles ESE. Uffenheim.

Buchlingen, a town of Germany, in the

principality of Culmbach. 5 miles SE. Neufftadt.

Bucklowitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Hradisch. 6 miles W. Hradisch.

Buckoltz, a town of Germany, in the county of Verden. 18 miles ENE. Verden.

Buckoreff, see *Bucharest*.

Buckhorn, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, situated on the north side of the lake of Constance. It was, till the year 1800, an imperial town, in which year it was, according to the peace of Luneville, given as an indemnity to the Elector of Bavaria. Its assessments in the matricula of the empire and circle was thirteen florins, and it paid twenty rix-dollars twenty seven kreutzers to the chamber at Wetzlaar. Here are warehouses for goods consigned to it for the passage of the lake; the inhabitants are Lutherans. 13 miles E. Constance, 11 SSW. Ravenzburg. *Long.* 9. 25. E. *Lat.* 47. 40. N.

Buckott, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Wurzburg. 3 m. NW. Arnstein.

Buchov, a town of Hungary. 2 miles W. Bolefko.

Buchy, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 15 miles WNW. Gournay, 13 NE. Rouen.

Bucino, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. 6 miles WNW. Cangiano.

Buck, a town of the United States of America, in Georgia. 30 m. S.W. Savanna.

Buck Island, one of the smaller Virgin Islands in the West-Indies.

Buck, or *Busk*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Belz. 24 miles SSE. Belz.

Buck Creek, a river of America, which runs into the Ohio, *Long.* 86. 44. W. *Lat.* 37. 56. N.

Buckau, see *Bockau*.

Buckden, see *Bugden*.

Buckeburg, a town of Germany, in the county of Schauenburg, surrounded with walls, with a castle, where the tribunal of justice is held. It contains one church, two colleges, and a house of orphans. 3 miles E. Minden.

Bucken, a town of Germany, in the county of Hoya. 2 miles S. Hoya.

Buckhaven, a small fishing-town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, on the north of the Frith of Forth. 5 miles N. Dylart. *Long.* 3. 3. W. *Lat.* 56. 10. N.

Buckendorf, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 16 m. NE. Bamberg.

Buckenham, or *New Buckenham*, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, with a weekly market on Saturdays. 14 miles SW. Norwich, 96 NNE. London.

Buckie, a small fishing-town of Scotland, in the county of Banff, on the south-west side of the Frith of Murray, with a tolerable harbour. 5 miles W. Cullen. *Long.* 2. 52. W. *Lat.* 57. 39. N.

Buckingham, a town of England, which gives name to the county in which it is situated, on the river Ouse, by which it is almost surrounded. The town is ancient; for the Romans are said to have defeated the Britons near Buckingham, and it was fortified by Edward the elder against the Danes; and in the reign of Edward III. it was incorporated, made a staple of wool, and summoned to send members to parliament; but does not seem to have returned any till the reign of Henry VIII. It was incorporated by Queen Mary, and the charter renewed by Charles II. The summer assizes for the county are held here, and what is called a quarter-sessions for the town, twice a year. It has a weekly market on Saturday. The principal manufactures in the town and neighbourhood are lace and paper. The number of houses in the town and parish amount to about 540, which in 1801 contained 2605 inhabitants. 24 miles NE. Oxford, 57 WNW. London. *Long.* 0. 59. W. *Lat.* 51. 59. N.

Buckingham, a county of the State of Virginia, which, in the year 1781, sent 625 men to the national militia. The town of Buckingham is 40 miles W. Richmond.

Buckingham, the most northerly county of the state of Pennsylvania.

Buckingham, a settlement for the Indian trade in North-America, on the Saskatchewan river. *Long.* 111. W. *Lat.* 53. 50. N.

Buckinghamshire, an inland county of England, bounded on the north by Bedfordshire and Northamptonshire, on the east by Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, and Middlesex; on the south by Berkshire, and on the west by Oxfordshire and Northamptonshire. The greatest length from north to south is about 45 miles, its breadth about 18, and its circumference 138 miles, containing 518,400 statute acres of land. Its chief rivers, from which it derives great advantages, are the Thames, the Ouse, and the Coln. There are several other smaller rivers, on which flour and paper mills are erected; and the canals made, and now making, through different parts of the county, will be of essential service, as by them the various products of its interior parts will more easily be conveyed to the metropolis, as well as to the distant market-towns through which or near which they may chance to pass, to the ultimate increase of agriculture and commerce. The soil is various; in some parts, particularly in the vale about Aylesbury and Buckingham, the land is a rich loam; in some places a strong clay; in others chalky; and gravelly in others. The fourth part, particularly towards the east, is hilly, consisting of a range, called the Chiltern-hills; the northern is more level. It is divided into eight hundreds, and contains fifteen market-towns,

viz. Amerſham, Ayleſbury, Buckingham, Marlow, Wendover, Wycomb, Beaconsfield, Cheſham, Colnbrook, Ivingo, Newport-Pagnel, Oulney, Riſborough, Stony-Stratford, and Winſlow; the fix former ſend two members each to parliament, and two are returned for the county. The principal produce is corn and butter. The principal manufactures are lace and paper-making. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 107,444, of whom 20,438 were employed in trade and manufactures, and 25,013 in agriculture.

Buckley's Point, a cape of the coaſt of Patagonia, in the Straits of Magellan, which forms the ſouth eaſt point of Buckley's Sound.

Buckley's Sound, an inlet of the Straits of Magellan, on the coaſt of Patagonia.

Buck's Creek, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Cumberland, *Long.* 84. 25. W. *Lat.* 36. 46. N.

Bucko, a town of the Middle Mark of Brandenburg. 28 miles E. Berlin. *Long.* 14. 10. E. *Lat.* 52. 35. N.

Buck's Harbour, a bay of the Atlantic, on the ſouth coaſt of the country of Maine, in the United States of America. *Long.* 63. 34. W. *Lat.* 44. 42. N.

Buckporah, a town of Hindooſtan, in Alahabad. 40 miles N. Gazypour.

Buckrah, a town of Hindooſtan, in the ſubah of Oude. 18 miles NW. Gooracpour, 48 ENE. Fyzabad. *Long.* 83. 21. E. *Lat.* 26. 52. N.

Buckrah, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bahar. 25 miles N. Patna. *Long.* 85. 20. E. *Lat.* 26. 3. N.

Buckrah, a town of Bengal. 37 miles NNE. Ramgur.

Bucorta, a river of Italy, which runs into the ſea, near Pagliapoli, in Calabria Ultra.

Bucovitzza, a river of Sclavonia, which runs into the Drave, 10 miles E. Verovitzza.

Bucyle Long, a town of France, in the department of the Aifne. 3 m. NE. Soiffons.

Bucza, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſc. 90 miles E. Brzeſc.

Buda, or *Offen*, a city and capital of Lower Hungary, ſituated on an eminence, on the weſt ſide of the Danube, oppoſite Peſt, anciently a Roman ſtation called Sincambria. Its preſent name it received in 401, from Buda, brother of Attila. It was long the reſidence of the Hungarian kings, and is now divided into three parts, viz. the Lower town, the Raſcian town, and the fortrefs. In 1784, the emperor Joſeph transferred the ſeat of government from Preſburg to Buda; and at the ſame time the regalia, conſiſting of a crown, a ſceptre, a robe, and a pair of ſtockings, ſaid to have been worn by St. Stephen, were carried to Vienna; but this removal of the regalia, contrary to the

exprefs law of the land, cauſed ſo much clamour, that it was found neceſſary to bring them back, and they are now ſecured in a vault at Buda. Here is an univerſity well endowed, with many profeſſors. In the year 1526, the ſultan Solyman appeared before the city with his numerous army; and after battering the walls about three hours, his troops ſcaled them, and entering the town ſword in hand, butchered all the inhabitants and garrifon they could find: the caſtle capitulated; but its garrifon were made priſoners. In 1526, it was retaken by the archduke; and in 1529, Solyman became maſter of it again. In the years 1530, 1540, 1542, 1598, 1599, 1602, and 1603, fruitleſs attempts were made to wreat it from the Turks. In the year 1684, the Duke of Lorrain inveſted it. The garrifon at this time conſiſted of 18,000 men, commanded by Cara-Mehemet Baſha, a brave and expert officer, and who knew better how to make a regular defence than the Turks at this time uſually did. The beſieged made ſeveral ſallies, with good ſucceſs, and in general defended themſelves much better than the Turks had ever done before. They even repulſed the Imperialiſts in a general aſſault; which miſfortune, and a mortal dyſentery that reigned in the army, obliged the Duke of Lorrain to raiſe the ſiege, after he had loſt 30,000 men to no purpoſe. In June 1686, the Duke of Lorrain again laid ſiege to Buda. On the 21ſt, his trenches were opened, when a furious bombardment began. By the 24th, three breaches were made, and ſeveral times the town was ſet on fire. Schoning, the Brandenburg general, led the firſt attack, which proved fatal, from the many mines ſprung. The Eleſtor, with the Princes Louis and Eugene attacked in another place, and by their great intrepidity, the place was carried. The duke then ſent to ſummon the baſha, offering him honourable terms, which the other bravely rejeſted. Three thouſand Turks, that made a ſally on the 27th of July, did conſiderable damage; and Prince Eugene had a horſe killed under him in the ſkirmiſh. The ſame day, a breach that was made in the caſtle was attacked by the beſiegers; they entered it twice ſword in hand, but they were as often repulſed, with the loſs of 500 men; among whom were the Counts of Stahrenberg, Heberſtein, and Kaunitz: the Princes Eugene, and Louis of Baden, were ſlightly wounded. At laſt the beſiegers had puſhed their attack ſo far, that every thing was ready for a general aſſault, which, after all means to make the baſha ſurrender had been ineffectual, was given with great fury. The city was taken and ſacked, and the brave baſha was found dead on the breach, happy in not being a witneſs of the bloodſhed his reſolution had occa-

tioned. The German soldiers, enraged against the Turks for their obstinate resistance, had no respect to age or sex, but exerted their vengeance on every Mahometan they met, till the Duke of Lorraine and the Elector put an end to the execution. In the year 1770, in the war between the Russians and Turks, the Tartars passing the Dniester, near Balta, began to carry their ravages into Poland, but were repulsed at the first onset. Nevertheless, on the 16th of March, they rallied again, and endeavoured to regain their own frontiers; but a Russian detachment, commanded by Captain Strukulow, coming up with them in the neighbourhood of Buda, attacked and defeated them; seized their camp, and took all their baggage. A sultan, two mirzas, and 326 private men were killed on the spot, and 362 Christians and Jews were rescued from slavery. The warm baths of Buda are said to be some of the most magnificent in Europe. From the grapes growing on the neighbouring hills is made a red wine in great estimation. The number of inhabitants is about 20,000. 125 miles ESE. Vienna, 150 NNW. Belgrade. *Long.* 19. 13. E. *Lat.* 47. 28. N.

Buda, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna. 80 miles E. Wilna.

Bularin, a town of Russia, in the government of Caucasus, on the west side of the Ural. 56 miles SSW. Uralisk.

Budau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz. 20 miles E. Elubogen.

Budawur, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwa. 240 m. S. Delhi, 132 NE. Oudein. *Long.* 77. 58. E. *Lat.* 24. 42. N.

Budayoon, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Oude. This was once a magnificent city, founded by one of the Seljukian kings; but now a small place in a state of decay. 24 miles SW. Bercilly, 70 NE. Agra. *Long.* 79. 28. E. *Lat.* 23. 2. N.

Budlakmo, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Agimere. Thevenot calls it Burgant. 87 m. W. Oudipour, 100 N. Amedabad.

Budlarer, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 30 miles SW. Arrah.

Buddarwick, or *Badruck*, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa, containing about 1000 inhabitants. It is situated on a river which runs into the sea. 33 miles SW. Balafore.

Budlarferm, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 8 miles SW. Fyzabad.

Budlaud, a town of Bengal, in the province of Dinagepour. 62 miles NE. Moorshedabad, 56 SSE. Dinagepour. *Long.* 83. 50. E. *Lat.* 25. 7. N.

Buddegunec, a town of Bengal, in the province of Bogli-pour. 20 miles E. Bogli-pour. *Long.* 87. 28. E. *Lat.* 25. 13. N.

Buddenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Marck. 5 miles NW. Lunen.

Buddenpour, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Gurrah. 10 miles S. Mahur.

Budderwas, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwa. 20 m. NNE. Budawur.

Buddestale, see *Bottejdale*.

Bude, a village and seaport of England, in the county of Cornwall, belonging to the port of Paditow, in the Bristol Channel. It is situated at the mouth of a river which forms a harbour, and the port has been of late years much frequented by vessels trading to Ireland, Wales, and Bristol. 2 miles NW. Stratton. 222 W. London. *Long.* 4. 45. W. *Lat.* 50. 56. N.

Bude, see *Bode*.

Budegovia, see *Boodgovia*.

Budelich, a town of France, in the department of the Sarre. 11 miles E. Treves.

Budelpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 42 miles SSW. Patna.

Budenitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Schlan. 6 miles NE. Schlan.

Buderafon, a town of Bengal. 26 miles SSW. Dacca.

Buderich, see *Burich*.

Budelsheim, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre. 1 m. E. Bingen.

Budetin, a town of Hungary. 16 miles ENE. Bolefko.

Budge Budge, a fortress of Hindoostan, in Bengal, on the right bank of the Hoogly. In 1756, it was taken by the British. 8 m. SSW. Calcutta.

Budkedeh, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Sirhind. 42 m. SSW. Sirhind.

Budiad, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 35 miles W. Cambay.

Budjaba, a town of Hindoostan. 17 miles WSW. Benares.

Budiegovitz, see *Budawewis*.

Budililo, a town of Sardinia, near the south coast. 24 miles SW. Cagliari. *Long.* 8. 51. E. *Lat.* 39. 7. N.

Budin, or *Budyn*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Schlan. 8 miles N. Schlan. 20 miles N. Prague. *Long.* 14. 15. E. *Lat.* 50. 23. N.

Budinger, a town of Germany, in the county of Isenburg. 10 miles ENE. Francofort on the Maine, 26 SE. Wetzlaar. *Long.* 9. 7. E. *Lat.* 50. 20. N.

Buditschau, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Iglau. 20 m. SE. Iglau.

Budissen, or *Dautzen*, a city of Germany, and capital of Upper Lusatia, subject to the Elector of Saxony, situated on the river Spree. It was founded in the year 800, by a duke of Bohemia, whose name it bears; and was formerly imperial, but lost its privileges in the 13th century, when it was taken by the King of Bohemia. In 1620, it was besieged, and much damaged by the Elector of Saxony. In 1634, it was again besieged by the same prince, when the Imperialists,

with a view of dislodging the enemy, set fire to the suburbs, which communicating with the town, the whole was consumed except the castle and the walls; and the inhabitants were compelled to surrender: since that time it has never recovered its ancient splendour. 30 miles ENE. Dresden. 70 E. Leiplic. *Long.* 14. 27. E. *Lat.* 51. 10. N.

Budleigh, a town of England, on the coast of Devonshire, near the mouth of the river Ottery. 12 miles SE. Exeter, 16 WSW. Lime.

Budissow, see *Bautsch*.

Budlanow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia. 36 miles NW. Kaminnic.

Badneera, a town of Hindoostan, in Candehil. 36 miles ESE. Burhampour.

Budua, or *Budua*, a strong seaport town of Dalmatia, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Antivari. It was besieged by the Turks in 1686, without success. 30 miles SSE. Ragufa. *Long.* 18. 59. E. *Lat.* 42. 31. N.

Budria, a town of Italy, in the department of the Lower Po. 10 miles N. Bologna.

Budrun, see *Bodrun*.

Budskara, see *Buziac*.

Budweiss, or *Budiegowitz*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, situated on the Moldaw, in the environs of which are mines of gold and silver, and in the Moldaw they fish for pearls; erected into a bishopric, in 1787, by the emperor. Immediately after the reduction of Prague by the Prussians, in 1744, the king sent General Nassau, with 8,000 men, to take Budweiss. He arrived before it on Sept. 29. The garrison, consisted of 2000 hussars and pandours, commanded by baron Murray, who made dispositions for defending the place, and the same night made a sally, but was repulsed with the loss of 100 men, and 85 prisoners. The Prussian general on the next day had made the necessary preparations for a siege, and threw some bombs into the town; upon which the commandant demanded to capitulate. 18 miles S. Bechin, 66 S. Prague. *Long.* 14. 20. E. *Lat.* 49. 2. N.

Budweiss, or *Budwitz*, or *Mahrish Budweiss*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Znaym. 15 miles NW. Znaym, 84 SE. Prague. *Long.* 15. 41. E. *Lat.* 48. 59. N.

Budzadgeb, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 40 miles NE. Iznik.

Budzaw, a town of Hindoostan, in the territory of Cutch. 12 miles S. Tahej.

Budziac, or *Bulshchara*, a town of European Turkey, in Bessarabia. 18 m. NNW. Akerman.

Budziac, see *Bessarabia*.

Budzienicze, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk. 56 miles E. Rohaczow.

Bue, a small island in the North sea, near the coast of Norway. *Lat.* 61. 13. N.

Bue, a small island near the north coast of the island of Cuba. *Long.* 79. 29. W. *Lat.* 23. 5. N.

Buech, a river of France, which runs into the Durance, near Sisteron, in the department of the Lower Alps.

Bueib, a town or village of Egypt, on a mountain, in the road of the pilgrims. 26 miles NE. Cairo.

Bueib, a town or village of Egypt, on a mountain, near the Nile. 28 m. SSE. Assia.

Bueib, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan. 15 miles NE. Meshid.

Buena Voluntad, a town of South-America, in the government of Tucuman. 7 m. S. St. Salvador de Jugui.

Buenauche, a town of Spain, in New Castile. 27 miles S. Cuenca.

Buenaventura, a seaport of South-America, in the province of Popayan, which gives name to a bay, 200 miles W. Santa Fé de Bogota. *Long.* 76. 42. E. *Lat.* 3. 56. N.

Buenaventura, a settlement and Spanish mission in the country of New Albion. *Long.* 24. 1. E. *Lat.* 34. 16. N.

Buenaventura, a town of Peru, in the archbishopric of Lima. 36 miles E. Xauxa.

Buenavista, a small island near the north-west coast of the island of Cuba. *Long.* 84. 40. W. *Lat.* 22. 30. N.

Buenavista, one of the Solomon's islands, in the Pacific Ocean. 36 miles in circumference. *Lat.* 9. 30. S.

Buenavista, see *St. Sebastian de Buenavista*.

Buen Ayre, or *Bonair*, a small island near the coast of South-America, about 50 miles in circumference; it produces maize, potatoes, &c. and has springs of fresh water; on the south-west side is a good harbour and road. 52 miles E. Curaçoa. *Long.* 67. 36. W. *Lat.* 12. 26. N.

Bueno, a river of Chili, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 40. 5. S.

Buenos Ayres, a province of South-America, bounded on the north by Yapizlaga and Paraguay, on the east by Brazil and the sea, on the south by the sea and the country of Magellan, and on the west by the provinces of Cordova and Tucuman. The climate is healthy and temperate, the difference between the winter and summer is very perceivable; in the summer the air is serene, and the heat would be excessive, if not moderated by a wind which blows every morning. In the winter storms are very frequent, with rain, and dreadful lightning and thunder. The country is inhabited by different nations, little known except to those who dwell near the river Plata.

Buenos Ayres, a viceroyalty of Spanish America, erected in the year 1776, for the more easy administration of justice, the seat of which was fixed at Buenos Ayres, instead of being under the viceroyalty of Peru; the

feat of which being placed at Lima, was at an immense distance from many of the provinces. Even a part of Peru itself was supposed to be in this predicament, and is placed under the government of Buenos Ayres. This viceroyalty is therefore now composed of the southern part of the diocese of Cusco, the diocese of La Paz, the provinces of Mojos, Chiquetos, and Sante Cruz de la Sierra, the archbishopric of La Plata, the provinces of Chaco, Tucuman, Cuyo, Cordova, Yapizlaga, Paraguay, and Buenos Ayres Proper. It is bounded on the north by the viceroyalty of Grenada, on the east by Brasil, on the south by Patagonia, or the country of Magellan and the sea, and on the west by Peru and Chili, extending from the 10th to the 40th degree of S. Lat.

Buenos Ayres, or *Nuestra Señora de Buenos Ayres*, a city of South-America, and capital of a viceroyalty to which it gives name, situated on the south-west coast of the river La Plata, first built in the year 1535. It was soon after abandoned, but rebuilt in 1582, and erected into a bishopric in the year 1620. The situation is agreeable and healthy; the cathedral church is a beautiful and large building, and serves principally for the Spaniards; at the end of the town is another church, intended chiefly for the Indians. It contains 3000 houses, and 30,000 inhabitants. In the environs are excellent pastures, further off are mountains and vast forests, in which are found numerous herds of wild bulls and cows, whose skins form one of the principal articles of commerce. Don Pedro de Mendoza laid the first foundation of Buenos Ayres, under bad auspices, on the right hand shore of the river, some leagues below its junction with the Uruguay, and his whole expedition was a chain of unfortunate events that did not even end at his death. The inhabitants of Buenos Ayres being continually interrupted by the Indians, and constantly oppressed by famine, were obliged to leave the place, and to retire to Assumption. At length Don Pedro Ortiz de Zarata governor of Paraguay, rebuilt Buenos Ayres in 1680, on the same spot where the unhappy Mendoza had formerly laid it out, and fixed his residence there; the town became the staple to which European ships resorted, and by degrees the capital of all these tracts, the see of a bishop, and the residence of the governor general. It is built regular, and much larger than the number of its inhabitants would require, which do not exceed 30,000 whites, negroes, and mestizos. The way of building the houses gives the town this great extent, for if we except the convents, public buildings, and five or six private mansions, they are all very low, and have no more than a ground floor, with vast court-yards, and most of them a garden,

The citadel, which includes the governor's palace, is situated upon the shore of the river, and forms one of the sides of the great square, opposite to which the town-hall is situated; the cathedral and episcopal palace occupy the two other sides of the square, in which a public market is daily held. There is no harbour at Buenos Ayres, nor so much as a mole to facilitate the landing of boats; the ships can only come within three leagues of the town, there they unload their goods into boats which enter a little river, named Rio Chuelo, from whence the merchandize is brought in carts to the town, which is about a quarter of a league from the landing places. The ships which want careening, or take their lading, at Buenos-Ayres, go to La Encenada Baragon, a kind of port about 27 or 30 miles ESE. of the town. Buenos Ayres contains religious communities of both sexes. A great number of holidays are yearly celebrated, by processions and fire-works. The monks have given the title of Mayjordomos, or stewards of the founders of their order and of the holy virgin, to the principal ladies of this town; this post gives them the exclusive charge of ornamenting the church, dressing the statue of the tutelar saint, and wearing the habit of the order. It is a singular sight for a stranger to see ladies of all ages in the churches of St. Frances, and St. Dominic, assist in officiating, and wear the habit of those holy institutions. The Jesuits offered a much more austere mode of sanctification than the former to the pious ladies. Adjoining to their convent they had a house called Casa de los ejercicios de las Mugeres; i. e. the house for the exercises of women. Married and unmarried women, without the consent of their husbands, or parents, went to be sanctified there by a retreat of twelve days; they were lodged and boarded at the expence of the community; no man was admitted into this sanctuary, unless he wore the habit of St. Ignatius; even servant-maids were not allowed to attend their mistresses thither; the exercises practised in this holy place were meditation, prayer, catechetical instructions, confession, and flagellation. All men are brothers, and religion makes no distinction in regard to their colour. There are sacred ceremonies for the slaves, and the Dominicans have established a religious community of negroes; they have their chapels, masses, holidays, and decent burials; and all this costs every negro that belongs to the community only four reals a year. The environs of Buenos Ayres are well cultivated; most of the inhabitants of that city have their country houses, there called quintas; furnishing all the necessaries of life in abundance, except wine, which they get from Spain, or from Mandoza, a vineyard, about

200 leagues from Buenos Ayres. The cultivated environs of this city do not extend very far, for at the distance of only 9 miles from the city there are immense fields left to an innumerable multitude of horses and black cattle. One scarce meets with a few feathered huts on crossing this vast country, erected not so much with a view of cultivating the soil, as to secure the property of the ground, or rather the cattle upon it to their several owners. Travellers who cross this plain, find no accommodations, and are obliged to sleep in the same carts in which they travel, and which are the only kind of carriages made use of in long journeys here. Those whose travel on horseback are often exposed to lie in the fields, without any covering. The inhabitants, or travellers, when pressed by hunger, kill an ox, take what they intend to eat of it, and leave the rest as a prey to wild dogs and tygers, which are the only dangerous animals in this country. The dogs were originally brought from Europe; the ease with which they are able to get their livelihood in the open field, has induced them to leave their habitations, and they have increased their species innumerable; they often join in packs, to attack a wild bull, and even a man on horseback, when they are pressed by hunger. The tygers are not numerous in woody parts, which are only to be found on the banks of the rivulets. The inhabitants of these countries are known to be very dexterous in using nooses, and it is fact that some Spaniards do not fear to throw a noose even upon a tyger, though it is equally certain that some of them unfortunately become the prey of these ravenous creatures. Wood is very dear at Buenos Ayres, and at Montevideo. In the neighbourhood of these places are only some little shrubs, hardly fit for fuel. All timber for building houses and constructing and refitting the vessels that navigate in the river, comes from Paraguay in rafts. It would, however, be easy to get all the timber for constructing the greatest ship from the upper part of the country. In 1796, thirty-five ships arrived at Buenos Ayres, from Old Spain, the value of whose cargoes amounted to 1,705,866 American dollars, in the productions of the mother country, besides the value of 1,148,078, dollars, in other articles, making the whole of the importation amount to 2,853,944 dollars. The exports in return consisted of coined and uncoined gold, to the value of 1,425,701 dollars; the silver amounted to 2,566,304. The other productions, consisting of raw hides, horse hides, skins of other kinds, tallow, Vicunna wool, common wool, Guano wool, goose-wings, ox-horns, copper, tin, salted beef, salted pork, tanned hides, and manufactured sheep-skins, increased the

value to 5,058,822 dollars in the whole. In 1806, it was taken by the British, under Sir Home Popham and General Beresford. *Long.* 59. 51. *W. Lat.* 34. 40. S.

Burnio, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Mocaranga.

Buero, see *Bouro*.

Bufadero, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Lima, on a river near the coast. 65 m. NNW. *Guaura. Lat.* 10. 5. S.

Bufalora, a town of Italy, in the department of the Olona. 15 miles W. Milan.

Buff Island, a small island in the Atlantic, near the west coast of Africa. *Lat.* 3. 10. N.

Buffalo, a lake of North-America, about 25 miles long, and from 2 to 10 wide. *Long.* 108. 55. *W. Lat.* 55. 55. N.

Buffalo, or *Cow Island*, a small island in the Chinese sea, near the coast of Chiampa. *Long.* 107. 28. *E. Lat.* 10. 40. N.

Buffalo's, a cluster of small islands, in the bay of Bengal, on the coast of Ava. *Long.* 94. 25. *E. Lat.* 16. 21. N.

Buffalo Creek, a river of Virginia, which runs into the Ohio, *Long.* 83. 39. *W. Lat.* 40. 13. N.

Buffalo Creek, a river of North-Carolina, which runs into the Cangaree, *Long.* 81. 46. *W. Lat.* 35. 12. N.

Buffalo's Horns, two small islands in the Mergui Archipelago. 3 miles E. the island of St. Clara.

Buffalo's Lake, a lake of North-America. *Long.* 111. *W. Lat.* 67. N.

Buffalo's River, a river of Louisiana, which runs into the Red River, *Long.* 92. 26. *W. Lat.* 31. 23. N.

Buffalo Rocks, several single rocks in the Bay of Bengal. *Long.* 94. 23. *E. Lat.* 16. 54. N.

Buffalo Town, a town of New-York, near lake Erie.

Buffles, or *Buff*, an island of Africa, in the mouth of the river Camarones.

Bug, a river of Poland, which rises in Galicia, and runs into the Vistula, a few miles below Warsaw.

Buga, a town of South-America, in the province of Popayan. 60 miles NE. Popayan. *Long.* 75. 21. *W. Lat.* 3. N.

Buga, see *Bruxe*.

Bugasing, a town on the west coast of the island of Panay. *Long.* 122. 5. *E. Lat.* 11. 16. N.

Bugen, a town of Germany, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg. 10 miles W. Francfort on the Oder.

Bugey, before the revolution, a province, or small country of France, of which Belley was the capital; bounded on the east by Savoy, on the south by Dauphiny, on the west by Besse, on the north by Franche-Comté; and was dependent on the government of Burgundy. It is about 60 miles in length,

and 16 broad, now in the department of the Ain.

Bugden, or *Buckden*, a town of England, in the county of Huntingdon, with a weekly market on Saturday, and about 869 inhabitants. The bishop of Lincoln has a palace here. 30 miles S. Stamford, 60 N. London.

Bugent, a town of France, in the department of the Creuse. 21 miles N. Tulle.

Buggard, a town of Denmark, in the island of Funen. 10 miles W. Odenfee.

Bugges Bay, see *Boney Bay*.

Buggil, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Bondou. 36 miles SW. Fattedorda.

Buggulgow, a town of Hindoostan, in Baglana. 45 miles NE. Chandor.

Bugia, see *Baxjeiah*.

Bugie, a seaport town of Egypt, on the west coast of the Red sea. *Long.* 38. 40. E. *Lat.* 22. 15. N.

Bugles, see *Baxos del Comboi*.

Bugnon, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées. 3 miles NW. Navarreins.

Bugue, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne. 12 miles SW. Montignac, 19 SE. Perigueux.

Buguey, a town on the north coast of the island of Luçon. *Long.* 121. 52. E. *Lat.* 18. 26. N.

Bugulma, a town of Russia, in the government of Upha. 120 miles W. Upha. *Long.* 52. 25. E. *Lat.* 54. 30. N.

Buguryslawsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Upha, on the Kinel. 143 miles WSW. Upha, 160 NW. Orenburg.

Bugutchan, a town of Siberia. 168 miles E. Imseitk.

Buhler, a river of Wurtemberg, which runs into the Kocher, at Geisingen.

Buhl, or *Bubel*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and Marggravate of Baden. 6 miles SW. Baden, 9 SSW. Raffadt. *Long.* 8. 12. E. *Lat.* 48. 44. N.

Buhl, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach. 9 m. SSW. Culmbach.

Buhlitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and the Farther Pomerania. It has a seat of justice. 12 miles N. Stettin. *Long.* 16. 52. E. *Lat.* 53. 52. N.

Bulbovitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Hradisch. 7 miles WNW. Hradisch.

Buhris, a town of the the Arabian Irak, on the Tigris. 30 miles N. Bagdad.

Bui, a river of Russia, which joins the Kama, near Molevo.

Buis, a strong town of Istria; when under the Venetians, the residence of a governor. 15 miles S. Trieste. *Long.* 13. 43. E. *Lat.* 45. 32. N.

Buis, a town of Italy, in Friuli. 4 miles SSW. Cemonia, 14 NW. Udina.

Bujak, a castle of Hungary. 16 miles WNW. Waitzen.

Bujana, a town of Hindoostan in Guzerat. 25 miles S. Janagur.

Bujalance, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova. 10 miles E. Cordova.

Bujia, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of Darien. 5 m. SE. Porto-Bello.

Buil Bay, a bay on the south coast of Cochinchina. *Long.* 108. 52. E. *Lat.* 11. 43. N.

Builth, or *Bealth*, a town of South Wales, in Brecknockshire, on the Wye, with two markets weekly, on Wednesday and Friday, though hardly containing 680 inhabitants. It boasts of considerable antiquity; but, probably was not a Roman station, though many antiquaries fix here Bullaun. Here was a castle built by the Britons when they were driven from England by the Saxons, which being taken possession of by the English soon after the conquest, was burned by one of the Welch princes. It was afterwards rebuilt by the Mortimers, earls of March, and destroyed by an accidental fire, with great part of the town, in the year 1690. In the neighbourhood of this town Llewellyn, the last reigning prince of Wales, was slain in a wood, after a desperate battle between the British and the English forces, which was fought at a bridge on the river Yrvon, when the former were entirely routed. Here is a manufacture of stockings. About 4 mile north-west from the town are some salt springs, called Park Wells. 22 miles SW. Presteign, 171 WNW. London. *Long.* 3. 16. W. *Lat.* 52. 8. N.

Buipeda, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Atlantic. *Lat.* 13. 35. S.

Buinaab Point, a cape on the west coast of Iceland, in the county of Mayo, on the South of the entrance into Newport Bay. *Long.* 9. 45. W. *Lat.* 53. 46. N.

Buinsk, a town of Russia, in the province of Simbirsk. 36 miles NNW. Simbirsk.

Buis (*Le*), a town of France, and seat of a tribunal, in the department of the Drôme. 22 miles E. Orange, 32 SSE. Valence. *Long.* 5. 21. E. *Lat.* 44. 17. N.

Bujkoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk. 64 m. SE. Nerchintsk.

Buitrago, see *Buytrago*.

Bujuk, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Trebilond. 18 miles SW. Trebilond.

Bujuk, *Czemage*, a town of European Turkey, in Romania. 6 m. W. Constantinople.

Buk, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Posenania. 18 miles W. Posen

Bukamecla, a town of Africa, capital of a district in the kingdom of Anziko. *Lat.* 3. S.

Bukand, a town of Turkestan. 45 m. NE. Tocat.

Bukans, a town of Hungary. 32 miles N. Gran, 88 E. Vienna.

Bukari, see *Buccari*.

Bukari, or *Bokari*, or *Bukariza*, see *Buzcari*.

Bukarest, see *Bucharest*.

Bukenford, see *Aardelsford*.

Bukhara, a city of Asia, and capital of a part of Grand Bukharia, on a river which runs into the Cihon. It is situated on a rising ground with a slender wall of earth, and a dry ditch. The houses are low, and generally built of earth. The mosques, which are numerous, are all of brick. The bazars, or market-places, are generally built of brick or stone; and there is a stately building appropriated for an university or college for the education of priests. The trade is much declined from what it once was. The produce is cotton, lamb-furs, down, rice, and cattle. They manufacture soap, cotton-yarn, and calicoe, which they carry to Persia, and receive in return velvet, silk, cloth, and fishes, as likewise shalloons, indigo, coral, and cochineal. Rhubarb, mule, and castor, they obtain from the Calmucs; but the wars of Nadir Shah, and frequent robberies, destroyed the trade. The inhabitants are represented as more civilized than those of Khieva, but cowardly, cruel, effeminate, and perfidious. Their money is ducats of gold, weighing a miscal, or three penny-weights English; also pieces of copper called tongas, which pass at fifty or eighty for a ducat, according to their size. In 1220, this city was taken by Genghis Kan, in 1370, by Timur Bec, and in 1757, by Nadir Shah. 100 miles W. Samarcand. *Long.* 61. 38. *Lat.* 39. 20. N.

Bukharia, or *Bucharia*, or *Bokharia*, or *Bokaria*, Great, a country of Asia, bounded on the north by the dominions of Russia, on the east by Little Bukharia, on the south by Hindoostan and Persia, and on the west by a part of Persia and the Caspian sea. This country was known in the time of Alexander the Great by the name of *Sogdiana*, and made part of Scythia, as it does now of Tartary. It probably owes its present name to the city of Bukhara, or Bokhara, which was extended from the capital to the country at large. The inhabitants are in general tawny, with black hair, but some of them are white, handsome, and well made; they are warlike, and chiefly use for arms a bow, a lance, and a sabre. The land is fertile in corn and fruit, the best cultivated of all the country which goes by the name of Tartary, and is well watered by rivers, the principal of which is the Cihon. Bukharia is one of the most fertile regions in the north part of Asia, and divided into two parts, the Great, and the Little. The former is subdivided into three Bukharias, properly so called, the province of Samarcand, and that of Baik, each having its own khan, but one alone sometimes has two, though very rarely three.

But-har, in the Mogul language, signifies *learned*, and *Bukharia*, the *country of the learned*; because there was a time in which the sciences were cultivated there with considerable success, and the Moguls both travelled thither themselves, and sent their children for instruction. Bukharia Proper is more ornamented with towns than other provinces. The language of Bukharia is that of the Persians, to whom these Tartars were for a long period subjected, but with whom they are at present irreconcilable enemies. They have some copper and silver money, which passes current, but all considerable sums are paid in gold and silver, which they cut and weigh. Commerce ought to be both extensive and flourishing in this fine country, which is destined by nature to be the grand mart of China, India, Persia, and Russia; but it is shackled in all their cities by the tyranny of the khans, and their officers. These do not scruple, when they are indebted on the one account, to take credit on the other, which continued circulation of loans at length reduces the merchants to distress. The robberies committed by the wandering Tartars in the flat country is still more detrimental to commerce, which, notwithstanding these impediments, supports itself by the advantageous situation, and fertility of the soil. The states of the great Moguls and Persia are supplied from Bukharia with all kinds of dried fruits of the most exquisite flavour. Three distinct nations are comprized in Great Bukharia; the Bukhars, who were the ancient inhabitants; the Jagatay, or Moguls, who established themselves there under Jagatay, second son of Genghis Khan; and the Uzbek Tartars, who are its actual possessors. The Bukhars inhabit the cities, for which reason they are denominated Tajiks, by the Tartars, which means burghesses or citizens. They are of good stature, and rather fair for the climate. The generality have large sparkling black eyes, an aquiline nose, a well formed countenance, very fine black hair, a bushy beard, and are quite exempt from the deformity of the Tartars amongst whom they live. The women, for the most part, are tall, and have beautiful features and complexions. The difference between the dress of the two sexes is very inconsiderable; they both wear long robes, but those of the females are always the most ornamented. Their religion is the Mahometan. They chiefly subsist by commerce and trade. They never embarrass themselves either with war or politics, but leave those points to the Uzbeks and Kalmuks, contenting themselves with conscientiously paying their taxes, on which account the Tartars despise and treat them as a simple peevish people. Their origin is unknown; they report themselves to have emigrated from a very distant country. Some

authors have conjectured that they are descended from the ten tribes whom Salma-mazer carried captive into the territories of the Medes. Their physiognomy is thought to bear some resemblance to the Jewish, and a similarity also prevails in their ceremonies. The Jagatay and Usbek Tartars are the same people, under two denominations. These Bukharian Tartars are in general esteemed the most civilized of the Mahometan Tartars, though they are as great robbers as the rest. Their dress is short, and adapted for exercise; that of the women as well as of the men. Boiled rice and horse-flesh constitute their viands, and two liquors extracted from mare's milk, their usual beverage. Their language is a mixture of the Turkish, Mogul, and Persian; but approaches nearest to the last. They have only latterly accustomed themselves to fire-arms. The dart, arrow, and especially the spear, are formidable weapons in their hands. They also wear coats of mail, and make use of a shield to defend themselves from the sabre. The Tartars of Bukharia are the most robust and valiant of all the Tartars. Their wives follow them to the field of slaughter, and undauntedly mix with the combatants. Some of them are extremely well made, pretty, and very beautiful. The Usbek horses are almost all flockingly thin, but extremely spirited, and almost indefatigable. The most common grass, or even a little moss, will suffice their most pressing occasions. These people are continually engaged in hostilities with the Persians, who are only separated from them by wide tracts, which are favourable to their incursions; but the states of the Mogul are more difficult of access, owing to the high mountains which divide them. Those among them whose subsistence depends on their cattle, live under tents, like the Kalmuks, and pitch their camps indiscriminately, wherever the herbage they are in want of is most plentiful. Those who till the earth, inhabit villages and hamlets.

Bukharia, (Little,) a country of Asia, and part of Tartary, bounded on the north by the dominions of Russia, on the east by Chinese Tartary, on the south by Thibet and Hindoostan, and on the west by Great Bukharia. The country is populous and fertile, but for the most part mountainous. The animal producing musk is found here, and the mountains contain mines of gold, silver, and diamonds. These form the principal articles of their traffic with India, China, and Russia. The melons are in great estimation; it produces little fruit. The country is divided into several states, each governed by a Khan, or prince: the number of inhabitants, bounds, dimensions, and many other circumstances, are totally unknown to Europeans. This country is not called Little Bukharia, because

it is less than the other, but because it is neither so fertile nor so populous. It is composed of a long chain of mountains, rising from sandy deserts, and extending from the country of the Kalmuks to the north-west of China, along the Mogul empire and Thibet, resembling a sea interspersed with rocks and islands. It is easy to conceive that there is no travelling from one inhabited spot to another, without encountering many difficulties, and risking various dangers; as the Tartars who rove the plains, and the pirates who infest the coast, are constantly on the watch for plunder. This country produces musk, quantities of gold-dust, precious stones, and diamonds; but the people are ignorant of the art of cutting or polishing them. The rivers which wash down the gold and silver dust, lose themselves in the sand. Some parts of these deserts are entirely destitute of verdure and water; others are intersected by tracts of tolerably-good ground, which are known to travellers of that country; though by no means so well as to their camels, who scent them from a distance, and hasten to arrive there to refresh themselves. Although the inhabitants of the Lesser-Bukharia resemble those of the greater, still there are shades distinguishing them deserving notice: they are of a darker hue, probably from the reflected heat of the sandy deserts. They are more addicted to commerce, and also more skilful in it; their dress likewise is longer; the women wear more ornaments, and dye their nails red. Their furniture is very far from sumptuous. Trunks plated with iron, are ranged along the walls, on which, during the day, mattresses are placed, which are their beds at night. They strip themselves to go to rest; they neither use tables, chairs, knives, nor forks, but put their dishes on a cloth, which also serves them for a napkin. They make a kind of small cakes, composed of minced meat, which will keep, and of which they make very palatable soup in their long journeys. They prepare their tea with milk, salt, and butter, and they are no strangers to bread. As the Bukharians buy their wives, their daughters are a real treasure. The betrothed couple are forbidden by the law either to speak to or see each other from the signing of the contract to the celebration of the marriage; but whether the interval be long or short, is not known. They have another law to the full as ridiculous; the wedded pair must not see each other during the performance of the marriage ceremony by a priest. Polygamy is accounted a sin, but it is not the less committed by the greater part of the nation. Some men have six wives and upwards. The occupation of a physician in this country is to read a sentence from some books of the patient, to breathe on him several times, and wave a

sharp-edged knife across his face, to cut the root of the disorder. If he die, the koran is placed on his breast, which custom proves Mahomedanism to be the predominant religion. The Kalmuks, however, tho' plunged according to history in the grossest idolatry, allow the greatest toleration in matters of religion. The Bukhars say, that God first communicated the koran to mankind by the ministry of Moses and the prophets; and that it was afterwards explained by Mahomed. They have an uncommon veneration for JESUS CHRIST, whom they regard as a great prophet. They believe him to have been born of the Virgin Mary, untainted by any mortal commerce; but of the birth and infancy both of the mother and the child, they relate a multitude of improbable fables. The Bukhars believe in the resurrection and a future existence. Twenty-five princes, descended from Genghis Khan, by Jagatay his eldest son, have reigned in Great Bukharia. Their empire continued during a series of 170 years, and terminated in the second year of the 15th century, owing to the dissensions amongst relations, whose ambition was active in expelling each other from the throne. The last sovereign was only a nominal prince, who commanded some battalions of troops in the army of Tamerlane. The khans of Little Bukharia were also the descendants of Genghis Khan, by the same Jagatay, but the direct line was not unfrequently interrupted. At the beginning of the fourteenth century, it even was almost effaced: it continued to re-appear at intervals until the fifth year of the 17th. It probably may still exist, but is thought to be extinct. The conversion of Togalak the First among these princes, who embraced Mahomedanism, is attended with remarkable events. Being hunting, he met with a Mahomedan trader, whom he treated most brutally. The good mussulman's patience affected the prince, who promised to embrace a religion capable of inspiring so much virtue; but this resolution was soon forgotten. Fruitless were the mussulman apostle's endeavours to remind him of his word; he was debarred from gaining access to the prince, as well as his son, whom he exhorted to effect that good deed with his dying breath. The attempts of the latter to enter the palace being always frustrated, he adopted the expedient of ascending a neighbouring acclivity, and there repeating his morning prayers, which he did in so audible a voice as to wake Togalak, who sent for the zealot to demand the reason of his violent ejaculations. To recollect his promise to be converted was the affair of a moment. His courtiers followed his example, except one, who however agreed to comply on one condition. "We have here," said he, "a Mogul of extraordinary strength,

if the Mahometan will wrestle with him, and can overthrow him, I will embrace his religion." The millionaire accepted the challenge; and being apparently as well gifted with sinews as lungs, on the first onset extended the Mogul on the earth, where he continued for some time senseless. The efficacy of this instruction instantly converted both the Tartar and his champion.

Buki, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 44 miles S. Bialacerkiew.

Bukora, a town of Hindooistan in Guzerat, 17 miles SE. Janagur.

Bukovar, a town of Sclavonia, on the Danube. 12 miles SSE. Etzek.

Bukowitzza, a town of Croatia. 14 miles SE. Carlstadt.

Bukow, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg. 16 miles NE. Wismar. *Long.* 11. 42. E. *Lat.* 54. 7. N.

Bukowjko, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin. 10 miles SSE. Bechin.

Bukunskoi, Kamen, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Irkutk. 120 miles SW. Doroninsk.

Bukupienick, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin. 22 miles S. Lublin.

Bul, a town of Africa in Tunis. 70 m W. Tunis. *Long.* 8. 30. E. *Lat.* 36. 40. N.

Bula, a town on the east coast of the island of Luçon. *Long.* 133. 46. E. *Lat.* 13. 48. N.

Bulac, a town of Egypt and the port of Grand Cairo, on the Nile, where vessels which bring goods to that city abide. It contains a custom-house, magazines, and a large bazar. In 1799, it was almost destroyed by the French. Niebuhr seems to fix on this as the site of the ancient Litopolis. 2 miles W. Cairo.

Bulacan, a province of the island of Luçon or Manilla.

Bulach, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Zurich. This town entered into an alliance with Zurich, in 1407. The inhabitants are protestants. 8 miles N. Zurich. *Long.* 8. 27. E. *Lat.* 47. 26. N.

Bulach, (*New*), a town of Wurtemberg, in the bailiwick annexed is a mountain, in which are found copper and iron ores. 20 miles WSW. Stuttgart, 4 SW. Calw. *Long.* 8. 43. E. *Lat.* 48. 42. N.

Bulal, a town of Africa, in the country of Gambia.

Bulam, an island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa, three miles from the continent, about 24 miles long and 12 broad, at the mouth of the Rio Grande; an English settlement was attempted here, but was destroyed by the Africans from the continent, who murdered some, and compelled the rest to depart, and take refuge in the settlement of Sierra Leona. *Long.* 14. 38. W. *Lat.* 11. 0. N.

Bularskaia, a town of Russia, on the south side of the Irtysh, opposite Tobolsk.

Bulbul, a town of Nubia. 30 miles NW. Gieslin.

Bulberry, an island in the mouth of the Ganges, about 15 miles in circumference. *Long.* 88. 40. E. *Lat.* 21. 35. N.

Bulckau, a town of Austria, situated on a river of the same name. 1 mile W. Schrottental.

Bulckau, a river of Austria, which runs into the Taya. 4 miles W. Laab.

Buldat, a town of the Arabian Irak. 20 miles E. Bagdad.

Bulduruiskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk. 132 miles ESE. Nertchinsk.

Bulg, a small island near the west coast of Scotland. *Long.* 5. 5. W. *Lat.* 58. 33. N.

Bulfrickheim, a town of Germany, in the county of Wertheim. 12 m. S. Wertheim.

Bulgar, a mountain of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 30 miles S. Cogni.

Bulgaria (Great), a country of Asia, in Russian Tartary, incorporated into the dominions of Russia, and forming part of the government of Caucasus.

Bulgaria (Little), a province of European Turkey, bounded on the north by the Danube, on the east by the Black Sea, on the south by mount Hæmus, and on the west by Servia; anciently a part of Mæsia. The country is full of mountains, barren at the top, but fertile in pasturage at the bottom; and the intervening valleys and plains produce a great deal of corn and wine. The inhabitants are for the most part Christians, but exceedingly ignorant, they reckon among them one patriarch and three archbishops, all under the authority of the patriarch of Constantinople. The Turks have divided it into four sangiacats. Sophia is the capital.

Bulgneville, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges. 10 miles S. Neufchâteau, 21 W. Epinal.

Bulitoga, a range of mountains, which divideth the empire of Russia from Persia. *Long.* 72 to 73. E. *Lat.* 48. 30. to 51. N.

Bull, a small island in the Atlantic, near the south west coast of Ireland, three miles west from Dursey Island. *Long.* 10. 9. W. *Lat.* 51. 33. N.

Bull, a rock near the west coast of the island of Rathlin, in the north channel, seven miles north-east from Bengore-Head, on the north coast of Ireland. *Long.* 6. 12. W. *Lat.* 55. 19. N.

Bull River, a river of America, which runs into the river Huron. *Long.* 32. 21. W. *Lat.* 43. 3. N.

Bull Head, a cape of Ireland, on the north side of Dingle Bay. 3 miles SE. Dingle. *Long.* 10. 4. W. *Lat.* 52. 6. N.

Bulls Island, a small island in the Atlantic,

near the coast of south Carolina, *Long.* 79. 34. W. *Lat.* 32. 56. N.

Bull and Cow, rocks near the south coast of Newfoundland. *Long.* 53. 42. W. *Lat.* 46. 55. N.

Bullin Bay, a bay of the Atlantic, between the island of Achil and the west coast of Ireland. *Long.* 9. 43. W. *Lat.* 54. N.

Bullatter, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad, on the Ganges. 30 miles NE. Gazypour.

Bulanda, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Ruttunpour. 10 m. S. Ruttunpour.

Bullaupour, a town of Asia, in the country of Cahlore. It is a well-built town, and the residence of a female governor. The streets are paved, and the houses constructed of stone. 159 miles E. Lahore.

Bulle, a town and bailiwick of Swisserland, in the canton of Friburg. 10 m. S. Friburg.

Bullenmeer, a town of Germany, in the county of Oldenburg. 18 m. N. Oldenburg.

Bullepaila, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Cuddapa. 25 m. SSE. Cuddapa.

Buller's Island, an island in the Mergui Archipelago, about 6 miles in circumference. *Lat.* 10. 11. N.

Bulles, a town of France, in the department of the Oise, on the river Bresche, celebrated for its fine flax. 6 miles NW. Clermont, 9 ENE. Beauvais.

Bulliab, a town of Bengal. 20 miles WNW. Rangur.

Bullin, a town of Africa in the kingdom of Bursali. *Long.* 15. 45. W. *Lat.* 13. 40. N.

Bullness, see *Bowness*.

Bullepour, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Sirhind. 48 miles Sirhind.

Bulloah, a town of Bengal. 60 miles SSE. Dacca.

Bulloan, a town of Hindoostan in Oude. 32 miles SE. Gooracpour. *Long.* 84. 5. E. *Lat.* 26. 25. N.

Bullogaut, a town of Bengal. 26 miles SSE. Dinagepour.

Bulls (Bay of), on the east side of Newfoundland, called by the French *Babul*. *Long.* 52. 20. W. *Lat.* 47. 25. N.

Bullkin-Creek, a river of America, which runs into the Ohio. *Long.* 84. 12. W. *Lat.* 38. 38. N.

Bulluary, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Singrowla. 18 m. ESE. Saipour.

Bullulos, a town of Spain in Andalusia, 12 miles from Lucena.

Bully, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 18 m. N. Rouen.

Bubnar, an island on the south coast of Ireland, at the entrance of Kinfales harbour. 2 miles S. Kinfales.

Buban, a small island in the East Indian sea, near the south coast of Mindanao. *Long.* 122. 45. E. *Lat.* 7. 6. N.

Bulrampur, a town of Hindoostan in

Bengal. 25 miles NW. Midnapour. *Long.* 86. 50. E. *Lat.* 22. 41. N.

Bulrampour, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 32 m. E. Bahraitch. 38 N. Fyzabad.

Bulfedi, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen. 22 miles SE. Loheia.

Bulfee, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Surgooja. 37 m. ENE. Surgooja.

Bultaa, a town of Bengal. 17 miles WNW. Biflunpour.

Bulum, or *Bolm*, a country of Africa, in Upper Guinea, near the mouth of the river Serborá. *Lat.* 7 N.

Bulufan, a town on the south-east coast of Mindanao, near a mountain to which it gives name. *Long.* 124. 8. E. *Lat.* 13. 2. N.

Bulzig, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Saxony. 2 miles S. Zahna.

Bumangeet, a town of Grand Bukharia, on the Sogd. 40 miles E. Samarcand.

Bumany, a town of Hindoostan, in Baglana. 18 miles NE. Amednagar.

Bumnonah, a town of Hindoostan, in Curry Mundla. 15 miles NW. Mundella.

Bumofa, or *Abi Musa*, a small island in the Persian gulf. 30 miles N. Julfar, on the coast of Arabia. *Long.* 54. E. *Lat.* 26. 15. N.

Bumugger, a town of Bengal. 20 miles SE. Dinagepour.

Bunafar, a river of Morocco, which loses itself in a lake, 20 miles NW. Mequinez.

Bunatrahcr Bay, a bay of the Atlantic, on the north coast of the county of Mayo, in Ireland. 7 miles W. Killalla-bay. *Long.* 9. 14. W. *Lat.* 54. 19. N.

Bunawe, a seaport of Scotland, in the county of Argyle, situated on the south side of Loch Etive, at the mouth of the river Awe. 114 miles NNW. Edinburgh. *Long.* 5. 16. W. *Lat.* 56. 24. N.

Bunbang, a town of Bengal. 6 miles SW. Silhet.

Bunch, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, 10 m. E. Cape Ledo. *Lat.* 8. N.

Bunchody, see *New-Town Barry*.

Buncowra, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 33 miles SW. Patna.

Bundapoota, a town of Bengal. 5 miles W. Tomar.

Bundar, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Surgooja. 20 miles SW. Surgooja.

Bundar, a town of Hindoostan, in Candeh. 30 miles S. Burhanpour.

Bundarwah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, on the right bank of the Ganges. 33 miles W. Arrah.

Bunde, a town of Germany, in the county of Ravenberg. Its trade consists in thread and coarse linen; near it is a medicinal spring. 21 miles WSW. Minden, 28 NE. Munster. *Long.* 8. 25. E. *Lat.* 52. 12. N.

Bundeh, mountains of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 100 miles N. Hydrabad.

Bundecund, a circar of Hindoostan, in the

country of Allahabad. The country in general is mountainous, stony, and covered with wood. The land, where it is not stony, produces all sorts of fruit, but neither rice nor sugar; cotton trees are in plenty, and a species of tree from which the inhabitants gather a black nut. The principal towns are Chatterpour, Mow, and Panah; the principal river is the Cane or Ken. It is governed by a raja, whose annual income amounts to near two crores of rupees, including his diamond mines, which are leased to merchant adventurers.

Bunden, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wolfenbuttel. 5 miles E. Oslar.

Bunderoje, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar. 10 miles E. Akoot.

Bundfati, a town of Walachia, on the Ardjis. 24 miles SE. Bucharest.

Bundipour, a town of Bengal, in the province of Burdwan. 30 miles SE. Burdwan. *Long.* 88. 17. E. *Lat.* 22. 52. N.

Bundowrah, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar. 35 miles S. Coomtah.

Bundpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 38 miles E. Fyzabad.

Bundua, a town of Bengal. 20 miles NW. Toree.

Bunduraul, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore. 27 miles NE. Jummo.

Bundwary, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 8 miles S. Gooracpour.

Bungay, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk, situated on the Wavenay, which is navigable for barges to Yarmouth. It formerly had three churches, but has now only two, and 2349 inhabitants in 1801, of whom 1076 were employed in trade and manufactures. Here likewise was a strong castle, demolished in the reign of Henry III.

In the year 1688, nearly the whole town was consumed by fire, to the loss of 30,000l.

It has a weekly market on Thursdays. 38 miles NNE. Ipswich, 107 NNE. London. *Long.* 1. 28. E. *Lat.* 52. 36. N.

Bunggra, a town of Bengal. 55 miles SW. Burdwan.

Bungo, a kingdom of Japan, and one of the most considerable in the island of Bungo, or Ximo. The capital is Fumay. The king of Bungo was baptized by the name of Francis Civan, and sent a solemn embassy to Pope Gregory XIII. in the year 1582. *Long.* 132. E. *Lat.* 32. 40. N.

Bungo, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Loango.

Bungong, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 25 miles SE. Kishenagur.

Bungteak, a town of Bengal. 12 m. E. Toree.

Bungunconda, a town of Bengal. 33 miles WSW. Pachete.

Bungurkera, a town of Bengal, in the province of Nagpour. 9 miles S. Doela. *Long.* 85. 4. E. *Lat.* 22. 53. N.

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Bungulsh, a province of the Cabulistan, west of the Indus, watered by the Cowmull.

Bunialu, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 28 miles W. Cassamena.

Bunjara, a town of Hindoostan, in Candesh. 6 miles S. Peploud.

Bunjarata, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwa. 12 miles S. Bilfah.

Bunjery, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar. 8 miles N. Nagpour.

Bunitz, a town of Croatia. 70 miles Carlstadt, 30 E. Zeng.

Bunker's-Hill, an eminence of United America, in the state of Massachusetts; and memorable for the commencement of hostilities between the States and Great-Britain. In the evening of the 16th of June, 1775, a strong detachment of provincials moved from Cambridge, and passing silently over Charles-town Neck, reached the top of Bunker's-hill unobserved. Having previously provided themselves with entrenching tools, they immediately set to work, and threw up an entrenchment, reaching from the river Mystic on the left, to a redoubt on their right, both of which they had nearly completed by the morning, their work being in many places cannon-proof. The British being joined with a reinforcement, they consisted in the whole of more than 2000 men, formed in two lines: they moved on towards the enemy, with the light infantry on the right wing, commanded by General Howe, and the grenadiers on the left, by Brigadier-General Pigot; the former to attack the provincial lines, and the latter the redoubt. The attack was begun by a sharp cannonade from some field-pieces and howitzers, the troops advancing slowly, and halting at intervals, to give time to the artillery to produce some effect; the left wing in advancing had to contend with a body of provincials, posted in the houses in Charlestown; and in this conflict the town was set on fire, and burned to the ground. The provincials upon the hill, secure behind their entrenchments, reserved their fire for the near approach of the British troops, when a close and unremitting discharge of musquetry took place; the provincials in the work, as soon as they discharged their pieces, being furnished with others ready loaded. So incessant and so destructive was this continued blaze of musquetry, that the British line recoiled, and gave way in several parts. General Howe, it is said, was for a few seconds left nearly alone, most of the officers who were about him being either killed or wounded. And it required the utmost exertion in all the officers, from the general down to the subaltern, to repair the disorder which this hot and unexpected fire had produced. The loss on the side of the provincials, as estimated by themselves, was 449, of these 145

being killed or missing, and 304 wounded. Amongst the slain on the side of the British were Lieut.-Col. Abercrombie, and Majors Pitcairne and Williams, all of them officers of experienced bravery, and distinguished merit, who had signalized themselves on this fatal day in an eminent degree; as also did Major Spendlove, who died of his wounds some days after. Amongst the provincials some officers of rank were also killed; but the loss of Dr. Warren, who commanded in the redoubt, was most lamented.

Bunnafs, a river of Hindoostan, which rises near Andeah, in the circar of Bilfah, and joins the Heran after a course of about 100 miles, to form the Cane.

Burneyah, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwa. 15 miles NE. Raajegur.

Burnoo, or *Banow*, a town of Asia, in Candahar, on the Cowmull. 110 miles ESE. Ghizni, 140 SSE. Cabul.

Burnuel, a town of Spain, in Navarre, on the Ebro. 21 miles Tudela.

Burree, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Moy, 6 miles S. Killalla.

Burrest, a river of Ireland, which runs into the bay of Donégal, 8 miles WSW. Ballythannon.

Bunshosten, a town of Holland, in the state of Utrecht, near the Zuider-Zee. 6 miles N. Amersfert.

Bunscersa, a town of Bengal. 45 miles SW. Burdwan.

Buntingford, a town of England, in the county of Hertford, with a weekly market on Monday. 11 m. N. Hertford, 31 N. London.

Buntwal, a town of Canara. 14 miles E. Mangalore.

Buntwar, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 10 miles E. Bahraitch.

Buntzlau, a town of Silesia, in the circle of Jauer, founded in the year 1190. The houses are chiefly built of stone; the Catholics have a church and a convent, and the Lutherans have a church, and a house of orphans. The castle is in ruins. The chief manufacture is a kind of brown pottery, in great request. 26 miles NW. Jauer, 42 W. Schweidnitz. *Long.* 15. 37. E. *Lat.* 51. 13. N.

Buntzlau, *Alt*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslaw, built in the year 915, by Wrauslaw II. situated on the Elbe, nearly destroyed by the troubles of the 14th and 15th centuries. 8 miles SSW. Benatek, 12 SSW. Jung Bantzlau. *Long.* 15. 0. E. *Lat.* 50. 22. N.

Buntzlau, *Jung*, or *Mlada Buntzlau*, a town of Bohemia, and capital of the circle of Boleslaw, built in the year 973, by Boleslas the Young, and made a royal town under Rodolphus II. 28 miles NNE. Prague, 53 SE. Dresden. *Long.* 15. E. *Lat.* 50. 22. N.

Bunwarra, a town of Bengal, in the province of Hendoa. 4 miles SW. Noony.

Bunwood, an island in the Eastern Indian sea, granted by the Sultan of Mindanao to the English East-India Company, at the request of Captain Foreest in 1775; about 18 miles in circumference. It is covered with tall timber, free from underwood, except some rattans, and in some places a kind of creeping vine. The juice of the latter is by the people of Mindanao used as soap. The animals are hogs, monkeys, and guanoes. *Long.* 124. 30. E. *Lat.* 7. 12. N.

Buon, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra. 7 miles ENE. Benevento.

Buonalberga, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra. 8 miles NE. Benevento.

Buonconvento, a town of Etruria, in the Siennese. Here the emperor Henry VII. while engaged in a war with the Florentines, was poisoned, by means of a wafer, administered in the sacrament by a Dominican monk, in the year 1313. 10 miles SE. Sienna.

Buonhabituolo, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. 8 miles N. Policastro.

Buonvicino, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 11 miles SE. Scalea.

Buoy, a small island, near the east coast of Newfoundland.

Buquoi, a town of France, in the dept. of the Straits of Calais. 5 m. W. Bapaume.

Bura, one of the smaller Orkney islands, between Pomona and Ronaldsha.

Burac, a river or canal of Asiatic Turkey, which extends from Ourfa to the Euphrates.

Burac, a town of the Arabian Irak, on the Tigris. 45 miles SE. Al Modain.

Buragrag, a river of Morocco, which runs into the Atlantic at Salee.

Buranos, or *Three Islands*, three small islands on the west coast of Africa, at the mouth of the Rio St. Domingo, or Kachao.

Burampour, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole. 17 miles SW. Ganjam, 20 NE. Cicacole.

Burampour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 18 miles S. Patna.

Burano, one of the Venetian islands, with a town of the same name, in the Dogado.

Buraraage, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 34 miles N. Hajypour.

Buraru, a town of Brasil, in the government of Para. 7 miles ESE. Pauxis.

Burau, a town of Bengal. 15 miles S. Curruckdeah.

Buraya, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 34 miles NNW. Bettiah.

Buraz, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 28 miles SE. Degnizlu.

Burbach a town of Hungary, celebrated for its wine. 8 miles E. Eifinstadt.

Burbach, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Berne. 18 miles NNE. Berne.

Burbach, a town of Germany, in the principality of Nassau Dillenburgh. 8 miles NW. Dillenburgh.

Burbage, a town of England, in Leicestershire, with 1,100 inhabitants, of whom 700 are employed in trade and manufactures. 2 miles SE. Hinckley.

Burbazoo, a province of Bengal, bounded on the north by Dacca, on the east by Bookareeah, and Caugmahry, on the south by Attyah, and on the west by Bettooriah, about 40 miles long and from 10 to 20 broad. Mulfchi and Belauchy are the chief towns.

Burburata, a small island in the Caribbean Sea, near the coast of South-America. *Long.* 68. 16. W. *Lat.* 10. 25. N.

Burkerdorf, a town of Germany, in the territory of Neustadt. 2 miles NW. Weyda.

Burda, a river of Hindoostan, which runs into the Godavery, 60 m. E. Neermul.

Burcklein, a town of Germany in the bishopric of Bamberg. 18 m. SW. Bamberg.

Burdah, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tomani, on the south side of the Gambia. *Long.* 12. 10. W. *Lat.* 12. 36. N.

Burdatik, a town of Grand Bukharia, on the Jihon. 45 miles SW. Bukhara.

Burdee, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad. 32 miles NNW. Saipour.

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on the Stour, with a bridge across. It was anciently a royal villa, where Edmund was crowned, who was afterwards killed by the Danes. It contains about 700 inhabitants. 4 miles WNW. Nayland.

Bures, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 13 m. SE. Dieppe.

Burway, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 8 miles NE. Chinna Balabarum.

Burford, a town of England, in the county of Oxford, situated on the river Windrush, with a weekly market on Saturdays; long famous for making saddles. Here is a manufacture for rugs and duffels. A little to the west of the town, at a place called Battle-Edge, Ethelbald king of Mercia, was defeated by Cuthred king of the West-Saxons. In 1649, the levellers who assembled here were surprised by Reynolds, under the command of Fairfax, totally routed, and 1,400 of them made prisoners. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1516, of whom 699 were employed in trade and manufactures. 17 miles NNW. Oxford, 71 NW. London. *Long.* 1. 38. E. *Lat.* 51. 50. N.

Burg, or *Burgk*, a town of Germany, in the Vogtland, with a castle belonging to the Count of Reussen. 4 m. NW. Saalburg.

Burg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Magdeburg. 14 miles NE. Magdeburg. *Long.* 12. 42. E. *Lat.* 52. 17. N.

Burg, a town of Switzerland, in the Thurgau, on the Rhine, opposite Stein.

Burg, or *Tor-Burg*, a town of Holland, in the county of Zutphin, on the Iffel. 7 miles SE. Doesburg, 12 SSE. Zutphen.

Burg Breitungem, see *Herrin Breitungem*.

Burg, or *Bourg*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Berg. 6 miles S. Solingen.

Burg-Bertheim, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach; near it is a medicinal spring. 14 m. NNW. Anspach.

Burg Eberach, &c. see *Eberach*, &c.

Burg Gemunde, a town of Germany, in the principality of Upper Hesse. 14 m. SE. Marburg, 15 E. Giessen. *Long.* 9. 3. E. *Lat.* 50. 41. N.

Burg-Hamza, or *Sour*, a town of Algiers, in the province of Titterie; built on the ruins of a town called Auzia, some of the ancient fortifications of which are yet remaining. A Turkish garrison is kept here. 45 m. SSE. Algiers. *Long.* 3. 59. E. *Lat.* 36. 7. N.

Burg Lengensfeld, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Neuburg, on the Nab. 15 miles N. Ratibon, 16 S. Amberg. *Long.* 11. 5. E. *Lat.* 49. 13. N.

Burg Scheldingen, a town of Germany, in Thuringia. 3 miles SE. Nebra.

Burg Swaary, a fortress of Algiers, bordering on Sahara. 40 miles S. Medea.

Burg Tiffunjesly, a town of Africa, in the country of Algiers. 36 m. ESE. Tagadepropt

Burg Tawilly, a town of Algiers, anciently called *Turris Cæsaris*. 28 miles SSE. Constantina.

Burg el Wed, a town of Algiers, in the province of Tremecen. 66 m. W. Tremecen.

Burgah, a town of Bengal. 20 miles SE. Ramgur.

Burgama, a town of Bengal. 35 miles NNE. Purneah.

Burgara, a seaport of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar. 3 m. S. Cananor.

Burgas, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, on a bay of the Black Sea. 68 m. NNE. Adrianople, 112 NNW. Constantinople. *Long.* 27. 29. E. *Lat.* 42. 31. N.

Burgau, a town of Germany, with a castle in Austrian Swabia, which gives name to a marquisate, on the Mindel. In 1121, it held out a siege against the Emperor, Louis of Bavaria. It now belongs to Bavaria. 19 miles NW Augsburg. 20 ENE. Ulm.

Burgau, a town of Germany, in the principality of Eisenach. 3 miles S. Jena.

Burgaut, a town of Hindoostan, in Gurry Mundla. 45 miles E. Mundella.

Burgdorf, a town of Germany, in the principality of Luneburg Zell, on the Aller. 14 miles ENE. Hanover, 9 S. Zell. *Long.* 10. 7. E. *Lat.* 52. 28. N.

Burgdorff, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, and chief place of a bailiwick. This town was surrounded with walls by Berthold V. duke of Zaringen. From the house of Zaringen it came to the Counts of Kyburg, by whom, in 1385, it was sold to the canton of Berne for 40,000 crowns. About three miles from the town is a sulphurous fountain and baths, said to be beneficial in paralytic and nervous complaints. 9 miles NE. Berne, 12 SSE. Soleure. *Long.* 7. 28. E. *Lat.* 47. 3. N.

Burge, a town of Virginia, on the left bank of the Rappahanock. *Long.* 76. 36. W. *Lat.* 37. 46. N.

Burgein, a town of Egypt. 15 miles N. Athmunein.

Burgel, a town of Germany, in the principality of Weimar, on the Saal. 15 miles ESE. Weimar. *Long.* 11. 44. E. *Lat.* 50. 55. N.

Burgel, see *Mark Burgel*.

Burgeo, an island near the south coast of Newfoundland. 66 miles NW. Miquelon. *Long.* 57. 30. W. *Lat.* 47. 20. N.

Burgh, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, near the sea coast, with a weekly market on Thursday. 5 miles NW. Wainfleet, 127 N. London. *Long.* 0. 15. E. *Lat.* 53. 12. N.

Burgh Head, a cape of Scotland, on the coast of Murray. Near it is a small town or village, with about 400 inhabitants, situated on a fine bay, which is one of the best roadsteads on the coast north of Litch, and might easily be made a good harbour. 8

miles NE. Forres. *Long.* 3. 24. *W. Lat.* 57. 41. N.

Burgh upon Sands, a village of England, in the county of Cumberland, once a Roman station. Here died the brave Edward I. king of England, and a handsome pillar has been erected to his memory on the spot. 5 miles NW. Carlisle.

Burghausen, or *Burgkhausen*, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Fulda, on the Hann, with two churches, one for Roman Catholics, and the other for Lutherans. 8 miles NNE. Fulda, 38 E. Marburg. *Long.* 9. 43. *E. Lat.* 50. 42. N.

Burghausen, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 3 m. N. Arnstein.

Burgholzhausen, a town of Germany, in the county of Hanau Munzenburg. 10 miles N. Franckfort on the Maine.

Burgkrain, a castle of Germany, in the bishopric of Freylingen. 16 m. SE. Freylingen.

Burglen, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich. 14 miles E. Zurich.

Burglen, a town of Switzerland, in the Thurgau. 4 miles NNW. St. Gal.

Burgo d'Ofina, see *Borgo D'Ofina*.

Burgoug, a town of Bengal. 18 miles S. Pachete.

Burgos, a large and rich city of Spain, and capital of Old Castile, situated on the Alarcon, the see of an archbishop, erected in 1574. The cathedral is one of the most beautiful and best preserved Gothic structures in Spain. 142 miles N. Toledo, 112 N. Madrid. *Long.* 3. 38. *W. Lat.* 40. 17. N.

Burgstadt, a town of Germany, in the lordship of Schonberg. 3 miles E. Penig.

Burgstal, a town of Austria. 12 miles SE. Ips.

Burgstorf, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Hildesheim. 2 m. N. Schladen.

Burgthan, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anspach. 12 m. E. Schwabach.

Burgu, a town of Africa, and principal place of a district, in the Lybian desert. This district is called Berdoa, by Delisle and D'Anville. 210 miles S. Augela. *Long.* 22. 36. *E. Lat.* 25. 50. N.

Burguetta, or *Elburquetta*, a town of Spain, in Navarre, in the valley of Ronçeval, where the rear guard of Charlemagne, on his return to Spain, was defeated by the Saracens, and Roland his nephew slain, in the year 778. 15 miles S. St. Jean Pie de Port, 24 ENE. Pampeluna.

Burgui, a town of Spain, in Navarre, situated on the Esca, in the valley of Roncal.

Burguiller, a town of Spain, in Andalusia. 9 miles Seville.

Burgundy, before the revolution, a very considerable province of France, including Brezé, Bugey, and Gex, near 150 miles in length, and more than 90 broad: bordered on the east by Franche-Comté, on the

south by Lyonnois, on the west by Bourbonnois and Nivernois, and on the north by Champagne. The Dijonois, Auxerrois, Auxois, Autunois, Charolois, Briennes, Chalonois, and Maconois, which take their names from the several towns, are included in this province. Dijon was the capital. It is very fertile, and the wines are much esteemed; the principal rivers which run through it are the Saône, the Seine, the Loire, the Armançon, the Ouche, the Arroux, and the Doux. It now forms the departments of the Aube, the Côte d'Or, the Saône and Loire, and the Yonne.

Burgur, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa. 20 miles W. Sumbulpour.

Burgusballi, a town of Persian Armenia. 40 miles SE. Kanjan.

Burhai, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 6 miles SSE. Manickpouur.

Burbalia, a town of Syria, in the pachalic of Damascus. 10 miles NW. Damascus.

Burbampour, a fort of Bengal. 10 miles S. Moorshedabad. 85 miles N. Calcutta.

Burhanpouur, a city of Hindoostan, and capital of the Candesh country. It is a large city, built on very uneven ground; the houses of earth covered with varnished tiles. The walls of the castle are very lofty, with battlements and large round towers at intervals. The river Taptce washes the walls, but the water being brackish, the inhabitants are supplied from a large basin in the Meydan. It has a considerable trade in fine cottons, white and painted, plain and mixed with gold and silver, for veils, shawls, handkerchiefs, &c. 100 m. N. Aurungabad, 452 S. Delhi. *Long.* 76. 20. *E. Lat.* 21. 22. N.

Burbar, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude, on the Dewah. 27 miles S. Gooracpouur.

Burburva, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 15 miles S. Bettiah.

Buri, a town of Italy, in Friuli. 6 miles S. Udina.

Buriah, a river of Hindoostan, which runs into the Jumnah. 20 miles S. Delhi.

Buriano, a town of Etruria, in the territory of Sienna, near the lake of Castiglano. 16 miles S. Montieri.

Burias, one of the Philippine Islands, in the Eastern Indian sea, about 40 miles in length, from north-west to south-east, and from 3 to 10 broad. *Long.* 122. 43 to 123. 12. *E. Lat.* 12. 46 to 13. 16. N.

Burich, a town of Germany, in the margravate of Baden Durlach. 5 miles from Philipsburg.

Burich, or *Buderrick*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Cleves, situated on the Rhine. Remarkable for a victory, which the troops of the emperor Otho the Great obtained over the Lorrainers. It was taken by the French, in 1672, who destroyed the fortifications. 18 miles E. Cleves.

Buriq, a town on the south-east coast of the island of Timor. *Long.* 126. 2. E. *Lat.* 8. 50. S.

Burk, a county of Georgia; Waynesborough and Loufville are the chief towns.

Burk's Canal, an inlet on the west coast of North-America, examined by Captain Vancouver's company in 1793. The entrance is between the continent of New-Havenor, and the south part of King's island. *Long.* 232. 10. E. *Lat.* 51. 57. N.

Burka, or *Varague*, a seaport of Arabia, in the province of Oman, on the east coast; it is the residence of the Imam of Mafcat, and well fortified. Limes are always to be had by seamen, and in summer months, fruits and vegetables are plentiful; cattle, sheep, and fowls, are good; and the inhabitants are well supplied with excellent fish, on which they chiefly live. 40 miles NW. Mafcat. *Lat.* 23. 48. N.

Burkee, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Gohud. 25 miles N. Narwa.

Burken, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz. 27 m. E. Heidelberg, 16 NNE. Heilbron.

Burkersdorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Erzgebürg. 4 miles S. Zwickau.

Burkhausen, a town of Bavaria, built on the Salza, capital of a regency; with a strong castle, situated on a hill, and four churches. 26 miles NNW. Salzburg, 52 E. Munich. *Long.* 12 46. E. *Lat.* 48. 7. N.

Burkheim, or *Burken*, a town of Germany, in the Brisgaw. 5 miles N. Brifach.

Burkheim, or *Purkheim*, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Neuburg. 7 miles WSW. Neuburg

Burkersforf, a town of Austria. 8 miles W. Vienna.

Burkull, a town of Hindoostan, in the Candeish. 70 miles N. Burhanpour.

Burkurry, a town of Bengal. 36 miles ESE. Dacca.

Burkurtz, a town of Bengal, 15 miles S. Curuckdeah.

Burlats, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn. 4 miles E. Castres, 16 W. la Caune.

Burlaw, a town of the dutchy of Courland. 6 miles S. Libau.

Burleston, see *Burleston*.

Burky on the Hill, a village of England, in the county of Rutland. Here was a castle or mansion-house, which in the reign of Richard II. belonged to Spenser the warlike bishop of Norwich. It afterwards belonged to George Villars duke of Buckingham; who here entertained King James I. with Ben Johnson's matque of the gipsies. It was burned down by the parliament troops in the civil wars, and re-built by Daniel earl of Nottingham. 3 miles NNE. Okeham.

Burlington, or *Bridlington*, a seaport town

of England in the county of York, situated in a bay of the German sea, which affords a good harbour to vessels in strong gales which blow from NNW. and NE. The quay, chiefly frequented by colliers, is about a mile from the town. It has a market on Saturday. A priory of black canons was founded here as early as the reign of Henry I. John de Bridlington, who wrote of the calamities and events of England, was a native of this town. 26 miles N. Beverley, nearly in the meridian of London. *Lat.* 54. 7. N.

Burlington, a town of New Jersey, extending about three miles along the Delaware, and one mile back into the county to which it gives name; the Delaware is here a mile wide. It is a free port, and has a mayor and court of aldermen. There is a church for Episcopalians, and a place of worship for Quakers. This town was first settled in 1677. 15 m. NE. Philadelphia, 55 SSE. New-York. *Long.* 73. 54. W. *Lat.* 40. 5. N.

Burlington, a county of United America; in the state of New Jersey. Burlington and Bordentown are the principal places.

Burlo, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Munster. 4 miles NNW. Borchon.

Burmab, or *Birmab*, see *Ava*.

Burmeec, a town of Bengal. 16 miles SSW. Curuckdeah.

Burney's Island, an island in the Frozen Ocean, near the north-east coast of Russia, about 4 miles in circumference; so named by Capt. Cook. *Long.* 182. 30. E. *Lat.* 67. 45. N.

Burnham, a town of England, in the county of Essex, on the north side of the river Crouch; famous for its oysters. 10 miles SE. Malden.

Burnham-Market, a seaport town of England, in the county of Norfolk, with a good harbour, and considerable trade in corn. 34 miles NW Norwich, 126 NNE. London. *Long.* 0. 48. E. *Lat.* 53. 4. N.

Burnley, a town of England, in the county of Lancaster, near a navigable canal from Leeds to Liverpool. Here are manufactures of woollen and cotton, with printing-houses, dying-houses, mills, &c. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3305, of whom 938 were employed. 26 miles N. Manchester, 207 NNW. London. *Long.* 2. 17. W. *Lat.* 56. 10. N.

Burnt Island, an island in Christmas Sound, at the southern extremity of South-America.

Burntisland, or *Brunisland*, a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, and a royal borough, situated on the north side of the Frith of Forth, formerly a place of great trade; the harbour is good, deep, and large. The number of inhabitants is about 1,100. 9 miles E. Dumferline.

Burnt Island, a small island, near the south coast of Newfoundland. 15 m. ESE. Cape Ray. *Long.* 58. 50. W. *Lat.* 47. 30. N.

Burnt Islands, a cluster of islands in the Indian Sea, WNW. from Goa. *Long.* 73. 30. E. *Lat.* 15. 50. N.

Burnt Island, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Main. *Long.* 68. 16. W. *Lat.* 44. 9. N.

Burnt Island, see *Polino*.

Burnt Island, see *Blanche Island*.

Burntwood, see *Brentwood*.

Burnigger, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 20 miles NW. Goragot.

Buruda, a town of Hindoostan, in Candeish. 15 miles E. Burhanpour.

Burouze, a town of France, in the department of the Sesia. 12 miles NW. Verceili.

Burrow, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anhalt Zerbit. 3 m. W. Cofwick.

Burpally, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa. 10 miles W. Sumbulpour.

Burpudla, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa. 7 miles NNE. Harriopour.

Burr, a small island in the Irish sea, near the coast of the county of Down. 12 miles S. Donaghadee. *Long.* 5. 21. W. *Lat.* 54. 28. N.

Burra, a large and fertile mountain of Arabia, near Homran.

Burraboom, a town of Bengal, in the province of Midnapour. 65 miles NW. Midnapour. *Lat.* 23. 5. N. *Long.* 86. 30. E.

Burradinga, a town of Bengal. 35 miles ESE. Dinagepour.

Burradinga, a town of Bengal, in the province of Bajoohow. 7 miles WSW. Jalalunge. *Long.* 88. 34. E. *Lat.* 25. 26. N.

Burrageong, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 15 miles SW. Fyzabad.

Burrageong, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 25 miles S. Baraitch.

Burrigur, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole. 38 miles W. Ganjam.

Burrah, a town of Bengal, 52 miles NW. Ramgur.

Burrakeera, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar. 6 miles W. Akoat.

Burramposter, a river of Asia, which rises in Thibet, not far from the source of the Ganges, and takes an easterly direction through Thibet almost as far as China; it then joins the Ganges, about 40 miles from its mouth.

Burrampour, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole. 15 m. SW. Ganjam.

Burrabalong, a town of Bengal. 65 m. S. Ilamabad.

Burrapour, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 13 m. NE. Fyzabad.

Burrapangah, one of the branches of the river Ganges, which runs into the bay of Bengal. *Long.* 89. 31. E. *Lat.* 21. 43. N.

Burrard's Canal, an inlet of the gulf of Georgia, on the west coast of North-America, within Point Gray. The shores on the south side are of moderate height, and though

rocky, well covered with trees, chiefly pines. On the north side there appeared a snowy rugged barrier, which rose very abruptly, and was only protected from the waves of the sea by a very narrow border of low land. The entrance from Port Gray to Port Atkinson, is about three miles wide. *Long.* 237. 6. E. *Lat.* 49. 20. N.

Burrafat, a town of Bengal. 15 miles NE. Nuldingah.

Burraferai, a town of Hindoostan, in Candeish. 17 miles NE. Burrawnay.

Burrobbegur, a town of Bengal. 12 m. ESE. Kirhenagur.

Burraway Gaut, a mountain of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 22 miles WSW. Saferam.

Burraway, a town of Hindoostan, in Candeish. 45 miles NE. Burhanpour. *Long.* 76. 50. E. *Lat.* 21. 54. N.

Burray, one of the Orkney islands, about four miles long, and one broad, with a tongue of land projecting towards the north-west; containing about 320 inhabitants. It lies between Pomona and South Ronaldfay. *Long.* 2. 47. W. *Lat.* 68. 44. N.

Burray, one of the Shetland islands, about 10 miles long, but narrow. *Long.* 1. 39. W. *Lat.* 60. 5. N.

Burree, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad. 8 miles SSW. Corah.

Burriage, see *Babraitch*.

Burriana, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, near the sea. 30 miles N. Valencia.

Burriapour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 33 miles SW. Arrah.

Burriel, see *Borriel*.

Burrong, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 7 miles N. Saferam.

Burrohutty, a town of Bengal. 29 miles E. Calcutta.

Burrough's Bay, a bay on the west coast of North-America, in Behu's canal. *Long.* 228. 54. E. *Lat.* 55. 55. N.

Burrow, a village of England, in the county of Leicester; near it, on an eminence, is an ancient entrenchment. Camden places here the ancient Vernometum; Mr. Nichol supposes it to have been a Roman station, but not Vernometum.

Burrowhead, a cape on the south coast of Scotland. *Long.* 4. 26. W. *Lat.* 54. 46. N.

Burrowbridge, see *Boroughbridge*.

Burrowstonness, see *Borrowstonness*.

Burruai, a town of Bengal, in the province of Hoogly. 10 m. S. Cossimbazar.

Burruantur, a town of Bengal. 75 miles NNE. Dacca.

Burruatpour, a town of Bengal, in the province of Futtalng. 20 m. S. Moorshedabad.

Burruys, or *Hell*, a town of Bengal. 25 m. NNE. Calcutta.

Burufa, or *Burufa*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, and one of the most beautiful of the

Buffet, a town of France, in the department of the Allier. 5 miles SE. Cusset.

Buffetto, a town of Italy, and capital of a small district, in the dutchy of Piacenza. 8 miles SE. Cremona, 17 E. Piacenza.

Buffi, *Buffisi*, or *Boiffisi*, an island on the coast of Africa, near Bissac. *Lat.* 11. 45. N.

Buffiere-Badel, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne. 8 miles N. Nontron.

Buffiere-Galande, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne. 15 miles SW. Limoges.

Buffiere Poitevine, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne. 10 miles NW. Bellac.

Buffieres, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne. 12 miles SE. Langres.

Buffiah, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 20 miles NE. Georacpour.

Buffolin, a town of France, in the department of the Po, on the Doria. 3 miles S. Sufa.

Buffo, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad. 20 miles W. Jionpour.

Buffowatz, a town of Bosnia. 20 miles S. Serajo.

Buffundur, a town of Kemaon. 200 miles ENE. Delhi. *Long.* 80. 42. E. *Lat.* 29. 47. N.

Buffunpour, a town of Hindoostan. 80 miles SW. Allahabad.

Buffunt, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 22 miles N. Hajypour. *Long.* 85. 17. E. *Lat.* 26. 2. N.

Buffy le Grand, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or. 12 miles NE. Semur en Auxois.

Buff, a small island in the North sea, near the coast of Lapland. *Lat.* 66. 40. N.

Buffar, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa. 23 miles E. Harriopour.

Buffard Bay, a bay on the east coast of New Holland, discovered by Captain Cook in the year 1770. He says, "We landed a little within the south point of the bay, where we found a channel leading into a large lagoon. This channel I proceeded to examine, and found three fathom water till I got about a mile up it, where I met with a shoal, upon which there was little more than one fathom: but having passed over it, I had three fathom again. The entrance of this channel lies close to the south point of the bay, being formed by the shore on the east, and on the west by a large spit of sand; it is about a quarter of a mile broad, and lies in south by west. In this place there is room for a few ships to lie in great security, and a small stream of fresh water; I would have rowed into the lagoon, but was prevented by shallows. We found several bogs and swamps of fish water, upon which, and by

the sides of the lagoon, grows the true mangrove, such as is found in the West-Indies, and the first of the kind we had met with. In the branches of these mangroves there were many nests of a remarkable kind of ant, that was as green as grass; when the branches were disturbed, they came out in great numbers, and punished the offender by a much sharper bite than ever we had felt from the same kind of animal before. Upon these mangroves also we saw small green caterpillars in great numbers; their bodies were thick set with hairs, and they were ranged upon the leaves side by side, like a file of soldiers, to the number of twenty or thirty together: when we touched them we found that the hair on their bodies had the quality of a nettle, and gave us a much more acute, though less durable, pain. The country here is manifestly worse than about Botany-bay: the soil is dry and sandy, but the sides of the hills are covered with trees, which grow separately, without underwood. We found here a tree that yields gum like the *sanguis draconis*; but it is somewhat different from the trees of the same kind which we had seen before, for the leaves were longer, and hang down like those of the weeping-willow. We found also much less gum upon them, which is contrary to the established opinion, that the hotter the climate the more gums exude. Upon a plant that yielded also a yellow gum there was less than upon the same kind of plant in Botany-bay. Among the shoals and sand-banks we saw many large birds, some in particular of the same kind that we had seen in Botany-bay, much bigger than swans, which we judged to be pelicans; but they were so shy that we could not get within gun-shot of them. Upon the shore we saw a species of the bustard, one of which we shot; it was as large as a turkey, and weighed seventeen pounds and a half. We all agreed that this was the best bird we had eaten since we left England, and in honour of it we called this inlet Bustard-bay. The sea seemed to abound with fish; but we tore our seine all to pieces at the first haul. Upon the mud banks under the mangroves we found innumerable oysters of various kinds, among others the hammer-oyster, and a large proportion of small pearl-oysters; if in deeper water there is equal plenty of such oysters at their full growth, a pearl-fishery might certainly be established here to very great advantage. The people who were left on board the ship said, that while we were in the woods, about twenty of the natives came down to the beach abreast of her, and, having looked at her some time, went away; but we that were ashore, though we saw smoke in many places, saw no people: the smoke was at places too distant for us to get to them by land, except one, to

which we repaired; we found ten small fires still burning within a few paces of each other; but the people were gone. We saw near them several vessels of bark, which we supposed to have contained water, and some shells and fish-bones, the remains of a recent meal. We saw also, lying upon the ground, several pieces of soft bark, about the length and breadth of a man, which we imagined might be their beds; and on the windward side of the fires a small shed, about a foot and a half high, of the same substance. The whole was in a thicket of close trees, which afforded good shelter from the wind. The place seemed to be much trodden, and as we saw no houses, nor any remains of a house, we were inclined to believe, that as these people had no clothes, they had no dwelling; but spent their nights among the other commoners of nature in the open air. I measured the perpendicular height of the last tide, and found it to be eight feet above low water mark; and from the time of low water this day, I found that it must be high water at the full and change of the moon at 8 o'clock. *Long.* 208. 18. W. *Lat.* 24. 4. S.

Buffard River, a river of Canada, which runs into the river St. Laurence, 7 miles W. Manicougan Point.

Bushee, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 30 miles W. Gooracpour.

Buslerch, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 34 m. S. Kaifarieh, 130 SE. Konieh.

Buslia, a town of Albania. 52 miles WSW. Dellino.

Buslion, a town of Persia, in the province of Laristan, near the gulf. 60 m. SE. Lar.

Busto Grande, a town of Italy, in the department of the Olona. 16 m. NW. Milan.

Busfulgino, a settlement of Siberia, on the Indigirda. 288 miles NNE. Zafchiverik.

Busum, a town of Persia, in Ardinbeitzan. 12 miles S. Ardebil.

Busza, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. 52 miles SW. Braclaw.

Buszedul, a town of Walachia. 75 miles NE. Bucharest.

Butang, a town on the north coast of the island of Java. *Long.* 109. 51. E. *Lat.* 6. 46. S.

Butcher's Island, a small island near the W. coast of Hindoostan; about 6 m. fr. Bombay.

Butaszany, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia. 42 miles NNW. Jassy, 68 S. Choczim. *Long.* 27. 3. E. *Lat.* 47. 44. N.

Bute, a county of Scotland, formed of two islands, Arran and Bute, and a few smaller, situated at the frith of Clyde, south of the county of Argyle, and west of that of Ayr.

Buts, an island of Scotland, situated in the frith of Clyde, and forming, with Arran, a county, to which it gives name; about 12 miles long from north to south, and 5 broad from east to west, separated from the county of Argyle by a narrow channel, and the same

from the isle of Arran. The northern parts are mountainous, but yield good pasture; the rest of the island bears corn. The air is healthy, and the inhabitants generally live long. There is a considerable fishery on the coast; and in the mountains are found quarries of good stone, fullers-earth, and crystal. There are five churches in the island, and several fishing villages; the chief place is Rotheluy. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 7000. *Long.* 4, 50. W. *Lat.* 55. 48. N.

Bute, a town of South-Carolina. 36 miles W. Halifax.

Bute's Canal, an inlet on the west coast of North-America, in the gulf of Georgia, where Captain Vancouver found a village situated on the face of a steep rock, containing about 150 Indians. *Long.* of the village 235. 8. E. *Lat.* 50. 24. N.

Butera, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara. 15 miles ENE. Alicata.

Buti, a town of Etruria, on the Arno. 20 miles NNE. Leghorn.

Buti, a river of Circassia, which runs into the Cuban, 30 miles E. Taman.

Butlafs, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 4 miles SW. Buddakano.

Butler's Bay, a bay on the north side of an island, in the Straits of Magellan, small, and surrounded with rocks. *Long.* 74. 9. W. *Lat.* 53. 45. S.

Butler's Key, a small island, in the Spanish Main, near the Mosquito shore. *Long.* 82. W. *Lat.* 15. 2. N.

Butlingen, a town of Germany, in the principality of Luneburg, on the Netze. 9 miles NNW. Luneburg.

Butow, a town of Farther Pomerania. 28 miles E. Polno, 39 NE. New Stettin. *Long.* 16. 22. E. *Lat.* 54. 6. N.

Butpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 25 miles NNE. Kairabad.

Butrinto, a seaport town of Albania, on a gulf to which it gives name, in the canal of Corfu, the see of a Greek bishop, suffragan of Janina. 56 miles WSW. Dellino. *Long.* 20. 15. E. *Lat.* 39. 44. N.

Butschowitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn. 17 miles ESE. Brunn.

Butt of Lewis, or *Point of Oreby*, the north extremity of the island of Lewis. *Long.* 6. 15. W. *Lat.* 58. 31. N.

Buttab, a town of Bengal. 5 miles W. Koonda.

Buttel, a town of the dutchy of Bremen. 22 miles NNW. Bremen.

Buttelstett, a town of Germany, in the principality of Weimar. 6 miles N. Weimar, 20 W. Naumburg. *Long.* 11. 24. 1. *Lat.* 51. 7. N.

Butten, a town of Arabia. 28 miles E. Chamir.

Buttena, a town of Bengal. 48 m. NNW. Purneah.

Butterheim, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 6 m. SSE. Bamberg.

Buttera, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Demona. 12 miles SW. Piazza.

Buttera, a town on the sea coast of Tunis. 24 miles SE. El Jemma.

Butteree, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Singrowla. 7 miles W. Saipour.

Butterfelde, a town of Germany, in the New Mark of Brandenburg. 5 miles N. Baerwalde.

Butterworth, a township of England, in the county of Lancaster, near Manchester. In 1801, it contained 3930 inhabitants, of whom 2371 were employed in trade and manufactures.

Buttevant, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, corporate, and governed by a mayor, but in a state of decay. 20 miles N. Cork.

Butthard, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Wurzburg. 6 miles SSW. Wurzburg.

Button Island, a small island, in the East-Indian sea. *Long.* 105. 48. E. *Lat.* 5. 49. S.

Button Island, a small island, in the Mergui Archipelago. 3 miles W. from Olive Island.

Buttonness, a cape of Scotland, on the south-east extremity of the county of Angus, in the German sea, at the north coast of the entrance into the Frith of Tay. 9 miles E. Dundee. *Long.* 2. 45. W. *Lat.* 56. 28. N.

Button's Bay, a bay on the north part of Hudson's Bay, where Sir Thomas Button attempted to discover a north-west passage, but lost his ship, and came home in a sloop made in the country.

Button's Islands, five small islands, at the south end of Hudson's Straits, near the north coast of Labrador: from 10 to 30 miles N. Cape Chidley. *Long.* 65. 10. W. *Lat.* 60. 18. to 60. 40. N.

Buttsstadt, or *Buttsflett*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Weimar, situated on the Lofs. It carries on a great trade in cattle with Poland and Hungary. 12 miles N. Weimar, 16 W. Naumburg. *Long.* 11. 28. E. *Lat.* 51. 10. N.

Butty, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 53 miles NE. Junagur.

Butua, a country of Africa, situated to the north-west of the country of Mocaranga. *Lat.* 14. S.

Buturané, a town of Brasil, in the government of St. Paul. 50 miles NW. from St. Paul.

Butzbach, a town of Germany, in the principality of Upper Hesse, situated in a plain, marshy but fertile. 7 miles SSW. Gießen, 8 SSE. Wetzlaar. *Long.* 8. 40. E. *Lat.* 50. 27. N.

Butzsteter, see *Abbensteter*.

Butzow, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Schwerin, on the Warnia; formerly the residence of the bishop of Schwerin, before that see was secularised by the treaty of Munster, and given to the Duke of Mecklenburg. 14 miles NW. Gultrow, 24 NE. Schwerin. *Long.* 11. 55. E. *Lat.* 53. 53. N.

Buungerkela, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa. 28 miles NNE. Gangpour.

Buxah, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad. 10 miles W. Jionpour.

Buxadewar, or *Buxaduar*, or *Pafaka*, a town of Asia, in the country of Bootan. 60 miles SSE. Tassafudon. *Long.* 89. 30. E. *Lat.* 26. 48. N.

Buxar, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Bahar, on the right bank of the Ganges. It was near this place that Cossim Ali, joined by Sujah ud Dowlah, with the whole of that prince's army, made his last effort against the arms of the British, who, after a smart action of two hours, completely routed the combined forces, and captured the whole of their artillery. The fort of Buxar, which, though small, is yet sufficiently tenable to resist the common attacks of a native power, stands on the very limits of the province of Bahar. Some late additions and improvements have been made; and for the better protection of the inhabitants, the town has been encompassed with a rampart and a ditch. A little to the westward of the fort is a temple dedicated to the golden ram, the Mars of the Hindoos. 70 miles SW. Patna, 54 NE. Benares.

Buxar, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Cayor, on the right bank of the Senegal, near the sea. 32 miles N. from the island of St. Louis. *Long.* 16. W. *Lat.* 16. 30. N.

Buxaw, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 33 miles W. Arrah.

Buxe Fiord, a bay on the west coast of West-Greenland. *Long.* 49. 40. W. *Lat.* 64. 15. N.

Buxidwisy, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa. 20 miles NE. Cattack.

Buxipour, a town of Bengal. 24 miles SSE. Moorshedabad.

Buxtehude, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Bremen, situated on the Este, which fills the ditches. The fortifications have been razed. 18 miles SE. Stade, 16 WSW. Hamburg. *Long.* 9. 37. E. *Lat.* 53. 32. N.

Buxton, a town of England, in the county of Derby, celebrated for its springs of warm water, said to be sulphureous, but neither fetid to the smell, nor nauseous to the taste: they were known to the Romans, and are used both externally and internally. Their virtues are said to be alterative and deobstruent, and they are recommended in nervous and rheumatic complaints. The town

within a few years has been much improved by a row of houses, erected at the expence of the Duke of Devonshire, for the accommodation of visitors. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 760. There is a manufacture of cotton. 32 miles NNW. Derby, 159 NNW. London.

Buxy, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire. 8 miles SW. Châlons-sur-Saône.

Buxygunge, a town of Bengal. 14 miles W. Goragot.

Buytrago, a town of Spain, in New-Castile, on the confines of Old-Castile, situated on the small river Lozoya. It is fortified, and was formerly an episcopal city; celebrated for the wool collected in its environs. 36 miles N. Madrid, 18 E. Segovia. *Long.* 3. 53. W. *Lat.* 41. 1. N.

Buytron, a town of Spain, in Andalusia. 27 miles SW. Seville.

Buyukdere, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Bulgaria, defended by a castle. It is the usual summer residence of several ambassadors. 12 miles NNW. Constantinople.

Buza, a town of Transylvania. 16 miles NNE. Claufenburg.

Buzabad, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 15 miles SE. Cahhan.

Buzangois, a town of France, in the department of the Indre. 11 miles WNW. Châteauroux, 12 ESE. Châtillon sur Indre.

Buzancy, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes. 6 miles N. Grandpré, 16 S. Sedan.

Buzaw, see *Butzow*.

Buzet, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne. 18 miles SE. Montauban, 13 NE. Touloufe.

Buzeo, a town of European Turkey, in Walachia. 75 miles NNE. Bucharest. 110 S. Jassy. *Long.* 26. 51. E. *Lat.* 45. 28. N.

Buzjan, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan. 90 miles NNW. Herat.

Buzikina, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk. 220 miles E. Eniseisk.

Buzim, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk. 80 miles NNE. Tomisk.

Buzok, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 21 miles SW. Tichurum.

Buzrah, a town of Bengal. 8 m. WNW. Colinda.

Buzuleitsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Upha, on the Samara. 172 m. SW. Upha, 856 SE. Petersburg.

Buzy, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse. 4 miles SE. Estain, 13 E. Verdun.

Buzzard's Bay, a bay of America, on the south coast of the state of Massachusetts, where the British troops destroyed some ships and magazines during the war. *Long.* 70. 45. W. *Lat.* 41. 25. N.

Buzzard's Roost, a town of the State of Georgia. *Long.* 84. 32. W. *Lat.* 32. 26. N.

Byam, a river of America, which in its course separates the State of New-York from Connecticut, and runs into Long Island Sound. *Long.* 73. 40. W. *Lat.* 40. 50. N.

Byans, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs. 10 miles SW. Befançon.

Byarom, a town of Hindoostan, in the Telligana country. 89 miles NE. Hydrabad, 60 E. Warangole. *Long.* 80. 15. E. *Lat.* 17. 50. N.

Byarum, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 13 m. S. Jonkioping.

Byarum, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Cicacole. 3 miles S. Collimcotta.

Byarum, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Rajahmundry. 15 miles ENE. Rajahmundry.

Byce, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 8 miles NNW. Nidjibabad.

Bydell, a town of Bengal, and chief town of the province of Bhoderrah. 20 miles WSW. Dinagepour. *Long.* 88. 25. E. *Lat.* 25. 36. N.

Byerley, a township of England, in the West-Riding of Yorkshire, near Bradford, with 3826 inhabitants.

Byga, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 40 miles N. Ramgur.

Bygongong, a town of Bengal. 23 miles SW. Dinagepour.

Bygdea, a town of Sweden, in West-Bothnia. 20 miles NNE. Umea.

Bygdea, Steu, a small island on the west side of the gulf of Bothia. *Long.* 20. 42. E. *Lat.* 64. 2. N.

Bygdelands, a town of Norway. 28 miles N. Christianland.

Bygenbary, a town of Bengal. 64 miles N. Dacca. *Long.* 90. 26. E. *Lat.* 24. 46. N.

Byk, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Dniefter, 6 miles NW. Bender.

Byker, a township of England, in Northumberland. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3254, of whom 699 were employed in trade and manufactures. 2 miles E. Newcastle.

Bykontpour, a town of Bengal, in the province of Bootishazary, on the borders of Booran. 12 miles NE. Sanasbygotta.

Bykontpour, a town of Bengal, in the province of Burdwan. 5 miles E. Burdwan. *Long.* 88. 4. E. *Lat.* 23. 14. N.

Bykontpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, on the left bank of the Ganges. 12 miles SE. Patna. *Long.* 85. 23. E. *Lat.* 25. 28. N.

Bylan, a town of Syria, in the pachalic of Aleppo. 8 miles NE. Alexandretta.

Bynapour, a town of Bengal. 50 miles SE. Burdwan.

Bynce, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 8 miles N. Bettiah.

Byraghy, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Surgooja. 40 miles N. Surgooja.

Byrah, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 18 miles E. Fyzabad.

Byrandurgam, a town of Hindoostan, in the Myfore. 6 miles SW. Shevagunga.

Byreah, a town of Bengal. 22 miles SSE. Purneah.

Byree, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 35 m. W. Arrah.

Byron's Harbour, a bay on the north coast of the island of Egmont, between Portland Island and Berkeley's Point.

Byron's Bay, a bay on the east coast of Labrador. *Long.* 58. 25. W. *Lat.* 55. 8. N.

Byron's Island, an island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Commodore Byron in the year 1765. It is, says the Commodore, a low flat island, about twelve miles in length, of a delightful appearance, and full of wood, among which the cocoa-nut tree was very conspicuous. The inhabitants are tall, well-proportioned, and clean-limbed; their skin is of a bright copper colour; their features are extremely good, and there is a mixture of intrepidity in their countenance, which is very striking; they have long black hair, which some of them tie up behind in a bunch, others in three knots. Some of them had long beards, some only whiskers, and some nothing more than a small tuft at the point of the chin. They were all of them stark naked, except their ornaments, which consisted of shells strung together, and worn round their necks,

wrists, and waists: all their ears were bored. One of these men, who appeared to be a person of consequence, had a string of human teeth about his waist, which was probably a trophy of his military prowess, for he would not part with it in exchange for any thing offered him. Some of them were armed, but others had one of the most dangerous weapons I had ever seen; it was a kind of spear, very broad at the end, stuck full of shark's teeth, which are as sharp as a lancet at the sides, for about three feet of its length. *Long.* 173. 16. E. *Lat.* 1. 18. S.

Byron's Strait, a narrow sea, which divides New Ireland from New Hanover.

Bysebiz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslaw. 6 miles E. Melnik.

Byserul, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwa. 18 miles W. Kotta.

Bystricza, a town of Poland, in Volhynia. 80 miles NE. Lucko.

Bystrzice, see *Habelschwerdt*

Bystryzca, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna. 24 miles NE. Wilna.

Byzow, a town of the dutchy of Courland. 42 miles SSW. Goldingen.

Bysefch, (*Gros*.) a town of Moravia, in the circar of Znaym. 30 miles N. Znaym, 42 W. Olmutz. *Long.* 16. 9. E. *Lat.* 49. 18. N.

Bytin, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek. 40 miles SSW. Novogrodek.

Byurt, see *Bieurt*.

Bzo, see *Bizut*.

C.

C A B

C A A B, a town of Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile, with a castle on an eminence. Here are some remains of an ancient temple, opposite Alna.

Caaden, see *Kadan*.

Caana, see *Kené*.

Caaleh, a town of Bengal. 5 miles NW. Mullhi.

Caba, a town on the E. coast of the island of Gilolo. *Long.* 128. 12. *E. Lat.* 0. 27. N.

Cabaceira, a town of Africa, in the country of Mozambique. 10 m. N. Mozambique.

Cabaiguan, a town of the island of Cuba. 55 miles SE. Villa del Principe.

Cahal, a town of Egypt. 21 m. SSE. Afna.

Cabale, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 13. 40. S.

Cabano, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola, on the Coanza. *Long.* 1. 30. W. *Lat.* 9. 56. S.

Cabane, a town of Brasil, in the government of St. Paul.

Cabannes, a town of France, in the depart. of the Arriège. 6 miles SE. Tarakon.

Cabans, (*Les*), a town of France, in the department of the Tarn. 12 m. NW. Alby.

Cabarita, a small island, near the north coast of Jamaica. *Long.* 76. 40. W. *Lat.* 18. 24. N.

Cabarita, a river on the south side of the island of Jamaica, which runs into the sea, a mile and a half west Savanna la Mer.

Cabaritor, a town of Hindoostan. 12 miles NNE. Viliapour.

Cabasse, a town of France, in the department of the Var. 20 miles NE. Toulon.

Cabbage Inlet, a channel between two small islands, on the coast of North-Carolina, communicating with New River. *Long.* 78. 7. W. *Lat.* 34. 3. N.

Cabbin Creek, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio. *Long.* 83. 45. W. *Lat.* 38. 50. N.

Cabe, a river of Spain, which runs into the Minho, to the west of Orense, in Galicia.

Cabeça de Buéla, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Benguela, near the coast. 70 miles N. Benguela.

Cabeçu del Negro, a town of Peru, in the diocese of La Paz. 50 miles SW. Paria.

Cabeça de Vide, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, with a strong castle. 9 miles S. O Crato.

Cabeça de Tiguerá, a town of South-

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America, in the governm. of Buenos-Ayres. 255 miles NNW. Buenos-Ayres.

Cabeças, (*Las*), a town of Spain, in the province of Seville. It contains several ruins, which shew that it was once a large city. 12 miles S. Seville.

Cabeças Rubias, a town of Spain, in the country of Seville, on the borders of Portugal. 40 miles NW. Seville.

Cabeças, a town of the island of Cuba. 130 miles SW. Havanna.

Cabeçon, a town of Spain, in the country of Leon, on the Pisuerga. 9 miles NNE. Valladolid.

Cabeçon, a town of Spain, in the province of Asturia. 18 miles WSW. Santander.

Cabeço, a river of Portugal, which runs into the Lima, seven miles above Ponte de Lima.

Cabenda, a seaport town of Africa, in the kingdom of Cacongo. *Long.* 12. 10. E. *Lat.* 1. 40. S.

Cabesti, a town of the island of Cuba. 55 miles N. St. Yago.

Cabeso, or *Cabezzo*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola. 15 m. NW. Maopongo.

Cabeserra, a town of Africa, in the country of Fantin. *Long.* 1. E. *Lat.* 5. N.

Cabeserre, or *Le Marigot*, a town of the island of Guadeloupe, on the east coast. *Long.* 61. 44. W. *Lat.* 16. 10. N.

Cabelierre, a term generally applied to that part of the West-India islands which is most lofty.

Cabi, a country of Africa, in Nigritia, situated on the north side of the Niger, east of Tombuctoo. The city of Houslan is placed within the bounds of this country.

Cabiller, a town of the duchy of Courland. 10 miles E. Goldingen.

Cable Island, a small island near the coast of Ireland, on the south-west extremity of Youghal Bay, in the county of Cork. 3 miles S. Youghal.

Cabite, see *Caovite*.

Cabingaan, a small island in the Sooloo Archipelago. *Long.* 121. 2. E. *Lat.* 5. 37. N.

Cabo, or *Kabo*, a powerful kingdom of Africa, to the north of Rio Grand, in Nigritia, about *Lat.* 12. 15. N.

Cabo, a town of Hindoostan, in Canara. 27 miles N. Mangalore.

Cabo, a river which rises in Georgia, and runs into the Alabama in West-Florida. *Long.* 27. 36. W. *Lat.* 32. 4. N.

Cabo, see Cape.

Cabo de Cruz, see Cape Cruz.

Cabo Corso, see Cape Corso Castle.

Cabo de Muzon, a cape on the fourth coast of Prince of Wales's Archipelago, forming the south-west point of Puerto Cordova. *Long.* 227. 29. E. *Lat.* 54. 42. N.

Cabo de Rocco, a cape on the west coast of Portugal. *Long.* 5. 34 W. *Lat.* 38. 46. N.

Cabo Roxo, a cape on the west coast of Africa, between the rivers Cafamanca and St. Domingo. *Lat.* 11. 15. N.

Cabo de St. Bartolomeo, a cape on the west coast of the Prince of Wales's Archipelago, at the entrance of Puerto de Baylo Bucaroli. *Long.* 226. 34. E. *Lat.* 55. 12. N.

Cabouzo, a river of Africa, which unites with several streams to form the Benbaroo.

Cabourg, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 10 miles N. Caen.

Caboze, an island of the Mergui Archipelago, near the coast of Siam. *Long.* 97. 20. E. *Lat.* 12. 43. N.

Cabra, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 20 miles ESE. Viseu.

Cabra, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, situated at the foot of a mountain, near the source of a river of the same name. It contains one parish church, six convents, and a college for the study of philosophy and divinity. 25 miles SE. Cordova, 3 N. Lucena.

Cabra, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tombuctoo, on the Niger. It is a place of considerable trade, and serves as a port to the capital. 10 miles SE. Tombuctoo.

Cabranow, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 20 miles W. Canoge.

Cabras, an island in the Atlantic, on the coast of Africa, near the island of St. Thomas.

Cabras, or *Quinziba,* one of the Quirimba islands, in the Indian sea, near the coast of Africa. *Lat.* 12. 20. S.

Cabre, a town of the island of Cuba. 30 miles S. Spiritu Santo.

Cabriella, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estramadura. 21 miles ESE. Setuval.

Cabrera, a small island in the Mediterranean, which takes its name from the number of goats on it; in Latin, *Capraria.* It is mountainous and desert, no part of it being inhabited except its port, which is large and safe. The entrance is opposite Majorca, defended by a castle, in which a small garrison is always kept; it is used as a place of banishment for criminals. 7 miles S. Majorca. *Long.* 2. 43. E. *Lat.* 39. 8. N.

Cabrera, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the north coast of Sardinia. *Long.* 9. 27. E. *Lat.* 41. 15. N.

Cabreres, a town of France, in the department of the Lot. 13 miles ENE. Cahors.

Cabrese, a mountain of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 10 miles E. Cofenza.

Cabreton, see Cape Breton.

Cabreze, a river of Africa, which runs into the Manzora, 30 miles SW. Zimbaro.

Cabri, a town of Persia, in Chorasan. 40 miles SW. Meshid.

Cabriel, a river of Spain, which runs into the Xucar, soon after it enters Valencia.

Cabrières, a town of France, in the county of Venaisin. In the year 1545, the inhabitants were ordered to be massacred by an arrêt of the parliament of Paris, under the pretext of religion. 9 miles N. Cavaillon.

Cabriton, a town on the west coast of the island of Fortunaventura.

Cabruta, a town of South-America, in the province of Caraccas, at the conflux of the Apurè and Oroonoko. 220 miles St. Leona de Caracca.

Cabul, a city of Asia, and capital of the kingdom of Candahar, with two castles and a palace, situated at the foot of the Hindookoo mountain, on the river Kamch. The town carries on great trade with Tartary and the Indies. The Usbeks bring a great number of horses, and the Persians sheep and cattle, to be fold here. In the year 1581, this city was taken by Akbar; and in 1738, Nadir Shah took it by storm, putting the greater part of the garrison to the sword, and plundering it of great treasures. In 1739, it was ceded with its territory to Persia, and now belongs to Candahar. 580 miles NW. Delhi, and 176 NE. Candahar. *Long.* 68. 35. E. *Lat.* 34. 30. N.

Cabul, (Little,) a town of Cabulistan. 10 miles E. Cabul.

Cabulistan, or *Kabulistan,* a country of Asia, which was anciently a province of Persia; afterwards, it was annexed to the Mogul empire, till in the year 1739, it was again given to Persia by Nadir Shah; bounded on north by Usbeck Tartary, on the east by Hindoostan and Cachemire, on the south by Meeran, and on the west by Candahar and Sablestan. It is at present a province of Candahar. The country in general is cold and barren, with some vallies, which being defended from the winds by mountains, and watered by rivers, are exceedingly fertile. It produces all the necessaries of life, with most delicious fruits and aromatic woods, and drugs in great abundance. The inhabitants are Gentoos, and have a multitude of pagodas.

Cabungeo, a town of Bengal. 12 miles NE. Calcutta.

Caca, a town of Italy. 20 miles NE. Bergamo.

Cacabelos, a town of Spain, in country of Leon. 40 miles NW. Leon.

Caçaça, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, which was taken by the Moors from the Spaniards in 1534; it is defended by a strong fort on a rock. 16 miles S. Melilla.

Cacaguales, a town of Mexico, in the province of Tlascala.

Cacalaton, a town on the north-east coast of the island of Leyta. *Long.* 124. 55. E. *Lat.* 11. 20. N.

Cacalla, or *Cazalla*, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville. In the year 1091, the Christians were defeated by the Moors, near this town. 40 miles N. Seville, 21 NNW. Carmona.

Cacapon, a river of Virginia, which runs into the Potomack, *Long.* 78. 20. W. *Lat.* 39. 30. N.

Cacapon, a town of Virginia, on the river of the same name. 15 miles N. Winchester.

Cagarquiber, *Al*, see *Alcagarquiber*.

Caccari, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 10 miles W. Umbriatico.

Caccavone, a town of Naples, in the Molise. 9 miles N. Molise.

Cace, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 8. 20. N.

Cacella, a seaport town of Portugal, in the province of Algarva, on the south coast, about 8 miles west from the mouth of the Guadiana. 7 miles WSW. Castrumarim. *Long.* 7. 28. W. *Lat.* 37. 9. N.

Cacera dell Pagani, a town of Naples, in the province of Capitanata. 13 m. S. Troja.

Caceres, a town of the isle of Luçon, composed of Indian huts and some convents, well built. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan of Manila. *Long.* 124. 40. E. *Lat.* 14. 15. N.

Caceres, a town of Spain, in Estramadura. In the year 1706, the army of the allies defeated the rear guard of the Duke of Berwick near this town. 20 miles W. Truxillo.

Caceres, a town of Mexico, in the province of Tlascala. 70 m. NW. Vera-Cruz. *Long.* 98. 56. W. *Lat.* 19. 50. N.

Caceres, a town of South-America, in the province of Popayan, on the Cauca. 55 m. S. Santa Fé de Antioquia.

Cachan, see *Cashan*.

Cachao, a large town, and capital of a province of the same name, in the kingdom of Tonquin, where the English and Dutch have a factory; situated in a beautiful country, well wooded, and abounding in lac and silk. *Long.* 105. 15. E. *Lat.* 22. 36. N.

Cachar, a country of Asia, south of Assam, and west of Meckley. The river Soorma crosses it from east to west.

Cachara, a town of Hindoostan. 14 miles NE. Benares.

Cacheel, a small island in the Eastern-Indian sea, near the west coast of the island of Borneo. *Long.* 100. 5. E. *Lat.* 1. 20. S.

Cachemire, or *Cashmere*, or *Kashmir*, a country of Asia, once the seat of a powerful kingdom, which extended northward into Tartary, and southward to the Indian sea, at present confined to a valley about seventy miles in length, and forty in breadth. The

history of the country represents it to have been originally a vast lake, which forced an opening through the mountains. It is a rich champagne country, embellished with a great number of small hills, and surrounded by mountains. The mountains that are least elevated are covered with trees and pastures, which feed a multitude of cattle; here are found hares, antelopes, civets, partridges, and vast swarms of bees; but neither serpents, bears, tygers, or lions. Behind these are mountains more elevated, always covered with snow, and whose tops reach above the clouds; from these descend innumerable springs and brooks, which fertilise the country, and uniting together, run into the Indus in one stream. The country resembles a garden, interspersed with a great number of towns and villages, varied with beautiful trees, green meadows, fields of rice, hemp, saffron, and different legumes, intersected by canals winding through them in all forms. The country is one of the most beautiful in the universe; the Moguls call it the terrestrial paradise of the Indies. The air is pure and serene, the men lively and well made, and the women handsome; the inhabitants are more industrious than those of other countries of India. They manufacture palankins, beds, cabinets, etc. but more especially those stuffs called *chales*, or *shawls*, which serve the Moguls and Indians to cover the head and shoulders, and have been of late years brought into Europe. Some are made of the wool of the country, which is much finer than that of Spain: but others are manufactured from hair cut from the breast of the goats of Thibet, called *touk*, which is much softer and more delicate than the hair of the beaver. The latter are very dear. The Cachemirians have a language of their own, said to be more ancient than the Sanscrit; and a religion different from that of the Hindoos. Cachemire was an independent kingdom till the year 1585, when it was conquered by the Mogul emperor Akbar. It was visited, but hardly subdued, by Timur Bec: at present it is annexed to Candahar. Cherefeddin Ali, author of the history of Timur Bec, says, there are in the extent of this country 10,000 flourishing villages. A modern traveller (G. Forster) speaks of the manners of the people as eminently depraved.

Cachemire, or *Cashmere*, called also *Sirinagur*, a city of Asia, and capital of the country of Cachemire, supposed to have been the Cassira of the ancients, is situated on the river Behut, about three miles long and two wide, but without walls. About six miles from it the mountains form a circular basin, and turn their springs into a lake about twelve miles in circumference, which empties itself into the river by a navigable canal. The houses are of wood, and well built; they

were formerly of stone, but the injuries they receive from frequent earthquakes induced the inhabitants to change their materials. The city is adorned with a great number of fountains, reservoirs, and temples; among the latter is one to which they give the name of the Temple of Solomon. *Long.* 73. 44. E. *Lat.* 34. 21. N.

Cachenonaga, an Indian town of Lower Canada, at the extremity of lake St. Louis, opposite La Chine.

Cacheo, see *Kachao*.

Cachi, see *Channar*.

Cachibona, or *Clyde*, a river of Dominica, which runs into the sea on the east coast, a little to the north of Halifax-bay.

Cachoeira, a town of Brazil, on the St. Francisco. In the neighbourhood are some gold mines. 180 miles SW. St. Francisco.

Cachun Seghien, a village or town of Thibet. 28 miles W. Yolotou-Hotun.

Cachipermaleon, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 10 miles NW. Tiagar.

Cackaiah, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Surgooja. 30 m. ESE. Surgooja.

Cacongo, a small kingdom of Africa, in the country of Congo, on the north bank of the Zaire; the inhabitants are commercial, the manners of the people and productions of the country are similar to those of Loango. The capital is of the same name, and situated *Long.* 14 20. E. *Lat.* 5. S.

Cacongo, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic with the Zaire.

Caçorla, a town of Spain, in the province of Andalusia, and country of Jaen. It contains two parishes, and five convents. 12 miles E. Ubeda.

Cacofin, a town of the island of Cuba. 50 miles NNW. Bayamo.

Cacucha, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 9. N.

Cacub, a town of Africa, in Satadoo. *Long.* 10. 40. W. *Lat.* 13. 55. N.

Cada Water, a river of Scotland, which runs into Loch-Fine, 9 miles SW. Inverary.

Cadabalso, a town of Spain, in New-Castile. 6 miles N. Escalona.

Cadalen, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn. 6 miles SE. Gaillac, 19 NNW. Castres.

Cadudoguis, an Indian town of Louisiana. *Long.* 94. W. *Lat.* 34. 10. N.

Cadaludy, a town of Hindoostan. 15 m. S. Calicut.

Cadan, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, on the Egra. 10 miles E. Saatz.

Cadaraquy, see *Fort Frontenac*.

Cadaval, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura. 13 miles SE. Peniche.

Cadawai, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras os Montes. 13 m. SSW. Mirañdela.

Caduanmatrión, a town of the island of Ceylon, on the west coast. 18 miles N. Putelani.

Cadde, a town of Bengal. 35 m. NE. Nattore, *Cadelen*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, on the Egra. 10 miles S. Saatz.

Cadée, or *Caddee*, (*League of*;) otherwise called *League of God's House*, one of the twelve leagues of the Grifons: it comprehends eleven communities, of which Coire is the chief.

Cadenac, or *Capdenac*, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, celebrated for its attachment to its own country, having never joined the English in their frequent invasions and conquests, and on that account endowed with considerable privileges. 5 miles SE. Figeac, 28 ENE. Cahors.

Cadenet, a town of France, in the department of the mouths of the Rhône, near the Durance. 9 miles S. Apt.

Cadenso, or *Cadenio*, one of the Laccadive islands in the Indian sea. *Long.* 72. 32. E. *Lat.* 11. 50. N.

Cadequia, a seaport town of Spain, in Catalonia. 5 miles NE. Roses.

Cader, a town of the Arabian Irak, on the Tigris. 100 miles S. Bagdad.

Cader, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad, on the Teenah. 12 m. NE. Callianee.

Cader Idris, a mountain of North-Wales, in the county of Merioneth, whose perpendicular height is calculated to be 2850 feet above the level of the sea. On it are several lakes, abounding in fish. 3 m. S. Dolgelly.

Caderi, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 18 miles NE. Gumipollam.

Cader-Bay, a bay on the south-west coast of Antigua. 5 m. W. Falmouth-harbour.

Caderouffe, a town of France, in the department of the Vaucluse. 3 m. W. Orange.

Cadgolls, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Ross. 6 miles SE. Tain.

Cadiar, a town of Spain, in the country of Grenada. 28 miles SE. Grenada.

Cadiere, (*I.a.*) a town of France, in the department of the Var. 9 m. NW. Toulon.

Cadillac, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Gironde, near the Garonne, containing about 1,800 inhabitants. 13 miles N. Bazas, 15 SSE. Bourdeaux. *Long.* 0. 14. E. *Lat.* 44. 38. N.

Cadgipara, a town of Bengal. 13 miles SE. Goragot.

Cadgava, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad. 7 miles SE. Corah. *Long.* 80. 53. E. *Lat.* 26. 3. N.

Cadibona, or *Torre de Cadibona*, a town of Genoa. 7 miles N. Savona.

Cadiapatam Point, a cape on the S. coast of Hindoostan. 18 m. NW. Cape Comorin.

Cadima, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, near the sea coast. 18 miles W. Coimbra.

Cadiz, a city and seaport of Spain, situated on a sandy peninsula, in the Atlantic Ocean,

at the entrance of a bay to which it gives name, first built by the Phœnicians, who called it *Gadez*. Its form is nearly square; on the south side it is rendered inaccessible by the sea, from the height and steepness of the shore; on the east side toward the land it is defended by two strong bastions; and to the north by several rocks and sand banks; the point which runs out westerly is defended by a fort, which covers the entrance of the bay. It is likewise defended by a castle. The streets are broad, straight, and well paved; the houses are large and commodious, and the number of merchants who reside there can scarcely be imagined; in fact, the whole city is engaged in trade. In the year 1776, 949 ships from different ports entered the harbour of Cadiz. The commerce of Cadiz can leave but few hands to industry; there are, however, about 20 ribbon looms, and machines for knotting silk, which appear to have a considerable sale for their produce. There are several manufacturers, whose chief employment is to put their marks on the stockings they receive from Nîmes, and which are then shipped for the American settlements, where all foreign stockings are prohibited. There are several linen manufactures in the neighbourhood, but the manufacture of salt is the most interesting branch of industry in the environs of Cadiz. Cadiz is surrounded with walls, which contribute more to its embellishment than to its defence. This port is the centre of the commerce to the West-Indies and to America. The vessels of Spain carry out the productions of Europe, and the best of every kind; and bring back gold, silver, precious stones, cochineal, indigo, coffee, tobacco, woods of different kinds, chocolate, &c. which are distributed into other countries. Here are merchants from most of the states in Europe, as Irish, Flemings, Genoese, and Germans; the English and Dutch are not numerous. There are many Frenchmen, some of whom are capital merchants, but the greater part are of an inferior style, rather retail dealers than merchants. Cadiz is the see of a bishop, suffragan of Seville; the inhabitants are computed at 60,000. In the year 1796, Cadiz was taken and plundered by the English under the Earl of Essex and the Lord High Admiral Howard; in 1702, an attempt was made by the Duke of Ormond and Sir George Rooke, with some English and Dutch, to seize Cadiz for the Archduke Charles, but after landing some troops, they found the scheme impracticable, and returned. *Long.* 6. 25. *W. Lat.* 36. 32. N.

Cadiz, a town of the island of Cuba, situated on the north coast, in a bay to which it gives name. 164 miles E. Havana. *Long.* 79. 55. *W. Lat.* 23. 2. N.

Cadiz, a river of the island of Cuba,

which runs into the sea, 10 miles E. from the town of Cadiz.

Cadlatoor, a town of Hindoostan, in Tin-celvy. 30 miles NE. Palamcotta.

Cadolzburg, a town of Germany, in the marggravate of Anspach, surrounded with walls, and defended by a castle. 18 miles NE. Anspach, 8 W. Nuremberg.

Cadora, a town of Italy, and capital of the Cadorin. The principal trade of the inhabitants is in iron and timber. The celebrated Titian Vecellio was a native of this place. In the year 1797 the Austrians were defeated here by the French. 42 miles NE. Trent, 53 W. Friuli. *Long.* 12. 17. E. *Lat.* 46. 25. N.

Cadorin, a province of Italy, at one time a district of the Trevisan, subject to Venice, it is small and mountainous; bounded on the north by Carinthia, on the east by Friuli, on the south by the Bellunese, and on the west by the bishopric of Brixen, about 25 miles long, and from 10 to 15 broad. This country abounds in forests and iron-mines, which afford the chief employment and trade to the inhabitants, whose number is computed at about 22,000. By an agreement, the Cadorin was with the rest of the Venetian dominions, transferred to the Emperor of Germany, as archduke of Austria, in lieu of the Milanese and Mantuan, but afterwards annexed to the new kingdom of Italy.

Cadrocapechy, a town of Hindoostan, in Coimbetore. 25 miles S. Damicotta.

Cadoun, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne. 24 miles S. Perigueux.

Cadours, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne. 18 miles NW. Toulouse.

Cadland, an island near the coast of Flanders, at the mouth of the Scheldt. This island is preserved by lofty dykes, constructed at a vast expence, from the inundations of the sea; and yet scarcely free from danger when the north-west wind blows with violence. The land is fertile, and the corn is equal to any produced in the United States, the meadows are luxuriant, and the farmers make a large quantity of excellent cheese. A great number of persecuted French and Salzburgers came here to settle, and found peace and toleration. In 1388, the Flemings were defeated by the English off this island with the loss of 3,000 men. In 1794, the island was taken by the French. *Long.* 3. 18. E. *Lat.* 51. 23. N.

Cadland, or *Cassandria*, a town of Holland, in the island of Cadland. 2 miles N. Sluys.

Cadunga, a town of Bengal. 35 miles NE. Calcutta.

Cady, a town of Hindoostan, in Vissapour. 15 miles NE. Anamfagar.

Cadzurim, a town of Hindoostan in Bahar, on the Soane. 10 miles NE. Rotaigur.

Caen, a city of France, and capital of the department of Calvados, situated on the rivers Orne and Odon; before the revolution, it was the capital of Lower Normandy, with a celebrated university, first founded by Henry VI. king of England, at that time nominally king of France, in the year 1431, for the study of civil and canon law. The faculties of theology and the arts were added in 1436; and that of medicine in 1437, by letters patent dated from Kensington. Normandy being soon after conquered by the French, Charles VIII. established the foundation. Caen, with the rest of Normandy, was at one time subject to the king of England. In the year 1104, it was seized by Philip the August, king of France, and remained subject to that crown till the year 1346, when it was besieged and taken by Edward III. after a severe contest, and the loss of a great number of lives. In 1417, it was again taken by Henry V and continued in the hands of the English till 1448, when it was taken by Charles VII. king of France. 26 posts west of Paris. *Long.* 17. W. *Lat.* 49. 11. N.

Caerphilly, or *Caerphilly*, a town of South Wales, in the county of Glamorgan, situated on the river Rumney: near which are the remains of a castle, which was taken from the Spencers, favourites of Edward II. by the prince of Wales. Here is a considerable furnace and a fulling mill. The neighbourhood abounds with coal and iron ore. It has a weekly market on Thursdays. 30 m. SW. Monmouth, and 158 W. London. *Long.* 3. 20. W. *Lat.* 51. 30. N.

Caerleon, a town of England, in the county of Monmouth, situated on the Usk, once the metropolis of all Wales; the see of an archbishop from the first establishment of Christianity in the island till the year 521, when it was removed to Menevia, now St David's, by St. David, the then archbishop. King Arthur is said to have kept his court, and to have instituted the order of the knights of the round table in this place. It is now much reduced from its former grandeur. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was only 667; but it has yet two markets weekly, on Thursday and Saturday; trading vessels sail regularly every week to and from Bristol, from which it is distant 26 miles, 148 W. London. *Long.* 3. 21. W. *Lat.* 51. 39. N.

Caermarthen, or *Caermarden*, a town of South-Wales, and capital of the county to which it gives name, situated on the river Gwilly, about 10 miles from the Bristol Channel, and near the river Towy. Anciently surrounded with walls, and defended by a castle, the gate of which now serves

for a county gaol. It has two markets weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday, with a population of 5548, as numbered in 1801. It is a borough town, and sends one member to parliament. 45 miles W. Brecon, 212 W. London. *Long.* 4. 22. W. *Lat.* 52. 14. N.

Caermarthenshire, a county of South-Wales, bounded on the north by the county of Cardigan, from which it is separated by the river Tivy, on the east by Brecknockshire and Glamorganshire, on the south by the Bristol Channel, and on the west by Pembrokehire; about 35 miles long, 20 broad, and 102 in circumference. The country is in general mountainous, woody, and well watered. The air is reckoned mild and healthy, and the soil fertile. Coals and limestone are plentiful. It is divided into six hundreds, and contains eight towns, which are Caermarthen, Llanymdover, Llanelly, Kidwelly, Llangadock, Llandillo-Vavr, Laugharn, and Newcastlle in Emlyn. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 67,317, of whom, trade and manufactures employed 4343, and agriculture 32,862. The principal rivers are the Towy, the Cothy, and the Tave. This county returns two members to parliament; one for the county, and one for the town of Caermarthen.

Caernarvon, a seaport town of North-Wales, and capital of the county to which it gives name, situated on the site of the ancient Segontium, by the side of the river Menai, with a castle, supposed to have been built by Edward I. after reducing the Welsh, and the death of the prince Llewellyn. The walls are defended by a number of round towers, with two principal gates; the east facing the mountains, and the west facing the Menai. Edward II. was born in a small dark room, not 12 feet long, nor 8 broad. The walls of this fortress are 7 feet 9 inches thick, having within their thickness a gallery, with narrow slips for the discharge of arrows. In the year 1294, the town and castle were surpris'd by the Welsh, and many Englishmen killed. In the year 1644, the town was taken by Captain Swanley, an officer of the parliament, who made 400 prisoners, with a great quantity of arms, ammunition, and plunder. It was afterwards retaken by the royalists, and Lord Byron appointed governor, who was compelled to yield, in the year 1646, to General Mytton, though on honourable terms. In the year 1648, Sir John Owen besieged it, but Colonel Carter and Colonel Twisselton marching to relieve the place, Sir John was defeated and made prisoner, when the whole county submitted to the parliament. Caernarvon has no manufactures, but carries on a considerable trade with London, Bristol, Liverpool, and Ireland. It sends one member

to parliament, and has a market on Saturday. The harbour is tolerably good, with 9 feet at low water. 9 miles SSW. Bangor, 253 NW. London. *Long.* 4. 30. W. *Lat.* 53. 6. N.

Caernarvonshire, a county of North-Wales, bounded on the north by the sea, on the east by Denbighshire, on the south by Merionethshire and the sea, and on the west by the Irish Sea and the Menai. Its length from north to south about 40 miles, in breadth from east to west 20. It is divided into seven hundreds, and contains one city, viz. Bangor, and five market-towns, Aberconway, Caernarvon, Pwllhelly, Cricketh, and Newin. In 1801, the population was 41,521, of which 4234 were employed in trade and manufactures, and 12,808 in agriculture. In Caernarvonshire are many mountains and lakes. Of the former Snowden is reckoned the chief, and the number of the latter is said to amount to 50 or 60. In the mountainous part little corn is produced; but the inhabitants keep a great number of cattle and sheep, which, during the summer feed very high in the mountains, guarded by the owners, who reside with them in temporary huts. The vales yield some good grass for hay. In some of the lakes are found the char, and other Alpine fish. Copper and lead ores have been found in various parts of the mountains, and many plants peculiar to the most elevated situations. The inhabitants of the more retired parts live in a state of the utmost simplicity, manufacturing their clothes themselves.

Caerwent, or *Caer Gwent*, or *Caer Went*, a village of England, in the county of Monmouth, with 329 inhabitants; anciently a Roman station, called *Venta Silurum*, and by the Britons *Caer Gwent*. In the time of Caradoc ap Iuir, it flourished as an university; and in Leland's time the places where the four gates stood were visible, the remains even now give evidences of former magnificence. 17 miles NW. Bristol, 24 ESE. Cardiff.

Caerwys, a town of North-Wales, in the county of Flint, was formerly a city of note, and the county town; the chief boast of the town was its being the place where the British bards met annually, at a particular period, for trials of skill. This meeting was called the *Eisteddfod*, where judges presided, appointed by special commission from the princes of Wales previous to its conquest, and by the kings of England after that event. These arbiters were bound to pronounce justly and impartially on the talents of the respective candidates, and to confer degrees according to their comparative excellence. The bards, like the English minstrels, were formed into a college, the members of which had particular privileges,

to be enjoyed by none but such as were admitted to their degrees, and licensed by the judges. Some attempts have been lately made to restore this ancient meeting. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 773. Caerwys joins in sending one member to parliament, and has a market on Tuesday. 5 miles W. Flint, 204 NW. London. *Long.* 3. 32. W. *Lat.* 53. 14. N.

Caes, (*Dos*), three small islands in the Atlantic, near the fourth coast of Portugal, *Long.* 7. 52. W. *Lat.* 36. 58. N.

Cæsarea, a seaport town of Syria, in the pache of Damascus. It was first called Strabo's Tower, from a general of Darius; and was called Cæsarea by Herod the Ascalonite, in honour of Augustus. As this city, however, exhibited nothing worthy its new title, Herod invited celebrated artists from all parts of the world, to come to his court, to whom he communicated his design; and under his protection, they soon produced master-pieces of every kind, which attracted the attention even of Rome; the city was enlarged; the streets were beautified and widened; palaces, built of marble, arose from the ancient ruins; and theatres, amphitheatres, and other edifices, were constructed, which, as they stood towards the sea, were beheld by navigators with astonishment. It appeared to Herod, that it was not sufficient for the glory of a city to erect monuments, which were merely magnificent: he turned his attention to objects of more utility; and particularly towards commerce, which could not flourish but by the establishment of a harbour. This enterprise required long labour, and immense sums; but every thing becomes easy to an active intelligent prince, accustomed to overcome obstacles. Cæsarea, therefore, was furnished with a port, which some have not hesitated to compare to that of the Piræum at Athens. In the course of time Cæsarea underwent several political revolutions. Governed at first by kings, to whom it gave birth, it became a Roman colony under Vespasian, and changed its name to that of Flavia. In the year 548 or the Christian era, it suffered by the excess of fanaticism, both from the Jews and Samaritans, who were divided into two factions. A number of Christians fell a sacrifice to their fury; all the temples were burnt; and Stephen the prefect was attacked in the prætorium, and murdered, after all his effects had been plundered. The victorious arms of Omar, one of the successors of Mahomet, compelled the inhabitants of Cæsarea, in 635, to embrace the Mahometan faith. It was retaken from the Saracens by Baldwin I. King of Jerusalem, in 1101. The Christians recaptured this city again in 1187, under the command of the celebrated Saladin; but they recovered

it in 1191, and lost it once more some years after. In 1251, they retook it under Louis IX. who repaired its fortifications; but in 1264, they finally ceded it to the infidels, and never entered it afterwards. Amidst its disasters, so often renewed, this capital of Palestine saw its former splendour, and the magnificence of its monuments annihilated. Nothing remains of the temples built by Herod, but the ruins of a few walls, and part of a fortress which stood near it. Some porphyry columns lie scattered here and there; and within the city may be seen the ruins of a few edifices constructed of white marble, which, by the injuries of the weather, is now become totally black. The situation of the ancient port, which several historians have extolled as another wonder of the world, cannot be distinguished. *Long.* 35. 2. E. *Lat.* 32. 23. N.

Cafara, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo. 12 miles E. Moura.

Casferistan, see *Kuitore*.

Cassa, or *Kassa*, see *Theodasia*.

Casra, a town of Egypt. 2 m. E. Siut.

Cassraria, that part of Africa which lies between Congo, Negroland, Abyssinia, and the sea. The name is said to be derived from the Arabic word *Casir*, which signifies Infidel; the Mahometans giving this name to all who are of a different religion from themselves. *Cassraria* may be divided into two parts, *Cassraria Proper*, and the country of the Hottentots. The internal parts are but little known; the inhabitants of *Cassraria Proper* are generally taller than the Hottentots, more robust, more fierce, and much bolder. Their figure is more agreeable, their countenances have not that narrowness, nor their cheeks those prominences which are so disagreeable among the Hottentots; neither have they the broad flat faces, and thick lips of the inhabitants of *Mofambiquic*; they tattoo themselves, and never grease their hair, which is frizzled in a very great degree. In the hot season they always go naked; in the cold weather they wear dresses made of calves' or ox hides, which reach down to the ground. They seem to understand something of agriculture, and entertain a very exalted idea of the Supreme Being, believing in a future state of rewards to the good, and punishment to the evil. Their arms are a plain lance or assagai, which they throw with surprising skill and force. They are governed by kings whose power is hereditary, but very circumscribed. They live so familiarly amongst their cattle, and speak to them with so much mildness, that they pay the most perfect obedience to their voice. Among the animals are the tzezeiran, or blue antelope, and the nou, or gnou, a beautiful and rare animal, which in shape resembles a small ox;

there is also a small species of antelope called *nou-metges*, which seldom appears in the plains, but keeps itself concealed in the bushes, and thickest parts of the forests, and is at the utmost not more than twelve or fifteen inches in height. Among the birds, are ostriches, bustards, the green and golden cuckow of the Cape, and a species of small eagle, with a long red bill, the back, wings, and tail of a lively blue, which feeds upon insects, inhabits the woods, and makes its nests in hollow trees. Among the reptiles, is the golden yellow serpent, called *kooper-capel*, whose bite is mortal; they grow to the length of upwards of five feet, and nine inches in the circumference. The huts of the *Cassires* are more spacious and higher than those of the Hottentots, and of a more regular form; their frames are constructed of wood work, well put together, and plastered within and without, with a mixture of cow's dung and clay. The women form vessels of clay, and weave baskets of so close a texture, as to contain milk or water. They principally prepare the fields for receiving seed, which is chiefly millet.

Casvi, a town of Sweden, in the province of *Savolax*. 75 miles N. *Nyslöt*.

Cagada, a small island in the Spanish Main. *Long.* 79. 47. W. *Lat.* 9. 40. N.

Cagada, a small island of the West-Indies, near the north-east coast of *Porto Rico*. *Long.* 64. 10. W. *Lat.* 18. 33. N.

Cagasa, a town of South-America, in the province of *Quito*. 55 miles ESE. *Lorca*.

Cagayan, or *Cagean*, a province in the northern part of the island of *Luçon*, populous and fertile. Bees are said to be so numerous, that the inhabitants burn wax, instead of oil.

Cagayan, a town on the north-west coast of the island of *Mindanao*.

Cagaylan Islands, two small islands in that part of the East-Indian ocean, called the sea of *Mindoro*. *Long.* 121. 25. E. *Lat.* 9. 35. N.

Cagayan Sooloo, a small island in the East-Indian sea, dependent on *Sooloo*. *Long.* 116. 50. E. *Lat.* 7. N.

Cagelo, a town of *Naples*, in *Calabria Ultra*. 6 miles SW. *Girace*.

Caggar, or *Kenker*, a river of *Hindoostan*, which rises in the *Gomaun* mountains, in *Long.* 76. 40. E. *Lat.* 30. 45. N. and runs into the sea, at the mouth of the gulf of *Cutch*. *Long.* 68. 5. E. *Lat.* 23. 5. N.

Cagli, a town of the *Popedom*, in the duchy of *Urbino*, built near the ruins of the ancient *Callium*, on the *Cantiano*: the see of a bishop, suffragan of *Urbino*. 18 miles S. *Urbino*, 28 NNE. *Perugia*. *Long.* 12. 39. E. *Lat.* 43. 30. N.

Cagliari, a seaport town and capital of *Sardinia*, situated on the southern part of the

island, with a large and secure harbour, at the bottom of a gulf, screened by a small island, called *Pietra Laida*, and defended with a castle and fortifications; first founded by the Carthaginians, and called *Caralis*. It is the residence of a viceroy, and see of an archbishop. It contains five churches, besides the cathedral, three of which are collegiate, 23 convents, and 50,000 inhabitants. In the year 1708, this town was attacked by the British fleet, under Sir John Leak, for the service of the archduke Charles; and the inhabitants, dreading the destruction of the town, compelled the governor to surrender, after a few shot. In the year 1717, it was retaken by the Spaniards, and soon afterwards ceded to the house of Savoy, kings of Sardinia. *Long.* 9. 16. E. *Lat.* 39. 25. N.

Cagmorry, a town of Bengal. 33 miles SE. Kishenagur.

Cagnano, a town of the island of Corfica. 14 miles N. Bastia.

Cagnano, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 3 miles NNW. Aquila.

Cagnano, a town of Italy. 15 miles SSW. Brescia.

Cagnes, a town of France, in the department of the Var. 5 miles N. Antibes, 6 W. Nice.

Cagnete, or *Caneto*, or *Guarco*, a town of Peru, and principal place of a government of the same name, which extends about 60 miles along the coast, in the audience of Lima. 80 miles SE. Lima. *Long.* 76. 16. W. *Lat.* 13. 10. S.

Cagnicourt, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. 9 miles NNE. Brapaume.

Cagno, a town of the county of Tyrol. 10 miles SW. Bolzano.

Cagnou, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Galam. 50 miles SE. Galam.

Cagny, see *Boufflers*.

Caguan, a town of South-America, and capital of a district, in the viceroyalty of New-Grenada. 105 miles S. Santa Fé de Bogota. *Long.* 72. 45. W. *Lat.* 2. 40. N.

Caguanabo, a town of the island of Cuba. 60 miles NNE. St. Yago.

Caguanico, a town of the island of Cuba. 55 miles NNE. St. Yago.

Cagurria, a town of Spain, in Navarre, on a small river which surrounds it, and almost immediately runs into the Ebro, 18 miles NW. Calahorra.

Caha, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 40 miles NE. Hamadan.

Cahabon, a town of Mexico, in the province of Vera Paz. 25 m. W. Vera Paz.

Cakayago, a small island among the Philippines, near the north coast of the island of Samar. *Long.* 125. 8. E. *Lat.* 12. 50. N.

Cakete, see *Kakete*.

Cabete, a town of Brazil, in the province of Minas Geraes. 36 m. NNW. Villa Rica.

Cahir, a small island in the Atlantic, near the west coast of Ireland. 5 miles S. Clare Island. *Long.* 9. 53. W. *Lat.* 53. 44. N.

Cahirconree, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, between Dingle and Tralee.

Cahore, or *Kalur*, a country of Hindoostan, situated on both sides of the Setledge, between Lahore and the Himmaleh mountains. In the year 1732, this country was governed by a woman, under the title of Rane.

Cabohi, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 39. 46. W. *Lat.* 3. 20. S.

Cahors, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Lot; before the revolution the capital of Quercy, and see of a bishop suffragan of Alby; situated on the Lot, which nearly surrounds it, in a country celebrated for its wine, which affords the principal article of commerce. It contains about 100,000 inhabitants. In 1159, Cahors was taken by the English; and Henry IV. took this town by assault in 1580, when mortars were first made use of. 13½ posts N. Toulouse, and 72 S. Paris. *Long.* 1. 32. E. *Lat.* 44. 27. N.

Cahuapomas, a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito. 85 miles S. St. Francisco de Borja.

Cabuita, a town of New Mexico, in the the province of New Leon. 360 miles N. Mexico. *Long.* 101. 30. W. *Lat.* 26. N.

Caban's Key, a small island in the bay of Honduras. *Long.* 89. 15. W. *Lat.* 16. 5. N.

Cabusac, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 5 miles ENE. Lauzun.

Cabusac sur Verre, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn. 6 miles N. Gaillac, and 12. NW. Alby.

Caja, a river of Portugal, which runs into the Guadiana, 7 miles E. Elvas.

Caiac, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 64 miles WSW. Ispahan.

Cajana, or *Cajania*, or *Cajaneborg*, a town of Sweden, and capital of East-Bothnia, situated on a lake on the borders of Lapland, where the river Pytia forms a tremendous cascade. It contains but few inhabitants, and forms part of a parish, near 180 miles in length, and 46 in breadth. 72 m. SE. Ulea. *Long.* 27. 32. E. *Lat.* 64. 14. N.

Caiano, a town of Etruria. 9 m. WNW. Florence.

Cajarc, a town of France, in the department of the Lot. 16 miles E. Cahors.

Caiaracas, a town of the island of Cuba. 40 miles WSW. Bayamo.

Cajazzo, a town of Naples, in the Lavora, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Capua.

8 miles NE. Capua, 20 N. Naples. *Long.*

14. 17. E. *Lat.* 41. 12. N.

Caibar, see *Khaibar*.

Caico, a town of the island of Cuba. 25 miles SE. Bayamo.

Caicos, or *Cayas*, a cluster of small islands or rocks, called Little and Great Caicos, between St. Domingo and the Bahama islands. *Long.* 72. W. *Lat.* 21. 36. N.

Caie, a river of Syria, which passes by Aleppo and Old Aleppo, and loses itself in a lake near Akleh.

Cajecgur, a town of Bootan. 58 miles N. Dinagepour.

Cajem, see *Kahem*.

Cajeli, a town situated on a gulf or bay to which it gives name, on the side of the island of Bourou, in the Indian sea; being the capital of the island, it is also called Bourou. *Long.* 127. 30. E. *Lat.* 3. 24. S.

Cajewra, a town of Hindooftan, in Oude. 24 miles E. Fyzabad.

Caifa, or *Caipha*, or *Haifa*, a seaport town of Palestine, situated on the south side of the Bay of Acre. This place was for several years only a miserable village, sprung from the ruins of the ancient city of the same name, and constructed with the remains of its materials. At present it is defended towards the sea by walls, built since it fell into the hands of the chief of Acre, who has strengthened it with a citadel, and established a custom-house in it. This city presents nothing remarkable to the observer, as it contains only a kind of huts thrown together without any order. It is governed by an Arab lord, who discharges at the same time the duties of commissioner of excise. The inhabitants are Mahomedans, Catholics, and Greeks. This city exacts a certain tribute from such travellers as are desirous, either through motives of devotion or curiosity, to visit the church dedicated to the Virgin Mary of Mount Carmel. The Europeans settled at Caifa are exempted from this imposition, which is required only from strangers. In the neighbourhood may be seen the remains of the ancient Caifa, called also Porphyry in the time of the Christians. It was the seat of a bishop, suffragan to that of Tyre, and was destroyed by Saladin. Nothing is now left of it but the ruins of the metropolitan church, concerning which no certain account can be given. All the houses are demolished, not excepting those even built since that period by the Turks, who have now quitted it, and gone to establish themselves at New Caifa. According to some geographers, and particularly Ptolemy, it would appear that this ancient city was formerly Scaminon; and this conjecture seems probable, when it is considered that there is no spot but that on which it stands, between Ptolemais and

Mount Carmel, proper for containing a city: nothing appears to the eye in the neighbourhood but sandy plains, which are too much subject to be moved by the wind, to serve as a foundation even for a cottage. Ships employed to transport goods to Acre, are freighted directly for that city; because there are always consuls and merchants residing there, and because the inhabitants of that place commit the charge of their goods only to vessels destined for Europe. Notwithstanding this, the captains well know that they ought not to land at Acre, but at Caifa, which is distant about eight miles, and situated in the same gulf. As the port of Acre has been choked up by rubbish, it is not capable of receiving large vessels; and it would be exposing them to too much danger to leave them on the coast, whilst Caifa presents them with a very convenient harbour in the neighbourhood. It has however been settled, some years since, that vessels should cast anchor opposite to the port of Acre, from the month of May to September inclusive. During the other seven months they must absolutely load and unload at Caifa the merchandize of Acre, which is transported successively from one place to another, by means of small barks. This place was likewise anciently called Ephe, Kephe, Caphe, and Gabe. 8 miles SW. Acre. *Long.* 35. 10. E. *Lat.* 32. 44. N.

Caiguran Bay, a bay on the east coast of the island of Luçon. *Long.* 122. 18. E. *Lat.* 16. 58. N.

Caïque Grand, a small island among the Bahamas. *Long.* 71. 0. E. *Lat.* 19. 50. N.

Caïque Little, a small island, south-west of Grand Caïque.

Cai-kien, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong. 46 miles NW. Tchao-king.

Cailack Point, a cape of Scotland, on the north-west coast of the county of Ross. 7 miles E. Udrigil Head.

Cai-fong, or *Kai-fong*, a city of China, and capital of the province of Ho-nan, situated at the distance of two leagues from the river Hoang-ho; but the ground around it is so low that the river is higher than the city. To prevent inundations, strong dykes have been raised, which extend more than 90 miles. This city having been besieged in 1642, by an army of 100,000 rebels, headed by one Ly-tchuan, the commander of the troops sent to relieve it, formed the fatal design of drowning the enemy, by breaking down the large dyke of Hoang-ho; this stratagem succeeded; but at the same time the city was overflowed, and the inundation was so violent and sudden, that it destroyed 300,000 inhabitants. It appears by the ruins, which still subsist, that Cai-fong must then have been 9 miles in circumfe-

rence. It has been rebuilt since this dismal event, but in a style far inferior to its former magnificence. Nothing at present distinguishes it from ordinary cities but the extent of its jurisdiction, which comprehends four cities of the second class, and thirty of the third. 315 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 114. 28. E. *Lat.* 34. 52. N.

Caillenreuth, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 4 miles W. Gofzwentin.

Caino, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mela. 7 miles N. Brescia.

Cajpura, a town of Bengal. 18 miles WSW. Mahmudpour.

Cai-ping, a town of China, in the province of Pe-tche-li. 22 miles WSW. Lan.

Cai-tcheou, a city of Chinese Tartary, on the gulf of Leaotong. 240 miles E. Peking. *Long.* 121. 53. E. *Lat.* 41. 30. N.

Cai-tchang, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea. 30 miles NW. King-kitao.

Cai-yuen, a town of Chinese Tartary, in the province of Leaotong. 376 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 123. 41. E. *Lat.* 42. 40. N.

Cailbau, a town of France, in the department of the Aude. 9 m. SW. Carcassonne.

Caillere, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Vendée. 13 miles NE. Luçon.

Cailly, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 10 miles NNE. Rouen.

Caibo, a small island in the gulf of Persia. 240 miles W. Ormus.

Caimar, see *Cayman*.

Cai-ping, a town of China, of the third rank, in Quang-tong. 34 m. S. Tchao-king.

Caira, a river of South-America, which runs into the Oroonoko, *Long.* 65. W. *Lat.* 7. 16. N.

Cairney, a town of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen; the linen manufacture has been lately introduced, and bids fair to flourish. 8 miles W. Aberdeen.

Cairngorra, a mountain of Scotland, in the north-east part of the county of Inverness, famous for the beautiful pebbles found there, some of which are capable of receiving a high polish.

Cairnsuor, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Kircudbright. 12 miles SSW. New Galloway.

Cairnbulg, a cape on the east coast of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen. *Long.* 1. 51. W. *Lat.* 57. 36. N.

Cairo, or *El Kabirah*, a city and capital of Egypt, founded in the year 973, by Jaawar al Gauhar, or Gaifar, general of Moezz Ledinillah, the first Fatemite kalif. It is situated on a canal cut from the river Nile to the Red sea, in the beginning of the 8th century, by Amrou, general of the kalif Omar, after he had taken Babylon. The

walls are said to have been built two centuries afterwards by Sultan Saladin. This canal at present, through neglect, reaches no further than the Birket el Hadji, or Lake of the Pilgrims. Cairo is a mile to the east of the river, extends about two miles towards the mountain, and is about seven in circumference. The canal that comes out of the Nile at Old Cairo, runs all through the city, though it is seen only from the back of the houses that are built on it; for though there are several bridges over it, yet there are houses built on each side of them, so as to intercept the view of the canal, but when it is dry, it is as a street, along which the common people frequently go; however towards the time it begins to dry, it is a bad neighbour, as a stench arises from it that is very disagreeable to those that live on it, and must be unwholesome. In the 15th century, it was one of the richest and most flourishing cities in the world; the emporium of Egypt and Asia, with merchants that traded from India to the straits of Gibraltar; canals were made to assist its commerce, and arts and sciences were cultivated. It was taken by the sultan Selim, in the year 1517; and has from that time been subject to the Turks, and governed by a pacha. The pacha has only a nominal authority, the real power resides in the boys, or governors of provinces: these are at present the sovereigns of Egypt, for the Grand Signior's representative is a phantom, with whom they sport; they keep him to serve their own purposes, then dismiss him with shame. He cannot leave his palace, in which he is a prisoner, without permission. The castle of Cairo stands on a steep rock, and is surrounded with thick walls, on which are strong towers. It was a place of great force before the invention of gunpowder; but being commanded by the neighbouring mountains, it would not stand the fire of a battery erected there two hours. It is more than the fourth of a league in circumference; the rock being steep, there are two roads cut to it, which lead to doors guarded by assubs and janissaries. The first watch the lower part of the fortress, and the others what is properly called the citadel; whence, with six wretched pieces of artillery, turned on the pacha's apartment, they oblige him to retire, as soon as the boys have given the command. Joseph's well, made by a vizier of that name, about 700 years since, by order of Sultan Mahomet, is among the things the most curious the castle contains. It is sunk in the rock 280 feet deep, and 40 in circumference. It includes two excavations, not perpendicular to each other. A staircase, the descent of which is exceedingly gentle, is carried round; the partition which separates this staircase from the well

is part of the rock, left only six inches thick, with windows cut at intervals to give light: but as they are small, and some of them low, it is necessary to defend by the light of candles. There is a reservoir, and a level space, at that part of the well where it takes a new direction; and oxen which turn a machine that draws water from the bottom of the well. Other oxen above raise it from this reservoir by a similar machine. This water comes from the Nile; and, as it had been filtered through sand impregnated with salt and nitre, is brackish. Contrary to the general custom of the east, the houses have two and three stories, over which is a terrace of stone or tiles; in general they are of earth and bricks badly burnt; the rest are of soft stone, of a fine grain, procured from a neighbouring mountain. All these houses have the air of prisons, for they have no light from the street; as it is extremely dangerous to have many windows in such a country, they take every precaution to make the entering door very low. The rooms within are ill contrived. Among the great, however, are to be found a few ornaments and conveniences; their vast halls, especially, in which water spouts up into marble basins, are peculiarly well adapted to the climate. The paved floor, inlaid with marble and coloured earthenware, is covered with mats and mattraffes; and over all is spread a rich carpet, on which they sit cross-legged. Around the wall is a sort of sofa, with cushions to support the back and elbows; and above, at the height of 7 or 8 feet, a range of shelves, decked out with China and Japanese porcelain. The walls, naked in other respects, are chequered with sentences extracted from the Koran, and painted foliage and flowers, with which also the porticos of the beys are covered; the windows have neither glass nor moving shutters, but only an open lattice work. The light enters from the inner courts, from whence the sycamores reflect a verdure pleasing to the eye. An opening to the north, or at the top of the ceiling, admits a refreshing breeze while, by a whimsical contradiction, they wrap themselves up in warm woollen cloths and furs.

Long. 31. 21. E. *Lat.* 30. 3. N.

Cairo, (*Old*), a town of Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile, built near the site of the ancient town of Babylon, by Amrou, general of Kalif Omar, and by him called *Folbath*, which signifies tent, being the spot where he encamped when he besieged Babylon. It is now reduced to a small compass, not above two miles round; it is the port for the boats that come from Upper Egypt. Some of the beys have a sort of country-houses here, to which they retire at the time of the high Nile. In Old Cairo are the granaries, commonly called Joseph's;

they are only square courts, encompassed with walls about 15 feet high, strengthened with semicircular buttresses; they seem originally to have been built of stone, but now a great part of them is of brick. These courts are filled with corn, leaving only room to enter at the door; the grain is covered over with matting, and there is a slight fence made round the top of the walls of canes, which probably was designed in order to discover if any people had got over the walls. The locks of the doors also are covered over with clay, and sealed. As the birds sometimes get to the corn, the keepers of the granaries are allowed a certain quantity on that account. They say there were seven of these granaries, and the remains of some of them are turned to other uses, this being the only one now used for corn, which is what is brought down from Upper Egypt for the use of the soldiers, and distributed out to them as part of their pay, and they usually sell it. At the north end of Old Cairo is the building for raising the water of the Nile to the aqueduct; it is a very magnificent plain fabric, said to be erected by Champion, the immediate predecessor of the last of the Mamaluke kings. Opposite to this reservoir of water at the Nile, is the canal that conveys the water to Cairo, and seems to be that which was made by Trajan. Near the mouth of it they perform the ceremony of cutting or opening the canal, by breaking down the mound they make across it every year; this is done with great rejoicing, when the Nile is at a certain height; and there is a tradition that they formerly sacrificed a virgin every year, when they performed this ceremony. There are about twelve churches belonging to the Caphis in Old Cairo, mostly in one quarter of the town, inhabited by Christians. There is also a synagogue said to have been built about 1600 years ago, in the manner it now is, which is much like the churches. The mosque Amrah, to the north-east of Old Cairo, is said to have been a church; there are near four hundred pillars, which, with their capitals, seem to have been collected from several ancient buildings.

Cairo, a town of France, in the department of the Tanaro. It heretofore belonged to the duchy of Montferrat, and in April 1796 was taken by the French. 12 miles E. Ceva, 18 S. Acqui.

Cairoan, or *Kairavan*, a town of Africa, in the country of Tunis, and only second to that city for trade and number of inhabitants; situated in a barren sandy desert, where are found many vestiges of former magnificence. At half a furlong from the city, there is a capacious pond and cistern, built for the reception of rain-water: but the pond, which is the chief provision for their cattle,

and ordinary uses, as the other is for their own drinking, being dried up, or else beginning to putrify about the middle of the summer season, it frequently occasions agues, fevers, and various other distempers. There are at Cairoan several fragments of ancient architecture; and the great mosque, which is accounted to be the most magnificent as well as the most sacred in Barbary, is supported by an almost incredible number of granite pillars. The inhabitants told Dr. Shaw (for a Christian is not permitted in Barbary to enter the mosques of the Mahometans) that there were no fewer than five hundred. Yet among the great variety of columns, and other ancient materials that were employed in this large and beautiful structure, he could not be informed of one single inscription. The inscriptions likewise which he found in other places, were either so much filled up with cement, or otherwise defaced, that the ancient name was not to be found upon any of the surviving antiquities. However, as Cairoan is situated betwixt Tifdras and Adrumetum, (though nearer the latter,) by the distance of it likewise from the river Mergaleel, the *Aquis Regiis* (as we may suppose them to be) of the ancients, it was probably the *Vico Augusti* of the Itinerary. As for the present name, it seems to be the same with Caravan; and might therefore originally signify the place where the Arabs found their principal station in conquering this part of Africa. 60 miles S. Tunis, 180 ESE. Constantina. *Long.* 9. 57. E. *Lat.* 35. 36. N.

Caifar, see *Cæsarea*.

Cajnu, a town of the island of Cuba. 30 miles ESE. Villa del Principe.

Caistor, a town of England, in Lincolnshire, with 860 inhabitants. 17 miles NNE. Lincoln, 157 N. London.

Caithness, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north, east, and south-east by the sea, and on the south-west and west by the county of Sutherland. The form is an irregular triangle, its length from north to south 36 miles and its breadth about 20. At the north-east extremity is John-a-Groat's House, a village, from whence is the general passage to the Orkney islands, which is separated by what is called Pentland Frith, about 12 miles distant from the coast of Caithness. The air is sharp and piercing in winter, but mild and serene in summer. In the month of June, it is so light for several nights together, that the smallest print may be read at midnight. The coasts have many bays and capes; the interior part is mountainous; but some parts are low and produce corn, &c. for exportation. There are but few woods, and none which yield what may be properly called timber. The mountains abound with red deer, roebucks, and black

cattle, with eagles, and various kinds of game. There are several rivers, and many lochs, which afford a variety of excellent fish. The small islands of Stroma and Pentland Skerries, belong to this county. The principal towns are Thurso and Wick, from which last it is sometimes called the county of Wick. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 20,609, of whom 2201 were employed in trade and manufactures, and 13,263 in agriculture.

Caithness, (*Ord of*,) a cape on the east coast of Scotland, at the southern extremity of the county of Caithness, and north-east point of the county of Sutherland. *Long.* 3. 13. W. *Lat.* 58. 12. N.

Caitiai, a town of Upper Siam. 7 miles S. Porfelow.

Caivano, a town of Naples, in Lavora. 5 miles N. Naples.

Caix, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 12 miles E. Amiens.

Cakenol, a town of Hindooistan, in Golconda. 26 miles WSW. Hydrabad.

Caket see *Kaket*.

Cala, a town of Spain, in the country of Seville, on the borders of Estramadura. 14 miles S. Lerena.

Cala, a town of Hindooistan. 10 miles SE. Travancore.

Cala, see *El Callah*.

Calaat el Accaba, see *Accaba*.

Calaat el Adjerud, see *Adjerud*.

Calaat el Aouz, a fortress of Arabia. 93 miles S. Calaat el Moilah.

Calaat Erroan, a fortress of Syria, reported to have been so strong, that Timur Bec did not think it prudent to attack it. 50 miles N. Aleppo.

Calaat Islam, a fortress of Arabia. 40 miles S. Calaat el Moilah.

Calaat el Moilah, a fortress of Arabia Petraea, on the coast of the Red sea. 60 miles S. Accaba. *Long.* 39. 54. E. *Lat.* 28. 10. N.

Calaat el Moubelek, a fortress of Arabia, on the coast of the Red sea. 40 miles S. Accaba.

Calaat el Nabel, a fortress of Arabia, on the borders of Egypt. 80 miles NNW. Accaba, 110 E. Cairo.

Calaat el Neguer, a fortress of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Diarbekir, on the Euphrates. 42 miles W. Racca.

Calaat el Wed, a town of Fez. 25 miles SW. Mejerda.

Calabar, see *Calhari*.

Calabozo, a town of South-America, in the province of Caraccas. 120 miles S. Leon de Caraccas.

Calabozo, a river of South-America, which joins the Portuguese, 50 miles S. Calabozo.

Calabite, or *Calwite*, a small island among the Philippines, a little to the S. of Mindoro.

Calabrese, a mountain of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 12 miles ESE. Coënzia.

Calabria Citra, a province of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, bounded on the north by the Basilicata, on the east by the gulf of Tarento, on the south by Calabria Ultra, and on the west by the Mediterranean and a small part of the Principato Citra. It abounds in excellent fruit, corn, wine, oil, hemp, cotton, flax, saffron, honey, salt, wool, silk, and manna. There are some mines of gold and silver, but poor; those of lead and iron are more productive. In several places are found sulphur, alabaster, and crystal. Hogs and sheep are numerous. The coasts are defended by towers. The principal towns are Coënzia, Umbriatico, Bisignano, Cassano, Scalea, Cariati, Rossano; the principal rivers are the Sacciero, Sano, Cochile, Gralti, Nero, and Fruinto; all of which empty themselves into the sea.

Calabria Ultra, a province of Naples, bounded on the north by Calabria Citra, on the east, south, and west, by the Mediterranean sea. The productions are nearly the same as those of Calabria Citra. The principal towns are Catanzaro, Crotona, St. Severina, St. Eufemia, Girace, Squillace, Nicastro, and Reggio. The principal rivers are the Amalto, Maturo, and the Metramo.

Calabrita, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea. 38 miles W. Corinth, 40 E. Chiarenza.

Calabrito, a town of Naples, in the Principato Citra. 8 miles ENE. Acerno.

Calacud, a town of Hindooistan. 13 miles SSW. Tinevelly.

Calaceri, a town of Hindooistan. 45 miles N. Travancore.

Calacherin, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 125 miles W. Hamadan.

Calacuccio, a town of the island of Corsica. 10 miles N. Corte.

Calagdo, a town on the E. coast of the island of Mindanao. *Long.* 106. 3. E. *Lat.* 9. 17. N.

Calaginebra, a small island near the coast of Sardinia. *Long.* 9. 57. E. *Lat.* 40. 25. N.

Calabat, see *Kalbat*.

Calaborra, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, near the south side of the Ebro, on the borders of Navarre. It is the see of a bishop, and contains three parish churches and three convents. In the year of Rome 682, this town, then called *Calagurris*, siding with Sertorius, was besieged by Afranius, one of Pompey's generals, and the inhabitants driven to such extremities that they fed on their wives' and their children; whence the Romans were wont to call any grievous famine *james Calagurritana*. At length the town was taken by storm, the houses demolished, and most of the inhabitants put to the sword. 62 miles NW. Saragossa, 136 NNE. Madrid. *Long.* 2. W. *Lat.* 42. 16. N.

Calajocki, a town of Sweden, in East-Bothnia. 25 miles WSW. Brabestad.

Calais, a seaport town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Straits of Calais, strongly fortified and defended with a citadel. The harbour is too much obstructed with sand to admit large vessels, or even common merchant vessels, except at high water. In time of peace here are regular packets for the mail to and from England; and other passage boats are continually passing between this place and Dover. It has a communication, by means of canals, with St. Omers, Grave-lines, Bourbourg, Dunkirk, &c. In the year 1228, it began to be fortified, being before a village belonging to the county of Boulogne. In the year 1308, it was surrounded with walls; and in 1347, was so strong, that Edward III. king of England, could only take it by famine. It continued attached to the English crown till the year 1558, when it was taken by the Duke of Guise. By the treaty at Château Cambresis, it was agreed, that Calais should, after the expiration of eight years, be restored to England; and at the expiration of that term Queen Elizabeth sent some troops to recover it, but the surrender was refused; because, five years before, the English had taken Havre, and violated the terms of the treaty. In the year 1596, it was taken by the Spaniards, under the conduct of the Archduke Albert, but was restored two years after by the peace of Verbins. Calais was bombarded by the English under Sir Cloudesly Shovel, in the year 1694, but without sustaining much damage. It contains only one parish, and between 4000 and 5000 inhabitants. 5 posts SW. Dunkirk, 34½ N. Paris. *Long.* 1. 57. E. *Lat.* 50. 57. N.

Calalab, a town of Candahar. 10 miles E. Pailshawar.

Calama, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 6 miles NE. Reggio.

Calamarca, a town of Peru, in the diocese of La Paz. 22 miles S. La Paz.

Calamat, a town of Persia, in the province of Meccran, on the coast. 60 miles E. Gadel. *Long.* 63. 4. E. *Lat.* 25. 20. N.

Calamata, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea, on the river Spinazza; taken by the Venetians in 1685, but since retaken, with the rest of the Morea, by the Turks. 13 miles W. Mistra.

Calamine, or *Calamianes*, a cluster of islands in the Indian sea, among those called the *Philippine Islands*; they are seventeen in number, one of which is 30 miles long, and 12 broad, divided between the King of Borneo and the Spaniards, with some independent natives in the interior parts, who live without chiefs and without laws: they are black, and have no fixed places of abode. About 1200 on the sea-coast have submitted

to the Spaniards, who have a garrison at a place called *Tatay*. The country is mountainous; it produces some rice, and great quantities of wax and honey. *Long.* 120. 20. E. *Lat.* 12. N.

Calamity Harbour, a port on the fourth-west coast of Banks's island, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 230. 28. E. *Lat.* 53. 10. N.

Calamoscha, a town of Spain, in Aragon, on the *Xiloca*. 14 miles S Daroca.

Calamon, anciently *Calamess*, a town of Syria, on the coast. 10 miles S. Tripoli.

Calan, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Pyrennees. 16 miles E. Tarbes.

Calana, a town of Syria. 18 miles SW. Damascus.

Calanda, a town of Spain, in Aragon, on the river *Guadaloupe*. 12 miles WSW. Alkanitz.

Calandro, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 100 miles S. Cogni.

Calanee, a town of Ceylon, with a celebrated pagoda. 6 miles NE. Columbo.

Calanar, a town of Spain, in the country of Seville, near the river *Odiel*. 40 miles NW. Seville.

Calanta, a small island among the Philippines, near the fourth coast of *Luçon*. *Long.* 124. 2. E. *Lat.* 12. 48. N.

Calapan, a town on the north coast of the island of *Mindoro*. *Long.* 121. 12. E. *Lat.* 13. 20. N.

Calapar, a town of Hindoostan. 50 miles NNW. Travancore.

Calapizzati, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 8 miles W. Cariati.

Calapuja, a town of Peru, in the diocese of *La Paz*. 38 miles N. Chucuito.

Calara, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of *Tellingana*. 16 m. SE. Warangole.

Calarumconda, or *Cumeldroog*, a fort of Hindoostan, in *Mysore*, near *Nundydroog*, with which it surrendered to Major *Gowdie*.

Calas Altas, a town of Brasil, in the government of *Minas Geraes*. 40 miles NE. *Villa Rica*.

Calascibeta, see *Calata Xibeta*.

Calaseraigue, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of France. *Long.* 6. 25. E. *Lat.* 43. 11. N.

Calascio, a town of Naples, in *Abruzzo Ultra*. 10 miles E. *Aquila*.

Calastri, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 58 miles NW. *Madras*, 38 S. *Nellore*. *Long.* 79. 45. E. *Lat.* 13. 50. N.

Calata Bellota, a town of Sicily, in the valley of *Mazara*. 6 miles SE. *Sacca*.

Calata Fimi, a town of Sicily, in the valley of *Mazara*. 19 miles ESE. *Trapani*.

Calata Gerona, or *Callatagirone*, a town of Sicily, in the valley of *Noto*. This is called royal city; situated on a lofty single moun-

tain, with a manufacture of earthen ware. It contains about 17,000 inhabitants. 30 miles SW. *Catania*, 37 NW. *Syracuse*. *Long.* 14. 13. E. *Lat.* 37. 17. N.

Calata Niffeta, a town of Sicily, in the valley of *Mazara*. 27 miles ENE. *Girgenti*.

Calata Xibeta, or *Calascibeta*, a town of Sicily, in the valley of *Noto*. Peter king of Sicily died in this town August 15, 1341. 40 miles W. *Catania*, 28 S. *Cefalu*. *Long.* 14. 14. E. *Lat.* 37. 35. N.

Calataiud, a city of Spain, in Aragon, situated at the foot of a hill, at the conflux of the *Xalon* and *Xiloca*, defended by a castle, situated on a rock. It contains thirteen parishes and fifteen convents. This town is said to have been founded by the Saracens in the eighth century. In 1362, it was taken from the King of Aragon by Peter king of Castile. 37 m. SW. *Saragossa*, 85 NE. *Toledo*. *Long.* 1. 33. W. *Lat.* 41. 28. N.

Calatrava, a town of Spain, in the province of *La Mancha*, situated near the *Morena* mountains, on the river *Guadiana*, the chief place of the knights of *Calatrava*. In the year 1157, it was taken from the Moors, and given to the Knights Templars; but they, understanding the Moors were preparing to besiege it, restored it to the king. It was however bravely defended by a body of Cistercian Monks, to whom it was granted for ever, and the order of *Calatrava* instituted, in the year 1158, by *Sancho III.* king of Castile. 12 miles NE. *Ciudad Real*, 50 SE. *Toledo*. *Long.* 3. 20. W. *Lat.* 39. 4. N.

Calau, a town of *Lusatia*, which gives name to a circle. It carries on a large trade in wool. 15 miles NW. *Cotbus*, 42 S. *Dresden*. *Long.* 13. 55. E. *Lat.* 51. 45. N.

Calau Gene, a town of Egypt. 12 miles S. *Abu Girgé*.

Calavita, a town on the north coast of the island of *Mindoro*. *Long.* 120: 25. E. *Lat.* 13. 30. N.

Calavon, a river of France, which runs into the *Durance*, about 8 m. W. *Cavaillon*.

Calaw Islands, a cluster of small islands, extending about 60 miles in length from north-west to south-east, and 30 in breadth. *Long.* 121. E. *Lat.* 6. 50. S.

Calaw, a town of Prussia, in the province of *Oberland*. 11 miles W. *Liebfat*.

Calawang, a town on the north-east coast of *Sumatra*. *Long.* 100. 24. E. *Lat.* 2. 9. N.

Calawessy, a town of Pennsylvania, on the *Susquehanna*. 30 miles SW. *Wilkesbarre*.

Calayang, an island in the North Pacific Ocean, and most northerly of those called *Babuyan*s; about 18 miles in circumference. *Long.* 121. 30. E. *Lat.* 19. 28. N.

Calbari, or *Calabar*, a country of Africa, in Upper Guinea, belonging to *Benin*. The inhabitants are represented cruel, treacherous, and dishonest. It has a town of the same

name, where the Dutch have a factory. *Long.* 10. E. *Lat.* 6. N.

Calbari, (*New*), a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 6. 30. E. *Lat.* 4. 32. N.

Calbari, (*Old*), a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 7. 50. E. *Lat.* 5. 28. N.

Calbata, a town of Circassia; it is large, but the houses are for the most part built with earth and covered with turf. The inhabitants are Armenians, Greeks, Tartars, Jews, Circassians, &c.

Calbe, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Magdeburg, on the Saal. 20 miles S. Magdeburg.

Calbe, or *Kalbe*, a town of Germany, in the Old Mark of Brandenburg. 12 miles W. Stendal, 36 WNW. Brandenburg. *Long.* 11. 42. E. *Lat.* 52. 37. N.

Calberga, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Hydrabad, formerly a vast city, and the residence of the kings of the Decan: it is by no means so populous as when the feat of royalty. 83 miles W. Hydrabad, 110 E. Viliapour. *Long.* 77. 23. E. *Lat.* 17. 25. N.

Calbiga, a town on the west coast of the island of Samar. *Long.* 124. 55. W. *Lat.* 11. 48. N.

Calbis, a town of Egypt 3 m. N. Rosetta.

Calbogos, a country of Africa, near the coast of the Atlantic, south of Biafara.

Calbuco, a town of Chili. 190 miles S. Valdivia. *Long.* 73. 40. W. *Lat.* 42. 45. S.

Calca, a town on the north-west coast of Borneo. *Long.* 111. 30. E. *Lat.* 2. 48. N.

Calcar, a town of France, in the department of the Roer, taken from the dutchy of Cleves, about 4 miles from the Rhine. It had a voice and feat at the diet of the dutchy, contained two convents and two churches, 5 miles SE. Cleves. *Long.* 6. 8. E. *Lat.* 51. 47. N.

Calcamura, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 18 miles N. Kairabad.

Calcaylures, or *Calca y Lares*, a town of Peru, and capital of a jurisdiction, in the bishopric of Cusco. The jurisdiction is situated between Cusco and the sea. 40 m. SW. Culco.

Calceña, a town of Spain, in Aragon. 14 miles S. Tarragona.

Calcheda, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 21 miles WSW. Nellore.

Calchiana, a town of Naples, in the province of B. filicata. 16 miles S. Acerenza.

Cokinata, a town of Etruria. 12 miles E. Pisa.

Calcinato, a town of Italy, in the department of the Sario. 7 miles SE. Bergamo.

Calcinato, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mela. In 1706, the imperial troops were defeated here by the Duke of Vendôme. 12 miles E. Brescia.

Calcio, a town of Italy, on the Oglio. 15 miles W. Brescia, 11 NE. Crema.

Calconda, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 32 miles NW. Dalmachery.

Calcutta, a city of Hindoostan, and capital of Bengal, situated on the west side of the Hoogly, which is a branch of the Ganges, and navigable for the English East-India ships. In the beginning of the present century it was a village, but since that has been constantly increasing, and is now supposed to contain 500,000 inhabitants. The houses belonging to the English are in general handsome and well built, of brick; though others belonging to the natives are in general of one story only, and built of earth and thatched, or of brick with flat roofs. In the middle of the city is a large tank or reservoir, of twenty-five acres, dug by order of government, to supply the inhabitants with water when the Ganges is low, the tides then making its water brackish; a great number of springs always keep the tank full, and the water is good. Near the tank is a stone monument, erected by Governor Holwell, in memory of the unfortunate sufferers in the black-hole. Here is also a court-house, an English and Armenian church, and a theatre. Fort-William, whence all letters and orders of presidency are dated, is situated about a mile from the town, on the side of the Ganges. It is a regular pentagon, with several out-works, and barracks for 10,000 men; these barracks are bomb-proof: all the works are guarded by mines and counter-mines. It was begun to be built in the year 1757, when the English had recovered Calcutta. No ship can pass on the Ganges without being exposed to the fire of this fort; and no enemy can approach by land without being discerned at nine or ten miles distance. In the year 1756, Suraja Dowla, the nabob of Bengal, irritated at the protection given to one of his subjects in the English fort at Calcutta, and, as it is said, at the refusal of some duties to which he claimed a right, levied a great army, and laid siege to the place. The governor, terrified by the numbers of the enemy, abandoned the fort, with several of the principal persons in that settlement, who saved themselves, with their most valuable effects, on board the ships. Thus deserted, Mr. Holwell, the second in command, bravely held the place to the last extremity, with a few gallant friends, and the remains of a feeble garrison. The fort was taken the 20th of June, in the year 1756, and the garrison being made prisoners, were thrust into a narrow dungeon, called the Black-hole. By narratives made public, it appears, that of 146 prisoners, 123 were smothered in the Black-hole prison, before the doors of the prison were opened the next morning. The year following, Calcutta was retaken by Colonel

Clive; and soon after Suraja Dowla was defeated at the battle of Plassey, and deposed by Jaffier Ali Cawn, one of his principal officers, who was made nabob in his room, which, with the defeat and subsequent death of the nabob, gave the British an unlimited power and influence over the whole country of Bengal. Calcutta is the emporium; the residence of the governor and council of Bengal: the seat of justice under four judges, who dispense judgment according to the laws of England. An institution, called the Asiatic Society, was established by Sir Wm. Jones; and a college or university, founded by the Marquis Wellesley, in which are professors of English, Mahomedan, and Hindoo, laws, history, geography, natural history, &c. The commerce is very great in sugar, salt, opium, silks, muslins, calicoes, &c. &c. *Long.* 88. 28. E. *Lat.* 22. 23. N.

Caldano, a river of Naples, which runs into the gulf of Tarento, *Long.* 16. 41. E. *Lat.* 39. 49. N.

Caldao, a river of Portugal, which runs into the sea at Setuval.

Caldas, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with some medicinal springs and baths in much repute. 10 miles E. Peniche.

Caldas da Baixa, As, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 10 miles NE. Castel Branco.

Caldas da Cima, As, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 6 miles NE. Castel Branco.

Caldas de Gerez, a village of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Duero e Minho, celebrated for its medicinal springs and warm baths. 3 miles Montalegre.

Caldas de Monbuy, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. This town takes its name from the waters, but at present is much decayed, and dwindled into a very inconsiderable place, with a few privileges to support its rank as a town; though it was once the capital of a district, inhabited by a people known in the earliest periods of the annals of Catalonia, under the denomination of Aquicaldenfes, of whom frequent mention is made during the contest between Rome and Carthage, for the dominion of that part of Spain, sometimes siding with one party, sometimes with the other. The greatest part of a slight ancient wall remains, as also its four gates, which are still kept in repair; but the castle of the lord of the manor, though of a late date in comparison with the rest, seems to have been abandoned for some years, and is in a most ruinous condition. *Caldas* is situated in a very romantic part of the country, which breaks into abrupt hills all round, and in a manner encircle it. These hills, or rather mountains, are for the most part covered with olive groves, which yield a considerable quantity of oil; for the extraction of which,

the hot water that flows so plentifully in the town is of infinite use. As this place is at present in no wise recommendable, either for its elegance or accommodations, the baths are not so much frequented for pleasure as for health. Some of the apothecaries, and many of the private houses at *Caldas*, have neat baths for those that choose to hire them; and there is an hospital, where the poor are admitted gratis. They are chiefly recommended in scorbutic, scrophulous, as well as rheumatic complaints. The water is boiling hot, and the people come constantly to boil their eggs, cabbage, and all sorts of vegetables, by simply suspending them under the spout of the fountain in a basket; and yet make use of no other water, when sufficiently cooled, for drinking, either alone, mixed with wine, or cooled with snow in orgeats, sherbets, &c. 15 miles N. Barcelona.

Caldas de Rey, a town of Spain, in Galicia. 20 miles S. Santiago.

Caldeira, a small island in the Indian sea, near the coast of Africa. *Lat.* 16. 33. S.

Calder, a river of England, which runs into the Aire, about two miles N. Pontefract, in Yorkshire.

Calder (West), a river of England, which runs into the Ribble, 3 miles S. Clithero, in Lancashire.

Calder Water, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Clyde, about 5 m. above Glasgow.

Calder, or *Cawdor*, a village of Scotland, in Nairnshire, in which are seen the remains of a castle, once the residence of Macbeth, destroyed by Malcolm. 4 miles S. Nairn.

Caldera, a town of South-America, in the government of Tucuman. 17 m. N. Salta.

Caldera, a seaport of South-America, in the country of Chili, on the coast of the Pacific Ocean. 10 miles N. Copiapo. *Long.* 70. 21. W. *Lat.* 26. 48. S.

Caldera, a river of Mexico, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Long.* 85. 16. W. *Lat.* 9. 30. N.

Caldera, a town on the west coast of the island of Mindanao. *Long.* 122. 2. E. *Lat.* 6. 50. N.

Caldera, (La) a cluster of small islands, near the coast of Mexico, in Salinas-Bay. *Long.* 85. 38. W. *Lat.* 9. 56. N.

Calders, a village of Italy, in the Veronese, where, in the campaign of 1796, a battle was fought between the French and Austrians, in which the former were victorious, and took 200 prisoners. Another battle was fought between the same parties in November 1805, with the same ill success to Austria. 9 miles SE. Verona.

Calderino, a place of Italy, in the Veronese, celebrated for its baths; called also, *The Baths of Verona*.

Calderola, a town of the Popedom, in the Marquisate of Ancona. 20 m. W. Fermo.

Calderoni, or *Giadurogniffa*, three small islands in the Mediterranean, situated about fifteen miles south from the island of Candy. The largest is of a triangular form, about eight miles in circumference. *Long.* 26. 19. F. *Lat.* 34. 32. N.

Caldonazzo, a lake of the county of Tyrol. 8 miles ESE. Trent.

Calduendo, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuzcoa. 24 miles E. Vittoria.

Callurafian, a town of Walachia. 31 miles NNE. Bucharest.

Caldy, a small island near the south coast of Wales. 3 miles S. Tenby.

Calcal, a town of Persia, in the province of Adirbeizan. 152 miles SE. Tabris.

Calcanpour, a town of Hindooftan, in Bahar. 30 miles SE. Bettiah.

Caledonia, (*New*), a seaport and settlement on the Isthmus of Darien, near the gulf of Mexico, founded in the year 1699, by some Scotch families, which flourished for a time; but it has been in the hands of the Spaniards since the beginning of the present century. *Long.* 77. 36. W. *Lat.* 8. 30. N.

Caledonia, (*New*), a large island in the Southern Pacific Ocean, which, Capt. Cook says, lies nearly north-west-half-west, and south-east-half-east, and is about 261. miles long in that direction; but its breadth is not considerable, nor any where exceeding 30 miles. It is a country full of hills and valleys, of various extent both for height and depth; to judge of the whole by the parts we were on. From these hills spring vast numbers of rivulets, which greatly contribute to fertilize the plains, and to supply all the wants of the inhabitants. The summits of most of the hills seem to be barren, though some few are clothed with wood, as are all the plains and valleys. By reason of these hills, many parts of the coast, when at a distance from it, appeared indented, or to have great inlets between the hills; but, when we came near the shore, we always found such places shut up with low land, and also observed low land to lie along the coast, between the sea-shore, and the foot of the hills. As this was the case in all such parts as we came near enough to see, it is reasonable to suppose, that the whole coast is so. I am likewise of opinion, that the whole or greatest part is surrounded by reefs or shoals, which render the access to it very dangerous, but at the same time guard the coast from the violence of the wind and sea, make it abound with fish; secure an easy and safe navigation along it, for canoes, &c. and, most likely, form some good harbours for shipping. Most, if not every part of the coast, is inhabited, the use of Pines not excepted, for we saw either smoke by day or fires by night, wherever we came. *Long.* 63. 37. to 167. 14. E. *Lat.* 19. 37. to 22. 30. S.

Calemut, or *Salamanie*, a river of North-America, which runs into the Wabash, 12 miles E. Eel Town, near which Gen. Sinclair was defeated by the Indians, in 1791.

Calenberg, a principality of Germany which takes its name from an ancient castle now in ruins, situated on the Leina, eleven miles south Hanover. It is divided into two parts by the principality of Wolfenbittel. The northern part is surrounded by the principality of Luneburg, the bishopric of Hildesheim, the principality of Wolfenbittel, the counties of Pyrmont, Lippe, Schauenburg, Hoya, and Minden. The south part by the principalities of Wolfenbittel, Grubenhagen, Eichsfeld, and Lower Hesse. It constitutes a part of the dutchy of Brunfwick, and is composed of ancient lordships, counties, and ecclesiastical estates united. The country is in some parts mountainous, in some marshy, and others sandy, but generally fertile; producing wheat, rye, barley, oats, tobacco, hops, flax, &c. There are numerous manufactures of woollen and linen, cotton and silk, in the different shapes, both for home consumption and exportation. They reckon 36 towns, great and small, the principal of which are Hanover, Hameln, Göttingen, and Neuladt; the principal rivers are the Leine, on the east, and the Wefer, on the west.

Calenberg, a town of Germany, in the lordship of Schonburg. 8 m. NE. Zwickau, 48 WSW. Dresden. *Long.* 12. 33. E. *Lat.* 50. 43. N.

Calenberg, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Paderbern. 3 miles S. Warburg.

Calendul, a town of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile. 3 miles N. Ashmunein.

Calenzala, a town of the island of Corfica, in the department of the Golo. 5 m. SE. Calvi.

Calapia, a town of Italy, in the Bergamasco, on the Oglio. 12 m. E. Bergamo.

Calerzano, a town of the island of Corfica. 6 miles SE. Calvi.

Calf, one of the smaller Orkney islands, about a mile to the north of Eda.

Calf, one of the smaller Orkney islands, 1 m. N. Flota. *Long.* 6. 1. W. *Lat.* 58. 4. N.

Calf, a rock near the south-west coast of Ireland, at the entry of Bantry Bay, near the south end of Dursley Island.

Calf of Man, a small island in the Irish sea, near the south-west coast of the Isle of Man. *Long.* 4. 43. W. *Lat.* 54. 1. N.

Calf Pasture River, a river of Virginia, which runs into James river, *Long.* 79. 42. W. *Lat.* 37. 35. N.

Calheta, a town of the island of Madeira.

Calhuco, a town of South-America, in the country of Chili, on the coast of the South Pacific Ocean, inhabited by Spaniards, Mestees, and Indians, with one parish church, and two convents. 180 miles S. Valdivia. *Long.* 73. 39. W. *Lat.* 42. 40. S.

Cali, or *St. Yago de Cali*, a town of South-America, in the country of Popayan, where the governor of the province generally resides, on the Cauca. 65 miles N. Popayan. *Long.* 75. 56. W. *Lat.* 3. 30. N.

Galiach-Head, a cape of Scotland, on the north-west coast of the island of Mull. *Long.* 6. 15. W. *Lat.* 56. 37. N.

Caliapour, a town of Bengal. 60 miles W. Midnapour.

Calice, a town of Africa, in Monoemugi, on the Quilimana. 75 miles NW. Melinda.

Calico, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the gulf of Saloniki, 14 miles SW. Saloniki.

Calicoote, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole. 18 miles N. Ganjam.

Calicoulan, a town of Cochin, in a bay on the coast of Malabar, where the Dutch have a factory. 60 miles S. Cochin. *Long.* 76. 32. E. *Lat.* 9. 12. N.

Calicut, a country, and once a considerable empire of Asia, which extended itself throughout all Malabar. Its chief took the title of king of kings. The last of these princes, called Sarana Parimal, having embraced Mahomedanism, retired to Mecca to end his days, and divided his dominions between the princes of his own blood; reserving, as we are told, a space of 36 miles for one of these princes, or a favourite page, who was to have the title of Samorin, and the others to render homage to him. The Samorin built a city in the same place, from whence Parimal took his departure, and called it *Calicut*. It was the first place in the East-Indies visited by the Portuguese. They were received in a friendly manner, but a quarrel soon after happening, the Samorin forced them to quit his dominions, and destroyed their commerce. The present prince is a Brahman, and it is the only kingdom in the Indies governed by a Brahman; every where else, the Brahmans are only secretaries and ministers. This state, which the Indians call *Malleami*, is 75 miles long, and from 14 to 18 broad. The air is pure and wholesome, the soil fertile, but subject to inundations, from the amazing rapidity of the waters which pour down from the mountains; and the sea has frequently made such ravages on the coast, as to oblige the Samorin to remove his residence from the town of Calicut to Panana. The Samorin is said to be able to raise an army of 100,000 men.

Calicut, formerly the capital of the kingdom so called; and even now a large town, containing about 500 or 600 houses, built of wood, or bricks baked in the sun, in the midst of which are beautiful gardens. It is nine miles in circumference, including a large village, or fauxbourg, inhabited only by fishermen. It is not surrounded by walls, and is governed by a viceroy, who finds

means to get rich. It has no police, and the commerce is very much encumbered by burdensome duties, generally farmed by Mahomedans. That it is not entirely ruined, is owing to a neighbouring river, by which they bring down teak-wood from the neighbouring mountains. The coast is low, and affords no shelter; and the only access to it is in small flat-bottomed boats. In the year 1773, this town was taken by Hyder Ali, who drove away the merchants and factors, and caused all the cocoa-nut and sandal-wood trees to be cut down, and all the pepper plants to be rooted up, because these plants brought riches to the Europeans, and enabled them to carry on war against the Indians. In 1789, Tippoo marched an army into the country, and committed horrid cruelties. In 1793, it was taken by the English. 76 miles W. Coimbetore, 95 SE. Seringapatam. *Long.* 75. 44. E. *Lat.* 11. 20. N.

Calies, a town of Germany, in the New Mark of Brandenburg, chiefly inhabited by cloth-weavers. 58 m. NE. Custrin, 35 ESE. Stargard. *Long.* 16. 4. E. *Lat.* 53. 16. N.

California, a peninsula in the Pacific Ocean, united on the north to the continent of North-America, from which the other part is separated by a narrow sea, called the Gulf of California, and bounded on the south and west by the Pacific Ocean; near 900 miles in length, and in different places 30, 60, 90, and 120 miles wide. This peninsula is said to have been discovered by Sir Francis Drake, and by him called *New Albion*; and the Gulf of California has been sometimes called *The Vermillion Sea*, or *Purple Sea*, or *Red Sea*. In a peninsula of so vast an extent, which reaches nearly from the 23d to the 46th degree of latitude, the soil and climate must naturally be found to vary. Some parts are continually covered with flowers, while others are inhospitable deserts. According to Father Bergert de Schelestat, it is nothing but a chain of barren rocks, covered with briars, without water, without wood, thinly inhabited, and incapable of culture; only the sea-coasts having been discovered till 1788. The heat would be insupportable, if not moderated in the afternoon by the east wind, which blows but seldom, or by the south, which is there more frequent. It rarely rains, and then only in small quantities. The soil is naked rock, or covered with pebbles, fertile in some few places, which are watered. It seems to have been produced by a volcano or an earthquake; few fruit-trees are found, some forest trees and underwood, towards the south, are all that offer; Indian figs grow wild. Such was the account given; but newer observations and discoveries have found many places where the soil was excellent, and capable of culture; and it is reported, that vines grow naturally on the mountains; that the

Jesuits, when they resided there, made wine enough to serve for the consumption of Mexico, of an excellent quality, and in its taste approaching to that of Madeira; that towards the north have been found forests abounding in game, wolves, bears, bisons, and an animal, which seems peculiar to the country, called *taye*; it is as large as an heifer, which it resembles in the form of its body, but its head more like that of a deer, with horns like those of a ram. The sea-coasts abound with fish, and the pearl fishery is richer than either that of Panama or Ormuz. The borders of the gulf are marshy, and some volcanoes are found; the interior country furnishes most of the fruits natural to America; they gather a sort of manna, which they think falls with the dew upon the leaves of trees where it thickens, and is asserted to be as white and sweet as the best sugar. Horses, asses, horned cattle, hogs, goats, and other quadrupeds, have been introduced, and do not degenerate. The birds natural to the new world are found there, and some peculiar to the country. Peacocks, bustards, geese, cranes, vultures, wild geese, sea-ravens, sea-mews, quails, nightingales, linnets, larks, &c. are found near the coasts. The insects are neither venomous nor numerous; turtles, oysters, lobsters, and divers other shell-fish, are common along the coast. Divers nations or tribes inhabit the country, without acknowledging any chief. Each father is a prince over his own family, but his power ceases when his children are able to provide for themselves. Each tribe has, nevertheless, sometimes persons appointed, who call assemblies, to divide the productions of the earth, regulate the fisheries, and to march at their head, if engaged in war. They owe their rank to the choice of their companions; but they are agents only, not princes. The shade of a tree serves them as a retreat during the days, and in the night they retire to their huts, built on piles, at the side of rivers or ponds. Want of provision obliges them often to change their abode, and in severe winters they retire into caves. A girdle and piece of linen, which passes round the body, some ornaments for the head, and a chain of pearls, serve them for dress and finery; some insert coloured feathers in holes which they make in their ears and nostrils; some bind their foreheads with bands, like network, with which too they cover their arms, adorned with chains of pearls, like bracelets. Those who live towards the north, where they have no pearls, dress their heads with shells. The women commonly wear a species of long robe, made of the leaves of palms; some wear nothing but a girdle. These palm leaves are woven with art, and dyed of different colours; and of them they make baskets, which hold their roots and

their provisions. The principal places are Santa Maria, St. Ignatio, St. Ilidoro, Loreto, St. Estevan, St. Xavier, St. Yago, Rosalio, St. Juan Guadalupe, and St. Joseph.

California, (*New*), a country of North America, on the coast of the North Pacific Ocean, called by Captain Vancouver *New Albion*, is by Capt. La Perouse called *New California*. A lieutenant-colonel, whose residence is at Monterey, is governor of the Californias; the extent of his government is more than 2400 miles in circumference, but his real subjects consist only of 282 cavalry, whose duty is to garrison five small forts, and to furnish detachments of four or five men to each of the 25 missions, or parishes, established in Old and New California. So small are the means which are adequate to the restraining about 50,000 wandering Indians in this vast part of America, among whom nearly 10,000 have embraced Christianity. Captain Perouse tells us that the Indians discover none of that love of liberty and independence which characterizes the northern nations, of whose arts and industry they are also destitute. The independent savages are very frequently at war, but the fear of the Spaniards makes them respect their missions; and this perhaps is not one of the least causes of the augmentation of the Christian villages. Their arms are the bow and arrow, pointed with a flint very skilfully worked; these bows are made of wood, and strung with the sinews of an ox. We were assured, that they neither eat their prisoners, nor their enemies killed in battle; that nevertheless, when they had vanquished and put to death upon the field of battle chiefs or very courageous men, they have eaten some pieces of them, less as a sign of hatred or revenge, than a homage which they paid to their valour, and in the full persuasion that this food would be likely to increase their own courage. They scalp the vanquished, as in Canada, and pluck out their eyes, which they have the art of preserving free from corruption, and which they carefully keep as precious signs of their victory. Their custom is to burn their dead, and to deposit their ashes in morais. Loreto is the only presidency of Old California, on the east coast of this peninsula. The garrison consists of 54 troopers, who furnish small detachments to the 15 missions; the duties of which are performed by Dominican friars, who have succeeded the Jesuits and Franciscans; the last have remained possessors of ten missions in New California. Spanish piety has to this time maintained these missions and presidencies at a great expence, with the sole view of civilizing and converting the Indians of these countries; a system far more deserving praise than that of those avaricious men, who seemed to be clothed with the national au-

thority only to perpetrate the most cruel atrocities with impunity. The reader will soon perceive, that a new branch of commerce can procure more advantages to the Spanish nation from New California, than the richest mines of Mexico; and that the salubrity of the air, the fertility of the land, and, besides, the abundance of all kinds of peltry, the sale of which is certain in China, give to this part of America infinite advantages over Old California, the unwholesomeness and barrenness of which can never be compensated by the few pearls which may be fished up from the bottom of the sea. Before the Spanish settlements, the Indians of California cultivated nothing but maize, and almost entirely lived by fishing and hunting. There is not any country in the world which more abounds in fish and game of every description: hares, rabbits, and stags, are very common there; seals and otters are also found there in prodigious numbers; but to the northward, and during the winter, they kill a very great number of foxes, bears, wolves, and wild cats. The thickets and plains abound with small grey-tufted partridges, which, like those in Europe, live in society, but in large companies of 300 or 400 together: they are fat, but extremely well flavoured. The trees serve as habitations to the most delightful birds. Among the birds of prey are found the white-headed eagle, the great and small falcon, the goshawk, the sparrow-hawk, the black vulture, the large owl, and the raven. On the ponds and sea-shore are seen the wild duck, the grey and white pelican with yellow tufts, different species of gulls, cormorants, curlews, ring-plovers, small sea-water hens, and herons. We also killed and stuffed a bee-eater, which according to most ornithologists, is peculiar to the old continent. This land possesses also an inexpressible fertility; farinaceous roots and seeds of all kinds abundantly prosper there; we enriched the missionaries' and governor's gardens with different grains and seeds, which we brought from Paris; they were in a high state of preservation, and will procure them new enjoyments. The crops of maize, barley, corn, and pease, cannot be equalled but by those of Chili; our European cultivators can have no conception of a similar fertility; the medium produce of corn is from seventy to eighty for one; the extremes sixty and a hundred. Fruit-trees are still very rare there, but the climate is extremely suitable to them: it differs a little from that of the southern French provinces, at least the cold is never so piercing there, but the heats of the summer are there much more moderate, owing to the continual fogs which reign in these countries, and which procure for the land a humidity very favourable to vegetation. New Cali-

fornia, notwithstanding its fertility, cannot as yet reckon a single settler; some soldiers married to Indian women, who dwell in forts, or who are spread among the small detachments of troops in the different missions, at this time constitute the whole Spanish nation in this part of America. If it were at a less distance from Europe, it would in no respects yield to Virginia, which is opposite to it; but its proximity to Asia may indemnify it; good laws, and more especially, liberty of commerce, would speedily procure it some settlers. The Franciscan missionaries are almost all Europeans; they have a college at Mexico, of which the guardian is general of his order in America: this house is not dependent on the provincial of the Franciscans of Mexico, but its superiors are in Europe. The viceroy is at this time sole judge of all disputes in the different missions, which do not acknowledge the authority of the commandant of Monterey. Spain allows 400 piastres to each missionary, whose number is fixed at two to a parish: if there be a supernumerary, he receives no salary. There is very little occasion for money in a country where there is nothing to be purchased; beads are the only money of the Indians; of course the college of Mexico never sends a piastre in specie, but the value in effects, such as wax-candles for the church, chocolate, sugar, oil, wine, with some pieces of linen, which the missionaries divide into small girdles, to cover that which modesty does not permit the converted Indians to shew openly. The salary of the governor is 4000 piastres; that of the lieutenant-governor 450; that of the captain-inspector of the 283 cavalry, distributed in the two Californias, 2000. Every horseman has 217; but out of this he is obliged to provide his subsistence, and to furnish himself with horses, clothes, arms, and all sorts of necessaries. The government, which possesses studs of horses, and brood-mares, and also herds of cattle, sells its horses to the soldiers, as well as the food which is necessary for their consumption. Eight piastres is the price of a good horse, and that of an ox five.

Caligano, a town of the country of Gorcah. 32 miles NW. Gorcah. *Long.* 83. 53. E. *Lat.* 28. 45. N.

Calignana, a town of Istria. 2 miles W. Pedena, 37 S. Trieste. *Long.* 14. 10. E. *Lat.* 45. 25. N.

Calignana, a town of Italy, in the department of the Upper Po. 8 m. NE. Crema.

Calil, or *Mount of the Well-beloved*, a mountain of Egypt. 75 miles SSE. Cairo.

Calitua, or *Calalaya*, a town on the island of Luçon, in a province of the same name.

Calima, a town of South-America, in the province of Choccos. 30 miles SSE. Zisara.

Calimene, an island in the Grecian Archi-

pelago. 8 miles long and 3 broad. *Long.* 26. 44. E. *Lat.* 37. 2. N.

Calinacron, a cape on the coast of Natalia, in the Black sea. 20 miles E. Constantinople.

Calinatoo, a town of Hindooftan, in the Carnatic. 15 miles W. Tiagar.

Calingapatani, a town of Hindooftan, in the circar of Cicacole. 12 miles ENE. Cicacole, 39 SE. Kinney. *Long.* 84. 20. E. *Lat.* 18. 18. N.

Calini, or *Cally*, a river of Hindooftan, which rises in the Docab, and runs into the Jumna, near Canoge.

Caliparum, a town of Hindooftan, in Coimbetore. 32 miles W. Damicotta.

Calipari, a river of Naples, which runs into the gulf of Squillace, *Long.* 16. 50. E. *Lat.* 38. 32. N.

Calitondo, a river of the island of Java, which runs into the sea, on the south side, *Long.* 109. 12. E. *Lat.* 7. 36. S.

Calitoor, a fortress of the island of Ceylon, at the mouth of a river of the same name, in an agreeable country, near the west coast. In the year 1615, the Dutch made themselves masters of it, but were compelled soon after to abandon it. 28 miles S. Columbo. *Long.* 79. 50. E. *Lat.* 6. 34. N.

Calitri, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra. 33 miles ESE. Benevento. *Long.* 15. 20. E. *Lat.* 40. 57. N.

Calix, a town of Sweden, in West-Bothnia, on a river of the same name. 22 miles W. Tornea. *Long.* 23. 6. E. *Lat.* 65. 52. N.

Calix, a river of Sweden, which rises on the borders of Norway, and runs into the gulf of Bothnia, 20 miles W. Tornea.

Calix, Ofver, a town of Sweden, in West-Bothnia. 50 miles NW. Tornea.

Calka, or *Kalka*, a country of Asia, bounded on the north by Siberia, on the east by Chinese Tartary, on the south by the Cobi or sandy desert, and on the west by other parts of Tartary, inhabited by the Eluths and Calmucks.

Calkenmy, a town of Bengal. 40 miles SSW. Dacca.

Calla, a town of Bengal. 40 miles S. Burdwan.

Calla-Sufung, a town and capital of the island of Bouton, in the Indian sea, about a mile from the coast. The harbour is not good, and the bottom rocky. The inhabitants are Mahometans, and speak the Malay language. *Long.* 123. 30. E. *Lat.* 5. S

Callabash Bay, a bay on the south coast of the island of Jamaica. 11 miles E. Pedro Bluff. *Long.* 77. 25. E. *Lat.* 17. 53. N.

Callabag, see *Collabaug*.

Callac, a town of France, in the department of the North Coasts. 10 miles N. Rostrenen.

Callaccoil, or *Collacou*, a fortress of Hin-

dooftan, in Marawar. 30 miles N. Ramnadporum, 60 S. Tanjore. *Long.* 78. 44. E. *Lat.* 9. 50. N.

Callab, or *Gellab*, a town of Algiers. 50 miles S. Bona.

Callab, a town of Algiers. 35 m.W. Suf.

Callab, (*El*) a town of Algiers. It is a place of considerable trade, and the greatest market for carpets in the country. It is a dirty ill-built town, without either drains, pavement, or caufeways; built on an eminence, and in the midst of other mountains, which make part of Mount Atlas. There are several villages of the same nature, and in the like situation; round about it all of them are very profitably employed in the same woollen manufactures. The Turks have here a small garrison and a citadel. From some few large stones and pieces of marble of ancient workmanship, we may take it to have been formerly a city of the Romans, the Giblui, or Apar perhaps of Ptolemy. 40 miles E. Oran, 13 NNE. Mafcar.

Callab Accaba, see *Accaba*.

Callander, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire. A settlement was established here by government, for soldiers discharged after the German war in 1763, since which time this place has been gradually improving. In 1801, it contained 2282 inhabitants. 11 miles NW. Stirling, 30 WSW. Perth.

Callanore, or *Kullanore*, a town of Hindooftan, in the subah of Lahore. 50 miles E. Lahore, 254 W. Delhi.

Callant's Oog, a village of Holland, on the sea-coast. In 1799, the British troops landed near this place.

Callao, a seaport town of South-America, in Peru, situated on a river of the same name, near the Pacific Ocean. The road is one of the most beautiful, the largest, and safest in the South sea. Two islands, named St. Laurence and Callao, and the peninsula, which nearly reaches them, defend vessels from the south wind; towards the west and north it is open, but these winds never blow with violence; the sea is always tranquil; the water is deep and without rocks. In the port every commodity is to be procured, which vessels can stand in need of; the small river furnishes plenty of good water, and a mole, furnished with cranes, makes it easy to load and unload. Callao is the rendezvous of from 16 to 17,000 tons of shipping, 5000 of which are reserved for the navigation of the Pacific Ocean. The town was fortified by ten bastions and some batteries, and defended by a garrison. There are two fauxbourgs inhabited by Indians. In the year 1746, there were 4000 inhabitants, when the whole town was destroyed by an earthquake; the houses and inhabitants were swallowed up, with nineteen vessels, four of which were thrown a consider-

able way inland. Two hundred persons only escaped this dreadful calamity; since that time, Callao has been rebuilt upon the same plan, but a little farther from the sea. *Long.* 76. 56. W. *Lat.* 12. 9. S.

Callao, an island in the Pacific Ocean, at the entrance into the port of Callao.

Callao, or *Campillo*, a small island in the East-Indian sea, near the coast of Cochinchina, opposite, at the distance of 8 miles to the mouth of a considerable river; about five miles long and two broad. *Long.* 108. 30. E. *Lat.* 15. 45. N.

Callas, a town of France, in the department of the Var. 4 miles NNE. Draguignan.

Callasgoody, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 28 miles E. Coilpetta.

Callatya, a town of Bengal. 5 miles W. Dacca.

Callanvar, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 28 miles NNW. Junagur.

Callarwillia, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cuddapa. 20 miles NW. Cuddapa.

Callé, (*Las*) a town of Africa, in Algiers, where the French have a factory established for a coral fishery, and trade for grain, wool, hides, wax, &c. It is situated on a barren rock, almost surrounded by the sea; the only inhabitants are those employed in the factory. The chief trade is in grain, wool, leather, and wax. 80 miles W. Tunis, 36 E. Bona. *Long.* 8. 46. E. *Lat.* 36. 8. N.

Calléayé, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Kitchwara. 6 miles N. Ougein.

Callen, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny; before the union it sent two members to the Irish parliament. 9 miles SSW. Kilkenny, 16 E. Cashel.

Callenberg, see *Galenberg*.

Callenberg, a chain of mountains of Germany, which commence about five miles from Vienna, and cross the dutchy of Stiria.

Callendburg, see *Callundborg*.

Calleo, a town of Bengal. 80 m. N. Dacca.

Calliagh Crum, a rock in the Atlantic, near Binvey Head, on the west coast of Ireland. *Long.* 9. 36. W. *Lat.* 54. 21. N.

Callian, a town of France, in the department of the Var. 10 m. NE. Draguignan.

Callian, a town of Hindoostan, in Baglana. 23 miles E. Basseen.

Callianee, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Dowlatabad. It is large and populous, consisting of one long street filled with shops; the houses are built of rose-wood, and covered with thatch. 65 miles W. Beder, 85 E. Vissapour. *Long.* 76. 54. E. *Lat.* 17. 45. N.

Calliano, a village of the Tyrolese, near the Adige, where are defiles supposed to be an impregnable defence to the city of Trent. These defiles were forced by the French in September 1796. 6 miles from Trent.

Callianpour, a town of Hindoostan, in

the circar of Jyenagur. 23 miles NNW. Jeypour.

Calliany, a town of Hindoostan, in Tellingana. 50 miles W. Warangola.

Calliar, a town of Hindoostan, in Vissapour. 19 miles W. Currer.

Calligunge, a town of Bengal. 54 miles N. Dacca.

Calligunge, a town of Bengal. 8 miles NE. Goragot.

Callinger, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad, in the circar of Bundelcund. 72 miles WSW Allahabad. *Long.* 80. 48. E. *Lat.* 25. 0. N.

Callington, a town of England, in the county of Cornwall: it sends two members to parliament, with a weekly market on Wednesday. In 1801, it contained 819 inhabitants. 10 miles S. Launceston, 213 W. London. *Long.* 4. 38. W. *Lat.* 50. 28. N.

Calliondroog, a fortress of Hindoostan, in Myfore. 15 miles N. Rettinghery.

Callipour, a town of Hindoostan. 22 miles NW. Poonah.

Callishwa, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 5 miles S. Polore.

Calloma, or *Caylloma*, a town of Peru, and capital of a jurisdiction, in the bishopric of Arequipa, celebrated for its silver mines. 46 miles NNE. Arequipa, 140 S. Cusco.

Calloo, a fortress on the Scheldt, where the Dutch were defeated by the Spaniards, in 1638. 5 miles W. Antwerp.

Calloro, one of the smaller Friendly islands. *Long.* 185. 7. E. *Lat.* 21. 29. S.

Callour, a town of Hindoostan, in Vissapour. 6 miles E. Sollapour.

Calluca, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Diarbekir. 35 miles NNW. Kerkisich.

Callundborg, or *Kallundburg*, a seaport town of Denmark, situated in a bay on the west coast of the island of Zealand, with the best harbour, next to Copenhagen, on the island. It has a castle, in which Christian II. died a prisoner, and Albert king of Sweden was confined; but in 1658, the Swedes blew it up. It is now fallen to decay. 60 miles W. Copenhagen. *Long.* 11. 6. E. *Lat.* 55. 46. N.

Callwis, a town of Prussia, in the circle of Natangen. 25 miles S. Rastenburg.

Callv, a town of Hindoostan, in Barra-maul. 16 miles NE. Darcempoury.

Callv Sindi, a river of Hindoostan, which rises near Indore, and after joining the Sepra, and some others, at length falls into the Chumbul.

Callvgot, a town of Bengal. 2 miles S. Calcutta.

Callvgunge, a town of Bengal, in the province of Baharbund. 8 miles SE. Oliapour.

Callvjury, a town of Bengal. 70 miles NNE. Dacca.

Calypady, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 17 miles SSE. Chittoor.

Calin, (*La.*) a town of France, in the department of the Aveyron. 30 miles NNE. Rhodéz.

Calin Point, a cape on the west coast of North-America, so called by Capt. Cook, in 1778. *Lat.* 58. 38. N.

Calmac, or *Calmuc*, a part of Tartary, on the borders of Russia, north-east of Turkestan. The Calmuc Tartars are strong made men, with broad faces, flattish noses, and eyes small, black, and quick. Their dress is simple, consisting of a loose coat of sheep-skin, tied with a girdle, a small round cap turned up with fur, having a tassel of red silk at the top; leather or linen drawers, and boots. Their heads are all shaved, except a lock behind, which is plaited, and hangs down the back. They are armed with bows and arrows, a sabre, and lance; and are almost always on horseback. The dress of the women differs but little from the men, only their gowns are something longer than the coats of the men, a little ornamented, and bordered with party-coloured cloth. The richer sort wear silk in summer. They are for the most part honest, and adultery is a crime seldom heard of. Their wealth consists in their cattle, dromedaries, camels, horses, cows, and sheep. The Tartars make good and faithful servants, and the more mildly they are used, the better they perform their duty. They have no money except what they get from their neighbours in exchange for cattle, and with this they purchase what they want; sometimes meal, but chiefly cloth, silk, stuff, and other articles for the women. There are among them no mechanics but smiths. They avoid all labour, and their only employment is taking care of their flocks, riding, and hunting. Their language is said to contain none of those horrid oaths common among people more enlightened, and to shew their anger towards a person, they wish he may be confined to live in one place, and work like a Russian. On long marches all their provisions consist of cheese, or rather dried curd, made up into little balls, and mixed with water to drink. If this food fail, they kill and eat their horses, of which they have generally many to spare. Their religion is idolatrous, and they believe in the transmigration of souls. They have many lamas or priests, the principal of which is called Dalay Lama.

Calmar, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Smaland, near the Baltic sea, defended by walls, ditches, a castle, and redoubts. It is the see of a bishop, and contains about 500 houses. Its chief exports are planks, alum, and hemp. This place was famous for a treaty called the Union of

Calmar, in 1397; by which it was decreed, that Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, should be governed by one and the same king, who should be chosen successively by each of the three kingdoms, and then approved by a general assembly of the whole. In 1611, it was besieged by the Danes, who took it by storm, and put the inhabitants, without respect to age or sex, to the sword. The new town is large but not populous; the fortifications consist only of thick walls built of pebble-stones taken out of the sea, and a few ramparts of earth supported by another wall, which the sea surrounds on all sides except the gate; all the avenues are full of marshes, or cut off by the sea which here abounds with rocks; so that its situation is very strong. On the sea-side is a long mole built with stone, along which boats and ships can ride secure. This mole is defended by a fortress called Grimskar, built about fifty paces from it, on a rock surrounded by the sea, where a garrison is constantly kept. Behind the old town stands the castle, of very difficult access, having the sea on one side, and on the other ramparts, bastions, and ditches full of water. It is a place of good trade, and the passage from Sweden to Germany. *Long.* 16. 9. E. *Lat.* 56. 41. N.

Calmina, or *Claros*, anciently *Calama*, a small island in the Grecian Archipelago, near the coast of Asia. This is a very mountainous island, and from it they say Ephesus may be seen, at 80 miles distance. 7 miles NW. Stanchio. *Long.* 26. 46. E. *Lat.* 36. 56. N.

Calmont, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne. 21 miles SSE. Toulouse.

Calmont, a town of France, in the department of the Aveyron. 7 miles S. Rhodéz.

Calne, a town of England, in the county of Wilts, formerly a place of great consequence, and memorable for a synod held here in the year 977, to decide a dispute between the secular and regular clergy; in which the timber of the room giving way, many of the priests were killed. It sends two members to parliament, and has a good weekly market. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3767, of whom 1077 were employed in trade and manufactures. 19 miles E. Bath, 87 W. London. *Long.* 2. 2. W. *Lat.* 51. 26. N.

Calobelo, a river of Darien, which runs into the Spanish Main, *Long.* 88. 55. W. *Lat.* 8. 48. N.

Calogeriza, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria. 64 miles E. Sofia.

Calicera, or *Calogera*, a small Greek island, in the Archipelago. 15 miles S. Andros. *Long.* 25. 16. E. *Lat.* 38. 7. N.

Calo Limno, a small island in the Propontis,

near the coast of Asia, anciently called Beticus, supposed to have been separated from the continent by an earthquake. *Long.* 28. 31. E. *Lat.* 40. 21. N.

Calonery Point, a cape on the east coast of the island of St. Vincent. 1 mile S. Young Point.

Caloni, a town of the island of Mettelin, in a gulf to which it gives name, in which are two Greek convents.

Calote, a town of Abyssinia. 36 miles S. Arkiko.

Caloto, a town of South-America, in the province of Popayan. 65 miles SE. Popayan.

Calude, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Dowlatabad. 4 miles W. Carmulla, 210 NW. Hydrabad. *Long.* 75. 28. E. *Lat.* 18. 42. N.

Calour, a town of Hindoostan, in Visiapour. 16 miles W. Rachore.

Calpatuny, a town of Bengal. 25 miles SW. Beyhar.

Calpe, a town of Spain, in Valencia, on the coast. 13 miles S. Denia. *Long.* 0. 8. W. *Lat.* 38. 37. N.

Calpenteen, an island in the Indian sea, near the west coast of the island of Ceylon, about 40 miles long, and 6 broad. *Long.* 79. 50. E. *Lat.* 8. N.

Calpenteen, a town of the island of the same name. *Long.* 79. 50. E. *Lat.* 8. 15. N.

Calpeny, one of the Laccadive Islands, in the Indian sea. *Long.* 73. 29. E. *Lat.* 10. 5. N.

Calpy, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Agra. 115 miles SE. Agra, 115 NW. Allahabad. *Long.* 80. 4. E. *Lat.* 26. 8. N.

Calgary, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 10 miles ESE. Junagur.

Calfoe, one of the Faroer Islands, in the North sea. *Long.* 6. 22. W. *Lat.* 62. 21. N.

Calshot Castle, a fortress of England, in the county of Hants, situated at the mouth of the Southampton water.

Caltagirone, see *Calatagirone*.

Calva, one of the smaller Scotch Hebrides, near the east coast of South Uist. *Long.* 7. 14. W. *Lat.* 57. 7. N.

Calvados, one of the departments of France, so called from a long ridge of rocks, near the coast of what was heretofore called Normandy; extending from the Seine easterly, to the Vire westerly, about 50 miles; and 30 miles from north to south. It is bounded on the north by the English Channel, on the east by the department of the Eure, on the south by the departments of the Orne and the Channel; which last, bounds it on the west. The principal rivers are the Orne, the Vire, and the Dive. Caen is the capital.

Calvados, a ridge of rocks, near the coast of France, 12 miles in length. *Long.* 0. 28. W. *Lat.* 49. 22. N.

Calvatone, a town of Italy, in the department of the Upper Po. 18 miles E. Cremona, 14 W. Mantua.

Calucala, a river of Angola, which runs into the Coanza, near its mouth.

Calveluzzo, a town of Naples, in Basilicata. 10 miles S. Potenzo.

Calventura, a small island in the bay of Bengal, near the coast of Ava. *Long.* 95. 20. E. *Lat.* 16. 54. N.

Calventura Rocks, rocks in the bay of Bengal. *Long.* 94. 23. E. *Lat.* 16. 21. N.

Calverley, a township of England, in the West-Riding of Yorkshire, with a population of 1127 inhabitants, half of whom are employed in trade and manufactures. 4 miles NE. Bradford.

Calvert, a county of the state of Maryland, in United America.

Calvert's Island, an island in the North Pacific Ocean, near the west coast of North-America. *Long.* 128. 10. W. *Lat.* 50. 40. N.

Calves' Islets and Rocks, in Roaringwater Bay, on the south coast of Ireland. *Long.* 9. 25. W. *Lat.* 51. 26. N.

Calveschin, a town of Prussia, in the territory of Culm. 12 miles NE. Thorn.

Calvi, a town of Naples, in the province of Iavora, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Capua. In 1798, it was taken by the French. 6 miles N. Capua, 27 W. Benevento. *Long.* 14. 5. E. *Lat.* 41. 12. N.

Calvi, a town of the island of Corsica, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Golo; situated on a tongue of land, which forms one of the most beautiful harbours in the island, called the Gulf of Calvi, defended by a good citadel, and several bastions. It was taken on capitulation by the English, on the 10th of August 1794. The garrison marched out with the honours of war, and were conveyed to Toulon. 33 miles WSW. Bastia. *Long.* 8. 55. E. *Lat.* 42. 28. N.

Caluja, a small island in the sea of Mindoro. *Long.* 121. 15. E. *Lat.* 9. 26. N.

Calviella, a town of Naples, in Basilicata. 12 miles SSE. Potenza.

Calvisano, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mela. 12 miles SSE. Brescia.

Calviffon, a town of France, in the department of the Gard. 3 miles E. Sommieres, 9 SW. Nimes.

Calviti, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 11 miles E. Cariati.

Caluna, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 9. N.

Calumana, a town of Africa, in Bambara. *Long.* 4. 2. E. *Lat.* 13. 48. N.

Calumpun, a town on the west coast of the island of Luçon. *Long.* 120. 32. E. *Lat.* 14. 20. N.

Calvo, a mountain of Naples, in Capitanata. 13 miles N. Manfredonia.

Calvord, or *Calwarde*, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Magdeburg, on the Ohra. 21 miles NW. Magdeburg.

Calvifio, a town of France, in the department of the Po. 5 miles N. Chivasso.

Caluto, a town of South-America, in the government of Popayan. 70 miles ESE. Popayan, 85 SSW. Neyva.

Calw, a town of Wurtemberg, on the Nagold, with a manufacture of ferges and of china. As early as the 11th century, this town had courts of its own; in the 14th, it was annexed to Wurtemberg; and in 1600, the castle in which the ancient courts resided was razed. In 1632, the town was taken by the Imperialists, and in 1692 by the French. 16 miles WSW. Stuttgart, 24 ESE. Raftadt. *Long.* 8. 50. E. *Lat.* 48. 47. N.

Calyajury, a town of Hindooftan, in Bengal. 40 miles SW. Silhet.

Calymere Point, on the southern extremity of the east coast of the Carnatic country, in Hindooftan. *Long.* 79. 55. E. *Lat.* 10. 23. N.

Calzada, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, once the see of a bishop, united to Calahorra. 40 miles W. Calahorra. *Long.* 2. 56. W. *Lat.* 42. 19. N.

Calzo, a town of Italy, in the department of the Upper Po, on the Oglio. 12 miles NNE. Crema.

Cam, or *Granta*, a river of England, which rises about five miles from Saifion-Walden in Essex, passes by Cambridge, and joins the Ouse, 3 miles S. Ely.

Cam, one of the smaller Virgin islands, in the West-Indies. *Long.* 63. 25. W. *Lat.* 18. 20. N.

Cam, a river of England, which rises in Gloucestershire, and runs into the Severn, 6 miles NNE. Berkeley.

Cam, a populous village of England, in Gloucestershire. In 1801, near 600 of the inhabitants were employed in manufactures. 1 mile N. Dursley.

Camadeli, a town of Etruria. 37 miles E. Floience. *Long.* 12. E. *Lat.* 43. 48. N.

Camakura, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 12 miles E. Jedo.

Camanfifigeyen Bay, a bay in the north part of lake Superiour. *Long.* 83. 55. W. *Lat.* 48. 24. N.

Camanfifigeyen, a river of Canada, which runs into lake Superiour, forming a bay at its mouth. *Long.* 89. W. *Lat.* 48. 27. N.

Camamu, a town of Brazil, on the coast. 40 miles N. Ilheos.

Camang, a town of South-America, and capital of a jurisdiction in Peru, situated on a river of the same name, near the South Pacific Ocean. The country about yields wine and fruits, and in the town are some manufactures. 70 miles W. Arequipa.

Camanaigola, a town of South-America, in the province of Cumana. 40 m. W. Cumana.

Camaran, or *Kamaran*, an island in the Red sea, about 30 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, about 8 miles from the coast of Arabia. The inhabitants are principally employed in fishing, especially for pearls and coral. *Long.* 42. 22. E. *Lat.* 15. 6. N.

Camarana, see *St. Maria de Camarana*.

Camarasa, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the river Segro. 3 m. above Balaguer.

Camarana, a river of Sicily, which runs into the sea, on the south coast, *Long.* 13. 32. E. *Lat.* 36. 50. N.

Cameratiba, a river of Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 6. 35. S.

Camarca, a town of the island of Samos. 6 miles WNW. Cora.

Camargos, a town of Brazil, in the government of Minas Geraes. 35 miles NE. Villa Rica.

Camarina, a town of Spain, in Aragon. 4 miles S. Teruel.

Camargue, an island, or cluster of islands, of France, in the mouth of the Rhône, separated by canals, and fortified; the whole contain about 81 square miles, and are divided into eight parishes; the land is exceedingly fertile, but the air is unwholesome.

Camaret, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, situated in a bay, to which it gives name. In the year 1694, the English made a descent here, with an intent to attack the town of Brest, but were compelled to give up the enterprise, with the loss of a considerable number of men: some accounts say 1200. 8 miles S. Brest.

Camarinas, a town of Spain, near the sea-coast of Galicia. 40 miles SW. Corunna.

Camarines, the most southern province of the island of Luzon, one of the Philippines, in which are found several springs of warm water, some of a petrifying quality. Caceres is the capital.

Camarioca, a town of the island of Cuba. 15 miles E. Havanna.

Camarones, a river of Patagonia, which runs into the Atlantic, forming a bay at its mouth, *Lat.* 46. 30. S.

Camarones, or *Fanjour*, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 11. 30. E. *Lat.* 3. 28. N.

Camarones, a town of the island of Cuba. 75 miles SE. Havanna.

Camarones, a river of Peru, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, 36 miles S. Arica.

Camarzac, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde. 9 miles E. Bourdeaux.

Camarsen, a town of the Tyrolese. 30 miles W. Bolzano, 12 E. Bormio.

Cambadas, a town of Spain, in Galicia, near the sea. 16 miles W. Ponte-Vedra.

Cambabee, a river of South-Carolina, which runs into the sea near St. Helena's Sound, *Long.* 80. 32. W. *Lat.* 32. 38. N.

Cambala, a mountain of Thibet, south of the Sanpoo. 20 miles SW. Lassa.

Cambara, a town of Japan, in the island of Niphon. 40 miles SW. Nigata.

Cambat, the most southern province of Abyssinia, inhabited by a people called Seb-a-adja, who are a mixture of Christians, Mahometans, and Pagans, under a prince nominally tributary to the negus. It is abundant in fruits. *Long.* 37. to 38. *E. Lat.* 7. to 8. N.

Cambay, a city of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. This is one of the largest and most beautiful towns in India, situated about a league from the gulf to which it gives name, on the river Myhie. The houses are built of stone, bricks, or marble. There are three bazars, or public markets, and four public cisterns, which are capable of supplying the whole town with water, in times of the greatest drought. It is defended by a strong wall, about five miles in circumference; its principal commerce consists in spices, elephants' teeth, stuffs of silk and cotton, and other merchandize, which are brought from all parts. The inhabitants go to Diu, to Goa, Acheen, Arabia, and Persia, to trade; its commerce would be more flourishing, if it had a good port, but its own has no more than seven fathoms water in the highest tides, and the gulf is full of rocks, covered at low water. *Long.* 72. 36. *E. Lat.* 22. 17. N.

Cambaza, a town of Japan, in the province of Jersingo.

Cambe, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 12 m. WNW. Bayeux.

Cambello, a town of the island of Ceram, and principal market for cloves.

Camberg, a town of Germany, in the Lower Electorate. 22 miles N. Mentz, 30 E. Cobientz.

Cambergam, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 8 miles SW. Amednagar.

Camberton, a town of France, in the department of the Channel. 3 miles NE. Coutances.

Camberry, a town of Cochin. 12 miles E. Cranganore.

Cambervell, a considerable village of England, in the county of Surry. In 1801, it contained 7059 inhabitants. 2 miles S. London.

Cambes, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde. 9 m. SSE. Bourdeaux.

Cambione, a town of Italy, in the department of the Lario, on the lake of Lugano. 12 miles NW. Como.

Cambia, a town of Italy, in the department of the Gogna, on a small river which runs into the Po. 7 miles ENE. Valenza.

Cambodia, *Camboja*, or *Camboya*, a country of Asia, bounded on the north by Laos, on the east by Cochin-China and Chiampa,

on the south by the sea, and on the west by Siam, about 405 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. The air is exceedingly hot, which compels the inhabitants to reside chiefly by the sides of rivers or lakes, where they are tormented by mosquitoes. The soil is fertile, producing corn, rice, excellent legumes, sugar, indigo, opium, camphor, and different medicinal drugs in abundance; raw silk and ivory are of little value. Gold of great purity, amethysts, hyacinths, rubies, topazes, and other precious stones, are found; cattle, of the cow kind, are exceedingly numerous, a tolerably good one may be purchased for a crown, and 140 pounds of rice for fourpence. Elephants, lions, tygers, and almost all the animals of the deserts of Africa, are found there. Among the trees are the sandal and eagle wood; and a particular tree, in the juice of which they dip their arrows; a wound given from one of the arrows is said to prove mortal, though the juice itself may be drank without danger. This country, so rich by nature, is almost a desert, the king being scarcely able to assemble 30,000 men. The inhabitants are a mixture of Japanese and Malays, with some Portuguese, who live without priests, and have intermarried with the natives. Their religion is idolatry; the men are in general well made, with long hair, and of a yellow countenance; their dress is a long and large robe; the dress of the women is shorter and closer; they are handsome, but immodest. They manufacture exceeding fine cloth, and their needle-work is much admired.

Cambodia, or *Mecon*, or *Micon*, a river of Asia, which rises in the country of Thibet, passes through Yunnan a province of China, the countries of Laos and Camboja, and runs into the Chinese sea, *Long.* 104. 10. *E. Lat.* 10. N.

Cambodia, or *Levek*, a city of Asia, and capital of the country of Cambodia, situated on a river, which goes by the several names of Mecon, Cambodia, Micon, or Japanese river. *Long.* 10. 30. *E. Lat.* 13. N.

Cambona, a small island in the Indian sea, near the south coast of the island of Celebes. *Long.* 125. 45. *E. Lat.* 5. 22. S.

Cambones, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn. 7 miles E. Castres.

Cambourn, a town of England, in the county of Cornwall. 12 miles W. Truro. 269 W. London.

Cambray, a city of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the North, situated on the Scheld; before the revolution, the capital of Cambresis, and see of an archbishop. It is large, and contains ten parishes, and about 3000 houses. The principal manufactures are lace, cambric, soap, and leather. In the year 1544, Cambray was taken by the emperor Charles V.

In the year 1596, it was besieged by the Spaniards, and the inhabitants compelled the governor to surrender. In the month of August 1793, this city was invested, and summoned to surrender by the Austrian general De Boros; the French general Declay answered, that he did not understand surrendering, but that he knew how to fight. On the 23d of April 1794, the French were defeated at Cæsar's Camp, in the neighbourhood, by the allied army, under the command of the Duke of York, with the loss of 1200 men, and three pieces of cannon; and the next day, they left 1200 men dead on the field of battle, with the loss of their general Chapuy, 350 officers and privates taken prisoners, and 22 pieces of cannon. 13 posts SSW. Brussels, 21½ NNE. Paris. *Long.* 3. 1. E. *Lat.* 50. 10. N.

Cambremer, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 15 miles E. Caen.

Cambrèsis, before the revolution, a country of France, in the environs of Cambray, which was the capital.

Cambridge, a town of Maryland, on the Choptank. 85 miles SSW. Philadelphia. *Long.* 76. 10. W. *Lat.* 38. 33. N.

Cambridge, a town of South-Carolina. This place was first called Ninety-Six, because it was so many miles distant from Keowe in the Cherokee country, and it was originally surrounded with a stockade, as a protection against the Indians. In 1780, it was taken by the British; by whom it was farther fortified with sixteen salient angles, a ditch, frieze, and abatis. In 1781, it was attacked by the Americans, under General Greene, but the garrison made a brave defence, and after a month's efforts, the enemy retreated with loss. 51 miles WNW. Columbia. *Long.* 82. 2. W. *Lat.* 34. 8. N.

Cambridge, a town of United America, in the state of Massachusetts, chiefly known for its university, originally founded as a college; and on account of the liberal benefaction of a clergyman of the name of Harvard, was called Harvard college in 1638. In 1642, the governor of the province, the deputy-governor, magistrates, and six neighbouring clergymen, together with the president, were incorporated as trustees; and, in 1650, it was constituted an university by charter. It consists of four handsome brick buildings, called Harvard-Hall, Massachusetts-Hall, Hollis-Hall, and Holden Chapel. Harvard-Hall possesses a good library; and the philosophical apparatus is said to be the most complete in America, and to have cost upwards of 12000l. *Reising.* 4 m. NW. Boston.

Cambridge, a town of England, situated on the river Cam, in a county to which it gives name, known in the time of the Romans by the name of *Garanta*. The town is divided into four wards, containing thirteen

parishes, and was incorporated in the year 1101, by Henry I. with a mayor, aldermen, recorder, &c. Its principal celebrity is owing to the university, founded, in all probability, by Sigebert king of the East-Angles, in the year 630. The university is governed by a chancellor, who may be elected every three years, or remain in office by consent of the senate, with a vice-chancellor, commissary, and high-steward. The chancellor's courts enjoy the sole jurisdiction, in exclusion of the king's courts, over all civil actions and suits whatsoever, where a scholar or privileged person is one of the parties; except where the right of freehold is concerned. The vice-chancellor is annually chosen on the 4th of Nov. by the body of the university, out of two persons nominated by the heads of the colleges. Two proctors are also annually chosen, as also are two taxers, who, with the proctors, have cognizance of the weights and measures, as clerks of the market. The university has a *custos archivorum*, or register, three esquire beaules, one yeoman beaule, and two library keepers. The proctors visit the taverns, and other public-houses, and have power to punish offending scholars, and to fine the public-houses who entertain them. Cambridge university was at first, in all probability, little more than a grammar-school, and lay neglected, during the Danish invasions; but began to revive after the government was settled by William I. It now contains sixteen colleges: 1. Peterhouse, founded in the year 1257, by Hugh Balsam, prior, afterwards bishop of Ely. 2. Clare-hall, founded in the year 1326, by Richard Badew, chancellor of the university, which being burnt, was rebuilt in the year 1342, by the assistance of Elizabeth de Burg, grand-daughter of Edward I. 3. Pembroke-hall, founded by Mary, third wife of Audomar de Valence earl of Pembroke. 4. Corpus-Christi, or Be'net's college, formed by the union of two fraternities of Corpus-Christi and the Blessed Virgin, about the year 1344, and brought to perfection by Henry duke of Lancaster. 5. Trinity-hall, founded in the year 1351, by William Bateman bishop of Norwich. 6. Gonville and Caius college, first founded in the year 1248, by Edmund Gonville, rector of Terrington and Rushworth, in the county of Norfolk, and refounded in the year 1557, by John Caius, physician to Queen Mary, under the name of Gonville and Caius college. 7. King's college, first founded in the year 1441, by King Henry VI. but not completed till the reign of Henry VIII. 8. Queen's college, founded in the year 1448, by Margaret of Anjou, wife of King Henry VI. but perfected by Elizabeth Grey, queen of Edward IV. 9. Catherine-hall, founded about the year 1474, by Robert

Woodlark, third provost of King's college. 10. Jesus college, founded in the year 1497, by John Alcock, bishop of Ely. 11. Christ college, founded in the year 1506, by Margaret countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII. 12. St. John's college, founded also in the year 1509, by the Countess of Richmond. 13. Magdalen college, founded in the year 1542, by Thomas Audley lord-chancellor, and further endowed by Sir Christopher Day lord chief justice. 14. Trinity college, founded in the year 1546, by King Henry VIII. 15. Emanuel college, founded in the year 1584, by Sir William Mildmay, chancellor of the exchequer to queen Elizabeth. 16. Sidney-Suffex college, founded in the year 1598, by the lady Frances Ratcliff, countess of Suffex. In these colleges are 406 fellowships, 666 scholarships. Besides the colleges, and 14 parish churches, other public buildings are the senate-house, the schools, and public library, Addenbrook's hospital, and the shire-hall. Two members are returned by the university to parliament, and two by the town. In 1144, this town was destroyed by Geoffery de Magneville, who commanded a body of troops in favour of the Empress Matilda. In 1801, the population was 10,087, of which 811 were considered as part of the university. 17 m. S. Ely, 51 due N. London. *Lat.* 51. 12. N.

Cambridgeshire, a county of England, bounded on the north-west by Lincolnshire, on the north by Norfolk, on the east by Suffolk, on the south by Essex and Hertfordshire, and on the west by the counties of Bedford, Huntingdon, and Northampton; about 52 miles long, and 26 broad. It is divided into seventeen hundreds, and contains one city, (Ely,) one University, (Cambridge,) seven other market-towns, and 163 parishes. The market towns are Newmarket, Royston, Linton, Wisbeach, Caxton, Merish, and Soham; Royston is partly situated in the county of Herts. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 89,346, of whom 11,988 were employed in trade and manufactures, and 28,054 in agriculture. The principal rivers are the Ouse and the Cam; the river Ouse divides it nearly in the centre, crossing it from west to east. The northern part is chiefly composed of what is called the Isle of Ely, consisting of fenny land, divided by innumerable channels, with a few elevated spots. All these low lands are naturally bogs, but have been, by infinite labour and expence drained and converted into rich meadows, or fertile corn land; the air is unhealthy, and the water brackish; and, notwithstanding all the care and pains taken, the lands are still subject to inundations. The south-west part of the county is more elevated, and the air is more pure; the south-east part is open and healthy, and but thinly

inhabited. The principal productions of Cambridgeshire are corn, cheefe, butter, coleseed, hemp, and saffron. In the fens are several decoys, in which incredible numbers of wild fowl are caught, and sent to London, Cambridge, and other places. Six members are returned to parliament, viz. two for the county, and four for the town and university of Cambridge.

Cambrilla, or *Cambriles*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, near the sea, surrounded with walls. 10 miles WSW. Tarragona.

Cambrusa, or *Porto Venetico*, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey, in the gulf of Satalia. 7 miles N. Cape Chelidone.

Camburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Altenburg. 28 miles W. Altenburg, 32 SW. Leipzig. *Long.* 11. 39. E. *Lat.* 51. 5. N.

Cambyna, an island in the East-Indian sea; about 150 miles in circumference, and 10 from the south coast of the island of Celebes. *Long.* 122. 25. E. *Lat.* 5. 15. S.

Cambulazel, a town of France, in the department of Aveiron. 10 m. SSW. Rhodéz.

Camden, a town of United America, in South-Carolina, anciently called Pine-Tree. This town was taken by the British troops in the American war: General Gates advancing with the Americans to retake it from Lord Rawdon, a battle ensued on the 16th of August 1780. The loss of the Americans was very considerable; between 800 and 900 killed, and 1000 taken prisoners: on the side of the English, 3 officers, 2 serjeants, and 64 soldiers killed; and 16 officers, and about 220 private men and serjeants wounded. 28 miles NE. Columbia. *Long.* 80. 38. W. *Lat.* 34. 20. N.

Camden, a county of North-Carolina, in the United States of America.

Camden, a town of England, in the county of Gloucester, on the borders of Worcester-shire, with a market on Wednesday, and 1213 inhabitants. 30 miles NNE. Gloucester, 89 WNW. London. *Long.* 1. 43. W. *Lat.* 52. 4. N.

Camé, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées. 16 miles E. Bayonne.

Camel, see *Alan*.

Camel, a small island near the west coast of Madagascar. *Long.* 48. 5. E. *Lat.* 14. 20. S.

Camelford, a town of England, in the county of Cornwall, with a weekly market on Friday; near this place King Arthur was mortally wounded by his nephew Mordred; and in 823, the Britons were defeated here by Egbert. It is a borough, and sends two members to parliament. 18 miles N. Launceston, 228 W. London.

Camelon, or *Camlin*, a town of Scotland, in the county of Stirling, on the Carron, said to have been anciently a place of con-

sequence, and a seaport. Vestiges of former grandeur yet remain. 2 m. E. Falkirk.

Camelpour, a town of Bengal. 27 miles NE. Kihenagur.

Camern or *Kamen*, a town of Germany, in the county of Marck. 20 miles SE. Munster, 50 NE. Cologne. *Long.* 7. 46. E. *Lat.* 51. 55. N.

Camenz, a town of Lusatia, in the circle of Budissen. 21 miles NE. Dresden, 13 WNW. Budissen. *Long.* 14. 1. E. *Lat.* 51. 16. N.

Camenz, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Munsterberg. 5 miles S. Frankenstein, 8 SW. Munsterberg. *Long.* 16. 41. E. *Lat.* 50. 20. N.

Camer, a town of Germany, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg. 6 m. WNW. Belitz.

Camerina, a town of the Popedom, in the marquisate of Ancona, near the Apennine mountains, the see of a bishop, immediately under the Pope. It contains nineteen convents. 40 miles SW. Ancona, 75 NNE. Rome. *Long.* 13. 3. E. *Lat.* 43. 3. N.

Cameroun, a small island in the East-Indian sea, near the fourth-west coast of Palawan. *Long.* 117. 24. E. *Lat.* 7. 57. N.

Camerotta, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. 9 miles SW. Policastro.

Cameroua, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 12 m. SE. Neidenburg.

Camersfort, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurtzburg. 5 miles S. Gerolzhofen.

Cames, a town of the island of Cuba. 40 miles W. Bayamo.

Camerstein, a citadel of Germany, in the principality of Aufpach. 4 miles SW. Schwabach.

Camfer, a river of Sumatra, which runs into the Straits of Malacca, *Long.* 102. 53. E. *Lat.* 0. 33. N.

Camiguen, one of the Babuyanes Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 121. 58. E. *Lat.* 19. 2. N.

Camim, a town of Africa, in Sennaar. 60 miles SSW. Gherri.

Camimba, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho, situated at the mouth of the Minho, defended by a fort and garrison; it contains about 1,300 inhabitants, has one parish church, two hospitals, and two convents. 11 miles NNW. Viana. *Long.* 8. 35. W. *Lat.* 41. 50. N.

Camini, a town of Naples, in Lavora. 7 miles N. Scizza.

Camikice, see *Kaminiec*.

Caminitza, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea, situated on a small gulf at the mouth of a river of the same name, anciently called Olenus, and the river Mela. 24 m. NE. Chiarenza. 8 miles SW. Patras.

Camino, a town of Italy, in the Trevisan. 12 miles NE. Treviso.

Camino, a small island in the North Pacific Ocean, north-east of Luçon. *Long.* 123. 37. E. *Lat.* 14. 24. N.

Caminoagari, a small island of Japan, in the strait between Niphon and Xicoco.

Caminoagari, a town of Japan, in the island of Niphon. 140 miles SW. Meaco.

Caminosequi, a small island of Japan, in the strait between Niphon and Xicoco.

Camiro, a town on the island of Rhodes. 18 miles SW. Rhodes.

Camisaro, a town of Italy, in the Vicentin. 7 miles SE. Vicenza.

Camisano, a town of Italy, in the department of the Adda. 6 miles NNE. Crema.

Camisle, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 10 miles NE. Brodera.

Camma, a river of Africa, which divides the kingdom of Benin from Loango, and runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 1. 40. S.

Camma, a kingdom of Africa, north of the river so called.

Cammaferai, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Aurungabad. 18 miles SW. Jafferabad.

Cammerolo, a river of Naples, which runs into the Adriatic, *Long.* 14. 43. E. *Lat.* 42. 16. N.

Cammin, a town of Germany, in Prussian Pomerania, situated near the mouth of the Oder, on a part called the *Lake of Boden*, about three miles from the Baltic; once the see of a bishop, suppressed by the peace of Westphalia, and united to the dominions of Prussia, as a lay principality; and for it the kingdom was assessed to the imperial matricula 184 florins, and to the chamber of Wetzlar 81 rixdollars, 4 kruitzers, 30 miles NNW. Stargard, 24 N. Old Stettin. *Long.* 14. 45. E. *Lat.* 53. 56. N.

Cammoa, a town of Japan in the island of Niphon. 86 miles NNE. Meaco.

Camogli, a town of Genoa, near the sea coast. 10 miles E. Genoa.

Camoil, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan. 4 miles WSW. Roche Bernard.

Camolin, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wexford. In 1798, it was taken by the insurgents. 10 miles NNE. Enniscorthy.

Camon, a town of France, in the department of the Aude. 12 miles W. Limoux.

Camopi, a river of Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 52. 26. W. *Lat.* 4. 15. N.

Camora, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura. 20 miles NE. Lisbon.

Camora, see *Zamora*.

Camorta, one of the Nicobar islands, about 29 miles in length from north to south, but of various breadths from 2 miles to 8. The northern part of the island is flat, but in the south-east where there is a harbour,

It is mountainous. The inhabitants are few. Long. 94. E. Lat. 8. 10. N.

Campim, or *Rio de Graça*, a river of Brazil, which runs into the sea. Long. 42. 32. W. Lat. 2. 35. S.

Camp, a town of Germany, on the east side of the Rhine, opposite Boppard.

Camp, a village of Holland, which in 1799 was taken by the English and Russians. 7 miles NW. Alkmaar.

Campaca, a river of Carinthia, which runs into the Muli, near Velach.

Campagna d'Avoli, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Conza. 16 miles ENE. Salerno, 13 SSW. Conza. Long. 14. 58. E. Lat. 40. 51. N.

Campagna Di Roma, a province of the popedom, comprehending the greater part of ancient Latium. It is bounded on the north by the Sabina, on the east and south-east by Abruzzo Ultra and Lavora, on the south-west by the Mediterranean, and on the north-west by the Patrimony of St. Peter; about 44 miles long, and 33 broad. The country contains many beautiful plains and the soil is generally fertile; but great part rendered unwholesome by the Pontine marshes, on which account there are few towns or villages, and the inhabitants are in general poor. Some attempts have been made to drain these marshes, and a good road is made across them; this carried into effect, and some internal regulations in favour of the husbandmen, would undoubtedly remedy the unwholesomeness of the air, and increase the population and fertility. The principal cities or towns are Rome, Velletri, Frascati, Palestrina, Terracina, Nettuno, and Ostia.

Campagnatico, a town of Etruria, near the Ombrone. 25 miles S. Sienna.

Campagne, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. 6 miles W. Hesdin.

Campan, a town of France, in the department of the higher Pyrenées, situated in a valley to which it gives name. 3 miles S. Bagnères-en-Bigore.

Campana, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 8 miles SSE. Aquila.

Campana, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 9 miles SW. Cariati.

Campana, a small island in the South Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Chili. Lat. 48. 50. S.

Campana, a river of Chili, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, Lat. 48. 50. S.

Campana, (*La*), a town of Spain, in the country of Seville. 13 miles W. Ecija.

Campanario, a town of Spain, in New-Castile. 10 miles from Palaccio-del-Rey.

Campbel Town, a town of West-Florida, on Pensacola Bay. 7 m. NNE. Pensacola.

Camp-Be-Town, a town of Pennsylvania. 15 miles ENE. Harrisburg.

Campbell, a town of New-York, on the Suffolkanna. Long. 75. 13. W. Lat. 42. 1. N.

Campbeltown, a seaport town of Scotland, in the county of Argyll, situated on the east coast of the peninsula of Kintyre, in a bay to which it gives name, erected into a royal borough in the year 1701. It has a good harbour, with from six to ten fathom water, sheltered by hills, and an island at its entrance. The principal trade is fishing for herrings, next to which is distilling whiskey; coals are dug within three miles, and conveyed to the town by a canal, where they are sold for about eight shillings a ton. In the parish is found abundance of fuller-earth and soap-rock, which it is supposed might be manufactured into fine chinaware. Campbeltown united with Inverary, Irwing, Rothlay, and Ayr, sends one member to parliament. In 1801 it contained 7093 inhabitants. 74 miles S. Inverary, 30 W. Ayr. Long. 5. 34. W. Lat. 55. 27. N.

Campbeltown, a town of Scotland, in the county of Inverness. 10 m. NE. Inverness.

Campden, see *Camden*.

Campeachy, or *St. Francisco de Campeachy*; a seaport town of Mexico, situated in a bay to which it gives name, on the west coast of the peninsula of Yucatan, a long time the chief mart for log-wood. It is defended by a castle, furnished with cannon, and has several times been taken from the Spaniards and plundered; in 1659, by the English, under the conduct of Sir Christopher Mims; in the year 1678, by English and French adventurers; and by the free-booters of St. Domingo in 1685. All the establishments for the purpose of cutting log-wood are under the Spanish government; but by the treaty of peace in 1783, the English were allowed the privilege of cutting it unmolested. 90 miles WSW. Merida. Long. 91. 34. W. Lat. 19. 30. N.

Campeachy, (*Bay of*), a bay in the gulf of Mexico, on the south-west coast of Yucatan, and north of Tabasco. It takes its name from the town of Campeachy.

Campelo, a town of Italy, in the department of the Adda and Oglio. 5 miles NNW. Breno.

Campel Treve, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine. 15 m. SW. Rennes.

Campelen, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne. 10 miles WNW. Berne.

Campen, a town of Holland, in Overijssel, situated on the west side of the river Issel, near its mouth. It is tolerably large and handsome, first built in the year 1286, and fortified after the old manner. Among the public buildings the most remarkable are the town-house, and the churches of St. Nicholas

and Notre Dame. It was formerly a place of great trade, and ranked as one of the Hanse towns, but the port is now much choked up by sand; it is governed by 10 echevins, with a council; and has the privilege of coining money. Campen joined the confederacy in 1578; it was taken by Christopher Bernard de Galean, bishop of Munster, the 23d of July, 1672; but was very soon after restored to the states. In 1765, it was taken by the French. 45 miles NE. Amsterdani, 13 N. Arnheim. *Long.* 5. 48. E. *Lat.* 52. 37. N.

Campeneac, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan. 4 miles E. Ploermel.

Campengpet, a town of Upper Siam. 60 miles S. Porfoulou.

Campiglia, a town of Etruria. 26 miles S. Volterra.

Campignano, a town of the Popedom, in Perugiano. 8 miles SSW. Perugia.

Campillo, a town of Spain, in the country of Seville. 9 miles W. Antequera.

Campillo de Allobucy, a town of Spain, in New Castile. 33 miles SSE. Cuenca.

Campion, a town of Chinese Tartary. 60 miles N. from the great wall. Marco Paulo tells us that there were Christians here, who had three great and fair churches. *Long.* 104. 44. E. *Lat.* 40. 25. N.

Campione, a town of Switzerland, in the bailiwick, and on the lake, of Lugano. 4 m. SSE. Lugano.

Campitello, a town of the island of Corsica. 14 miles S. Bastia.

Campo, a town of Genoa. 9 miles NW. Genoa.

Campo, a town of Spain, in Aragon. 28 miles N. Balbastro.

Campo, one of the smaller Philippine islands, east of Mindoro. *Long.* 121. 33. E. *Lat.* 13. 6. N.

Campo, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, forming a deep bay at its mouth, *Lat.* 2. 20. N.

Campo Basso, a town of Naples, in the Capitanata, on the borders of the Molise, situated in a fertile plain, abounding in all the necessaries of life; the air is wholesome, and the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in articles of cutlery, computed at 6000. 10 miles SE. Molfese.

Campo de Criptana, a town of Spain, in New Castile. 43 miles SE. Toledo.

Campo Delcino, a town of Italy, in the Valteline. 5 miles NW. Chiavenna.

Campo Formio, a castle of Italy, in the Friuli, remarkable for being the place where terms of a peace were signed between the Emperor of Germany and the French republic, on Oct. 17, 1797. 3 miles W. Udina.

Campo Fredo, a town of Genoa. 12 m. NW. Genoa.

Campo Grande, a town of Italy, in the

department of the Appennines. 16 miles N. Carrara.

Campo de Lautrec, a beautiful ridge of woody hills, near the city of Naples, so called from Marechal de Lautrec, who in 1528, after having at the head of the French army invaded Naples, and driven out the Imperial troops, on this spot fell a sacrifice with almost the whole of his army to a pestilential disease.

Campo Liceto, a town of Naples, in the county of Molise. 14 miles E. Molise.

Campo Maggiora, a town of Naples, in the Basilicata. 14 miles SE. Acerenza.

Campo Maggiora, a town of France, in the department of Marengo.

Campo Maggiora, a town of Italy, in the Tortonese, belonging to Piedmont.

Campo di Mare, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the west coast of Calabria. *Long.* 16. 12. E. *Lat.* 39. 16. N.

Campo Marino, a town of Naples, in Capitanata. 3 miles SE. Termoli.

Campo Marone, a town of Genoa, which owes its name to the quantity of mulberries in the neighbourhood. 8 m. NNW. Genoa.

Campo Mayor, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, fortified in the modern manner, containing about 5300 inhabitants. It was taken by the Spaniards in the late war; and restored in 1801, by the peace signed at Badajoz. 16 miles SE. Arronches, 10 NW. Badajoz in Spain. *Long.* 6. 45. W. *Lat.* 38. 50. N.

Campo Morto, a place of Italy, in the duchy of Piacenza, near which it is said the Romans were defeated by Hannibal.

Campo St. Pietro, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, between the Muson and the Tergola. It was once a strong place, but now an open town, with about 3000 inhabitants. 12 miles N. Padua, 16 E. Vicenza.

Campo Santo, a place near the city of Modena, remarkable for a battle fought there between the Spaniards and the Austrians on the 8th of February 1743.

Campo Testa, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 10 miles N. Aquila.

Campobello, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara. 14 miles NE. Girgenti.

Campochiaro, a town of Naples, in the county of Molise. 11 miles S. Molise.

Campocerce, a town of Italy, in the Trevisan. 5 miles S. Treviso.

Campoli, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, the see of a bishop, united with Ortona. 3 miles N. Teramo. *Long.* 13. 46. E. *Lat.* 42. 40. N.

Campolieto, a town of Naples, in the Molise. 13 miles E. Molise.

Campoloro, a town of Italy, in the Friuli. 11 miles N. Gemona.

Campoly, a town of Hindoostan. 35 m. WNW. Poora.

Campana, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. 15 miles NW. Policastro.

Campridon, or *Campridon*, a town of Spain, and principal place of a viguery, in Catalonia, at the foot of the Pyrenées. It was taken by the French, who destroyed the fortifications in the year 1691; and again taken by them in June 1794, under General Doppet, who made it his head quarters. 20 miles SE. Pycerdá, 27 NNW. Gerona. *Long.* 2. 13. E. *Lat.* 42. 23. N.

Camps, a town of France, in the department of the Var. 3 miles SE. Brignoles.

Campfilla, a town of Hindooitan. 25 miles NW. Poorah.

Campsie, a town of Scotland, in the county of Stirling, situated near a mountainous tract called Camfie Falls, considerable for its manufactures and print-fields. 7 miles NE. Dumbarton.

Campugialli, a town of Etruria. 9 miles WNW. Arezzo.

Campsa, a town of Persia, in Farsistan. 25 miles S. Ispahan.

Camvellaru, a town of Bengal. 33 miles N. Purneah.

Canul, a town of Tartary, in the country of Tangut. *Long.* 97. 54. E. *Lat.* 37. 15. N.

Campy, a town of Prussia, in Pomerelia. 37 miles SSW. Dantzic.

Canal, one of the smaller western islands of Scotland, about 8 miles SW. from the island of Skye. *Long.* 6. 29. W. *Lat.* 57. 49. N.

Canal, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of Darien. 35 miles SSE. St. Maria de Darien.

Canal, (*El*) a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Aladulia. 36 miles SW. Malatia.

Canal, a village of Syria, anciently Canal of Calilee, where CHRIST changed the water into wine. 7 miles WNW. Tabaria.

Canaan, a town of New Hampshire. 18 miles E. Concord.

Canaan, a town of Connecticut. 30 m. WNW. Hartford.

Canabac, a small island in the Atlantic, near the west coast of Africa. *Lat.* 10. 38. N.

Canacarin, a bay on the south coast of Arabia, at the mouth of a river which passes by several cities into the Arabian sea. *Long.* 47. 5. E. *Lat.* 13. 30. N.

Canada, or *Province of Quebec*, a country of North-America, bounded on the north by Hudson's-bay, on the east by Labrador, on the south by Nova-Scotia and the United States of America, and on the west by part of America but little known. It extends from north-east to south-west about 700 miles in length, and about 200 in breadth. The climate is cold; the winter long, and severe. The situation would seem to promise a temperate air; but the woods, the springs, mountains covered with snow, the northerly winds, an elevated soil, and a sky

almost always clear, are the supposed causes of the rigorous cold; nevertheless the soil is good, and many parts exceedingly fertile, producing excellent corn and vegetables. The summer is agreeable, and assists the richness of the soil; six weeks only are required from seed time to harvest. The meadows are well watered, and covered with excellent grass, which feed innumerable quantities of large and small cattle. The mountains contain mines of coal, iron, and lead. The forests furnish varieties of timber trees; as white and red pines, and firs of every kind, oaks, beeches, elms, cedars, chestnuts, with many others unknown in Europe; among the fruits, are apples, plumbs, cherries, citrons, gooseberries, &c. The animals are bassiloes, stags, elks, bears, foxes, weasels, squirrels, ferrets, martins, hares, beavers, porcupines, musk-rats, &c. Among the birds may be reckoned bustards, geese, and ducks of various kinds, sea-parrots, cormorants, eagles, vultures, pelicans, swans, cranes, pheasants, partridges, &c. Among the reptiles are rattlesnakes, and other species of snakes, some of which are harmless, and others whose bite is mortal. The lakes and rivers are numerous, and abound in fish, as salmon, eels, mackarel, herrings, shads, smelts, turbots, sturgeons, trouts, mullets, &c. Canada is said to have been first discovered in the year 1497, by John and Sebastian Cabot. The French were the first Europeans who settled in Canada, and established themselves there under the protection and government of France, till, in the year 1759, the country was taken by the English, and confirmed to them by the peace of 1763. It is divided into Upper and Lower Canada, separated by the river Utawas, and an imaginary line; the former lying south-west of the latter. Quebec is the capital of Lower Canada, and indeed of all the country. Other principal towns are Montreal and Trois Rivieres. The principal town of Upper Canada is Kingston. The principal rivers are St. Laurence, Utawas or Outawas, Montreal, Trois Rivieres, Despaires, Detroit, Saguenay, &c. The exports consist in skins, furs, fish, wheat, flour, flaxseed, potash, timber, &c. and the principal imports, rum, brandy, sugar, wine, tobacco, salt, &c. From the time that Canada was ceded to Great-Britain, in the year 1773, the internal affairs were directed by the governor alone. The executive power in each province is now vested in the governor, who has for his advice an executive council appointed by his Majesty. The legislative power of each province is vested in the governor, a legislative council, and assembly of the representatives of the people: their acts, however, are subject to the controul of the king, and in some particular cases, to the

British parliament. By an act passed in the the 18th year of King George III. the British parliament has also the power of making any regulations which may be found expedient respecting the commerce and navigation of the province, and also of imposing import and export duties; but all such duties are to be applied solely to the use of the province, and in such a manner only as the council and assembly direct. The legislative council of Lower Canada consists of fifteen members; that of Upper Canada of seven. The number of the members of each province must never be less than this, but it may be increased whenever the king thinks fit. The king may confer on any persons hereditary titles of honour, with a right annexed to them of being summoned to sit in this council, which right the heir may claim at the age of twenty-one. The assembly of Lower Canada consists of fifty members; and that of Upper Canada of sixteen: neither assembly is ever to consist of a less number. The governors of the two provinces are totally independent of each other in their civil capacities; in military affairs the governor of the lower province takes precedence, as he is usually created captain-general of his Majesty's forces in North-America. Every religion is tolerated in the fullest extent of the word in both provinces, and no disqualifications are imposed on any persons on account of their religious opinions. The clergy of the church of England in both provinces consists at present of twelve persons only, including the bishop of Quebec; that of the church of Rome, however, consists of no less than 126, viz. a bishop, who takes his title from Quebec, his '*coadjuteur élu*,' who is bishop of Canada, three vicars general, and 116 curates and missionaries; all of whom are residents in the lower provinces, except five curates and missionaries. The expences of the civil list in Lower Canada are estimated at 20,000l. sterling, per annum, one half of which is defrayed by Great-Britain, and the remainder by the province, out of the duties paid on the importation of certain articles. The expence of the civil list in Upper Canada is considerably less, perhaps not so much as a fourth of that of the lower province. The military establishment in both provinces, together with the repairs of fortifications, &c. are computed to cost Great-Britain 100,000l. annually. The presents distributed amongst the Indians, and the salaries paid to the different officers in the Indian department are estimated at 100,000l. sterling more annually. The imports of Canada consist of all the various articles which a young country that does not manufacture much for its own use can be supposed to stand in need of; such as earthen-ware, hardware, and household

furniture, except of the coarser kinds; woollen and linen cloths, haberdashery, hosiery, &c. paper, stationery, manufactures of leather, grocery, wine, spirits, West-Indian produce, &c. &c. cordage of every description, and even the coarser manufactures of iron are also imported. The soil of the country is well adapted to the growth of hemp, and great pains have been taken to introduce the culture of it. Hand-bills, explaining the manner in which it can be raised to the best advantage, have been assiduously circulated amongst the farmers, and posted up at all the public houses. It is a difficult matter, however, to put the French Canadians out of their old ways, so that very little hemp has been raised in consequence of the pains that have been taken, and it is not probable that much will be raised for a considerable time to come. Iron ore has been discovered in various parts of the country, but works for the smelting and manufacturing of it have been erected at one place only, in the neighbourhood of Trois Rivieres. Domestic manufactures are carried on in most parts of Canada, consisting of fine and coarse woollen cloths, but by far the greater part of these articles used in the country is imported from Great-Britain. The exports from Canada consist of furs and pelts in immense quantities, wheat, flour, flax-seed, pot-ash, timber, staves, and lumber of all sorts, dried fish, oil, ginseng, and various medicinal drugs. The trade between Canada and Great-Britain employs, it is said, about 7000 tons of shipping annually. The eastern part of Lower Canada, between Quebec and the gulf of St. Laurence, is mountainous; between Quebec and the mouth of the Utawas river also a few scattered mountains are to be met with; but higher up the river St. Laurence the face of the country is flat. The soil, except where small tracts of stony and sandy land intervene, consists principally of a loose dark-coloured earth, and of the depth of ten or twelve inches, below which there is a bed of cold clay; this earth towards the surface is extremely fertile, of which there cannot be a greater proof than that it continues to yield plentiful crops, notwithstanding its being worked year after year by the French Canadians, without ever being manured. It is only within a few years back that any of the Canadians have begun to manure their lands. The manure principally made use of by those who are the best farmers is marl, found in prodigious quantities in many places along the shores of the river St. Laurence. The soil of Lower Canada is particularly suited to the growth of small grain. The tobacco of Canada is of a much milder quality than that grown in Maryland and Virginia; the snuff made from it is held in

great estimation. Culinary vegetables of every description come to the greatest perfection in Canada, as well as most of the European fruits; the currants, gooseberries, and raspberries are in particular very fine, the latter are indigenous, and found in profusion in the woods; the vine is also indigenous, but the grapes which it produces in its uncultivated state are very poor, sour, and but little larger than fine currants. The variety of trees found in the forests of Canada is prodigious, and it is supposed that many kinds are still unknown. The sugar maple tree is also found in almost every part of the country, a tree only met with on good ground. A maple tree of the diameter of 20 inches will commonly yield sufficient sap for making five pounds of sugar each year, and instances have been known of trees yielding nearly this quantity annually for a series of 30 years. The air of Lower Canada is extremely pure, and the climate is deemed uncommonly salubrious, except only in the western parts of the province, where as high up as the river St. Laurence, and in almost every part of the United States south of New England, between the ocean and the mountains, the inhabitants suffer to a great degree from intermittent fevers. From Montreal downwards the climate resembles very much that of the States of New England, the people live to a good old age, and intermittents are quite unknown. This great difference in the healthiness of the two parts of the province must be attributed to the different aspects of the country; to the east Lower Canada, like New England, is mountainous, but to the west it is an extended flat. The extremes of heat and cold in Canada are amazing: in the months of July and August the thermometer, according to Fahrenheit, is often known to rise to 96; yet a winter scarcely passes over but even the mercury itself freezes. Those very sudden transitions, however, from heat to cold, so common in the United States, and so very injurious to the constitution, are unknown in Canada; the seasons also are much more regulated. The greatest degree of cold which they experience in Canada is in the month of January, when for a few days it is sometimes so intense, that it is impossible for a human being to remain out of the doors for any considerable time without evident danger of being frost-bitten. Winter in Canada is the season of general amusement; the clear frosty weather no sooner commences than all thoughts about business are laid aside, and every one devotes himself to pleasure. The inhabitants meet in convivial parties at each other's houses, and pass the day with music, dancing, card-playing, and every social entertainment that can beguile the time. Though cold is so very intense in

Canada, yet the inhabitants never suffer from it; constant experience having taught them how to guard against it effectually. The French Canadians make no scruple to leave their horses standing at the door of the house without any covering in the coldest weather, while they are themselves taking their pleasure. None of the other domestic animals are as indifferent to the cold as horses. During winter all the domestic animals, not excepting the poultry, are lodged together in one large stable, that they may keep each other warm; but in order to avoid the expence of feeding many through the winter, as soon as the frost sets in they generally kill cattle and poultry sufficient to last them till the return of spring. The carcasses are buried in the ground, and covered with a heap of snow, and as they are wanted they are dug up. Vegetables are laid up in the same manner, and they continue very good throughout the whole winter. The markets in the towns are always supplied best at this season, and provisions are then also the cheapest. The winter generally continues till the latter end of April, and sometimes even till May, when a thaw comes on very suddenly. The snow soon disappears, but it is a long time before the immense bodies of ice in the rivers are dissolved. The rapid progress of vegetation in Canada as soon as the winter is over is most astonishing. Spring has scarcely appeared, when you find it is summer. In a few days the fields are clothed with the richest verdure, and the trees obtain their foliage. The various productions of the garden come after each other in quick succession, and the grain sown in May affords a rich harvest by the end of July. It is observed, that there is in general a difference of about three weeks in the length of the winter at Montreal and at Quebec, and of course in the seasons.

Canaga, a town on the east coast of the island of Mindanao. Long. 126. 12. E. Lat. 6. 54. N.

Canakampalean, a town of Hindoostan, in the Mysore. 12 miles E. Sattimungulum.

Canal of Briare in France, was begun by Henry IV. to form a communication between the Seine and the Loire, from the town of Briare; at Montargis it is joined by the canal of Orleans, and in one stream falls into the Seine at Fontainebleau.

Canal (Great) or Royal Canal of China, extends from north to south through the empire, and united with several rivers in its course, serves to convey goods from Canton to Peking, being only interrupted about one day's journey by a mountain in the province of Kiang-si. This canal was made by order of Chi-tiou, chieftain of the western Tartars, and founder of the twentieth dynasty of

Chinese emperors, and employed 30,000 men upwards of forty years.

Canals, (English,) it is of few years only that navigable canals have been introduced into England. The duke of Bridgewater seems to have set the example in the year 1756. He originally intended and obtained an act of parliament to form a canal for the purpose of carrying coals from his estate to Manchester; by subsequent acts it was extended farther. It begins at Worsley, about 7 miles from Manchester, and 4 from Bolton, in Lancashire; crossing the Mersey, one branch turns to Manchester, and another to Altringham in Cheshire, and from thence to Preston on the Hole, about 3 miles from Frodham; a branch is also made from Bury, and another from Bolton, by which a communication is opened between those towns and Manchester. From Ashton-under-Line a cut is made to Manchester, which uniting with the Mersey forms a communication between Stockport and Manchester. Since that time, numerous canals have been made in different parts of the kingdom, and acts are continually passing for others. The Staffordshire Canal, or Grand Trunk, as it is called, forms a communication between the Mersey and the Trent, at a place called Wilden in Derbyshire; by which means goods may be easily conveyed from the manufacturing towns of Lancashire, Cheshire, and Staffordshire, to the Humber, the German Ocean, and the northern parts of Europe. Another canal from near Bewdley forms a communication between the Severn and the Grand Trunk, near Stafford. Other canals are made to form a communication with the Grand Trunk, near Stafford, from Birmingham, Coventry, Oxford, Fazeley, Walsal, Wolverhampton, Wednesbury, &c. There is a canal from Liverpool to Leeds, &c. a canal from Basingstoke in Hampshire, to the Thames, at Weybridge; a canal from Andover, in Hampshire, to the river near Southampton; a canal from Lechlade to the Severn, between Gloucester and Berkeley, &c.

Canals of Flanders, are numerous, and form a communication between Calais, St. Omer's, Dunkirk, Bergues, Bourbourg, Gravelines, Furnes, Nieuport, Ostend, Bruges, Ghent, &c. with little interruption.

Canal, (Grand Irish) extends from Dublin to Athy, where it joins the river Barrow.

Canal, (Royal Irish,) extends from Dublin to Balliscullogh, about two miles from Johnstown-bridge, in the county of Kildare.

Canal of Languedoc, in France. This canal was undertaken in the reign of Louis XIV. for the purpose of opening a communication between the English Channel and the Mediterranean. It begins at Cette, and joins the Garonne one mile below Toulouse.

Canal of Orleans, a canal of France, which

begins at Orleans, and unites with the canal of Briare, at Montargis.

Canal of Picardy, a canal of France, which forms a communication between the rivers Somme and Oise. It begins at St. Quentin, in the department of the Aisne, and joins the Oise near la Fere.

Canal of Scotland, (Great,) this canal opens a communication between the rivers Forth and Clyde, and facilitates the conveyance of merchandize from Ireland and the north-west parts of England to the German Ocean, the east part of Scotland, and the northern parts of Germany, &c. and from the north-eastern parts of England to the Irish sea and western parts of Scotland, with much greater certainty and less danger than by the former course of navigation round the northern coast of Scotland.

Canal of Vischni-Vologok, a canal of Russia, which forms a navigation from Peterburg to Astrachan, a course of 1100 miles, passing by or near to Novgorod, Vischni-Vologok, Torjok, Tver, Moskow, Kolo, Zalaik, Pronsk, Skopia, Riggjek, Tambov, Kopersk, Arkadinskaia, Donksaia, Tschernoiyar, &c.

Canal de Principe, a channel of the North Pacific Ocean, between Banks's island and Pitt's Archipelago.

Canal Yslas de Ulloa, an inlet of the Puerto del Baylio Bucaroli, in the Prince of Wales Archipelago. Long. of the entrance, 226. 58. E. Lat. 55. 14. N.

Canale de Roncina, a town of Italy, in the county of Goritz, on the Lifonzo. - 8 miles N. Goritz.

Cananea, an island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Brasil, 40 miles long, and 5 broad. Lat. 24. 55. S.

Canamoa, a town of New Mexico, in the province of Mayo. 60 m. ENE. Santa Cruz.

Canandarque, a town of United America, in the state of New York, on a small lake to which it gives name. 25 miles S. lake Ontario.

Canano, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 2 miles SSE. Reggio.

Cananore, a seaport town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar, situated at the bottom of a small harbour, in which is a depth of 14 feet under the guns of the fort. The country furnishes a large quantity of pepper, cardamoms, ginger, myrobolans, and tamarinds. It was built by Almeyda, the viceroy of Portugal, in the East-Indies; it withstood the armies of Calicut and Cananor when besieged; but was taken by the Dutch in 1664, who have established a factory there. The town was taken by the British under Macleod, and the princess made prisoner; and it was again taken by them under General Abercrombie, on the 17th of December 1790. 15 miles NE. Tellicheri,

100 WSW. Seingapatam. *Long.* 75. 14. E. *Lat.* 11. 55. N.

Canaples, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 10 miles N. Amiens.

Canappeville, a town of France, in the department of the Eure. 9 m. N. Evreux.

Canar, a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito. 20 miles N. Riobamba.

Canara, a country of Hindoostan, belonging to the kingdom of Myfore; the length is near 180 miles along the coast of the Indian sea, its breadth from 30 to 90 miles. The air of Canara is very pure, and extremely pleasant; the country also is so fertile that it supplies Europe with rice, and several parts of the Indies. Besides this grain, the soil produces plenty of betel-nuts and wild nutmegs, used in dyeing; there is likewise some pepper, but not comparable to that of Sundah. Wild elephants are found in the forests. The Canarians are of a tawny complexion, and middle sized, wear their hair long, and dress not unlike the Hindoos of Surat; they are generally good soldiers, and most expert in mining; nor do they fight so disorderly as the Malabars, but they are not quite so brave, being more used to commerce, which carries them to all parts of the Indies; neither do they follow the laws and customs of the Malabars, especially in what relates to the distinction and degrees of their tribes, but conform themselves, in most respects, to those of the Hindoostan pagans. The prime nobility have the title of Naiks, as those of Malabar are called Nairs. The language is peculiar, and called Canareyn, spoken every where, with some variation of dialect, from the borders of Malabar as far as Surat. In 1799, this country was ceded to Great-Britain. The principal places are Mangalore, Barcelore, Onore, and Carwar.

Canara, a river of Canada, which runs into the Detroit, *Long.* 82. 42. W. *Lat.* 42. 32. N.

Canari, a town of the island of Corfica. 12 miles NW. Bastia.

Canaribamba, a town of Peru, in the audience of Quito. 30 miles SW. Cuenca.

Canaries, a cluster of islands in the Atlantic Ocean, generally considered as belonging to Africa, the most easterly being about 150 miles from Cape Non. They are thirteen in number, seven of which are considerable, viz. Palma, Ferro, Gomera, Teneriff, Grand Canary, Fuerteventura, and Lancerota; the other six are very small, Graciosa, Roca or Rocca, Allegranza, Sta. Clara, Inferno, and Lobos. They are supposed to have been known to the ancients under the title of the Fortunate Islands; but neglected till the beginning of the 15th century, when John de Betancourt, a gentleman of Normandy, took possession of Fuerteventura and Lancerota for John king of Castile, about

the year 1404. By the treaty of peace between Ferdinand king of Castile, and Alphonso king of Portugal, it was agreed, that these islands should belong to Spain, in lieu of the settlements on the continent of Africa, which were ceded to Portugal. The first discoverers found neither corn or wine; at present there is plenty of both. It would be difficult, perhaps impossible, to ascertain how these islands were first peopled, and whence the name of Canary is derived: some ascribe it to the great number of dogs found there, from the Latin word *canis*; others from the Canaanites or Phœnicians, who visited these islands. It is probable that the first inhabitants might have been Canaanites, but the opinion that the name should have been thence given to the islands, seems rather fanciful than solid. The principal differences in the climates of these islands arise from their different elevations above the sea. For eight months in the year, the summits of them, except Lancerota and Fuerteventura, are covered with snow; yet in their vallies and shores the cold is seldom so great as to render fires necessary. A very great proportion of the surface of all the Canaries is covered with lava, calcined stones, and black dust or ashes, formerly emitted by volcanoes, the remains of which are still visible in all the islands; and some of them, among which is the Pike of Teneriff, are not yet extinguished. The present inhabitants of these islands, who amount to near 200,000, are descended from a mixture of the Spanish conquerors and the aborigines, on whom the government of that period conferred equal privileges. In consequence of this wise and humane policy, the Spaniards easily incorporated with the natives; so that their posterity have long formed but one people. Hence more good soldiers and sailors may be raised in the Canaries than in any other Spanish colony, containing thrice their number. The present inhabitants of the Canaries are strong and well made, but more swarthy than the natives of Spain. The common people wear coarse woollen cloths of their own manufacture, except on holidays, when they appear in coarse English broad-cloth. The gentry, though few of them are rich, are rather proud, but polite and hospitable; some of them are tolerably well educated and informed. The Canarians are blind to the impositions of their priests and lawyers; but they are extremely averse to war, because they plainly see it ruins their commerce. In the war which ended in 1763, they strenuously endeavoured to procure a neutrality for their islands. The intercourse between the sexes before marriage is much restrained. Hence their love is romantic, and their matches are disinterested, yet they form more unhappy ones than in countries where

the parties are better acquainted previous to their union. Their ideas of religion are so narrow, that it is extremely uncomfortable for any but Catholics to live among them, except in Teneriffe, where there are indeed a few Protestant merchants; but the trade with Protestant countries is chiefly carried on by Irish merchants of the Catholic communion. The bishop resides in Grand Canary, and has an annual income of about 6000*l.* sterling. In each island is an office of the inquisition, who, till very lately, exercised their power; and sometimes very much abused it, independently of the civil magistrates. The most prevalent diseases are, the spotted fever, the palsy, and the flatus, a windy disorder affecting the stomach, bowels, and head; there are also a few lepers. The Canary islands import from Great-Britain woollens of various kinds, hats, hard-ware, pilehards, herrings, wheat, when scarce, &c.; from Ireland, beef, pork, butter, candles, and herrings; from North-America, boards, staves, beef, pork, hams, rice, and wheat, in times of scarcity; from Biscay, bar iron; from Holland and Hamburg, linen of all sorts, cordage, gunpowder, flax, &c.; from Malta, cotton manufactures; but from every other place, cottons are subject to a duty amounting to a prohibition. The Maltese are exempted, because they maintain a perpetual war with the Turks and Moors. The manufactures of these islands are taffeties, knit silk hose, silk garters, quilts, and bed-covers. In Grand Canary and Teneriffe, they make coarse linens, and gauze, of Dutch flax. White blankets and coarse cloths are fabricated in Grand Canary, from the wool of that island; a very coarse cloth is also made from native wool in the other islands. In order to encourage the silk manufacture in the Canaries, the exportation of their own raw silk is prohibited. The King's revenue consists of the royal third of the church; the monopoly of tobacco and snuff; annual acknowledgment of the nobility for their titles; a duty of 7 per cent. on imports and exports; a duty on the West-Indian commerce of the Canaries. The annual revenue of all the islands, after paying the expences of collection, and of the internal government, brings into the treasury of Madrid about 50,000*l.* sterling. *Long.* 13. 20. to 18. 10. *W. Lat.* 27. 30. to 29. 30. N.

Canarin, a small island in the sea of Mindoro. *Long.* 120. 16. E. *Lat.* 10. 33. N.

Canaro Venetico, a town of the Polesino de Rovigo. 12 miles SW. Rovigo.

Canary, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz. 16 m. W. Sandomirz.

Canary, (*Grand*), the principal of the Canaries, which gives name to the whole, about 30 miles long and 18 broad; the

seat of government, vested in a governor and 13 assessors, who exercise a sovereign authority, and receive appeals from all the other islands; the middle part of the island is very mountainous; so that on one side it may blow a storm, while on the other it is quite calm. The air is temperate; the inhabitants have two harvests in a year. They cultivate sugar-canes and vines, from which they make wine called sack, or Canary, of which they export great quantities. They have excellent fruits, such as melons, pears, apples, figs, peaches of several kinds, and plantains. There are great plenty of horned cattle, stags, poultry, pigeons, and partridges. Wood is scarce. The wheat and other corn is exceedingly good. The principal town is Palmas, or Canary; other towns are Galder, Tirachana, and Luz. On the north side of Canary is a peninsula, about six miles in circumference. The isthmus by which it is connected with the main island is about two miles in length, and a quarter of a mile in breadth at the narrowest part. On each side of this isthmus is a bay which is exposed on the north-west side to the swell of the sea, and therefore an unfit road for shipping; but small barks get in between a ledge of rocks and the shore, and lie there smooth and secure from all wind and weather. Here the natives of the island repair their small vessels. On the other side of the isthmus is a spacious sandy bay, called by some Porto de Luz, and by others Porto de Ilets, from some steep rocks or islands at the entrance of the bay towards the north-east. This is a good road for shipping of any burthen, with all winds except the south-east, to which it is exposed; but that wind, which is not common here, seldom blows so hard as to endanger shipping. The landing-place is in the very bight or bottom of the bay, where the water is generally so smooth that a boat may lie abroadside to the shore without danger. At this landing-place stands a hermitage, or chapel, dedicated to St. Catherine, and a castle mounted with a few guns, but of no strength. From thence along shore to the eastward, at the distance of a league, is the city of Palmas, the capital of the island; between which and the above-mentioned castle are two other forts mounted with guns; these have no garrisons except a few invalids. At the other end of the city is another castle, called St. Pedro. Ships that discharge their cargoes at Palmas generally in good weather anchor within half a mile of the town for the quicker dispatch, but that place is not a good road. The next port of any consequence is Gando, situated on the south-east part of the island. Gaete or Agaete, on the north-west part of the island, is a port with a castle for its defence. The whole coast of Canary, ex-

cepting at these ports, is in general inaccessible to boats and vessels, by reason of the breaking of the sea upon it; even the leeward or south-west part of the island is exposed to this inconveincy, although it is sheltered by the land from the swell of the trade wind. There are no inland cities or large towns, but many villages. The temperature of the air is no where more delightful than in the island of Canary. The heat in summer seldom exceeds that which generally prevails in England in the months of July and August, and the coldest part of the winter is not sharper than about the end of May in a backward season. The same sorts of wind blow here at the same periods as at Lancerota and Fuerteventura, but the northerly wind is not so strong, being only a gentle breeze that cools the air, so as to render it agreeably temperate. The heavens here are seldom overcast, the sky being almost continually serene, and free from storms and thunder. The only disagreeable weather is when the south-east winds come upon the island from the great desert of Africa; but these rarely happen, and do not last long: they are very hot, dry, and stifling, and do much damage to the fruits of the earth by their pernicious quality, and also by bringing clouds of locusts that devour every green thing where they alight. In the mountains the weather is different, for there it is very cold in winter, and the tops uninhabitable by reason of the snow that falls there in that season in great abundance. The air is exceedingly wholesome, and the natives enjoy health and longevity, almost beyond any people in the world. This island is well watered, and abounds with wood of various kinds: almost every thing that is planted here will thrive; the pine, palm, wild olive, laurel, poplar, elder, bressos a sort of brushwood, dragon-tree, (that yields gum) lina, nufs or Rhodium wood, the aloe shrub, Indian fig or prickly pear, and tubayba growing spontaneously and without cultivation. The euphorbium shrub grows here to a large size, and in great plenty. There are many others besides these described. All the large trees, except palm, that are natural to the island, grow on the mountains. As to fruits, here are the almond, walnut, chestnut, apple, pear, peach, apricot, cherry, plum, mulberry, fig, banana, date, orange, lemon, citron, lime, pomegranate, and in short almost all the American and European fruits. Of grain, they have wheat, barley, and maize, or Indian corn; but peas, beans, and garraunas, are scarce and dear; melons of different sorts, potatoes, bananas, yams, pom-pions, the best onions in the world, and many other kinds of roots are found in plenty here, and all good of their kinds.

Although there is more level and arable land in Canary than in any of the islands to the westward of it, yet it bears no proportion to the stony, rocky, and barren ground. The prodigious quantity of calcined stones, ashes, and lava, that cover the greatest part of all the Canary islands, disfigure them much, and render the ground unpleasent. The volcanos from whence this matter proceeded, and which formerly burned, may be discerned in all quarters of this and the rest of the islands, as also the channels made by the fiery streams that flowed from them, which are full of ashes, cinders, and pumice stones. The wine of Canary is good, but has not such a body as that of Teneriffe, and therefore is not fit for exportation; yet many pipes of it are annually sent to the Spanish West-Indies. The animals here are camels, horses, asses, a few mules, bullocks, sheep, goats, hogs, rabbits, fowls, turkeys, geese, ducks, partridges, crows, Canary birds, with some others of the same size, seldom visit any of the Canaries, except this and Ferro, which are the most southerly. *Long.* 15. 30. W. *Lat.* 28. N.

Canary, or *Palma*, the capital of the island of Grand Canary, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Seville: the residence of the governor and sovereign council of the Canaries, and a tribunal of the inquisition. The town is three miles in circumference, and contains about 12,000 inhabitants. *Long.* 15. 10. W. *Lat.* 28. 4. N.

Canas, a river of Mexico, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 10. 28. N.

Canas y Canches, or *Tinta*, a district or jurisdiction of South-America, in Peru, which takes its name from Canches, part of the Cordillera mountains so called; it is called Tinta, from the name of the principal town. The country yields plenty of corn, and the inhabitants breed a great number of cattle and mules, which they dispose of at their fairs to the inhabitants of the neighbouring provinces. It lies 70 miles south Cusco.

Canastel, a town of Algiers. 15 miles N. Oran.

Canavez, a late district of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, of which Ivrea was the capital.

Canavezes, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho. 27 m. E. Oporto, 5 SSE. Amarante.

Canavo, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 4 miles SE. Reggio.

Canuwaga, an Indian town, in the state of New-York, on the Genesee.

Canaygong, a town of Hindoostan, in the Mahratta country. 25 miles NE. Poonah.

Cancale, a seaport town of France, in the department of the Ille and Valaine, in the district of St. Malo, celebrated for oysters.

The English landed here in 1758. 9 miles E. St. Malo. *Long.* 1. 46. *W. Lat.* 48. 40. N.

Canear, or *Pontbiamer*, or *Pontameas*, a seaport town of Cambodia, situated on a river which runs into the gulf of Siam. It was formerly a place of considerable trade, and much frequented by foreigners, till in 1717 it was ravaged by the Siamese, and the commerce removed to other ports. *Long.* 104. 6. E. *Lat.* 10. 24. N.

Canche, a river of France, which runs into the sea near Etaples, in the department of the Straits of Calais.

Canches, a mountain of Peru, which gives name to a jurisdiction. It is a part of the Andes. *Lat.* 14. 10. S.

Canchy, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 5 miles N. Abbeville.

Canchy, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 10 miles W. Bayeux.

Cancon, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 6 miles W. Monflanquin.

Caneczuca, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg. 36 miles W. Lemberg.

Canda, a town of Italy, in the Polesino de Rovigo, on the Tartaro. 14 miles WSW. Rovigo.

Canda, a river of England, which runs into the Eden at Carlisle.

Candahar, or *Kandahar*, a country of Asia, formerly an independent kingdom, but being situated between the two powerful countries of Persia and Hindooftan, became sometimes a province of the Mogul empire, at others a province of Persia, till it was again formed into an independent kingdom by Timur Shah Abdalla; to which he annexed most of the provinces ceded by the Mogul to Nadir Shah: the military establishment in 1783 was 200,000 men. It is bounded on the north by the mountain of Gor, on the east by the Indus, on the south by Sewee, and on the west by Persia. Every where, except towards Persia, the country is mountainous, but produces in abundance all the necessaries of life. Besides Candahar Proper, the kingdom includes Cabulistan, Ghizni, Cachemire, part of Segeitan, and part of Chorasan. Cabul is the capital.

Candahar, a city of Asia, in a kingdom of the same name. It is large, and surrounded with walls and ditches, once the frontier town of Hindooftan towards Persia. It is situated in the road from Ispahan to Delhi, and consequently is a place of considerable trade and importance. It is situated on the river Hermund, which divides it in two parts. Candahar was taken by Timur Bec in 1383, by Shah Abbas sopher of Persia in 1650, and by Nadir Shah in 1737. *Long.* 65. 30. E. *Lat.* 33. N.

Can lake, a town of the island of Candy,

on the site of the ancient Gnoffus. 4 miles ESE. Candia.

Candail, a town of Persia, in the province of Mecran. 148 miles E. Kidge.

Candabro, a small island in the gulf of Satalia, on the coast of Natolia. *Long.* 31. E. *Lat.* 37. N.

Candanada, a town of Cochin. 18 miles ESE. Cochin.

Candanore, a town of Hindooftan, in Golconda. 50 miles SW. Hydrabad.

Candaputta, a town of Hindooftan, in the circle of Cuddapa. 40 miles NNW. Candicotta.

Candau, a town of the dutchy of Courland. 24 miles E. Goldingen.

Candaya, a town on the west coast of the island of Sibiu. *Long.* 123. 27. E. *Lat.* 11. 22. N.

Candé, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 10 miles SW. Segré, 20 WNW. Angers.

Candecoste, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 7 miles SE. Agen.

Candeyib, a country of Asia, in the southern part of Hindooftan, situated to the south of Malwa. It was added to the Mogul empire by Achar. The soil is fertile, though mountainous, and produces more cotton than any other province of Hindooftan. The principal towns are Burhampour and Champour.

Candela, a town of Naples, in the province of Capitanata. 2 miles SW. Afcói.

Candelara Bay, a harbour in the gulf of Darien, at the mouth of the Atrato. *Long.* 77. 6. W. *Lat.* 8. N.

Candelaro, a river of Naples, which runs into the sea 3 miles S. Manfredona.

Candella, an island in the Mediterranean, separated from the coast of Livadia by a narrow channel, about 5 miles long and 2 wide. *Long.* 21. E. *Lat.* 38. 59. N.

Candely, a town of Hindooftan, in Mysore. 8 miles W. Tripatore.

Candemundago, a town of Hindooftan, in Golconda. 22 miles S. Canoul.

Candern, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and marggravate of Baden Dourlach, in the Brisgaw. In October 1796, the French were defeated near this place by the Austrians. 11 m. NE. Bâle, 52 S. Straßburg.

Candes, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, at the conflux of the Vienne and Loire. 6 m. NW. Chinon, 7 SE. Saumur.

Candetta, a small island in the Adriatic, near the coast of Greece. *Long.* 21. E. *Lat.* 39. N.

Candgi, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Diarbekir. 30 miles SE. Nisibin.

Candi, a city of the island of Ceylon, and capital of a province to which it gives name,

but not the residence of the king. It was several times destroyed by the Portuguese, when they had territorial possession in the island. The air is reckoned wholesome, and the climate good. The kingdom is divided into several provinces, some of which are populous and fertile, intersected with rivers, and well furnished with woods. *Long.* 80. 44. E. *Lat.* 7. 36. N.

Candia, a town of France, in the department of the Dora. 12 miles W. Vercelli.

Candia, or *Candy*, a large island in the Mediterranean, about 150 miles in length, and from 15 to 30 broad, belonging to the Turks. It was well known to the ancients under the name of Crete, a rich and powerful kingdom, with a hundred cities; from thence called Hecatompolis. In the year 68 before CHRIST, it was subdued by the Romans under Metellus, who on the occasion was honoured with the title of Creticus, and a triumph. St. Paul planted Christianity in this island, and Titus was the first bishop; it continued with the emperors of the east till it was taken from Michael Balbus by the Agareniens, a nation of Arabs, who had overrun Spain. From them it was taken by the Emperor Phocas, and continued with the empire till the time of the crusades, when it was given to Boniface marquis of Montferrat, who was created king of Thessalonica: by him it was sold to the Venetians, who called it *Candia*, from a fortress built by the Arabs, and named *Khandak*, softened into *Candia*, which they made the metropolis. The island flourished under the wise government of the Venetian state, till, in the year 1645, it was invaded by the Turks, and, after a brave defence, the town of Canea was compelled to surrender: but the city of *Candia* was not taken till 25 years after. The country abounds in corn and fruit-trees: on the hills grow vines, which yield excellent wine. Other articles of commerce produced in the island are wool, oil, silk, honey, and wax. The inhabitants are chiefly Greeks; the government is entrusted to three pachas, with an army of about 15,000 men. The whole population is estimated at 240,000 souls. *Long.* 24. 50. E. *Lat.* 35. 18. N.

Candia, a city and seaport, situated on the north coast of the island of Candy, of which it is the capital. The town of *Candia* is situated in a plain country, on the east side of a large bay, having to the west of it a broad chain of hills, which are called *Strongyle*, and make a point out into the sea, named *Capo Saffo*. These mountains, together with the eastern parts of mount Ida, and the higher hills towards the plain, in which Gortynia stands, make a sort of semicircle, which opens to the north. This country consists mostly of small fruitful hills, which produce great quantities of excellent

wines, but it is a level country on the bay. This city rose probably from the decline of the ancient Gnosus, and it was by the Arabians called *Kandak*, or *Kundak*, a name yet remaining in a village near. From this the Venetians formed the word *Candia*. Before the Venetians fortified it, it was but a small place. The present city, which is of a femicircular figure, and very strongly fortified, may be about four miles in circumference, though they affirm that it is twice as much. The city was taken by the Turks in 1669, after a siege and blockade of 23 years; the Venetians having lost 30,000 men in the siege, and the Turks 70,000. In the year 1667, 20,000 Turks and 3000 Venetians were killed; 500 mines were blown up; there were eighteen combats in the under-ground works; the besieged made seventeen sallies, and the city was assaulted 32 times; so that it is deservedly reckoned one of the most famous sieges recorded in history. There are in *Candia* 6000 men, belonging to the six bodies of the Turkish soldiery, but those include all the Turks who are fit to bear arms; for they all belong to some military body. They have about 14 mosques, six or seven of which were churches. There are some families of Armenians, who have a church; the Greeks have two churches, and the Jews a synagogue. The city is well built, though some parts of it near the ramparts lie waste; the streets are broad and handsome, and the shops built after the Venetian manner. A wall is standing of the ancient palace of the governors; and in the piazza there is a fine fountain, of the work of Vincenzo; the lower basin is adorned with excellent bas-reliefs; the upper basin is supported by four lions, and had in the middle a fine statue by the same hand, which the Turks destroyed. The entrance of the port is narrow and difficult, having only nine feet water, and there is but fifteen within, but there is a good road without the basin. There are several fine arsenals about it, which are arched over, in order to build or lay up ships or gallees, though many of them have been destroyed. The port is made by two points of rocks that run out into the sea on the east, west, and part of the north side, on which walls have been built; and the port is defended by a strong castle. *Long.* 25. 4. E. *Lat.* 35. 16. N.

Candilagor, a town of Bengal. 37 miles S. Calcutta.

Candlah, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Sehaunpour. 31 miles W. Merat.

Candlemas Isles, two islands in the South Atlantic Ocean, discovered by Capt. Cook in 1775. *Long.* 27. 10. W. *Lat.* 57. 10. S.

Candlemas Shoals, (*Baxos de la Candalaria*), a reef of rocks, with many small islands, in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by

Mendana in 1567. *Long.* 160. 5. E. *Lat.* 6. 45. S.

Candú, two small islands in the Indian sea. *Long.* 73. 35. E. *Lat.* 5. 30. S.

Candy, see *Candi*, and *Candia*.

Candy, a town of Bengal. 8 miles S. Nuldindah.

Cane, a river of Hindoostan, which runs into the Jumnah, 20 miles SE. Corah, in the fubah of Oude.

Canea, a seaport town of the island of Candy, and capital of the western province, situated on the north coast, in a bay about fifteen miles wide, between Cape Maleca and Cape Spada. It has been generally thought to be built on the spot of the ancient Cydonia, though in the opinion of Dr. Pocock, the chief reason is, because the bishop of Canea is called in Greek bishop of Cydonia. About the middle of the north side of the town there is an old castle within the fortifications, which is about half a mile in circumference; this possibly might be called in the Turkish a chan, or public place for frangers; and from this the name of Canea might be derived. The city is of an oblong figure, about two miles in compass, fortified towards the land after the modern way by the Venetians, with four bastions, and a ravelin at the north-east corner. On the north side of the town is the port, well defended by a wall, built on the north side on the rocks; there is a light-house at the end of it, and a castle in the middle, which serves as a cistern. The entrance to the harbour is narrow, and there is a very fine arsenal for laying up galleys, which was built by the Venetians. It is a neat town, the buildings being almost all Venetian. Most of the mosques are old churches; of which, together with the chapels, there were 25. All the Turks who are inhabitants of the city, belong to one or other of the bodies of the soldiery; and those fit to bear arms are about 3000; there are about 300 Greek families in the town, a few Armenians, and about fifty families of Jews. The consuls-general both of the English and French reside here, though the latter have a consul both at Candia and Retimo, but the English have only a dragoman at those places, who does the office of a consul. The English having very little trade this way, the consul's is the only English house on the island, but the French merchants are numerous. The chief trade consists in sending oil of olives to France, to make soap, and for working their cloths; they export also a small quantity of silk, wax, and honey, into the Archipelago; and wine to all parts of the Levant, which is very strong and cheap. Canea was attacked by the Turks in the year 1645, in the time of peace, without the least information; yet, notwithstanding the utmost endeavours of the besiegers, it withstood the whole Otto-

man army of 60,000 men for fifty days, and then obtained honourable terms, and the garriſon marched out with all the honours of war. The Turks lost 25,000 men in the time of the siege. 60 miles W. Candia. *Long.* 23. 56. E. *Lat.* 35. 30. N.

Caneda, a town of New Mexico. 120 miles S. Santa Fé.

Canefield, a town of South-Carolina. 6 miles NNW. Queenborough.

Canella, a province of the island of Ceylon. It contains mines of precious stones, but the principal riches arise from the quantity of cinnamon with which it abounds.

Canelli, a town of France, in the department of the Tanaro. 12 miles SSE. Asti.

Canelos, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras os Montes. 5 miles NNE. Lamego.

Canelos, a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito. 50 miles SSW. Archidona.

Canem, or *Kanem*, a country of Africa, in Negroland, west of Nubia, about *Long.* 22. E. *Lat.* 17. N.

Canercotta, a town of Thibet. 35 miles NW. Sirinagur.

Canes-y-Canches, see *Canas-y-Canches*.

Canet, a town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenées. 5 miles E. Perpignan.

Canet, a town of France, in the department of the Herault. 10 miles S. Lodeve.

Canet, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the coast. 27 miles NE. Barcelona. *Long.* 2. 30. E. *Lat.* 41. 39. N.

Caneto, see *Cagnete*.

Caneto, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio, on the Oglio; taken by the Imperial troops in 1701; retaken by the French in 1702; by the Imperialists, and again by the French in 1705. 20 miles W. Mantua.

Caneva, a town of Italy, in the Trevisan. 6 miles NE. Ceneda.

Canevo, a river of Spain, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 6. 31. W. *Lat.* 43. 35. N.

Canfranc, a town of Spain, in Aragon. 8 miles N. Jaca.

Canga, a town of Africa, and capital of a marquisate, in the kingdom of Congo, on the right bank of the river Zaire. *Lat.* 3. 25. S.

Cangar, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Guntoor. 20 miles SE. Guntoor.

Cangara, a town on the north coast of the island of Leyta. *Long.* 124. 48. E. *Lat.* 11. 15. N.

Cangaree, a river of America, formed by the union of the Saluda and the Tyger, about 5 miles NW. Columbia, in South-Carolina.

Cangaree Creek, a river of South-Carolina, which runs into the Cangaree river at Columbia.

Cangas de Onis, a town of Spain, in Asturia. 32 miles E. Oviedo.

Cangiano, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, the see of a bishop. 27 miles N. Policastro. *Long.* 15. 21. E. *Lat.* 40. 35. N.

Cangon, a town of Africa, in the province of Batta.

Cangoxima, a town of Japan, in the island of Ximo, situated on the most southern verge of the isle; the very first seaport the Portuguese landed at, and which they afterwards chose to make the centre of their commerce, on account of its advantageous situation, and commodious harbour. There are indeed a great number of rocks at some distance from it, which render the entrance into it very dangerous; and upon one of them stands a strong castle, built by Ongofchio, the grandfather of the Emperor Gongon or Gongin, with a view of securing the city, which is the key of the kingdom and of the whole island. At the entrance of the haven stands a square lighthouse, built on a very high rock, which is seen above twenty miles distance at sea; and at the foot of the rock is a convenient road for shipping. The quay is guarded by a stone dyke, which runs quite into the sea, and hath a stone rampart-breast high, covered with copper. At one end of it are built two large wings, in each of which 500 men keep constant watch night and day; not only to guard the port, but to be a kind of check on the kings of Ximo, who had often revolted to avoid paying tribute to the emperor. The town is watered by a river, which descends from the adjacent mountains into a canal made on purpose, in the heart of it; from which it falls with great rapidity into the sea. On the south side of the river is a stately building, or custom-house, where passengers pay a second duty, besides that which is paid at the first cattle. Here are other large and sumptuous magazines, belonging to the emperor, some of which are proof against fire. *Long.* 132. 15. E. *Lat.* 32. 10. N.

Cangpetta, a town of Hindoostan, in Barmaul. 25 miles SE. Dampoury.

Cangunzo, a town of Africa, in Benguela. 135 miles ENE. Benguela.

Canhan, a river of Hindoostan, which runs into the Soane, 5 miles SW. Bidzigur.

Cani, two small islands in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Tunis, anciently called Dracontia. *Long.* 10. 30. E. *Lat.* 37. 45. N.

Cani, a river of Sicily, which runs into the sea on the south coast, *Long.* 13. 30. E. *Lat.* 37. 2. N.

Caniaderago, a lake of New York. *Long.* 75. W. *Lat.* 42. 43. N.

Caniambaddy, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore. 7 miles W. Seringapatam.

Canidole, a small island in the Adriatic. *Long.* 14. 34. E. *Lat.* 44. 47. N.

Canina, a town of European Turkey, in Albania. 8 miles N. Valona.

Canina, a town of European Turkey, in Albania. 4 miles SE. Valona.

Caninana, a town of Etruria. 8 miles NNW. Pistoia.

Canine, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola, on the Coanza. *Long.* 17. 28. E. *Lat.* 8. 50. S.

Canouis, a town of Louifana, on the Akanfas. *Long.* 93. 12. W. *Lat.* 35. 22. N.

Canisbay, a small fishing-town of Scotland, in the county of Caithness, and most northern part of Scotland. 11 miles N. Wick.

Canischa, a town of Hungary. It was taken by the Turks in the year 1600, who held it till the year 1690, when it was taken by the Imperial troops, after a blockade of two years, and ceded to the Emperor by the peace of Carlowitz. 96 miles S. Vienna, 124 NW. Peterwaradin. *Long.* 16. 49. E. *Lat.* 46. 30. N.

Canischnitza, a river of Hungary, which runs into the Muhrau, 5 miles S. Canischa.

Canisela, a town of the island of Cherso, in the Adriatic. 22 miles N. Cherso.

Canisher, (*Great*), a small island in the bay of Bengal, near the coast of Siam. *Long.* 97. 40. E. *Lat.* 12. 58. N.

Canisher, (*Little*), a small island in the bay of Bengal, near the coast of Siam. 6 miles S. Great Canisher.

Canisher, (*West*), a small island in the bay of Bengal, near the coast of Siam. *Long.* 97. 16. E. *Lat.* 12. 37. N.

Canisy, a town of France, in the department of the Channel. 4 miles SW. St. Lo.

Caniszat, a town of Hungary, on the Theysse. 10 miles S. Segedin.

Caninely, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore; taken by the British under the Earl of Cornwallis. 45 miles ENE. Seringapatam.

Canna, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 10 miles N. Trebisaccia.

Canna, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari, near the site of the ancient Cannæ, where Hannibal defeated the Romans. The traces of the town of Cannæ are very faint, consisting of fragments of altars, cornices, gates, walls, vaults, and under-ground granaries. It was destroyed the year before the battle; but being rebuilt, became an episcopal see in the infancy of Christianity. It was again ruined in the 6th century, but seems to have subsisted in an humble state many ages later; for contending with Bartetta for some territory, which till then had been enjoyed in common, in the year 1284, Charles the First issued an edict for dividing the lands, to prevent all future litigation. The prosperity of the towns along the coast, which increased in wealth and population by embarkations for the crusades, and by traffic, proved the annihilation of the great

inland cities; and Cannæ was probably abandoned entirely before the end of the 13th century. The field of battle is marked out to posterity, by the name of Pezzio di Sangue, *Field of Blood*. The peasants shew spurs, and heads of lances, turned up by the plough. On the same plain, Melo of Bari, who revolted against the Greek emperors, after defeating their generals in several engagements, was at last routed here in the year 1019, by the Catapan Bolanus. In the year 1201, the Archbishop of Palermo and his rebellious associates, who had taken advantage of the nonage of Frederic of Swabia, were cut to pieces at Cannæ by Walter de Brienne, sent by the Pope to defend the young king's dominions. It was once a bishopric, but is now only a titular see. 5 miles NE. Canosa.

Cannada de la Cruz, a town of South-America, in the government of Buenos Ayres. 60 miles NW. Buenos Ayres.

Cannada de Ejesbar, a town of South-America, in the government of Buenos Ayres. 36 miles NW. Buenos Ayres.

Cannadar de Maron, a town of South-America, in the government of Buenos Ayres. 15 miles NW. Buenos Ayres.

Cannapour, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 16 miles N. Lucknow.

Cannes, a town of France, in the department of the Var. 5 miles SW. Antibes.

Cannete, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova. 18 miles E. Cordova.

Cannete, a town of Spain, in the country of Seville. 15 miles S. Offuna.

Cannobine, or *Canobine*, a village and convent of Syria, by the side of Mount Libanos, the usual residence of the Maronite patriarch. The descent to it is very steep, by a narrow winding road. The convent, which is about three quarters of the way down the hill, chiefly consists of several grottos, cut into the rock; the river, which empties itself at Tripoli, runs in a narrow vale below, it having on both sides two very high ridges of mountains, covered with pines. This situation is the most extraordinary and retired that can be imagined, there being only one way to it, which makes it a secure retreat; and is probably the reason why the patriarchs reside here. The church is a fine large grot, and there are bells hung in a window of it. Near the convent is the chapel of St. Marina, which is a grotto. It is said he lived as a monk at Tripoli, and on the mountains in the habit of a man. Near this chapel there are descents into two vaults. In one the patriarchs are buried, in the other the monks.

Cannock, a township of England, in Staffordshire, with 1,359 inhabitants. 6 miles NW. Lichfield.

Cannockby, a township of Cumberland,

near the sea coast. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2,932, of whom 557 were employed in trade and manufactures. 7 m. N. Workington.

Cano, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Costa Rica. *Long* 84. 42. W. *Lat.* 8. 35. N.

Cano, see *Gana*,

Canoa, (*La*) a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito, on the coast. 140 miles W. Quito.

Canoah, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 160 miles WSW. Meaco.

Canobio, a town of Italy, in the department of the Gogna, on the west coast of lake Maggiore. 17 miles E. Domo d'Ofella. 37 N. Novara. *Long.* 8. 41. E. *Lat.* 46. 3. N.

Canoe River, a river of North-America, which runs into the Mississippi, *Long.* 92. 3. W. *Lat.* 42. 55. N.

Canoge, or *Canouge*, a circar in the subah of Oude, bounded on the north by the circar of Pattan, on the east by the Ganges, on the south by the circar of Etayah, and the west by the Dooab, about 30 miles long, and 25 broad. Canoge is the capital.

Canoge, or *Canouge*, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of a province in Oude, on the Collynuddy, near its union with the Ganges. This place is of great antiquity, and reputed to have been the capital of India, under the father of Porus. In the 6th century it is said to have had 30,000 shops for the sale of betel, and 6000 bands of musicians and singers, who were taxed to government. It is at present only of a middle size. 100 miles E. Agra, 120 W. Fyzabad. *Long.* 89. 14. E. *Lat.* 27. 4. N.

Canol, a town of Hindoostan, in Visha-pour. 20 miles N. Sollapour

Canoloor, a small island in the East-Indian sea. *Long.* 132. 12. E. *Lat.* 5. 12. S.

Canonicut, a small island of North-America, in Narragansett bay.

Canooly, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar. 66 miles NNE. Mahur.

Canorajay, a small island of Scotland, near the east coast of the island of Coll.

Canos de Frocadero, a branch of the Puerto del Baylio Bucaroli, on the coast of the Prince of Wales's Archipelago, extending about 12 miles east. *Long.* of the entrance, 226. 59. E. *Lat.* 55. 50. N.

Canosa, a town of Naples, in the country of Bari, destroyed by an earthquake in 1694. It was once episcopal, but the see has been united to the archbishopric of Bari. It was taken by the French in the year 1502. 31 miles W. Bari. 72. E. Benevento. *Long.* 16. 2. E. *Lat.* 41. 14. N.

Cansis, a town of Italy, in the department of the Crostola, where Pope Gregory was entertained by the Empress Matilda, when the Emperor Henry IV. was compelled

by him to remain in a penitential habit barefoot, and without food for three days, during the extremest cold, in the court-yard of the castle, and hardly with tears obtained at that time a remission of his penance. 8 miles SSW. Reggio.

Canosio, a town of France, in the department of the Stura. 15 miles SW. Saluzzo.

Canovia, a town of European Turkey, in Albania. 22 miles S. Durazzo.

Canoul, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of a circar, in the country of Hydrabad. 95 miles SSW. Hydrabad, 124 E. Bifnagur. *Long.* 78. 7. E. *Lat.* 15. 50. N.

Canowly, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar. 20 miles SSW. Nagpour.

Canorgue (La), a town of France, in the department of the Lozere. The inhabitants of which carry on considerable trade in cattle and woollen stuffs. 9 m. SSW. Maurejols, 13 WSW. Mende.

Canpur, a town of Bengal. 20 miles NNE. Kienbhagur.

Canroddy, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Sohagepour. 16 m. N. Sohagepour.

Canfido, a harbour or port on the west coast of Africa. 45 miles S. Cape Non.

Canfadogha, a town of Canada, at the union of the Utawas river with the St. Laurence. 21 miles W. Montreal.

Canfiban, a town of European Turkey, in Bessarabia, near Bender, where the Turks were defeated by the Russians in 1789.

Canfinatpour, a town of Bengal. 12 m. SSE. Calcutta.

Canfz, (*Gut of*), a narrow strait between the island of Cape Breton and Nova Scotia.

Canfs, an island, with a seaport town of the same name, near the north-east coast of Nova Scotia. *Long.* 60. 45. W. *Lat.* 45. 32. N.

Canfladt, a town of Wurtemberg, situated on the east bank of the Neckar; with a fauxbourg on the opposite side: near it are some medicinal springs; and in the town is a manufacture of printed linens. In the year 1796, this town was taken by the French. 3 miles NE. Stuttgart. *Long.* 9. 20 E. *Lat.* 48. 50. N.

Canftein, a town and citadel of Germany, in the dutchy of Westphalia. 6 miles SE. Stadtburg.

Canfligal, a town of Prussia, in the circle of Samland. 2 miles SE. Pillau.

Canfwa, a river of Hindoostan, which runs into the sea, 40 miles SSW. Junagur, in the country of Guzerat.

Canfa, a district and jurisdiction of Peru, situated 50 miles NE. Lima.

Canfa Vièga, a town of Spain, in Aragon.

Canfagna, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. 8 miles E. Salerno.

Canfal, a large and lofty mountain of France, 993 toises higher than the level of

the sea; it is always covered with snow. It is situated in the centre of a department to which it gives name, which was before the revolution a part of Auvergne. 16 miles NE. Aurillac, 14 WNW. St. Flour. *Long.* 5. 50. E. *Lat.* 45. 4. N.

Canfalbary, a town of Bootan. 28 m. NW. Beyhar.

Canfalupa, a town of France, in the department of Marengo. 5 miles S. Alexandria.

Canfalana, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Arequipa, near the coast. 75 miles W. Arequipa. *Long.* 16. 25. S.

Canfalap, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Sirowy. 18 miles N. Jalour.

Canfalap, (*El*), a town on the coast of Tripoli. 60 miles ESE. Cabes. *Long.* 11. 20. E. *Lat.* 33. 50. N.

Canfalara, a river of Sicily, which runs into the sea, 5 miles S. Agofla.

Canfalarella, or *Alcantarella*, a town of Spain, in the province of Murcia. 9 miles S. Murcia.

Canfalario, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. 8 miles NNE. Policastro.

Canfalaya, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, situated in a gulf formed by the west point of the island of Java.

Canfalazaro, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 21 miles SW. Severina, 9 NE. Squillace.

Canfalcroix, a town of France, in the department of the two Nethes. 5 miles SE. Antwerp.

Canfaltee, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar. 15 miles N. Mahur

Canfalteleu, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Siene. 3 m. W. Rouen.

Canfalbury, a city of England, and capital of the county of Kent, the see of an archbishop, primate of all England, situated in a valley, between gently rising hills, on the river Stour; founded before the Christian æra. It is a county of itself, and the magistrates have authority to determine all lawsuits between the citizens, and to try for capital crimes committed within the city. The magistracy consists of a mayor, aldermen, recorder, &c. It first returned members to parliament in the reign of Edward I. There are two markets weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday. In 1801, the population was 9,000, and of these 1,325 were employed in trade and manufactures. Canterbury was formerly celebrated for its silk manufacture, which has for some years been on the decline; the principal manufactures are those of worsted and Canterbury muslins, made of silk and cotton. There were formerly seventeen churches within the walls, and three in the suburbs, fifteen only of which remain. The Jews have a synagogue; Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, and Quakers, have each

a place of public worship. The country round about produces a great quantity of hops. It is likewise celebrated for its brawn. In the cathedral was once the famous shrine of Thomas a-Becket, who was murdered at the altar in the year 1170, to which pilgrims from all parts of the world continually flocked, having been canonized by Pope Alexander, two years after his death, and only put a stop to by the reformation under Henry VIII. who took to himself the riches of the shrine, and ordered his name to be erased from among the saints. 36 miles E. London. *Long.* 1. 5. E. *Lat.* 51. 17. N.

Canterbury, a town of New Hampshire. 9 miles N. Concord.

Canterbury, a town of Connecticut. 9 miles SE. Wyndam.

Canth, or *Kant*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Breslau, on the Wislitz. In 1428, this town was much damaged by the Hussites, and in 1512, the Duke of Mensterburg was defeated near the town by the inhabitants of Breslau. 12 miles SW. Breslau, 18 NE. Schweidnitz. *Long.* 16. 47. E. *Lat.* 50. 58. N.

Canti, a town of South-America, in the province of Darien. 12 miles ENE. St. Maria de Darien.

Cantiano, a town of the Popedom, in the duchy of Urbino. 20 miles S. Urbino. 14 NNE. Perugia. *Long.* 12. 39. E. *Lat.* 43. 25. N.

Cantick Head, a cape on the south-east coast of Hoy, one of the Orkneys. *Long.* 2. 59. W. *Lat.* 58. 40. N.

Cantillana, a town of Spain, in the country of Seville, on the Guadalquivir. 12 miles NW. Carmona, 32 NNE. Seville.

Cantain, a town of France, in the department of the Aveyron. 7 miles E. Mur de Barrés.

Cantoira, a town of France, in the department of the Po. 22 miles NNW. Turin.

Canton, or *Quang-tcheou*, a city and seat of government of China, and capital of the province of Quang-tong; one of the richest of the empire; by some said to contain two millions of inhabitants. The immense quantity of money which foreign vessels bring daily to this city, draws hither a continual crowd of merchants from all the provinces; so that one is sure of finding in its warehouses the rarest productions of the soil, and the most valuable of the Chinese manufactures. This city is, besides, situated on a beautiful river, which has a communication by canals with all the neighbouring provinces; the entrance of it is called *the man*, its banks, the plains which it waters, and even the hills which hang over it, are cultivated, and afford the most enchanting prospect. The city is composed, as were, of three different cities, separated by lofty walls, but so conjoined, that the

same gate serves to go out from the one and enter the other. These three cities united almost form a regular square; the streets are long and straight, paved chiefly with cut stone, and ornamented from space to space with triumphal arches; some of them are covered; these contain the richest shops. The houses present nothing remarkable but great neatness; they consist only of one story, and have no windows to the street. People of condition are carried here in chairs. The streets are continually crowded, especially with porters, who are all loaded, and have for the most part their heads, legs, and feet bare. There is no other convenience in this city for transporting goods from one place to another but men's shoulders. An infinite number of barks of all sizes, which cover the river night and day, form a kind of floating city: they all touch one another, and are ranged so as to form streets, the people who inhabit them are innumerable, and have no other dwelling; each bark lodges a family and their grand-children. At break of day all these people depart to fish, or cultivate their rice. Captain King estimates the inhabitants in the city at 150,000, and the number of boats or sampans inhabited at 40,000. The military force of the province of which Canton is the capital, amounts to 50,000 men. It is said that 20,000 are stationed in and about the city. The streets are long, and most of them narrow and irregular, but well paved with large stones; and for the most part kept exceedingly clean. The houses are built of brick one story high, having generally two or three courts backward, in which are the warehouses for merchandize, and in the houses within the city, the apartments for the women. A very few of the meanest sort are built of wood. The houses belonging to the European factors are built on an handsome quay, with a regular façade of two stories toward the river, and disposed within partly after the European, and partly after the Chinese manner. Adjoining to these are a number of houses belonging to the Chinese, and hired out to the commanders of ships, and merchants who make an occasional stay. As no European is allowed to bring his wife to Canton, the English supercargoes live together at a common table, which is kept by the company, and have each a separate apartment consisting of three or four rooms. The time of their residence seldom exceeds eight months annually; and as they are pretty constantly employed during that time in the service of the Company, they may submit with the less regret to the restraints they are kept under. They very rarely pay any visits within the walls of Canton, except on public occasions. 1020 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 130. 35. E. *Lat.* 23. 10. N.

Centren, a town of Baden, on a river which runs into the Rhine. 9 m. NNE. Bale.

Cantu, a town of Italy, in the department of the Lario. 5 miles SSE. Como.

Cantyre, see *Kintyre*.

Canvey, an island of England, in the mouth of the Thames, near the coast of Essex, about five miles long, and two wide. Camden tells us that in his time it afforded pasture to near 4,000 sheep, which he had seen milked to make cheese. In 1662, the proprietors entered into an agreement with a Dutchman named Croppenburgh, to defend it with dikes, and a third part of the island is now appropriated to the defence of the walls. It is still subject to inundations, at some particular high tides. A church or chapel was built for the use of the Dutch who were employed on the embankment, which, in the year 1745, was rebuilt. The whole of the land is about 3,600 acres. 5 miles NW. from the Nore.

Canuck, a town of Hindoostan, in Benares. 6 miles W. Bidzigur.

Canula, a town of Brazil, on the Tocantin river. 70 miles SW. Para. *Long.* 50. 46. W. *Lat.* 2. 15. S.

Cany, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Lower Seine, situated in a country which produces great quantities of corn and flax. 27 miles NW. Rouen. *Long.* 0. 43. E. *Lat.* 49. 48. N.

Canyketoke, an Indian town of Labrador. *Long.* 59. 38. W. *Lat.* 55. 40. N.

Cany-Fork, a river of Tennessee, which runs into the Cumberland, *Long.* 86. 6. W. *Lat.* 36. 9. N.

Canze, a river of Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 57. 50. W. *Lat.* 6. 15. N.

Canzoual, a town of Italy, in the department of the Montagna. 8 miles W. Lecco.

Canzum, a small island in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Yucatan. *Long.* 87. 58. W. *Lat.* 21. 3. N.

Cao-chan, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea. 30 miles ESE. Hetsin.

Cao-chan-li, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea. 420 miles E. Peking.

Cao-lim, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea. 600 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 129. 27. E. *Lat.* 42. 40. N.

Cao-lim, a town of Chinese Tartary. *Long.* 123. 54. E. *Lat.* 42. N.

Cao-ming, a town of China, of the second rank in Yunnan. *Long.* 102. 44. E. *Lat.* 25. 22. N.

Cao-tang, a town of China, of the second rank in Chan-tong. 200 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 115. 54. E. *Lat.* 36. 58. N.

Cao-tchin, a town of China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li. 15 m. ESE. Tching-ting.

Cao-y, a town of China, of the third rank, in the Pe-tche-li. 30 miles S. Tching-

Cao-yam, a town of China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li. 12 miles S. Gan.

Cao-yang, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea. 7 miles NW. King-kitae.

Cao-yuen, a town of China, of third rank, in Chang-tong. 42 m. NW. Tcin-tcheou.

Caom-Lakmas, *Red Mount*, a mountain of Egypt, on which there are the remains of an ancient temple. 25 miles N. Syenc.

Caorli, a town of Italy, on an island of the same name, in the gulf of Venice, near the coast of Friuli, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Venice. *Long.* 12. 56. E. *Lat.* 45. 38. N.

Cap Island, a small island in the Eastern-Indian sea. *Long.* 105. 48. E. *Lat.* 5. 58. S.

Capaccio, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Salerno. 20 miles SE. Salerno, 30 NW. Policastro. *Long.* 14. 55. E. *Lat.* 40. 27. N.

Capacini, a town of Naples, in Capitanata. 4 miles W. Victra.

Capalanga, a town on the north coast of the island of Luçon. *Long.* 122. 56. E. *Lat.* 14. 40. N.

Capalita, a river of Mexico, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Long.* 97. 30. W. *Lat.* 16. 14. N.

Capall, a small island in the Eastern-Indian Sea. *Long.* 130. 36. E. *Lat.* 4. 1. S.

Capaluan, one of the smaller Philippine Islands. *Long.* 121. 48. E. *Lat.* 13. 54. N.

Capan, a town of Persian Armenia. 50 miles E. Nachivan.

Capanabastla, a town of Mexico, in the province of Chiapa. 70 miles SE. Chiapa des Espagnoles.

Capanarealte a river of Mexico, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Long.* 94. 56. W. *Lat.* 15. 42. N.

Capanema, a river of Brazil, which runs into the bay of All Saints.

Capayan, a town of South-America, in the province of Tucuman. 25 m. S. St. Fernando.

Cap Breton, a town of France, in the department of the Landes, near the coast. 9 miles N. Bayonne. *Long.* 1. 22. W. *Lat.* 43. 38. N.

Cauchac, or *Kiapzac*, Western Tartary.

Capdenac, see *Caldenac*.

Cape Abacon, a cape near the west end of the south coast of Hispaniola. *Long.* 74. W. *Lat.* 18. 4. N.

Cape Acubella, a cape on the coast of Naples, in the Adriatic. *Long.* 14. 28. E. *Lat.* 42. 25. N.

Cape Addington, a cape on the west coast of the Prince of Wales's Archipelago. *Long.* 226. 23. E. *Lat.* 55. 26. N.

Cape Aguz, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Murcia. *Long.* 1. 2. W. *Lat.* 37. 32. N.

Cape Aguada, a cape on the west coast of East Florida, in the gulf of Mexico. *Long.* 82. 15. W. *Lat.* 25. 22. N.

Cape Aguer, or *Ger*, a cape on the west coast of Morocco. *Long.* 10. 15. W. *Lat.* 30. 50. N.

Cape Aguja, a double point on the coast of Peru. *Long.* 80. 55. W. *Lat.* 5. 45. S.

Cape Aguja, a cape on the north coast of South-America. *Long.* 74. 10. W. *Lat.* 11. 26. N.

Cape Aguillas, see *Cape Anguillas*.

Cape Ajo, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Biscay. *Long.* 3. 34. W. *Lat.* 43. 32. N.

Cape Albatel, a cape on the coast of Algiers. 30 miles E. Cape Tenes.

Cape Albiana, on the north-west point the isle of Cyprus. *Long.* 32. 18. E. *Lat.* 35. 10. N.

Cape Alexander, a cape on the west coast of New Georgia. *Long.* 156. 6. E. *Lat.* 6. 45. S.

Cape Algar, a cape on the north-west coast of Majorca. *Long.* 2. 18. E. *Lat.* 39. 40. N.

Cape Alice, a cape on the coast of Calabria, in the gulf of Tarento. *Long.* 17. 22. E. *Lat.* 39. 30. N.

Cape Alofeno, a cape on the west coast of the island of Elba. *Long.* 10. 15. E. *Lat.* 42. 47. N.

Cape Amanfo, on the south-east coast of the island of Corsica, and northern part of the entrance into the bay of Bonifacio.

Cape Amboise, or *Ambeezes*, in the Atlantic, on the coast of Benin. *Long.* 10. 50. E. *Lat.* 4. 15. N.

Cape Ambra, or *Ambro*, see *Cape Natal*.

Cape Amoufhe, a cape of Algiers. 30 m. WSW. Cape Caxines.

Cape Anciola, a cape on the west coast of the island of Cabrera. *Long.* 2. 51. E. *Lat.* 39. 6. N.

Cape Ancon, or *Anco*, the north point of the island of Chiloe, in the Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 80. W. *Lat.* 42. S.

Cape Anderville, a cape on the west coast of France. 13 m. WNW. Cherburg. *Long.* 2. W. *Lat.* 49. 43. N.

Cape Andrea, the east point of the island of Cyprus. *Long.* 34. 55. E. *Lat.* 35. 31. N.

Cape Angeli, a cape on the west coast of Natolia. *Long.* 27. E. *Lat.* 37. 11. N.

Cape Anguato, the westerly point of the island of Porto Rico.

Cape Anguillas, a cape on the south coast of Africa, east of the Cape of Good Hope. This is the most southerly point of Africa. *Long.* 20. 8. E. *Lat.* 34. 55. S.

Cape Anguille, a cape of Newfoundland. *Long.* 50. 17. W. *Lat.* 47. 54. N.

Cape Anguillones, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Galicia. *Long.* 8. 52. W. *Lat.* 43. 46. N.

Cape Anica, a cape on the south coast of the island of Saghalien. *Long.* 144. 20. E. *Lat.* 46. 10. N.

Cape Ann, on the west coast of New Britain, in the Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 148. 25. E. *Lat.* 5. 50. S.

Cape Ann, a cape on the coast of Massachusetts. *Long.* 70. 40. W. *Lat.* 42. 35. N.

Cape Ann, a town of Massachusetts, near the cape. 20 miles NE. Boston.

Cape Antio, a cape on the coast of the Campagna di Roma. *Long.* 12. 30. E. *Lat.* 41. 30. N.

Cape Antongil, a cape on the east coast of Madagascar. *Long.* 55. 50. E. *Lat.* 16. S.

Cape Apollonia, a cape of Africa, on the Gold Coast. *Long.* 3. 30. W. *Lat.* 5. 8. N.

Cape Arbre, a cape on the west coast of Natolia. *Long.* 27. 10. E. *Lat.* 37. 30. E.

Cape Arca, a cape on the west coast of Africa. *Long.* 12. 10. W. *Lat.* 27. 15. N.

Cape Arenas, a cape on the east coast of Terra del Fuego. *Lat.* 53. 30. S.

Cape de las Arenas Gordas, a cape on the east coast of Patagonia. *Lat.* 38. S.

Cape Argent, a cape on the east side of Newfoundland. *Long.* 55. 15. W. *Lat.* 50. N.

Cape Agentera, a cape on the west coast of Sardinia. *Long.* 8. 36. E. *Lat.* 39. 28. N.

Cape Armi, or *Capo dell' Armi*, a cape of Naples, on the south coast of Calabria. *Long.* 15. 57. E. *Lat.* 37. 52. N.

Cape Arrecife, a cape on the south coast of Africa. *Long.* 24. 3. E. *Lat.* 32. 20. S.

Cape Arruba, a cape on the south coast of Persia, in the Arabian sea. *Long.* 64. E. *Lat.* 25. 8. N.

Cape Ash-oune-mon-kar, a cape on the coast of Algiers. *Long.* 5. 10. E. *Lat.* 37. 15. N.

Cape Asinara, the north-west point of Sardinia. *Long.* 8. 16. E. *Lat.* 40. 58. N.

Cape Assab, a cape on the coast of Africa, in the Red sea. *Lat.* 13. 6. N.

Cape Ava, a cape on the coast of Japan. *Long.* 140. 55. E. *Lat.* 34. 45. N.

Cape Away, the south-east point of the island of Niphon. *Long.* 140. 40. E. *Lat.* 35. 10. N.

Cape Baba, a cape on the north coast of Natolia, in the Black sea. *Long.* 31. 51. E. *Lat.* 41. 8. N.

Cape Bassa, a cape on the south-west coast of the island of Cyprus. *Long.* 32. 18. E. *Lat.* 34. 57. N.

Cape Bajador, the north-west point of the island of Luçon. *Long.* 120. 40. E. *Lat.* 18. 40. N.

Cape Baintetta, a cape on the south coast of St. Domingo, near a village of the same name. *Long.* 72. 51. W. *Lat.* 18. 13. N.

Cape Bajoli, a cape on the west coast of the island of Minorca. *Long.* 3. 44. E. *Lat.* 40. 3. N.

Cape Bajona, a cape on the east coast of Africa. *Long.* 39. E. *Lat.* 15. 15. S.

Cape Balaad, a cape of Africa, on the north coast of Morocco, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 3. 46. *W. Lat.* 35. 32. N.

Cape Ballard, a cape of Newfoundland. *Long.* 52. 26. *W. Lat.* 46. 55. N.

Cape Banks, the north-east point of Botany Bay, on the east coast of New Holland.

Cape Barbas, a cape on the west coast of Africa. *Long.* 16. 40. *W. Lat.* 22. 15. N.

Cape Bardiflan, or *Ras Bardiflan*, a cape on the coast of Persia, in the Persian Gulf. *Long.* 51. 15. *E. Lat.* 28. N.

Cape Barfleur, a cape on the coast of France. 13 miles E. Cherbourg. *Long.* 1. 17. *W. Lat.* 49. 40. N.

Cape Barnabas, see *Cape St. Barrabas*.

Cape Barreras, a cape on the east coast of Patagonia. *Lat.* 50. S.

Cape Barrington, the south-east point of Egmont Island. *Long.* 164. 32. *E. Lat.* 10. 58. S.

Cape Barro, a cape on the north-east coast of the island of Sumatra. *Long.* 103. 35. *E. Lat.* 0. 6. N.

Cape Bartholomew, the fourth point of Staten Land. *Long.* 68. 21. *W. Lat.* 54. 58. S.

Cape Bassas, a cape on the east coast of Africa. *Long.* 48. 10. *E. Lat.* 4. 55. N.

Cape Baxos, a cape on the west coast of Africa, in the Atlantic Ocean. *Long.* 7. 40. *W. Lat.* 5. 28. N.

Cape Baxos, a cape of Africa, on the coast of Ajan, called by the ancients Apocopa, or the southern Horn. *Long.* 48. 14. *E. Lat.* 4. 45. N.

Cape Baxas, a cape on the south coast of Africa. *Long.* 23. 0. *E. Lat.* 34. S.

Cape Beachy Head, the northern point of Penguin Island, in the south Atlantic Ocean. *Lat.* 50. 56. S.

Cape, (*Bear's*,) the southern point of the island of St. John, near Nova Scotia. *Long.* 62. 40. *W. Lat.* 45. 53. N.

Cape Beata, a cape on the south coast of Hispaniola. *Long.* 71. 35. *N. Lat.* 17. 52. N.

Cape Becur, a cape on the coast of Egypt, 12 miles NNE. Alexandria.

Cape Bede, a lofty promontory on the east coast of Cooke's river, on the west coast of North-America. 12 miles N. Cape Elizabeth.

Cape Bedford, a cape on the coast of Labrador, in Davis's Straits. *Long.* 67. 50. *W. Lat.* 67. N.

Cape Bedford, the north-east extremity of New Holland. *Long.* 214. 45. *W. Lat.* 15. 16. S.

Cape Begu, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Catalonia. *Long.* 3. 2. *E. Lat.* 41. 55. N.

Cape Bellones, a cape on the east coast of Madagascar. *Long.* 50. 20. *E. Lat.* 16. 5. S.

Cape Berberia, a cape on the west coast of the island of Formentera. *Long.* 1. 20. *E. Lat.* 38. 41. N.

Cape de Berelos, a cape on the north coast of Egypt. 30 miles W. Damietta. *Long.* 31. 16. *E. Lat.* 31. 29. N.

Cape Bermejo, a cape on the east coast of Majorca. *Long.* 3. 25. *E. Lat.* 39. 30. N.

Cape Beroard, a cape on the north coast of Egypt. *Long.* 32. 53. *E. Lat.* 31. 6. N.

Cape Bifiana, see *Cape Bustion*.

Cape Bianco, see *Cape Blanco*.

Cape Blanco, a cape of Syria, on the coast of the Mediterranean. *Long.* 35. 6. *E. Lat.* 33. 2. N.

Cape Blanco, a cape on the south coast of the Morea. *Long.* 21. 56. *E. Lat.* 36. 44. N.

Cape Blanco, a cape on the west coast of Natolia. *Long.* 26. 18. *E. Lat.* 38. 14. N.

Cape Blanco, a cape of Africa, on the north coast of Tunis. *Long.* 9. 50. *E. Lat.* 37. 15. N.

Cape Blanco, a cape on the south coast of the island of Sicily. *Long.* 13. 10. *E. Lat.* 35. 28. N.

Cape Blanco, a cape on the north coast of the island of Corfica, a little to the west of Cape Corfo.

Cape Blanco, a cape on the south coast of the island of Corfu. *Long.* 20. 6. *E. Lat.* 39. 28. N.

Cape Blanco, a cape on the south-west coast of the island of Cyprus. *Long.* 32. 15. *E. Lat.* 35. 12. N.

Cape Blanco, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Asturia. *Long.* 6. 54. *W. Lat.* 43. 35. N.

Cape Blanco, a cape on the west coast of the island of Iviça. *Long.* 1. 16. *E. Lat.* 39. 1. N.

Cape Blanco, a cape on the south coast of the island of Majorca. *Long.* 2. 45. *E. Lat.* 39. 21. N.

Cape Blanco, a cape on the west coast of Africa, in the Atlantic, first discovered in 1441, by the Portuguese. *Long.* 16. 58. *W. Lat.* 20. 47. N.

Cape Blanco, a cape on the west coast of Africa, in the Atlantic. *Long.* 9. 20. *W. Lat.* 33. 10. N.

Cape Blanco, a cape on the coast of Peru, in the Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 81. 6. *W. Lat.* 4. 10. S.

Cape Blanco, a cape on the west coast of North-America. *Long.* 124. *W. Lat.* 42. 50. N.

Cape Blanco, a cape of Mexico, in the Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 86. 6. *W. Lat.* 9. 20. N.

Cape Blanco, a cape on the north coast of South-America. *Long.* 67. 16. *W. Lat.* 10. 38. N.

Cape Blanco, or *Cape St. Jorge*, a cape on the east coast of Patagonia. *Long.* 68. *W. Lat.* 47. S.

Cape Blanco, a cape on the east coast of Calabria. *Long.* 17. 25. *E. Lat.* 38. 59. N.

Cape Bluff, a cape on the east coast of Labrador. *Long.* 55. 30. *W. Lat.* 53. N.

Cape Boco, or *Cape Marsalla*, a cape on the west coast of Sicily, near Marsalla.

Cape Bogachua, a cape on the south-west coast of Arabia. *Long.* 48. 45. *E. Lat.* 14. 15. N.

Cape Bojador, a cape on the west coast of Africa, in the Atlantic. When Giliamuz the Portuguese doubled this cape in the year 1433, it was thought an enterprize of great heroism. *Long.* 14. 20. *W. Lat.* 26. 16. N.

Cape Bolinac, a cape on the west coast of the island of Luçon. *Long.* 120. 5. *E. Lat.* 16. 27. N.

Cape Bon, or *Ras Adder*, a cape of Africa, on the north-east coast of Tunis, known to ancients under the name of *Promontorium Mercurii*. *Long.* 11. 20. *E. Lat.* 36. 58. N.

Cape Bonandrea, the north point of the island of Scarpanti. *Lat.* 35. 50. N.

Cape Bonandria, a cape of Africa, on the coast of Tripoly, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 23. 14. *E. Lat.* 32. 20. N.

Cape Bonavista, a cape on the east coast of Newfoundland. *Long.* 53. 45. *W. Lat.* 48. 50. N.

Cape Boruca, a cape on the coast of Mexico, in the Pacific Ocean. *Lat.* 8. 24. N.

Cape Boscawen, a cape on the west coast of Egmont island. *Long.* 163. 42. *E. Lat.* 11. 11. S.

Cape Bourbon, the south-west point of Kerguelen's Land. *Long.* 68. 35. *E. Lat.* 49. 32. S.

Cape Boy, a cape on the south coast of Sardinia. *Long.* 9. 38. *E. Lat.* 39. 15. N.

Cape Brafsi, a cape on the isthmus of Darien. *Long.* 80. 10. *W. Lat.* 9. 22. N.

Cape Brehant, a cape on the south-west coast of the island of Mauritius. *Lat.* 20. 30. S.

Cape Bredmach, a cape on the west coast of Rum, one of the W. islands of Scotland.

Cape Bree, a cape on the west coast of the island of Borneo. *Long.* 109. 57. *E. Lat.* 1. 25. S.

Cape Breton, an island of North-America, in the gulf of St. Laurence, separated from Nova-Scotia by the strait of Fronfac, about 3 miles wide. This island is about 140 miles in length; full of mountains and lakes, and intersected by a great number of creeks and bays. The soil is fertile, and abounds in timber. In the mountains are coal-mines; in the vallies excellent pasture, and the coast abounds in fish. In the year 1747 it was taken from the French by Admiral Warren and Colonel Pepperell, of Piscataway in New England, and in 1758 by Admiral Boscawen and Colonel Amherst. *Long.* 59. to 61. 20. *W. Lat.* 45. 34. to 47. 5. N.

Cape Briton, a cape on the east coast of the island of the same name. *Long.* 59. 40. *W. Lat.* 45. 55. N.

Cape Brett, a cape on the east coast of the northernmost island of New Zealand, forming the north-east point of the bay of islands. *Long.* 185. 24. *W. Lat.* 35. 10. S.

Cape Brullos, see *Cape de Berelos*.

Cape Bristol, a cape on the coast of Sandwich Land. *Long.* 26. 51. *W. Lat.* 59. 2. S.

Cape Broyle, a cape on the east coast of Newfoundland. *Long.* 52. 26. *W. Lat.* 46. 55. N.

Cape Buller, a point of land on the east coast of New-Britain. *Long.* 151. 20. *E. Lat.* 5. S.

Cape Buller, a cape on the coast of Terra-del-Fuego. *Long.* 67. 40. *W. Lat.* 53. 58. S.

Cape Buller, a cape on the north coast of South-Georgia. *Long.* 37. 40. *W. Lat.* 53. 58. S.

Cape Buller, a cape on the coast of New-Britain. *Long.* 121. 23. *E. Lat.* 4. 56. S.

Cape Burela, a cape of Spain, on the north coast of Galicia. *Long.* 7. 26. *W. Lat.* 43. 41. N.

Cape Buron, a cape on the south coast of Malacca. *Long.* 103. 22. *S. Lat.* 1. 18. N.

Cape Burulaque, the northern point of Zibu, or Sebu, one of the Philippine islands. *Long.* 122. 31. *E. Lat.* 11. 6. N.

Cape Buzzano, a cape on the south-east coast of Calabria. *Long.* 16. 34. *E. Lat.* 37. 57. N.

Cape Bussion, or *Rás el Heti*, a cape in the Perhan gulf, on the coast of Laristan. *Long.* 54. 32. *E. Lat.* 26. 36. N.

Cape Busto, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Asturia. *Long.* 6. 30. *W. Lat.* 43. 37. N.

Cape Buyten, a cape on the east coast of the island of Celebes. *Long.* 124. 24. *E. Lat.* 0. 15. N.

Cape Butifaras, a cape on the south coast of Minorca. *Long.* 4. 13. *W. Lat.* 39. 48. N.

Cape Buzo, the north-west extremity of the island of Candy, anciently called *Promontorium Coreyrus*. *Long.* 23. 24. *E. Lat.* 35. 38. N.

Cape Byron, the south-west extremity of New Ireland. *Long.* 149. 2. *E. Lat.* 2. 30. S.

Cape Byron, a cape on the east coast of New Holland. This cape may be known by a remarkable sharp-peaked mountain, which lies inland. The land to the north is high and hilly, but low near the shore: to the southward of the cape it is also low and level. *Long.* 153. 30. *E. Lat.* 28. 37. N.

Cape Byron, a cape on the north-east coast of Egmont island, or New Guernsey. *Long.* 164. 49. *E. Lat.* 10. 40. S.

Cape Guamano, a cape on the west coast of North-America, in the Duke of Clarence's strait. *Long.* 228. 17. *E. Lat.* 55. 29. N.

Cape Cabron, the north-east point of the island of Samana, in the West-Indies. *Long.* 70. *W. Lat.* 19. 20. N.

Cape Caccia, a cape of the island of Sardinia, on the west coast. 18 miles W. Algeri. *Long.* 8. 19. E. *Lat.* 40. 34. N.

Cape Caglia, or *Cape Matapan*, the fourth-west point of the Morea. *Long.* 22. 20. E. *Lat.* 36. 34. N.

Cape Calhache, a cape on the west coast of Porto Rico. *Long.* 68. 6. W. *Lat.* 18. 28. N.

Cape Calm z, a cape on the coast of Nubia, in the Red sea. *Long.* 37. E. *Lat.* 21. 22. N.

Cape Calbat, see *Cape Kalbat*.

Cape Calibong, a cape on the north coast of the island of Java. *Long.* 110. 45. E. *Lat.* 6. 18. S.

Cape Calvi, a cape on the north coast of the island of Cortica; consisting of a high barren mountain.

Cape Cambodia, the fourth extremity of Cambodia, in the gulf of Siam. *Long.* 106. 0. E. *Lat.* 10. 0. N.

Cape Camaron, a cape on the coast of Honduras. *Long.* 84. 54. W. *Lat.* 15. 30. N.

Cape Campbell, a cape on the east coast of New Zealand. *Long.* 183. 45. W. *Lat.* 41. 44. S.

Cape Canan, see *Cape Mesurada*.

Cape Candy, a cape on the north coast of the island of Celebes. *Long.* 121. 23. E. *Lat.* 1. 12. N.

Cape Canet, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Valencia. *Long.* 0. 16. W. *Lat.* 39. 38. N.

Cape Cantin, a cape on the west coast of Morocco. *Long.* 9. 42. W. *Lat.* 32. 30. N.

Cape Canowrga, a cape on the west coast of the island of Cyprus. *Long.* 34. 36. E. *Lat.* 34. 50. N.

Cape Capricorn, a cape on the north-east coast of New Holland. *Long.* 208. 58. W. *Lat.* 23. 24. S.

Cape Carava, a cape on the north coast of the island of Sicily. *Long.* 14. 59. E. *Lat.* 38. 15. N.

Cape Carewang, a cape on the north coast of the island of Java. *Long.* 107. 10. E. *Lat.* 5. 45. S.

Cape Caravelle, a cape on the north-east coast of Martinico. *Long.* 60. 56. W. *Lat.* 14. 55. N.

Cape Carbon, a cape on the coast of Algiers. *Long.* 5. E. *Lat.* 37. N.

Cape Carbonaro, a cape on the south coast of Sardinia. *Long.* 9. 49. E. *Lat.* 39. 22. N.

Cape Carcorella, a cape on the coast of Barca. *Long.* 18. 25. E. *Lat.* 21. 15. N.

Cape Carowze, a cape on the north coast of Hispaniola. *Long.* 70. 53. W. *Lat.* 9. 59. N.

Cape Carthage, a cape on the east coast of Tunis. *Long.* 10. 14. E. *Lat.* 36. 52. N.

Cape Carvaeiro, a cape on the west coast of Portugal. *Long.* 13. W. *Lat.* 39. 22. N.

Cape Carvoiero, a cape on the south coast of Portugal. *Long.* 8. 26. W. *Lat.* 37. N.

Cape Cascaes, a cape of Portugal. 2 miles SW. Cascaes. *Long.* 9. 25. W. *Lat.* 38. 42. N.

Cape Catalugna, a cape on the north coast of Majorca. *Long.* 3. 13. E. *Lat.* 39. 55. N.

Cape Catherine, a cape on the west coast of Africa, in the Atlantic. *Lat.* 2. S.

Cape Catoche, a cape on the NE. coast of Yucatan. *Long.* 87. 47. *Lat.* 21. 14. N.

Cape Cavalier, a cape on the south-east coast of Asiatic Turkey. 80 miles W. Alexandria.

Cape Cavallo, a cape on the east coast of Sardinia. *Long.* 9. 50. E. *Lat.* 41. N.

Cape Cavalaria, a cape on the north coast of the island of Minorca. *Long.* 4. 4. E. *Lat.* 40. 5. N.

Cape Caufedo, a cape on the south coast of Hispaniola. 5 miles SE. St. Domingo.

Cape Caution, a cape on the west coast of North-America. *Lat.* 51. 12. N.

Cape Cavines, or *Ras-acm-natter*, a cape which forms the west point of the bay of Algiers. *Long.* 3. 20. E. *Lat.* 36. 50. N.

Cape Cervera, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Catalonia. *Long.* 3. 3. E. *Lat.* 42. 26. N.

Cape Cervera, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Valencia. *Long.* 0. 46. W. *Lat.* 37. 58. N.

Cape Chacon, a cape on the south coast of Prince of Wales's Archipelago. *Long.* 22. 16. E. *Lat.* 54. 43. N.

Cape Chaillons, a cape on the north-east coast of Lake Superior in Upper Canada. *Long.* 85. 5. W. *Lat.* 47. 45. N.

Cape Chanceley, a cape on the south coast of Arabia. *Long.* 56. E. *Lat.* 18. N.

Cape Charles, a cape on the east coast of Labrador. *Long.* 55. 20. W. *Lat.* 52. 25. N.

Cape Charles, a cape of Virginia, at the east side of the mouth of the Chesapeake. *Long.* 75. 58. W. *Lat.* 37. 12. N.

Cape Charles Island, an island on the south-east coast of Labrador, near Cape Charles. *Long.* 55. 20. W. *Lat.* 52. 22. N.

Cape Charlotte, a cape at the south extremity of the island of New Georgia. *Long.* 36. 11. W. *Lat.* 44. 32. S.

Cape Chat, a cape on the south coast of the river St. Laurence. *Long.* 66. W. *Lat.* 49. 10. N.

Cape Chatham, a cape on the south-west coast of New Holland. *Long.* 116. 35. E. *Lat.* 35. 3. S.

Cape Chalebernau, a cape on the east coast of the island of Cyprus. *Long.* 34. 47. E. *Lat.* 35. 36. N.

Cape Chel e, or *Cape Citti*, a cape on the south coast of the island of Cyprus, near which there are several villages. *Long.* 33. 58. E. *Lat.* 34. 53. N.

Cape Chelidoni, a cape on the southern coast of Naxos. *Long.* 30. 14. E. *Lat.* 36. 15. N.

Cape Chidley, a cape on the north coast of Labrador, at the entrance of Hudson's Straits. *Long.* 70. 25. W. *Lat.* 60. 12. N.

Cape Chignecto, or *Chiguiton*, a cape in the Bay of Fundy, between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Cape Choumay, a cape on the coast of Cochinchina, at the mouth of the river Chouma. *Long.* 107. 57. E. *Lat.* 16. 12. N.

Cape Churchill, a cape in Hudson's Bay. *Long.* 93. 5. W. *Lat.* 58. 54. N.

Cape Clear, a cape at the southern extremity of the island of Clare, near the south coast of Ireland. *Long.* 9. 24. W. *Lat.* 51. 19. N.

Cape Cleaveland, a cape on the E. coast of New Holland. *Long.* 147. 15. E. *Lat.* 19. S.

Cape Codera, a cape of South-America, on the coast of Caracca. *Long.* 66. 20. W. *Lat.* 10. 50. N.

Cape Coast-Castle, or *Cape Corso*, a cape and factory of Africa, on the Gold Coast. This cape is formed by an angular point, washed by the sea. Here the Portuguese settled in 1610, and built the citadel, from which they were a few years after dislodged by the Dutch, who added considerably to its strength. In 1661, it was demolished by the English under Admiral Holmes, and by the treaty of Breda it was confirmed to the English. The walls are high and thick, especially on the land side; built partly of stone, and partly of brick. The fort has four bastions, and ten pieces of cannon. The soldiers are lodged in the best barracks on the coast, and receive their pay in gold dust. There are convenient apartments for slaves, forges for smiths, houles and shops for carpenters and other trades. There are apartments for the governor, and a room used for a chapel. *Long.* 2. 20. W. *Lat.* 5. 18. N.

Cape Coors, a cape on the east coast of Madagascar. *Long.* 56. E. *Lat.* 14. 20. S.

Cape Cod, a cape of North-America, on the north side of Boston Bay. This cape is the point of a strip of land which extends 130 miles in length, the soil in general barren. It was discovered, and so named, by Bartholomew Gosnold, in 1602. *Long.* 70. 10. W. *Lat.* 42. 4. N.

Cape Codolan, a cape on the east coast of the island of Formentera. *Long.* 1. 30. E. *Lat.* 38. 41. N.

Cape Cold, a cape at the north end of Charles Island, on the coast of East Greenland. *Long.* 10. 57. E. *Lat.* 79. 6. N.

Cape Colnett, a cape on the north-east coast of New Caledonia; so called from Mr. Colnett, midshipman under Capt. Cook, who discovered it in 1774. *Long.* 164. 56. E. *Lat.* 20. 30. S.

Cape Colnett, a cape on the coast of New Albion, in the North Pacific Ocean, (so called from Capt. Colnett, of the British

navy,) forming a bay on each side. The cliffs composing it are about the middle, between the summit and the water side, divided horizontally nearly into two equal parts, and formed of different materials; the lower part is said to consist of sand or clay, of a very smooth surface, and light colour; the upper part was evidently of a rocky substance, with a very uneven surface, and of a dark colour; this seemed to be again divided into narrow columns, by vertical strata. These apparent divisions, as well horizontally as vertically, existed with great uniformity all round the promontory. *Long.* 244. E. *Lat.* 30. 58. N.

Cape Coloni, a cape on the west coast of Asiatic Turkey, northward of the gulf of Smyrna. *Long.* 26. 36. E. *Lat.* 39. 24. N.

Cape Colonna, or *Cape Delle Colonna*, a cape on the east coast of Calabria. *Long.* 17. 29. E. *Lat.* 39. 6. N.

Cape Colonna, a cape on the coast of the Morea. *Long.* 24. 2. E. *Lat.* 37. 36. N.

Cape Colonna, the fourth point of the island of Samos. *Long.* 26. 48. E. *Lat.* 37. 41. N.

Cape Colville, a cape on the east coast of New-Zealand; the north-east point of entrance into the river Thames, so called by Capt. Cook, in respect to Lord Colville. *Long.* 194. 27. W. *Lat.* 36. 26. N.

Cape Comfort, a cape in Hudson's Bay. *Long.* 82. 30. W. *Lat.* 64. 55. N.

Cape Comin, a cape on the east coast of the island of Sardinia. *Long.* 10. 1. E. *Lat.* 40. 38. N.

Cape Comorin, the southern point of Hindoostan, in Travancere country. *Long.* 77. 32. E. *Lat.* 8. N.

Cape Condecedo, a cape on the north-west coast of Yucatan. *Long.* 90. 50. W. *Lat.* 21. 21. N.

Cape Conway, a cape on the north-west coast of New Holland. *Long.* 211. 28. W. *Lat.* 20. 36. S.

Cape Coquilacoa, a cape on the coast of Terra Firma. *Long.* 71. 4. W. *Lat.* 11. 55. N.

Cape Coraco, a cape on the east coast of the island of Metelin, in the Archipelago. *Long.* 26. 20. E. *Lat.* 39. 24. N.

Cape Cormacitti, a cape on the north coast of the island of Cyprus, vulgarly called *Crommon*. *Long.* 33. 5. E. *Lat.* 35. 33. N.

Cape Cornwall, a cape at the extremity of England, on the west coast of Cornwall. *Long.* 5. 55. W. *Lat.* 50. 10. N.

Cape Cornwall, the south-west point of land on the north-west side of the passage of Endeavour Straits, in New Holland. *Long.* 141. E. *Lat.* 10. 43. S.

Cape Cornwall, a cape on the south-west side of an island near the north coast of New Holland. *Long.* 219. W. *Lat.* 10. 43. S.

Cape Coron, a cape on the south coast of the Morea. *Long.* 21. 53. E. *Lat.* 36. 42. N.

Cape Coronation, a cape on the coast of New Caledonia. *Long.* 167. 8. E. *Lat.* 22. 5. S.

Cape Corrientes, a cape on the coast of Peru. *Long.* 78. 6. W. *Lat.* 4. 50. N.

Cape Corrientes, a cape on the east coast of Africa. *Long.* 37. 3. E. *Lat.* 23. 48. S.

Cape Corrientes, a cape on the south coast of the island of Cuba. *Long.* 84. 30. W. *Lat.* 21. 38. N.

Cape Corrientes, a cape on the coast of Mexico, in the Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 105. 20. W. *Lat.* 20. 22. N.

Cape Corrubedo, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Galicia. *Long.* 9. 5. W. *Lat.* 42. 35. N.

Cape Cors, or *Corso*, see *Cape Coast-Castle*. *Cape Corso*, a cape on the north coast of Corfica. *Long.* 9. 35. E. *Lat.* 42. 59. N.

Cape Corso, a cape on the coast of Brazil. *Long.* 37. 36. W. *Lat.* 4. 30. S.

Cape Corvoeira, a cape on the western coast of Africa. *Long.* 17. W. *Lat.* 21. 30. N.

Cape Corzo, a cape on the west coast of America, in the Pacific Ocean, opposite the northern extremity of the island of Madre de Dios. *Lat.* 50. 10. S.

Cape Couili, a cape on the south coast of Natolia. *Long.* 29. 7. E. *Lat.* 36. 15. N.

Cape Courco, a cape on the west coast of Natolia, at the north of the entrance into the gulf of Scala Nova. *Long.* 26. 33. E. *Lat.* 38. 11. N.

Cape Cousur Kelier, a cape on the coast of Africa, in the Red sea. *Lat.* 14. 34. N.

Cape Cox, a cape on the west coast of North-America, so called by Capt. Dixon. *Long.* 128. 52. W. *Lat.* 51. 30. N.

Cape Creus, or *Cruz*, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Catalonia. *Long.* 3. 8. E. *Lat.* 42. 19. N.

Cape Crillon, a cape on the south coast of the island of Saghalien. *Long.* 142. 54. E. *Lat.* 45. 57. N.

Cape Crio, a cape on the west coast of Natolia. *Long.* 27. 8. E. *Lat.* 36. 40. N.

Cape Crio, a cape of the island of Candia. 7 miles SW. Canea. *Long.* 23. 22. E. *Lat.* 35. 16. N.

Cape Crisnez, a cape on the coast of France, between Boulogne and Calais. *Long.* 1. 35. E. *Lat.* 50. 50. N.

Cape Croix, a cape on the west coast of Africa. *Long.* 9. 55. W. *Lat.* 30. 38. N.

Cape Cross, a cape on the east coast of East-Florida. *Long.* 84. 50. W. *Lat.* 46. 27. N.

Cape Cross, a cape on the south-east coast of Lake Superior. *Long.* 84. 50. W. *Lat.* 46. 25. N.

Cape Cross, a cape on the west coast of King George the Third's Archipelago, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 223. 44. E. *Lat.* 57. 56. N.

Cape Cruz, see *Cape Creus*.

Cape Cruz, a cape on the south coast of Cuba. *Long.* 78. 28. W. *Lat.* 19. 54. N.

Cape Culebras, a cape on the north coast of the isthmus of Darien. *Long.* 78. 52. W. *Lat.* 9. 36. N.

Cape Culera, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Valencia. *Long.* 0. 18. W. *Lat.* 39. 8. N.

Cape Cumberland, a cape on the island of Espirito Santo, one of the New Hebrides, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 166. 47. E. *Lat.* 14. 39. S.

Cape Cumberland, a cape on Kerguelen's Land. 5 miles south-east half south from Christmas harbour.

Cape Curiat, see *Kuriat*.

Cape Dame Marie, see *Donna Maria*.

Cape Damela, see *Cape Skillo*.

Cape Danger, or *Point Danger*, a cape on the east coast of New Holland. *Long.* 153. 30. E. *Lat.* 28. 8. S.

Cape Darby, a cape on the west coast of North-America. *Long.* 163. W. *Lat.* 64. 21. N.

Cape Dartuch, a cape on the west coast of Minorca. *Long.* 3. 45. E. *Lat.* 39. 56. N.

Cape Dato, a cape on the west coast of the island of Borneo. *Long.* 110. 21. E. *Lat.* 3. N.

Cape Dauphin, a cape on the south coast of Kerguelen's Land. *Long.* 69. 10. E. *Lat.* 49. 28. S.

Cape Deception, a cape on the south coast of New Georgia, or Land of Arfacides. *Long.* 157. 3. E. *Lat.* 8. 33. S.

Cape Decision, a cape on the south coast of an island near the west coast of North-America. This name was given by Capt. Vancouver, after having examined the coast thus far, from a conviction of the fallhoods related of the discoveries ascribed to De Fuca and others. *Long.* 226. 8. E. *Lat.* 56. 3. N.

Cape Delgado, a cape on the coast of Africa, in the Indian sea. *Long.* 40. E. *Lat.* 10. 5. S.

Cape Delgado, a cape on the coast of Africa in the Indian sea. *Long.* 50. 15. E. *Lat.* 9. 45. N.

Cape Deliverance, on the coast of New Guinea, in the East-Indian Ocean. *Long.* 154. 40. E. *Lat.* 11. 45. S.

Cape Delongano, see *Cape Erigano*.

Cape Delle, a cape on the coast of Algiers. *Long.* 4. 13. E. *Lat.* 37. 15. N.

Cape Denbigh, a cape on the west coast of North-America, forming the extremity of a peninsula in Norton Sound, discovered by Captain Cook in the year 1778. On the 12th of September he went ashore on the peninsula, and found the country where there was no wood, covered with heath and other plants, some of which produced berries in abundance. All the berries were ripe, and hardly a single plant was in flower.

The berries to be got here were wild currant-berries, hurtle-berries, partridge-berries, and heath-berries. In several spots there was good grass; and hardly a spot on which some vegetable was not growing. The low land which connects this peninsula with the continent, is full of creeks, and abounds with ponds of water. There were a great many geese and bustards, but very shy. They met with some snipes; and on the high ground were partridges of two sorts. Where there was any wood, musquitoes were in plenty. Some of the officers met with a few of the natives, of both sexes, who treated them with civility. It appeared to Captain Cook, that this peninsula must have been an island in former times, for there were marks of the sea having flowed over the isthmus; and now it appears to be kept out by a bank of sand, stones, and wood, thrown up by the waves. By this bank it was evident that the land was here encroaching upon the sea, and it was easy to trace its gradual formation. *Long.* 198. 20. E. *Lat.* 65. 23. N.

Cape Dentekom, a cape on the east coast of Borneo. *Long.* 117. 24. E. *Lat.* 0. 14. N.

Cape Dorne, a cape of Africa, on the coast of Barca. *Long.* 22. 6. E. *Lat.* 32. 52. N.

Cape Derradiera, a cape on the east coast of Africa. *Long.* 27. 50. E. *Lat.* 30. 10. S.

Cape Deshada, or *Desire*, a cape on the south-west coast of Patagonia, at the entrance of the Straits of Magellan from the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 74. 40. W. *Lat.* 52. 52. S.

Cape Desolation, the south point of Greenland, near Davis's Straits. *Long.* 47. W. *Lat.* 61. 45. N.

Cape Desolation, a cape of South-America, on the south-west coast of Terra del Fuego. *Long.* 72. 12. W. *Lat.* 54. 55. S.

Cape Diamond, a cape on the north-east coast of the island of Sumatra. *Long.* 97. 40. E. *Lat.* 4. 45. N.

Cape Digby, a cape on the east coast of Kerguelen's Land. *Long.* 70. 34. E. *Lat.* 49. 23. S.

Cape Diggs, a cape in the channel from Hudson's Straits to Hudson's Bay. *Long.* 79. W. *Lat.* 62. 45. N.

Cape Diggs, or *Cape Dudley*, a cape in Ballin's Bay. *Long.* 59. 7. W. *Lat.* 76. 48. N.

Cape Dinas, a cape of North-Wales, being the SW. point of the island of Holyhead. *Long.* 4. 50. W. *Lat.* 53. 22. N.

Cape Disappointment, a cape on the south coast of the island of Georgia. *Long.* 36. 15. W. *Lat.* 54. 58. N.

Cape Disappointment, a cape on the west coast of North-America, and north entrance into Columbia river. *Long.* 236. 6. E. *Lat.* 46. 19. N.

Cape Discord, a cape on the east coast of Greenland. *Long.* 44. 30. W. *Lat.* 60. 30. N.

Cape Dobbs, a cape in Hudson's Bay, at the south side of the entrance of Wager's river. *Long.* 86. 30. W. *Lat.* 65. N.

Cape Dolphin, the east point of the north entrance into Falkland's Sound.

Cape Domba, a cape on the south coast of Persia, in the Persian gulf. 18 miles WNW. Bender Rik.

Cape Donna Maria, or *Cape Dame Mary*, a cape on the west coast of Hispaniola. *Long.* 74. 17. W. *Lat.* 18. 40. N.

Cape Dorful, see *Cape Orful*.

Cape Doro, see *Cape del Oro*.

Cape Dove, a cape on the coast of Nova Scotia. *Long.* 64. W. *Lat.* 44. 20. N.

Cape Douglas, a cape on the west point of the entrance into Cook's Inlet, on the west coast of North-America, so called by Capt. Cook. *Long.* 152. 39. W. *Lat.* 58. 52. N.

Cape Drepani, a cape on the east coast of Greece. *Long.* 24. 2. E. *Lat.* 39. 56. N.

Cape Dromedary, a cape on the E. coast of New Holland. *Long.* 210. W. *Lat.* 36. 50. S.

Cape Dudley, see *Cape Diggs*.

Cape Dyers, a cape on the east coast of North-America. *Long.* 66. 10. W. *Lat.* 65. 20. N.

Cape Dyvy, a cape of Algiers. *Long.* 1. 17. E. *Lat.* 36. 21. N.

Cape East, the easternmost point of the continent of Asia, and the dominions of Russia, called Tchukotskoi by the Russians. *Long.* 169. 32. W. *Lat.* 37. 42. S.

Cape East, a cape on the east coast of New Zealand. *Long.* 179. E. *Lat.* 37. 42. S.

Cape East, a cape on the east coast of Madagascar. *Long.* 51. E. *Lat.* 15. 8. S.

Cape Edgecumbe, a cape on the west coast of North-America. *Long.* 135. 53. W. *Lat.* 57. 3. N.

Cape Edward, a cape on the west coast of King George III.'s Archipelago. *Long.* 224. E. *Lat.* 57. 39. N.

Cape Egnont, a cape on the west coast of New Zealand. *Long.* 174. 45. E. *Lat.* 39. 16. N.

Cape Elizabeth, a cape of North-America, on the coast of Main. *Long.* 70. 10. W. *Lat.* 43. 22. N.

Cape Elizabeth, a cape on the west coast of North-America; the east point of land at the entrance of Cook's inlet. The coast is composed of high land, before which lie three small islands and some rocks: the cape is itself the largest and the most western of these islands, which appeared to afford a navigable channel between them and the main land, nearly in an east and west direction; though between the cape and the middle island some low lurking rocks were discerned, which had the appearance

of being connected with a cluster of rocks above the surface of the sea, lying from the cape S. 50. E. at the distance of three or four miles. To the south-west of the middle island is another cluster of rocks, both above and beneath the surface of the water. *Long.* 208. 54. E. *Lat.* 59. 8. N.

Cape Engano, a cape on the east coast of Hispaniola. *Long.* 68. 52. W. *Lat.* 18. 27. N.

Cape Engano, or *Iganno*, a cape on the north coast of the island of Luçon. *Long.* 122. 20. E. *Lat.* 18. 45. N.

Cape Engano Island, a small island in the North Pacific Ocean, near the north coast of the island of Luçon. *Long.* 122. 15. E. *Lat.* 18. 46. N.

Cape English, a cape on the south coast of Newfoundland. *Long.* 53. 29. W. *Lat.* 46. 49. N.

Cape Enrage, a cape on the west coast of the island of Martinico, in the West-Indies.

Cape Erqui, a cape on the coast of France, in the department of the North Coast. *Long.* 2. 37. W. *Lat.* 48. 35. N.

Cape Espartel, see *Cape Spartel*.

Cape Espichel, a cape on the west coast of Portugal. *Long.* 9. 14. W. *Lat.* 38. 23. N.

Cape Espiritu Santo, a cape on the north extremity of Samar island. Off this cape Commodore Anson took the Spanish galleon. *Long.* 125. 35. E. *Lat.* 12. 40. N.

Cape Esquimaux, a cape in Hudson's Bay. *Long.* 94. 50. W. *Lat.* 61. 12. N.

Cape Estardi, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Catalonia. *Long.* 3. 1. E. *Lat.* 42. 4. N.

Cape Estieras, a cape on the west coast of Africa. *Lat.* 0. 50. N.

Cape Evenaar, a cape on the east coast of the island of Celebes. *Long.* 124. 5. E. *Lat.* 0. 12. N.

Cape Euspe, a cape on the west coast of Africa. *Lat.* 15. 5. S.

Cape Factie, a cape on the west coast of the island of Borneo. *Long.* 109. 30. E. *Lat.* 0. 37. S.

Cape Fairweather, a cape on the east coast of Patagonia. *Long.* 68. 25. W. *Lat.* 51. 34. S.

Cape Fairweather, a cape on the west coast of North-America. *Long.* 138. W. *Lat.* 58. 40. N.

Cape Falcon, a cape on the coast of Algiers. This point is by the natives called Ras-el-Harshifa, i. e. the Rugged Headland. *Long.* 0. 24. E. *Lat.* 36. 0. N.

Cape Falcon, a cape on the south coast of the island of Iviça. *Long.* 1. 20. E. *Lat.* 38. 50. N.

Cape Falcon, a cape on the west coast of Sardinia. *Long.* 8. 13. E. *Lat.* 40. 45. N.

Cape Falso, or *Falso*, the east point of False Bay, east of the Cape of Good Hope. *Long.* 18. 44. E. *Lat.* 34. 16. S.

Cape Falso, or *Falso Point*, a cape on the east coast of Hindoostan, at the mouth of the river Mahanada. *Long.* 86. 48. E. *Lat.* 20. 20. N.

Cape Falso, a cape on the south coast of Hispaniola, a little west of Cape Beata.

Cape Falso, a cape on the coast of Yucatan, in the bay of Honduras. *Long.* 87. 45. W. *Lat.* 20. 52. N.

Cape Fanshuav, a cape on the west coast of North-America, and north side of Frederick's Sound. *Long.* 226. 44. E. *Lat.* 57. 11. N.

Cape Farewell, a cape on the south-west coast of East-Greenland. *Long.* 42. 45. W. *Lat.* 59. 38. N.

Cape Farewell, a cape on the north-west coast of Tavai Poenamoo, the southern island of New Zealand. *Long.* 186. W. *Lat.* 40. 33. S.

Cape Farina, a cape on the north coast of Tunis. *Long.* 10. 30. E. *Lat.* 37. 42. N.

Cape Farruch, a cape on the east coast of Majorca. *Long.* 3. 18. E. *Lat.* 39. 47. N.

Cape Fartac, or *Cape Fartash*, a cape on the south coast of Arabia. *Long.* 51. 4. E. *Lat.* 15. 30. N.

Cape Fear, a cape on the coast of North-Carolina. *Long.* 78. 11. W. *Lat.* 33. 50. N.

Cape Fear River, a river formed by the union of two streams which unite near Wilmington in North-Carolina, and run into the sea at Cape Fear.

Cape Fegalle, or *Fegalo*, a cape on the coast of Algiers; called by the Moors, Ras Azintoure. *Long.* 0. 54. E. *Lat.* 35. 40. N.

Cape Felix, a cape on the west coast of the island of Sumatra. *Long.* 96. E. *Lat.* 4. N.

Cape Fella, a cape on the west coast of Calabria. *Long.* 16. 2. E. *Lat.* 39. 38. N.

Cape Felo, the south-west point of Sicily. *Long.* 12. 27. E. *Lat.* 37. 46. N.

Cape Ferolle, or *Point Ferolle*, a cape on the west coast of Newfoundland, north of St. John's Bay. *Long.* 74. 52. W. *Lat.* 51. 2. N.

Cape Ferrato, a cape on the east coast of Sardinia. *Long.* 9. 34. E. *Lat.* 39. 31. N.

Cape Ferratt, or *Cape Mesaff*, a cape on the coast of Algiers. *Lat.* 36. 9. N.

Cape Ferre, a cape on the south-east coast of Martinico. *Long.* 60. 40. W. *Lat.* 14. 30. N.

Cape Ferrol, a cape on the north-west coast of Newfoundland. *Long.* 57. 11. W. *Lat.* 51. 4. N.

Cape Feu, a cape on the east coast of Majorca. *Long.* 3. 28. E. *Lat.* 39. 44. N.

Cape Figalo, a cape on the coast of Epire, at the entrance of the gulf of Arta. *Long.* 20. 32. E. *Lat.* 39. 20. N.

Cape Figueri, a cape on the west coast of Sardinia. *Long.* 9. 46. E. *Lat.* 41. 8. N.

Cape Finisterra, a cape on the north-west

coast of Spain. *Long.* 9. 18. *W. Lat.* 42. 53. N.

Cape Fino, a cape on the coast of Genoa. *Long.* 8. 6. *E. Lat.* 44. 19. N.

Cape Fisseraon, a cape on the west coast of Portugal. *Long.* 9. 17. *W. Lat.* 39. 20. N.

Cape Five Fingers, a cape on the south-west coast of New Zealand. *Lat.* 45. 47. S.

Cape Flattery, a cape on the west coast North-America. *Long.* 124. 30. *W. Lat.* 48. 24. N.

Cape Flattery, a cape on the north-east coast of New-Holland. *Long.* 145. 17. *E. Lat.* 14. 56. S.

Cape Fleurieu, a cape on the west coast of North-America, so called by Perouse. This is supposed to be the same as that which Captain Dixon called Cape Cox. *Long.* 128. 55. *W. Lat.* 51. 45. N.

Cape Florida, the most easterly point of East-Florida. *Long.* 80. 37. *W. Lat.* 25. 44. N.

Cape Foggy, a cape on an island near the south coast of Alaska, in the North Pacific. *Long.* 202. 46. *E. Lat.* 56. 31. N.

Cape Fous, a cape on the south coast of Minorca. *Long.* 4. 10. *E. Lat.* 39. 40. N.

Cape Formentor, the north-east point of Majorca. *Long.* 3. 13. *E. Lat.* 39. 57. N.

Cape Formosa, a cape on the coast of Guinea, so called from its beautiful appearance. It is low, flat, and woody. *Long.* 4. 52. *E. Lat.* 5. 45. N.

Cape Formosa, a cape on the coast of Malacca. 30 miles SE. Malacca.

Cape Foulweather, a cape on the west coast of North-America. *Long.* 124. 7. *W. Lat.* 44. 42. N.

Cape Foulwind, a cape on the north-west coast of Tavai Pocnamoo. *Long.* 187. 51. *W. Lat.* 41. 55. S.

Cape Fox, a cape on the west coast of North-America, so called by Captain Vancouver in honour of the Right Hon. C. J. Fox. *Long.* 229. 22. *E. Lat.* 54. 45. N.

Cape Fox, a cape on the north coast of Anticosti island. *Long.* 62. 10. *W. Lat.* 42. 29. N.

Cape Foux, a cape on the north-west coast of the island of Hispaniola. *Long.* 74. 14. *W. Lat.* 19. 46. N.

Cape Fransefe, a cape on the east coast of Sardinia. *Long.* 9. 53. *E. Lat.* 39. 47. N.

Cape François, the northernmost point of Kerguelen's Land. *Long.* 69. 5. *E. Lat.* 48. 40. S.

Cape François, or *Le Cap*, a town on the north coast of the island of Hispaniola, containing about 8000 inhabitants. The town, which in time of war is the seat of government, consisted of between 800 and 900 houses of stone and brick, many of them handsome and commodious, besides shops

and warehouses; and it contained two magnificent squares, ornamented each with a public fountain. The chief public buildings are the church, the Jesuits' college, (converted after the revolution into a government house, and place of meeting for the colonial and provincial assemblies,) a superb barrack for troops, an arsenal, a prison, a theatre, and two hospitals. The number of free inhabitants of all colours was estimated at eight thousand, including soldiers and mariners. The domestick slaves were said to be about twelve thousand. The situation of the town, however, is not to be commended. It was built at the foot of a very high mountain, called *Le Haut du Cap*, which abounds with springs of excellent water, and furnishes a great supply of garden vegetables; but it serves as a screen from the land wind, and reverberates the rays of the sun. The town arose to opulence chiefly from the commodiousness of its harbour, and the extreme fertility of the plain adjoining it to the east; a district about fifty miles in length, and twelve in breadth, appropriated solely to the cultivation of sugar, the plantations of which are divided from each other only by hedges of citrons and limes, and yielding greater returns than perhaps any other spot of the same extent in the habitable globe. Cape François was burnt by the people of colour and negroes in 1793, and has suffered much since. It was founded in the year 1670, and from its situation in a fertile soil, well watered by rivers, it soon became a flourishing town. The harbour is good, and capable of containing vessels of the largest size, and only open to the north, from whence it can receive no injury. *Long.* 72. 16. *W. Lat.* 19. 46. N.

Cape François, (*Old*), a town and cape on the north coast of the island of Hispaniola. *Long.* 70. 44. *W. Lat.* 19. 40. N.

Cape Frederick Henry, the north point of Adventure Bay, in New Holland. *Long.* 147. 37. *E. Lat.* 42. 42. S.

Cape Freels, a cape on the east coast of Newfoundland. *Long.* 53. 10. *W. Lat.* 49. 35. N.

Cape Frehel, a cape on the west coast of France, 12 miles W. St. Malo. *Long.* 2. 13. *W. Lat.* 48. 38. N.

Cape Frere, a cape on the east coast of the island of Martinico.

Cape del Fresca, a cape on the west coast of Sardinia. *Long.* 8. 28. *E. Lat.* 39. 45. N.

Cape Frio, a cape on the coast of Brasil. *Long.* 41. 43. *W. Lat.* 22. 54. S.

Cape Fronfac, a cape on the south coast of the island of Cape Breton. *Long.* 61. 10. *W. Lat.* 45. 37. N.

Cape Froward, a cape on the north coast of the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 71. 55. *W. Lat.* 54. 3. S.

Cape Fry, a cape in Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 88. W. *Lat.* 64. N.

Cape Fullerton, a cape in Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 88. 20. W. *Lat.* 64. 10. N.

Cape Funnos, a cape on the coaſt of Africa, in the Indian ſea. *Long.* 29. 17. E. *Lat.* 27. 30. N.

Cape Galafiguera, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Majorca. *Long.* 2. 27. E. *Lat.* 39. 36. N.

Cape Galera, a cape on the coaſt of South America, in the Spaniſh Main. *Long.* 75. 20. W. *Lat.* 11. N.

Cape Galera, the eaſt point of the iſland of Trinidad. *Long.* 60. 30. W. *Lat.* 10. 45. N.

Cape Galifano, a cape on the north coaſt of Spain. *Long.* 30. 40. W. *Lat.* 43. 28. N.

Cape Gallant, a cape on the coaſt of Patagonia, in the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 73. 29. W. *Lat.* 53. 40. S.

Cape Gallo, a cape on the north coaſt of Sicily. *Long.* 13. 2. E. *Lat.* 38. 17. N.

Cape Gallo, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the Morea. *Long.* 21. 53. E. *Lat.* 36. 48. N.

Cape Garajoa, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Africa. *Lat.* 2. 40. N.

Cape Garapo, a cape of France, in the Mediterranean, about ſix miles S. Antibes. *Long.* 7. 4. E. *Lat.* 45. 31. N.

Cape Gaſpe, a cape on the coaſt of Canada, in the gulf of St. Laurence. *Long.* 64. 10. W. *Lat.* 48. 35. N.

Cape Gata, or *Cape de Gat*, a promontory of Spain, on the coaſt of Grenada, conſiſting of an enormous rock of a ſingular nature and appearance, 24 miles in circuit, and 13 broad. The firſt object that ſtrikes the eye is a rock 200 feet high, about fifty paces from the ſea, all cryſtallized in large ſtones of the ſize of a man's leg, with four or five plates chafed one within another, of a cinereous colour, from 8 to 14 inches long, with a large grain that will take a good poliſh. In the centre of this promontory there are four hills near to each other, called the Sacriſtan, the Two Friars, the Captain, and the White Mountain; but nothing remarkable is to be obſerved from their outward appearance. The other ſide of the promontory beyond theſe four hills is called *El Puerto de la Plata*, where the Moorish confairs lie lurking for Spaniſh veſſels. *Long.* 2. 22. W. *Lat.* 36. 43. N.

Cape Gatto, or *Cape Gaeta*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Cyprus, probably the *Promontorium Pbrarium* of the ancients. It is low land, the north and weſt part of it is a meaiſ, and there is a large ſalt lake on the eaſt ſide, which is filled by the winter rains, and is almoſt dry in ſummer. The ſouth part of this promontory is a barren rocky ſoil, and there is a ruinous uninhabited convent on it, called St. Nicholas. They have a ridiculous ſtory, that the monks

of this convent kept cats, in order to hunt and kill the ſerpents, of which there are great numbers here; thoſe they ſay, gave riſe to the name of the cape; and they add withal, that on ringing a bell, the cats uſed to leave off their diverſion, and return home. *Long.* 33. 8. E. *Lat.* 34. 32. N.

Cape Gavareea, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Kamtchatka. *Long.* 158. 31. E. *Lat.* 52. 4. N.

Cape George, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Kerguelen's Land. *Long.* 70. 13. E. *Lat.* 49. 54. S.

Cape George, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 59. 17. W. *Lat.* 48. 28. N.

Cape George, a cape on the north coaſt of the iſland of South Georgia. *Long.* 36. 32. W. *Lat.* 54. 17. S.

Cape George, a cape on the coaſt of Peru. *Lat.* 23. 50. S.

Cape Ger, ſee *Cape Aguer*.

Cape Giaraf, a cape on the coaſt of Tripoli. *Long.* 11. E. *Lat.* 34. N.

Cape Girado, ſee *Cape Crio*.

Cape Glouceſter, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Terra del Fuego.

Cape Glouceſter, a high promontory on the eaſt coaſt of New-Holland. *Long.* 148. 11. E. *Lat.* 19. 59. S.

Cape Glouceſter, on the coaſt of New-Britain. *Long.* 148. 15. E. *Lat.* 5. 54. S.

Cape Gonderwar, a cape on the coaſt of Hindooſtan, in the bay of Bengal. *Long.* 82. 55. E. *Lat.* 16. 55. N.

Cape Gonſalvo, ſee *Cape Lopez Gonſalvo*.

Cape Gonzalo, the ſouth-eaſt point of Terra del Fuego. *Lat.* 55. 5. S.

Cape of Good Hope, a cape and ſettlement in the ſouthern extremity of Africa, in the country of the Hottentots, firſt diſcovered in the year 1487, by Bartholomew Diaz, who made ſome nautical obſervations, but did not land. He gave it the name of *Capo dos totos Tormentos*, or *Tormentoso*, on account of the ſtorms his veſſel met with near the coaſt; but Emanuel king of Portugal changed it to its preſent name on the return of Diaz. The Dutch, in their voyages to the Indies, uſed to land here to take in water and proviſions: the ſhips going out depoſited their letters in a caſe of iron or lead under a ſtone appointed for the purpoſe, which thoſe who returned exchanged for others, and conveyed the intelligence and circumſtances of their voyage to the different ports. John Van Riebek, a ſurgeon, and a man of abilities, firſt conceived the deſign of forming a fixed eſta bliſhment, which muſt be of great utility to his country at a place about an equal diſtance between their ſettlements in India and Europe, to afford ſhips reſreſhments, ſtores, &c. His plan was adopted by the Dutch Eaſt-India company. Four ſhips were accordingly ſent out under the command of

Riebeck, who acquired the friendship of the natives, and laid the foundation of the town now called *Cape Town*. Every thing succeeded to his wish, and the colony increased and prospered; a bounty of sixty acres of land was granted to every man who settled there, so that the whole is now of considerable extent, and forms six different establishments. Some disputes, however, in the year 1659, produced a war between the natives and the Dutch, concerning the boundaries of the latter. After the loss of many lives, all animosities were amicably concluded in about ten years, and they have lived in peace and quiet till the present time. The climate is favourable; the spring commences in October, the summer in January, the autumn in April, and the winter in July. The soil is good, and produces abundance of corn beyond the mountains. The country farther inland is much infested with beasts of prey, such as lions, tigers, leopards, wolves, &c. Game is plentiful, and the number of antelopes and deer prodigious. Among other species of animals are the elephant, elk, rhinoceros, giraffa, &c. A great number of beautiful and rare birds have been found, as well as curious plants, by naturalists, who have made it their business to visit the country for that purpose. In September 1795, the cape and town surrendered to an English fleet, under the command of Admiral Sir G. Elphinstone, seconded by land forces under the command of Major-Generals Clarke and Craig, on terms of capitulation, by one of which private property was to remain untouched. The loss sustained on the side of the English being only four men killed, and a few officers and men wounded. At the peace of Amiens in 1802, the Cape was given up to the Batavian republic in sovereignty; but so far declared a free port, that Great-Britain and France were to pay no more duties than the Batavian republic. In 1806, it was taken by the British. *Long.* 18. 30. E. *Lat.* 34. 24. S.

Cape of Good Hope, a cape on the north coast of New Guinea. *Long.* 132. 50. E. *Lat.* 0. 17. S.

Cape Gower, a cape on the east coast of China. *Long.* 122. 19. E. *Lat.* 36. 57. N.

Cape Gracias a Dios, a cape on the north coast of Honduras. *Long.* 82. 48. W. *Lat.* 15. N.

Cape Gracias a Dios, False, a cape on the coast of Nicaragua. 63 m. S. from the true Cape Gracias a Dios. *Lat.* 13. 36. N.

Cape Grafton, a cape on the coast of New-Holland. *Long.* 214. 6. W. *Lat.* 16. 57. S.

Cape Gregory, a cape on the west coast of North-America. This by Capt. Vancouver is supposed to be the same as that called Cape Blanco by Capt. M. d'Anquilar, and

Cape Gregory by Capt. Cook. Capt. Vancouver places it *Long.* 235. 50. E. *Lat.* 43. 23. N. Capt. Cook, *Long.* 124. W. *Lat.* 43. 30. N.

Cape Grenville, a cape on the north-east coast of New-Holland. *Long.* 217. 38. W. *Lat.* 11. 58. S.

Cape Greville, a cape on the east coast of the island of Kodiak, in the North Pacific Ocean, near the west coast of North-America. *Long.* 208. 25. E. *Lat.* 57. 33. N.

Cape Grimington, a cape on the east coast of Labrador. *Long.* 61. 45. W. *Lat.* 58. 55. N.

Cape Gronesse, or *Groz Nez*, the north-west point of the island of Jersey. *Long.* 2. 18. W. *Lat.* 4. 22. N.

Cape Gros, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Catalonia. *Long.* 1. 23. E. *Lat.* 41. 11. N.

Cape Gros, a cape on the north coast of Minorca. *Long.* 3. 51. E. *Lat.* 40. 5. N.

Cape Groso, a cape on the east coast of Minorca. *Long.* 4. 16. E. *Lat.* 39. 54. N.

Cape Groso, a cape on the south coast of Majorca. *Long.* 5. 42. E. *Lat.* 39. 22. N.

Cape Guadel, or *Goadel*, of Peñia, in the Arabian sea. *Long.* 62. E. *Lat.* 25. 12. N.

Cape Guangivui, a cape on the west coast of Porto Rico. *Long.* 67. 45. W. *Lat.* 18. 11. N.

Cape Guardafui, or *Gardafan*, or *Gardesui*, a cape at the north-east extremity of Africa, in the Indian sea, at the entrance into the Arabian gulf, and Straits of Babel-Mandeb. It is represented as a high, bluff, perpendicular point. The current sometimes comes round it out of the gulf with such violence that it is not to be stemmed without a brisk wind: and during the south-west monsoon, the moment you are past the cape to the north there is a perfect calm, with insufferable heat. But this current does not appear to be constant, and probably depends on the direction of the winds. *Long.* 51. 15. E. *Lat.* 11. 40. N.

Cape Guigan, the southern point of Samar, one of the Philippines. *Long.* 125. 3. E. *Lat.* 11. 10. N.

Cape Guilon, or *Aguilon*, a cape in the Atlantic, on the west coast of Morocco. *Long.* 11. 56. W. *Lat.* 29. 40. N.

Cape Guiones, a cape on the coast of Mexico, in the Pacific Ocean. *Lat.* 9. 55. N.

Cape Gunnield, see *Cape Angeli*.

Cape Gyffens, a cape on the east coast of Bornco. *Long.* 118. 15. E. *Lat.* 1. 40. N.

Cape Hammond, the south extremity of Kayes island in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 215. E. *Lat.* 59. 48. N.

Cape Hamrah, or *Ras-el-Hamra*, a cape on the coast of Algiers, anciently called Promontorium Hippici. *Long.* 7. 58. E. *Lat.* 37. N.

Cape Hanglip, a cape on the southern ex-

trernity of Africa, and east side of False Bay. *Long.* 18. 44. E. *Lat.* 34. 16. S.

Cape Harbour, a cape of North-America, on the coast of Main, at the north extremity of Wells Bay. *Long.* 70. 24. W. *Lat.* 43. 18. N.

Cape Harghiah, a cape on the fourth coast of Arabia. *Long.* 47. E. *Lat.* 13. 30. N.

Cape Harrifon, a cape on the east coast of Newfoundland. *Long.* 57. W. *Lat.* 54. 9. N.

Cape Hatteras, a cape on the coast of North-Carolina. *Long.* 75. 54. W. *Lat.* 35. 8. N.

Cape Hawk, a cape on the coast of New Holland. *Long.* 207. 30. W. *Lat.* 32. 14. S.

Cape Henlopen, or *Cape James*, a cape on the coast of Pennsylvania, at the mouth of Delaware, on which a light-house is erected. This cape was so called by some Swedes who landed here in 1627, and purchased of the Indians a tract of land to form a settlement. *Long.* 75. 9. W. *Lat.* 37. 48. N.

Cape Henrietta Maria, a cape on the west coast of James's Bay, in Hudson's Bay. *Long.* 82. 30. W. *Lat.* 55. 15. N.

Cape Henry, a cape on the east coast of Virginia, at the mouth of the Chesapeake. *Long.* 76. W. *Lat.* 37. N.

Cape Horn, a cape on the west coast of Queen Charlotte's island, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 227. 45. E. *Lat.* 52. 53. N.

Cape Horn, a cape on the fourth coast of New Georgia. *Long.* 160. 23. E. *Lat.* 10. S.

Cape Horn, see *Cape Erqui*.

Cape Huelva, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Biscay. *Long.* 1. 55. W. *Lat.* 43. 22. N.

Cape Hillsborough, a cape on the north-east coast of New Holland. *Long.* 148. 44. E. *Lat.* 20. 16. S.

Cape Hinchinbroke, a cape on the west coast of North-America, at the entrance into Prince William's Sound. *Long.* 213. E. *Lat.* 60. 15. N.

Cape Hog, a mountainous headland on the coast of Syria, which forms the fourth point of the bay of Alexandretta; anciently called Mons Rhoffus. *Long.* 38. 8. E. *Lat.* 36. 27. N.

Cape la Hogue, a cape of France, in the English Channel. In the year 1692, the English fleet, under the command of Admiral Ruffel, obtained a glorious victory over the French fleet, commanded by Tourville, off this cape. The French lost four ships in the action; three were destroyed next day; and 18 more, which had taken refuge in the bay of La Hogue, were burned by Sir Geo. Rooke. *Long.* 2. 2. W. *Lat.* 49. 43. N.

Cape Holland, a cape in the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 72. 34. W. *Lat.* 53. 57. S.

Cape Holy, a cape in the Frozen Ocean. *Long.* 179. 40. E. *Lat.* 72. 32. N.

Cape Honduras, or *Punta de Castilla*, a

cape of North-America, at the eastern side of the gulf of Honduras. *Long.* 86. 16. W. *Lat.* 16. N.

Cape Hope, a cape on the coast of Algiers, called by the natives Ras Hunneine, and by the ancients Promontorium Magnum, situated, according to Dr. Shaw, *Long.* 1. 0. W. *Lat.* 35. 24. N.

Cape Hope, a cape at the entrance of Repulse Bay, in Hudson's Bay. *Long.* 85. 30. W. *Lat.* 64. 10. N.

Cape Hope Advance, a cape in Hudson's Straits. *Long.* 72. 10. W. *Lat.* 61. 45. N.

Cape Horn, a cape on the fourth coast of Terra del Fuego, and most southern extremity of South-America, forming part of an island belonging to the cluster called Hermit's Islands, "were I bound round Cape Horn to the west, says Captain Cook, and not in want of wood or water, or any other thing that might make it necessary to put into port, I would not come near the land at all; for by keeping out at sea you avoid the currents, which, I am satisfied, lose their force at 30 or 36 miles from land; and at a greater distance there are none." *Long.* 67. 46. W. *Lat.* 55. 58. S.

Cape Horn (False), a cape of South-America. 9 miles NE. Cape Horn.

Cape Howe, a cape on the east coast of New-Holland. *Long.* 150. E. *Lat.* 37. 30. S.

Cape Hunter, a cape on the fourth-west coast of New Georgia. *Long.* 160. 3. E. *Lat.* 9. 42. N.

Cape Jackson, or *Point Jackson*, a cape on the coast of New-Holland. *Long.* 175. 10. E. *Lat.* 40. 53. S.

Cape James, see *Cape Henlopen*.

Cape Jaquemel, a cape on the fourth coast of the island of Hispaniola. *Long.* 75. 25. W. *Lat.* 18. 14. N.

Cape Jaques, a cape on the coast of Chiampa, at the mouth of the river Cambodia. *Long.* 107. 30. *Lat.* 10. 40. N.

Cape Jaquet, a cape on the coast of Guzerat, in the gulf of Cutch. *Long.* 68. E. *Lat.* 23. N.

Cape Jaques, or *Jesk*, a cape at the eastern extremity of the gulf of Persia, at its entrance from the Arabian sea. It is known by a remarkable square rock a few miles to the northward of it. This rock bearing NNW. and SSE. you can see through a large hole that is on the north-east corner. The cape is a low sandy desert, with a few shrubs on it. Le Brun calls it Cape St. James. *Long.* 57. 20. E. *Lat.* 25. 39. N.

Cape Jeremie, a cape on the fourth coast of the island of Hispaniola. *Long.* 71. 15. W. *Lat.* 18. 16. N.

Cape Ibbetson, a cape on the NW. coast of Pitt's Archipelago. *Long.* 229. 30. E. *Lat.* 54. 4. N.

Cape Icy, a cape on the west coast of North-America, in the Frozen sea, discovered in April 1778. *Long.* 193. 20. *E. Lat.* 70. 29. N.

Cape Inarootang, a cape on the north coast of the island of Bornco. *Long.* 117. 18. *E. Lat.* 6. 58. N.

Cape Infanta, a cape on the south coast of Africa. *Long.* 19. 15. *E. Lat.* 34. 30. S.

Cape Infreschi, a cape in the bay of Naples. *Long.* 15. 28. *E. Lat.* 39. 59. N.

Cape Inganno, see *Cape Engano*.

Cape Iondel, a cape on the south coast of the island of Ivica. *Long.* 1. 16. *E. Lat.* 38. 50. N.

Cape Jones, a cape in Hudson's Bay. *Long.* 79. *W. Lat.* 58. 50. N.

Cape Irois, the most westerly point of the island of Hispaniola.

Cape Iron, a cape on the coast of Algiers, called by the Moors, Ras Hadeed. *Long.* 7. 27. *E. Lat.* 36. 57. N.

Cape Juby, a cape on the west coast of Africa, in the Atlantic. *Long.* 12. *W. Lat.* 27. 30. N.

Cape Juna, a cape on the east coast of Sardinia. *Long.* 9. 52. *E. Lat.* 40. 8. N.

Cape Iey, or *Fibbel Disi*, a cape on the coast of Algiers, at the mouth of the river Shelliff. *Long.* 6. 20. *E. Lat.* 36. 20. N.

Cape Kalbat, or *Cape Calbat*, or *Ras Kalbat*, a cape on the east coast of Arabia. *Long.* 58. 30. *E. Lat.* 23. 18. N.

Cape Karaganjski, a cape on the east coast of the Caspian Sea. *Lat.* 44. 20. N.

Cape Karempi, or *Karempiburun*, or *Cape Pisello*, a cape on the coast of Natolia, in the Black sea. *Long.* 33. 10. *E. Lat.* 42. 20. N.

Cape Kasricum, a cape on the north east coast of the Company's island, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 151. 40. *E. Lat.* 46. 30. N.

Cape Ken, see *Cape Sarta*.

Cape Khilli, a cape on the north-east coast of the island of Negropont. *Long.* 24. 4. *P. Lat.* 38. 36. N.

Cape Kidnappers, a cape on the east coast of New Zealand, in the South Pacific Ocean, discovered in 1769, and so named by Capt. Cook, from an attempt made by the inhabitants to carry a boy from the Endeavour, as the lay off. It is remarkable for two white rocks like hay stacks, and high white cliffs on each side. *Long.* 182. 24. *W. Lat.* 39. 43. S.

Cape (King William's), a cape on the eastern extremity of New Guinea. *Long.* 148. 5. *E. Lat.* 6. 45. S.

Cape Koumroo, the south-east projection of land at the entrance of Queen Charlotte's Sound, on the island of Tavai-Poenamoo, one of the New-Zealand islands. *Long.* 176. 30. *E. Lat.* 41. 34. N.

Cape Kuriat, or *Ras Kuriat*, a cape on

the coast of Arabia. *Long.* 57. 50. *E. Lat.* 23. 27. N.

Cape Lackidi, a cape on the north coast of the island of Milo. *Long.* 24. 24. *E. Lat.* 36. 44. N.

Cape Ladoura, a cape on the west coast of the island of Cyprus. *Long.* 34. 33. *E. Lat.* 34. 51. N.

Cape Lahoo River, a river of the Ivory coast, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 5. 15. *W. Lat.* 5. 13. N.

Cape Laëou, a cape of Africa, on the Ivory coast, with a town of the same name near it. *Long.* 5. 18. *W. Lat.* 5. 16. N.

Cape Lalang, a cape on the north-east coast of the island of Sumatra. *Long.* 99. 52. *E. Lat.* 2. 40. W.

Cape Lanton, a cape on the south coast of China, at the entrance of the river Pe-kiang. *Long.* 113. 50. *E. Lat.* 22. 15. N.

Cape de Larne, a cape on the south coast of Calabria. *Long.* 16. 2. *E. Lat.* 37. 53. N.

Cape Lastres, a cape on the north coast of Spain. *Long.* 5. 20. *W. Lat.* 43. 33. N.

Cape Lean, or *Loop Head*, a cape on the coast of Ireland, at the mouth of the Shannon. *Long.* 9. 49. *W. Lat.* 52. 32. N.

Cape Lobeche, a cape on the west coast of the island of Cabrera. *Long.* 2. 51. *E. Lat.* 39. 8. N.

Cape Lodo, a cape on the west coast of Africa. *Lat.* 9. 50. S.

Cape Lentrifca, a cape on the south coast of the island of Ivica. *Long.* 1. 12. *E. Lat.* 38. 51. N.

Cape Leone, a cape on the coast of Greece, in the gulf of Engia. 8 m. WSW. Athens.

Cape di Leuca, a cape on the east coast of Naples, at the extremity of the province of Otranto. *Long.* 18. 20. *E. Lat.* 40. 3. N.

Cape Levy, a cape of France, on the west coast, in the English Channel. 7 miles ENE. Cherbourg.

Cape Liam, a cape on the coast of Malacca. *Long.* 101. 36. *E. Lat.* 12. 26. N.

Cape Liconda, a cape of Africa, on the coast of Tripoli. *Long.* 18. *E. Lat.* 30. 51. N.

Cape Licli, a cape on the coast of Naples, in the gulf of Salerno. *Long.* 15. 50. *E. Lat.* 40. 15. N.

Cape Jimitti, a cape on the north coast of the island of Cyprus. *Long.* 32. 44. *E. Lat.* 34. 30. N.

Cape Lindo, a cape on the west coast of the island of Ceigo. *Long.* 40. 34. *E. Lat.* 36. 27. N.

Cape Linguetta, a cape on the coast of Greece, at the entrance of the Adriatic. *Lat.* 40. 36. N.

Cape Liri, a cape on the west coast of Sardinia. 3 miles E. Cape Caccia.

Cape Ishburn, a cape on the west coast of North-America. *Long.* 167. *W. Lat.* 69. 6. N.

Cape Ijiburn, a cape on the island of Spiritu Santo, one of the New Hebrides. *Long.* 166. 57. E. *Lat.* 15. 41. S.

Cape Locca, or *Luco*, a cape of Africa, on the coast of Barca, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 25. 20. E. *Lat.* 32. N.

Cape Lodo, or *Mad Cape*, a cape on the fourth coast of West-Florida, at the mouth of the Mississippi. *Long.* 71. 42. W. *Lat.* 29. 10. N.

Cape Lognina, a cape on the east coast of Sicily. *Long.* 15. 12. E. *Lat.* 36. 50. N.

Cape Lookout, a cape on the coast of North-Carolina. So late as the year 1771, this cape afforded an excellent harbour, capacious enough for a large fleet in good deep water; but the basin is now filled up. *Long.* 76. 48. W. *Lat.* 34. 22. N.

Cape Lookout, a cape in Hudson's Bay. *Long.* 89. 10. W. *Lat.* 55. 30. N.

Cape Lookout, a cape on the east coast of Patagonia, in the Atlantic. *Lat.* 48. 32. S.

Cape Lookout, a cape on the west coast of North-America. *Long.* 236. 11. E. *Lat.* 45. 32. N.

Cape Lopatka, a cape at the fourth extremity of Kamtchatka.

Cape Lopez Gonsalves, a cape of Africa, on the coast of Benin, forming the southernmost extremity of the gulf of Guinea. It appears to vessels sailing by like a low flat island; but is a long narrow peninsula, stretching from the continent into the sea several leagues; like the adjacent main land, low, flat, swampy, and covered with wood. It received its name from the Portuguese who first discovered it; and affords a good harbour either for anchoring or careening vessels, especially homeward bound. Near the cape is a village, where provisions may be had in plenty. *Lat.* 1. 5. S.

Cape Lorat, a cape of Africa, on the coast of Tripoli. *Long.* 34. E. *Lat.* 30. 35. N.

Cape Louis, a cape on the west coast of Kerguelen's Land. *Long.* 68. 18. E. *Lat.* 49. 2. S.

Cape Lucas, see *Cape St. Lucas*.

Cape Luco, see *Cape Locca*.

Cape Mabo, a cape on the coast of New Guinea. *Long.* 130. 5. E. *Lat.* 0. 40. S.

Cape Macartney, a cape on the east coast of China. *Long.* 122. 16. E. *Lat.* 36. 54. N.

Cape Mackiachaco, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Biscay. *Long.* 2. 47. W. *Lat.* 43. 28. N.

Cape Macri, a cape on the coast of European Turkey, in the northern part of the Archipelago. *Long.* 25. 46. E. *Lat.* 40. 27. N.

Cape Maguari, a cape on the coast of Brasil. *Long.* 49. 58. W. *Lat.* 0. 16. S.

Cape Makanguin, the fourth extremity of the island of Marindugera. *Long.* 121. 51. E. *Lat.* 13. 16. N.

Cape Makrah, a cape on the east coast of Arabia. *Long.* 56. 45. E. *Lat.* 19. 15. N.

Cape Malabar, a cape of North-America, on the coast of Massachusetts. *Long.* 65. 55. W. *Lat.* 41. 38. N.

Cape Malatayor, a cape on the fourth coast of the island of Borneo. *Long.* 114. E. *Lat.* 3. 24. S.

Cape Malea, or *St. Angelo*, a cape on the fourth coast of the Morea. *Long.* 23. 12. E. *Lat.* 36. 27. N.

Cape Maleca, or *Melecca*, a cape on the north coast of the island of Candy, anciently called *Promontorium Ciamum*. *Long.* 24. 4. E. *Lat.* 35. 32. N.

Cape Manambatou, a cape on the east coast of Madagascar. *Long.* 51. 5. E. *Lat.* 13. 20. S.

Cape Los Manes, a cape on the coast of Darien. *Long.* 79. 58. W. *Lat.* 9. 28. N.

Cape Manifest, a cape on the north-east coast of New Holland; so called by Capt. Cook in 1770, from the number of lofty hills which appeared over it. *Long.* 209. W. *Lat.* 22. 43. S.

Cape Manoussi, a cape on the east coast of Madagascar. *Long.* 52. 22. E. *Lat.* 20. 6. S.

Cape Manuel, a cape on the west coast of Africa. 15 miles SE. Cape Verde. *Lat.* 14. 46. N.

Cape Mar, a cape of Spain, on the north coast, in the Atlantic. *Long.* 4. 53. W. *Lat.* 43. 29. W.

Cape Marechaux, a cape on the fourth coast of the island of Hispaniola. *Long.* 73. 23. W. *Lat.* 18. 16. N.

Cape Maria, *Van Diemen*, the north-west point of New Zealand. *Long.* 172. 42. E. *Lat.* 34. 30. S.

Cape Marpeveiro, a cape on the west coast of Africa. *Long.* 12. 30. W. *Lat.* 38. 9. N.

Cape Marquis, a cape on the north coast of the island of St. Lucia. *Long.* 60. 42. W. *Lat.* 13. 50. N.

Cape Mavrica, a cape on the fourth-east coast of Arabia. *Long.* 56. 25. E. *Lat.* 18. 30. N.

Cape Marzb, a cape on the fourth coast of New Georgia. *Long.* 158. 56. E. *Lat.* 9. 21. S.

Cape Marfalla, see *Cape Boco*.

Cape Martello, the fourth point of the island of Negropont. *Long.* 24. 39. E. *Lat.* 38. N.

Cape Martin, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Valencia. *Long.* 0. 3. E. *Lat.* 38. 47. N.

Cape Martinet, a cape on the fourth-east coast of the island of Iviça. *Long.* 1. 28. E. *Lat.* 38. 54. N.

Cape Mastico, the southern point of the island of Scio. *Long.* 26. 2. E. *Lat.* 38. N.

Cape Matala, a cape on the fourth coast of the island of Candia. *Long.* 24. 54. E. *Lat.* 34. 48. N.

Cape Mataphan, see *Cape Caglia*.

Cape Matas, a cape on the east coast of Patagonia. *Lat.* 45. S.

Cape Matheo, a cape on the fourth coast of the island of Scio. *Long.* 25. 58. E. *Lat.* 38. 13. N.

Cape Matraca, see *Cape Mabrah*.

Cape Matifou, a cape on the coast of Algiers. *Long.* 3. 45. E. *Lat.* 36. 50. N.

Cape Maurizzio, a cape in the bay of Naples. *Long.* 15. 37. E. *Lat.* 40. 1. N.

Cape May, a cape on the coast of New Jersey, at the mouth of the Delaware. *Long.* 74. 52. W. *Lat.* 38. 57. N.

Cape Mayor, a cape on the north coast of Spain. *Long.* 3. 46. W. *Lat.* 43. 29. N.

Cape Mayunwa, a cape on the west coast of Africa. *Lat.* 3. 35. S.

Cape Mayzi, or *Cape Muizo*, the eastern point of the island of Cuba. *Long.* 74. 10. W. *Lat.* 20. 18. N.

Cape Madaios, a cape on the west coast of Africa. *Long.* 15. 20. W. *Lat.* 23. 30. N.

Cape Melle, a cape on the coast of Genoa. *Long.* 8. 2. E. *Lat.* 43. 57. N.

Cape Melecca, see *Cape Maleca*.

Cape Melvil, the north-west point of Hispaniola. *Long.* 60. 30. W. *Lat.* 15. 44. N.

Cape Mendocino, a cape of North-America, on the coast of New Albion; off the cape lie some rocky islets and funken rocks, near a league from the shore. The southernmost of these from the northernmost promontory lies S. 61. W. about a league distant; and within it are two rocky islets, in shape much resembling hay-cocks. The northernmost of them lies N. 3. W. distant five or six miles, nearly the same shape and size with the other, to which it is apparently connected by a ledge of rocks, whose outermost part lies from the above promontory N. 38. W. about two leagues distant, having a smaller islet, about midway, between them. On some part of this ledge the sea constantly breaks with great violence; on others at intervals only. The whole of this cape, though by no means a very projecting headland, is doubtless very remarkable, from being the highest on the sea-shore of this part of New Albion. The mountains at its back are considerably elevated, and form altogether a high steep mass, which does not break into perpendicular cliffs, but is composed of various hills, that rise abruptly, and are divided into many deep chasms. In some of these, as well as on some of the ridges of the hills, grew a few dwarf trees. The general surface was covered with vegetables of a dull green colour, interspersed in some places with perpendicular strata of red earth or clay. South of the cape the coast

is nearly strait, forming only a trifling bend. Its elevation is regular; it may be considered as high land, and is apparently steep. To the northward of Cape Mendocino the elevation of the country appeared suddenly to decrease beyond the rocky islets, where it seemed to assume a moderate height. *Long.* 235. 53. E. *Lat.* 40. 19. N.

Cape Merbat, a cape on the fourth coast of Arabia. *Long.* 53. 20. E. *Lat.* 17. N.

Cape Mesaff, see *Cape Ferratt*.

Cape Mesurado, or *Mesurata*, a cape of Africa, on the coast of Tripoli. *Long.* 16. 12. E. *Lat.* 32. 21. N.

Cape Mesurado, a cape of Africa, on the coast of Guinea. *Long.* 10. 25. W. *Lat.* 6. 16. N.

Cape Meyo, a cape on the east coast of Africa. *Long.* 26. 50. E. *Lat.* 31. S.

Cape Middle, the most westerly point of Staten Land, in the Straits of La Maire.

Cape Milazzo, a cape on the north coast of Sicily. *Long.* 15. 23. E. *Lat.* 38. 20. N.

Cape Minarzo, a cape of Spain, on the west coast of Galicia. *Long.* 9. 10. W. *Lat.* 42. 51. N.

Cape Minorca, a cape on the east coast of Majorca. *Long.* 3. 12. E. *Lat.* 39. 50. N.

Cape Mirick, a cape on the west coast of Africa. *Long.* 6. 5. W. *Lat.* 19. N.

Cape Miseno, a cape on the north side of the gulf of Naples. *Long.* 13. 52. E. *Lat.* 40. 48. N.

Cape Mistaken, a cape of Terra del Fuego. It is the southern point of the easternmost of the Hermits Islands. 9 miles ENE. Cape Horn.

Cape Maçandon, see *Mozandum*.

Cape Mohanzo, a cape on the coast of Arabia. *Long.* 67. 10. E. *Lat.* 24. 25. N.

Cape Mohu, a cape on the east coast of Minorca. *Long.* 4. 17. E. *Lat.* 39. 51. N.

Cape Moncooda, the north-east point of the island of Banca. *Long.* 105. 53. E. *Lat.* 1. 28. S.

Cape Monday, a cape of South-America, in the Straits of Magellar. *Long.* 75. 20. W. *Lat.* 53. 12. S.

Cape Mondego, a cape on the west coast of Portugal. *Long.* 8. 50. W. *Lat.* 40. 4. N.

Cape Mondego, a cape of Africa, on the Slave Coast. *Lat.* 5. 50. N.

Cape Mongon, (*Grand*), a cape on the fourth coast of the island of Hispaniola. *Long.* 72. 18. W. *Lat.* 17. 59. N.

Cape Mongon Petit, the most southerly point of the island of Hispaniola. *Long.* 72. 20. W. *Lat.* 17. 57. N.

Cape Monmouth, a cape on the coast of Patagonia, in the Straits of Magellan, at the entrance of St. Sebastian's Sound.

Cape Montague, a cape on the north part of Hudson's Bay. *Long.* 88. W. *Lat.* 66. N.

Cape Montague, a cape on the coast of

Sandwich Land. *Long.* 26. 46. *W. Lat.* 58. 33. S.

Cape Monte, a cape of Africa, on the Slave Coast. *Long.* 11. 10. *W. Lat.* 6. 45. N.

Cape Monte Santo, a cape on the east coast of European Turkey. *Long.* 24. 32. *E. Lat.* 40. 13. N.

Cape Mondego, a cape of Africa, on the Slave Coast. *Long.* 3. E. *Lat.* 5. 50. N.

Cape Montpelier, a cape on the coast of Canada, in the river St. Laurence. *Long.* 67. *W. Lat.* 49. 20. N.

Cape Monze, a cape on the coast of Sindy, west of the Indus. *Long.* 65. 46. *E. Lat.* 24. 55. N.

Cape Mora, a cape on the west coast of the island of Borneo. *Long.* 109. 27. *E. Lat.* 0. 48. N.

Cape Moran, a cape on the south coast of Persia, in the Arabian sea. *Long.* 64. 50. *E. Lat.* 25. 14. N.

Cape Morant, or *East Point*, a cape on the east coast of Jamaica. *Long.* 75. 52. *W. Lat.* 17. 56. N.

Cape Moraria, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Valencia. *Long.* 0. 1. *W. Lat.* 38. 40. N.

Cape Moreton, a cape on the coast of New-Holland. *Long.* 206. 28. *E. Lat.* 26. 56. S.

Cape Mort, a cape of England, on the coast of Devonshire, in the Bristol Channel. *Long.* 4. 55. *W. Lat.* 51. 13. N.

Cape Mount River, a river of Africa, which rises in Guinea, and runs into the Atlantic north of Cape Mount.

Cape Mount, a cape on the west coast of Africa. *Long.* 11. *W. Lat.* 6. 38. N.

Cape Mozandem, or *Musfeldom*, a cape at the entrance of the Persian gulf. *Long.* 56. 5. *E. Lat.* 26. 19. N.

Cape Mulgrave, a cape on the west coast of North-America, in the Frozen sea. *Long.* 165. 9. *W. Lat.* 67. 45. N.

Cape Nabend, *Naban*, or *Nabon*, a cape on the south coast of Persia, in the gulf of Persia. *Long.* 52. 18. *E. Lat.* 27. 27. N.

Cape Nakos, or *Nackoufe*, see *Cape Tenes*.

Cape Nao, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Valencia. *Long.* 0. 3. *E. Lat.* 38. 43. N.

Cape Nassau, a cape on the coast of Surinam. *Long.* 59. 30. *W. Lat.* 7. 40. N.

Cape Natal, or *Cape Ambra*, a cape on the north coast of Madagascar. *Long.* 50. 15. *E. Lat.* 11. 22. S.

Cape Nava, a cape of Naples, on the east coast of Calabria. 4 miles SSW. Cape Colonna. *Long.* 17. 28. *E. Lat.* 39. 2. N.

Cape Nave, a cape of Spain, on the west coast of Galicia, a little to the north of Cape Finisterra. *Long.* 9. 20. *W. Lat.* 42. 58. N.

Cape Nebo, a cape of Japan. *Long.* 142. *E. Lat.* 39. N.

Cape Neddik, a cape of America, on the coast of Maine. *Long.* 70. 43. *W. Lat.* 48. 8. N.

Cape Negratao, a cape on the west coast of Virginia. *Long.* 8. 20. *W. Lat.* 40. 40. N.

Cape Negrakis, a cape on the coast of Ava, in the bay of Bengal. *Long.* 94. 25. *E. Lat.* 16. N.

Cape Negrete, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Murcia. *Long.* 0. 55. *W. Lat.* 37. 33. N.

Cape Negro, a cape on the east coast of Minorca. *Long.* 4. 18. *E. Lat.* 39. 53. N.

Cape Negro, a cape of the west coast of Corfica. *Long.* 8. 39. *E. Lat.* 41. 45. N.

Cape Negro, a cape on the coast of Tunis. *Long.* 8. 30. *E. Lat.* 37. 32. N.

Cape Negro, a cape on the coast of Benguela. *Long.* 12. 30. *E. Lat.* 16. 15. S.

Cape Negro, a cape on the west coast of Terra del Fuego. *Lat.* 54. 5. S.

Cape Negro Bay, a bay of the Atlantic, on the coast of Africa, north of Cape Negro.

Cape Nepean, a cape on the south coast of New Georgia. *Long.* 157. 36. *E. Lat.* 8. 51. S.

Cape Newenham, a cape on the west coast of North-America. *Long.* 197. 36. *E. Lat.* 58. 42. N.

Cape Nizao, a cape on the south coast of Hispaniola. 12 miles WSW. St. Domingo. *Lat.* 18. 8. N.

Cape Noir, a cape on the west coast of Terra del Fuego. It is a steep rock of considerable height, and the south part of a large island, which seems to be detached, three or four miles from the main land; at the point of the cape are two rocks, one shaped like a sugar-loaf, the other not so high. *Long.* 73. 33. *W. Lat.* 54. 30. S.

Cape Noir, a cape on the south coast of the island of Milo. *Long.* 24. 22. *E. Lat.* 36. 47. N.

Cape Noli, a cape on the coast of Genoa. *Long.* 8. 27. *E. Lat.* 44. 13. N.

Cape Non, or *Nun*, a cape on the west coast of Morocco. *Long.* 11. 5. *W. Lat.* 28. 38. N.

Cape Nono, a cape on the west coast of the island of Ivicę. *Long.* 1. 17. *E. Lat.* 39. 3. N.

Cape Norsee, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Catalonia. *Long.* 3. 7. *E. Lat.* 42. 16. N.

Cape Norman, a cape on the west coast of Newfoundland. *Long.* 55. 58. *W. Lat.* 42. 14. N.

Cape North, a cape on the north coast of Ireland. *Long.* 8. 55. *W. Lat.* 55. 15. N.

Cape North, the most northerly point of Europe, on the coast of Norway. *Long.* 25. *E. Lat.* 71. 10. N.

Cape North, a cape on the coast of Asia, in the Frozen Ocean. *Long.* 179. 9. *W. Lat.* 68. 56. N.

Cape North, a cape on the east coast of South-America, forming the north boundary of Brasil. *Long.* 56. 6. *W. Lat.* 1. 28. N.

Cape North, a cape on the coast of South

Cape North, the north part of the island of St. John, in the gulf of St. Laurence. *Long.* 63. 55. W. *Lat.* 47. N.

Cape North, the north-east point of the island of Cape Breton. *Long.* 60. 12. W. *Lat.* 47. 2. N.

Cape North, a cape of Africa, on the west coast of Morocco. *Lat.* 32. 45. N.

Cape North, the northern extremity of New Zealand. It is a peninsula jutting out to the north-east about two miles, and terminating in a bluff head, flat at the top. *Long.* 186. 55. W. *Lat.* 34. 22. S.

Cape North, the north-east point of the island of Fernando Po. *Long.* 7. 55. E. *Lat.* 3. 50. N.

Cape Nofe, a cape on the coast of Nubia, in the Red Sea. *Long.* 35. 30. E. *Lat.* 23. 40. N.

Cape Notch, a cape on the coast of Patagonia. *Long.* 74. 34. W. *Lat.* 53. 33. S.

Cape Noto, a cape of Japan, on the north-west coast of the island of Nippon. *Long.* 137. 54. E. *Lat.* 37. 36. N.

Cape Nun, see *Cape Non*.

Cape Nympha, a cape on the south coast of Monte Santo. *Long.* 24. 24. E. *Lat.* 40. 3. N.

Cape Oetonia, a cape on the north-east coast of the island of Negropont. *Long.* 24. 16. E. *Lat.* 38. 28. N.

Cape Ogogno, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Biscay. *Long.* 2. 40. W. *Lat.* 43. 26. N.

Cape Ogurza, a cape on the east coast of the Caspian Sea. *Lat.* 39. 21. N.

Cape Olaredo, see *Cape del Oro*.

Cape Oliver, see *Cape Petra*.

Cape Ommany, the southern extremity of the islands in King George III.'s Archipelago. *Long.* 225. 27. E. *Lat.* 56. 10. N.

Cape Oneglia, a cape of Genoa. *Long.* 7. 54. E. *Lat.* 43. 53. N.

Cape Onemak, a cape on the west coast of North-America, forming the southern point of Bristol Bay. *Long.* 196. 10. E. *Lat.* 55. 16. N.

Cape Orange, a cape on the coast of Surinam. *Long.* 52. 16. W. *Lat.* 4. 15. N.

Cape Orange, a cape in the Straits of Magellan, on the coast of Terra del Fuego. It is remarkable by a pretty high hillock, steep towards the sea, and forms to the south the first narrow pass in the Straits. The point is dangerous on account of a ledge which extends to the north-east at least 9 miles into the sea. *Long.* 70. 20. W. *Lat.* 52. 35. S.

Cape Orford, a cape on the south-east coast of New Britain. *Long.* 151. 35. E. *Lat.* 5. 36. S.

Cape Orford, a cape of America, on the coast of New Albion, discovered by Captain Vancouver, in April 1792. Off it are several

small rocky isles; many of the inhabitants came in canoes along the ship with the greatest confidence, and without any sort of invitation. A pleasing and courteous deportment distinguished these people. Their countenances indicated nothing ferocious; their features partook rather of the general European character; their colour a light olive; and besides being punctuated in the fashion of the South-Sea islanders, their skin had many other marks, apparently from injuries in their excursions through the forests, possibly with little or no clothing that could protect them; though some were of opinion that these marks were purely ornamental. Their stature was under the middle size, none that appeared exceeding five feet six inches in height. They were tolerably well limbed, though slender in their persons; bore little or no resemblance to the people of Nootka; nor did they seem to have the least knowledge of that language. They seemed to prefer the comforts of cleanliness to the painting of their bodies; in their ears and noses they had small ornaments of bone; their hair which was long and black, was clean and neatly combed, and generally tied in a club behind; though some amongst them had their hair in a club in front also. They were dressed in garments that nearly covered them, made principally of the skins of deer, bear, fox, and river otter; one or two cub skins of the sea otter, were also observed amongst them. Their canoes, calculated to carry about eight people, were rudely formed out of a single tree; their shape much resembled that of a butcher's tray, and seemed very unfit for a sea voyage or any distant expedition. They brought but a few trifling articles to barter, and they anxiously solicited in exchange iron and beads. In this traffic they were scrupulously honest, particularly in fixing their bargain with the first bidder; for if a second offered a more valuable commodity for what they had to sell, they would not consent, but made signs (which could not be mistaken) that the first should pay the price offered by the second, on which the bargain would be closed. They did not entertain the least idea of accepting presents, for on Captain Vancouver's giving them some beads, medals, iron, &c. they instantly offered their garments in return. *Long.* 235. 35. E. *Lat.* 42. 52. N.

Cape Orfui, or *Cape d'Orfui*, a cape on the south-east coast of Africa, in the Indian Sea; known to the ancients by the name of Tabai Promontorium. It is variously written, Orfui, D'Orfui, Arfur, D'Arfur, Carfur, D'Aflui and Daffui. *Long.* 50. 55. E. *Lat.* 10. 25. N.

Cape d'Oro, the eastern point of the island of Negropont, anciently called Promonto-

rium Cephareus, in the island of Eubœa. *Long.* 24. 40. E. *Lat.* 38. 8. N.

Cape del Oro, or *Olerado*, a cape on the west coast of Africa. *Long.* 15. 20. W. *Lat.* 23. 30. N.

Cape Oropesa, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Valencia. *Long.* 0. 1. E. *Lat.* 40. 7. N.

Cape Orlando, a cape on the north coast of the island of Sicily. *Long.* 14. 41. E. *Lat.* 38. 15. N.

Cape Ortegál, a cape on the north-west coast of Spain, in the Atlantic Ocean. *Long.* 7. 55. W. *Lat.* 43. 46. N.

Cape Oudia, or *Capodia*, a cape on the east coast of Tunis. *Long.* 11. 2. E. *Lat.* 30. 45. N.

Cape Oyambre, a cape on the north coast of Spain. *Long.* 4. 17. W. *Lat.* 43. 25. N.

Cape Padron, a cape on the west coast of Africa. *Long.* 12. 20. E. *Lat.* 6. S.

Cape Palete, a cape on the fourth coast of the island of Celebes, in Bony Bay. *Long.* 120. 48. E. *Lat.* 3. 20. S.

Cape Palinuro, a cape on the coast of Naples. *Long.* 15. 10. E. *Lat.* 40. 2. N.

Cape Paliuri, a cape on the coast of European Turkey, in the gulf of Saloniki. *Long.* 23. 46. E. *Lat.* 39. 50. N.

Cape Palliser, a cape on the east coast of New Britain. *Long.* 151. 25. E. *Lat.* 4. 22. S.

Cape Palliser, a cape on the fourth coast of Eaheinomauwe, the northern island of New Zealand, and north-east point of Cook's Strait. *Long.* 183. 58. W. *Lat.* 41. 34. S.

Cape Palma, a cape on the coast of Ancona. *Long.* 13. 50. E. *Lat.* 43. 3. N.

Cape Palma, a cape on the west coast of Africa, in the country of Angoy. *Lat.* 5. 50. S.

Cape Palmas, a cape of Africa, on the Grain coast. *Long.* 7. 40. W. *Lat.* 4. 30. N.

Cape Palmera, a cape on the east coast of the island of Formentera. *Long.* 1. 30. E. *Lat.* 38. 42. N.

Cape Palmero, a cape on the east coast of the island of Sardinia. *Long.* 9. 56. E. *Lat.* 39. 40. N.

Cape Palmerston, a cape on the north-east coast of New Holland. *Long.* 210. 54. W. *Lat.* 21. 30. S.

Cape Palmiras, see *Point Palmiras*.

Cape Palo, a cape on the coast of Albania, in the Adriatic. *Long.* 19. 10. E. *Lat.* 41. 44. N.

Cape Palz, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Murcia. *Long.* 0. 48. W. *Lat.* 37. 37. N.

Cape Pantina, cape on the north coast of Minorca. *Long.* 4. 7. E. *Lat.* 40. 4. N.

Cape Partridge, a cape on the north-east coast of Newfoundland. *Long.* 56. W. *Lat.* 15. 15. N.

Cape Pasme, a cape on the fourth coast of

Persia, in the Arabian sea. *Long.* 63. E. *Lat.* 25. 10. N.

Cape Passajo, a cape on the coast of Peru. *Lat.* 0. 30. S.

Cape Passaro, a cape on the south-east coast of Sicily. Off this coast Sir George Byng destroyed the Spanish fleet in 1718. *Long.* 15. 5. E. *Lat.* 36. 35. N.

Cape Patung, a cape on the east coast of C. chin-China. *Long.* 108. 51. E. *Lat.* 14. 38. N.

Cape Patani, a cape on the east coast of Malacca. *Long.* 101. 56. E. *Lat.* 7. 10. N.

Cape Patience, a cape on the east coast of the island of Saghalien. *Lat.* 49. N.

Cape Patiera, a cape on the fourth-coast of the island of Celebes, in Bony Bay. *Long.* 120. 57. E. *Lat.* 3. 43. S.

Cape Paulippas, a cape in the bay of Naples. 2 miles W. Naples.

Cape Pecora, a cape on the west coast of the island of Sardinia. *Long.* 8. 27. E. *Lat.* 39. 27. N.

Cape Peda, a cape on the east coast of the island of Cyprus. *Long.* 34. 55. E. *Lat.* 35. 30. N.

Cape Pegnas, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Aituria. *Long.* 5. 53. W. *Lat.* 43. 41. N.

Cape Pegnas, a cape on the east coast of Terra del Fuego. *Long.* 70. 16. W. *Lat.* 53. 50. E.

Cape Pellegrino, a cape on the west coast of the island of Lesina, in the Adriatic. *Long.* 16. 26. E. *Lat.* 43. 40. N.

Cape Peloro, the north-east point of the island of Sicily, at the entrance of the Straits of Messina. *Long.* 16. E. *Lat.* 38. 15. N.

Cape Pefeso, a cape on the fourth coast of the island of Zante. *Lat.* 37. 50. N.

Cape Penaguil, a cape of America, on the coast of Maine. *Long.* 69. 27. W. *Lat.* 43. 48. N.

Cape Pembroke, a cape in the north part of Hudson's Bay. *Long.* 82. 19. W. *Lat.* 62. 51. N.

Cape Pera, a cape on the east coast of the island of Majorca. *Long.* 3. 27. E. *Lat.* 39. 42. N.

Cape Perpetua, a cape on the west coast of North-America. *Long.* 123. 56. W. *Lat.* 44. 6. N.

Cape Perpignan, a cape on the north-west coast of Minorca. *Long.* 3. 48. E. *Lat.* 40. 6. N.

Cape Petera, a cape on the west coast of Natolia. *Long.* 26. 57. E. *Lat.* 37. 2. N.

Cape Petra, or *Olivier*, a cape on the fourth coast of the island of Metelin. *Long.* 26. 24. E. *Lat.* 39. 5. N.

Cape Phalasia, a cape on the east coast of the island of Negropont. *Long.* 23. 48. E. *Lat.* 38. 51. N.

Cape Philip, a cape on the fourth coast of New Georgia. *Long.* 160. 51. E. *Lat.* 10. 34. S.

Cape Phipps, a cape on the west coast of North-America, at the entrance into Beering's Bay. *Long.* 140. W. *Lat.* 59. 36. N.

Cape Pillar, a cape on the north-west coast of Terra del Fuego, forming the south-west point of entrance into the Straits of Magellan from the Pacific Ocean. It is a very high land, or rather a mass of rocks which terminate in two cliffs formed in the shape of towers, inclining to north-west, and making the extremity of the cape. *Long.* 76. 40. W. *Lat.* 52. 45. S.

Cape Pinar, a cape on the north-east coast of Majorca. *Long.* 3. 13. E. *Lat.* 39. 53. N.

Cape Pine, a cape on the fourth coast of Newfoundland. *Long.* 52. 20. W. *Lat.* 46. 42. N.

Cape Pisello, see *Cape Karempi*.

Cape Pitt, a cape on the west coast of North-America, in Dixon's Entrance. *Long.* 132. 10. W. *Lat.* 54. 50. N.

Cape Pitt, a cape on the fourth coast of New Georgia. *Long.* 158. 29. E. *Lat.* 8. 55. S.

Cape Pittari, a cape on the west coast of Calabria, in the Straits of Messina. *Long.* 15. 59. E. *Lat.* 37. 59. N.

Cape Plata, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Andalusia, at the entrance into the Straits of Gibraltar, in the Atlantic. *Long.* 5. 55. W. *Lat.* 36. 6. N.

Cape Point, a cape on the coast of Africa. *Long.* 3. W. *Lat.* 23. 30. S.

Cape Polo, or *Pulo*, a cape on the east coast of Sardinia, at the fourth extremity of the gulf of Cagliari. *Long.* 9. 20. E. *Lat.* 39. 8. N.

Cape Porpoise, a cape of North-America, on the coast of Maine. *Long.* 70. 23. W. *Lat.* 43. 22. N.

Cape Porpoise, a cape on the coast of Patagonia, in the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 71. 50. W. *Lat.* 52. 56. S.

Cape Prieto, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Asturia. *Long.* 4. 53. W. *Lat.* 43. 38. N.

Cape Primiero, a cape on the west coast of Africa, in the Atlantic. *Long.* 12. 50. E. *Lat.* 3. 10. S.

Cape Prince of Wales, a cape on the west coast of North-America. *Long.* 168. 15. W. *Lat.* 65. 46. N.

Cape Prionino, a cape of Spain, on the north coast of Galicia. *Long.* 8. 15. W. *Lat.* 43. 28. N.

Cape Priors, a cape of Spain, on the north coast of Galicia. *Long.* 8. 15. W. *Lat.* 43. 33. N.

Cape Pruby, the north-east point of Howe's island, one of Queen Charlotte's islands, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 164. 31. *Lat.* 11. 3. S

Cape Providence, a cape in the straits of Magellan. *Long.* 75. 37. W. *Lat.* 52. 37. S.

Cape Providence, a cape on the coast of Oonalahka, at the entrance into Samganoodha bay, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 166. 10. W. *Lat.* 54. 5. N.

Cape Pucalo, or *St. Paul*, a cape on the Slave coast. *Long.* 3. 40. E. *Lat.* 5. 58. N.

Cape Puget, a cape on the west coast of North-America, and west point of entrance into Port Bainbridge. *Long.* 212. 9. E. *Lat.* 59. 55. N.

Cape Pyla, a cape on the fourth coast of the island of Cyprus, anciently called *Dader*. *Long.* 34. 17. E. *Lat.* 35. 59. N.

Cape Queen Anne, a cape on the Gold Coast, with an English fort. *Long.* 1. 2. E. *Lat.* 5. 3. N.

Cape Queyjos, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Biscay. *Long.* 3. 31. W. *Lat.* 43. 30. N.

Cape Quiros, a cape on the east coast of the island of Espiritu Santo, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 84. 58. E. *Lat.* 15. 44. S.

Cape Quod, or *Quada*, a cape on the coast of Patagonia, in the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 74. 6. W. *Lat.* 53. 33. S.

Cape Race, a cape on the fourth-east coast of Newfoundland. In 1755, the Alcide and Lys, two French men of war, were taken by the Dunkirk, Capt. (afterwards Lord) Howe, and the Defiance, Capt. Andrews, off this cape. *Long.* 52. 30. E. *Lat.* 46. 46. N.

Cape Rafael, a cape on the east coast of the island of Hispaniola. *Long.* 69. 46. E. *Lat.* 19. 2. N.

Cape Ramas, a cape on the coast of Malaba. *Long.* 73. 35. E. *Lat.* 15. 10. N.

Cape Ramada, a cape of Africa, on the coast of Barca. *Long.* 25. 3. E. *Lat.* 32. 8. N.

Cape Rasal, or *Rasal-fem*, a cape of Africa, on the coast of Tripoli. *Long.* 21. 10. E. *Lat.* 32. 36. N.

Cape Rasalgat, or *Cape Rosulgate*, or *Ras Rouse*, a cape on the east coast of Arabia. *Long.* 58. 15. E. *Lat.* 22. 25. N.

Cape Rasculmo, a cape on the north coast of Sicily. *Long.* 12. 49. E. *Lat.* 38. 18. N.

Cape Rat, a cape of Africa, in the Red sea. *Lat.* 14. 55. N.

Cape Ray, the south-west point of Newfoundland. *Long.* 59. W. *Lat.* 47. 32. N.

Cape Razo, see *Cape Race*.

Cape Regana, a cape on the west coast of Majorca. *Long.* 21. 42. E. *Lat.* 39. 23. N.

Cape Reikianesi, a cape on the coast of Iceland. *Long.* 22. 47. W. *Lat.* 63. 55. N.

Cape Remedios, a cape on the west coast of Mexico. *Long.* 93. 5. W. *Lat.* 12. 50. N.

Cape Rena, the south-east point of the island of Skyro. *Long.* 24. 40. E. *Lat.* 38. 46. N.

- Cape Renevate*, a cape on the S. coast of Madagascar. *Long.* 46. 50. E. *Lat.* 25. 8. N.
- Cape Resolution*, a cape near the east entrance of Hudson's Straits. *Long.* 65. 15. W. *Lat.* 61. 29. N.
- Cape Rincon*, a cape on the coast of Porto Rico. *Long.* 67. 45. W. *Lat.* 13. 28. N.
- Cape Rivers*, the north-west point of the island of Celebes. *Long.* 120 50. E. *Lat.* 1. 25. N.
- Cape Rizzuto*, a cape on the coast of Calabria. *Long.* 17. 25. E. *Lat.* 38. 57. N.
- Cape de la Roche*, a cape on the north coast of the island of Hispaniola. *Long.* 70. 35. W. *Lat.* 19. 42. N.
- Cape Roca*, a cape on the west coast of Portugal, called generally by the English sailors, *The Rock of Lisbon*. *Long.* 9. 34. W. *Lat.* 38. 45. N.
- Cape Rock*, a cape on the east coast of Majorca. *Long.* 3. 5. E. *Lat.* 39. 40. N.
- Cape Rodney*, a cape of New Zealand, being the NW. point of the entrance into the river Thames. *Long.* 184. 53. W. *Lat.* 26. 15. S.
- Cape Rodney*, see *Point Rodney*.
- Cape Rodeni*, a cape on the coast of Albania, in the Adriatic. *Long.* 19. 16. E. *Lat.* 41. 55. N.
- Cape Rokit*, a cape on the north coast of Africa, at the entrance into the Straits of Babelmandeb. 60 miles W. Cape Guardafui.
- Cape Romain*, a cape on the fourth coast of Madagascar. *Long.* 49. 29. E. *Lat.* 25. 38. S.
- Cape Roman*, a cape on the west coast of East-Florida. *Long.* 82. 25. W. *Lat.* 25. 40. N.
- Cape Roman*, a cape on the coast of Chili, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 76. 40. W. *Lat.* 48. 20. S.
- Cape Romania*, the fourth-east point of Malacca. *Long.* 104. 15. E. *Lat.* 1. 18. N.
- Cape Roque*, a cape on the coast of Brasil. *Long.* 35. 40. W. *Lat.* 5. S.
- Cape Rosa*, a cape on the coast of Algiers. *Long.* 8. 5. E. *Lat.* 37. 2. N.
- Cape Rosalgate*, see *Rasalgat*.
- Cape Rossani*, a cape on the coast of Romania, in the Grecian Archipelago. *Long.* 24. 14. E. *Lat.* 40. 35. N.
- Cape Resieres*, a cape of Canada, in the river St. Laurence. *Long.* 63. 40. W. *Lat.* 48. 56. N.
- Cape Rosito*, a cape on the east coast of Calabria. *Long.* 16. 40. E. *Lat.* 40. 5. N.
- Cape Rosso*, a cape on the east coast of the island of Metelin. *Lat.* 39. 18. N.
- Cape Rouge*, or *Ras el Hamrah*, a cape on the coast of Algiers. *Long.* 7. 42. E. *Lat.* 37. 5. N.
- Cape Round*, a cape on the coast of Patagonia, in the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 71. 32. W. *Lat.* 53. 47. S.
- Cape Roux*, a cape of Africa, on the coast of Tuhis. *Long.* 8. 22. E. *Lat.* 37. 16. N.
- Cape Roy*, a cape on the fourth-west coast of Porto Rico. *Long.* 65. 50. W. *Lat.* 18. 1. N.
- Cape Roxo*, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Valencia. *Long.* 0. 50. W. *Lat.* 37. 53. N.
- Cape Roxo*, the fourth-east point of a small island in the gulf of Mexico, lying before the mouth of the river Panuco. *Long.* 100. 11. W. *Lat.* 22. 30. N.
- Cape Roxo*, a cape on the west coast of Africa. *Long.* 16. 35. W. *Lat.* 12. 15. N.
- Cape Rozett*, a cape on the western coast of France. *Long.* 2. 0. W. *Lat.* 49. 28. N.
- Cape Rozier*, a cape on the coast of Canada, in the gulf of St. Laurence. 9 miles W. Cape Gaspe.
- Cape Rubio*, a cape on the north-west coast of the island of Ivica. *Long.* 1. 21. E. *Lat.* 39. 5. N.
- Cape Runarway*, a cape on the east coast of New Zealand. *Long.* 181. 48. W. *Lat.* 37. 32. S.
- Cape Ruyter*, a cape on the west coast of Africa. *Lat.* 13. 20. S.
- Cape Sable*, a cape on the S. coast of Nova Scotia. *Long.* 65. 40. W. *Lat.* 43. 32. N.
- Cape Sable*, the fourth point of East-Florida. *Long.* 81. 49. W. *Lat.* 24. 57. N.
- Cape Sacratif*, a cape of Spain, on coast of Grenada. *Long.* 3. 20. W. *Lat.* 36. 40. N.
- Cape St. Agnes*, a cape on the coast of Patagonia. *Long.* 66. 35. W. *Lat.* 53. 54. S.
- Cape St. Alessio*, a cape on the east coast of Sicily. *Long.* 15. 38. E. *Lat.* 37. 50. N.
- Cape St. Andrew*, a cape on the west coast of Madagascar. *Long.* 45. 26. E. *Lat.* 16. 10. S.
- Cape St. Andrew*, a cape on the east coast of Patagonia. *Long.* 60. 18. W. *Lat.* 38. 45. S.
- Cape St. Angelo*, see *Cape Malio*.
- Cape St. Ann*, a cape on the coast of Nova Scotia, near the mouth of the river St. Laurence. *Long.* 63. 43. W. *Lat.* 48. 29. N.
- Cape St. Ann*, a cape in the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 71. 28. W. *Lat.* 53. 42. S.
- Cape St. Ann*, a cape on the west coast of Africa, at the mouth of the Scherbro. *Lat.* 7. 5. N.
- Cape St. Anna*, a cape on the east coast of Patagonia, in the Atlantic. *Lat.* 37. 8. S.
- Cape St. Anthony*, a cape on the east coast of Newfoundland. *Long.* 56. W. *Lat.* 51. N.
- Cape St. Anthony*, the north-west point of Staten Land, in the Straits of Le Maire. *Long.* 63. 47. W. *Lat.* 54. 46. S.
- Cape St. Anthony*, a cape on the south coast of Arabia. *Long.* 44. E. *Lat.* 12. 32. N.
- Cape St. Antonio*, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Valencia. *Long.* 0. 1. E. *Lat.* 38. 50. N.
- Cape St. Antonio*, a cape of the east coast

of South-America, on the south of the river Plata. *Long.* 55. 45. *W. Lat.* 36. 30. N.

Cape St. Antonio, the western extremity of the island of Cuba. *Long.* 85. 26. *W. Lat.* 22. 10. S.

Cape St. Antonio, a cape on the north-west coast of Staten Land. *Lat.* 54. 45. S.

Cape St. Antonio, the north point of the island of Rhodes. *Long.* 27. 45. *E. Lat.* 38. 28. N.

Cape St. Apollonia, see *Cape Apollonia*.

Cape St. Augustine, a cape on west coast of Madagascar. *Long.* 47. 4. *E. Lat.* 23. 35. S.

Cape Augustine, a cape on the south-east coast of the island of Mindanao. *Long.* 126. 27. *E. Lat.* 6. 5. N.

Cape St. Angustine, a cape of Brasil. *Long.* 35. 5. *W. Lat.* 8. 48. S.

Cape St. Barnabas, a cape on the south-east coast of an island called Kodiak, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 152. 40. *W. Lat.* 57. 13. N.

Cape St. Bartholomew, a cape on the SW. coast of Staten Land. *Lat.* 54. 58. S.

Cape St. Blas, a cape on the coast of the isthmus of Darien. *Long.* 79. 14. *W. Lat.* 9. 36. N.

Cape St. Blas, or *Blaz*, a cape on the coast of Florida, in the gulf of Mexico. *Long.* 85. 35. *W. Lat.* 29. 44. N.

Cape St Blas, a cape on the west coast of Africa. *Lat.* 10. S.

Cape St. Catalina, a cape on the south-west coast of the island of Madre de Dios. *Lat.* 51. 30. S.

Cape St. Catharine, a cape on the west coast of Africa. *Lat.* 2. 20. S.

Cape St Clara, a cape on the west coast of Africa. *Long.* 11. 15. *E. Lat.* 0. 30. N.

Cape St Diego, the low point of land that forms the north entrance of the Straits of Le Maire. *Long.* 65. 14. *W. Lat.* 54. 33. S.

Cape St Epiphany, or *St Pifano*, the north-west point of the island of Cyprus, anciently called Acamus. *Long.* 32. 13. *E. Lat.* 35. 25. N.

Cape St Esprit, the north-east point of the island of Samar, one of the Philippines. *Long.* 124. 56. *E. Lat.* 12. 30. N.

Cape St. Francis, a cape of Newfoundland, at the south of the entrance into Conception Bay. *Long.* 52. 25. *W. Lat.* 47. 54. N.

Cape St. Francis, a cape on the east coast of Labrador. *Long.* 55. 28. *W. Lat.* 52. 45. N.

Cape St. Francisco, a cape on the coast of Peru. *Lat.* 0. 40. N.

Cape St. George, a cape on the west coast of Newfoundland. *Long.* 59. *W. Lat.* 48. 30. N.

Cape St. George, the southern extremity of the island of New Ireland. *Long.* 152. 15. *E. Lat.* 5. S.

Cape St. Giacomo, a cape of Naples, in the gulf of Tarento, on the coast of Calabria. *Long.* 17. 13. *E. Lat.* 39. 39. N.

Cape St. Giorgio, the western extremity of the island of Curzola. *Long.* 16. 42. *E. Lat.* 43. 21. N.

Cape St. Gregory, a cape on the coast of Newfoundland. *Long.* 58. 23. *W. Lat.* 49. 20. N.

Cape St. Helen, or *Cape Redondo*, a cape of South-America, in the Atlantic. *Long.* 67. 34. *W. Lat.* 44. 20. S.

Cape St. Helena, a cape on the east coast of the island of Scio. *Long.* 26. 9. *E. Lat.* 38. 19. N.

Cape St. Helena, a cape on the east coast of Patagonia. *Lat.* 44. 40. S.

Cape St. Hermogenes, a cape on the west coast of North-America. *Long.* 207. 42. *E. Lat.* 58. 15. N.

Cape St. James, the southern extremity of Queen Charlotte's Island, discovered by Captain Dixon, in 1787, on the 25th July, whence its name. Captain Vancouver fixes the situation in *Long.* 229. 6. *E. Lat.* 51. 58. N.

Cape St. James, a cape on the coast of Chiampa, in the Chinese sea. *Long.* 106. 42. *E. Lat.* 10. 32. N.

Cape St. Iner, a cape on the east coast of Terra del Fuego. *Lat.* 54. 16. S.

Cape St. John, the east point of the island of Staten Land, in the South Atlantic Ocean, eastward of the Straits of La Maire. It is composed of a rock of a considerable height, and a rocky islet lying close to the north part. *Long.* 64. 7. *W. Lat.* 54. 46. S.

Cape St. John, a cape on the west coast of Africa. *Long.* 11. 8. *E. Lat.* 1. 3. N.

Cape St. John, a cape on the north-east coast of Newfoundland. *Long.* 55. 30. *W. Lat.* 50. 10. N.

Cape St. John, the north-east point of the island of Nicaria. *Long.* 26. 21. *E. Lat.* 37. 48. N.

Cape St. John, a cape on the east coast of the island of Rhodes. *Long.* 27. 37. *E. Lat.* 36. 9. N.

Cape St. John, see *Cape Crio*.

Cape St. Julien, a cape on the east coast of Patagonia, at the entrance of St. Julien's Bay.

Cape St. Laurence, a cape on the north-west coast of the island of Cape Breton. *Long.* 60. 10. *W. Lat.* 47. 2. N.

Cape St Laurence, a cape on the isthmus of Darien, in the bay of Panama. *Long.* 80. 25. *W. Lat.* 7. 40. N.

Cape St. Laurence, or *St. Lorenzo*, a cape on the coast of Peru, 12 miles S. Callao.

Cape St. Louis, a cape on the east coast of Labrador. *Long.* 55. 20. *W. Lat.* 52. 35. N.

Cape St. Lorenzo, a cape on the coast of Peru. *Lat.* 1. 5. S.

Cape St. Lorenzo, a cape on the east coast of Sardinia. *Long.* 9. 53. E. *Lat.* 39. 34. N.

Cape St. Lucas, see *Cape Lucas*, the most southerly point of land on the peninsula of California. *Long.* 109. 44. W. *Lat.* 22. 52. N.

Cape St. Lucia, a cape on the south-east coast of Africa. *Long.* 28. 8. E. *Lat.* 28. 31. S.

Cape St. Marco, a cape on the south coast of Sicily. *Long.* 13. 5. E. *Lat.* 37. 29. N.

Cape St. Marco, a cape on the west coast of Sardinia. *Long.* 8. 35. E. *Lat.* 39. 52. N.

Cape St. Maria, a cape on the coast of Brazil, on the north of the mouth of the river Plata. *Long.* 37. 46. W. *Lat.* 35. S.

Cape St. Mark, a cape on the west coast of the island of Hispaniola. *Long.* 73. 35. W. *Lat.* 19. 3. N.

Cape St. Martin, a cape on the south coast of Africa, near the cape of Good Hope. *Long.* 18. 58. E. *Lat.* 32. 8. S.

Cape St. Martin, a cape on the east coast of Spain, anciently called Promontorium Hemeroscopium, near Denia.

Cape St. Mary, a cape on the south coast of the island of Caes. *Long.* 7. 4. W. *Lat.* 36. 56. S.

Cape St. Mary, a cape of Newfoundland. *Long.* 53. 55. W. *Lat.* 46. 47. N.

Cape St. Mary, a cape on the west coast of Nativia. *Long.* 27. 3. E. *Lat.* 37. 37. N.

Cape St. Mary, a cape on the southern coast of Madagascar. *Long.* 45. 15. E. *Lat.* 25. 42. S.

Cape St. Mary, a cape on the west coast of Africa. *Long.* 16. 35. W. *Lat.* 13. 30. N.

Cape St. Mary, a cape on the coast of Brazil, at the mouth of the river Plata. *Long.* 55. 16. W. *Lat.* 35. S.

Cape St. Mary, a cape on the west coast of Nova Scotia. *Long.* 66. 15. W. *Lat.* 43. 56. N.

Cape St. Mary de Leuca, a cape of Naples, at the north-east point of the entrance into the gulf of Tarento. *Long.* 18. 26. E. *Lat.* 39. 45. N.

Cape St. Mary, a cape on the coast of New Ireland. *Long.* 152. 41. E. *Lat.* 4. 32. S.

Cape St. Mary, a cape on the south-east coast of the island of Metelin. *Lat.* 39. 8. N.

Cape St. Nicholas, a cape on the north-west coast of Hispaniola. Here is a town which consists of about 250 houses, which are chiefly built of American wood. It is situated at the foot of a high bluff called *the Mole*, but having been a free port it was a place of considerable trade, and particularly resorted to by the ships of America. It is chiefly known however for the safety and extent of its harbour, which is justly called the key of the windward passage; and the fortifications towards the sea are reckoned the strongest in the West-Indies.

On the side of the land they are overlooked by the surrounding height, and hence it is concluded, that although it might be difficult to take the place, it would be more difficult to retain it afterwards. *Long.* 73. 27. W. *Lat.* 19. 51. N.

Cape St. Nicolo, a cape on the north-west coast of the island of Scio. *Long.* 25. 44. E. *Lat.* 38. 40. N.

Cape St. Nicolo, a cape on the west coast of Sardinia. *Long.* 8. 28. E. *Lat.* 39. 25. N.

Cape St. Paul, a cape on the coast of Guinea. *Long.* 0. 20. E. *Lat.* 5. 50. N.

Cape St. Pedro, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Catalonia. *Long.* 1. 40. E. *Lat.* 41. 15. N.

Cape St. Pisano, see *Cape St. Epiphany*.

Cape St. Pola, or *St. Paul*, a cape of Valencia. *Long.* 0. 38. W. *Lat.* 38. 13. N.

Cape St. Remo, a cape on the east coast of the island of Milo. *Long.* 24. 33. E. *Lat.* 36. 10. N.

Cape St. Rocca, a cape on the west coast of the island of Elba. *Long.* 10. 15. E. *Lat.* 42. 45. N.

Cape St. Romain, see *Cape Romain*.

Cape St. Roman, a cape of South-America, at the extremity of a peninsula, on the coast of Terra Firma, extending about 30 miles in length, north from the town of Venezuela, and about 15 in breadth. *Long.* of the cape 69. 58. W. *Lat.* 11. 12. N.

Cape St. Roque, a cape on the coast of Brazil. *Long.* 34. 46. W. *Lat.* 5. 21. S.

Cape St. Sebastian, a cape on the coast of California. *Long.* 126. W. *Lat.* 43. N.

Cape St. Sebastian, a cape on the north coast of Madagascar. *Long.* 54. 44. E. *Lat.* 11. 20. S.

Cape St. Sebastian, a cape on the east coast of Africa. *Long.* 33. 20. E. *Lat.* 22. S.

Cape St. Sebastian, a cape of Spain, on the east coast of Catalonia. *Long.* 3. 0. E. *Lat.* 41. 52. N.

Cape St. Telia, a cape on the south coast of Sardinia. *Long.* 9. 20. E. *Lat.* 39. 20. N.

Cape St. Thomas, a cape on the coast of Brazil. *Long.* 41. W. *Lat.* 21. 50. S.

Cape St. Todero, a cape on the west coast of Sicily. *Long.* 12. 39. E. *Lat.* 37. 57. N.

Cape St. Vincent, the south-west point of Portugal. *Long.* 9. 5. W. *Lat.* 37. 2. N.

Cape St. Vincent, a cape on the west coast of Madagascar. *Long.* 43. 50. E. *Lat.* 25. 38. S.

Cape St. Vincent, a cape on the east coast of Terra del Fuego. *Lat.* 54. 25. S.

Cape di St. Vito, the north-west point of the island of Sicily. *Long.* 12. 41. E. *Lat.* 38. 12. N.

Cape St. Zuane, a cape on the north coast of the island of Candy. *Long.* 25. 41. E. *Lat.* 35. 15. N.

Cape Salangen, a cape on the south coast of the island of Celebes, in Bony Bay. *Long.* 120. 48. E. *Lat.* 4. 15. S.

Cape Salatan, a cape on the south coast of Borneo. *Long.* 114. E. *Lat.* 4. 10. S.

Cape Salinas, a cape on the south coast of the island of Majorca. *Long.* 3. 0. E. *Lat.* 39. 16. N.

Cape Salinas, a cape on the north coast of South-America. *Long.* 62. 16. W. *Lat.* 10. 40. N.

Cape Salinas, or *di Salines*, see *Point de Salines*.

Cape Salon, a cape of Spain, on the south-east coast of Catalonia. *Long.* 1. 6. E. *Lat.* 41. 6. N.

Cape Samana, at the east end of the island of Samana. *Long.* 69. 11. W. *Lat.* 19. 13. N.

Cape Sambhar, a cape on the south-west coast of the island of Borneo. *Long.* 109. 50. E. *Lat.* 2. 52. S.

Cape Samboangan, a cape on the south-west coast of Mindanao. *Long.* 122. 10. E. *Lat.* 6. 43. N.

Cape Sambro, a cape on the south-east coast of Nova Scotia. On it is a light-house. *Long.* 63. 22. W. *Lat.* 44. 30. N.

Cape Samos, the west point of the island of Samos. *Long.* 26. 33. E. *Lat.* 37. 47. N.

Cape Sampanmango, the north-west point of the island of Borneo. *Long.* 116. 52. E. *Lat.* 7. N.

Cape Sanchelle, a cape on the coast of Portugal. 2 miles SE. Cape Roca.

Cape Sandana, the north-east point of the island of Java. *Long.* 114. 35. E. *Lat.* 7. 40. S.

Cape Sanderrocel, a cape of the south-west coast of Majorca. *Long.* 2. 40. E. *Lat.* 39. 27. N.

Cape Sandy, a cape on the east coast of New Holland. *Long.* 206. 5. W. *Lat.* 24. 45. S.

Cape Sandwich, a cape on the north-east coast of New Holland. *Long.* 213. 45. W. *Lat.* 18. 28. S.

Cape Sarta, or *Cape Ken*, or *Ras el Khan*, a cape on the south coast of Persia, in the Persian gulf. *Lat.* 28. 12. N.

Cape Saffis, a cape on the north coast of the island of Candy, anciently Promontorium Dion. *Long.* 24. 56. E. *Lat.* 35. 26. N.

Cape Satalaw, a cape on the southern coast of Borneo. *Long.* 114. 50. E. *Lat.* 4. 13. S.

Cape Sawiers, a cape on the coast of the island of South Georgia. *Long.* 36. 57. W. *Lat.* 54. 10. S.

Cape Saunders, a cape of New Zealand, on the south coast of the island of Tawai-Pee-namoo. *Long.* 189. 4. W. *Lat.* 45. 35. S.

Cape Saravau, a cape on the south coast of Sicily. *Long.* 14. 24. E. *Lat.* 36. 33. N.

Cape Sciglio, a cape on the west coast of Naples, at the entrance into the Straits of Messina. *Long.* 16. 1. E. *Lat.* 38. 12. N.

Cape Scot, a cape on the north-west coast of Quadra and Vancouver's island. *Long.* 231. 40. E. *Lat.* 50. 48. N.

Cape Segundo, a cape on the west coast of Africa. *Long.* 13. 20. E. *Lat.* 3. 40. S.

Cape Serdze Kamen, a cape on the north-east coast of Russia. *Long.* 188. 11. E. *Lat.* 67. 10. N.

Cape Serra, a cape of Algiers. *Long.* 9. 20. E. *Lat.* 37. 18. N.

Cape Serraina, a cape on the south coast of the island of Sardinia. *Long.* 9. 31. E. *Lat.* 39. 23. N.

Cape Serras, a cape on the southern coast of Africa. *Long.* 23. 45. E. *Lat.* 33. 45. S.

Cape Serrav, a cape on the west coast of Africa. *Long.* 14. 10. E. *Lat.* 21. 45. S.

Cape Shallow-Water, a cape on the west coast of North-America. *Long.* 162. 50. W. *Lat.* 63. 8. N.

Cape Shoalwater, a cape on the west coast of North-America. *Long.* 236. E. *Lat.* 46. 42. N.

Cape Shetup, a cape in the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 71. 32. W. *Lat.* 53. 54. S.

Cape Sideri, or *Sidero*, the north extremity of the island of Corfu. *Long.* 19. 52. E. *Lat.* 37. 53. N.

Cape Sidero, the north-east extremity of the island of Candy. *Lat.* 35. 7. N.

Cape Sidney, a cape on the south coast of New Georgia. *Long.* 161. 7. E. *Lat.* 10. 48. N.

Cape Sigri, the north-west point of the island of Metelin. *Lat.* 39. 26. N.

Cape Sibel, the most westerly point of the island of Ceram, one of the Moluccas. *Long.* 126. 50. E. *Lat.* 4. S.

Cape Silleyro, a cape of Spain, on the west coast of Galicia. *Long.* 8. 54. W. *Lat.* 42. 7. N.

Cape Sina, a cape on the east coast of Sardinia. *Long.* 9. 58. E. *Lat.* 40. 7. N.

Cape Sifar, a cape on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo. *Long.* 112. 20. E. *Lat.* 3. 40. N.

Cape Siteo, a cape on the west coast of the island of Sumatra. *Long.* 97. 11. E. *Lat.* 2. 12. N.

Cape Skillo, or *Cape Damela*, a cape on the east coast of Greece. *Long.* 23. 36. E. *Lat.* 37. 26. N.

Cape Small Point, a cape of North-America, on the coast of Maine. *Long.* 69. 50. W. *Lat.* 43. 38. N.

Cape Smith, a cape on the east coast of Hudson's Bay. *Long.* 79. 40. W. *Lat.* 61. N.

Cape Swiak, a cape on the east coast of New Holland. *Long.* 153. 5. E. *Lat.* 30. 43. S.

Cape South, the southern point of New Zealand, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 192. W. *Lat.* 42. 20. S.

- Cape South*, a cape on the west coast of Morocco. *Lat.* 32. 30 N.
- Cape South*, the southern extremity of New Holland. *Long.* 146. 56. E. *Lat.* 43. 42. S.
- Cape South-West*, a cape on the fourth coast of New Holland. *Long.* 146. 7. E. *Lat.* 43. 37. S.
- Cape Southampton*, a cape in the northern part of Hudson's Bay. *Long.* 86. 30. W. *Lat.* 62. 10. N.
- Cape Spada*, a cape on the east coast of Hispaniola. *Long.* 67. 56. W. *Lat.* 18. 20. N.
- Cape Spada*, a cape on the west coast of the island of Candy, anciently called Promontorium Picum. *Long.* 23. 38. E. *Lat.* 35. 45. N.
- Cape Spartel*, a cape of Africa, at the entrance of the Straits of Gibraltar, between Arzilla and Tangier. *Long.* 5. 10. W. *Lat.* 35. 48. N.
- Cape Spartivento*, a cape at the south-east extremity of Calabria Ultra. *Long.* 16. 28. E. *Lat.* 37. 50. N.
- Cape Spati*, the north point of the island of Cerigo. *Long.* 22. 49. E. *Lat.* 36. 34. N.
- Cape Spear*, a cape on the east coast of Newfoundland. *Long.* 52. 13. W. *Lat.* 47. 34. N.
- Cape Spencer*, a cape on the west coast of North-America, formerly the west point or entrance into Cross Sound, so called by Capt. Vancouver, in honour of Earl Spencer. *Long.* 223. 36. E. *Lat.* 58. 13. N.
- Cape Stephens*, a cape on the coast of New Zealand, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 174. 5. E. *Lat.* 40. 36. S.
- Cape Stephens*, a cape on the east coast of New Britain. *Long.* 151. E. *Lat.* 3. 55. S.
- Cape Stephens*, a cape on the west coast of North-America, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 197. 41. E. *Lat.* 63. 33. N.
- Cape Stiga*, a cape on the west coast of Natolia. *Lat.* 39. 18. N.
- Cape Stilo*, a cape of Niples, on the east coast of Calabria. *Long.* 16. 52. E. *Lat.* 38. 27. N.
- Cape Straki*, a cape on the coast of Egypt, *Long.* 33. 43. E. *Lat.* 31. 5. N.
- Cape Subiba*, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Murcia. *Long.* 1. 20. W. *Lat.* 37. 30. N.
- Cape Success*, or *Cape God Success*, a cape on the south coast of Terra del Fuego, in the Straits of La Maire. *Long.* 66. 14. W. *Lat.* 54. 58. S.
- Cape Suckling*, a cape on the west coast of North-America. *Long.* 216. 19. E. *Lat.* 60. 1. N.
- Cape Sugaar*, the north-west point of the island of Nippon. *Long.* 140. 40. E. *Lat.* 41. 30. N.
- Cape Suliago*, the northern point of the island of Mindanao. *Long.* 125. 35. E. *Lat.* 9. 51. N.
- Cape Swaine*, a cape on the west coast of North-America, and north-west point of entrance into Milbank's Sound. *Long.* 1231. 40. E. *Lat.* 52. 13. N.
- Cape Sweepstakes*, a cape in the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 71. 24. W. *Lat.* 52. 50. S.
- Cape Table*, a cape on the east coast of New Zealand. *Long.* 181. 36. W. *Lat.* 39. 7. N.
- Cape Table*, a cape on the west coast of Madagascar. *Long.* 47. 5. E. *Lat.* 16. S.
- Cape Tabca*, a cape on the west coast of Madagascar. *Lat.* 16. 20. S.
- Cape Tache*, a cape on the fourth-west coast of Natolia. *Long.* 27. 28. E. *Lat.* 36. 24. N.
- Cape Tagrim*, see *Cape Ledo*.
- Cape Takibo*, a cape on the east coast of the island of Celebes. *Long.* 123. 57. E. *Lat.* 0. 50. S.
- Cape Tallado*, a cape on the fourth coast of Africa. *Long.* 22. 29. E. *Lat.* 34. S.
- Cape Tamar*, a cape in the Straits of Magellan, 18 miles from Cape Upright. *Long.* 75. 40. W. *Lat.* 52. 51. S.
- Cape Tandjong*, a cape on the west coast of Borneo. *Long.* 112. 45. E. *Lat.* 5. 24. N.
- Cape Tatman*, a cape in Hudson's Bay. *Long.* 90. 25. W. *Lat.* 57. 40. N.
- Cape Tavalaro*, a cape at the southern extremity of Sardinia. *Long.* 8. 27. E. *Lat.* 38. 53. N.
- Cape Teerawhittz*, a cape forming the southernmost point of the isle of Eahcinomauwe, in Cook's Strait, discovered by Capt. Cook, in 1769. *Long.* 184. 12. W. *Lat.* 41. 21. S.
- Cape Telling*, a cape on the north-west coast of Ireland. *Long.* 10. 7. W. *Lat.* 54. 40. N.
- Cape Temendfufe*, a cape on the coast of Algiers. *Long.* 3. 35. E. *Lat.* 37. 15. N.
- Cape Temol*, or *Point Samsb*, a cape on the west coast of the island of Celebes, on the line. *Long.* 119. 25. E.
- Cape Tenes*, a cape on the coast of Algiers. *Long.* 1. 10. E. *Lat.* 36. 36. N.
- Cape Tenge*, a cape on the east coast of Naples. *Long.* 16. 10. E. *Lat.* 41. 47. N.
- Cape Terefi*, a cape on the fourth coast of the island of Cyprus. *Long.* 34. 36. E. *Lat.* 34. 50. N.
- Cape Tetuan*, a cape on the coast of Fez. *Long.* 5. 31. W. *Lat.* 35. 30. N.
- Cape Three Ferks*, a cape on the coast of Fez. *Long.* 2. 40. W. *Lat.* 35. 30. N.
- Cape Three Points*, a cape on the coast of Morocco. *Long.* 2. 35. W. *Lat.* 35. 30. N.
- Cape Three Points*, a cape on the east coast of America, in the bay of Honduras. *Long.* 90. 16. W. *Lat.* 15. 56. N.
- Cape Three Points*, a cape on the north

coast of South-America. *Long.* 62. 56. W. *Lat.* 10. 40. N.

Cape Three Points, a cape on the east coast of New Holland. *Long.* 152. E. *Lat.* 33. 30. S.

Cape Three Points, a cape of Africa, on the coast of Guinea. *Long.* 3. 6. W. *Lat.* 4. 50. N.

Cape Three Points, a cape on the east coast of Patagonia. *Lat.* 46. 50. S.

Cape Tiburon, a cape on the coast of South-America, at the entrance of the gulf of Darien. *Long.* 77. 10. W. *Lat.* 9. 25. N.

Cape Tiburon, a cape on the south-west coast of the island of Hispaniola. *Long.* 74. 29. W. *Lat.* 18. 21. N.

Cape Tignoso, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Murcia. *Long.* 1. 16. W. *Lat.* 37. 30. N.

Cape Tigrin, a cape at the mouth of the river Sierra Leone.

Cape Tilabo, a cape on the east coast of Celebes. *Long.* 122. 50. E. *Lat.* 0. 45. S.

Cape Tontoral, a cape on the coast of Chili. *Lat.* 27. 30. S.

Cape Torment, a cape on the coast of Canada, 24 miles below Quebec.

Cape Torres, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Asturia. *Long.* 5. 44. W. *Lat.* 43. 37. N.

Cape Tortosa, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Catalonia. *Long.* 0. 47. E. *Lat.* 40. 40. N.

Cape Tosto, a cape on the north coast of Spain. *Long.* 9. 10. W. *Lat.* 43. 13. N.

Cape Tourina, a cape of Spain, on the west coast of Galicia. *Long.* 9. 20. W. *Lat.* 43. 3. N.

Cape Town, is agreeably situated rather above thirty miles from the Cape of Good Hope, properly so called, in a valley, between the Table and Lion mountains. It contains about 200 houses, many of which are magnificent; the streets are broad but ill-paved. Provisions are very reasonable. A late traveller says, that he saw 13 pounds of mutton sold for about sixpence sterling, a whole ox for two guineas and a half, or three pounds; corn and other things in proportion; fish are abundant, as well as game, brought from the country. The town is well supplied with springs of excellent water, sufficient also for the ships which call at the port. *Long.* 18. 23. E. *Lat.* 34. 29. S.

Cape Townshend, a cape on the north-east coast of New-Holland. *Long.* 109. 43. W. *Lat.* 22. 15. S.

Cape Townshend, see *Vermillion Point*.

Cape Trafalgar, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Andalusia. On the 21st of October, 1805, the British fleet, commanded by Lord Nelson, obtained a complete victory over the combined fleets of France and Spain off

this cape. The brave Nelson lost his life in the action, and Admiral (now Lord) Collingwood took the command. *Long.* 6. 8. W. *Lat.* 36. 10. N.

Cape Traitors, a cape on the north-east coast of the island of Erromango, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 169. 20. E. *Lat.* 18. 43. S.

Cape Tranquillo, the south point of the island of Rhodes. *Long.* 27. 30. E. *Lat.* 36. 5. N.

Cape Trapani, a cape on the north coast of the island of Candy, called by the ancients Drepanum Promontorium. 14 miles W. Retimo.

Cape Tres Montes, a cape on the coast of Chili. *Lat.* 45. 11. S.

Cape Tres Forcas, see *Cape Three Forks*.

Cape Trevanion, the north-west extremity of the island of Trevanion. *Long.* 164. 52. E. *Lat.* 10. 39. S.

Cape Tribulation, a cape on the north-east of New-Holland. *Long.* 145. 21. E. *Lat.* 16. 6. S.

Cape Trinity, a cape on the south coast of the islands of Kodiak, in North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 154. 26. W. *Lat.* 56. 45. N.

Cape Triunto, a cape on the coast of Naples, in the gulf of Tarento. *Long.* 16. 57. E. *Lat.* 39. 48. N.

Cape Trispyrgoi, a cape on the coast of Livadia. *Long.* 23. 29. E. *Lat.* 36. 53. N.

Cape Trow, a cape on the north coast of Staten Island, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 148. 10. E. *Lat.* 45. 30. N.

Cape Trullo, the north-west point of the island of Myconi. *Long.* 25. 19. E. *Lat.* 37. 28. N.

Cape Tschukotskoi, a cape on the eastern extremity of Asia, placed by Captain Cook south-west of East Cape: in the Russian map it is placed north-west of East Cape.

Cape Turn-again, a cape on the east coast of New Zealand, discovered by Capt. Cook, in 1769. *Long.* 182. 55. W. *Lat.* 40. 34. S.

Cape Tuschban, a cape on the east coast of Tunis. *Long.* 11. E. *Lat.* 36. 25. N.

Cape Vaca, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Asturia. *Long.* 5. 47. W. *Lat.* 43. 36. N.

Cape Vacas, a cape on the south coast of Africa. *Long.* 21. 2. E. *Lat.* 34. 20. S.

Cape Vaudeput, a cape on the west coast of North-America, and east point of Prince Frederick's Sound. *Long.* 227. 12. E. *Lat.* 57. 5. N.

Cape Vani, a cape on the north coast of the island of Milo. *Long.* 24. 20. E. *Lat.* 36. 46. N.

Cape Vaticano, a cape on the west coast of Calabria Ultra. *Long.* 16. 52. E. *Lat.* 38. 40. N.

Cape Ubarco, a cape on the north-west

coast of the island of Iviça. *Long.* 1. 18. E. *Lat.* 39. 5. N.

Cape Vedra, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Galicia. *Long.* 8. 51. W. *Lat.* 42. 19. N.

Cape de la Vela, a cape on the north coast of South-America. *Long.* 71. 46. W. *Lat.* 11. 50. N.

Cape Venere, see *Capo di Venere*,

Cape Ventoso, a cape on the north-east coast of the island of Cabrera, in the Mediterranean. *Long.* 2. 55. E. *Lat.* 39. 10. N.

Cape Venus, a cape on the coast of Otaheite. *Long.* 149. 36. W. *Lat.* 17. 29. N.

Cape Verde, a cape on the west coast of Africa. *Long.* 17. 31. W. *Lat.* 14. 48. N.

Cape Verde Islands, islands of Africa, in the Atlantic, so called from Cape Verde, opposite to which they are situated, or, according to some, from a green plant which grows in the sea near them, resembling water-cresses, and bearing a fruit something like a gooseberry. This plant, called fargosso, is sometimes found so thick as to impede vessels in their course. As to their number, some reckon ten, others fourteen or more, by giving the name of islands to those which are only rocks. They are in general mountainous; the lower hills are covered with a beautiful verdure, as well as the extensive valleys between; but with little water, except what is found in ponds and wells. They are said to have been, and probably were known to the ancients, under the name of Gorgades; but not visited by the moderns till the year 1449, when they were discovered by Antonio Nolli, a Genoese, in the service of the Infant Don Henry of Portugal. The air is extremely hot and unwholesome; it rarely rains, and the ground is so hot that one can hardly stand in places exposed to the sun. It is dangerous to pass the night in the open air, for the great heat is often succeeded by a sudden cold which proves mortal to such as are exposed to it. The soil is for the most part stony and barren, nevertheless some parts produce rice, maize, bananas, lemons, oranges, citrons, pomegranates, figs, and melons: grapes are gathered twice a year. The manufacture of leather and salt form the principal riches. The inhabitants catch and salt a great number of turtles which they send to America; they get slaves, sugar, rice, cotton stuffs, ambergris, civet, ivory, sulphur, and gold from the continent. When first discovered by the Portuguese, they were almost uninhabited; by introducing slaves, black men and mulattoes have increased, but the Portuguese are not numerous. Some of the islands are yet without inhabitants; all are under particular lords, who have furnished them with cows, goats, hogs, asses, mules, &c. Two of them, St. Yago and St. Philip, depend im-

mediately on the king, and are the only ones that are fortified. The number of inhabitants is calculated at 100,000; but in the year 1771, 7000 were destroyed by the drought. Few whites are now seen: the influence of the climate has changed the ancient Portuguese to negroes. The governor and priests are often negroes. The islands are situated about 390 miles W. Cape Verde, and between 15 and 18 degrees of north latitude.

Cape Verde, a mountainous cape on the coast of Peru. *Lat.* 6. 20. S.

Cape Verde, a cape on the coast of Genoa. *Long.* 7. 50. E. *Lat.* 43. 50. N.

Cape Verdistan, see *Cape Bardistan*.

Cape Vere, a cape on the west coast of Calabria. *Long.* 16. 10. E. *Lat.* 39. 20. N.

Cape Verga, a cape on the west coast of Africa. *Long.* 13. 40. W. *Lat.* 10. 4. N.

Cape Verella, a cape on the east coast of Cochin China. *Long.* 109. 18. E. *Lat.* 12. 55. N.

Cape Verella, False, a cape on the south-east coast of Cochin China. *Long.* 109. 4. E. *Lat.* 11. 45. N.

Cape Victoria, or *Cape Victory*, a cape on the west coast of Patagonia. *Long.* 76. 40. W. *Lat.* 52. 35. S.

Cape Vidio, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Alburia. *Long.* 6. 11. W. *Lat.* 43. 37. N.

Cape Villano, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Galicia. *Long.* 9. 14. W. *Lat.* 43. 11. N.

Cape Villeno, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Biscay. *Long.* 2. 58. W. *Lat.* 43. 26. N.

Cape Virgin, a cape on the south-east point of South-America, at the entrance into the Straits of Magellan. It was so called by Magellan, because he discovered it on the feast of St. Ursula. *Long.* 68. 22. W. *Lat.* 52. 24. S.

Cape Unbasa, a cape on the coast of Africa, in the Indian sea. *Long.* 30. E. *Lat.* 26. S.

Cape Unfang, a cape on the east coast of the island of Borneo. *Long.* 119. 21. E. *Lat.* 5. 18. N.

Cape Vohemaro, a cape on the east coast of the island of Madagascar. *Long.* 54. 44. E. *Lat.* 13. 20. S.

Cape Volta, a cape of South-America, on the north coast of Caracca. *Long.* 72. W. *Lat.* 12. N.

Cape Volpe, a cape on the north coast of Sardinia. *Long.* 9. 47. E. *Lat.* 40. 4. N.

Cape Volpe, a cape on the south coast of Natolia. *Long.* 27. 44. E. *Lat.* 36. 38. N.

Cape Volta, a cape on the west coast of Africa. *Long.* 16. 40. E. *Lat.* 28. 45. S.

Cape Voukivilou, a cape on the east coast of Madagascar. *Long.* 54. 2. E. *Lat.* 18. S.

Cape Upright, a cape on the east end of

Gore Island, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 172. 13. *W. Lat.* 60. 30. N.

Cape Upright, a cape in the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 75. 38. *W. Lat.* 53. 6. S.

Cape Upright, a cape on the north-east coast of New-Holland. *Long.* 212. 32. *W. Lat.* 19. 39. S.

Cape Urias, a cape on the north coast of Staten Island. *Long.* 149. 20. *E. Lat.* 46. N.

Cape Urfa, a cape of Sicily, on the north coast. *Long.* 13. 11. *E. Lat.* 38. 18. N.

Cape W alsh, a cape on the coast of New Guinea. *Long.* 137. E. *Lat.* 8. 24. S.

Cape W alshingam of Davis, a cape on the east coast of America, at the north side of the entrance into Cumberland Straits. *Long.* 66. *W. Lat.* 64. 10. N.

Cape W alshingam of Frobiher, a cape at the south-east extremity of Hale Island, in Davis's Straits, at the entrance of Frobiher's Straits. *Long.* 64. 58. *W. Lat.* 62. 50. N.

Cape Webuck, a cape on the east coast of Labrador. *Long.* 53. 10. *W. Lat.* 55. 21. N.

Cape West, a cape on the western coast of Tawai-Poc-hammoo, the southernmost island of New-Zealand. *Long.* 193. 17. *W. Lat.* 45. 54. S.

Cape Weymouth, a cape on the north-east coast of New-Holland. *Long.* 217. 15. *W. Lat.* 12. 42. S.

Cape White, or *Cape Blanco*, a cape of North-America, on the east coast of Nicaragua. 60 miles S. Cape Gracias a Dios. *Long.* 83. 4. *W. Lat.* 13. 15. N.

Cape Whitehead, a cape on the west coast of North-America, and north-east point of entrance into Prince William's Sound. *Long.* 214. 29. *E. Lat.* 60. 29. N.

Cape Whit-Sunday, a cape on the south side of the island of Kodiak, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 203. 4. *E. Lat.* 53. 14. N.

Cape Western In, a cape in Hudson's Bay. *Long.* 77. 40. *W. Lat.* 62. 40. N.

Cape Wrath, a cape of Scotland, the north-west extremity of the county of Sutherland. *Long.* 4. 58. *W. Lat.* 58. 40. N.

Cape York, the north-east projection of New-Holland, consisting of a double point, one of which is situated *Long.* 141. 36. *E. Lat.* 20. 57. S. the other in *Lat.* 10. 42. S.

Cape Young, a cape on the north coast of Chatham Island, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 137. 2. *E. Lat.* 43. 48. S.

Cape Zambrotta, a cape of Naples, on the west coast of Calabria. *Long.* 16. 0. *E. Lat.* 37. 48. N.

Cape Zangefair, a cape on the Pirate Coast. *Long.* 72. 53. *E. Lat.* 17. 36. N.

Cape Zard, a cape on the coast of Syria. *Long.* 35. 42. *E. Lat.* 35. 40. N.

Cape Zebel, a cape on the north coast of Tunis. *Long.* 10. 9. *E. Lat.* 37. 7. N.

Capet, a town of the dutchy of Carinthia, on the Fella. 10 miles S. Volkemarck.

Capilapaire, a town of Hindooftan, in the Carnatic. 14 miles NW. Gingee.

Capell, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Stiria. 3 miles N. Muertzenfchlag.

Capelle (La), a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. In 1635, this town was taken by the Spaniards, after a siege of six days, and recovered the year following. It is now dismantled. 3 miles S. Helfdin.

Capelle (La), a town of France, in the department of the Aifne. 12 m. NE. Guife.

Capelle la Marival, a town of France, in the department of the Lot. 8 miles NNW. Figeac.

Capellen, a town of the dutchy of Stiria. 8 miles W. Luttenburg.

Capenau, a town of Prussia, in the province of Pomerelia. 10 miles E. Marienburg.

Capendu, a town of France, in the department of the Aude. 9 miles E. Carcaffonne.

Capers Island, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of South-Carolina. *Long.* 79. 39. *W. Lat.* 32. 55. N.

Capers, see *Gabs*.

Capfang, a town of France, in the department of the Herault. 9 m. N. Narbonne.

Capfas, a mountain of Africa, in Nigritia, from which Ptolemy supposed the river Senegal derived its source. *Lat.* 14. 10. N.

Capjac, a town of Grand Bukharia. 25 miles S. Kotlan.

Capitata, a town of Paraguay. 12 miles S. Affumption.

Capiat, a town of South-America, in Paraguay. 15. miles SSE. Affumption.

Capibari, a river of Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic. *Long.* 34. 26. *W. Lat.* 8. 15. N.

Capis, a town on the north coast of the island of Panay. *Long.* 122. 27. *E. Lat.* 11. 51. N.

Capim, a river of Brazil, which runs into the Guama. 20 miles E. Para.

Capira, a river of South-America, in the province of Caraccas, which runs into the sea. *Long.* 66. 56. *W. Lat.* 10. 15. N.

Capifano, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 20 miles NE. Squillace.

Capira, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of Panama. 22 miles W. Panama.

Capitanata, a province of Naples, bounded on the north and east by the Adriatic, on the south by the country of Bari and Basilicata, and on the west by the Molife. This was the ancient Apulia Daunica. The whole country is a vast plain, and the soil generally sandy, with few trees, and scarcely any springs or rivers of fresh water; yet the land produces a great deal of corn, and feeds great number of cattle; salt is made along the coast. The Gargano is the only moun-

tain; on the sides are plantations of oranges; within it are dug stones, used almost for all the buildings in the province; and from the top the inhabitants collect snow, of great use in a country where the heat is so excessive: the coasts are defended by 22 towers. The principal towns are Lucera, Foggin, Salpe, Ascoli, Bovino, Troja, Manfredonia, Monte St. Angelo, Vieste, Termoli, St. Severo, and Volturara.

Capitanata, a town of South-America, in the new kingdom of Grenada. 60 miles NNE. Tunja.

Capitaniello, a small island among the Philippines, near the east coast of Sibiu. *Long.* 123. 20. *E. Lat.* 11. 15. N.

Capizzi, a town of the island of Sicily, in the valley of Demona. 7 miles NW. Trahina.

Capolabou, see *Cape Labou*.

Capo Fimo, a cape on the coast of Genoa. *Long.* 9. 4. *E. Lat.* 44. 18. N.

Capo d'Ischia, a seaport town of Istria, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Udina, in the gulf of Trieste, situated on an oval rock, in the midit of the sea, at half a mile distance from the continent, with which it is connected by means of a stone bridge. The town is two miles in circumference, and has a cathedral church, built in the 18th century, thirty other churches, two nunneries, six monasteries, some other rich pious institutions, two hospitals, and a pawn-bank, where money is advanced on pledges. The town is provided with spring water, conveyed thither by means of aqueducts, which pass under the salt works. 8 miles S. Trieste. *Long.* 13. 44. *E. Lat.* 45. 39. N.

Capo de Lago, see *Codelago*.

Capo delle Melle, a cape on the coast of Genoa. *Long.* 8. 13. *E. Lat.* 43. 58. N.

Capo di Terra, a cape on the coast of Naples, between Sorrento and Massa; on it are the ruins of a villa built by Pollius Felix, mentioned by Statius.

Capo di Venere, a cape on the coast of Genoa. *Long.* 9. 40. *E. Lat.* 44. 4. N.

Capodigora, a town of Italy, in the department of the Lower Po. 21 miles E. Ferrara.

Capolita, a river of Mexico, in the province of Guaxaca, which runs into the Pacific Ocean.

Caposse, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar. 13 miles SSE. Ellichpouur.

Capur, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic. *Lat.* 9. 10. N.

Capudia, see *Cape Oudia*.

Capoul, one of the smaller Philippine islands, a little to the south of Luçon.

Cappel, a place of Swisserland, in the canton of Zurich, where, on account of a religious dispute, a battle was fought between the Catholics and Protestants, in the year

1531, in which Zuinglius, the reformer, lost his life. 9 miles S. Zurich.

Cappel, or *Waldkappel*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Upper Hesse. 22 m. SE. Cassel. *Long.* 9. 55. *E. Lat.* 51. 9. N.

Cappel, or *Kappel*, a town of the dutchy of Sleswick, on the east coast. 16 miles NE. Sleswick. *Long.* 10. *E. Lat.* 54. 44. N.

Cappelo, a town of Germany, in the county of Tecklenburg. 8 miles NNE. Tecklenburg.

Cappeln, *Oster*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Osnabruck. 12 miles E. Osnabruck.

Cappenberg, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Munster. 6 miles NW. Werne.

Capracotta, a town of Naples, in the county of Molise. 13 miles NW. Molise.

Caprah, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 30 miles N. Kairabad.

Capraja, an island in the Mediterranean, between the coast of Italy and the northern part of the island of Corsica, about 15 miles in circumference: the soil is mountainous, dry, and rough; and surrounded with rocks, except in one part, where there is a good harbour, belonging to a town named *Capraja*. *Long.* 9. 56. *E. Lat.* 43. 3. N.

Capraria, one of the Tremiti islands, in the Adriatic, about 12 miles from the coast of Italy; it is very small, and uninhabited. *Long.* 15. 26. *E. Lat.* 42. 10. N.

Caprera, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the south-west coast of the Morea. *Long.* 21. 40. *E. Lat.* 36. 52. N.

Capresso, a mountain on the island of Paros, anciently called Mons Marpeffus, celebrated for its marble quarries.

Capri, an island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Naples, about eight miles in circumference, anciently called *Caprea*, whence the emperor Tiberius issued his bloody orders of execution. The island is mountainous, but fertile, with great plenty of game, especially quails. A modern traveller (Mr. Swinburne) says, the quantity of stockdoves and quails taken in this island during their annual flight, especially of the latter, is almost incredible; in bad years he was informed by the best authority, they amounted to 12,000, in good years to above 60,000, and one year they caught 160,000. The soil of Capri is composed of several layers, chiefly tufa, similar to the volcanic hills about Naples, over which is a yellow bole, and the super-stratum a good deep mould. The upper rocks are universally calcareous, of the same kind with the hills near Sorrentum, from which the island probably was separated by an earthquake. Dion Cassius represents the island as wild and barren before the Cæsars took it under their immediate protection, and even now a large portion is not capable of cultivation. The

rest is well tilled and highly productive. In this island Tiberius spent the last ten years of his life, immersed in luxurious debauchery, and built 12 villas for the purpose of varying his pleasures, or at least the scene of them. *Long.* 14. 8. E. *Lat.* 40. 32. N.

Capri, a town in the island so called, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Almasi, great part of whose revenue arises from the tenth of the quails, and other birds caught in the island. 17 miles S. Naples. *Long.* 13. 58. E. *Lat.* 40. 34. N.

Capriana, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio. 14 m. NNW. Mantua.

Capriata, a town of France, in the department of Marengo, where the Austrians were defeated by the French in 1799. 12 miles S. Alexandria.

Capriglia, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra. 13 miles S. Benevento.

Caprino, a town of Italy, in the department of the Serio. 8 miles WNW. Bergamo.

Capriano, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 20 miles E. Aquila.

Capro, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Dongola, on the left bank of the Nile. 8 miles S. Mosho.

Caprone, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, about 6 miles in circumference. 2 miles NW. from Stanchio. *Long.* 26. 52. E. *Lat.* 36. 59. N.

Captaja, a town of Bengal. 18 miles E. Islamabad.

Captain's Rock, a rocky island in the river Utwas. *Long.* 78. W. *Lat.* 46. 5. N.

Captieux, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde. 9 miles S. Bazas.

Capua, a city of Naples, in the province of Lavora, on the Volturno, containing, besides the cathedral, one collegiate, 16 parish churches, and 12 convents. Modern Capua is not on the same spot where formerly the ancient Capua so renowned in history stood, but about two miles from it, and was partly built out of its ruins. It is now a small city. It has suffered at different times many grievous calamities: about the year 875, Louis II. grandson to Louis the Mild, entered Italy at the head of a powerful army, took this city, which had revolted after a three months siege, and ruined a great part of it. Afterwards the Saracens ransacked it more than once. Conrad, son of Frederick II. gave the plunder of it to his soldiers, and demolished its walls; and under the pontificate of Alexander VI. it met with much the same barbarous treatment. At first it was only a bishopric; but Pope John XIII. when he crowned the Emperor Otto II. made it an archiepiscopal see. No city in Italy, Rome excepted, contains a greater number of ancient inscriptions, which were no doubt brought hither from old Capua. This city is situated a very pleasant and fruitful country on the

left shore of the Volturno, and about twelve miles from the sea. Its fortifications are pretty good, consisting of bastions, ravelins, and other works, all covered with freestone. The river, as well as its castle, contributes very much to its strength. Ancient Capua stood pretty near mount Tifata eastward; and its great wealth and power gave umbrage to the Romans. The Capuans imagining the latter were ruined after the battle of Cannæ, sent to offer them succours, upon condition of dividing the empire of Italy between them, and that one of the consuls, with half the senators, should be Capuans. The Romans, exasperated at this insolence, refused them bluntly; when the Capuans, enraged at this refusal, opened the gates to Hannibal. However, this delightful luxurious city proved the destruction of this great captain and his soldiers, as they plunged into excesses of every kind. The citizens were afterwards obliged to surrender at discretion to Q. Fulvius Flaccus, the proconsul, who beheaded fifty-six Capuan senators, and sold many others. In January 1799, this city surrendered to the French, and in July following it was taken by Capt. Trowbridge, at the head of a body of troops, composed of English, Russians, Neapolitans, Piedmontese, Swiss, and Turks. 15 miles N. Naples. *Long.* 14. 8. E. *Lat.* 41. 5. N.

Capurso, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari. 4 miles SE. Bari.

Capusa, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the north-west coast of Corsica. *Long.* 9. 29. E. *Lat.* 42. 57. N.

Caqueta, a large river of South-America, which rises about sixty miles south of Popayan; being enlarged by the addition of several streams, it takes a course due east about 300 miles, when it divides into three branches; one of which falls into the Ica, another takes the name of Yupura, and the third forms the principal stream of the Negro.

Car, or *Char*, a river of England, which runs into the sea at Charmouth in Dorsetshire.

Car, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Armagh. 14 miles SSE. Armagh.

Car, a small island near the west coast of Scotland, a little to the south of the island of Gigo. *Long.* 5. 48. W. *Lat.* 55. 36. N.

Car, or *Pulo Car*, a small island in the gulf of Siam, near the east coast of Lower Siam. *Long.* 101. 12. E. *Lat.* 8. 30. N.

Carabulb, a small island near the west coast of Natolia. *Long.* 27. 6. E. *Lat.* 38. 12. N.

Carabaya, or *Caravaya*, a district or jurisdiction of Peru, in the vice-royalty of Buenos Ayres, about 120 miles in extent. The country is mountainous, but in many places fertile in grain, fruit, and legumes; there are also mines of gold and silver. St. Juan de l'Or is the capital.

Carabuco, a town of Peru, in the diocese of La Paz. 36 miles S. Afangaro.

Carac, see *Karek*.

Caracal, a town of Walachia. 83 miles WSW. Bucharest, 65 ESE. Widdin. *Long.* 25. 58. E. *Lat.* 44. 4. N.

Caracatay, a name given to a large extent of country west of China, divided into many states and principalities.

Caracazo, a town of Peru, in the diocese of La Paz. 20 miles N. Chucuito.

Caracca, (*La*) a seaport of Spain, in Andalusia. 6 miles E. Cadiz.

Caraccas, a province of South-America, on the coast of the Caribbean sea, which bounds it on the north; on the east it is bounded by Cumana, on the south and west by Venezuela. The captain-generalship of Caraccas comprehends likewise the provinces of Cumana, Venezuela, Maracaybo, Varinas, Spanish Guiana, and the isle of Margarita. The name of Caraccas was derived from a tribe of Indians. The country was first conquered for the Welshers, a German mercantile house, to whom the Emperor Charles V. had assigned the property, but they were dispossessed in 1550. The governor acknowledges no superior, but the king. The temperature of the country is moderated by a chain of mountains, running from east to west, extending from Lake Maracaybo to the island of Trinidad; the highest point near the city of Caraccas being 1278 toises in height. To the south of the mountains is an extensive plain, extremely hot, watered by the Oroonoco, and different streams which communicate with that river. The mountains are covered with wood, fit for ship-building, or any other purpose. There are some gold mines, but they are of little value, and not wrought. A copper mine in Venezuela produces some excellent ore. Bay salt of excellent quality is found in many places along the coast; and near Araya is a mine of rock salt, which is a royal monopoly. The seasons are divided into wet and dry, as in other tropical countries. The rainy season begins in May, and ends in December, during which time it rains three hours a day on an average. There are few Europeans in Caraccas, except those sent out in the service of the state, including whom not a hundred Spaniards settle annually in the province. By a royal cedula of 1801, foreigners of the catholic persuasion are permitted to settle in the Spanish colonies, on paying 8200 reals (about 86l.) to the crown. The creoles of Caraccas are represented as mild, humane, and moderate in their desires, and cautious even to timidity in their conduct, and in the management of their affairs. They marry in general as soon as they attain the age of puberty. The free blacks and people of colour are more numerous in the

Spanish colonies than those of other nations, the laws of Spain being more favourable to the manumission of slaves. The people of colour are in general poor, and not more industrious than the Creoles. They are not admitted to any office in the state, to the priesthood, nor the army of the line. They may practise as physicians, and even rise to the rank of captain in the militia. A law was passed in 1785, to prohibit the marriage of Creoles to whites. The Indians subject to Spain are remarkable for their indolence, weakness of character, and mildness of disposition. They live in villages, under a *cabildo* or magistrate of their own, whose authority is controuled by a Spanish *corregidor*. The Indians who are independent are neither numerous nor formidable, with the exception of the *Gajuros*, who possess a tract of land of about ninety miles along the coast, westward of Maracayabo, are a fierce and warlike tribe, and can, they say, bring 14,000 men well mounted on horseback into the field, armed with carbines, bows, and arrows. The captain-general holds his office for seven years; his appointments are valued at 18,000 dollars a year, in salary and perquisites. An *audiencia*, or court of law, was established at Caraccas in 1787. The whole military force of the captain-generalship amounts to 13,136 men, supposing the whole to be complete. All ecclesiastical preferment flows directly from the crown. All tithes belong to the king, who allows the clergy out of them what he pleases; in general the crown is contented with one ninth of the produce of the whole; one fourth is allowed to the bishop, one fourth to the chapter, and the remainder goes to the parish priests, repair of churches, and other pious uses. There has been no convent founded in Caraccas since the middle of the 17th century. Missionaries still exist. The productions of Caraccas are cocoa, indigo, cotton, coffee, sugar, and tobacco. In addition to this account, the number of oxen is estimated at not less than 1,200,000; of horses, at 180,000; and mules, at 90,000. In 1796, the whole value of the imports from Spain was estimated at 3,118,811 dollars, and the import duties came to 281,052 dollars. The exports to the mother country in the same year are rated in the custom-house books at 2,098,316 dollars, and the export duties at 138,052 dollars, many vessels having sailed without their cargoes in consequence of the alarm of war with England. The population of the whole government is estimated at 728,000.

Caraccas, or *Leon de Caraccas*, a city of South-America, capital of the Caraccas, containing about 24,000 inhabitants. The town is situated on a plain, some leagues from the sea, from which it is separated by moun-

tains. It is the residence of a governor, and carries on a considerable trade. Its port, named *Guayra*, has bad anchorage, but by the construction of a mole, the road is good. *Long.* 66. 46. *W.* *Lat.* 10. 30. *N.*

Caraccio, a mountain of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 16 miles S. Sulmona.

Caracena, see *Caracossa*.

Carach, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa. *Long.* 11. 20. *N.*

Carachahen, a town of Persia, in the province of Adirbeitzan. 80 miles W. Tabris.

Caraché, a town of South-America, in the government of Caracas, and province of Venezuela. 20 miles E. Truxillo.

Caracol, a town of South-America, in the province of Carthagena. 55 miles SE. Carthagena.

Caracolla, a town of Peru, in the diocese of La Paz. 10 miles W. Oruro.

Caracosa, or *Caracena*, a town of Spain, in New Castile. 18 miles SSW. Sigüenza.

Caracu, a river of Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 41. 46. *W.* *Lat.* 3. *S.*

Caracoram, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar. 18 miles SE. Aurangabad.

Caraglia, a town of France, in the department of the Po. 6 miles NW. Coni.

Caragola, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 22 miles S. Purneah.

Caragos, a province of the island of Mindanao, near the east coast. Its principal production is sago.

Carahissar, see *Aphim Kahavissar*.

Carahuasi, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Cusco. 54 miles WNW. Cusco.

Caralicate, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 30 miles N. Beder.

Caramon, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne. 15 miles ESE. Toulouse.

Caramania, a country of Asia, which comprehends the ancient Pamphilia, and a great part of Cilicia, Phidlia, and Cappadocia. It had formerly the title of kingdom; but is now become a province of Turkey, and divided into seven singarats, viz. Cogni, Kafferich, Kuthcher, Nikdeh, Akferai, H-barten, and Selekich or Itshil. It has several lakes well stored with fish, and which furnish great quantities of salt.

Caramanica, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra. 8 miles N. Sulmona.

Caramentia, a town of South-America, in the province of Popayan, on the Cauca. *Long.* 74. 48. *W.* *Lat.* 6. 12. *N.*

Carantiba, a town of Brazil, on the Tocantin river. 60 miles SW. Para.

Cararnesia, a river of Hindoostan, which runs into the Ganges, near Baxar.

Cararant, a town of Syria, in the pachalik of Aleppo, on the west side of the Lake of Antioch. It is defended with walls, as a

security from the Kurds. 12 miles N. Antioch, 18 ESE. Alexandretta.

Caran, a river of England, which runs into the Avon, at Tewkesbury.

Caran, a town of Africa, on the Slave Coast. *Lat.* 7. 10. *N.*

Carandaga, a small island in the Eastern Indian Ocean, and Sea of Mindoro. *Long.* 120. 25. *E.* *Lat.* 10. 25. *N.*

Caranel, a town of Hindoostan, in Coimbatore. 18 miles NW. Caroor.

Carang-Ajsem, a town on the east coast of the island of Bali. *Long.* 115. 30. *E.* *Lat.* 8. 30. *S.*

Carang Pingang, a town on the south-west coast of the island of Sumatra. *Long.* 103. 45. *E.* *Lat.* 5. 16. *S.*

Carangas, a district of South-America, in the government of Buenos Ayres, about 120 miles in length, and 150 miles west of the river Plata. It feeds a great number of cattle, and in it are several silver mines.

Carangas, a town of Peru, and capital of a district under the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres. 40 miles west Potosi.

Caranja, an island in the Indian sea, near the Concan coast. 9 m. S. Bombay. *Long.* 72. 44. *E.* *Lat.* 18. 55. *N.*

Carapatam, a town of Concan. 15 miles S. Geriah.

Carapella, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 15 miles E. Aquila.

Carapella, a river of Naples, which runs into the Adriatic, 9 miles S. Manfredonia.

Carapito, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 12 miles N. Pinhel.

Carasief, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 34 miles W. Bialacerkiew.

Carasso, a town of Genoa. 12 m. E. Genoa.

Caraca, a town of the island of Cyprus. 20 miles WNW. Nicosia.

Caravaca, *Santa Cruz de Caravaca*, a town of Spain, in Murcia. This town is much resorted to on account of a cross said to have been brought down from Heaven by two angels, in presence of a Moorish king and his court, who were by it converted to Christianity. 40 miles WNW. Murcia.

Caravaggio, a town of Italy, in the department of the Adda. 10 miles N. Crema.

Caravaggio, or *Caravacho*, a town of South-America, in the government of Buenos Ayres, and diocese of La Paz, on the coast of the Pacific Ocean. 50 m. W. Atacames.

Carabaya, or *St. Juan del Oro*, a town of Peru, and capital of a jurisdiction, in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, and diocese of Cusco. 150 miles SE. Cusco. *Long.* 69. 36. *W.* *Lat.* 14. 40. *N.*

Caraves, a small island in the Eastern Indian Ocean. *Long.* 121. 38. *E.* *Lat.* 11. 58. *N.*

Caravelas, a river of Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 13. *S.*

Cartri, a small island in the Grecian Archipelago. *Long.* 23. 37. E. *Lat.* 36. 50. N.

Caravilla, a town of Naples, in the county of Molise. 12 miles NW. Molise.

Carava, a town of Syria, in the pachalic of Damascus, situated on an eminence, in which are vestiges of a camp; supposed to have been anciently called Ocarara; and when in possession of the Franks, Carinthia. 42 miles NNE. Damascus.

Carawang, a kingdom of Java, situated on the north side, eastward of Jacarra.

Carawang Point, the east point of Batavia Bay, on the island of Java. *Long.* 107. 10 E. *Lat.* 5. 57. S.

Carawang Point, a cape on the north coast of New Guinea. *Long.* 133. 30. E. *Lat.* 6. 20. S.

Caraza, a small island in the mouth of the river Volga, where it runs into the Caspian sea. Here goods are landed, and ships remain, when it is thought necessary to perform quarantine. 70 miles S. Astrachan.

Carayan, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 14 miles NE. Bahar.

Carbery, an island on the south coast of Ireland, in Dunmannus Bay. *Long.* 9. 33. W. *Lat.* 51. 31. N.

Carbet St. Jacques, a town of Martinico, in the West-Indies. *Long.* 61. 10. W. *Lat.* 14. 39. N.

Carhini, a town of the island of Corsica. five miles E. Tallano.

Carbon, see *Alfeo*.

Carbonara, a town of Naples, in the country of Bari. 2 miles SSE. Bari.

Carbone, a small river of Spain, which runs into the Guadalquivir a little above Seville.

Carbenero, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. 14 miles NNW. Segovia.

Carboni, a town of Naples, in Basilicata. 16 miles SW. Turfi.

Carbounne, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne. 3 miles N. Rieux, 21 S. Toulouse.

Carbu, a town of Genoa. 7 miles WNW. Finale.

Carcbuy, a town of Spain, in Cordova. 8 miles ENE. Lucena.

Carcal, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 12 miles E. Callianee.

Carcal, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 18 miles SW. Combarcet.

Carcan, a river of Asia, which separates the country of Queda from Malacca, and runs into the Straits of Malacca. *Long.* 107. 28. E. *Lat.* 5. 14. N.

Carcanossi, a town on the east coast of the island of Madagascar. *Lat.* 24. 30. S.

Carcar, a town of Spain, in Aragon, on the Ega. 9 miles Calanorra.

Carcara, a town of France, in the department of the Stura, on the Bormida. In

1796, this town was taken by the French. 12 miles E. Ceva.

Carcara, a town of Africa, in the country of Barca. 110 miles SW. Tolometa.

Carcarishi, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 22 miles W. Aquila.

Carcassonne, a city of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Aude, formerly the capital of a county, and before the revolution the seat of a governor, and the see of a bishop, suffragan of Narbonne. It is situated on the Aude, and is divided into Old and New Town, and defended by a castle, walls, and ditches. The New Town is regularly built in the form of a long square. There is a considerable manufacture of fine cloth. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 10,000. In the year 588, a battle was fought near this town between the Goths and the Franks, in which the latter were defeated. 15 posts NW. Perpignan, 97 S. Paris. *Long.* 2. 26. E. *Lat.* 43. 13. N.

Carcavee, a town of Istria. 5 miles SSW. Capo d'Istria.

Carcheri, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan. 45 miles NW. Herat.

Carcraig, a small island of Scotland, in the Frith of Forth. 3 miles SW. Burnt Island.

Cardaillac, a town of France, in the department of the Lot. 5 miles N. Figear, 28 NE. Cahors.

Cardamilia, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea. 12 miles SW. Mifitra.

Cardanvyla, a town on the north coast of the island of Scio. *Long.* 26. 3. E. *Lat.* 38. 34. N.

Carden, a town of France, in the department of the Rhine and Moselle. 27 miles NE. Treves.

Cardonossa, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. 12 miles Avila.

Cardiff, or *Caerdiff*, or *Caer Diff*, a town of South-Wales, and county town of Glamorganshire, situated on the river Taff, about three miles from the Severn, said to have been built in the year 1080. The old walls are very considerable and extensive. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 1870. The inhabitants carry on a very considerable trade with Bristol, and export a great quantity of cast and wrought iron to London and other places; and the trade is most likely to increase, by means of a new navigable canal from the iron-works at Merthyr-Tydvil, about 25 miles distant. Cardiff contains two parishes, but only one church, the other, with many houses, having been undermined and destroyed by an inundation in the year 1607. This town was formerly the residence of princes, and the seat of justice. Robert Carthofe, eldest son of William the Conqueror, was imprisoned and deprived of

his fight by order of his brother Henry I. within this castle, where he ended his days, after being a prisoner 26 years. The harbour, called Pennarth, is three miles down the river, but vessels of 200 tons can come up to the town. It is an ancient corporation; and in conjunction with Cowbridge, Swansea, and five other places, sends one member to parliament. The assizes for the county, and the quarter-sessions are held here. Cardiff has two markets weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday. 92 miles E. Haverfordwest, 164 miles W. London. *Long.* 3. 10. W. *Lat.* 51. 28. N.

Cardigan, a town of South-Wales, and capital of a county to which it gives name. The town is large and populous, and was formerly surrounded with walls, and defended by a castle, now in ruins. It is a corporation and a borough town, returning, with Aberystwith and Llanbeder, one member to parliament. It has a weekly market on Saturday, and 1911 inhabitants. In the year 1136, a battle was fought here, between the English and Welsh, in which the former were totally defeated, leaving 3000 men dead on the field. 97 miles WNW. Monmouth, 225 WSW. London. *Long.* 4. 42. W. *Lat.* 51. 59. N.

Cardigan Bay, a bay of the Atlantic, on the west coast of Wales, west and north-west of the town of Cardigan.

Cardiganshire, a county of South-Wales, bounded on the north by the counties of Merioneth and Montgomery, on the east by the counties of Radnor and Brecknock, on the south by the counties of Carmarthen and Pembroke, and on the west by the Irish Sea; about 40 miles in length, 20 in breadth, and 100 in circumference. It contains five hundreds, six market-towns, and sends two members to parliament, one for the county, and the other for the town of Cardigan, &c. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 42,956, of whom 2,896 were employed in trade and manufactures, and 16,511 in agriculture. The sea has made great encroachments, even within the memory of man, and tradition speaks of a well-inhabited country, stretching far into the Irish Channel, which has been carried off by the sea. Of an extensive tract formerly celebrated for a hundred towns, nothing now remains but two or three miserable villages, and a good deal of ground in high estimation for barley, which is the regular crop without change or intermission. Sea-weed is the manure made use of, and the quality of the grain is such, that it is sent to the adjacent counties for feed-corn. For at least these sixty years, it is said that crops of barley have been annually taken from it, without any cause for complaining of a diminished produce. This county may be properly divided

into two districts, the Lower and the Upland. Of the lower district, the higher grounds are in general a light sandy loam, varying in depth, from a foot to four or five inches, the substratum a slaty kind of rock, producing, when judiciously treated, good crops of turnips, potatoes, barley, and clover; the ground in the valleys is very deep, and with some exceptions, very dry, yielding good crops of hay for many years, without surface manure; which is scarcely ever thought of until it is exhausted and becomes mossy, and then it is turned up. The climate is much more mild than the midland counties of England. In this part of the country snow seldom lies long. There are in the neighbourhood of Cardigan iron and tin works, established about 30 years ago. Oats and butter are the chief articles of export. The soil of the upper district is various, owing to the unequal surface; in the valleys it is chiefly a stiff clay, with a mixture of a light loam. Barley and oats are the principal grain of the county. Wheat is commonly sown; but in a less proportion than the other two. The principal towns are Cardigan, Llanbeder, Aberystwith, and Tregannon; the principal rivers are the Towy or Tivy, the Ystwith, and the Rheidol.

Cardina, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio. 24 miles ESE. Mantua.

Cardinal's Island, a small island near the east coast of Labrador. *Long.* 63. 50. W. *Lat.* 59. 30. N.

Cardioteffia, a small island in the Grecian Archipelago. 3 miles W. Sikino.

Cardito, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 8 miles ESE. Reggio.

Cardona, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, on the Cardonero. It is situated at the foot of a rock of salt, which on the side of the river appears cut perpendicularly, forming a mass of solid salt between four and five hundred feet high, without the least crevice, fissure, or strata; nor is any gypsum to be found in the neighbourhood. This amazing rock is about three miles in circumference, and much about the same height as the adjacent mountains, but its depth being unknown, it cannot be ascertained on what basis it rests. The salt is commonly white from the bottom to the top, though in some parts it is red, which the people of the country cut into pieces like bricks, and think of use for pains in the side, by applying it to the part after being moderately warmed; sometimes it is of a light blue, but these colours are of no importance, as they disappear in grinding, the salt remaining white and being catable, having no flavour or taste, either of earth or vapour. This prodigious mountain of salt, divested of any other substance, is unparalleled in Europe: several figures, candlesticks, caskets, and other toys,

are cut out of this salt as transparent as crystal. The salt is so hard and compact that water will not dissolve it, if it be soon rubbed dry again. This mountain has a considerable surface, nevertheless the rain does not diminish the salt. The river which runs at its foot is briny, and when it rains the saltness of the water increases, and kills the fish; but this effect does not extend above nine miles. 10 miles S. Solsona, 36 NW. Barcelona. *Long.* 1. 31. E. *Lat.* 41. 55. N.

Careening Island, a cluster of small islands in the gulf of Florida, near the coast of East-Florida. *Long.* 81. 50. W. *Lat.* 25. 47. N.

Cardenero, a river of Spain, which runs into the Llobregat, at Manxes, in the province of Catalonia.

Cardross, a village of Scotland, in the county of Dumbarton, on the western side of the Leven. In a castle at this place died the brave king Robert Bruce. 3 miles NW. Dumbarton.

Carduel, the eastern part of Georgia, of which Teflis is the capital. The prince of this country, who was tributary in part to Persia and part to the Turks, a few years since revolted, and put himself under the protection of Russia.

Cardy, a rock in the Irish sea, near the east coast of Ireland. *Long.* 6. 10. W. *Lat.* 53. 39. N.

Careara, a town of Persia, in the province of Segeftan. 80 miles SE. Kin.

Careatty, a town of Ceylon. 40 miles NNW. Trinkamaly.

Carelia, a country in the northern part of Europe, now the Russian government of Viborg. This country became a part of Sweden in the year 1293. In the year 1338, part of it was surrendered to Russia; in the year 1721, the greater part of the remainder was given up to the empire.

Carelsborg, see *Kexholm*.

Carema, a town of France, in the department of the Dora. 6 miles NW. Ivrea.

Caremapo, a town of Chili, on the coast of the Pacific Ocean. 150 miles S. Valdivia. *Lat.* 45. 5. S.

Caremata, an island in the East-Indian sea; about 50 miles in circumference. *Long.* 108. 50. E. *Lat.* 2. 32. N.

Carelsstat, see *Carlsburg*.

Caremboule, a town of the island of Madagascar, near the south coast. *Long.* 48. 29. W. *Lat.* 25. 20. S.

Carenage Bay, a bay on the west coast of the island of St. Lucia. *Long.* 60. 50. W. *Lat.* 13. 35. N.

Carenave, a town of Ceylon. 54 miles NW. Trinkamaly, 75 N. Candi.

Carendar, or *Kaendar*, a town of Persia, in Chorasan. In 1221, this town was taken by the Mogul Tartars. 40 miles S. Nefá.

Carennac, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, on the Dordogne. 7 miles NW. St. Céré.

Carentan, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Channel, with a port for small vessels; situated in a marshy soil, which renders the air unwholesome. The principal commerce is butter and cattle. 4 posts NNE. Coutances, 35 WSW. Paris. *Long.* 1. 10. W. *Lat.* 49. 18. N.

Cares, or *Kiarics*, a town of European Turkey, situated on Mount Athos; the situation is elevated and pleasant; there are several convents, and a market every Saturday for corn and other provisions. 17 miles SE. Saloniki.

Caret, a town of Germany, in the Tyrol. 12 miles SW. Bolzamo.

Caret Bay, a bay on the coast of America, in the river Darien, of which it is the only harbour. Two or three small rivers empty themselves into it, and two islands lie before it: the anchorage ground is good, and free from rocks. *Long.* 77. W. *Lat.* 8. 10. N.

Caretas, rocks in the river La Plata, on the coast of Paraguay; about 9 miles from Monte Video.

Carey, a small island in the Spanish Main, near the coast of Darien. *Long.* 77. 30. W. *Lat.* 8. 30. N.

Carezano, a town of France, in the department of the Stura, on the Bormida. 5 miles SE. Ceva.

Carfa, a town of Arabia. 176 miles NW. Jamama.

Carfagnano, or *Castel-novo de Carfagnano*, a town of Italy, and capital of a lordship, which, in 1806, was annexed to Lucca. 18 miles N. Lucca, 37 SW. Modena.

Cargou, see *Karek*.

Carha, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar. 58 miles NNE. Mahur.

Carhaix, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of Finisterre, situated on the Yer, in a fertile country, that feeds great numbers of cattle, with plenty of game. In 1196, some troops of Richard I. were defeated here by the French. 19 miles S. Morlaix, and 27 S. St. Pol de Leon. *Long.* 3. 31. E. *Lat.* 48. 16. N.

Carham, a village of England, in the county of Northumberland, near which a battle was fought between the English and the Danes, in which eleven bishops and two English counts were slain, besides a great number of soldiers. Here likewise was fought, in the year 1018, a battle between the English and the Scots, in which the latter were victorious. In the 24th year of Edward I. an abbey was burned here by the Scots, under the command of Wallace; and in the 44th year of Edward III. 1370, Sir John Lilburne was defeated near this place,

by the Scots, under the command of Sir John Gordon, and taken prisoner with his brother. 5 m. E. Kelfo, 28 NW. Alnwick.

Cariabad, a town of Hindoostan, in the fubah of Oude. 40 miles N. Lucknow.

Carjary, a town of Bengal. 15 miles W. Curruckdeah.

Cariatbain, a town of Arabia. 240 miles ENE. Mecca.

Cariati Nuovo, a town of Naples, in the province of Calabria Citra, the see of a bishop, suffragan of St. Severino, on the south-west coast of the gulf of Tarento. 25 miles N. St. Severino. *Long.* 17. 10. E. *Lat.* 39. 38. N.

Cariati Vecchia, a town of Naples, in the province of Calabria Citra. 2 miles SW. Cariati Nuovo.

Caribbean Sea, that part of the Atlantic Ocean, which is bounded on the north by the islands of Jamaica, St. Domingo, Porto-Rico, and the Virgin Islands, on the east by the Carribbean Islands, on the south by the country of Caraccas, and on the west by the Mulketo fiore.

Caribbee Islands, the West-India islands so called, which lie in a line from Anguilla north to Tobago south, and form the western boundary of the sea called *Caribbean Sea*. The name has been more loosely applied to the whole of the West-India islands, but is more particularly understood of that archipelago which lies between the 58th and 63d degrees of west longitude from London, and the 11th and 19th of north latitude. The principal are St. Christopher's, Guadeloupe, Antigua, Montserrat, Marigalante, called *Leeward Islands*; Dominica, Martinico, St. Lucia, St. Vincent's, called *Windward Islands*; Grenada, Tobago, Barbadoes, &c.

Caribbees, small islands near the coast of South-America. *Long.* 93. 36. W. *Lat.* 10. 35. N.

Caribou, an island in Lake Superior. *Long.* 85. 30. W. *Lat.* 47. N.

Caribou, a river of Canada, which runs into the Saguenay, *Long.* 70. 37. W. *Lat.* 48. 29. N.

Carical, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, on a branch of the Cauvery, called Carical, near the coast, where the French had a settlement. In 1760, it was taken by the British under Admiral Cornish, and the French garrison made prisoners of war. 7 miles S. Tranquebar, 42 ENE. Tanjore. *Long.* 79. 51. E. *Lat.* 10. 55. N.

Caridien, an island in the Indian sea, near the west coast of the island of Ceylon. 12 miles long, and 2 wide. *Long.* 79. 55. E. *Lat.* 8. 30. N.

Caribeof Mountains, a ridge of mountains, in the western part of North-America. *Long.* 115. W. *Lat.* 53. 45. N.

Carrier, a town of Virginia, on the left bank of the Rappahanock, near its mouth. *Long.* 76. 30. W. *Lat.* 37. 42. N.

Carigat, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 3 miles E. Seringapatam.

Carignan, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, formerly a provostship, and called *Looy*, belonging to the dukes of Luxemburg, the dukes of Burgundy, and the house of Austria, but at length ceded to Louis XIV. who changed the name, and erected it into a duchy. It is situated on the Chiers. 9 miles ESE. Sedan, and 10 NW. Montmedy.

Carignano, a town of France, in the department of the Po, heretofore the capital of a principality in Piedmont, to which it gave name, on the Po. In the year 1536, it was plundered and burned by the French; and in the year 1544, the fortifications, except the citadel, were razed, and the greater part of the churches destroyed. 3 miles NNW. Carmagnola, 8 S. Turin. *Long.* 7. 41. E. *Lat.* 44. 53. N.

Carignano, a town of the island of Sardinia. 15 miles WNW. Terra Nuova.

Carigue, an island of Ireland, on the north coast of the county of Kerry, in the river Shannon. 33 miles W. Limerick.

Carillon, a town of Canada, on the Utawas. *Long.* 74. 16. W. *Lat.* 45. 32. N.

Carimon, an island in the Straits of Malacca, about 12 miles in length, and from 3 to 5 broad. *Long.* 103. 15. E. *Lat.* 1. N.

Carimon Java, a cluster of islands in the Indian sea. *Long.* 110. 15. E. *Lat.* 5. 48. S.

Carinacou, one of the Grenadilla islands, in the West-Indies, with an excellent harbour: it is fertile, and produces a great deal of cotton, but has little or no fresh water. 16 miles NE. Grenada. *Long.* 61. 22. W. *Lat.* 12. 30. N.

Carinena, a town of Spain, in Aragon. 20 miles N. Calataiud.

Caringa, a town of Hindoostan, in Goondwana. 40 miles W. Naggour.

Caringapattam, a town of Hindoostan. 10 miles SE. Tinevelly.

Carini, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara, built on the site of the ancient Ilycara, the birth-place of the celebrated Laïs. When a child, she was taken with the town by the Athenians under Nicias, and publicly sold among the prisoners. At present it contains about 4000 inhabitants. 9 m. WNW. Palermo.

Cariniff Point, a cape on the south-west coast of Ireland. *Long.* 9. 58. W. *Lat.* 51. 37. N.

Carinola, a town of Naples, in Lavera, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Capua. 13 miles NW. Capua, 4 SE. Sezza.

Carinthia, a country of Germany, in the circle of Austria, bounded on the north by

Stiria and the archbishopsric of Salzburg; on the east by Stiria, on the south by the Venetian territories and Carniola, and on the west by the Tyrolse. The country is very mountainous and woody; in the mountains are mines of iron and lead. There are many fertile vallies, which yield wheat and other grain, but not sufficient to supply the wants of the inhabitants. In this dutchy are 31 towns; the inhabitants are partly descended from the ancient Germans, and partly from the Wends; they are almost wholly Roman Catholics. The archbishop of Salzburg and the bishop of Bamberg have considerable estates in the dutchy. The principal manufactures are those of iron and steel. Carinthia is divided into Lower and Upper. The principal towns of Lower Carinthia are Clagenfurt, St. Veit, St. Andrée, Wolfsberg, and Gurk; the principal towns of Upper Carinthia are Villach and Gmund. A great number of lakes are found in Carinthia, the largest of which, called *Wordsee*, is eight miles long, and abounds in fish. The principal rivers are the Drave, the Gale, the Moll, the Lifer, the Glan, the Gurk, and the Lavant.

Carisbrook, a village of the isle of Wight, near Newport, formerly a considerable town with a priory of black monks, but at present retaining no marks of its former consequence, except the remains of a castle. Here was, it is said, a castle or fort built by the Britons, and repaired by the Romans, when taken by Vespasian. It was rebuilt by Withgar, who, according to Stowe, was king of the island about the year 519; and from him called Withgarisburg, of which Carisbrook is supposed to be a corruption. This building again falling to decay through length of time, or some other cause, was a second time re-edified in the reign of King Henry I. by Richard de Redvers, earl of Devonshire; and Camden says, it was once more magnificently rebuilt by the governor of the island. The old castle is included within a more modern fortification, probably built by Queen Elizabeth. It is an irregular pentagon, faced with stone, and defended by five bastions, on the outside of which runs a deep ditch. The north curtain (perhaps on account of its length) had a break in the middle, to make a flank. Several guns are mounted on these works, which are said to be a mile and half in circumference. Anno 1136, Baldwin de Redvers, earl of Devonshire, son of him who rebuilt the castle, declaring for the empress Maud, in opposition to King Stephen, seized Exeter; but not being able to hold it, fled to this island, of which he was lord, and raising his vassals, stood here upon his defence. Stephen, attacking the castle, took it at the first assault. Baldwin found means to escape, but died in

exile. On the breaking out of the troubles in this island between King Charles I. and his parliament, Colonel Brett and the Countess of Portland held this castle for the king. It was besieged by Moses Read mayor of Newport, at the head of the militia of that town, assisted by 400 sailors; the garrison then consisted of only twenty men, and for this final number there was not three days' provisions; they however surrendered on honourable terms. In the year 1647, King Charles I. having escaped from Hampton-Court, retired to this island, of which Col. Hammond, nephew to his favourite chaplain, was governor; he was by him, on the 14th of November, brought to this castle. Here a negotiation commenced between the king and his parliament, in which, perhaps, neither party acted with proper sincerity. A little before this treaty, the king, it is said, being informed that he was in danger of assassination, concerted measures for an escape. Of this it is probable Hammond had notice, whereupon the king was confined close prisoner, and at the same time all his faithful servants were discharged, and turned out of the garrison. Here on September 8, 1650, died his daughter Princess Elizabeth, whom the levelling rulers at that time intended to apprentice to a button-maker. She was buried on the 12th of the same month at Newport.

Caritan Point, a cape on the west coast of the island of Negros. *Long.* 122. 48. E. *Lat.* 9. 30. N.

Carisso, or *Castel Rosso*, a town of European Turkey, in the island of Negropont, the see of a Greek bishop, suffragan of Negropont. It is situated at the southern extremity of the island. It was formerly called Carissos, and esteemed one of the principal towns of Eubœa. 45 miles SE. Negropont. *Long.* 24. 35. E. *Lat.* 38. 3. N.

Carisran, a town of European Turkey, in Romania. 65 m. NW. Constantinople.

Carity, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Esk in the county of Forfar.

Carivolan, or *St. Ninian's*, one of the smaller Hebrides among those called Sheant islands. *Long.* 6. 20. W. *Lat.* 57. 53. N.

Carizal, a town of New Mexico, in New Navarre. 140 miles SW. Casa Grande.

Carl Gustavadt, or *Eschilstuna*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermania. 54 miles W. Stockholm. *Long.* 16. 18. W. *Lat.* 59. 20. N.

Carl Gustaffs, a town of Sweden, in West-Bothnia. 12 miles N. Tornea. *Long.* 23. 58. E. *Lat.* 65. 58. N.

Carlat de Comte, (*Le*), a town of France, in the department of the Arriege. 21 miles NNW. Tarascon.

Carlat, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal. 5 miles SE. Aurillac.

Carlborg, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Wurzburg, with a castle built by Charles the Bald, on the Maine, opposite Carlstadt. 12 miles N. Wurzburg.

Carleby, see *Karleby*.

Carlentini, a town and fortrefs of Sicily, in the valley of Noto, built by the emperor Charles V. It contains about 2000 inhabitants. 2 miles E. Lentini.

Carlepont, a town of France, in the department of the Oise. 4 miles S. Noyon.

Carleton Cove, a cove on the north coast of the island of Anticosti. *Long.* 62. 30. *W. Lat.* 49. 27. N.

Carlestein, a fortrefs near Prague, built by the emperor Charles IV.

Carlingford, a seaport town of Ireland, in the county of Louth, situated in a bay to which it gives name; chiefly celebrated for its oysters. The bay is a fine haven branching from the Irish sea, with 20 fathom water. Carlingford, before the union, sent two members to the Irish parliament. In 1388, it was taken by a party of Scots, under the Earl of Fife. 47 m. N. Dublin, 24 SSE. Armagh. *Long.* 6. 8. *W. Lat.* 54. 1. N.

Carlisle, an ancient city of England, and capital of the county of Cumberland, surrounded with a wall, and defended by a castle and citadel. The walls and citadel are in a ruinous state, but the castle is kept in repair. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan of the Archbishop of York: it contains 2 churches, with several other places of religious worship. It is governed by a mayor and aldermen, and sends two members to parliament. It is situated at the conflux of the rivers Eden, Peterell, and Canda, which soon after fall into the sea in Solway Frith. Its peculiar vicinity has occasioned its respective gates to be distinguished into English, Scotch, and Irish. In 1148, Prince, afterwards King Henry II. was knighted here with great solemnity by David king of Scotland. This city was burned by the Scots in the reign of Henry III. and twice by accident in the reign of Edward I. In the reign of Edward II. it was burnt by Robert Bruce, and the governor, Andrew Harcla, who was earl of Carlisle, joining with Bruce, was arrested in the castle, and hanged there. It suffered very severely in the civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster. It was taken by the parliament forces under Lesley. In the year 1745, it was seized by the rebels, but was soon afterwards retaken by the Duke of Cumberland. The principal manufactures in Carlisle are cotton-yarn, cotton and linen checks, grey cottons, Osnaburghs, coarse linen, drills, pocketing, worried-shag, silk and cotton fancy pieces, stamped cottons, hats, shamois and tanned leather, linsseys, nails, coarse knives, stockings, dressed flax, soap, candles, nankeens, and ropes. The

number of inhabitants in 1801 was 10,221. There are two markets weekly, Wednesdays and Saturdays. The town sessions are held four times a year, and the assizes for the county once a year. 104 miles S. Glasgow, 300 N. London. *Long.* 3. 5. *W. Lat.* 54. 50. N.

Carlisle, a town of the United States of America, in Pennsylvania, the seat of justice for the county of Cumberland; containing three churches, above 300 houses, and 1600 inhabitants. 93 m. W. Philadelphia. *Long.* 77. 12. *W. Lat.* 40. 12. N.

Carlisle Bay, a bay of the island of Barbadoes, southward of Bridge-town.

Carlisle Bay, a bay of the island of Antigua. 3 miles W. Falmouth.

Carlisle Bay, a bay on the fourth coast of the island of Jamaica. *Long.* 77. 6. *W. Lat.* 17. 47. N.

Carlisle Lagoon, a bay on the north coast of the island of Egmont, or New Guernsey, in the Southern Pacific Ocean, between How's Point and Portland's island. *Long.* 164. 16. *E. Lat.* 10. 42. S.

Carlo, an island in the gulf of Bothnia, about 20 miles in circumference, nearly of a circular form, but intersected by a deep bay on the fourth coast, and another on the east. It has a town called Kirkby in the centre. *Long.* 24. 40. *E. Lat.* 65. 2. N.

Carlos Bay, a bay on the coast of East-Florida, in the gulf of Mexico. *Long.* 82. 20. *W. Lat.* 26. 40. N.

Carlobago, a town of Morlachia, situated at the foot of a craggy mountain, near the channel, which separates the island of Pago from the continent, which is about two miles across, and on account of the wind sometimes impassable for several days successively. It is a town that does not contain above 1000 inhabitants, without walls or fortifications, except an insignificant square tower; notwithstanding the Austrian government gives it the title of a city. In former times there was a castle, called Scriffa, where Carlobago now stands; it belonged to the Torquati, counts of Corbavia, who kept a viscount in it; and when that family was extinct, it became one of the strong places of the Uscocchi, and was in 1616, burnt and demolished from the foundation by the Venetians, who did not care to keep possession of that horrid country, to which nature has denied even water to drink; yet in spite of the disadvantages of situation, the ruins of Scriffa arose again, being found the most convenient place to export the commodities of Lika, which lies directly on the other side of the mountain Morlacca, forming a part of Mediterranean Croatia. The trade of the Carlobagians, consists chiefly of wood. They have no ground fit for vines or corn; their territory is altogether stoney; and be-

rides the rigid temperature of the air, renders it unfit for cultivation. In consequence of these natural disadvantages, they are obliged to bring every thing they want from other parts; their wine and oil are brought from Dalmatia, and the Venetian islands. The Empress Queen caused a road to be made from Carlobago to Lika, but it was exceedingly ill executed, and is very different from the other Austrian roads: it is impracticable for carriages, and bad enough on horseback, amidst dreadful rocks and thick woods. Near the town is a convent of capuchins. 40 miles S. Bukari. *Long.* 15. 13. E. *Lat.* 44. 55. N.

Carletta, (*La*), a flourishing village or town of Spain, in the province of Andalusia, built in the year 1769, for German and Italian emigrants. The houses are scattered about; the parish church, inn, director's house, some shops and dwellings for handicraftsmen, form a very neat village on an eminence. About 20 or 30 acres was an allotment for a family, under the obligation of remaining on the spot ten years; during which period they were subject to no taxes of any kind. At the expiration of the term, if they chuse to settle here, the land is made over to them in fee; and they commence payment of a small quit-rent. The king furnishes them with seed corn, but they are obliged to replace it in his granaries after harvest. 15 miles S. Cordova.

Carlovassi, a town on the north coast of the island of Samos. *Long.* 26. 46. E. *Lat.* 37. 51. N.

Carlovitzza, or *Carlowitz*, or *Karlowitz*, a town of Slavonia, on the Danube, the see of a Greek archbishop. This town is remarkable for a peace concluded here in 1699, between the Emperor of Germany and the Turks. 7 miles SE. Peterwardein, 30 NW. Belgrade.

Carlow, or *Catherlough*, a county of Ireland, bounded on the north by Queen's County, Kildare, and Wicklow, on the south-east by the county of Wexford, on the south-west and west by the county of Kilkenny; 26 miles long, and 23 in its greatest breadth. It contains 214 square miles, and 220,098 English acres, and 50 parishes, with 8763 houses, and 44,000 inhabitants. Some parts are rough and mountainous, but others are plain and fertile. The principal towns are Carlow, Leighlinbridge, and Tullow. Three members are returned to the Imperial parliament, viz. two for the county, and one for the town of Carlow.

Carlow, a town of Ireland, in the county of Carlow, on the east side of the Barrow. It sends one member to the Imperial Parliament. In 1798, this town was attacked by the rebels in the night, but they were repulsed with great loss. 16 miles NNE. Kil-

kenny, 34 WSW. Wicklow. *Long.* 6. 58. W. *Lat.* 52. 50. N.

Carlesbad, or *Wary*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, on the river Topal, near the Egra, celebrated for its baths of hot water, discovered in the year 1370, by the emperor Charles IV. as he was hunting. 6 miles NE. Elbogen, 56 W. Prague. *Long.* 12. 52. E. *Lat.* 50. 12. N.

Carlsbrun, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim. 6 miles S. Leutmischl.

Carlsburg, or *Carlestadt*, a town of the dutchy of Bremen, founded as a fortress by Charles X. king of Sweden, on the river Geeffe, which after filling the ditches runs into the Weser. In 1676, it was taken by the Duke of Brunswick, but restored in 1679. In 1698, Charles XII. granted liberty of conscience, and 30 years exemption from taxes to those who would settle there. 30 miles N. Bremen, 25 W. Stade. *Long.* 8. 37. E. *Lat.* 53. 33. N.

Carlsburg, see *Weissenburg*.

Carlsrona, a seaport town of Sweden, in the province of Blekingen, founded by Charles XI. in the year 1680, who removed the fleet from Stockholm to this place. The greatest part stands upon a small rocky island, which rises gently in a bay of the Baltic; the suburbs extend over another small rock, and along the mole close to the basin, where the fleet is moored. The way into the town from the main land is carried over a dyke to an island, and from thence along two long wooden bridges, joined by a barren rock. The town is spacious, and contains about 18,000 inhabitants. It is adorned with one or two handsome churches, and a few tolerable houses of brick, but the generality of the buildings are of wood. The suburbs are fortified towards the land by a stone wall. The entrance into the harbour, which by nature is extremely difficult from a number of shoals and rocky islands, is still further secured from the attack of an enemy's fleet by two strong forts, built on two islands, under the batteries of which all vessels must pass. In 1714, a large dock was begun to be hollowed in the solid rock, and made large enough to receive ships of the largest size; this was finished in ten years. The harbour is large and commodious, with depth of water sufficient for ships of the first rate. The ships are built at Carlsrona, chiefly by English artificers. Though the provinces of Blekingen and Skone abound with oaks, yet as there is not a sufficiency for a continued supply, the Swedes procure their ship timber from Germany. They are supplied from their own territories with masts and deals, pitch and tar, and the greatest part of the flax used in the navy; and manufacture their own ropes and fails from hemp, chiefly imported from Riga.

They cast their own cannon, and make their own gunpowder with Swedish saltpetre. *Long.* 15. 24. *E. Lat.* 56. 12. N.

Carlsfeld, a town of Germany, in the circle of Erzgebirg. 28 miles SSW. Chemnitz, 16 S. Zwickau.

Carlsbann, or *Carlsbaven*, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Blekingen, in the Baltic, built in the year 1658, by Charles X. Here is a woollen manufacture, and a forge for copper, and a timber-yard. In 1676, this town was taken by the Danes. 22 miles W. Carlscrona. *Long.* 14. 39. *E. Lat.* 56. 12. N.

Carlsbaven, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse, at the conflux of the Dimel and the Weser, with a harbour for boats. 1 mile E. Helmcrshausen.

Carlsboff, an islet in the South Pacific Ocean, about nine miles in circumference, so called by Roggewin in 1722. *Long.* 140. 30. W. *Lat.* 15. 45. N.

Carlesmarkt, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Brieg, on the Stober. 9 miles E. Brieg, 8 NE. Grottgau. *Long.* 17. 40. *E. Lat.* 50. 47. N.

Carlsfoar, a small island in the Baltic, near the west coast of the island of Gothland.

Carlsruhe, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Baden, situated on a forest, where the prince has a fine palace and gardens. It was founded by the margrave Charles William, in the year 1715. Here are four churches, two for Roman Catholics and two for Protestants, a synagogue for Jews, and about 400 houses, all of an uniform height. 3 miles NW. Durlach, 11 S. Philipsburg.

Carlskadt, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland, built on an island called Tingwalla, in the river Clara, on the north side of the Wenner lake; agreeably situated, and commercial, with manufactures of woollen and linen, copper and iron. Near it is a medicinal spring. It is the see of a bishop, and contains about 1500 inhabitants. 160 miles W. Stockholm. *Long.* 13. 9. *E. Lat.* 59. 20. N.

Carlskadt, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Wurzburg, on the Main. 12 miles NW. Wurzburg.

Carlskadt, or *Carlowitz*, a fortress of Croatia, at the conflux of the rivers Culpa and Corona. 164 miles SSW. Vienna, 204 W. Belgrade.

Carlskain, a fortress of Sweden, in the prefecture of Böhus, near the town of Marstrand.

Carlskain, a citadel of Bohemia, in the circle of Beraun, erected by order of Charles IV. in the middle of the 14th century; and allotted for keeping the jewels of the empire, privileges, and reliques. In 1422, it held a siege against the Hussites, 5 miles E. Beraun.

Carlton's Island, an island in the river St. Laurence, with an excellent harbour, storehouse, fort, and garrison.

Carlton Island, an island in lake Ontario, a little to the east of Wolf island.

Carlucet, a town of France, in the department of the Lot. 9 miles E. Gourdon.

Carlus, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne. 6 miles E. Sarlat.

Carmagnola, a town of France, in the department of the Po, annexed to the republic with the marquisate of Saluzzo. The word is supposed to be a diminutive of Carmagna, the name of a town near, as if called Little Carmagna; but the inhabitants of the neighbourhood assembling by little and little at Carmagnola, the latter became larger than the former; and when Saluzzo had its particular marquisate, Carmagnola gave the title of comte to their eldest sons. In the war between the Imperialists and the French, the latter fortified Carmagnola with walls and ditches, and enlarged the citadel: they demolished the faubourgs, which were too large, and made it one of the strongest places on the frontiers of Piedmont. After the destruction of the faubourgs, four others were built, as large as the former, but 500 paces from the town; they are well peopled, and divided into four parishes. Carmagnola has only one parish within the walls. The whole number of inhabitants of the town and faubourgs is computed at 6500. The market is very much frequented, not only by the Piedmontese, but also by the inhabitants of Dauphiny, Nice, and the country of the Genevese. In 1691, Carmagnola was taken by the French, and soon after retaken by the Spaniards. 11 m. SSE. Turin, 13 NNE. Saluzzo. *Long.* 7. 43. *E. Lat.* 44. 50. N.

Carmaguac, a small island in the Adriatic. *Long.* 15. 2. *E. Lat.* 44. 50. N.

Carneauux, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn. 6 miles N. Alby.

Carmel Water, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Irvine, in Renfrewshire.

Carmen, or *Karmoe*, an island near the west coast of Norway, about 14 miles long, and 2 broad. *Lat.* 59. 30. N.

Carmignano, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 10 miles N. Nardo.

Carmina, a town of Grand Bukharia. 30 miles NE. Bukhara.

Carno, a town of Brasil, in the government of Goyas, on the river Tocantin. 145 miles NE. Villaboa. *Lat.* 15. 18. N.

Carmona, a town of Spain, in the province of Andalusia; it was known to the ancients by the name of Carmo, and was esteemed by Cæsar one of the strongest towns in the country. It received the title of city from Philip IV. after the inhabitants had made him a present of 40,000 docats. Carmona is a large town, standing

boldly on a high hill. Its castle, in ruins, covers a vast extent of ground, and contains many buildings that served for a palace and fortrefs to Don Pedro the Cruel, and his family. He placed his main hope in the strength of his castle, and in the faithful attachment of Don Martin Lopez de Cordova, grand-master of the order of Calatrava. Henry of Transtamare, after the defeat and murder of Pedro, in the plains of Montiel, laid siege to Carmona, took it by capitulation, together with the children, and treasures of the late king, and basely breaking his word of honour, caused Lopez to be beheaded for his obstinate resistance. Carmona has many Roman remains of walls, inscriptions, &c. to shew as proofs of its ancient importance. 33 m. NE. Seville; 40 SW. Cordova. *Long.* 5. 30. W. *Lat.* 37. 30. N.

Carmulla, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 70 m. N. Vissapour, 88 E. Poonah. *Long.* 75. 22. E. *Lat.* 18. 40. N.

Carna, a town of Italy, in the department of the Adda and Oglio. 7 m. SSW. Breno.

Carnabat, a town of European Turkey, in Rumania, celebrated for its manufacture of Turkey leather. 50 miles W. Burgas.

Carnac, a town of Egypt, on the site of the ancient Thebes, on the right bank of the Nile, where there are some magnificent ruins.

Carnada, see *Carnatic*.

Carnabora, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Red Russia. 60 miles S. Halicz.

Carnal Manazla, a town of Arabia. 40 miles ESE. Mecca.

Carnamart, a river of Ireland, which runs into Galway Bay, 12 m. W. Loughrea.

Carnatic, a country of Hindoostan, lying along the coast of Coromandel, from Cape Comorin, in *Lat.* 8. to 16. N. 400 miles in length, and from 40 to 100 in breadth. The Carnatic, or Carnada, anciently called Nalinhna, in early periods was subject to the King of Bijnagar: it afterwards came under the dominion of the Grand Mogul, and was governed by a viceroy or nabob. In 1740, it was conquered by the Mahrattas, and they in their turn were driven out by the Nabob of Arcot, who had revolted from the Mogul, and was supported by the English. Since the year 1787, the whole country has been under the subjection or absolute controul of the English East-India Company. The country of Ongole, Madura, and Tinevelly, are included in the Carnatic. The principal towns are Arcot, Madras, Ongole, Pondicherry, Cuddalore, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, and Tinevelly. The principal rivers are the Pennar, the Paliar, and the Cauvery.

Carnatic Gur, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 18 miles SW. Arcot.

Carnaul, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Sirhind. In 1739, Kouli Kan pitched his tent in a plain near this town,

and the Mogul emperor's army being encamped on the same spot, a battle ensued, in which the former was victorious. Another battle was fought here in 1761, between the Mahrattas, and the Sheiks under Abdalla, in which the former were defeated with great loss. 75 miles NNW. Delhi. *Long.* 77. 9. E. *Lat.* 29. 42. N.

Carnchuirraig, a mountain of Scotland, near Kincardine, in the county of Ross.

Carneland, a cluster of small islands in the Spanish Main, near the coast of Nicaragua. *Long.* 83. 46. W. *Lat.* 13. N.

Carnera, one of the smaller Cape Verde islands, which is little more than a rock.

Carnero, see *Quarnero*.

Carnest, a cape of Scotland, on the north coast of the island of Pomona. 2 miles N. Kirkwall. *Long.* 2. 48. W. *Lat.* 58. 53. N.

Carnew, a village of Ireland, in the county of Wexford. Here the military were defeated by the insurgents in 1798, and about 80 of the former killed.

Carney, a town of Syria. 5 miles S. Bairout.

Carnicobar, a small island in the Indian sea, and the most northerly of those called Nicobar. Carnicobar is a low level island, hardly more than six feet above the level of the sea, exceedingly fertile. About the borders there are innumerable cocoas, and other fruit-trees; oranges, citrons, lemons, bananas, limes, plantains, yams, and sweet potatoes abound: hogs breed in multitudes, and are the property of those who catch them. Here are likewise fowls and pigeons, but no sort of grain. The inhabitants are a stout healthy people, generally above the middle stature, with features and complexion like the Malays, but their noses not so flat. The men are fond of wearing hats and European apparel in general, when they can get it; but the native habit is no other than a long stripe of blue cotton cloth, about a span wide, round their middle and between their thighs: they live in small villages, for the convenience of carrying cocoa nuts to the ships. The houses are raised twelve or fourteen feet from the ground on wooden pillars; the tops are conical, and thatched with long grass: some of these houses are large enough to contain three or four families; all they sleep in little hammocks, made of matted grass, or the rind of trees; the males on one side, and the females on the other. Industry is unknown, for nature supplies all their wants; nor is it understood that they have any religion. *Long.* 93. 12. E. *Lat.* 9. 10. N.

Carniola, (*Dutchy of*.) a country of Germany, in the circle of Austria, bounded on the north by Stiria and Carinthia, on the east by Dalmatia and Croatia, on the south by Istria and the Adriatic, and on the west

by the country of Goritz, Friuli, and the Adriatic. It measures in its greatest extent 120 miles from east to west, and 100 from north to south. It is for the most part mountainous; some of the mountains are covered with wood, others are naked, and many of them have their tops continually covered with snow. There are, however, many fruitful vallies and fields, which yield not only good pasturage, but excellent corn, hemp, flax, and millet. Here are likewise found vines, from which is made an excellent wine, both white and red; chestnuts, walnuts, olives, oranges, citrons, lemons, pomegranates, almonds, figs, &c. Horned cattle and horses are bred in great plenty, with all sorts of venison and fowl. The mountains yield iron, lead, and copper. It is reckoned to contain 56 towns, 200 citadels, and 4000 villages. The common people are of Slavonian origin, but the nobility are for the most part Germans. The two principal languages in Carniola are the Slavonic and the German. Most of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. The exports from Carniola are iron, steel, quicksilver, white and red wine, olive oil, cattle, sheep, cheese, linen, a kind of wool stuff called Mahalan, Spanish leather, honey, ship timber, and all manner of wood work, as boxes, dishes, spoons, sieves, &c. Towards the maintenance of the military power of the house of Austria, Carniola contributes yearly 363,171 florins and 56 kruitzers. The dutchy of Carniola is divided into Upper Carniola, of which Laybach is the capital; Lower Carniola, the principal town of which is Gurckfeld, or Kerfko; Middle Carniola, the capital of which is Gottschee; Inner Carniola, of which Duin, or Tybein, is the chief town; and Austrian Itria, including the county of Mitterberg, the signory of Castua, the territory of Idria, the territory of Tulinno, the county of Goritz, the county of Gradisca, and the territory of Aculega. The principal rivers are the Save, Laybach, Gurk, and Culpa.

Carnitz, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Pomerania. 5 miles N. Greiffenberg.

Carno, a river of Wales, which runs into the Severn in Montgomeryshire.

Carnot, or *Carnet*, a town of France, in the department of the North Coast; containing about 1100 inhabitants. 12 miles SW. Guingamp.

Carnon, see *Cornom*.

Carnoules, a town of France, in the department of the Var. 15 m. NNE. Toulon.

Carrifore Point, the south-east point of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, in St. George's Channel. *Long.* 6. 20. W. *Lat.* 52. 11. N.

Carrigogher, mountains of Ireland, between the counties of Londonderry and Tyrone. 14 miles S. Londonderry.

Caro, a town of France, in the department of the Tanaro. 16 m. S. Acqui, 13 E. Ceva.

Caro, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan. 20 miles NE. Vannes.

Caroca, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa, a little to the south of Prince's island. *Long.* 7. 15. E. *Lat.* 1. 36. N.

Carocedo, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras os Montes. 6 m. S. Outeiro.

Carolath, a town and principality of Silesia, in the circle of Glogau, on the Oder. 15 miles S. Gros Glogau, 20 NE. Sagan. *Long.* 15. 50. E. *Lat.* 51. 44. N.

Carolina, (*North*), a country of the United States of America, bounded on the north by Virginia, on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by South-Carolina and the sea, and on the west by the Tennesee government; is in length 385 miles from east to west, and from 90 to 150 broad from north to south. The charter limits give it a greater extent, and include the Tennesee as far as the river Mississippi; which would make the length 350 miles more, or 735 in the whole. It is divided into eight districts, and subdivided into 58 counties. The country eastward and to the south is uniformly flat and level; towards the north-west a continuation of the Apalachian mountains covers a part of the state, and forms a division between it and the Tennesee country: the western and hilly parts are healthy; the country is fertile, and well watered by some large and a great number of smaller rivers: the summers are very hot in the day, but the nights are cool: the winters are generally mild: in the flat country the air is less healthy, intermitting fevers, attended with bilious and nervous complaints, are more frequent in the summer, and pleurisies in the winter; but both heightened by intemperance and want of care. The productions are wheat, rye, barley, oats, flax, Indian corn, and pulse of every kind; tobacco, cotton, and hemp. Among the trees are the pitch pine, which grows almost every where in the plain country, yielding pitch, tar, and turpentine, besides timber for various purposes; white and red oaks for staves, black oaks, cypress and bay trees; the leaves of the latter are given to cattle for winter food. The chief fruits are plums, grapes, and strawberries; among the roots and plants are ginseng, snake-root, lions'-heart, a remedy for the bite of a serpent, several species of the Mimosa, and ground peas, which run along the earth, and being covered with the mould by the hand, the pods grow under the ground, and are eaten raw or roasted, resembling in taste the hazel nut. In the year 1710, the number of inhabitants in this state was computed at 6000; in the year 1791, they were numbered 93,751, of whom 293,179 were citizens.

ne exports amounted, in the year 1791, to 524,548 dollars. Their chief trade is with the other states of America and the West-Indies. They carry out tobacco, wheat, Indian corn, tar, pitch, resin, boards, staves, shingles, furs, beef, pork, tallow, bees-wax, &c.; receiving from the other states flour, cheese, cider, apples, potatoes, iron wares; and from the West-Indies rum, sugar, and coffee. The principal rivers are the Chowan, the Roanoke, the Pamlico or Tar, the Nuse, and the Cape Fear, or Clarendon. The principal capes are Cape Fear, Lookout, and Hatteras. The principal towns are Newbern, Edenton, Wilmington, Halifax, Hillsborough, and Fayetteville; each in their turns have been considered as the capital of the state. At present they have no capital. The convention which met to consider the new constitution, fixed on a place in Wake county to be the seat of government, but the town is not yet built. *Long.* 75. 55. to 83. 40. *W. Lat.* 33. 50. to 36. 30. N.

Carolina, (South,) a country of the United States of America, bounded on the north and north-east by North-Carolina, on the south-east by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the south-west by Georgia; extends in length 200 miles from east to west, and from the boundaries of North-Carolina to the mouth of the river Savanna 180 miles, from north to south; but this is only the point of a triangle, 120 being its mean breadth. It is divided into seven districts, and subdivided into 35 counties. The whole state, from the sea-coast, is a level, till, at the distance of about 80 miles, it rises gradually, but hardly so as to be called mountainous, till near the north-west extremity, where it is crossed by a part of the Apalachian mountains. Along the sea-coast bilious, intermitting, and remitting fevers are very frequent, especially in the summer months, caused by the noxious exhalations from the swamps and marshy lands, and stagnated waters on the rice plantations, the great heat of the day, and the coolness of the nights; frequently aggravated by intemperance and want of care. The western parts are beautifully varied with hills and vallies; the air is more temperate, and the climate more wholesome. The soil of this state may be divided into four kinds; first, the pine barren, which is valuable only for its timber. Interspersed among the pinebarren are tracts of land free of timber, and every kind of growth but that of grass. These tracts are called savannahs, constituting a second kind of soil good for grazing. The third kind is that of the swamps and low grounds on the rivers, which is a mixture of black loam and fat clay, producing naturally canes in great plenty, cypress, bays, loblolly, pines, &c. In these swamps rice is cultivated, which

constitutes the staple commodity of the state. The high lands, commonly known by the name of oak and hickory lands, constitute the fourth kind of soil. The natural growth is oak, hickory, walnut, pine, and locust trees. On these lands, in the low country, Indian corn is principally cultivated; and, in the back country, besides this, they raise tobacco in large quantities, wheat, rye, barley, oats, hemp, flax, cotton, and silk. The fruits which flourish best are figs, peaches, and pears; there are a few lemons and pomegranates; melons are plentiful and excellent; apples are scarce. The principal exports of South-Carolina are rice, indigo, skins, cotton, pitch, tar, resin, turpentine, cedar wood, snake-root, sarsaparilla, lumber, shingles, staves, hides, &c. In the year 1791, the number of the inhabitants amounted in the whole, free and otherwise, to 249,173. The principal rivers are the Savannah, the Santee, the Edisto, and the Pedec. The principal towns are Charlestown, Beaufort, Georgetown, Columbia, Camden, and Purisburg. *Long.* 78. 30. to 83. *W. Lat.* 32. to 35. N.

Carolina, (La,) a town of Spain, and chief of a new settlement in the Morena mountains. The first settlers were Germans, but from eating unwholesome herbs, drinking too much wine and brandy, above half of them died; and now the inhabitants are a mixture of Germans, French, Savoyards, Catalans, and other Spaniards. La Carolina, the capital of all the colonies, stands on a fine hill that towers over the whole settlement, and indeed over most parts of the provinces of Grenada and Cordova. For the sake of thus overlooking the rest of the plantations, they placed it in a spot deficient in wood and water, and reduced themselves to the necessity of digging an incredible number of wells, for the purposes of drinking and watering their gardens. The whole town is new from the foundations; the streets are wide, and drawn in straight lines, but the ground is not sufficiently levelled. The houses are upon an uniform plan, without the least decoration. 20 m. NE. Andujar, 28 N. Jaen. *Caroline,* a town of United America, in the state of Virginia, and county of Caroline. 6 miles S. Port Royal.

Caroline, a county of Virginia, in America, between the York and Rappahannock rivers.

Caroline, or *New Phillipine Islands,* a chain of islands in the Pacific Ocean, lying in *Long.* 136. to 156. E. and *Lat.* 6. to 10. N. They are supposed to be 30 in number; but are little known to European navigators.

Carolsstadt, see *Carlsstadt.*

Carolunga, a town of Walachia. 12 m. SSW. Ibrali.

Caroly, or *Curute,* one of the Laccadive islands in the Indian sea. *Long.* 72. 35. E. *Lat.* 10. 32. N.

Caronò, a town of France, in the department of the Vaucluse. 5 miles Carpentras.

Caron, a town of Persia, in the province of Farfistan. 75 miles S. Sufter.

Carona, a town of Switzerland, in the bailiwick of Lugano. 4 miles S. Lugano.

Carongoly, a town in the Carnatic. 40 m. S. Madras. *Long.* 80. 3. E. *Lat.* 12. 33. N.

Caronia, a town of Sicily, near the north coast, in the valley of Demona, on the river of the same name. 5 miles NE. Miffretta. *Long.* 14. 40. E. *Lat.* 38. 6. N.

Carora, a town of South-America, in the province of Venezuela. 70 m. S. Venezuela. *Long.* 69. 36. W. *Lat.* 9. 32. N.

Carofa, a town of Italy, in the department of the Adda, on the Po, opposite Piacenza.

Carotcotty, a town of Thibet. 57 miles S. Gangotri.

Carouges, a town of France, in the department of the Orne. 12 miles NW. Alençon.

Carovigno, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 3 miles E. Ostuni.

Caroul, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 25 miles ESE. Koudur.

Carp River, a river of North-America, which runs into lake Superior, *Long.* 85. 33. W. *Lat.* 46. 32. N.

Carp River, a river of North-America, which runs into lake Michigan, *Long.* 85. 10. W. *Lat.* 44. 50. N.

Carpanadigo, a town of Genoa. 9 miles ENE. Genoa.

Carpanedo, a town of Italy, in the Trevisan, on the Brenta, where the Austrians were defeated by the French; the Austrians lost 100 killed, and 900 prisoners. 10 miles N. Bassano, 5 SSW. Cismone.

Carpanzano, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 5 miles N. Martorano.

Carpas, or *Carpasy*, a town of Cyprus, situated on a promontory at the north-east part of the island, founded about two miles from the ancient Carpasia; the residence of an aga and a cady: about it are the ruins of several churches. 22 m. NNE. Famagusta.

Carpathian, see *Crapack*.

Carpathos, a town of South-America, in the country of Peru, and jurisdiction of Guamalies. Most of the inhabitants are weavers, or employed in manufacturing baizes and ferges.

Carpegna, a town of the Popedom, in the duchy of Urbino. 12 miles W. Urbino.

Carpnedolo, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mcha. 15 m. SSE. Brescia.

Carpentaria, a large bay on the northern coast of New Holland, discovered in the year 1618, by a Dutch captain named Carpenter. That part of the country which borders on the bay is also called Carpentaria. *Long.* 130. 50. E. *Lat.* 10. 20. S.

Carpenter's River, or *Suerre*, a river of Mexico, which rises in the province of Costa

Rica, and runs into the Spanish Main, *Long.* 82. 50. W. *Lat.* 9. 52. N.

Carpentras, a town of France, in the department of the Vaucluse, situated on the river Audon; before the revolution the see of a bishop, with many vestiges of Roman magnificence; it is surrounded with walls, and contains about 12,000 inhabitants. 12 miles NE. Avignon. *Long.* 5. 8. E. *Lat.* 44. 3. N.

Carpenzano, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 10 miles S. Cosenza.

Carpeltriera, a river of Naples, which runs into the sea 9 miles E. St. Severino.

Carpi, a town of Italy, in the department of the Panaro, heretofore the capital of a principality in the duchy of Modena. It was taken and abandoned by the French in 1703, again taken by them in 1705, and retaken by Prince Eugene in 1706. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan of Bologna. 7 miles N. Modena, 24 S. Mantua. *Long.* 10. 59. E. *Lat.* 44. 45. N.

Carpi, a town of Italy, in the department of the Benaco, on the Adige; celebrated for a victory gained by Prince Eugene over the French in 1701. 5 miles S. Legnano.

Carpignana, a town of Italy, in the department of the Gogna. 12 miles NW. Novara.

Carpignana, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 7 miles NW. Otranto.

Carpignone, a town of Naples, in the county of Molise. 12 miles SW. Molise.

Carpio, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 9 m. WSW. Medina del Campi.

Carpio, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova. 24 miles N. Cordova.

Carpio, a town of Spain, in the province of Estremadura. 7 miles Badajoz.

Carpour, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 30 miles NE. Tanjore.

Carpath, a town and fortrefs of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Aladulia. 12 miles Arzenaga.

Carra River, a river of Ireland, which runs into Dingle Bay, 14 miles W. Killarney.

Carrabat, a town of Candahar. 120 miles NE. Candahar.

Carrafa, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 15 miles NNE. Bova.

Carraghroe, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone. 16 miles SW. Strabane.

Carrama, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Chili. *Lat.* 35. 50. S.

Carrantasca Lagoon, a gulf or bay on the coast of Honduras. *Long.* 83. 50. W. *Lat.* 15. 32. N.

Carrantasca Shoals, or *Hobbies*, rocks and islets on the coast of Honduras, extending 40 miles in length, and 12 in breadth. *Long.* 83. W. *Lat.* 16. N.

Carrapateira, a town of Portugal, in the province of Algarve. 10 miles N. Sagres.

Carrara, a town of Italy, sometime since, alternately with Massa, capital of the department of the Appenines, but in 1806 ceded to Lucca. The environs are celebrated for its quarries of beautiful white marble. 25 miles NW. Pisa, 53 SE. Genoa. *Long.* 10. 4. E. *Lat.* 44. 3. N.

Carrascal, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. 32 miles NE. Segovia.

Carrce, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 22 miles N. Nattore.

Carretas, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Cusco. 40 miles WNW. Cusco.

Carri, a town of France, in the department of the Stura. 8 miles NNW. Ceva.

Carrick on Shannon, a town of Ireland, and shire town of the county of Leitrim. Before the revolution it sent two members to parliament. 70 miles NW. Dublin, 36 S. Ballyshannon. *Long.* 8. W. *Lat.* 53. 55. N.

Carrick on Suir, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, situated on the river Suir, which is navigable for sloops to this place; famous for the manufacture of woollen cloth called ratteen. 10 miles E. Clonmel, 12 NW. Waterford. *Long.* 7. 8. W. *Lat.* 52. 23. N.

Carrickameel, rocks near the west coast of Ireland, in the Atlantic. *Long.* 10. 4. W. *Lat.* 53. 15. N.

Carrickarede, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Mayo. 12 miles NE. Castlebar.

Carrickarede, a small island in the North Channel, near the north coast of Ireland. *Long.* 6. 9. W. *Lat.* 55. 14. N.

Carrickaskilly, a rock on the west coast of Ireland. 5 miles SE. Slyme Head. *Long.* 10. 9. W. *Lat.* 53. 20. N.

Carrickburn, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, which in 1798 was a rebel station; and Scullabogue, a feat at the foot of it, was made a prison for the royalists. After the battle of New Ross, some of the runaways came here, and in cold blood murdered the prisoners of both sexes to the amount of 200, pretending an order from Harvey, who commanded at New Ross. Some were shot, some were piked, and the rest, about 184 in number, were burned in a barn, into which they had been crammed. 1 mile SW. New Ross.

Carrickbad, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Sligo. 6 miles SW. Sligo.

Carrickfergus, a seaport town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, situated on the north-west coast of an arm of the sea called *Carrickfergus Bay*, or *Belfast Lough*. The assizes for the county are held here, as likewise for the town, which is a county of itself. It was once the principal seaport of the north of Ireland, and defended by a castle, with a garrison; but the port is now little frequented, and the garrison removed. In 1383, it was taken by the Scots. In 1689,

it was taken by the Duke of Schomberg; The garrison which marched out with arms and as much baggage as each man could carry on their backs, were conveyed to Newry. King William landed here in the year 1690. In the month of February, 1760, the town was plundered by Thurot, a commander of a small French fleet; but, in his retreat, Captain Elliot attacked him with some English vessels: Thurot was killed in the engagement, and four frigates taken. Carrickfergus sends one member to the imperial parliament. 9 miles NW. Belfast. *Long.* 5. 42. W. *Lat.* 54. 43. N.

Carrickkirk, a rock on the west coast of Ireland. *Long.* 10. 7. W. *Lat.* 53. 22. N.

Carrickmacreilly, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow. 5 m. W. Wicklow.

Carrickmacross, a flourishing town of Ireland, in the county of Monaghan. 19 miles SSE. Monaghan, 40 NNW. Dublin.

Carrickruagh, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow. 6 m. SW. Gorey.

Carrier River, a river of America, which runs into the Detroit. *Long.* 82. 46. W. *Lat.* 42. 28. N.

Carrion, a river of Spain, which joins the Pisuerga, near Duennas.

Carrion de los Condes, a town of Spain, on the river Carrion, in the province of Leon, on the frontiers of Old Castile; it contains ten parish churches, ten convents, and two hospitals. 40 miles W. Burgos, 20 N. Placencia. *Long.* 4. 39. W. *Lat.* 42. 18. N.

Carrock, a mountain of England, in the county of Cumberland, 2,265 feet above the level of the sea.

Carrog, a river of North-Wales, which runs into the sea 4 miles SW. Caernarvon.

Carron, a river of Scotland, which runs into the sea near Stonehaven, in the county of Kincardine.

Carron, a small river of Scotland, which runs into the Forth, 3 miles E. from the Carron works in the county of Stirling.

Carron, a village of Scotland, in the county of Stirling, situated on a river of the same name, celebrated for its extensive iron forges, which are said to consume 200 tons of coals every week. 2 miles N. Falkirk.

Carron Island, a small island near the coast of America, in Albemarle Sound. *Long.* 76. 10. W. *Lat.* 35. 46. N.

Carror, a town and fort of Hindoostan, in the Myfore country, and province of Coimbatore, situated on the Ambravetty. It was entered by General Meadows, commander of the British troops, on the 15th of June, 1790, having been evacuated by the troops of Tippoo Sultan; General Meadows made it a depot for provisions. In 1799, it was ceded to the British. 38 miles W. Trinichinopoly, 65 E. Coimbatore. *Long.* 78. 12. E. *Lat.* 10. 54. N.

Carroor, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 5 miles N. Sacrapatam.

Carmu, a town of France, in the department of the Stura. 4 miles S. Bene.

Carrya, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 22 miles NW. Amedabad.

Carripour, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 35 miles SSE. Pillibeat.

Cars, or *Kars*, a town of Turkish Armenia, on a river which runs into the Aras. In the year 1386, it was taken by Timur Bec; in 1578, it was repaired and strongly fortified by Mustapha Pacha, general of the Turks. 90 miles W. Erivan, 80 ENE. Erzerum, *Long.* 42. 30. *E. Lat.* 37. 25. N.

Carshi, a town of Grand Bukharia, in the kingdom of Samarcand, the citadel was built by Timur Bec. 30 miles S. Samarcand.

Carsevini, a river of Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic. *Long.* 51. 56. W. *Lat.* 2. 55. N.

Carignano, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 12 miles E. Reggio.

Carfeli, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 20 miles SSW. Aquila.

Carfumblija, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Servia. 12 miles W. Precop. 25. W. Nissa.

Cart Water, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Clyde, 3 miles N. Paisley.

Cartago, a city of Mexico, capital of the province of Costa Rica, the see of a bishop, and residence of the governor. It contains three convents, and about 400 families, among which are some rich merchants. It is situated on a river of the same name. *Long.* 84. 6. W. *Lat.* 10. 6. N.

Cartago, a river of Mexico, in the province of Costa Rica, which runs into the Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 85. 14. W. *Lat.* 9. 40. N.

Cartago, a town of South-America, in the province of Popayan. 140 miles NNE. Popayan. *Long.* 75. W. *Lat.* 4. 35. N.

Cartal, a town of European Turkey, in Bessarabia, situated on the Danube. 28 m. W. Ismael.

Cartama, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada, situated on an eminence. 12 miles NW. Malaga.

Cartama, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada. 13 miles SW. Alhama.

Cartapanatuba, a river of South-America, which forms the boundary between the French and Portuguese dominions in Guiana.

Cartaruela, a town of Italy, in the Paduan. 14 miles N. Padua.

Cartaya, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville. 52 miles W. Seville.

Cartenedi, a town of Prussia, in the circle of Natangen. 30 miles SE. Konigsberg.

Cartepilly, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 19 miles E. Bangalore.

Carter's Bay, a bay on the west coast of

North-America, so called by Captain Vancouver, in memory of a seaman of that name who was poisoned there by eating muscles. *Long.* 231. 42. E. *Lat.* 52. 48. N.

Carter Creek, a river of North-Carolina, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 76. 46. W. *Lat.* 34. 42. N.

Carter's Key, a small island among the Bahamas. *Long.* 78. 40. W. *Lat.* 26. 47. N.

Carteret, an island in the Southern Pacific Ocean, discovered by Capt. Carteret in Aug. 1767. *Long.* 154. 14. E. *Lat.* 8. 26. S.

Carteret's Harbour, a bay on the south-east coast of New Ireland. *Long.* 152. 19. E. *Lat.* 5. S.

Carteret's Point, the north-west extremity of the island of Egmont, or New Guernsey. *Long.* 163. 50. E. *Lat.* 10. 42. S.

Cartero, a river of the island of Candia, anciently called Ceratus, which runs into the sea, 3 miles S. Candia.

Carthagena, a seaport town of Spain, in the province of Murcia, founded by Asdrubal the Carthaginian, and first called New Carthage, in the year of Rome 524. In the year of Rome 544, it was taken by the Romans under Scipio, who besieged it by sea and land. The booty taken was great; many engines of war, 74 colours, 63 ships laden with provisions and ammunition, and 10,000 prisoners, besides slaves. All the citizens were restored to liberty by the conqueror, and their goods restored. In the beginning of the 5th century it was taken by the Alans, and soon after by the Romans; and in 421, it was taken and utterly demolished by the Vandals. It was entirely rebuilt by Philip II. The harbour is the best in Spain. Andrew Doria was wont to say he knew but three good ports, which were June, July, and Carthagena. It is situated in the province of Murcia, at the bottom of a small bay in the Mediterranean. This bay abounds in mackarel, so much that a small island at the entrance of the harbour is from thence called Scombraria. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan of Toledo. The neighbouring country produces great quantities of rushes, called sparta, from whence the town itself received the name of *Spartaria*, and the country that of *Spartarius Campus*. Diamonds, rubies, amethysts, and other precious stones, are found here. It was a long time the Indies of the Romans, and there are still silver mines in the environs. The harbour is spacious, and so deep that ships may moor close to the land. It is a basin hollowed by nature, which seems to have sheltered it from the winds by several hills placed round it at equal distances, so that from the mole nothing but the entrance of the harbour and basin are to be seen. No port in the world can be compared to this for safety and regularity. The entrance

is defended by two redoubts. The mole is protected by 12 pieces of cannon. The arsenal is extremely large, and provided with every thing that can facilitate the building and fitting out of a ship. Every requisite is there in such readiness, that a ship of the line may be got ready for sea in three days. To Carthageua, the English, Dutch, and Neapolitans, carry merchandize of all kinds, and return loaded with silk, wool, pot-ash, and barilla. 25 miles SSE. Murcia. 115 SSW. Valencia. Long. 1.6. W. Lat. 37. 34. N.

Carthageua, a province of South-America, in the viceroyalty of New Grenada, bounded on the north by the Caribbean sea, on the east by the river St. Martha, on the south by a part of Terra Firma, and on the west by the sea and the gulf of Darien. The country is composed of mountains and vallies, covered with large and small forests. The variety of plants and trees, as well as fruits, is wonderful; the earth is covered with perpetual verdure. Wheat and other grain of Europe do not flourish well, but Indian corn and rice are raised sufficient for the consumption of the inhabitants. The climate is very hot; from May to December is almost a continual succession of rain and tempest; the principal trees for size are the caobo or acajou, the cedar, the maria, and the balsam-tree. Here are also tamarind trees, medlars, sapotes, papayo, casia-sittula, and manchineel trees; the latter is remarkable for its poisonous fruit, it is even dangerous to lie under the tree, as the droppings of rain from the leaves will produce inflammation wherever it touches. There are several species of the palm; guaiacum and ebony trees are equally common; and sensitive plants are found in great varieties. The only tame animals here are cows and hogs; the flesh of the latter is said to exceed those of Europe, while that of the former is dry and unpalatable, as they cannot be fattened for the heat of the climate. Nothing can surpass the variety and beauty of the birds; poultry, pigeons, partridges, and geese, are good and plentiful. There are great quantities of deer, wild boars, foxes, tygers, armadillos, squirrels, rabbits, and an innumerable variety of monkeys. Snakes, vipers, centipedes, and other poisonous reptiles, are very common. Plantations of sugar-canes and cotton-trees abound here; and the chocolate made from the cocoa-trees, which grow here, is esteemed even superior to that of the Caraccas. The fruits peculiar to the country are pine-apples, papayas, plantains, &c. The principal town is Carthageua.

Carthageua, a city and seaport of South-America, and capital of the province of the same name. The bay and the country round Carthageua, anciently called Calamari,

were discovered by Roderigo de Bastidas, but the conquest thereof, by several succeeding adventurers, met with more resistance than was expected. The Indians being naturally a warlike people, the very women shared in defending the country. Their usual arms were bows and arrows, the points of which they poisoned with the juice of certain herbs, whence the slightest wounds were mortal. Gregorio Hernandez de Oriedo being, like several of his predecessors, baffled in repeated attempts, the conquest of the place, the peopling of the city, and reducing it into a colony and government was completed by Don Pedro de Heredia, in 1583. From several natural advantages, particularly that of its fine situation, it was raised into an episcopal see. The promising advantages of its situation soon excited the envy of foreigners, particularly the French, who invaded it under the conduct of a Corsican pilot in 1544. The second invader was Sir Francis Drake, who, after pillaging it, set it on fire, but it was happily rescued from the flames by a ransom of 120,000 ducats paid him by the neighbouring colonies. It was invaded and pillaged a third time by the French, under Monl. de Pointis, in 1697. In the year 1743, it was besieged by the English, but from a misunderstanding between the commanders, and a disease among the troops, the enterprise was abandoned. The city is situated on a sandy island, which forming a narrow passage on the south-west opens a communication with that part called Tierra Bomba; as far as Bocca Chica on the north side, the land is so narrow, that, before the wall was begun, the distance from sea to sea was only thirty toises, but afterwards the land enlarging, by means of the wall, it forms another island on this side, and the whole city is, excepting these two places, which are very narrow, entirely surrounded with water. Eastwards it communicates by means of a wooden bridge with a large suburb built on another island, which communicates with the continent by another wooden bridge. Carthageua, together with its suburbs, is equal to a city of the third rank in Europe. It is well peopled, though most of its inhabitants are descended from the Indian tribes. As no mines are worked here, most of the money seen in this part is sent from Santa Fé and Quito to pay the salaries of the governor, officers, and garrison. Carthageua bay is one of the best in this country. It extends 7 miles from north to south, and has a safe anchorage, though the many shallows at the entrance make a careful steering necessary. The entrance into the bay was through the narrow strait of Bocca Chica, or Little Mouth, which, since the invasion of the English, has been shut up, and a more commodious one

opened and fortified. Towards Bocca Chica, and 7 miles distant seawards, is a shoal of gravel and coarse sand; on many parts of which there is not above a foot and a half of water. The climate is very hot. From May to November, which is the winter here, there is almost a continual succession of thunder, rain, and tempests; so that the streets have the appearance of rivers, and the country of an ocean; from this otherwise shocking inconvenience they save water in reservoirs, as the wells only supply them with a thick brackish sort, not fit to drink. From December to April is here the summer, in which there is so invariable a continuation of excessive heat, that perspiration is profuse to a degree of waste; whence the complexions of the inhabitants are so wan and livid, that one would imagine them but newly recovered from a violent fit of sickness. Yet they enjoy a good state of health, and live even to eighty and upwards. The singularity of the climate occasions distempers peculiar to the place; the most shocking is a fever, attended with the black vomit, which mostly affects strangers, and rages among the seamen; it lasts about three or four days, in which time the patient either recovers or dies. *Long.* 77. 50. *W. Lat.* 10. 30. N.

Carthago, see *Cartago*.

Carthaus, a town of Prussia, in Pomerelia. 17 miles SW. Dantzic.

Carthkenny, a river of South-Wales, which runs into the Tawe, 7 m. WSW. Caermaithen.

Cartier's Creek, a river of Pennsylvania, which runs into the Ohio, *Long.* 80. 8. *W. Lat.* 42. 2. N.

Cartmel, a town of England, in the county of Lancaster, situated on a promontory which runs out into a bay of the Irish sea, on the east, south, and west, bounded by a sandy shore, which requires guides to direct strangers in their way. It has a small harbour for boats; with two markets weekly, on Tuesdays and Saturdays. 16 miles from Lancaster, 260 NNW. London. *Long.* 3. 8. *W. Lat.* 54. 14. N.

Cartura, a town of Italy, in the Paduan. 10 miles N. Padua.

Cartute, a town of Hindoostan, in Travancore. 60 miles Anjenga.

Cartwright's Sound, a bay on the west coast of Queen Charlotte's island, between Point Hunter to the north, and Point Buck to the south.

Coru, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 20 miles S. Cashan.

Carvajal, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 28 miles S. Astorga.

Carvajales, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 9 miles N. Zamora.

Carvalhal, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 15 miles SE. Oporto.

Carvalho, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 12 miles SE. Coimbra.

Carvaleda, (*La*), a town of South-America, in the province of Caraccas, on the coast. 10 miles N. Leon de Caraccas.

Carvallo, a mountain of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra. 16 miles SSW. Lanciano.

Carvel of St. Thomas, one of the smaller Virgin islands in the West-Indies. 7 miles SW. St. Thomas.

Carver's River, a branch of the river St. Pierre, in North-America.

Carvendonck, a town of the dutchy of Cleves. 8 miles SE. Cleves.

Carugo, a town of Italy, in the department of the Montagna. 16 miles S. Lecco.

Carugna, a town of France, in the department of the Dora. 8 miles SW. Ivrea.

Carvillan, a small island near the west coast of Scotland, a little to the north of the island of Gigo. *Long.* 5. 47. *W. Lat.* 55. 41. N.

Carvin, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, in the district of Bethune. 12 miles E. Bethune.

Carunha, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Parana.

Carunapally, a town of Hindoostan, in Travancore. 27 miles NNW. Ajenga.

Carvoeira, a river of Portugal, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 9. 21. *W. Lat.* 38. 57. N.

Carwaiden, or *Grawatten*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Smaland. 44 miles N. Konigsberg.

Carwar, a seaport town of Hindoostan, in the country of Canara, situated in a bay at the mouth of a river, which is navigable for vessels of 300 tons. There are several islands which form the harbour, but none inhabited. In 1783, it was taken by the British; and in 1799, ceded to the English East-India Company. 45 miles SSE. Goa. *Long.* 74. 3. *E. Lat.* 14. 53. N.

Carwarree, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 20 miles S. Ongole.

Carwarree, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 20 miles S. Nellare.

Cary, a town of Virginia. 40 miles W. Richmond.

Cary, a river of Ireland, which runs into the sea near Ballycastle, in the county of Antrim.

Carya, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 25 miles N. Kairabad.

Caryapara, a town of Bengal. 10 miles E. Bucculoe.

Carysford Reef, rocks in the gulf of Florida, near the coast of East-Florida. *Long.* 80. 30. *W. Lat.* 25. 20. N.

Carygong, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahglana. 10 miles S. Bahbelgong.

Caryflo, see *Cariflo*.

Casabelloto, a town of Italy, in the de-

partment of the Upper Po. 22 miles E. Cremona.

Casabinda, a town of South-America, in the province of Chaco. 100 miles NNW. St. Salvador de Juguí.

Casabranca, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, on the left bank of the Tagus. 10 miles E. Abrantes.

Casa Calanda, a town of Naples, in the county of Molise. 21 miles ENE. Molise.

Casa Fuerte, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo. 4 miles NW. Xerumenha.

Casa Grande, a town of New Mexico, in the province of New Navarre; so called from an immense ancient edifice, still existing, supposed to have been built by the ancient Mexicans, in their emigration from the coast of California. This edifice consists of three floors, with a terrace above them, and without any entrance into the under floor, the door of entrance being in the second; so that a scaling-ladder was necessary, and gives reason to suppose the building was designed for a fortrets. *Long.* 113. 23. *E. Lat.* 33. 40. N.

Casa Nova, a town of France, in the department of the Selia. 8 m. WNW. Vercelli.

Casa Massima, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari. 11 miles SW. Conversano.

Casa Vilieri, a town of Naples, in the country of Lavora. 7 miles SE. Sora.

Casac, or *Cazac*, a country of Asia, in the dominions of Persia, on the frontiers of Armenia, governed by princes of its own, nominally subject to Persia; about 15 miles from north to south, and rather more from east to west. The inhabitants are descended from the Cossacks, and are represented as a rude and barbarous people. *Casac*, or *Cazac Lore*, is the name of the capital.

Casaccia, a town of Switzerland, in the Grisons. 12 miles NE. Chiavenna.

Casagunge, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 44 miles W. Lucknow.

Casaila, a town of Arabia, in the province of Nedsjed. 45 miles NW. Khaibar.

Casul, a town of France, in the department of the Po, annexed to the republic with Montferrat, of which it was the capital, on the Po; formerly well fortified, and defended by a citadel, which was much admired. It is remarkable for a victory obtained by Count Harcourt over the Spaniards in 1640. The Duke of Mantua sold it to the King of France in 1681. In the year 1695, it was restored; but deprived of its fortifications, having been taken by the allies. The King of Sardinia became master of it in 1706. It was taken by the French in 1745; and retaken in March 1746. It was again taken by the French in 1796; and in 1799, by the Austrians. 15 miles NW. Alexandria, 34 ENE. Turin. *Long.* 8. 34. *E. Lat.* 45. 12. N.

Casale Buttano, a town of Italy, in the department of the Upper Po, on a navigable canal. 8 m. NW. Cremona, 14 SE. Crema. *Long.* 9. 58. *E. Lat.* 45. 14. N.

Casale Maggiore, a town of Italy, in the republic of Lucca. 15 miles W. Lucca.

Casale Morano, a town of Italy, in the department of the Upper Po. 12 miles NW. Cremona.

Casale Grande, a town of Italy, in the department of the Panaro. 9 miles SW. Modena.

Casaleado, a town of Italy. 20 miles SSE. Brescia.

Casale, a town of Italy, in the Paduan. 6 miles SW. Montagnana.

Casale, a town of Italy, in the Trevisan. 3 miles SE. Treviso.

Casale Maggiore, a town of Italy, in the department of the Upper Po, on the left bank of the river. In 1799, the French were defeated at this place by the Austrians. 12 miles N. Parma, 20 E. Cremona. *Long.* 10. 25. *E. Lat.* 45. N.

Casale Nuovo, a town of Italy, in the department of the Adda, near the conflux of the Adda and Po. 5 miles W. Cremona.

Casale Nuovo, a town of Naples, in Capitanata. 11 miles N. Lucera.

Casale Nuovo, a town of Naples, in Basilicata. 15 miles S. Turfi.

Casale Nuovo, see *Manduria*.

Casale Pustulengo, a town of Italy, in the department of the Adda. 10 miles SE. Lodi. *Long.* 9. 40. *E. Lat.* 45. 10. N.

Casalegio, a village of Italy, in the Plainfentin, where two battalions of the French were made prisoners by the Russians in 1799; and some time after the Austrians were defeated by the French. 6 miles SW. Piacenza.

Casalino, see *Mimiaci*.

Casalpo, a town in the dutchy of Parma. 9 miles ENE. Parma.

Casamanza, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 12. 28. N.

Casame, a town on the west coast of Madagascar. *Lat.* 17. 10. S.

Casan, see *Kuzan*.

Casano, a town of Italy. 8 miles S. Tortona.

Casapa, a town of South-America, in Paraguay. 10 miles SE. Assumption.

Casarin, a town of Tunis. 60 miles NNW. Gafsa.

Casasa, or *Caçaça*, a seaport town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, at the mouth of a large river in the Mediterranean. 18 miles S. Melilla. *Long.* 3. W. *Lat.* 35. 8. N.

Casas Grandes, a town of New-Mexico, in New Navarre. 300 m. SE. Casa Grande.

Casafels, a village of Friuli. Here, in 1797, the Austrians were defeated by the French.

Casafola, a town of Spain, in Leon. 25 miles SW. Salamanca.

Casavoli, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari. 14 miles SW. Monopoli.

Casbin, or *Kaswin*, a city of Persia, in the province of Irak Agemi, situated in a vast sandy plain, 9 miles west from the highest branch of Mount Tauris. It was once 6 miles in circumference, and contained 12,000 houses, but from the civil wars of the country, it was so reduced, that Mr. Hanway counted no more than 1000. The beautiful palaces are in ruins, the walls are destroyed, and it has neither forts or garrison to defend it. The situation is advantageous in many respects for commerce, being open to Georgia, Ardirbeitzan, and the Caspian sea. In the neighbourhood are found yellow orpiment and copper ore. Among other fruits, the inhabitants cultivate a species of grapes, which are transparent; they make a very strong wine of some, and others, dried by the sun, are sent to all the provinces of the country. The water here is bad; Mr. Hanway corrected the quality of it by boiling in it raisins and barley. Nadir Shah built a new palace here adjoining to the old one; the wall of which was a mile and a half in circumference, thick and lofty, with only one entrance, which is an arched gate; within are four large squares, with trees, fountains, &c. The city is square, about a mile each way, and surrounded with a wall. In the year 1722, this city was taken by Aman Ola, general of the Afghans; but owing to the extortions and licentious behaviour of his soldiers, the inhabitants rose the following year, and drove him away from the city. 240 miles NNW. Isfahan, 180 SE. Tabris. *Long.* 48. 38. E. *Lat.* 36. 8. N.

Casbuona, a town of Naples, in the province of Calabria Citra 5 m. W. Strongoli.

Casca, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Truxillo. 45 miles ESE. Truxillo.

Cascabel, (*El*), a rocky islet in the Spanish Main. 65 miles SW. Jamaica. *Long.* 79. 5. W. *Lat.* 17. 30. N.

Cascade Bay, a creek in Dusky Bay, on the south coast of New Zealand, large enough for a fleet of ships, with a passage on each side of an island, situated at the entrance. A sharp rock lies near the south-east coast, a little above the island.

Cascade Bay, a bay and port in the straits of Magellan, on the coast of Terra del Fuogo. "A remarkable water-fall, says Monsieur Bougainville, in the interior part of the port, determined me to call them bay and port of the cascade, the middle of the bay bears north-east and south-west with cape Forward. The safe and convenient anchorage, and the facility of taking in wood and water, shew that there is nothing wanting

in it. The cascade is formed by the waters of a little river which runs between several high mountains; and its fall measures about fifty or sixty toises, *i. e.* 300 or 360 feet French measure. The land is here and there covered with thickets, and has some little plains of a short spongy moss. No vestiges of men were found, for the savages of this part seldom or never quit the sea shores where they get their subsistence.— Upon the whole, all that part of Terra del Fuego, reckoning from opposite Elizabeth Island, seems to me to be a mere cluster of great, unequal, high and mountainous islands, whose tops are covered with eternal snow. I make no doubt but there are many channels between them into the sea. The trees and the plants are the same here as on the coast of Patagonia; and the trees excepted, the country much resembles that of the Malouines."

Cascade Canal, an inlet on the west coast of North-America, discovered by Captain Vancouver, who says, the width of this canal did not any where exceed three quarters of a mile; its shores were bounded by precipices much more perpendicular than any we had yet seen during this excursion; and from the summits of the mountains that overlooked it, particularly on its north-eastern shore, there fell several large cascades. These were extremely grand, and by much the largest and most tremendous of any we had ever beheld. The impetuosity with which these waters descended produced a strong current of air that reached nearly to the opposite side of the canal, though it was perfectly calm in every other direction. At first I considered these cascades to have been solely occasioned by the melting of the snow on the mountains that surrounded us; but on comparing them with several smaller falls of water, which, by their colour, by the soil brought down with them, and other circumstances, were evidently produced from that temporary cause; the larger torrents appeared to owe their origin to a more general and permanent source. *Long.* of its entrance 232. 29. E. *Lat.* 52. 25. N.

Cascade Point, a cape on the western coast of New Zealand, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 189. 4. E. *Lat.* 44. 5. S.

Cascaes, anciently *Cascale*, a seaport of Portugal, on the north side of the Tagus. In 1589, it was taken by Sir Francis Drake. 15 miles W. Lisbon. *Long.* 9. 22. W. *Lat.* 38. 44. N.

Cascante, a town of Spain, in Navarre. 6 miles S. Tudela, 45 NW. Saragoſſa. *Long.* 1. 42. W. *Lat.* 42. 7. N.

Cascastel, a town of France, in the department of the Aude. 17 miles SSW. Narbonne.

Caschau, see *Cassovia*.

Casita, a town of the popedom, in the dutchy of Spoleto. 5 miles SW. Norcia.

Casco, a town of North-America, in the district of Main. 4 miles NE. Portland.

Casco Bay, a bay of North-America, on the coast of Main. *Long.* 70. 10. W. *Lat.* 43. 40. N.

Casumpec Harbaur, on the north coast of the island of St. John, in North-America. *Long.* 63. 55. W. *Lat.* 46. 45. N.

Casé Pilote, (*La*), a town on the south coast of the island of Martinico.

Caslette, a town of France, in the department of the Po. 3 miles NW. Turin.

Caselle, a town of France, in the department of the Po, on a small river which runs into the Stura, 6 miles N. Turin.

Caselle, a town of Italy. 10 miles S. Verona.

Casena, or *Cassena*, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, situated at the south side of the Niger, west of Bornou.

Casenberg, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 9 miles S. Ofterrod.

Casendorf, a town of the principality of Culmbach. 7 miles SW. Culmbach.

Caseni, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 160 miles E. Ispahan.

Caserta, a town of Naples, in Lavora, where the King of Naples, afterwards Charles III. king of Spain, built a most magnificent palace. This palace was left unfinished when the monarch was called from Naples to the throne of Spain: it still remains so. The vast dimensions of its apartments, the bold span of their ceilings, the excellence and beauty of the materials employed in building and decorating it, and the strength of the masonry, claim the admiration of all beholders; who must confess, that it is a dwelling spacious and grand enough to have lodged the ancient masters of the Roman world. The two principal fronts are 787 feet in length, and contain five stories, of 37 windows each. The two other sides are 616 feet long, and consist also of five stories, in each of which are 27 windows. The interior is divided into four courts; and in the centre of the palace is a superb staircase, crowned by a circular hall, which affords a communication to every set of apartments. The richest marbles are displayed with profusion, most of them dug out of quarries within the realm. Caserta is the see of a bishop. 5 miles E. Capua, 13 N. Naples.

Casével, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo. 14 miles SW. Beja.

Cashan, or *Cashan*, or *Kashan*, a town of Persia, in the province of Irac. It carries on a large trade in silk, stuffs, brocades, &c. and was once famous for its potteries. Among the inhabitants are Christians, Jews, and Gentoos; the number of houses was estimated by Chardin at 6500, chiefly of

earth and brick. There were 40 mosques, a great many caravanferas, and three grand sepulchral monuments erected in honour of three descendants of Ali. 50 miles N. Ispahan. *Long.* 51. 30. E. *Lat.* 33. 54. N.

Cashan, a town of Persia, in Chorasán. 24 miles NE. Herat.

Casbel, a city of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, and see of an archbishop, formerly the capital of the kingdom of Munster. It contains about 600 houses, and sends one member to the imperial parliament. A synod was held here by Henry I. king of England, in 1158, by which the kingdom of Ireland was confirmed to him. 31 miles NW. Waterford, 43 NNE. Cork. *Long.* 7. 50. W. *Lat.* 52. 31. N.

Casbel, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Galway. 30 miles WNW. Galway.

Casbendal Bay, or *Red Bay*, a bay of Ireland, on the east coast of Antrim. *Long.* 5. 53. W. *Lat.* 55. 4. N.

Cashie, a river of North-Carolina, which runs into the Roanoke. *Long.* 77. 3. W. *Lat.* 35. 57. N.

Cashin, a river of Ireland, formed by the union of two smaller streams, the Feal and Gale, in the county of Kerry, which empties itself into the Shannon.

Casbleh Bay, a bay of the Atlantic, on the west coast of Ireland. *Long.* 9. 36. W. *Lat.* 53. 13. N.

Cashmere, see *Cachemire*.

Cashna, or *Kashna*, a city of Asia, and capital of a kingdom, situated between Bornou and Tombuctou, said to contain a thousand towns and villages; the emperor is called the *Sultan of all Soudan*, i. e. Negroland. The principal articles of traffic are sena, gold-dust, slaves, cotton cloths, goat-skins, ox and buffalo hides, and civet; for which they receive in return couries, small sea-shells, which constitute the common coin of the country, horses, red woollen caps, chequed lincens, light coarse woollen cloths, baize, barakans, carpets, silk wrought and unwrought, tissues, brocades, brats, fabres, knives, scissars, coral, beads, and small looking-glasses. Cashna has no salt lakes or mines, and is supplied with that article from Bornou. 650 miles WSW. Bornou, 690 ESE. from Tombuctou. *Long.* 11. 34. E. *Lat.* 16. 30. N.

Cashy, a small country of Asia, governed by a rajah, dependent on Thibet, a little to the north of Oude.

Cashy, a town of Asia, and capital of a country of the same name. 120 miles N. Fyzabad. *Long.* 82. 50. E. *Lat.* 28. 42. N.

Casfar, see *Casarea*.

Casfili, a fortress of Sicily, in the valley of Noto. 12 miles SW. Syracuse.

Casignana, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 17 miles NE. Bova.

Cafikli, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the west coast of Natolia. *Long.* 27. 25. E. *Lat.* 37. 22. N.

Cafiliska, a town of Prussia, in Pomerelia. 3 miles N. Marienburg.

Casimersburg, a town of Hinder Pomerania. 14 miles ENE. Colberg.

Casimir, a town of Poland, on the Vistula, on the side opposite to Cracow, from which it is only separated by a bridge; it was built by King Casimir the Great, for an university. It contained eleven colleges, and fourteen schools.

Casimir, or *Casmy*, a river of Syria, anciently called Eleutherus, which runs into the sea, four miles north Sur. In this river the emperor Barbarossa was drowned.

Casimir, see *Kazimiers*.

Casino, a river of Naples, which runs into the sea, two miles north-west Cape Stilo.

Casiquari, a river of South-America, which forms a communication between the Rio Negro and the Otonoko. 300 miles W. Fort Rio Negro.

Casr el Cabir, see *Alcaçar Quiber*.

Castona, a town of Spain, in the province of Jaen, anciently a rich and illustrious city under the Carthaginians, and after them under the Romans, and called Castulo, or Castalo. It bore a considerable rank among the cities of Bætica, and gave name to a part of the Sierra Morena, which was called *Saltus Castulonensis*. It was afterwards erected into a bishop's see; but it has long lost its grandeur, and the bishopric is removed. Near it was a silver mine, which has not been wrought for many centuries. The remains of an aqueduct shew it to have been very magnificent. 7 miles W. Bæza.

Casma, a town of Peru, in the audience of Lima. 25 miles SE. Xauxa.

Casny, see *Casimir*.

Casi, a small island in the Mediterranean, about six miles south from the island of Scarpanto. *Long.* 26. 42. E. *Lat.* 35. 33. N.

Casoli, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra. 15 miles SSE. Civita di Chieta.

Casou, a town of Switzerland, in the bailiwick of Bellinzona. 3 m. NNE. Bellinzona.

Casorate, a town of Italy, in the department of the Olona. 11 miles SSW. Milan.

Caspe, a town of Spain, in Aragon, situated at the conflux of the Guadaloupe and the Ebro. The country round produces corn, wine, oil, and saffron. Here Ferdinand IV. was elected king of Aragon. 44 miles SE. Saragossa, 35 S. Balbastro. *Long.* 0. 3. W. *Lat.* 41. 17. N.

Caspian Sea, a large lake of Asia, bounded on the north by Russia, on the east by Tartary and Persia, on the south by Persia, and on the west by Persia, Circassia, and Russia; according to the new map of Russia, about 700 miles in length from north to south,

and from 150 to 220 in breadth; supposed to be the largest lake in the eastern part of the globe. The water is salt, and of an ochre colour, without ebb or flow. Though in some places it is exceedingly deep, yet it abounds in shallows, so as to prevent the navigation of ships which draw more than nine or ten feet water. The fisheries here, which are very valuable, occupy and train many seamen. The Cossaks of Ural possess these fisheries on their coasts for the space of 32 versts, on both banks of the river Ural; and the inhabitants of Astracan possess all the rest belonging to Russia. Among other fish are sturgeon and beluga, whose eggs furnish abundance of what the Russians call caviere, a kind of dish of which they are very fond; the dry and salt fish also form a very important article in the diet of the Russians. The Caspian sea likewise abounds with sea-dogs, whose flesh the Cossacks eat, and from which they extract oil in considerable quantities. The coasts are divided among the Russians, Persians, and Tartars. The Caspian Sea was by the ancients called the Hyrcanian Sea; the Tartars call it Akdingis, *i. e.* the White Sea; the Georgians call it the Kurtshensian Sea; and by the Persians it is styled Gurfen.

Casr Band, a town of Persia, in the province of Mecran.

Casr Caroon, or *Kasr Kerun*, an ancient temple of Egypt, which Dr. Pocock supposes to be the temple of the labyrinth. Herodotus mentions a pyramid at the corner of the labyrinth, and Strabo speaks of a sepulchre at the end of it, which was a square pyramid, in which he says Imandes was buried, and that some sacred crocodiles were also deposited in it. Herodotus, who mentions only a pyramid in general, speaks of it as 240 feet square. The present building is about 165 feet long, and 80 broad. 27 miles W. Faioum.

Cassia, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedsjas. 45 miles SE. Niab.

Cassidgath, a lake of North-America. *Long.* 106. 15. W. *Lat.* 62. 32. N.

Cassagnas, a town of France, in the department of the Lozerre. 8 miles SE. Florac.

Cassagne, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne. 7 miles SE. Montignac.

Cassignes, a town of France, in the department of Aveiron. 10 miles S. Rhodéz.

Cassulegas, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. 12 miles from Talavera.

Cassandra, (*Gulf of*) a bay on the coast of European Turkey, in the north-west part of the Archipelago, east of the Gulf of Saloniki. *Long.* 23. 50. E. *Lat.* 40. N.

Cassandra Nova, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, situated on the north coast of the entrance in the gulf of Saloniki 15 miles SE. Saloniki.

Cassandria, or *Cadсанд*, a town of Holland, in the island of Cadсанд. 2 miles N. Sluys.

Cassano, a town of Naples, in the country of Bari. 15 miles S. Bari, 90 E. Benevento.

Cassano, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra. 12 miles W. Conza.

Cassano, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Confinza. 21 miles NW. Rosano, 119 ESE. Naples. *Long.* 16. 30. E. *Lat.* 39. 48. N.

Cassano, a town of Italy, in the department of the Adda: on that river Prince Eugene received a check from the Duke of Vendôme, on the 16th of August 1705, though each boasted of the advantage. Near this town the French were defeated by the Austrians on the 27th of April 1799; the loss of the allies was about 3000; the loss of the French 4000 killed and wounded, and 5000 prisoners. 16 miles NE. Milan. *Long.* 9. 30 E. *Lat.* 45. 32. N.

Cassarano, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 8 miles WNW. Allestano.

Cassareen, a town of Africa, in the south part of the kingdom of Tunis, situated on an eminence near a small river called Derb. It was anciently named Colonia Scillitana. Upon a precipice immediately over the river is a beautiful triumphant arch, and in the plain below several sepulchral monuments. 100 miles S. Bona, 120 SW. Tunis.

Cassaro, *Il*, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto. 15 miles W. Syracuse.

Cassay, see *Meckley*.

Cassede, a town of Spain, in Navarre. 6 miles from Sangüesa.

Cassetas, a town of the state of Georgia. 165 miles WSW. Augusta.

Cassigana, one of the smaller Friendly Islands. 12 miles S. Annamooka.

Cassel, a city of Germany, capital of Lower Hesse, and residence of the landgrave. The river Fulda divides it into two unequal parts, one of which is called the Old Town, the other the New, which are united by a bridge of 120 paces in length, the former is the largest, but ill built; the streets are narrow and winding, the houses irregular, old, and for the most part built with wood. The New Town is divided into Upper and Lower, the latter is small, and as ill built as the Old Town; the Upper New Town, called also the French Town, having been first inhabited by French Protestants, who emigrated after the revocation of the edict of Nantz, is more handsome than the rest. The streets are wide and straight; the houses uniformly built in a good style, with many magnificent palaces and public buildings. In the whole city they count 25,000 inhabitants. There are several churches, and amongst the public buildings are the prince's palace, which is a fortress,

surrounded by lofty ramparts; a public library, well furnished with books, manuscripts, paintings, &c. a theatre, a magazine of corn and wood, an anatomical theatre, &c. There are several manufactures of cloth and woollen stuffs, fine hats, gold and silver lace, stockings of worsted and silk, tobacco, earthen-ware in imitation of china, &c. It was taken by the French in the year 1760, and kept by them till the peace in 1763. 84 miles NE. Coblentz, 84 NNE. Mentz, 50 SE. Paderburn. *Long.* 9. 15. E. *Lat.* 51. 18. N.

Cassel, a town or village of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, situated on the Maine, opposite to Mentz, with which it has a communication by means of a bridge of boats. It was taken by the French in the year 1792, and fortified by them. The next year it was set on fire in the siege of Mentz, and several ammunition waggons blown up, when it was retaken by the Prussians.

Cassel, or *Mont Cassel*, a town of France, in the department of the North, situated on a hill which commands the country round for a great extent, including in its view 32 cities and towns, and the castle of Dover, across the English Channel. In 1328, a battle was fought near this place between the French and the Flemings, who had revolted and driven out their count: the French obtained a complete victory, and the count was restored. In 1383, it was taken by the English. In 1677, another battle was fought here between the French under the Duke of Orleans, and the Spaniards under the Prince of Orange; the latter were defeated, but the retreat of the Prince was conducted in so masterly a manner, that the duke could not venture to pursue him. 6 posts WNW: Lille, 7½ ESE. Calais.

Cassemabad, a town of Persia, in the province of Irac. 18 miles S. Con.

Casseneuil, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, on the Lot. 5 miles NW. Villeneuve d'Agen.

Casser, a town of the Arabian Irac, on the Tigris. 120 miles SSE. Bagdad.

Cassera, a town of Hindoostan, in Mewat. 18 miles NNE. Macherry.

Casserbary Gaut, a mountainous pass of Hindoostan between the circar of Aurungabad and Baglana. 25 miles N. Chandor.

Cassereen, see *Cassareen*.

Casseres, a river of Africa, which runs into the sea, north of the river Sierra Leona.

Cassergunge, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 46 miles NNE. Pucculoe.

Cassia, a country of Sumatra. The inhabitants live in villages, independent one of another, and are always at war.

Cassipur, a town of Bengal. 16 miles N. Dacca.

Cassilbas, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura. 3 miles S. Lisbon.

Cassina, a town of France, in the department of the Tanaro. 6 miles N. Acqui.

Cassipour, a river of Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 52. 6. *W. Lat.* 3. 46. N.

Cassir, a town of Algiers. 18 miles W. Boujeiah.

Cassir Aseite, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, supposed by Dr. Shaw to be built on the site of the ancient Civitas Siagitana.

Cassir Attyre, Plains of, a district of Algiers, in the province of Constantina, a little to the north of Seteef, inhabited by a tribe of Arabs called Raigah, who are celebrated for breeding the best horses in the country.

Cassir Howley, a town of Tunis. 12 miles NW. Herkla.

Cassir Jebbir, a town of Algiers, anciently called Nedagara. 48 miles E. Tiffesh.

Cassis, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, on the coast of the Mediterranean, with a small port. 8 miles SE. Marseilles.

Cassopo, a town of the island of Corfu. 8 miles N. Corfu.

Cassova, (Plain of) a tract of country in European Turkey, which separates Rascia, from Bulgaria, celebrated by the victories of the two first Amuraths.

Cassovia, or Caschau, a free and royal town of Hungary, the seat of a tribunal; the university was suppressed in the year 1782. It has a good arsenal. In the year 1685, this town was taken by the Turks, and in 1704, it was compelled to surrender to Prince Ragotzi, for want of provisions. 100 miles S. Cracow, 124 NW. Clausenburg. *Long.* 20. 40. E. *Lat.* 49. 40. N.

Cassowly, a town of Hindoostan, near Agra, where the Mahrattas were defeated by the British, in November 1803.

Cassumba, a town of Hindoostan, in Candéih. 12 miles SW. Chuprah.

Castabuena, a town of Istria. 6 miles S. Capo d'Istria.

Castagnedolo, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mela. 6 miles SSE. Brescia, 28 NW. Mantua.

Castagnito, a town of France, in the department of the Po, on the right bank of that river, opposite Chivazzo.

Castagnola, a town of France, in the department of the Po, on that river. 8 miles S. Turin, 7 NW. Carnagnola.

Castamena, or *Kastamuni*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia. It was formerly a large city, and the see of a Greek archbishop, but is now much reduced in size and magnificence. 240 miles E. Constantinople. *Long.* 34. 18. E. *Lat.* 40. 42. N.

Castanet, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne. 6 miles SSE. Toulouse.

Castanetto, a town of the island of Corsica. 13 miles NE. Corte.

Castanheira, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estremadura. 18 m. NE. Lisbon.

Castanheira, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estremadura. 24 miles ESE. Coimbra.

Castanheira, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 7 miles E. Aveiro.

Castania, a town of the island of Samos. 9 miles NNW. Cora.

Castano, a town of Italy. 18 miles WNW. Milan.

Castegio, a town of France, in the department of Maëngou. 5 miles NE. Voghera.

Castel, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola. 13 miles SSW. Gottschee.

Castel, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate, taken by the French in 1796. 10 miles SW. Amberg.

Castel Baldo, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, containing about 3000 inhabitants. It has a citadel, built in 1282. In 1796, it was taken by the French. 18 miles W. Rovigo, 30 SSW. Padua.

Castel Belforte, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol. 11 m. NNW. Trent.

Castel Bom, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 8 miles SSE. Almeyda.

Castel Bonifacio, a town of the island of Candia. 12 miles SSW. Candia.

Castel Branco, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. It has a double wall, flanked with seven towers, and defended by an old castle. It contains two churches, two hospitals, a poor-house, two convents, and 3700 inhabitants. In 1762, this town was taken by the Spaniards. 54 miles SE. Coimbra. *Long.* 7. 12. W. *Lat.* 39. 47. N.

Castel Buono, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Demona. 12 miles S. Cefalu.

Castel Culier, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 5 miles SE. Agen.

Castel Durante, or *Urbanca*, a town of the Popedom, in the duchy of Urbino, the see of a bishop, on the Metro. 7 miles SW. Urbino, 40 N. Perugia. *Long.* 12. 25. E. *Lat.* 43. 45. N.

Castel Fidardo, a town of the marquisate of Ancona, 10 miles S. Ancona.

Castel de Fellis, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, near the sea. 6 m. SW. Barcelona.

Castel Fallit, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, at the foot of the Pyrenées. In 1694, it was taken by the French and dismantled. 15 miles NW. Gerona.

Castel Fiorentino, a town of Etruria. 16 miles SSW. Florence.

Castel Franc, a town of France, in the department of the Lot. 3 m. NW. Luzech.

Castel Franco, a town of the island of Candia, near the fourth coast. 16 miles SSW. Retimo.

Castel Francone, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 5 miles SE. Lecce.

Castel Franco, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra. 15 miles NE. Benevento.

Castel Gandolfo, a town of the Popedom, in the Campagna di Roma. 12 m. E. Rome.

Castel Ginfredo, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio. 14 miles NW. Mantua, 13 SW. Peschiera.

Castel Giuliano, a town of the Popedom, in the Patrimonio. 3 miles S. Bracciano.

Castel de las Guardas, a town of Spain, in the province of Andalusia. 24 m. Seville.

Castel de Jaci, a fort of the island of Sicily. 9 miles NE. Catania.

Castel Jaboux, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. It carries on a considerable trade in honey, cattle, and wine. 21 miles WNW. Agen, 10 SW. Tonneins. *Long.* 0. 10. E. *Lat.* 44. 19. N.

Castel Leon, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. 60 miles N. Balaguer.

Castel Leone, a town of Italy, in the department of the Upper Po. 15 m. WNW. Cremona, 6 SE Crema.

Castel Madama, a town of the Popedom, in the Campagna di Roma. 3 m. NE. Tivoli.

Castel Marmora, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 28 miles SW. Mogla.

Castel Melbar, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 15 miles N. Pinhel.

Castel Mende, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 8 miles ENE. Almeida.

Castel Mirabel, a town of the island of Candia. 8 miles S. Spina Longa.

Castel Moron, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 9 miles W. Villeneuve d'Agén.

Castel Moron d'Albert, a town of France, and seat of a tribunal, in the department of the Gironde. 27 miles SE. Bourdeaux.

Castel Nova, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 9 miles N. Castel Branco.

Castel Nuovo, a town of Naples, in Lavora. 10 miles N. Venafro.

Castel d'Oggio, a town of Italy, in the department of the Gogna. 3 miles W. Mortara.

Castel Ponzone, a town of Italy, in the department of the Upper Po. 14 miles E. Cremona.

Castel Protissa, a town of the island of Candia, on the S. coast. 25 m. SSW. Candia.

Castel di Quinzane, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mela. 15 miles SSW. Brescia.

Castel Rapani, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea. 32 miles SSE. Misitra.

Castel Rodrigo, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. In 1762, this town was taken by the Spaniards. 10 m. NW. Pinhel.

Castel Rosso, see *Caristo*, and *Castello Rosso*.

Castel Sagrat, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 18 miles E. Agén.

Castel St. Pietro, a town of the county of Tyrol. 12 miles SSW. Bolzano.

Castel Sarasin, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Upper Garonne. 30 miles WNW. Toulouze, 24 ESE. Agen. *Long.* 1. 12. E. *Lat.* 44. 2. N.

Castel Selino, a town of the island of Candia, on the fourth coast, near the western extremity. 21 miles SW. Canea. *Long.* 23. 42. E. *Lat.* 35. 15. N.

Castel Tornese, a town of the Morea, situated on an eminence near the sea, and defended with a kind of castle. 10 miles S. Chiarenza.

Castel Ubaldo, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 2 miles SW. Alanich.

Castel Veterano, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara. 8 miles S. Mazara.

Castelanza, a town of Italy, in the department of the Olona. 14 miles NW. Milan.

Castelaun, a town of France, in the department of the Sarre, late the chief place of a bailiwick belonging to the county of Sponheim. 22 miles SSW. Coblantz, 26 NW. Creutznach. *Long.* 7. 23. E. *Lat.* 50. 3. N.

Castelculier, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 4 miles ESE. Agen.

Castelholm, a town of Sweden, in the island of Aland.

Castelet, La, a town of France, in the department of the Aine. 10 miles N. St. Quentin.

Castell, (*County of*;) a principality of Germany, situated between the bishopric of Wurtzburg, the principality of Anhalt, the lordship of Limburg, and the county of Schwarzenburg; it owes its name to an ancient castle, destroyed by the peasants in the year 1525. It paid 18 florins for a Roman month, and was taxed at 18 rix-dollars 84 kreutzers.

Castellamonte, a town of France, in the department of the Dora. 7 m. SSW. Ivrea.

Castellane, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the lower Alps, situated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Verdon, in a pleasant and fertile spot. 36 m. W. Nice, 20 SE. Digne. *Long.* 6. 35. E. *Lat.* 43. 51. N.

Castellanetta, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Tarento. 18 miles ESE. Matera, 17 WNW. Tarento. *Long.* 16. 55. E. *Lat.* 40. 50. N.

Castellano, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari. 8 miles SW. Monopoli.

Castellano, a town of Italy, in the Veronese. 16 miles SW. Verona.

Castellanzo, a town of Italy. 16 miles WNW. Milan.

Castellaro, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio. In the month of August 1796, a party of the French, consisting of 300 men, were surrounded here by the Austrians: General Charton was killed. 10 miles N. Mantua.

Castellaro, a town of Genoa. 5 miles W. Vintimiglia.

Castellasso, a town of France, in the department of Marengo. 7 m. S. Alexandria.

Castellato, a town of Mexico, in the province of Culiacan. 50 miles E. St. Miguel.

Castellengo, a town of France, in the department of the Sefia. 8 miles SE. Biella.

Castelletto, a town of France, in the department of the Stura. In 1799, the French were defeated here by the Austrians. 6 m. NE. Corri.

Castelletto, a town of Italy, in the department of the Upper Po. 15 m. NW. Cremona.

Castellier, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol. 7 miles SSE. Bolzano.

Castellina, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma. 12 miles WNW. Parma.

Castellio, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. 16 miles WSW. Policastro.

Castello, a town of Italy, in the Cadore. 7 miles W. Cadora.

Castello Della Abbate, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. 29 m. SW. Cangiano.

Castello d'Albori, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra. 10 miles NE. Benevento.

Castello Aquila, a town of the Papedom, in the duchy of Spoleto. 10 miles NW. Narni.

Castello Arragonese, a seaport town of Sardinia, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Sassari. 18 miles NE. Sassari. *Long.* 8. 50. E. *Lat.* 40. 50. N.

Castello Bianca, a town of Genoa. 7 miles N. Albeniga.

Castello Bolognese, a town of Italy, in the department of the Reno. 6 miles S. Imola, 8 N. Fayenza.

Castello di Bivona, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, built on the ruins of the ancient Hippo or Hipponium, a city founded by the Greeks of Locri. From them it was taken by the Brutii, and from the latter by the Romans, who sent thither a colony, and called it Vibona and Valentia. This charming country was called in the fables of the Greeks the Seat of Love; and here they say Proserpine frequently came from Sicily to gather the flowers of Hipponium. 6 miles W. Monteleone.

Castello Cerreto, a town of Etruria. 18 miles W. Florence.

Castello di Chiara, a town of Sardinia. 43 miles NE. Cagliari.

Castello Chiarissa, a town of Italy, in the Friuli. 8 miles NW. Gemona.

Castello Franco, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 4 miles NW. Cosenza.

Castello Franco, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra. 14 m. ENE. Benevento.

Castello Franco, a town of Italy, in the Trevisan. 9 miles WSW. Treviso.

Castello Franco, a town of Genoa. 11 miles NE. Vintimiglia.

Castello Franco, a town of Italy, in the department of the Reno. 12 miles W. Bologna.

Castello Gulielmo, a town of Italy, in the Polefino de Rovigo. 14 m. WSW. Rovigo.

Castello Guidone, a town of Naples, in the country of Molise. 11 miles N. Molise.

Castello Lanbazo, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho. 4 miles E. Braga.

Castello Maggiore, a town of the republic of Lucca. 12 miles WNW. Lucca.

Castello a Mare, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazzara, situated on a bay of the Mediterranean. Here is a curatore or magazine for corn. 22 miles WSW. Palermo.

Long. 12. 54. E. *Lat.* 38. 3. N.

Castello a Mare di Stabia, a seaport town of Naples, in the province of Principato Citra, built near the ruins of Pompeia and Stabia, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Sorrento. It contains 6 parish churches and ten convents. The harbour is small, and fit only for vessels of light burden. In 1674, the French under the Duke of Guise took it by storm, but evacuated it soon after. 4 miles NE. Sorrento. *Long.* 14. 17. E. *Lat.* 40. 40. N.

Castello a Mare della Brucca, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, the see of a bishop. 18 miles W. Policastro. *Long.* 15. 6. E. *Lat.* 40. 11. N.

Castello Marinha, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho. 5 miles NW. Barcelos.

Castello Mevale, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto. 13 miles N. Spoleto.

Castello della Minerva, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. 16 miles SW. Amalfi.

Castello Monardo, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 14 miles SW. Aquila.

Castello Mende, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 7 m. ENE. Almeyda.

Castello Nogarola, a town of Italy. 13 miles SSW. Verona.

Castello Novato, a town of Italy. 20 miles W. Milan.

Castello de Nubrega, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho. 6 miles N. Braga.

Castello Nuovo, a town of Italy, in Friuli. 18 miles NW. Udina.

Castello Nuovo, a town of Italy, where

the French seized some Austrian magazines in June 1796. 22 miles SE. Brescia.

Castello Nuovo, a town of Albania, in the gulf of Cattaro, built in the 14th century by Twardko king of Bosnia. It was taken by Andrew Doria in 1538, and the year following by the Turks. In 1687, it was taken by the Venetians. 10 miles NW. Cattaro.

Castello Nuovo, a town of Italy, in the department of the Panaro. 5 miles SSE. Modena.

Castello Nuovo, a town of Italy, in the department of the Lower Po, on that river. 20 miles NW. Ferrara.

Castello Nuovo, a town of France, in the department of the Dora. 7 m. W. Ivrea.

Castello Nuovo, a town of Italy, in the department of the Crostolo. 9 miles NNW. Reggio.

Castello Nuovo de Carfagnano, see *Carfagnano*.

Castello Nuovo di Terzi, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Piacenza. 5 m. S. Busseto.

Castello de Onigo, a town of Italy, in the Trevisan. 12 miles NW. Treviso.

Castello della Orso, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. 6 miles SSW. Salerno.

Castello Pellegrino, or *Castle Pilgrim*, a fortress of Palestine, near the sea coast, built by Raymond count of Toulouse, who was buried there, in the time of the Crusades. The Templars, who afterwards became possessors of it, found here a considerable treasure, which they employed in erecting fortifications around it, so that it was in a condition to make a vigorous resistance. It is imagined that this castle acquired its name from the pilgrims who lodged here, when going to visit the holy places of Palestine and Galilee; but this idea must vanish, when we consider its situation, which was not favourable to a communication between the two provinces. Others say it was thus called because it was supported and repaired at the expence of European travellers. In the time of William of Tyre, it was called *Pierre Ancise*. The ruins of the fortrefs present nothing curious. Many of the houses would be still habitable, were they repaired; but they are all left to the injuries of the air, and so much deserted that no savage animal is seen near them. The Arabs sometimes conduct their flocks thither when they return from the neighbouring pastures. Under the castle are found several subterranean passages, which end at the sea. This place is comprehended in the district of the Pacha of Damascus, as well as the adjacent plains, which are fruitful in barley and wheat. The Arabians call it Attik. There is a harbour, but only fit for small vessels, and even these cannot enter with safety when the south wind blows. 10 miles WSW. Caïpha. *Long.* 35. 3. E. *Lat.* 32. 38. N.

Castello Pignano, a town of Naples, in the county of Molise. 3 miles ESE. Molise.

Castello de la Plana, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, near the sea-coast. 22 miles E. Segorba.

Castello di Ponte, a town of Italy, in the Bellunese. 4 miles N. Belluno.

Castello di Quinzano, a town of Italy. 15 miles SSW. Brescia.

Castello di Perpetta, a town of Italy, in Friuli. 10 miles S. Udina.

Castello de Real, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho. 18 miles NNE. Braga.

Castello Rosso, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Natolia. This was no doubt one of the Chelidonian islands, which Strabo mentions as opposite to the sacred promontory where mount Taurus was supposed to begin; and it may be, that island, which Dr. Pocock says had a road for ships; and probably it is the island Rhoge of Pliny; and the present name Dr. P. thinks may be a corruption from it; he could see no reason for their calling it the red island. It is high and rocky, and about two miles in length. There is a town and castle on the highest part of it, on the site of the ancient Citene, and the south side of this island seemed to be covered with vineyards. There is a secure harbour to the north; and they told Dr. Pocock, that it was not above half a mile from the continent, and that they have plenty of good water: it is inhabited by Greeks, and is a great resort for the Maltese, as there is no strong place to oppose them. *Long.* 29. 22. E. *Lat.* 36. 8. N.

Castello della Ripa, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto. 8 miles SW. Todi.

Castello St. Giovanni, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Piacenza, taken by the French in May 1796. 10 miles W. Piacenza.

Castello St. Giorgio, a town of Italy, in the department of the Reno. 10 m. N. Bologna.

Castello St. Marco, a town of Italy. 22 miles NNE. Bergamo.

Castello St. Pietro, a town of Italy, in the department of the Reno. 13 m. SE. Bologna, 5 NW. Imola.

Castello di Sangro, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra. 15 miles SE. Solmona.

Castello de Seixas, a town of Portugal, in Algarva. 22 miles N. Sagres.

Castello Seprio, a town of Italy. 10 miles SW. Como.

Castello de Sorotico, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho. 6 miles NE. Amarante.

Castello di Trezzo, a town of Italy, in the department of the Adda, on that river. 17 miles NE. Milan.

Castello Vell, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. 9 miles Terramof.

Castello Venzago, a town of Italy, in the

department of the Mela. 15 miles SSE. Brefeta.

Castello Vetere, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, which contains one collegiate and nine parish churches, and four convents. Its ancient name was Caulonia. 12 miles N. Gierace. *Long.* 16.42. E. *Lat.* 38. 15. N.

Castello Vetro, a town of Italy, in the department of the Panaro. 9 miles SSW. Modena.

Castello de Vide, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, containing about 5700 inhabitants. In the year 1704, this town was taken by the French, under the Duke of Anjou, and 650 English troops, sent to support the Archduke Charles, were made prisoners. 9 miles ENE. Porlategre. *Long.* 7. 9. W. *Lat.* 39. 16. N.

Castello de Volturno, a town of Naples, in Lavora, near the sea, once the see of a bishop. 11 miles WSW. Capua.

Castello or *Castellon d'Ampurias*, a seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, situated on an island, at the mouth of a river which runs into the gulf of Rosas. In 1693, it was taken by the French. 5 miles WSW. Rosas, 18 NE. Gerona. *Long.* 2. 53. E. *Lat.* 42. 15. N.

Castelluccio, a town of Naples, in Capitanata. 6 miles W. Troja.

Castelluccio, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio. 9 miles W. Mantua.

Castelluzza, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. 12 miles E. Salerno.

Castelluzza di Schiavi, a town of Naples, in Capitanata. 8 miles E. Troja.

Castelnau de Barbarens, a town of France, in the department of the Gers. 8 miles SE. Auch.

Castelnau de Gratte, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 18 miles N. Agen.

Castelnau de Bonnafoux, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn. 3 miles W. Alby.

Castelnau sur Gupie, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 4 miles NNW. Marmande.

Castelnau de Magnac, a town of France, and seat of a tribunal, in the department of the Higler Pyrenées. 20 miles E. Tarbe, 15 NNE. St. Gaudens.

Castelnau de Medoc, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde. 14 miles NNW. Bourdeaux.

Castelnau de Montmirol, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn. 6 miles NW. Gaillac.

Castelnau de Montratier, a town of France, in the department of the Lot. 15 miles N. Montauban, 4 S. Cahors.

Castelnau de Riviere-basse, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenées. 21 miles NNE. Pau.

Castelnau de Strettesfond, a town of France,

in the department of the Upper Garonne. 12 miles N. Touloufe.

Castelnaudry, a town of France, in the department of Aude; before the revolution, the capital of Lauragais, situated on an eminence, near the grand reservoir, which supplies the canal of Languedoc. It contains about 5000 inhabitants. In 1631, during the civil wars of France, the Duke of Orleans was defeated by the Duke de Montmorency near this town. 12 posts W. Narbonne, 92 S. Paris. *Long.* 2. 2. E. *Lat.* 43. 19. N.

Castelrene, a town of France, in the department of the Aude. 4 m. SW. Limoux.

Caster, a town of France, in the department of the Roer, on the Erft. 8 miles ENE. Juliers.

Caster, see *Castor*.

Castera Lesflouris, a town of France, in the department of the Gers. 10 miles E. Condom, 3 N. Lectoure.

Castets, a town of France, in the department of the Landes, in the district of Dax. 7 miles N. Dax.

Castiabe, a town of Egypt. 7 miles SSW. Fayoum.

Castigliola, a town of France, in the department of Tanaro. 5 miles SSW. Asti.

Castiglione, a town of Italy, in the department of the Adda, on the Muzzo, near its union with the Adda. 10 m. SE. Lodi.

Castiglione, a town of the Popedom, in the Perugiaano, on the lake. 12 m. W. Perugia.

Castiglione, a town of the Popedom, in the Campagna di Roma. 12 m. E. Rome.

Castiglione, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 5 miles SW. Martorano.

Castiglione, a town of the republic of Lucca. 18 miles N. Lucca.

Castiglione, a town of the republic of Lucca. 8 miles SW. Lucca.

Castiglione, a town of Etruria, situated on a lake near the sea: this lake, which is 6 miles in diameter, and communicates with the sea, produces great quantities of salt. The reservoirs contain 4,859,000 cubic feet of water, which, after evaporation, leaves 11,000,000 pounds of salt. 12 miles S. Massa. *Long.* 10. 48. E. *Lat.* 42. 52. N.

Castiglione, a town of Genoa. 20 miles E. Genoa.

Castiglione, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. 5 miles NE. Salerno.

Castiglione, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra. 6 miles ESE. Civita Borella.

Castiglione, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 17 miles SSW. Cosenza.

Castiglione, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Demona. 9 miles WNW. Taormina.

Castiglione, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio. 9 miles W. Mantua.

Castiglione Aretino, a town of Etruria. 7 miles S. Arezzo.

Castiglione de Gatti, a town of Italy. 20 miles S. Bologna.

Castiglione Montovane, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio. 7 miles N. Mantua.

Castiglione della Stivera, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio, defended by some fortifications and a citadel; it contains about 3000 souls. This place was taken by the allies in the year 1701; and in 1706, the Imperialists were defeated here by the French. In the beginning of August 1796, a battle was fought near this town, between the Austrians and French, in which the latter took 6000 prisoners. 20 m. NW. Mantua, 15 SE. Brescia. *Long.* 10.32.E. *Lat.* 45.23.N.

Castiglioni, a town of Naples, in the province of Principato Ultra. 9 m. ENE. Conza.

Castil Blanco, a town of Spain, in the province of Andalusia. 15 m. N. Seville.

Castillo de Sancho Abarçus, a town of Spain, in Navarre. 15 miles Tudella.

Castile. Under this name are comprehended New Castile and Old Castile, provinces of Spain, and the kingdom of Castile. The name of Castile was unknown till after the irruptions of the Moors into Spain, and is said to have been derived from some castles or fortresses built to stop the ravages of the infidels. From being a government subject to Leon, it became an independent kingdom in the 10th century. In the year 1037, the two kingdoms were united in the person of Ferdinand I. of Leon, and II. of Castile; and in 1478, Aragon was united; after which time the kingdom of Castile was lost in that of Spain.

Castile, (*New*), a province of Spain, bounded on the north by Old Castile, on the east by Aragon and Valencia, on the south by Murcia, Jaen, and Cordova, and on the west by Estramadura and Leon; about 160 miles in length, and 130 in breadth. The soil is generally fertile, and the air good. The principal rivers are the Tagus, Guadiana, and Xucar, besides many others of less note. It was called also *the kingdom of Toledo*, from the city of that name, formerly the capital; of late years, that honour has been transferred to Madrid.

Castile, (*Old*), a province of Spain, bounded on the north by Asturia, Biscay, and Navarre, on the east by Aragon, on the south by New Castile, and on the west by Leon; about 180 miles in length; the breadth is very unequal, the greatest about 120. The wine is much extolled, and numerous herds of cattle are fed on the plains, as likewise sheep, the wool of which is of great value and fineness. The principal rivers are the Ebro, Duero, Pisuerga, Arlançon, and Arlança. The principal towns are Avila, Burgos, Calahorra, Segovia, Sigüenza, and Valladolid.

Castillon, a town of France, in the department of the Gironne, on the Dordogne. In 1161, it was taken by Henry II. king of England. In 1452, it was besieged by the French; and on an attempt made to relieve the besieged, a battle was fought, in which the English were defeated, and their commander, the brave Talbot earl of Shrewsbury, with Lord Lisle, and 1200 followers, Lord Molins, and above 200 officers and soldiers, were made prisoners. 38 miles SW. Perigueux, 24 E. Bourdeaux.

Castillon, a town of France, in the department of the Arriège. 7 miles SW. St. Girons, 25 W. Tarascon.

Castillonnes, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 5 miles E. Lauzun.

Castion, a town of Italy, in Friuli. 7 m. W. Palma Nuova.

Castione, a town of Italy, in the department of the Adda and Oglio. 18 miles NE. Bergamo.

Castione, a town of Italy, in the department of the Adda. 9 miles SE. Lodi.

Castione, a town of Italy, on the east side of the Olona. 10 miles SW. Como.

Castle-Acre, a town of England, in Norfolk, with 852 inhabitants. Here are the remains of a castle, anciently the seat of the Earls Warren. 5 miles NNW. Swaffham.

Castle Bay, or *Kisnool Bay*, a bay at the south end of the island of Barray.

Castle Carey, a town of England, in the county of Somerset, containing 1281 inhabitants, with a weekly market on Tuesdays. 12 miles SSE. Wells, 117 W. London.

Castle Dawson, a town of Ireland, in the county of Derry.

Castle Douglas, a town of Scotland, in the county of Kirkcubright, on the Cree; formerly called Castle Stuart. 9 m. N. Wigton.

Castle Dermot, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare. This was formerly a walled town, with four gates, and residence of the Irish kings who bore the name of Dermot. In the year 1316, it was sacked and plundered by Bruce. In 1377, a parliament was held here. Part of the wall is remaining, and the palace was some years since converted to an inn. 7 m. SE. Athy.

Castle Durov, a town of Ireland, belonging to the county of Kilkenny, but insulated with about 2 or 3000 acres of land in Queen's county. 14 miles NNW. Kilkenny.

Castle Pilgrim, see *Castello Pellegrino*.

Castle Point, a cape on the south coast of the northern island of New Zealand. *Long.* 183. 15. W. *Lat.* 41. S.

Castle Rising, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, said to have been a well-frequented seaport; at present the harbour is choked up with sand, and the town, though a corporation and borough, is a

two members to parliament, is much gone to decay, with only 254 inhabitants. The remains of a castle stand on the south side of the town. 5 m. NE. Lynn, 103 NW. London.

Castle Rushing, see *Castletown*.

Castlebar, a town of Ireland, the shire town, and most considerable in the county of Mayo. It is populous, and carries on a considerable linen trade. Before the union it sent two members to parliament. In 1798, the the British were defeated by the French under Humbert. 39 miles SW. Sligo, 35 N. Galway. *Long.* 9. 8. W. *Lat.* 53. 50. N.

Castlecomer, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny, situated near extensive coal mines; which not only supply the neighbourhood, but are sent to a great distance on account of their excellence. In 1798, it was taken by the insurgents. 10 miles N. Kilkenny.

Castleford, a township of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, near the union of the Aire and the Calder, with 793 inhabitants. 3 miles N. Pontefract.

Castlehaven, a small town of Ireland, with a castle, situated in a bay to which it gives name, on the south coast of the county of Cork, where was a sea-fight between the English and Spaniards in 1602. The western extremity of the harbour is called Galleon Point, from the circumstance of some galleons having been destroyed by Admiral Leveson. 19 m. SW. Bandonbridge.

Castlehill, a town of Virginia. 14 miles NE. Charlottesville.

Castlelyons, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork. 16 miles NNE. Cork.

Castlemartyr, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork. 20 miles E. Cork.

Castlepollard, a town of Ireland, in the county of West-Meath. 10 miles N. Mullingar.

Castleton, a town of the state of Vermont. 42 miles N. Bennington.

Castleton, a township of England, in Derbyshire, situated in the Peak, with 843 inhabitants, half of whom are employed in manufactures.

Castleton, a township of England, in Lancashire. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 5460, of whom 1325 were employed in trade and manufactures. 2 m. S. Rochdale.

Castletown, or *Castle Rushin*, a town of the Isle of Man, near the south coast; the residence of the governor and most of the officers. Here the chancery court is kept every first Thursday of the month; and the head court, or gaol delivery, twice a year. Its beautiful castle, built of freestone, still entire, and said to bear a great resemblance to that of Ellincour, is ascribed to Gutted king of Man about the year 960, who is buried within it. At the entrance is a great stone chair for the governor, and two jets for the

deemsters. Here they try all causes except ecclesiastical. Beyond the first little court is a room where the keys fit. A small tower, formerly a state prison, now a cellar, moated round with a drain, adjoins to the castle. On the other side is the governor's house, the chancery offices, and good barracks. *Long.* 4. 40. W. *Lat.* 54. 4. N.

Castletown, a town of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, on the Liddel. 18 miles SSW. Jedburgh.

Caston, or *Cawston*, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, with a weekly market on Wednesdays. 11 miles NW. Norwich, 113 NNE. London.

Castoria, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, situated on a lake. This town was taken by the Normans, under Robert Guiscard, when 300 Englishmen were found in the service of the Greek emperor. 30 m. W. Edeffa.

Castoria, a river of European Turkey, which empties itself into a lake to which it gives name, in Macedonia, and afterwards the name is changed to Vifritza.

Castrovan Mountains, considerable mountains of Syria, which branch off from mount Lebanon towards the sea, chiefly inhabited by Druses. 20 miles S. Tripoli.

Castrede d'Alva, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra los Montes, on the Duro. 12 miles SE. Espadacinta.

Castres, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Tarn, situated on the Agout; before the revolution, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Alby. In the reign of Louis XIII. the inhabitants were chiefly Protestants, and formed a kind of republic; but since that time the walls have been destroyed, and the town laid open. It is a place of good trade, and contains about 100,000 inhabitants. Turquoise stones have been found in the neighbourhood. 34 miles E. Toulouse, 20 S. Alby. *Long.* 2. 19. E. *Lat.* 43. 36. N.

Castres, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde. 10 m. SE. Bourdeaux.

Castrezzato, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mela. 11 m. W. Brescia.

Castri, a town of European Turkey, in Livadia, built on the site of the ancient Delphos; but little remains of its former splendour. It contains about 200 houses, and the inhabitants are miserably poor. 14 miles NW. Livadia.

Castri, a town of European Turkey, on the south-east coast of the Morea. 12 miles E. Cape Skillo, 48 SE. Argo.

Castries, a town of France, in the department of the Herault. 6 m. NE. Montpellier.

Castries, (*Bay of*,) a bay on the east coast of Chinese Tartary, situated at the bottom of a gulf in the strait of Saghalien. The time of high water, at the full and new

moon, was calculated to be at ten o'clock; its greatest rise, at the same period, five feet eight inches; and the current ran at least at the rate of half a knot. Of all the bays visited on the coast of Tartary, that of Caffries was the only one which deserved the denomination. It ensures a shelter to ships against bad weather, and it would be very possible to pass the winter in it. The bottom of it is mud, and shoals gradually from twelve fathoms to five in approaching the coast, which is surrounded by a flat, three cables length from the shore; so that when the tide is low, it is very difficult to land there even in a boat; there are besides vast beds of sea-weed, among which there is only two or three feet of water, which oppose an invincible resistance to the efforts of the boat's crew. There is not, says Monf. La Perouse, in any part of the world a tribe of better men to be found. The chief, or old man, came to receive us on the beach, accompanied by some others of the inhabitants. In saluting us, he prostrated himself to the earth, after the manner of the Chinese, and afterwards conducted us to his cabin, where were his wife, his daughters-in-law, his children, and grand-children. He caused a neat mat to be spread, upon which he invited us to sit down, and a small grain, with which we were unacquainted was put with some salmon into a copper upon the fire, in order to be offered to us. This grain is the food which they esteem the most delicious; and they gave us to understand that it came from the Manchou country; they exclusively appropriate this name to the people who live seven or eight days' journey off, at the head of the river Saghalien, and who immediately communicate with the Chinese. They by signs made us understand that they were themselves of the nation of the Orutchys. Their village was composed of four cabins, built in a solid manner, with the trunks of fir trees at their full length, neatly cut at the angles; a frame of tolerable workmanship supported the roof, formed of the bark of trees; a wooden bench encompassed the apartment round about; and the hearth was in the same way placed in the middle, under an opening large enough to give vent to the smoke. We had reason to think that these four houses belonged to four different families, who live together in the greatest harmony, and most perfect confidence. One of these families we saw take its departure on a voyage of some length, for it did not return during the five days that we passed in the bay: the proprietors put some planks before the doors of their houses to prevent the dogs from entering them, and in this state left it full of their effects. We were soon so perfectly well convinced of the inviolable fidelity of these

people, and their almost religious respect for property, that we left our sacks full of stuffs, beads, iron tools, and in general every thing we used as articles of barter, in the middle of their cabins, and under no other seal of security than their own probity, without a single instance of their abusing our extreme confidence; and on our departure from this bay we firmly entertained the opinion that they did not even suspect the existence of such a crime as theft. Every cabin was surrounded with a drying place for salmon, which remain upon poles exposed to the heat of the sun, after having been during three or four days smoked round the fire, which is in the middle of their cabins; the women who are charged with this operation take care as soon as the smoke has penetrated them, to carry them into the open air, where they acquire the hardness of wood. It was at the bay of Caffries that we learned the use of lead or bone, which these people, as well as those of Langle's bay, wear like a ring on the thumb; it serves them as a guard in cutting and stripping the salmon, with a sharp-edged knife, which they all carry hung to their girdle. It would seem as if these people, as well as those of Saghalien island, acknowledged no chief, and had no regular form of government. The mildness of their manners, their respect for old age, might with them take away all inconveniences of anarchy. We were never witnesses of the slightest quarrel. Their reciprocal affections, their tenderness for their children, afforded to us a most interesting spectacle; but our senses were disgusted with the foetid smell of the salmon, with which not only the houses, but the parts adjacent, were infected. The bones of them were scattered, and the blood spread round the hearth; greedy dogs, though gentle and familiar enough, licked and devoured the remainder. The nastiness and stench of this people are disgusting. There is not, perhaps, any where a race of people more feebly constituted, or whose features are more different from those forms to which we attach the idea of beauty; their middle stature is below four feet ten inches; their bodies are lank, their voices thin and feeble, like those of children; they have high cheek bones, small clear eyes, placed diagonally, a large mouth, flat nose, short chin almost beardless, and an olive-coloured skin, varnished with oil and smoke. It is impossible for us to speak of the religion of these people, not having seen either temples or priests, but some rudely carved figures, perhaps idols, suspended from the ceilings of their cabins: they represent children's arms, hands, legs, and very much resemble the *ex-voto* of several country chapels in France. The natives cultivate no plants; they seem,

however to be very fond of vegetable substances. The grain of the Manchous, which is very similar to small shelled millet, is one of their dainties. They carefully collect the different wild roots, which they dry for their winter provisions; amongst others, the bulbous root of the yellow lily or faranne. Twenty-five or thirty persons, says Mont. La Perouse, seem the whole population of this bay, though capable of maintaining 10,000. *Long.* 142. 1. E. *Lat.* 51. 29. N.

Castricum, a village of Holland. October 4, 1799, it was taken by the English, and 100 of the republicans made prisoners; the day following, a battle was fought, in which 500 were made prisoners. 5 m. S. Alcaer.

Castri Bay, a bay on the east coast of the island of Celebes. *Long.* 124. 35. E. *Lat.* 0. 28. N.

Castro, a town of Spain, in Aragon. 10 miles NE. Balbastro.

Castro, a town of South-America, and capital of the island of Chiloe. *Lat.* 43. 40. S.

Castro, anciently called *Mytilene*, a seaport town of the island of Metelin, and the capital, situated on the north-east coast, facing the gulf of Adramiti, with two harbours, one of which is capable of receiving large vessels: there are considerable vestiges remaining of its former grandeur and magnificence. There are two castles, one ancient, the other modern, each furnished with a Turkish garrison and commander. There are many Greeks, and some Armenians; the former have four churches and a metropolitan; the chief trade is ship-building. 30 miles SW. Adramiti. *Long.* 26. 28. E. *Lat.* 39. 12. N.

Castro, a duchy of Italy, in the state of the Church, is bounded on the north by the Orvietan, on the east by the patrimonio, on the south by the sea, and on the west by the Siennese; 25 miles long, and from 8 to 13 wide. The duchy of Castro, with the county of Ronciglione, was conferred by Pope Paul III. on his natural son Peter Aloysius Farnese, who afterwards became duke of Parma: it was mortgaged by one of his successors to the Monte di Pietà at Rome; and neither principal or interest having ever been paid, it was again united to the Papal dominions.

Castro, a town of Italy, and capital of a duchy in the dominions of the Pope. This town was destroyed by Pope Innocent X. because the inhabitants murdered a bishop whom he had sent. 50 miles NW. Rome. *Long.* 11. 35. E. *Lat.* 42. 33. N.

Castro, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Otranto. This town has been frequently plundered by the Corsairs. 4 miles SSW. Otranto. *Long.* 18. 22. E. *Lat.* 40. 18. N.

Castro, see *Scaro*.

Castro, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova. 17 miles SW. Cordova.

Castro, a river of Spain, which runs into the Atlantic. *Long.* 9. 18. W. *Lat.* 43. 2. N.

Castro Bom, see *Castel Bom*.

Castro de Caddulas, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia. 27 m. NE. Orense.

Castro Dayro, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 15 miles SSW. Lamego.

Castro Geritz, or *Castro Xeris*, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. 20 miles W. Burgos.

Castro Giovanni, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto. This was the ancient Enna, particularly famous for the worship of Ceres and Proserpine; and it was supposed that the latter was carried away by Pluto from a neighbouring wood. In the year of Rome 539, it was plundered, and many of the inhabitants put to the sword by order of Pinarius commander of the Roman garrison, for a conspiracy, in which it was intended to deliver them up to the Carthaginians. 63 miles SW. Melazzo, 40 W. Catania. *Long.* 14. 50. E. *Lat.* 37. 30. N.

Castro de Goes, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 9 miles NW. Viseu.

Castro Marim, a seaport town of Portugal, in the province of Algarva, at the mouth of the Guadiana, strongly fortified. 12 miles ENE. Tavira. *Long.* 7. 22. W. *Lat.* 37. 12. N.

Castro Mocho, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 15 miles W. Palencia.

Castro Novo, or *Castel Novo*, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazzara, containing about 4000 inhabitants. 20 m. SE. Palermo. *Long.* 13. 48. E. *Lat.* 37. 47. N.

Castro Nuovo, a town of Dalmatia, built by a king of Bosnia, defended towards the sea by inaccessible rocks, and towards the land by a citadel and castle.

Castro Nuovo, a town of Naples, in Basilicata. 15 miles WSW. Turfi.

Castro Reale, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Demona, containing about 8000 inhabitants. 15 miles SW. Messina. *Long.* 15. 22. E. *Lat.* 38. 7. N.

Castro de Rey, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia. 15 miles W. Mondonedo.

Castro del Rio, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova. 15 m. SE. Cordova.

Castro Trionto, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 11 miles E. Rossano.

Castro Verde, a town of Spain, in Galicia. 15 miles ENE. Mondonedo.

Castro Verde, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo. In 1139, a battle was fought near this town, between the Christians and the Moors, in which the former were victorious; and Alphonso, who commanded, was crowned king of Portugal on the field. 4 miles NE. Ourique.

Castro Vetrano, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazzara. 8 miles NE. Mazzara.

Castro Vicente, a town of Portugal, in the

province of Tra los Montes. 18 miles E. Mirandela.

Castro Villara, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 6 miles W. Cassano.

Castro Virreyua, a jurisdiction of Peru, in the bishopric of Guamanga. The country is situated near the Andes, is fertile, and feeds a great number of Peruvian sheep, whose wool forms the principal article of its commerce. In the province are several silver mines, and one of gold. It has a town of the same name. 60 miles W. Guamanga.

Castro de Urdiales, a town of Spain, in the province of Biscay, on the sea-coast, with a castle and an arsenal. 8 miles E. Laredo, and 15 NW. Bilbao.

Castrop, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Mark, which contains one church for Roman Catholics, and two for Protestants of different persuasions. 27 miles SSW. Munster, 7 W. Dortmund. *Long.* 7. 25. E. *Lat.* 51. 32. N.

Castropol, a town of Spain, in the province of Asturias, on the borders of Galicia. 14 miles E. Mondonedo.

Castrosarot, a town of European Turkey, in Romania. 44 miles W. Gallipoli, 45 SSW. Trajanopoli.

Castrozzato, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mela. 12 miles W. Brescia.

Castrup, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Munster. 5 m. SSE. Cloppenburg.

Castua, or *Kbôsta*, a town of Istria, and chief place of a signiory. It is situated on a mountain near the Adriatic, and has a castle, in which the captain of the signiory resides. 30 miles SE. Trieste. *Long.* 14. 19. E. *Lat.* 45. 29. N.

Caszua, see *Cassovia*.

Cat Island, one of the Bahama islands; about 60 miles in length from north to south, and 12 in its mean breadth. This was the first island discovered by Columbus, who called it St. Salvador. The natives called it Guaninina; and by the English it goes by the name of Cat island. *Long.* 75. W. *Lat.* 24. 30. N.

Cat Rock, a rock near the south-west coast of Ireland. 1 mile SW. Crow-Head.

Cat Island, a small island in the gulf of Mexico, near the coast of Florida. *Long.* 88. 49. W. *Lat.* 30. 8. N.

Cat Lake, a lake of North-America. *Long.* 91. 40. W. *Lat.* 52. 30. N.

Cat Falls, cataracts in the river Utwas, in Canada. 219 miles W. Montreal.

Cat Keys, two or three small islands among the Bahamas, which afford a harbour. *Long.* 80. 50. E. *Lat.* 25. 10. N.

Cat Island, an island in the Mergui Archipelago, about 3 miles in circumference. *Lat.* 10. 21. N.

Catabamba, a jurisdiction of Peru, in the bishopric of Cusco. It feeds a great num-

ber of cattle, and in it are found mines of silver and gold.

Catabamba, a town of South-America, and chief place in the jurisdiction of the same name. 90 miles SW. Cusco.

Catabangan, a town of the island of Luzon, in San Miguel bay. *Long.* 123. 45. E. *Lat.* 13. 58. N.

Catabaru, a river of South-Carolina, otherwise called *Waterree*, which joins with the Cangaree, and forms the Santee, 5 miles N. Amelia. In 1779, a detachment of the Americans was defeated by the British on the banks of this river; 150 were killed, and 300 made prisoners.

Catabaw, an Indian town of North-America, situated on the boundary between North and South Carolina, containing about 450 inhabitants, of which 150 are fighting men. 18 miles S. Charlotteburg. *Long.* 80. 52. W. *Lat.* 35. 8. N.

Catabubu, a river of South-America, which runs into the Negro, about 200 miles above Fort Rio Negro.

Catabauca, a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito. 25 m. NW. Loxa.

Catakola, a river of Africa, which joins the Coanza at its mouth.

Catalina Harbour, a bay on the east coast of Newfoundland. *Long.* 53. 45. W. *Lat.* 48. 38. N.

Catalonia, a province of Spain, bounded on the north by France, on the east and south-east by the Mediterranean, on the south-west by the province of Valencia, and on the west by Aragon: its form is nearly that of a triangle, the base towards the Mediterranean being about 160 miles in length, the side towards France 120, and that towards Aragon 140. The country is in general mountainous, but intersected with fertile vallies, while the mountains themselves are covered with valuable woods and fruit-trees. Corn, wine, oil, flax, hemp, legumes, and almost every kind of fruit, are abundant; here are quarries of marble of all colours, of crystal, and alabaster; here are found topasses, rubies, jaspers, and other precious stones; here are mines of lead, tin, iron, alum, vitriol, and salt, and formerly of gold and silver. On the coast is a coral mithery. Provisions of every kind are excellent. The climate is mild in the plains, the cold is supportable on the mountains, and the air pure. Catalonia furnishes annually 35,000 pipes of brandy, which require 140,000 of wine to make them; besides which near 2000 pipes of wine are also annually exported; and about 30,000 bags of nuts every year, chiefly for England, and worth about twenty shillings a bag on the spot. In line, Catalonia is one of the best cultivated and most populous provinces of Spain. It has usually been divided into 15

figueries, or jurisdictions, namely, Tortosa, Mont Blanc, Tarragona, Villa Franca de Panades, Barcelona, Gerona, which includes that of Ampurdan, all of which lie along the sea-coast; Campredon, Puicerda, with the county of Cerdagne, both which lie near the Pyrenean mountains; Balaguer, Lerida, Agramont, Tarrega, Cervera, Manresa, and Vique. The principal towns are Barcelona, Tortosa, Tarragona, Gerona, and Villa Franca de Panades. The principal rivers are the Segre, Llobregat, Cervera, and Ebro, which runs through a small part of it.

Catalady, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar. 16 miles S. Calicut.

Catamanca, a town of South-America, in the province of Tucuman. 50 miles ESE. St. Fernando.

Catan, or *Pulo Catan*, a small island in the Chinese sea, near the coast of Cochinchina. *Long.* 108. 51. E. *Lat.* 15. 15. N.

Catanavan, a town on the south coast of the island of Luzon. *Long.* 122, 10. E. *Lat.* 15. 51. N.

Catanbuco, a town of South-America, in the province of Popayan. 5 miles S. Pafto.

Catanduanes, one of the Philippine islands, about 34 miles long from north to south, and from 15 to 20 broad. It abounds in rice, oil of palms, cocoas, honey, and wax. There are several rivers, dangerous to cross, in the channel of which there is gold found, brought down from the mountains by floods. The biggest of them is called Catandangan, and by the Spaniards Catanduanes, whence the island took its name. The chief employment of the natives is carrying wood, and making very light boats, which they sell at Mindora, Caleleya, Balayan, and other places. They first make one very large, without any deck, and not nailed, but sewed together with Indian canes, and then others less and less, one within another, and thus they transport them a hundred leagues. The people are warlike, and paint themselves like the Bisayas. They are excellent sailors; and, leaping into the water, turn a boat again in a moment, that has been overfet. For fear of such accidents, they carry their provisions in their hollow canes close stopped, and tied to the sides of the boats. Their habit is only a waistcoat, which reaches down to their knees. The women are of a masculine size, and apply themselves as much as the men to tillage and fishing. They are modestly clad in a coat or jerkin, after the manner of the Bisayas, and a long mantle. Their hair is tied on the crown of the head, making a knot like a rose. On their forehead they wear a plate of gold two fingers broad, lined with taffeta; in their ears three gold pendants, one in the place where the European women use it, the other two higher. On their ankles they have

rings, which make a tinkling noise as they move. *Long.* 124. 26. E. *Lat.* 14. 8. N.

Catang, a river of Cochinchina, which runs into the sea of China, *Long.* 108. 3. E. *Lat.* 15. N.

Catangasa, a small island among the Philippines, north of Sibu. *Long.* 123. 48. E. *Lat.* 11. 42. N.

Catanhede, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 13 m. WNW. Coimbra.

Catania, a city of Sicily, in the valley of Noto, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Monreal, situated on a gulf of the Mediterranean, at the foot of Mount Etna. It was founded by the Chalcidians soon after the settlement of Syracuse, and enjoyed great tranquillity till Hiero I. expelled the whole body of citizens, and after replenishing the town with a new stock of inhabitants, gave it the name of Etna: immediately after his decease it regained its ancient name, and its citizens returned to their abodes. Catania fell into the hands of the Romans among their earliest acquisitions in Sicily, and became the residence of a prætor; to make it worthy of such an honour it was adorned with sumptuous buildings of all kinds, and every convenience was procured to supply the natural and artificial wants of life. It was destroyed by Pompey's son; but restored with superior magnificence by Augustus. The reign of Decius is famous in the history of this city, for the martyrdom of its patroness St. Agatha. On every emergency her intercession is implored: she is piously believed to have preserved Catania from being overwhelmed by torrents of lava, or shaken to pieces by earthquakes; yet its ancient edifices are covered by repeated streams of volcanic matter; and almost every house, even her own church, has been thrown to the ground. In the reign of William the Good, 20,000 Catanians, with their pastor at their head, were destroyed before the sacred veil could be properly placed to check the flames. In the last century the eruptions and earthquakes raged with redoubled violence, and Catania was twice demolished. The Prince of Biscari has been at infinite pains, and spent a large sum of money, in working down to the ancient town. Underneath are baths, sepulchres, an amphitheatre, and a theatre, all very much injured by the various catastrophes that have befallen them. They were erected upon old beds of lava, and even built with square pieces of the same substance, which in no instance appears to have been fused by the contact of new lavas. This city has been frequently defended from the burning streams by the solid mass of its own ramparts, and by the air compressed between them and the lava; this appears by the torrent having stopped within a small distance of the walls, and taken another di-

rection. But when the walls were broken, or low, the lava collected itself till it rose to a great height, and then poured over in a curve. The Benedictine convent of St. Nicholas is very large; every part has been rebuilt since the earthquake of 1693. Catania is reviving with great splendour, and has much more the features of a metropolis and royal residence than Palermo; the principal streets are wide, and well paved with lava. An obelisk of red granite, placed on the back of an antique elephant of touchstone, stands in the centre of the great square, which is formed by the town-hall, seminary, and cathedral. The cathedral, erected by the Abbot Angerius in the year 1094, was endowed by Earl Roger with the territories of Catania and Etna, for the small acknowledgment of a glass of wine and a loaf of bread offered once a year: it has suffered so much by earthquakes, that little of the original structure remains; and the modern parts have hardly any thing except their materials to recommend them. The other religious edifices of the city are profusely ornamented, but in a bad taste. The number of inhabitants dwelling in Catania amounts to 30,000; the Catanians make it double. A considerable portion of this number appertains to the university, the only one in the island, and the nursery of all the lawyers. 47 miles SSW. Messina, 85 ESE. Palermo. *Long.* 15. 6. E. *Lat.* 37. 30. N.

Catanzaro, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, the seat of a governor, and a tribunal of justice; the see of a bishop, suffragan of Reggio. It was built in the year 963, by order of the Emperor Nicephorus Phocas, as a post of strength against the Saracens. Its situation, on an eminence, in a pass between the mountains and the sea, was well adapted for repelling those who landed from Africa or Sicily. In 1593, it became the capital of the province. At present it contains 12,000 inhabitants. The chief trade is in corn, silk, and oil. 9 miles NE. Squillace. *Long.* 16. 54. E. *Lat.* 38. 59. N.

Catay, a town of Thibet. 15 miles WSW. Yolotou.

Catara, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 5 miles E. Kairabad.

Catara, a town of Arabia. 76 miles SE. El Catif.

Catara, a seaport town of Dalmatia, situated in a bay of the Adriatic, called the Gulf of Catara. The see of a bishop, suffragan of Bari. It is surrounded with thick walls, and defended by a castle. 25 miles WNW. Scutari. *Long.* 18. 58. E. *Lat.* 42. 22. N.

Cataringa, a town on the south coast of Borneo, on a river of the same name. *Long.* III. 40. E. *Lat.* 3. 4. S.

Catas Altas, a town of Brasil, in the government of Minas Geracs. 36 m. NNE. Villarica.

Catarwessy, a town of Pennsylvania. 13 miles NE. Sunbury.

Catecheo, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 24 miles W. Nellore.

Catchowl, one of the Nicobar islands. *Long.* 93. 58. E. *Lat.* 7. 55. N.

Catchwana, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Agimere. 36 miles WNW. Agimere, 20 S. Nagore.

Catcour, a town of Bengal. 8 miles SW. Nongong.

Cateau Cambresis, a town of France, in the department of the North, on the Seille. Before the revolution it belonged to the archbishop of Cambrai, and was exempt from imposts. In the year 1559, a treaty of peace was made here between Henry II. king of France, and Philip II. king of Spain. On the 29th of March, 1794, the French were defeated near Cateau, by the Prince of Cobourg, with the loss of 5000 killed. 15 miles SE. Cambrai.

Cateapally, a town of Hindoostan, in Tellingana. 18 miles W. Warangole.

Catechimen, a town of Prussia, in the province of Samland. 12 m. NE. Konigsberg.

Catelet, see *Casselet*.

Catfirtheoe, a bay on the north-east coast of the island of Shetland. 10 miles N. Lerwick. *Long.* 1. 20. E. *Lat.* 60. 24. N.

Cath, a town of Karafin, on the Gihon, near Lake Aral. 50 miles Ukongore.

Catbay, a name by which the northern provinces of China are sometimes called.

Cathem, or *Catema*, or *Kadbeina*, or *Gran*, or *Koueit*, a seaport town of Arabia, in the province of Lachha, situated in a bay of the Persian gulf, governed by a sheick. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing for pearls. *Long.* 48. 10. E. *Lat.* 27. 40. N.

Cathennon, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle. 4 miles NNE. Thionville.

Catherlough, see *Carlow*.

Catherines, a town of New-York, situated on a river which runs into Lake Seneca. 165 miles NW. New-York.

Catholica, a town of Italy, in the department of the Rubicon. It took its name from the circumstance of some bishops retiring thither from a council held at Rimini, which inclined to favour Arianism. 9 m. SSE. Rimini.

Catholica, (*La*), a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara. 12 miles NW. Girgenti.

Catia, a town of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile. 5 miles S. Siut.

Catieh, a town of Egypt, near the coast of the Mediterranean. 105 miles NE. Cairo, 80 NNE. Suez. *Long.* 32. 55. E. *Lat.* 30. 56. N.

Catif, (*El*), a town of Arabia, in the province of Lachfa, situated near the Persian Gulf, on a river which is navigable for ves-

fels of considerable size taking advantage of the tide, about twenty miles from the island of Bahrein. The inhabitants earn their subsistence by the pearl fishery. When any are too poor to fish at their own risk and expence, they hire their labour to stranger-adventurers, who resort hither in the hotter months of the year, the season for the fishing; the air of this country is, however, believed to be unhealthy in summer. The ruins of a Portuguese fortress are still to be seen near this place. 132 miles S. Bassora, 420 S. Ispahan. *Long.* 47. 16. E. *Lat.* 27. 10. N.

Catingoor, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 50 miles ESE. Hydrabad.

Catflobole, a river of West-Florida, which runs into the gulf of Mexico, *Long.* 85. 16. W. *Lat.* 29. 46. N.

Catica, a town of Brasil, in the government of St. Paul. 80 miles SW. St. Paul.

Catlabogan, a town on the west coast of the island of Samar. *Long.* 124. 38. E. *Lat.* 11. 58. N.

Catlen, a river of Germany, in the principality of Grubenhagen, which runs into the Rahme at Catlenburg.

Catlenburg, a town and bailiwick of Germany, in the principality of Grubenhagen. 16 miles SSE. Einbeck.

Catman Islands, two small islands among the Philippines. *Long.* 121. 44. E. *Lat.* 13. 40. N.

Catmandu, a city of Asia, in the country of Nepal, or Napaul; once the capital of an independent kingdom, which extended from north to south, 12 or 13 days journeys, as far as the borders of Thibet, and nearly as much from east to west. It contains a royal palace, several grand temples, and about 18,000 houses. 154 miles N. Patna, 400 E. Delhi. *Long.* 85. 16. E. *Lat.* 28. 10. N.

Caton, a township of England, in Lancashire, with 1190 inhabitants. 5 m. N. Lancaster.

Catona, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 4 miles N. Reggio.

Catooba, a town on the NW. coast of the island of Timor. *Long.* 125. 15. E. *Lat.* 8. 56. S.

Catoorguddy, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 9 miles NW. Tripatore.

Catoré, a town of South-America, in the province of St. Martha. 10 m. N. Teneriffe.

Catrah, a town of Hindoostan, in Benares. 25 miles Merzapour.

Catowry, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 15 miles WSW. Bahar.

Catrine, a town of Scotland, in the county of Ayr, first founded in 1787, for the purpose of carrying on the cotton manufacture. 9 miles NW. Ayr.

Catron, a town of Africa, in the country of Pezzan. 75 miles SSW. Mourzouk.

Catfal, a town of Chinese Tartary. 28 miles W. Coucha.

Catfunitz, a town of European Turkey, in Servia. 30 miles ESE. Priftina.

Cattack, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa, situated on an island in the river Mahanada, surrounded with walls. It is a place of consequence, as it is situated in the road from the circars to the government of Bengal. The island is of an oblong form, about three miles long, and one broad. 124 miles SW. Calcutta, 288 S. Patna. *Long.* 86. E. *Lat.* 20. 32. N.

Cattacum, a town of Hindoostan. 26 miles NNE. Coimbetore.

Cattaino, a town of Italy, in the Paduan. 5 miles S. Padua.

Cattaro, see *Cataro*.

Cattgat, a large gulf of the North sea, between North-Jutland to the west, Norway to the east, and the Danish islands of Zealand, Funen, &c. to the south; about 120 miles from north to south, and between 60 and 70 from east to west.

Cattenaw, a town of Prussia, in the circle of Samland. 68 miles E. Konigberg.

Catterick, a township of England, in the north riding of Yorkshire. 22 miles N. Boroughbridge.

Cattoun, or *Caytone*, an English settlement on the west coast of the island of Sumatra. *Long.* 101. 45. E. *Lat.* 3. 20. S.

Cattya, a town of Bengal. 15 miles SW. Silhet.

Cattuse, a town of the state of Georgia. 12 miles W. Tugeloo.

Catu, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 38. 36. W. *Lat.* 3. 40. S.

Catura, a town of Syria, in the pachalic of Aleppo. 15 miles N. Aleppo.

Catur, a town of France, in the department of the Lot. 7 miles NNW. Cahors.

Catwyck, a village of Holland, on the borders of the sea, near which the Rhine loses itself in the sand. The Romans built a castle near this village, called *Arx Britannica*, and the ruins are sometimes visible, when the sea retires more than usual. 6 miles NW. Leyden.

Catzenelbogen, or *Katzenelbogen*, (*County of*,) a county of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, which devolved to the Landgrave of Hesse in the year 1479, after the death of Philip the last count. It is composed of many districts, which would form a country, sixty miles in length, and thirty in breadth, if they were united together; but the city of Mentz, with its territories, insulated in this county, makes an interruption of 30 miles. The Main passes through it, and divides it into Upper and Lower; the Upper belongs to the Prince of Hesse Darmstadt, and is called Darmstadt from the capital. The Lower county fell to the Landgrave of Hesse Rhinfels, in the year 1648; except the town of Catzenelbogen, Breu-

bach, and the castle of Marzburg, which belong to Darmstadt.

Catzenelbogen, a town and castle of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, which gives name to a county belonging to the prince of Hesse Darmstadt; near it is an iron-mine. 28 miles NNW. Mentz, 22 ESE. Coblentz. *Long.* 7. 57. E. *Lat.* 50. 13. N.

Cava, one of the smaller Orkney islands, about three miles S. Pamaona. *Long.* 3. 1. W. *Lat.* 58. 41. N.

Cava, a town of Italy, in the department of the Upper Po. 3 miles W. Cremona.

Cava, (*La*), a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, the see of a bishop, immediately under the Pope. The inhabitants carry on a great trade in silk and linens. 4 miles NW. Salerno, 22 SE. Naples. *Long.* 14. 32. E. *Lat.* 40. 33. N.

Cauachis, a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito, on the river of the Amazons. 90 miles NE. St Joachim de Omaguas.

Cavade, a lake in the county of Tyrol. 12 miles WNW. Trent.

Cavado, a river of Portugal, which runs into the sea near Espofenda.

Cavagan, a town on the west coast of the island of Luçon. *Long.* 120. 20. E. *Lat.* 14. 55. N.

Cavaglia, a town of France, in the department of the Dora. 16 miles W. Vercelli.

Cavai, a town of Hindooftan, in Calicut. 25 miles NNW. Tellicherry.

Cavaillon, a town of France, in the department of the Vaucluse, on the Durance; before the revolution the see of a bishop, in the county of Venaissin. It contains many remains of Roman magnificence. 12 miles SE. Avignon, 15 miles WSW. Apt.

Cavaillon, a town on the south coast of the island of Hispaniola. 70 m. W Jaquemel.

Cavala, a town of Brazil, in the government of Minas Geraes. 15 miles WNW. Villarica.

Cavala, (*La*), a town of European Turkey, in Romania. 30 miles E. Emboli.

Cavaler Maggiore, a town of France, in the department of the Stura. 3 miles N. Savigliano, 19 S. Turin.

Cavaleria, a small island of European Turkey, in the Archipelago, between the south-west end of the island of Negropont, and the continent of Greece. *Long.* 24. 10. E. *Lat.* 38. 7. N.

Cavalerie, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of Aveiron. 6 m. SE. Milhaud.

Cavales, a river of South-America, which runs into the Rio Dulce, near St. Miguel de Tucuman.

Cavalese, a town of the bishopric of Trent. 20 miles NNE. Trent.

Cavalia, a town of Africa, on the Ivory Coast.

Cavalli, a small island near the south-east coast of Sardinia. *Long.* 10. E. *Lat.* 39. 12. N.

Cavalleros, a town of North-America, on the north-west part of the Bay of Panama. 75 miles SW. Panama.

Cavalley, a cluster of small islands in the Southern Pacific Ocean, near the coast of New-Zealand. 9 miles NW. Point Pocock. *Long.* 185. 42. E. *Lat.* 35. 3. N.

Cavalles, a river of Africa, on the Grain Coast, which runs into the Atlantic. *Long.* 7. 30. W. *Lat.* 4. 28. N.

Cavallos de Fam, two small islands in the Atlantic, near the coast of Portugal, about two miles SSW. Espofenda. *Long.* 8. 25. W. *Lat.* 41. 30. N.

Cavallos Bay, a bay of the Atlantic, on the west coast of Africa. *Lat.* 24. 12. N.

Cavan, a town of Ireland, in the county of the same name. This town was burnt in the year 1690, when the Duke of Berwick was defeated by the Inniskillen men under Colonel Worsley. Here is a barrack for a troop of horse. It is the shire town, and before the union sent two members to the Irish parliament. 53 miles NW. Dublin, 41 ESE. Sligo.

Cavan, a county of Ireland, bounded on the north by the county of Fermanagh and Monaghan, on the east by Monaghan and Meath, on the south by Meath and Longford, and on the west by Leitrim; rather more than forty miles long, and about twenty broad, containing thirty parishes, 16,374 houses, and 81,570 inhabitants. The soil is chiefly a stiff clay, which produces naturally a coarse rushy pasture; but in some places it has been much amended by cultivation. The surface of the country is so remarkably uneven, that a level spot is rare to be met with; a great part of it is open, bleak, and dreary, but from Cavan to Lough-erne is extremely well wooded and picturesque. Though many of these hills are high and barren, yet none merit the appellation of mountains, except Brucehill, in the southern extremity, the lofty Slicbh Ruffel, which lies partly in Fermanagh, and the mountains of Ballynageeragh, which block up the north-west angle of the county. At the foot of these hills are a great number of small lakes, and some of larger size. The principal towns are Cavan, Belturbet, and Cootchill. The county sends two members to the Imperial parliament.

Cavana, a town of Peru, in the bishopric of Cusco. 100 miles SW. Cusco.

Cavantandalum, a town of Hindooftan, in the Carnatic. 15 miles NW. Carongoly.

Cavaronisi, a small island in the Grecian Archipelago, near the west coast of Myconia.

Cavareca, a town of Italy, in the Polifino de Rovigo, on the right bank of the Adige, containing about 7000 inhabitants,

who carry on a considerable trade. It was formerly called Capo d'Argine. 16 miles NE. Rovigo.

Cavaxiri, a small island of Japan, near the fourth coast of the island of Ximo.

Cavayan, a town on the west coast of the island of Negros. *Long.* 122. 32. E. *Lat.* 10. 6. N.

Cavazates, a town of the island of Cuba. 120 miles E. Havannah.

Caub, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. Near it is the citadel of Gutfels, and on an island in the Rhine opposite is a watch-tower, called the *Pfalz*, or *Pfalzgrevenstein*, which serves for the defence of the town, and the collection of toll. In 1802 Caub was given as an indemnity to the prince of Nassau Ufingen. 28 miles W. Mentz, 20 S. Coblenz. *Long.* 7. 40. E. *Lat.* 50. 3. N.

Cauc, a town of Great Bukharia. 70 miles SE. Anderab.

Cauca, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. It is a place of great antiquity, and belonged to the Vaccæ. In the year of Rome 601, it was besieged by the Romans under the consul Lucullus, and after a short defence, the inhabitants surrendered. He required hostages, with 100 talents, and that their cavalry should enter into the Roman service. He also introduced a garrison of 2000 men, who opened the gates to the rest of the army, and 20,000 men capable of bearing arms were put to the sword. The old men, women, and children, were sold into captivity, and scarcely one escaped. 18 miles N. Segovia.

Cauca, a river of South-America, which rises in a lake. 40 miles S. Popayan, and joins the Madelena. 15 miles N. Memphox.

Caucasus, a mountain of Asia, which extends from the Black sea to the Caspian sea. It is full of rocks and frightful precipices, passable in many places only by narrow paths. The tops are perpetually covered with snow, and uninhabited. Below the summit it is fertile, and abundant in gom, (a species of grain resembling millet, and cultivated as rice) in wheat, honey, wine, fruits, swine, and large cattle. It is well supplied with excellent water, and thick set with villages. The vines grow round trees to the topmost branches; the wine is excellent, and so cheap that in some places the weight of 300 pounds is to be bought for a crown. The inhabitants are of several different nations, for the most part Christians; those on the north principality subject to Russia, and those on the south to Turkey.

Caucasus, (*Government of*.) a province of Russia, which takes its name from the mountain so called; bounded on the north-west by the sea of Azoph and the country of the Cossacks, on the north-east by the govern-

ments of Saratov and Upha, on the east by the Caspian sea and the river Ural, on the south by the river Cuban and Georgia. The principal towns are Ekaterinograd, Astrachan, Kizliar, and Eiskoi.

Cauchan, a town of European Turkey, in Bessarabia. 60 miles NNW. Akerman.

Cauchunili, a small Turkish island, in the Mediterranean. 20 miles SW. Stanchio. *Long.* 26. 24. E. *Lat.* 36. 30. N.

Caudamatrix, a town of the island of Ceylon, on the west coast. 64 miles NW. Candi. *Long.* 80. E. *Lat.* 8. 20. N.

Caudar, a river of Spain, which runs into the Xucar, a little above Cuença.

Cauder, a small island in the East-Indian sea. *Long.* 132. 9. E. *Lat.* 5. 2. S.

Caudebec, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, situated on the Seine. It is surrounded with walls, flanked with towers. The town is not large, but populous and commercial. 15 miles W. Rouen, 8 E. Havre. *Long.* 0. 18. E. *Lat.* 46. 31. N.

Caudecoste, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 7 miles SE. Agen.

Caudergunge, a town of Hindoostan, in Rohilcund, on the Ganges. 15 miles S. Budayoon.

Caudies, a town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrenées. 27 miles WNW. Perpignan.

Caudipan, a country or kingdom in the island of Celebes.

Caudrot, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, on the Garonne. 5 miles W. Reolle.

Cave-Hill, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Antrim. 4 miles N. Belfast.

Cave, a river of North-America, which runs into the Mississippi, *Long.* 93. 30. W. *Lat.* 44. 43. N.

Cavedan, a river of Persia, which runs into the Bend Emir, 25 miles SE. Neubendjam.

Cauen, see *Korwno*.

Caveripatam, a town of Hindoostan, in the Myfore country. In 1790, this town was taken by the British. 90 miles E. Seringapatam, 130 WSW. Madras. *Long.* 78. 22. E. *Lat.* 12. 22. N.

Caverjundrum, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cuddapa. 23 miles NNW. Gandicotta.

Caverypatam, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 12 miles S. Tanjore.

Caverzano, a town of Italy, in the Bellunese. 4 miles NW. Belluno.

Cavesis, a cluster of small islands in the Spanish Main, a little to the east of Cape St. Blas. *Long.* 78. 30. W. *Lat.* 9. 30. N.

Cauga, or *Conga*, see *Pittré*.

Caugmahry, or *Caugmary*, a province of Bengal, bounded on the north by Burbazoo

and Pookareeah, on the east by Dacca, on the south by Attyah, and on the west by Burbazzoo; about 25 miles long, and from 5 to 10 broad. Caughmary is the chief town.

Caughmary, a town of Bengal, and capital of a province. 20 miles NW. Dacca, 125 NE. Calcutta. *Long.* 90. E. *Lat.* 24. 14. N.

Caviana, an island in the mouth of the river of the Amazons, of a triangular form, about 120 miles in circumference, situated a little to the north of the equinoctial line.

Caviana, a town of Brasil, in the government of Para. 25 miles SW. Para.

Caviano, a town of Naples, in Lavora. 7 miles N. Naples.

Caviconda, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore. 18 miles N. Chinna Balabaram.

Cavicunga, a town on the north coast of the island of Luçon. *Long.* 121. 13. E. *Lat.* 18. 45. N.

Cavillargues, a town of France, in the department of the Gard. 8 miles NE. Uzès.

Cavilli, a small island in the Eastern Indian sea. *Long.* 121. E. *Lat.* 9. 12. N.

Cavinas, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Cusco. 60 miles SSE. Cusco.

Cavite, a town of the island of Luçon. It was formerly a considerable place, but at present there remains nothing more of its grandeur than the commandant of the arsenal, a contador, two lieutenants of the port, the commandant of the place, 150 men in garrison, and the officers attached to this corps. All the other inhabitants are Mulattoes or Indians, employed at the arsenal; and with their families, which are very numerous, form a population of about 4000 souls, divided between the city and the suburb St. Roche. There are only two parishes, and three convents of men, each occupied by two ecclesiastics, although thirty might be conveniently accommodated there. The Jesuits formerly possessed a very handsome house here, which the commercial company lately established by government has taken into its own hands. The whole place seems little else than a heap of ruins. The old store-houses are either abandoned, or occupied by Indians, who never repair them: and Cavite, the second town of the Philippines, the capital of a province of its own name, is at this time only a paltry village, where there remain no other Spaniards than those of the military establishment, and of administration. 9 m. SW. Manila. *Long.* 121. 0. E. *Lat.* 14. 29. N.

Caukny, a town of Bengal. 42 miles SSE. Curruckpour.

Caulne, a town of France, in the department of the North Coasts. 10 m. SW. Dinan.

Caulone, a mountain of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 8 miles NE. Oppido.

Caumont, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 12 m. SSW. Bayeux.

Caumpelly, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 40 miles SE. Warangole.

Caundapally, a town of Hindoostan, in Coimbatore. 32 miles E. Damicotta.

Caune, (*La*), a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Tarn. 21 miles ENE. Castres.

Caunes, (*Les*), a town of France, in the department of Aude. 21 miles WNW. Naubonne, 10 NE. Carcassone.

Caungliff Point, a cape of Ireland, on the west coast, in the county of Kerry. *Long.* 10. 8. W. *Lat.* 51. 58. N.

Cauneah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 16 miles NE. Bahar.

Caunitoor, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 12 miles SE. Carongoly.

Caunfrabead, a cape of Ireland, on the west coast, in the county of Kerry. *Long.* 10. 20. W. *Lat.* 52. 8. N.

Caunuck, a town of Hindoostan, in Benares. 7 miles S. Bidzigur.

Caunquees, a town of Chili, on the river Maule. *Long.* 73. 35. W. *Lat.* 35. 24. S.

Cauro, a town of the island of Corfica. 9 miles ESE. Ajazzo.

Causamul, one of the smaller Scotch Hebrides. *Long.* 7. 38. W. *Lat.* 57. 34. N.

Caussade, a town of France, in the department of the Lot. 12 miles NE. Montauban.

Cautekporam, a town of Bengal. 30 miles S. Dacca.

Cauten, a river of South-America, which rises in Chili, and runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 38. 30. S.

Cauteres, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Pyrenées. 5 miles W. Las.

Cautgunge, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Bahar, on the north side of the Ganges, opposite Bar.

Cautnagur, a town of Bengal. 20 miles S. Midnapour. *Long.* 87. E. *Lat.* 22. 5. N.

Cauto, a town of the island of Cuba. 25 miles NE. Bayamo.

Cauto, a river of the island of Cuba, which runs into the sea 20 miles NW. Bayamo. *Long.* 77. W. *Lat.* 20. 59. N.

Cauvery, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in the Bednore country, passes by Seringapatam, Allumbaddy, Trichinopoly, &c. and empties itself by two branches into the bay of Bengal, one near Devicotta, and the other near Negapatam.

Caux, before the revolution, a country of France in Normandy, about 150 miles in circumference, lying between the Ocean and the Seine, Vexin, Normandy, Picardy, and the country of Bray. The land is fertile in grain, hemp, fruits, &c. The coast abounds with fish, and the forests with game. Caudebec is the capital.

Cawasab, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 12 miles NW. Bahar.

Carwasflagny, a town of Bengal. 12 miles N.E. Midnapour.

Cawenisque, a river of Pennsylvania, which runs into the Tyoga on the borders of New-York, *Long.* 77. 11. W. *Lat.* 42. 1. N.

Carab, a town of Africa, in Kordofan. 230 miles W. Sennaar.

Carwderchuck, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Rohilcund. 10 m. S. Budayoon.

Cawnpour, a town of Hindoostan, in the subah of Allahabad. 37 miles SW. Lucknow, 98 NW. Allahabad. *Long.* 80. 38. E. *Lat.* 26. 27. N.

Carwood, a town of England, in the East Riding of the county of York, with a weekly market on Wednesday, and 1025 inhabitants. Here was formerly a castle or palace, belonging to the archbishops of York, where Cardinal Wolsey was arrested. It was demolished during the civil wars of the 17th century. 10 m. SW. York, 190 N. London.

Cawoor, a town on the SW. coast of Sumatra. *Long.* 103. 15. E. *Lat.* 4. 52. S.

Caxa Tambo, a jurisdiction of Peru, in the archbishopric of Lima.

Casamarca, or *Quaxamarca*, a jurisdiction of Peru, in the bishopric of Truxillo. The inhabitants are for the most part Indians, and chiefly weavers: the principal town is of the same name; at one time a royal city, where the emperor Atahualpa was put to death, after having been defeated and imprisoned by Pizarro. About 70 miles from the Pacific Ocean. 280 m. N. Lima. *Long.* 78. 8. W. *Lat.* 7. 35. S.

Caxton, a town of England, in the county of Cambridge, said to have been the birth-place of Caxton, one of the earliest English printers, and Matthew Paris, the historian. It has a weekly market on Tuesday, with only 356 inhabitants. 10 miles S. Huntingdon, 49 N. London.

Caxamarquilla, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Truxillo, and jurisdiction of Patas, on a river of the same name. 40 miles E. Casamarca, 110 ENE. Truxillo.

Caxamarquilla, see *Patas*.

Cay, a town of China, of the second rank, in Pe-tche-li. 125 m. SSW. Peking. *Long.* 115. 20. E. *Lat.* 38. 3. N.

Caya, a river of Spain, which runs into the Guadiana near Badajoz.

Caya, a river of Spain, in Catalonia, which runs into the Mediterranean near Tamarit.

Caya, a town of South-America, on the east coast of the island of Marajo. 30 miles NNW. Para.

Cayahoga, a town of America, in the country west of Pennsylvania, on a river of the same name. *Long.* 81. 20. W. *Lat.* 41. 20. N.

Cayahoya, a river of North-America, which runs into lake Erie, *Long.* 81. 32. W. *Lat.* 41. 46. N.

Cayahoga, see *Cayuga*.

Cayaleri, a small island in the Channel, between the coast of Greece, and the island of Negroponte. *Long.* 24. 6. E. *Lat.* 38. 9. N.

Cayamba, a town of South-America, in the province of Quito. 30 m. NE. Quito.

Cayambe-urcu, a town of South-America. 30 miles NE. Quito.

Cayamburo, a mountain of South-America. 30 miles NE. Quito.

Cayapas, a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito. 50 miles N. Quito.

Cayapas, a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito, 36 miles NW. Ibarra.

Cayapos, a river of Brazil, which runs into the Parana.

Cayar, see *Cayor*.

Cayas, or *Rubicon*, the principal town of the island of Lancerotta, and formerly the see of a bishop, containing about 200 houses and a monastery. It is defended by a castle, on which some guns are mounted. 5 miles N. Porto de Naos.

Caybobo, a town on the south coast of the island of Ceram. *Long.* 128. 33. E. *Lat.* 3. 8. S.

Caye, (*Grand*;) or *North-Caye*, a cluster of rocks among the Bahama islands, extending 30 miles in length from east to west, and from 3 to 10 in breadth.

Cayengunge, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 20 miles NW. Furruckbad.

Cayenne, an island of South-America, in the Atlantic Ocean, near the coast of Guaina, about 45 miles in circumference. The land is high near the coasts, but low in the centre: the soil is a black sand, covering a loamy clay, fit to make bricks. The hills are cultivated, and the pastures feed a great number of horses, sheep, goats, and cattle, which roam at will: the beef and mutton are excellent. It produces sugar, cocoa, coffee, and indigo, which, with maize, cassia, and vanilla, form its principal commerce. In the year 1752, the inhabitants consisted of 90 French families, 125 Indians, and 1500 blacks; and they exported 80,363 pounds of sugar, 26,881 of coffee, 91,910 of cocoa, besides other articles. *Long.* 53. 16. W. *Lat.* 4. 56. N.

Cayenne, a river of Guiana, which runs into the sea, *Lat.* 4. 55. N.

Cayenne Bay, a bay on the south-west coast of the island of St. Vincent. 2 miles NW. Kingston Bay.

Cayes, two small islands among the Bahamas. 15 miles NW. Mahaguana.

Cayes (*Les*), a town of the island of Hispaniola, on the south coast. *Long.* 74. 31. W. *Lat.* 18. 13. N.

Cayetar, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 15 miles N. Tinevelly.

Cayeux, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 10 m. N. Montdidier.

Cayguer, a town of South-America, in the province of Popayan. 32 m. SE. Barbacoa.

Cayboca, a town of Mexico, in the province of Guaxaca, on the Guazacoalco, near the gulf of Mexico. 180 miles ENE. Guaxaca. *Long.* 95. 26. W. *Lat.* 18. 6. N.

Caylar, (*Le*), a town of France, in the department of the Herault. 7 m. N Lodève.

Caylin, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Chili. *Lat.* 44. 25. S.

Caylloma, see *Calloma*.

Caymans, rocks and islets near the north-east coast of Honduras. *Long.* 83. 8. W. *Lat.* 15. 48. N.

Caylus, a town of France, in the department of the Lot. 21 miles NE. Montauban.

Caymans, three small islands of the West-Indies, near the bay of Honduras, called *Great Cayman*, *Little Cayman*, and *Cayman Brock*; the former is inhabited by descendants of the buccaneers, and is situated, *Long.* 81. 40. W. *Lat.* 19. 20. N.

Caymites, three islands near the west coast of Hispaniola, the largest about 12 miles in circumference. 36 miles W. Cape Donna Maria.

Cayne, a river of Wales, which joins the Severn 4 miles W. Newtown, Merionethshire.

Caynoura, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Galam. 30 miles S. Galam.

Cayo, *El*, a town of the island of Cuba. 60 miles E. Spiritu Santo.

Cayo d Afuero, a rock or small island on the fourth coast of Cuba. *Long.* 79. 52. W. *Lat.* 21. 35. N.

Cayo do Anguilla, one of the small Bahama islands. *Lat.* 25. 8. N.

Cayo Blanco, a rock or small island near the north coast of Cuba. *Long.* 80. 22. W. *Lat.* 23. 23. N.

Cayo Blanco, a rock or small island near the fourth coast of Cuba. *Long.* 83. 40. W. *Lat.* 21. 42. N.

Cayo Blanco, a rock or small island near the fourth coast of Cuba. *Long.* 80. 1. W. *Lat.* 21. 30. N.

Cayo de Campos, a rock or small island near the fourth coast of Cuba. *Long.* 82. 48. W. *Lat.* 21. 25. N.

Cayo Confites, or *Sugar Key*, a rock or small island near the north coast of Cuba. *Long.* 77. 25. W. *Lat.* 22. 22. N.

Cayo de Cruz, a rock or small island near the north coast of Cuba. *Long.* 77. 32. W. *Lat.* 22. 20. N.

Cayo do Sal, one of the small Bahama islands. *Lat.* 25. 20. N.

Cayo Frances, a rock or small island near the north coast of Cuba. *Long.* 78. 50. W. *Lat.* 22. 25. N.

Cayo Gorda, a small island surrounded with rocks, in the Spanish main. *Long.* 82. 8. W. *Lat.* 15. 45. N.

Cayo Grande, or *Angudar Key*, a rock

or small island near the north coast of Cuba. *Long.* 84. 20. W. *Lat.* 22. 44. N.

Cayo Guana, a rock or small island near the north coast of Cuba. *Long.* 77. 4. W. *Lat.* 21. 58. N.

Cayo Guinches, see *Dutch Key*.

Cayo Inglez, a rock or small island on the S. coast of Cuba. *Long.* 79. W. *Lat.* 21. 1. N.

Cayo Largo, a cluster of islets in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Mexico. *Long.* 90. W. *Lat.* 16. 10. N.

Cayo Largo, a rock or small island near the north coast of Cuba. *Long.* 85. 12. W. *Lat.* 22. 30. N.

Cayo Largo, a rock or small island near the fourth coast of Cuba. *Long.* 79. 30. W. *Lat.* 20. 54. N.

Cayo de Macnos, a rock or small island near the fourth coast of Cuba. *Long.* 79. 56. W. *Lat.* 21. 44. N.

Cayo de Mao Afuera, a rock or small island near the fourth coast of Cuba. *Long.* 79. 40. W. *Lat.* 21. 16. N.

Cayo de Mi, a rock or small island near the fourth coast of Cuba. *Long.* 78. 12. W. *Lat.* 20. 33. N.

Cayo de Moa, a rock or small island near the north coast of Cuba. *Long.* 74. 25. W. *Lat.* 20. 50. N.

Cayo del Oeste, a rock or small island near the fourth coast of Cuba. *Long.* 79. 12. W. *Lat.* 21. 2. N.

Cayo de Palambar, a rock or small island near the fourth coast of Cuba. *Long.* 79. 14. W. *Lat.* 21. 12. N.

Cayo Palone, a rock or small island near the north coast of Cuba. *Long.* 77. 10. W. *Lat.* 22. 10. N.

Cayo de Picdras, a rock or small island near the north coast of Cuba. *Long.* 80. 20. W. *Lat.* 23. 23. N.

Cayo de Puercas, a rock or small island near the north coast of Cuba. *Long.* 83. 50. W. *Lat.* 22. 55. N.

Cayo Romano, a rock or small island near the north coast of Cuba. *Long.* 77. 20. W. *Lat.* 22. 6.

Cayo de St. Maria, a rock or small island near the north coast of Cuba. *Long.* 78. 36. W. *Lat.* 22. 30. N.

Cayo de Santinal, a rock or small island near the north coast of Cuba. *Long.* 76. 40. W. *Lat.* 21. 48. N.

Cayo de la Siberia, a rock or small island near the fourth coast of Cuba. *Long.* 82. 35. W. *Lat.* 21. 22. N.

Cayo Suzio, a small island in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Yucatan. *Long.* 87. 45. W. *Lat.* 21. 16. N.

Cayola, a river of Mexico, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 15. 50. N.

Cayonne, a river of the island of St. Christopher, which runs into the sea, half a mile SE. Madan's Point.

Cayor, a town of Africa, and capital of a country of the same name, bordering on the Atlantic. *Long.* 14. 40. W. *Lat.* 17. N.

Gayora, a town of South-America, in the province of Cordova. 25 m. NNE. Cordova.

Cayos Blancos, islets or rocks near the south coast of Cuba. *Long.* 77. 40. W. *Lat.* 19. 59. N.

Cayos de Cavilloner, islets or rocks near the fourth coast of Cuba. *Long.* 79. 15. W. *Lat.* 21. 2. N.

Cayos de Diego Perez, an island surrounded with rocks, near the fourth coast of Cuba. *Long.* 82. 15. W. *Lat.* 21. 24. N.

Cayos dos Indios, a cluster of rocky islets, near the fourth coast of Cuba. *Long.* 83. 35. W. *Lat.* 21. 52. N.

Cayos de Polacca, a cluster of small islands in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Vera Paz. *Long.* 90. W. *Lat.* 15. 50. N.

Cayos de Poques, see *Anguilla*.

Cayos de Ramera, islets or rocks near the fourth coast of Cuba. *Long.* 77. 40. W. *Lat.* 21. N.

Cayos de St. Sebastian, islets or rocks near the fourth coast of Cuba. *Long.* 83. 5. W. *Lat.* 22. 4. N.

Cayos de Sal, islets or rocks near the north coast of Cuba. *Long.* 75. 22. W. *Lat.* 21, 42. N.

Cayos de Zapatilla, a cluster of islets and rocks in the bay of Honduras. *Long.* 89. 17 W. *Lat.* 16. 3. N.

Cayres, a town of France, in department of the Upper Loire. 8 miles SSW. Le Puy.

Cayro, a town of the island of Corfica. 8 miles E. Ajaccio.

Caytaperá, or *Flzman*, a river of Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 0. 38. S.

Cayte, a town of Brazil, in the government of Para, on the Cataypera, near its mouth. 105 miles NE. Para. *Long.* 48. 12. W. *Lat.* 0. 40. S.

Caytone, see *Cattoon*.

Cayvaram, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 23 miles NE. Bangalore.

Cayuga, a town of New-York, near the north extremity of lake Cayuga. *Long.* 76. 48. W. *Lat.* 42. 55. N.

Cayuga, a lake of New-York, about 30 miles long from north to south, and 2 or 3 broad. It gives name to a county.

Cayuga, a county of New-York, bounded on the north by lake Ontario, on the east by the county of Onondaga, on the south by the county of Tioga, and on the west by the counties of Ontario and Steuben. 60 miles from north to south, and from 22 to 25 in breadth from east to west.

Cayza, a town of Peru. 30 miles S. Potofi.

Caza-forte, a fort of Brazil, in the government of Goyas, on the Tocantins. 380 m. NNE. Villaboa.

Caza de Pedro, a river of Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 22. 45. S.

Cazaban, a river of the island of Candia, which runs into the sea, 3 miles E. Candia.

Cazac Lore, see *Lore*.

Cazal, a town of Arabia. 80 miles NE. Medina.

Cazella, see *Cacalla*.

Cazals, a town of France, in the department of the Lot. 9 miles SW. Gourdon.

Cazaubon, a town of France, in the department of the Gers. 18 miles W. Condom.

Cazé, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjsas. 95 miles SE. Mecca.

Cazeca, or *Cazegost*, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa. *Lat.* 11. 10. N.

Cazeres, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne. 6 miles SW. Rieux.

Cazeres, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées. 12 m. W. Nogaro.

Cazes de Mondenard, a town of France, in the department of the Lot. 3 miles SE. Lauzerte.

Cazma, a town of Peru, in the audience of Lima, near the coast. 105 miles SSE. Truxillo, 46 SSE. Santa. *Lat.* 9. 30. S.

Cazorla, see *Caçorla*.

Cazouls, a town of France, in the department of the Herault. 5 miles NW. Beziers.

Cazza, a small island in the Adriatic. *Long.* 16. 39. E. *Lat.* 43. 6. N.

Cazzar, a town of Arabian Irak, on the Euphrates. 55 miles W. Bagdad, 30 NW. Anbar.

Cazzola, a small island in the Adriatic, near the coast of Dalmatia. *Long.* 16. 44. E. *Lat.* 43. 8. N.

Cea, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 21 miles SSE. Viseu.

Cea, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 23 miles ESE. Leon.

Ceanmharrá, a hill in the island of Tiree, near the west coast of Scotland, remarkable for a great number of caves, to which sea-fowl, eagles, and ravens resort; some of these caves are upwards of fifty yards deep.

Ceaux, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne. 6 miles E. Loudon.

Cebassat, a town of France, in the department of Puy-de-Dôme. 3 m. N. Clermont.

Cebola, a town of Spain, in New Castile. 15 miles W. Toledo.

Cebreras, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. 20 miles SSE. Avila.

Cebri, see *Cihu*.

Cecil, a county of United America, in the state of Maryland.

Cecina, a river of Etruria, which runs into the Mediterranean at Vada.

Cecir de Mer, a small island in the Chi-

nese sea, near the coast of Chiampa. *Long.* 108. 28. *E. Lat.* 11. 12. N.

Cecir de Terra, a small island in the Chinese sea, near the coast of Chiampa. *Long.* 108. 39. *E. Lat.* 10. 25. N.

Cecir Bay, a bay on the south coast of Chiampa. *Long.* 108. 6. *E. Lat.* 11. 8. N.

Cecuba, a mountain of Naples, in Lavora. 6 miles S. Fondi.

Cedar Creek, a river of New-Jersey, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 74. 18. *W. Lat.* 39. 48. N.

Cedar Creek, a river of the state of Delaware, which runs into Delaware Bay, *Long.* 75. 24. *W. Lat.* 38. 56. N.

Cedar Island, a small island in Pamlico Sound, near the coast of North-Carolina. *Long.* 76. 40. *W. Lat.* 34. 52. N.

Cedar Island, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Virginia. *Long.* 75. 40. *W. Lat.* 37. 39. N.

Cedar Lake, a lake of North-America. *Long.* 100. 5. *W. Lat.* 53. 8. N.

Cedar Point, a cape on the coast of Maryland, at the mouth of the Patuxen. *Long.* 76. 30. *W. Lat.* 38. 20. N.

Cedar River, a river of West-Florida, which runs into the gulf of Mexico, *Long.* 88. 30. *W. Lat.* 30. 25. N.

Cedar River, or *Kechikigon*, a river of America, which runs into lake Michigan, *Long.* 87. 2. *W. Lat.* 43. 15. N.

Cedar River, a river of Canada, which runs into Lake Erie, *Long.* 82. 25. *W. Lat.* 42. 24. N.

Cedars, (*The*), a town and fort of Canada, on the river St. Laurence. In 1776, it was taken by the British. 30 miles above Montreal.

Cedavin, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 20 miles NW. Castel Rodrigo.

Cedegolo, a town of Italy, in the department of the Benaco. 8 miles N. Breno.

Cedeyra, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia. 15 miles N. Ferrol.

Cedogna, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Conza, at the foot of the Apennines, in a state of decay. 12 miles NW. Melfi. *Long.* 15. 24. *E. Lat.* 41. 1. N.

Cedros, a town of New Mexico, in the province of Mayo. 60 miles NE. Santa Cruz.

Ceester, a town in the dutchy of Holstein. 11 miles W. Pinnenberg.

Ceester Muhe, a town of the dutchy of Holstein. 13 miles W. Pinnenberg.

Cefalu, a seaport of Sicily, in the valley of Demona, on the north coast of the island, the see of an archbishop. It is a place of trade, and the fishery is productive, but the harbour will not contain above 30 or 40 vessels. The number of inhabitants is about

5,000. 30 miles E. Palermo. 75 W. Melfina. *Long.* 14. 5. *E. Lat.* 38. 4. N.

Ceglia, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari. 5 miles SSE. Bari.

Ceglia, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 7 miles S. Ostuni.

Cebegin, a town of Spain, in the province of Murcia. 37 miles W. Murcia.

Ceilber, a town of France, in the department of the Herault. 35 miles NW. Montpellier.

Ceira, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 3 miles SE. Coimbra.

Ceira, a river of Portugal, which runs into the Mondego, about 3 m. SE. Coimbra.

Celano, a town of Naples, in the province of Abruzzo Ultra, near a lake of the same name: this lake, anciently called Fucinus, is represented by Sir William Hamilton as 30 miles in circumference, and daily increasing. It is surrounded by lofty mountains, at the foot of which are many cottages and farms; it abounds in fish, chiefly tench, barbel, and dace, with some large trout. The emperor Claudius to drain this lake employed, according to Suetonius, 30,000 men eleven years, to convey the water into the Liris, now the Garigliano; and the emissary, or under-ground canal, constructed for the purpose, yet remains nearly entire, though filled with earth and rubbish in many parts, which renders it now useless; but in the opinion of Sir William, it is capable of being cleaned and repaired. 16 miles W. Sulmona, 15 S. Aquila. *Long.* 13. 27. *E. Lat.* 42. 6. N.

Celano, a river of Italy, which runs into the gulf of Tarento, *Long.* 16. 53. *E. Lat.* 39. 39. N.

Celebes, an island in the Eastern Indian Sea, of an irregular shape, about 500 miles long, and 200 broad; called by the natives and Malays, Negree Oran Buggess, and sometimes Tanna Macassar. It is divided into six states or kingdoms, viz. Goa, Bony, Wajoo, Sopin, Selindrin, and Mandar. Goa extends a considerable way along the west and south, and contains, besides Macassar, two Dutch forts, Bontyn and Bulu Cumbo. The government is monarchical, and the king is called Karuang, and sometimes Rajah Goa. Bony or Pony is situated to the east of Goa, entirely under the influence of the Dutch, and is governed by a prince called Pajong, who is elected for life by seven Orancayos or nobles. Wajoo, or Warjoo, or Tuad-joo, is situated to the north of Bony, and is governed by a prince elected for life by the Orancayos. Sopin is situated in the center of the island, towards the eastern side, to the east of Bony. Selindrin is of small consideration, and is situated to the north-west of Sopin. Mander lies on the west and north-west coast. The

Dutch in their quarrels with the Buggeries, have always played off one power against another, and have long lost all confidence with the natives in general. They keep what they possess on Celebes chiefly on account of its being the west frontier to the Spice Islands, and seem afraid of extending their commerce so much as they might, for fear of innovation of sentiment among the natives; or rather, wish to discourage their commercial exertions, which formerly were very considerable. The Dutch have also the address to make the places held by them on Celebes, not only maintain themselves, but produce a clear profit, from trade and tribute in gold, wax, rice, sago, slaves, &c. The supreme government of Batavia supplies the different settlements with the cloths of Hindoostan, at $33\frac{1}{2}$ advance on the prime cost; whatever these cloths sell for more is the profit of their servants: they also sell a great deal of Bengal opium, Porto-novo blue and white cloth, fine Bengal coffees and hummums, and much iron, steel, and cutlery. The inhabitants of Celebes are very industrious, weaving a deal of cotton cloth, generally cambays, which they export to all Malay countries; it is red chequered and mixed with blue; they also make beautiful silk belts, in which they fix their creeses. The laws of Celebes are administered according to old customs handed down from their ancestors, and retained in the memory of their old men, (Gran Tuo;) and many are committed to writing in Goa, Warjoo, Bony, and Mander, and considered as the law of the land; in dubious cases they refer to the koran, if applicable. Their religion is Mahometan, with a custom if a man marries his equal, he takes but one wife; if below him, he may take four. The gold of Celebes is generally got from the bed of rivers and torrents; and there are many springs issuing from crevices of rocks that bring some little gold along with the water, which running through a vessel bottomed with sand, leaves its treasure behind. The heat of this island would be excessive if it were not moderated by the abundant rains which fall, as they say, regularly some days before and after the full moon. The vapours which rise from the mines of gold and copper, and those which are caused by the alternate rain and heat, would render the air very unwholesome, if the north winds did not frequently purify it: these winds produce terrible tempests and thunder. In the centre of the island are mountains, almost inaccessible, in which are found quarries of excellent stone and marble, mines of gold, copper, and tin. Some of the provinces are covered with trees, ebony, sandal, and other woods used for dying; carpenters'-wood is very common, and bamboos of a size fit for

boats. The trees are always green, fruit and flowers in all seasons, jasmynes, roses, carnations, and other beautiful flowers, grow without culture; orange-trees and citrons shade the plains, with mangoes, bananas, and other fruits; cotton-trees cover the extensive plains. It produces no spice except pepper: the inhabitants raise a great number of cattle; the oxen are larger than those of Europe. In the forests are large herds of deer, wild hogs, and a great variety of monkeys, large and ferocious; some with tails, and some without; some walking upon their four legs, others upon two; the largest and most dangerous are the white, especially to women, whom they seize and tear to pieces. The chief enemies of the monkeys are serpents, which are continually in pursuit of them; the larger swallowing them whole; the smaller employ art and cunning to ensnare them; perched upon a tree, they make a hissing noise, which draws the curious apes to find the cause, when the serpent suddenly seizes on his prey, and drinks his blood. Anciently, the inhabitants considered the sun and the moon as their gods; at present they pretend to be Mahometans. No place is furnished with a greater variety of poisons; and the natives, it is said, study which will have the most speedy operation: their darts, which are dipt in poison, give instant death; travellers say, that even if a limb be cut off immediately after the wound is received, it will not save the patient's life. The Dutch have fortified this island, as a barrier against all nations that may attempt to visit the other islands where cloves and nutmegs grow. The principal articles which the Dutch obtain from this island, are rice, gold, ivory, deals, and sandal wood; cotton, camphor, ginger, long pepper, and pearls: they carry thither scarlet cloth, gold and silver stuffs, linens of Cambray, tin, copper, iron, soap, and assafetida. This island is also called Macassar, from a town of that name in the southern part of the island. *Long.* 118. 40. to 124. 15. E. *Lat.* 1. 20. N. to 5. 40. S.

Celenito, a river of Calabria, which runs into the gulf of Tarento, *Long.* 16. 56. E. *Lat.* 39. 39. N.

Celenza, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra. 12 miles E. Civita Borello.

Celenza, a town of Naples, in Capitanata. 5 miles NW. La Volturara.

Cellette, a town of France in the department of the Loir and Cher. 4 m. S. Blois.

Cellar Dyker, a decayed town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, on the frith of Forth, between Crail and Kilrenny, formerly a fishing-town of considerable size, having 50 large boats, each carrying six men, belonging to it; and upwards of twenty small brewhouses.

Cellar Head, a cape on the east coast of the island of Lewis. *Long.* 6. 10. W. *Lat.* 58. 26. N.

Cells, or *Marian Cells*, a town of Lower Stiria, on the confines of Austria, with a celebrated abbey, to which the Empress Maria Teresa presented a silver image of the Virgin, after the birth of the Emperor Joseph II. 12 miles N. Pruck.

Celle, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres. 10 m. SE. Niort.

Celle sur Thiers, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme. 6 miles E. Thiers.

Cellefrouin, a town of France, in the department of the Charente. 9 miles N. La Rochefoucault.

Cellent, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. 8 miles N. Manresa.

Cellerfeld, see *Zellerfeld*.

Cellins, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 7 miles E. Teramo.

Cellins, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 10 miles E. Oria.

Celme, a town of Spain, in Galicia, on the river Lima. 18 miles S. Montefura.

Cellonza, a town of Naples, in Capitanata. 5 miles NW. Volturara.

Celso, a small island in the Adriatic, near the coast of Istria. *Long.* 14. 7. E. *Lat.* 44. 55. N.

Celorico, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, which contains three churches, and about 1100 inhabitants. 9 miles NW. Guarda.

Celsa, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. 25 miles SW. Cangiano.

Cenani, a town on the east coast of the island of Cyprus. 14 miles NE. Famagusta.

Cenapaham, a town of Hindoostan, in the Myfore country. 34 miles NE. Seringapatam, 28 SW. Bangalore.

Cencenighe, a town of Italy, in the Bellunese. 25 miles WNW. Belluno.

Cenada, a town of Italy, in the Trevisan, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Udina. This town was destroyed by the Huns and the Goths. 20 miles N. Trevigio. *Long.* 12. 20. E. *Lat.* 45. 58. N.

Cenapungu, a town of South-America, in the province of St. Martha. 20 miles E. St. Martha.

Cenia, a river of Spain, which runs into the Mediterranean, 8 miles NE. Peniscola. It separates the provinces of Catalonia and Valencia in its course.

Cenis, (*Mount*), a part of the Cottian Alps, which separates the marquisate of Susa from Maurienne.

Cenizas, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of New Albion. 2 miles WNW. Point Zuniga.

Ceno, or *Zeno*, a river of Italy, which runs into the Taro, 8 miles SSW. Parma.

Centaph Island, an island in Port François, so called by Capt. Perouse on account of a monument erected there in memory of an unfortunate accident of two boats belonging to the two vessels being wrecked, and the officers and crews drowned to the number of 20 in the whole. The island is situated about 3 miles from the entrance of the port.

Centallo, a town of France, in the department of the Stura. In November 1799, the French were defeated here by the Austrians. 4 miles N. Coni.

Centellas, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. 10 miles S. Vique.

Centinel, (*Great and Little*) two islands in the Eastern-Indian sea, the former 18 miles W. from the Great Andaman: *Long.* 92. 30. E. *Lat.* 11. 35. N. The latter 21 miles NW. from the Little Andaman: *Long.* 92. 27. E. *Lat.* 11. N.

Cento, a town of Italy, and capital of the department of the Reno, surrounded with an earthen rampart and a ditch. It is the native place of Cæsar Cremonan, a celebrated philosopher, and Francis Barberi, generally called Il Guercino de Cento, a famous painter. 14 miles SW. Ferrara, 13 NNW. Bologna. *Long.* 11. 17. E. *Lat.* 44. 43. N.

Cento Pozzi, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari. 3 miles N. Matera.

Centorbi, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Demona, at the foot of Mount Ætna, near which is found a stone which dissolves in water like soap. This was anciently one of the richest cities in Sicily, and called Centuripe. 29 miles WNW. Catania.

Centovalli, a town of Switzerland, in the bailiwick of Locarno. 11 miles WNW. Locarno.

Centron, a village of France, in the department of Mont Blanc, formerly the capital town of a people called Centrones. 3 miles ENE. Montlier.

Centuri, a seaport of the island of Corsica. 17 miles N. Bastia. *Long.* 9. 31. E. *Lat.* 42. 53. N.

Centurija, a town of Walachia, on the Oltez. 20 miles NE. Krajova.

Cephalonia, a considerable island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Ilyadia to the north-east, and near the coast of Morea to the south-east, opposite to the gulf of Lepanto; about 40 miles in length, and from 10 to 20 in breadth. It was anciently called Samos and Epius Melauna. It has been subject to the Venetians from the year 1449. The chief articles of commerce are oil, muscadine wine, and a species of grape called currants. The air is very warm, the trees are covered with flowers all the winter, and bear ripe fruit twice a year, in April and November; but those which grow in the latter month are smaller than the others.

Corn is sown in the winter, and reaped in June. By the treaty of Campo Formio this island was given to the French, from whom it was taken in September 1799, by the fleets of Russia and Turkey; and soon afterwards formed with Zante, Corfu, Cerigo, Teaki, Leucadia, and Curzola, into the republic of the Seven Islands. *Long.* 20. 40. to 21. 18. E. *Lat.* 38. to 38. 28. N.

Cephalonia, the capital of the island so called; the see of a bishop, united to Zante. This town was much damaged by an earthquake in the year 1766. *Long.* 20. 59. E. *Lat.* 38. 20. N.

Cepi, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the west coast of Natolia. In 866, the Emperor Michael had his uncle Bardus assassinated at this place. 2 miles NW. Mileis.

Cepia, a town of Istria. 4 m. S. Pedena.

Cepita, a town of Peru, in the diocese of La Paz, on the west coast of lake Titicaca. 60 miles NW. La Paz.

Cepino, a town of Italy, in the Valtelin. 3 miles SW. Bormio.

Cera, an island in the Eastern Indian sea, about 24 miles in circumference west of Timorlaut. *Long.* 131. 45. E. *Lat.* 7. 20. N.

Ceraligui, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 15 miles SSW. Calberga.

Ceram, an island in the Eastern-Indian sea, about 150 miles long, and 60 broad. It is supposed to contain 30,000 fighting men; but the internal parts are little known. Along the coasts, the Dutch have had influence and power enough to destroy the clove trees of the island, which would else yield a quantity sufficient to lower the price. *Long.* 128. to 131. E. *Lat.* 2. 48. to 3. 33. S.

Ceramlaut, an island of the Eastern Indian sea, near the island of Ceram, about 5 miles long, and hardly 3 wide, mountainous and uninhabited. It has a bay on the north coast. *Long.* 131. 20. E. *Lat.* 3. 30. S.

Cerati, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 6 miles N. Lecce.

Cerbatos, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 22 miles NNW. Palencia.

Cerboli, a small island, or rather rock, in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Etruria, a little to the north of the island of Elba. *Long.* 9. 35. E. *Lat.* 42. 51. N.

Cercal, a town of Hindoostan, in Canara. 24 miles N. Mangalore.

Cercenasco, a town of France, in the department of the Stura. 2 miles N. Saluzzo, 21 SSW. Turin.

Cercharo, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 6 miles NNE. Cassano.

Cerchiaro, a river of Naples, which runs into the gulf of Tarento, 9 m. ENE. Cassano.

Cerent, a town of Hindoostan, in Myiore. 18 miles NW. Dalmachery.

Cercy la Tour, a town of France, in the

department of the Nyevre. 8 miles ENE. T. 616.

Cerdagne, La, a country on the Pyrenées, situated partly in Spain, in the province of Catalonia; and partly in France, in what was formerly called Rouffillon; Puycerda is the capital of the former, as Mont Louis was of the latter.

Cerdon, a town of France, in the department of the Ain. 12 miles SE. Bourg en Bresse.

Cerea, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio. A battle was fought here in August 1796, between the Austrians and the French, in which the latter kept the field. The Austrians lost 100 men killed, and 250 prisoners. 4 miles W. Legnano, 18 E. Mantua.

Cerenudge, a town of Hindoostan, in Coimbatore. 10 miles S. Damicotta.

Cerences, or *Cerance*, a town of France, in the department of the Channel. 7 miles S. Coutances.

Cerens, a town of France, in the department of the Sarthe. 10 miles S. Le Mans.

Cerenza, or *Gerenza*, a town of Naples, situated on a rock, in Calabria Citra, the see of a bishop, united to Cariali, suffragan of St. Severina. 30 miles E. Cofenza, 30 S. Rossano. *Long.* 17. 4. E. *Lat.* 39. 20. N.

Ceresola, a town of France, in the department of the Dora. 15 miles S. Aosta.

Ceresola, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio. 13 m. NW. Mantua.

Ceresobla, a town of Italy, in the department of the Serio. 12 miles NNW. Bergamo.

Cerct, a town of France, in the department of the East Pyrenées, and principal place of a district, on the river Tech, over which is a bridge of one arch, supposed to be the highest and boldest in France: it contains about 1900 inhabitants. It was here that the commissioners of France and Spain met in the year 1660, to settle the bounds of the two kingdoms. A battle was fought near this town between the French and Spaniards on the 1st of May 1794, in which the latter were defeated, with the loss of their camp, magazines, equipage, 200 pieces of cannon, and 2000 prisoners. 15 miles SW. Perpignan. *Long.* 2. 50. E. *Lat.* 42. 28. N.

Cercozo, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. 20 miles E. Burgos.

Ceri, a town of the Popedom, in the Patrimonio. 13 m. W. Ronc, 13 E. Civita Vecchia.

Cerigat, a town of Hindoostan, in Calicut. 18 miles W. Palcaudchery.

Cerigliano, or *Cigliano*, a town of Naples, in Basilicata. 10 miles S. Tricarico.

Cerignano, a town of Italy, in the Poléfino de Rovigo. 6 miles ESE. Rovigo.

Cerigneo, a town of Italy, in Friuli. 8 miles N. Udina.

Cerignola, a town of Naples, in Capitanata; remarkable for a victory obtained here in the year 1503, by Gonfalvo, generally called the great captain, over the Duke of Nemours, who was slain in the commencement of the battle. It contains about 12,000 inhabitants. 20 miles S. Manfredonia, 55 E. Benevento. *Long.* 15. 56. E. *Lat.* 41. 13 N.

Cerigo, an island in the Mediterranean, formerly well known by the name of Cythera, separated from Morea by a narrow strait: it is dry and mountainous, and produces neither corn, wine, nor oil, sufficient for the inhabitants; yet some of the vallies are fertile; sheep, hares, quails, turtles, and falcons, are abundant. It is about 21 miles in circumference, and serves as a rendezvous for pirates. This island was ceded to France by the treaty of Campo Formio, and was taken from them by the united fleets of Russia and Turkey; and joined with six other islands to form the republic of the Seven Islands. *Long.* 22. 54. E. *Lat.* 36. 28. N.

Cerigo, a town situated on the western coast of the island of Cerigo, defended by a castle, situated on a sharp rock, surrounded by the sea, with a small harbour. It is the see of a Greek bishop. *Long.* 22. 54. E. *Lat.* 36. 28. N.

Cerigotto, a small island, in the Mediterranean, between Cerigo and Candia, about five miles in circumference, and uninhabited. It was anciently called Ægilia. *Long.* 23. 12. E. *Lat.* 36. 2. N.

Cerilly, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of Allier. 11 miles S. Bourges, 7 W. Moulins.

Cerines, a seaport of the island of Cyprus, situated on the north coast, governed by an aga and a cadi. The country round is esteemed the most fertile in the island, and well watered. The principal productions are barley, silk, cotton, oil, and carob beans: part of these are consumed on the spot; the rest are exported in a number of vessels to Alexandria. Cerines was ranked amongst the number of cities in the time of the orthodox Greek bishops. Cyrus the Great, says Lufignan, having triumphed over the 9 sovereigns who had divided the kingdom amongst them, laid the foundations of Cerines. Xenophon speaks of this prince's victory, yet makes no mention of his building this city: nevertheless the ruins of edifices, and the remains of walls, which are certainly of very remote antiquity, are still to be seen in the neighbourhood. The citadel of Cerines is built on an immense rock, near the sea shore. It is as ancient as the town; but it was fortified and enlarged by the Lusig-

nans. The entrance of it is forbid to Europeans; and the restless jealousy of the Turks never suffers them even to approach its walls. The situation of this citadel is very unfavourable, as it is surrounded by mountains, which are distant from it only a mile and a half. King James, however, natural son of King John, was not able to take it, though he beleagued it two years, and during that time made several assaults against it; nor did he get possession of it till 1462, by the treachery of Sor de Naves, who held the command of it from Queen Charlotte, the lawful heiress to the kingdom of Cyprus. In 1570, the citadel of Cerines surrendered without resistance to the victorious arms of Selim. The Venetians formerly placed here a governor and a captain, with a company of 50 men. At present it is occupied by a simple disdaer. Close to the citadel is a harbour, or rather bay, which is scarcely capable of containing two or three vessels; all those who are going to or coming from Caramania, embark here. The distance, which is only 21 or 24 miles, affords great advantages to the inhabitants; as letters from Constantinople, and from different parts of Europe, are conveyed to them by this route in a very short time; two French packet-boats have been established for that purpose. Vessels that come to this port to take in cargoes of carob-beans, keep at the distance of three miles from the shore: as the roads are bad, it is dangerous to enter them except in summer. The coast of Caramania may be seen here from the sea-shore; and in the night time one can plainly distinguish the fires made by passengers, as a signal to the packet-boats, when they happen to be both at the island. 16 miles NW. Nicolia. *Long.* 35. 35. E. *Lat.* 35. 30. N.

Cerino, a town of Italy, in the department of the Serio. 13 miles NE. Bergamo.

Cerisano, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 4 miles W. Cosenza.

Cerisay, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres. 6 miles SSE. Châtillon sur Seine.

Cerisiens, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne. 16 miles NNW. St. Florentin.

Cerisla, a village of France, in the department of the Po. In 1544, a battle was fought here between the French under the command of the Duke of Vendôme, and the Imperialists under the Marquis of Guast, when the latter were defeated, with the loss of 2000 men, and the baggage and artillery. 5 miles E. Carnagnola.

Cerisy, a town of France, in the department of the Channel. 7 miles NE. St. Lo.

Cerisy la Salle, a town of France, in the department of the Channel. 6 miles E. Coutances.

Cerlier, see *Erlach*.

Cerna, a river of Piedmont, which runs into the Sesia, 3 miles NW Vercelli.

Cernache, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 4 miles S. Coimbra.

Cernay, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine. 15 miles NE. Befort.

Cernay-en-Dormois, a town of France, in the department of the Marne. 10 miles N. St. Menchold.

Cerne, or *Cerne Abbas*, or *Cerne Abbey*, a town of England, in the county of Dorset, so called from an abbey, of which only the porter's lodge remains: this town has long been celebrated for its strong beer. It has a market on Wednesdays. On the north side of the town, on a chalky hill, is the figure of a giant, said to represent Ceuric, son of Cuthred king of Wessex, who was killed in the year 748. 8 miles N. Dorchester, 121 W. London.

Cernetz, a town of Swisserland, in the Lower Engadine, with a mineral spring. 24 miles SE. Coire.

Cernon, a town of France, in the department of the Marne. 8 miles S. Châlons sur Marne.

Cernu, a town of Morocco. 7 m. Safia.

Cerny, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise. 7 miles E. Estampes.

Cero, a town of Italy, in the Veronese. 6 miles NNE. Verona.

Ceroewa, a small island in the Eastern Indian sea. *Long.* 130. 16. E. *Lat.* 6. 12. S.

Ceron, one of the Calamianes Islands. *Long.* 120. 21. E. *Lat.* 12. N.

Ceronefo, a town of the island of Candia, on the north coast. 20 miles E. Candia.

Cerou, a river of France, which runs into the Aveiron.

Cerreto, a town of the Popedom, in the province of Umbria. 10 miles E. Spoleto.

Cerrito, or *Cerrero*, a town of Naples, in Lavora, the residence of the bishop of Telesia; with a cathedral, a collegiate church, and three convents. 18 miles NNW. Benevento, 5 NNE. Telesia.

Cerro, a town of Italy, in the department of the Serio. 6 miles SW. Bergamo.

Cerro de Nevado, a town of Chili. 90 miles E. Concepcion. *Long.* 71. 30. W. *Lat.* 36. 54. S.

Cerros, an island in the North Pacific Ocean, situated in an extensive bay, on the coast of California, about 60 miles in circumference. The southern part of the island, which is the highest, is occupied by the base of a very remarkable and lofty peaked mountain, that descends in a very peculiar rugged manner, and by projecting into the sea, forms the south-west end of the island into a low rocky craggy point; this seemed,

like the other part of the island, to be destitute of trees, and nearly so of all other vegetable productions. The peaked mountain is situated *Long.* 244. 58. E. *Lat.* 28. 8. N.

Certaldo, or *Castro Certaldo*, a town of Etruria, in the territory of Sienna.

Certosa, a town of Italy, in the department of the Tesino. 5 miles N. Pava.

Cervaro, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. 9 miles ENE. Policastro.

Cervaro, a river of Naples, which runs into the Adriatic, *Long.* 16. E. *Lat.* 41. 36. N.

Cervera, a river of Spain, which runs into the Segre a little above Lerida in Catalonia.

Cervera, a town of Spain, and capital of a viguery, to which it gives name, in the province of Catalonia. Here is an university, founded in 1717. 30 miles N. Tarragona, 45 NW. Barcelona. *Long.* 1. 5. E. *Lat.* 41. 36. N.

Cervera, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, situated on the coast of the Mediterranean, between Rosas and Collioure. 10 miles N. Rosas.

Cervera, a town of Spain, in New Castile. 18 miles Cuenca.

Cervera, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 50 miles ENE. Leon.

Cervera, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 15 miles SSE. Calahorra.

Cervetori, a town of the Popedom, in the Patrimonio. 5 miles S. Bracciano.

Cervi, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of the Morea, on the east side of the entrance into the gulf of Kolokitia. 6 miles N. Cerigo. *Long.* 22. 55. E. *Lat.* 36. 28. N.

Cervia, a modern-built town of Italy, in the department of the Rubicon, near the Adriatic sea, from whence canals are cut to admit of sea water, which is here evaporated, and great quantities of salt made. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan of Ravenna. 15 miles NW. Rimini, 12 SSE. Ravenna. *Long.* 12. 19. E. *Lat.* 44. 16. N.

Cervieres, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 18 miles SW. Roanne.

Cervignate, a town of Italy, in Friuli. 5 miles S. Palma Nuova.

Cervinara, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra. 12 miles SW. Benevento.

Cervione, a town of the island of Corsica. 20 miles E. Corte.

Cervon, a town of France, in the department of the Nievre. 3 miles E. Corbigny.

Cesano, a town of Italy, in the department of the Olona. 5 miles W. Milan.

Cesano, a river of Italy, which runs into the Adriatic, 6 miles NW. Senigaglia.

Cesarea, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 40 miles SE. Yurcup.

Cesarea Creek, or *Cokansay Creek*, a river

of New Jersey, which runs into the Delaware, 10 miles SW. Bridge Town.

Cesembre, a small island in the English channel, near the coast of France. *Long.* 1. 59. W. *Lat.* 48. 41. N.

Cesena, a town of Italy, in the department of the Rubicon, late in the province of Romagna, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Ravenna. 18 miles S. Ravenna, 25 NNW. Urbino. *Long.* 12. 13. E. *Lat.* 44. 9. N.

Cesenatico, a seaport of Italy, in the department of the Rubicon, in the Adriatic. In August 1800, this place was bombarded by Capt. Ricketts, commander of a British sloop, and the vessels in the harbour destroyed. 8 miles NE. Cesena, 15 SE. Ravenna. *Long.* 12. 21. E. *Lat.* 44. 12. N.

Cesge, a town of Africa, in the country of Anbozes, at the mouth of the Rio del Rey.

Cesi, a town of the Popedom, in the province of Umbria, situated on the edge of a lofty mountain, or rock, exposed to the sun from its rising to its setting. 6 miles N. Narni, 10 S. Spoleto.

Cesles, a town of Hungary. 15 miles NNE. Stul-Weissenburg.

Cesona, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mela. 13 miles N. Brescia.

Cesson, a town of France, in the department of the Herault. 9 miles N. Beziers.

Cesieux, a town of France, in the department of the Isere. 27 miles ESE. Lyons.

Cestayrols, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn. 9 miles N. Alby.

Cestos, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 5. 40. N.

Cestos (Little), a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 5. 22. N.

Ceszy, a town of Palestine. 6 miles S. Saphet.

Ceti, a town of Arabia, in the country of Oman, near the Arabian gulf. 12 miles ESE. Mascat.

Cetina, a river of Dalmatia, anciently called Tihurus, which rises about 8 miles SE. Knin, and runs into the Adriatic at Almisfa.

Cetina, a town of Turkish Dalmatia, on a river of the same name. 30 miles NE. Spalatro.

Ceton, a town of France, in the department of the Orne. 10 miles SE. Bellefme.

Cetraro, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, near the coast. 21 miles NNW. Cosenza. *Long.* 16. 10. E. *Lat.* 39. 33. N.

Cette, a seaport town of France, on the coast of the Mediterranean, in the department of the Herault. The canal of Languedoc begins at this place. It is small, and hardly contains 700 inhabitants. It is however a place of trade, and the port of Montpellier. It was taken in 1710, by a detachment of troops sent to assist the inhabitants of the Cevennes, then in arms against Louis XIV. This detachment was commanded by Major-

General Sciffan, a native of Languedoc, and convoyed by the English fleet under Sir John Norris; but the Duke de Roquelaure, with some militia, retook the place, and made about 300 men prisoners. 14 miles SW. Montpellier, 10 NE. Agde. *Long.* 3. 47. E. *Lat.* 43. 24. N.

Ceva, a town of France, in the department of the Stura, heretofore the capital of a marquisate, in the principality of Piedmont, on the Tanaro. It is surrounded on all sides with hills, at the extremity of the country, which extends from the Apennines to the Tanaro, and from thence to the northern part of the Maritime Alps. It was anciently celebrated for its cheese, made of ewes-milk. This cheese, called by the Italians *rubiola*, is much esteemed even now, and sold not only into Piedmont and the Milanese, but other parts more distant. The hills about Ceva likewise produce excellent wine; great quantities of chestnuts grow at the foot of the mountains, and excellent truffles are found in the neighbouring plains. It was formerly an independent state, but a great part of the domain was sold to the town of Asti in 1295, whence in the year 1531, it came to the house of Savoy. It was besieged by the French in 1543, but the enemy were compelled to retire without success. A sudden inundation, on the 6th of July 1584, beat down great part of the walls, destroyed the bridges, houses, and churches, and drowned a great number of the inhabitants; and in 1625, and five following years, a pestilential disease carried off the greater part of the survivors. It has one collegiate church, and three convents. In April 1796, Ceva was taken by the French; and in May 1799, the castle, with the French garrison of 300 men, was taken by some insurgents of the country, who rose in favour of the emperor. 40 miles W. Genoa, 48 SSE. Turin. *Long.* 8. 15. E. *Lat.* 44. 23. N.

Ceverta, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 10 miles NNE. Bova.

Cevio, a town of Switzerland. 10 miles N. Locarno.

Cevolla, a town of Spain, in New Castile. 25 miles NW. Toledo.

Cevora, a river which rises near Aronches, in Portugal, and runs into the Guadiano near Badajoz in Spain.

Ceuta, a seaport town of Africa, on the south coast of the Mediterranean, in the kingdom of Fez, belonging to Spain, with a good harbour for small vessels; the see of a bishop, suffragan of Lisbon. This town was taken from the Moors in the year 1409, by John king of Portugal, and continued annexed to that crown till the revolution in the year 1640, when it fell to Spain, and was finally ceded to that country by the treaty of Lisbon, in 1688. In 1655, a battle

was fought near this town between the Moors and the Spaniards, in which the former were defeated with great loss. It withstood a vigorous siege against the Moors in 1697. It is situated in the narrowest part of the Mediterranean; not above 15 miles from Gibraltar. *Long.* 5. 11. *W. Lat.* 35. 48. N.

Ceylon, an island in the Indian sea, situated to the south-east of the peninsula of India, from which it is separated by a narrow sea, about 60 miles wide; of an oval form, 240 miles from north to south, and where widest 135 from east to west. This island is called by the Arabians *Serendib*. Nothing of certainty was known of this island before the 12th century, when it was discovered by the Portuguese, who traded and became very powerful till the middle of the 17th century, when the Dutch arrived, and by their means the Portuguese were expelled. The island is exceedingly fertile, produces several kinds of rice, and all the fruits of the Indies, but the most valuable production is cinnamon; the best sort of which grows only here. Other productions are ginger, pepper, cardamoms, sugar, cotton, mangoes, long pepper, &c. Among the trees is one called the talipot, the trunk of which resembles a large mast crowned with long leaves at the top, one of which is said to be of sufficient magnitude to cover fifteen persons; with these they make tents, and cover their houses; this tree bears neither flower nor fruit till it is old; of the pith the inhabitants make cakes, which have the taste of bread. The ketute has leaves like a cotton-tree; the bark, which is very hard, divides into threads, of which they make ropes. The trunk is straight, weak, and of a moderate height; the wood is black, heavy, compact, and subject to split: by wounding the trunk the inhabitants obtain a liquor refreshing, agreeable, and wholesome, but intoxicating. The Bogaha is a large tree with broad hanging leaves, continually in motion. The inhabitants of the island hold these trees in great veneration, placing their idols under them, and suppose them to be the residence of the god Buddon or Baonth. The gorunda-gouah is a tree which bears the cinnamon. This tree, which is about the size of an olive, has leaves like the lemon or laurel tree, but not so broad, and bears white fragrant blossoms, and a yellowish fruit, like a small olive, from which they press oil like that of nutmegs; the young leaves are red, and bruised, smell like cloves. It has a double bark; of the outer they make curious cabinets: the inner rind they peel off the tree, and cutting it in square pieces lay it abroad in the fields, where it changes its ash colour, and shrinks up into the small rolls as we find our cinnamon. After the trees are thus peeled, they are let

alone for three years, when it is said they regain their coats. The wood is very white, and used for building; while green, they distil out of it a wholesome well-scented liquor, and another from the root, which smells like the strongest camphor. The finest sort of cinnamon is taken from the youngest, or of the middle growth. There is a coarser sort, taken from thick old trees, and a bastard sort, which grows wild, like that on the Malabar coast, but of no value. The fruit of the cinnamon-tree, which is ripe in September, is like an acorn, but not so fragrant as the bark; and boiled, it makes a hard white ointment, like tallow, but of better smell, which they use for aches, and burn in lamps. Here are also snake-wood, betel-nuts, and jackes, whose kernels are like chestnuts, and serve instead of rice, when scarce. A tree yielding a white thick glutinous substance, which is used for bird-lime, and when mixed with rice-flour, tastes like eggs. The root-tree, whose branches turn like ropes to the ground, where they take fresh root, and another springs from thence, and so on, overspreading large tracts, after the manner of the banian-tree. Among the animals may be reckoned buffaloes, hogs, goats, deer, bears, tygers, monkeys, jackals, and elephants, which latter are considered the most valuable of the Indies. Here are several species of ants, which devour almost every thing they come near, and build up hills with so much firmness as scarcely to be levelled with pickaxes; the poultry feed on them. Bees are of several sorts. Among the birds are peacocks, parrots, a black-bird called carlos, as large as a swan, which never lights on the ground, but always sits on trees, with short legs, large head, and long bill; partridges, woodcocks, snipes, sparrows, &c. Many serpents are found here, some of which are said to be of an uncommon size. Here are mines of gold, silver, and other metals, but only those of iron are permitted to be wrought. Precious stones are found of several sorts, as sapphires, topazes, hyacinths, turquoises, and the finest rubies in the world. The island was formerly divided into several kingdoms, but is now said to be under one monarch. The inland parts are but little known. Candi is said to be the capital. The Dutch had long been in possession of several of the principal towns on the sea coast, till the year 1795, when an attack was made by the English, upon their chief settlements, which proved successful; and by the peace of Amiens the conquerors were left in possession.

Ceyras, a town of France, in the department of the Herault. 7 miles E. Lodeve.

Ceyserat, a town of France, in the department of the Ain. 4 miles ESE. Bourg en Bresse.

Ceyferieu, a town of France, in the department of the Ain. 5 miles N. Belley.

Ceyssac, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde. 10 miles SE. Blaye.

Cezan, a town of France, in the department of the Gers. 10 miles N. Auch.

Ceze, a river of France, which runs into the Rhône, 2 miles W. Caderouffe.

Cezimbra, a small seaport of Portugal, on the Atlantic. 10 miles W. Setuval.

Cezy, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne. 3 miles NW. Joigny.

Cha, a town of China, of the third rank in Fo-kien. 25 miles SSW. Yen-ping.

Cha-tcheou, a town of Asia, in the country of Thibet. 160 miles SSE. Hami. *Long.* 96. 17. E. *Lat.* 40. 22. N.

Chaalons, see *Châlons*.

Chabanois, a town of France, in the department of the Charente. 9 miles S. Confolent.

Chabeuil, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme. 6 miles SE. Valence.

Chabis, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman, at the edge of a desert, on the confines of Segeftan. 115 m. NE. Sirgian.

Chablais, (*Dutchy of*;) late a province of Savoy, which stretches along the southern bank of the lake of Geneva, as far as the Valais, which bounds it on the east; on the south it is bounded by Faucigny, and on the west by the republic of Geneva. The country is mountainous and populous. Chablais was given by the emperor Conrad Salii to Earl Humbert, and erected into a dutchy by the emperor Frederick II. It is now united to France, and constitutes a part of the department of the Leman.

Chablis, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, celebrated for its excellent white wine. 9 miles E. Auxerre.

Chablowka, a river of Bohemia, which runs into the Elbe near Melnick.

Chabno, a town of Poland in the palatinate of Volhinia. 68 miles NE. Zytomiers.

Chabons, a town of France, in the department of the Isere. 30 miles SE. Lyons.

Chabottes, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps. 7 miles N. Gap.

Chabra Islands, two small rocky islands in a large bay on the south coast of the island of Candia, called by the Greeks Paximades. *Long.* 24. 58. E. *Lat.* 34. 50. N.

Chabria, a town of Persia. 60 miles NE. Asterabat.

Chabriland, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme. 3 miles W. Crest.

Chabris, a town of France, in the department of the Indre. 22 m. NNW. Issoudun.

Chacabuco, a town of Chili. 65 miles E. Valparaiso.

Chaca-hamar, a town of Chinese Tartary. *Long.* 92. 37. E. *Lat.* 44. 50. N.

Chaca-tergafz, a town of Thibet. 42 miles NNE. Tchontori.

Chacanga, see *Chicanga*.

Chacana, or *Sahala*, a river of Peru, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 21. 30. S.

Chacas, a town of South-America, in the island of Chiloe, where the governor usually resides. *Long.* 74. 16. W. *Lat.* 42. 20. S.

Chacas, a town on the west coast of Madagascar. *Lat.* 18. 10. S.

Chacas, a small island in the Indian sea, near the west coast of Madagascar. *Lat.* 17. 45. S.

Chacé, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 3 miles S. Saumur.

Chacewater, a town of England, in the county of Cornwall, near which are several rich copper mines, which, within the circle of two miles, are said to produce to the value of 15,000*l.* every month. 5 miles W. Truro, 262 W. London.

Chacapoyas, a district of South America, in Peru, lying to the east of the Andes, with a town of the same name, called also *St. Juan de la Frontera*. There are two or three others.

Chacapoyas, or *St. Juan de la Frontera*, a town of Peru, and capital of a jurisdiction in the diocese of Truxillo. 150 miles NE. Truxillo. *Long.* 77. 28. W. *Lat.* 6. 12. S.

Chachilla, a town of South-America, in the province of Cordova. 40 miles NNW. *St. Jago del Estero*.

Chacki, a town of Bengal. 20 miles S. Ghidore, 64 NW. Nagore. *Long.* 86. 30. E. *Lat.* 24. 33. N.

Chaco, (*Le*;) a province of South-America, in the vice-royalty of Buenos Avres, reckoned 600 miles long, and 375 broad, on the west side of the river Plata, and bounded on the west by a chain of mountains. It is inhabited by many Indian nations, and but little known.

Chacktole Bay, a bay on the west coast of North-America, discovered by Capt. Cook in 1778. It is a very open road, and not a safe station. It lies south of Norton Sound, between Cape Denbigh and Besborough island. Capt. Cook got some drift wood from the beach.

Chacultury, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 25 miles SW. Rogonatpour.

Chadaghi, a town of Persia, in the province of Farfistan. 50 miles W. Schiras.

Chalara, a town of Algiers, anciently called Zucchabba, on the Sherfell. 54 miles SW. Algiers.

Chader, an island of the Arabian Irak, formed by a river running from the Euphrates to the Persian gulph, which extends from Bassorah nearly to El Catif, 240 miles long, and 30 wide.

Chafar, a town of Persia, in the province of Faristhan. 50 miles S. Schiras.

Chagain, or *Chagong*, a town of Birmah, on the Irawaddy, partly at the foot and partly on the side of a hill, sometimes the residence of the king. This place is celebrated for its manufacture of marble statues of Gaudina, the deity of the country, which are not allowed to be made elsewhere. It is likewise a mart for cotton exported to China. It stands on the west bank of the river, opposite Ava.

Chaganta, a town of Peru, in the diocese of La Paz. 25 miles S. Oruro.

Chagford, see *Chegsford*.

Chagnon, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 18 miles S. Lyons.

Chagny, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire. 10 miles NNW. Châlons sur Saône.

Chagre, a river of South-America, in the isthmus of Darien, which runs into the sea, 30 miles WSW. Porto Bello. *Long.* 80. 16. W. *Lat.* 9. 17. N.

Chahaigne, a town of France, in the department of the Sarthe. 5 miles NE. Château du Loir.

Chaber, a town of the island of Cyprus. 32 miles ENE. Nicosia.

Cha-bo, a town of China, in Pe-tche-li. 7 miles S. Chun-te.

Cha-bo-tchan, a town of Chinese Tartary. 30 miles SW. Ning-yuen.

Chaia, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Ob, 20 miles NE. Obdorskoi.

Chaibar, or *Kaibar*, a strong town of Arabia, taken from the Jews by Mahomet, in the seventh year of the Hegira. 152 miles NE. Medina.

Chailard, (*Le*), a town of France, in the department of the Ardèche. 13 miles NW. Privas.

Chaillac, a town of France, in the department of the Indre. 12 miles SSW. Argenton.

Chailland, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 10 m. N. Laval.

Chaille les Marais, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée. 9 miles WSW. Fontenay le Comte.

Chaille sous les Ormeaux, a town of France, in the department of the Sarthe. 10 miles E. Sablé.

Chaillevette, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente. 5 miles S. Marennnes.

Chaillou, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, containing about 1100 inhabitants. 3 miles N. Sees.

Chain Island, in the South Pacific Ocean, discovered by Capt. Cook in the year 1769. It appeared to be a double range of low woody islands, joined together by reefs so as

to form one island, in the form of an ellipsis or oval, with a lake in the middle of it. The small islands and reefs that circumscribe the lake, have the appearance of a chain. Its length seemed to be about fifteen miles in the direction of north-west and south-east, and its breadth about five miles. The trees upon it appeared to be large, and smoke was seen rising in different parts of it from among them; a certain sign that it was inhabited. *Long.* 145. 50. W. *Lat.* 17. 23. S.

Chain-Shot Island, an small island in Pamlico Sound, near the coast of North-Carolina. *Long.* 76. 35. W. *Lat.* 34. 55. N.

Chaingy, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret. 5 miles W. Orleans.

Chaise, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the North Coasts. 5 miles SE. Loudeac.

Chaise Dieu, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire. 13 miles Brioude, 18 NNW. Le Puy.

Chaise le Vicomte, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Vendée. 5 miles E. La Roche sur Yonne.

Chajuk, a town of Charafin, on the frontiers of Grand Bukharia.

Chaken Khan, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 20 miles NNE. Tarsus.

Chakeni-kouzey, a town of the kingdom of Candahar. 120 miles ENE. Candahar.

Chala, a small seaport of South-America, in the Pacific Ocean, near the river Arequipa.

Chalaa, a town of Algiers. 50 miles SW. Tremeçen.

Chalabre, a town of France, in the department of the Aude. 10 m. SW. Limoux.

Chalain, or *La Potherie*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 21 miles NW. Angers.

Chalais, a town of France, in the department of the Charente. 5 miles W. Aubeterre.

Chalamont, a town of France, in the department of the Ain. 12 miles S. Bourg-en-Bresse, 12 NNE. Montluel.

Chalan, a town of Persia, in the province of Faristhan. 40 miles NW. Schiras.

Chalançon, a town of France, in the department of the Ardèche. 9 m. N. Privas.

Chalaoar, see *Jalour*,

Chalavonne, a river of France, which runs into the Saône near Toissy.

Chalau, or *Kalau*, a town of Lusatia. 46 miles SW. Francfort on the Oder.

Chalautre, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne. 7 miles E. Provins.

Chalco, a town of Mexico, near a lake to which it gives name. 20 m. SE. Mexico.

Chalawara, a circuit of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, bounded on the north by Chuwal, on the east by Goelwara, on the south by Cottwara, and on the west by Jutwar and

Halliar; about 90 miles in length from east to west, and from 35 to 45 broad.

Chalcounda, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 12 miles NE. Gurrainconda.

Chalcuicos, (*Los*), a town of Mexico, in the province of Zacatecas.

Chaldefuygues, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal. 12 m. S. St. Flour.

Chalency, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne. 13 miles SSW. Langres.

Chalotte, a town of France, in the department of the Aube. 12 m. SE. Arcis sur Aube.

Chalour Bay, a large bay of the Atlantic, in the gulf of St. Laurence, between the province of New Brunswick and the fourth part of Lower Canada. On the 8th of July, 1760, a French fleet was destroyed by the English under the command of Capt. Byron, in this bay. *Long.* 55 W. *Lat.* 48. N.

Chalgreve Field, a spot of ground, near Thame, in Oxfordshire; where, in 1643, was a skirmish between the royalists under Prince Rupert, and the parliament soldiers under John Hampden. The latter were defeated, and their leader mortally wounded.

Chaligry, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte. 5 m. SW. Nancy.

Chalim, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra los Montes. 20 m. S. Braganca.

Chalim-pou, a town of Chinese Tartary. *Long.* 121. E. *Lat.* 41. 12. N.

Chalin, a river of Russia, which runs into the Karkoi sea, *Long.* 71. 14. E. *Lat.* 73. 5. N.

Chalinarques, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal. 12 m. N. St. Flour.

Chalindrey, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne. 5 miles SE. Langres.

Chalke, or *Karki*, one of the Prince's islands, in the sea of Marmora. *Long.* 28. 55. E. *Lat.* 40. 52. N.

Chalkore, a town of Bengal. 18 miles S. Boglipoor. *Long.* 87. 4. E. *Lat.* 24. 58. N.

Challamentally, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 12 miles E. Chiana Balabaram.

Challans, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Vendée. 21 miles N. Sables d'Olonne, 48 NW. Fontenay le Comte.

Challant, a town of France, in the department of the Dora. 11 miles ESE. Aosta.

Challin, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 15 miles W. Angers.

Chalmois, before the revolution a small country of France, in the environs of Châlons sur Saône.

Chals, a river of Asia, which rises near Lassa, passes through the province of Yunnan in China, the country of Laos and Tonquin, and empties itself into the gulf of Cochin-China in the Eastern sea, opposite the island of Hainan.

Chalonne, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, situated near coal mines. 12 miles SW. Angers.

Chalonne, an island in the Loire, a little below the town of the same name, about 5 miles in length, with a village.

Châlons sur Marne, or *Châlons*, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Marne; before the revolution, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Rheims, and chief place of the generality of Champagne; there are manufactures of coarse woollen cloth. It is situated on the river Marne, and contains 13 parishes. The number of houses about 2800, and of inhabitants 13,000. 20½ posts NNW. Langres, 20¼ E. Paris. *Long.* 4. 25. E. *Lat.* 48. 57. N.

Châlons sur Saône, a city of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire; before the revolution the see of a bishop, suffragan of Lyons, situated on the Saône. It is surrounded with walls, and defended by a citadel. The principal commerce consists in corn, wine, and wood. 14 posts N. Lyons, 46½ SSE. Paris. *Long.* 4. 56. E. *Lat.* 46. 48. N.

Chalosse, before the revolution, a small country of France, in the environs of St. Sever.

Chalfey, a town of Hindoostan, in Baglana. 40 miles NE. Chandor.

Chalbaron, a town of Thibet. 10 miles WNW. Coucha.

Chalvanca, or *Chumbivilcas*, a town of Peru, and principal place of a jurisdiction 90 m. W. Cusco.

Chalus, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne. In 1199, Richard I. king of England, received a wound in his shoulder which proved mortal, by an arrow shot from the castle of this town, as he was taking observations on the best way of assaulting it to recover a treasure found there, which he claimed as his right, and which was withheld by the Viscount of Limoges. 15 miles SSW. Limoges.

Chan, a country of Asia, and one of the provinces of Cochin-China.

Chan, or *Kahn*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zug, on the south side of the lake of Zug. 7 miles S. Zug.

Chan, a town of Bavaria, on the Regen, at its conflux with a river called Champl, or Kampl. 64 miles E. Nuremberg, 24 NE. Ratibon.

Chan, a town of Lower Siam, at the mouth of a river on the east coast. *Long.* 100. 30. E. *Lat.* 12. 50. N.

Chan de Cece, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura. 18 miles N. Thomar.

Chama, or *Shama*, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coast, situated at the mouth of a river of the same name, which separates the country of Jabria from that of Commari,

and runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 2. 45. W. *Lat.* 5. 5. N.

Cha-ma-ki, a town of the island of Formosa. *Long.* 120. 14. E. *Lat.* 22. 10. N.

Chamabuzon, a river of Honduras, which runs into the bay, *Long.* 88. 45. W. *Lat.* 15. 45. N.

Chamaillère, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme. 2 miles SW. Clermont Ferrand.

Chamalucan, a river of Mexico, which runs into the bay of Honduras, *Lat.* 15. 40. N.

Chamara, a town on the north coast of the island of Java. *Long.* 108. 2. E. *Lat.* 6. 20. S.

Chamarande, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise. 5 miles NNE. Estampes.

Cha-na-tao, a small island near the coast of China, in the Eastern sea. *Long.* 120. 50. E. *Lat.* 37. 58. N.

Chamaya, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Truxillo. 52 miles NW. Chacapoyas.

Chamazé, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 4 miles SW. Châteaugontier.

Chambe, a town of Armenia. 120 miles SE. Erivan.

Chamberet, a town of France, in the department of the Correze. 15 m. N. Tulle.

Chamberi, or *Chambery*, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc, late the capital of Savoy, at the conflux of two small rivers, near the Here. It was anciently called Cameria, Camerium, and Cameriacum. At this place the Emperor Sigismund erected the earldom of Savoy into a dukedom, and it was once the residence of the princes; but after the court was removed to Turin, it lost much of its splendour. It is defended by a castle, but was not fortified, and has frequently been taken; and in 1792, the inhabitants threw themselves into the power of France, with which the whole dutchy has been incorporated, under the name of the department of Mont Blanc, and Chambery was constituted the capital. 12½ posts E. Lyons. *Long.* 5. 55. E. *Lat.* 45. 34. N.

Chamberburg, a town of Pennsylvania. 120 miles W. Philadelphia. *Long.* 77. 40. W. *Lat.* 39. 57. N.

Chambicha, a town of South-America, in the province of Tucuman. 50 miles SW. St. Fernando.

Chamblee, or *Chambly*, a river of Canada, which runs from lake Champlain as far as Fort Chamblee, after which it is called Richlieu, and continues its course to the river St. Lawrence.

Chamblee, see *Fort Chamblee*.

Chamblis, or *Chambly*, a town of France, in the department of the Oise. 19 miles WSW. Senlis.

Chambois, a town of France, in the department of the Orne. 6 m. NE. Argentan.

Chambon, (*Le*), a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 3 miles SW. St Etienne.

Chambon, a town of France, in the department of the Creuse, and seat of a tribunal, in the district of Evaux. 3 miles W. Evaux, 8 E. Gueret.

Chambonlive, a town of France, in the department of the Correze. 5 m. E. Uzerche.

Chambosé, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 7 miles W. Villefranche en Beaujolais.

Chambrais, a town of France, in the department of the Eure. 5 miles W. Bernay.

Chambre, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc, on the Here. The inhabitants are remarkably subject to the goitre, or swelling of the neck. 23 miles NE. Chambery.

Chambron, a town of France, in the department of the Jemappe, on the Dender. 8 miles SE. Ath.

Chambuck, a town of Bengal. 55 miles SW. Calcutta. *Long.* 87. 48. E. *Lat.* 21. 5. N.

Cham-chou-pon, a town of Chinese Tartary. 8 miles NNE. Ning-yuen.

Chamchoz, a town of Armenia. 145 miles E. Erivan.

Chame, a town of South-America, in the province of Panama, near the Pacific Ocean. 28 miles SW. Panama.

Chanicuro, a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito. 16 m. S. La Laguna.

Chameirat, a town of France, in the department of the Correze. 3 m. SW. Tulle.

Chamelet, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 9 miles W. Villefranche.

Chamilly, a small island in the river St. Lawrence. *Long.* 75. W. *Lat.* 45. N.

Chamir, a town of Arabia, in the county of Yemen. 50 miles NE. Loheia. *Long.* 43. 5. E. *Lat.* 17. 12. N.

Chamir, a town of Persia, in Laristan. 30 miles W. Gambroun. *Lat.* 27. 12. N.

Chami-talama, a town of South-America, in the province of Chocos. 45 miles E. Zittara.

Chamitsche, a town of Russia, in the government of Mogilev. 40 m. SSW. Mogilev.

Chanka, or *Tchanka*, a town of Thibet. 229 miles SE. Lassa, 150 NE. Ghergong. *Long.* 95. E. *Lat.* 28. N.

Chamuzskoi, a fortress of Russia, on the confines of China. 168 miles SW. Verch Udinskoi.

Chameux, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc. 12 miles ESE. Chambery.

Champagnac, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne. 12 miles N. Périgueux.

Champagne, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne. 10 miles N. Ribérac.

Champagne, a town of France, in the department of the Ain. 10 miles N. Belley.

Champagne, before the revolution, a country of France, bordered on the east by Lorraine and Franche Comte, on the south by Burgundy and Nivernois, on the west by the isle of France and Picardy, and on the north by Flanders; it is about 195 miles in length, and 135 broad: the land is fertile, and produces that celebrated wine called after its name; much grain and pasturage: it contained two archbishoprics, Reims and Sens; and four bishoprics, Langres, Châlons, Troyes, and Meux. The principal rivers are the Seine, the Marne, the Aube, the Meuse, and the Aisne. Troyes was the capital.

Champagne Mouton, a town of France, in the department of the Charente. 10 miles W. Confolent.

Champagné St. Hilaire, a village of France, near which the Goths under Alaric were defeated by the Franks under Clovis in 508, with the loss of their king, who was killed by his rival. 10 miles Poitiers.

Champagnieu, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc. 14 miles W. Chambéry.

Champagnole, a town of France, in the department of the Jura. 9 m. SE. Poligny.

Champab, a pass through mountains of Bengal, in the province of Ramgur. 45 miles N. Ramgur.

Champaneer, a circar of Hindoostan, north of the Nerbuddah, about 60 miles from its mouth.

Champaneer, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of a circar of the same name. 64 miles SE. Amedabad, 85 N. Surat. *Long.* 73. 36. E. *Lat.* 22. 25. N.

Champapour, a town of Bengal, in the province of Shalberis. 30 m. SSW. Goragot.

Champaran, see *Bcttiab*.

Champgon, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 6 miles NE. Mayenne.

Champdeniers, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres. 10 miles N. Niort.

Champdieu, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 3 miles N. Montbrifon.

Champeaux, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne. 7 miles NE. Melun.

Champeix, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme. 7 miles NW. Issoire.

Champernagur, a town of Bengal. 4 miles W. Boglipour. *Long.* 87. E. *Lat.* 25. 15. N.

Champetou, a river of Mexico, which

runs into the bay of Campeachy. *Long.* 91. 56. W. *Lat.* 18. 50. N.

Champignelle, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne. 9 miles N. St. Fargeau.

Champigny sur Yonne, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire. 7 miles S. Chinon.

Champl, a river of Bavaria, which runs into the Regen at Cham.

Champlain, a town of Canada, on the left bank of the St. Laurence. *Long.* 72. 14. W. *Lat.* 18. 50. N.

Champlain, a lake of North-America, so called from its first discoverer, in 1610: it contains several islands, and abounds in fish; the form inclines to oval. It divides the state of New-York from that of Vermont: 80 miles long from north to south, and where widest, 14 broad. In 1777, a naval engagement was fought on this lake, between the British under General Carlton, and the Americans under General Arnold, in which the latter were totally defeated. Arnold set fire to his own vessel, the Congress gally, to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy. *Long.* 73. W. *Lat.* 44. 30. N.

Champlemy, a town of France, in the department of Nyèvre. 16 miles SSW. Clamecy.

Champlitte, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône; it contains above 1000 inhabitants. 27 miles W. Vesoul, 12 N. Gray. *Long.* 5. 36. E. *Lat.* 47. 37. N.

Champur, a town of Bengal. 30 miles SE. Moorshedabad.

Champrond, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire. 15 miles W. Chartres.

Champrouent, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc. 9 miles N. Chambéry.

Champtercier, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps. 3 miles W. Digne.

Champtocé, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 12 miles WSW. Angers.

Champtoccaux, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, containing about 1000 inhabitants. In 1341, it was taken from the Duke of Bretagne by the French. 4 miles WSW. Ancenis.

Champvans, a town of France, in the department of the Jura. 3 miles SW. Dole.

Champvant, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône. 3 miles S. Gray.

Chamtou, a town of Thibet. 75 miles NNW. Cont-Choudsong.

Chamulgoody, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 28 miles E. Coilpatta.

Chamuny, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc. 9 m. E. Salanche.

Chamuny, a mountain of France, south of the town of Chamuny.

Chamufca, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estremadura. 9 m. E. Santaren.

Chamuti, a river of Naples, which runs into the sea, 6 miles SSE. Girace.

Chamuti, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 5 miles SSW. Girace.

Chanac, a town of France, in the department of Lozere. 7 miles SW. Mende.

Chanaid, a small island of Scotland, near the south-west extremity of the island of Ila.

Chanak Kalefi, a town and citadel of Asiatic Turkey, built to defend the Strait called the Dardanelles. The citadel is by a modern traveller, Mr. Dallaway, allowed to be of the Lower Grecian age, and the outworks modern. There is a small park of artillery. In the town are about 2000 houses, and a manufacture of pottery.

Chanaz, a town of France, in the department of the Isere. 4 miles SW. Vienne.

Chanca, a river which forms a boundary between Portugal and the Spanish province of Seville, and runs into the Guadiana, 25 miles N. Ayamonte.

Chancaillo, a seaport of Peru, north-west of Lima. *Lat.* 12. 5. S.

Chançay, a town of Peru, and principal place of a jurisdiction in the archbishopric of Lima: it contains 300 families, chiefly Spaniards. 30 miles S. Lima.

Chan-chan, a town of the kingdom of Corea. 12 miles SW. Long-Kouang.

Chance Bay, a bay on the north coast of an island in the straits of Magellan. 2 miles W. Butler's Bay.

Chanceaux, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or. 18 miles NW. Dijon.

Chancelade, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne. 3 miles NW. Perigueux.

Chancellaria, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo. 7 miles W. O'Crato.

Chancha, a town of Egypt, at the entrance of a desert. 6 miles E. Cairo.

Chançy, a town of France, in the department of the Lemane, on the Rhone. 8 miles SW. Geneva.

Chanda, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar. 67 miles S. Nagpour, 218 E. Aurungabad. *Long.* 79. 54. E. *Lat.* 20. 2. N.

Chandail, a circar of Hindoostan, in the country of Allahabad, south-west of the country of Benares.

Chandaleotta, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 17 miles E. Adoni.

Chandapour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 16 miles SW. Bahar.

Chandarya, a town of Bengal. 34 miles NE. Calcutta.

Chandek, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Aurungabad. 15 miles SSE. Jafferabad.

Chanderbaun, a town of Bengal. 30 miles S. Burdwan.

Chandegheri, see *Kandegerec*.

Chandeleur Islands, a cluster of islands in the gulf of Mexico, near the coast of West-Florida. *Long.* 88. 48. to 88. 58. W. *Lat.* 29. 30. to 29. 45. N.

Chandercoona, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 32 miles SSW. Burdwan. *Long.* 87. 38. E. *Lat.* 22. 45. N.

Chanderee, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of a circar or district in the Malwa country, near the river Betwa. It once contained 14,000 houses; and is now the residence of a rajah. 148 miles S. Agra, 192 N. Ougein. *Long.* 78. 43. E. *Lat.* 24. 48. N.

Chandergheri, a town of Hindoostan, in Canara, which, in 1799, was ceded to the British. 15 miles S. Mangalore.

Chandergunge, a town of Bengal, in the province of Dacca. 28 miles S. Comillah.

Chandernagore, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Bengal, and principal French settlement in the East-Indies, situated on the Ganges. It was taken by the English under the conduct of Colonel Clive and Admiral Watson, in March 1757. It was restored at the peace of 1763. The English took it in the American war, and gave it up again in 1783. It formerly contained 80,000 inhabitants; at this time not half that number. 82 m. S. Moorshedabad, 13 N. Calcutta.

Chandgunge, a town of Bengal, in the province of Burbazzoo. 10 m. N. Nulshi.

Chandgunge, a town of Bengal. 86 miles NNW. Dacca.

Chandi, a town of Nubia. 40 m. NNE. Gerri. *Long.* 33. 28. E. *Lat.* 16. 36. N.

Chandieu, a town of France, in the department of the Rhone and Loire. 3 miles N. Montbrison.

Chandiga, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Adian, *Long.* 135. 14. E. *Lat.* 62. 10. N.

Chander, a town of Hindoostan, in the Baglana country. 52 miles NE. Naffuck, 80 NW. Aurungabad. In 1804, this town was taken by the English. *Long.* 74. 28. E. *Lat.* 20. 8. N.

Chandoul, a town of Persia, in the province of Adirbeitzan. 150 m. NE. Tabris.

Chandpaur, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Sumbul. 27 miles S. Nidjibabad.

Chandpaur, a town of Bengal. 18 miles S. Kishenagar.

Chandpaur, a town of Bengal. 22 miles SSW. Purneah.

Chandpaur, a town of Bengal. 10 miles S. Silhet.

Chandpaur, a town of Bengal, in the province of Chitigong. 38 m. N. Islamabad.

Chandpour, a town of Bengal. 16 miles S. Islamabad.

Chandpour, a town of Bengal. 60 miles NE. Dacca.

Chandpour, a town of Bengal, on the left bank of the Megna. 30 m. SSE. Dacca.

Chandpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad. 9 miles S. Corah.

Chandui, a town of the audience of Quito. 16 miles WSW. Guarauquil.

Chandur, a town of Bengal. 30 miles S. Curruckpour.

Chanes, one of the smaller Shetland islands. *Long.* 1. 43. W. *Lat.* 60. 9. N.

Chang, a town of China, of the second rank, in Chen-li. 495 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 99. 33. E. *Lat.* 33. 50. N.

Changa, or *Xanga*, a small island in the Indian sea, near the coast of Africa, at the mouth of a river of the same name. *Long.* 39. 50. E. *Lat.* 10. 45. S.

Changail, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 17 miles NW. Durbangah.

Changanah, a town of Hindoostan, in Barramaul, where there is a pass across the mountains to the Carnatic. 100 miles SW. Madras.

Changaprang, a town of Thibet. 242 m. W. Lassa, 195 NNE. Catmandu. *Long.* 86. 52. E. *Lat.* 31. 6. N.

Changasuri, a town of Russia, in the government of Viborg. 80 miles WNW. Viborg.

Chang-che, a city of China, of the second rank, in Quang-li. 1210 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 96. 17. E. *Lat.* 22. 6. N.

Chang-choui, a town of China, of the third rank, in Honan. 45 miles SE. Hiu.

Chang-hai, a town of China, of the third rank, in Kiang-nan. 18 miles SE. Song-kiang.

Chang-hang, a town of China, of the third rank, in Fo-kien. 50 miles S. Ting-tcheou.

Chang-hia-tong, a town of China, of the second rank, in Quang-li. 1200 m. SSW. Peking. *Long.* 106. 4. E. *Lat.* 22. 27. N.

Chang-ho, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chang-tong. 18 m. SW. Vou-ting.

Chang-in, a town of China, of the second rank, in Quang-li. 1165 m. SSW. Peking. *Long.* 106. 24. E. *Lat.* 23. 3. N.

Chang-kao, a town of China, of the third rank, in Kiang-li. 30 miles WSW. Chouitcheou.

Chaglassee, a town of Thibet, which gives name to a district, near the river Sanpoo. 204 miles W. Lassa, 190 NNE. Catmandu. *Long.* 87. 32. E. *Lat.* 29. 30. N.

Changlee, or *Changli*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the west coast of Nalolia, inhabited chiefly by the Turks. Near it is another town called Giaur Changlee, which is inhabited by Christians. 9 miles SSW. Scalanova.

Chang-lin, a town of China, of the third rank, in Quang-li. 18 miles NW. Ping.

Chang-ling, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea. 5 miles SSW. Hoang.

Chang-nan, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chen-li. 42 miles SE. Chang.

Chang-fe, a town of China, of the second rank, in Quang-li. 1180 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 107. 14. E. *Lat.* 22. 18. N.

Chang-tcheou, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea. 20 miles W. Long-kouang.

Chang-tching, a town of China, of the third rank, in Honan. 24 miles SSE. Kouang.

Chang-tsai, a town of China, of the third rank, in Honan. 38 miles N. Yun-hing.

Chang-yeon, a town of China, of the third rank, in Kiang-li. 30 miles NNE. Nanning.

Chang-yu, a town of China, of the third rank, in Tche-kiang. 18 m. ESE. Chao-king.

Changé, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 3 miles N. Laval.

Changé, a town of France, in the department of the Sarthe. 3 miles S. Le Mans.

Changerwater, a town of New Jersey. 25 miles WSW. Morristown.

Changy, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 10 miles NW. Roanne.

Chanieres, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde. 12 m. E. Blaye.

Chaniewieze, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek. 56 miles SW. Novogrodek.

Chanikalomay, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cuddapa. 18 m. SSW. Combam.

Chankeer, a town of Hindoostan, in the Mahratta country. 15 miles W. Poonah.

Chan-lin, a town of China, of the third rank, in Quang-li. 8 miles NW. Ko-hoa.

Chanmannung, a town of Thibet, where the grand Lama sometimes resides. 116 m. W. Lassa, 266 NE. Catmandu. *Long.* 89. 20. E. *Lat.* 30. 54. N.

Chanmar, or *Chachi*, a town of South-America, in the province of Cordova. 125 miles N. Cordova.

Channel, the English name of the department of France, called La Manche. See *La Manche*.

Channel Creek, one of the mouths of the Ganges, east of the island of Sagor.

Chanui-Oudouc, a town of Chinese Tartary, in the country of the Monguls. *Long.* 114. 14. E. *Lat.* 42. 51. N.

Channonat, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme, celebrated for its mineral waters. 6 m. S. Clermont.

Chanony, a town of Scotland, in Ross-shire, united with Rossemarkie, and now called Fortrose.

Chanpara, a town of Bengal. 32 miles NE. Calcutta.

Chanprong, a town of Thibet. 245 miles W. Laffa. *Long.* 86. 41. E. *Lat.* 29. 43. N.

Chan-si, a province of China, which is one of the smallest of the empire, is bounded on the east by that of Pe-tche-li, on the south by Honan, on the west by Chen-si, and on the north by the great wall. The Chinese say, that the first inhabitants of China fixed their residence in this province. Its climate is healthy and agreeable, and the soil is fruitful. It abounds in musk, porphyry, marble, lapis-lazuli, and jasper of various colours; iron-mines, salt-pits, and crystal, are also common here. This province is full of mountains; some of which are uninhabited, and have a wild and frightful appearance; but the rest are cultivated with care, and cut into terraces from top to bottom, and present a very agreeable prospect; on the tops of some there are found vast plains, which are no less fertile than the richest low lands. Vines grow here, which produce the best grapes in this part of Asia; good wine might be made from them; but the Chinese prefer drying them, and selling them in the other provinces. The mountains abound in coal, which the inhabitants pound, and having mixed with water, form into small cakes; it is not very inflammable, but when once kindled, affords a strong and lasting fire. Chan-si comprehends in its district five cities of the first class, and eighty-five of the second and third. Sir John Staunton estimates the population of this province at 27,000,000.

Chanfola, a town of Bengal. 23 miles SE. Islamabad.

Chanta, a town of Bengal. 25 m. NW. Bissunpour.

Chantaboun, a seaport town of the kingdom of Siam, on the frontiers of Cambodia.

Chantada, a town of Spain, in Galicia. 20 miles N. Orense.

Chantagir, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Enisei, *Long.* 91. 34. E. *Lat.* 51. 50. N.

Chantaunay, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée. 15 miles N. Fontenay-le-Comte.

Chantee, a town of Thibet. 9 miles S. Jhanfu Jeung.

Chantelle le Chateau, a town of France, in the department of the Allier. 9 miles N. Gannat.

Chantenay, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire. 2 miles W. Nantes.

Chantnay, a town of France, in the department of the Sarthe. 15 miles WSW. Le Mans.

Chantilly, a town of France, in the department of the Oise. The Prince of Condé had a magnificent palace here; with beautiful gardens, a menagerie, extensive park, and curious water-works. The stable was

thought to exceed any thing of the kind in France; and the forests, for the purpose of keeping game for the chace and the gun, extended many miles in circumference. 5 miles W. Senlis, 13 SSE. Clermont.

Chantonay, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée. In the beginning of September 1793, the French republicans were totally defeated by the royalists, near this town, with great loss. 12 miles W. La Chataigneraye.

Chan-tong, a province of China, bounded on the east by the province of Pe-tche-li and by part of Honan, on the south by Kiangnan, on the east by the Eastern sea, and on the north by the same and part of Pe-tche-li. It is divided into six districts, which contain six cities of the first class, and 114 of the second and third. Besides these, there are found along the coast 15 or 16 forts, several villages of considerable note on account of their commerce, and a number of small islands, the greater part of which have harbours very convenient for the Chinese junks, which easily pass from thence to Corea or Leao-tong. Besides the grand imperial canal, which traverses this province, it contains a great many lakes, streams, and rivers, which contribute no less to the ornament than the fecundity of its plains; however, it has much to fear from drought, as it seldom rains here. Locusts also make sometimes great devastation. There is no country, perhaps, where game is more plentiful, or where pheasants, partridges, and quails, are sold cheaper. Besides common silk-worms, there is found in this province a species of insect much resembling our caterpillars, which produce, indeed, a coarser kind of silk, but of which much stronger stuffs are made; as these stuffs are very durable, they have an extensive sale throughout China. Sir George Staunton estimates the number of people in this province at 24,000,000. Tsi-nan-fou is the capital.

Chantrigne, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 7 miles N. Mayenne.

Chan-yn, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chan-si. 25 miles ENE. Sou.

Chao-king, a city of China, of the first rank, in Tche-kiang. 673 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 120. 14. E. *Lat.* 30. 10. N.

Chaoim, a town of Chinese Tartary. 8 miles S. Geho.

Chao-keouing, a town of China, in Chang-tong. 55 miles SB. Tci-ngin.

Chao-ma-ing, a town of Thibet. 10. m. N. Chao-ma-ing-Hotun.

Chao-ma-ing-Hotun, a town of Thibet. 285 m. E. Hâmi. *Long.* 100. 10. E. *Lat.* 41. 10. N.

Chao-sou, a city of China, of the first rank, in Fo-kien. 775 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 117. 19. E. *Lat.* 22. N.

Chao-pai, a town of Chinese Tartary. *Long.* 122. 44. *E. Lat.* 42. 13. N.

Chao-ping, a town of China, of the third rank, in Quang-li. 15 m. SE. Yong-ngan.

Chasra, one of the smaller Cape de Verde Islands.

Chasu, one of the smaller Cape de Verde islands, or rather a rock. 8 miles W. St. Nicholas.

Chaource, a town of France, in the department of the Aude. 15 m. S. Troyes.

Chapada, a town of Brazil, in the government of Goyas. 70 miles NE. Villa Boa.

Chapala, a lake of Mexico, in the province of Guadalajara, 54 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. 15 m. S. Guadalajara.

Chaparang, or *Dzifrong*, a town of Thibet, situated near the head of the Ganges. 140 miles NNE. Sirinagur. *Long.* 79. 22. *E. Lat.* 33. 10. N.

Chaparral, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada. 15 m. from Antequera.

Chapel Key, a small island in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Mexico. *Long.* 88. 40. W. *Lat.* 18. N.

Chapel in the Frith, a town of England, in the county of Derby, on the borders of Cheshire, with a weekly market on Saturdays. 20 miles ESE. Manchester, 165 N. London. *Long.* 1. 52. W. *Lat.* 53. 22. N.

Chapelle Agnon (La), a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme. 5 miles N. Ambert.

Chapelle d' Angillon (La), a town of France, in the department of the Cher. 16 miles N. Bourges.

Chapelle Aubry (La), a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 8 miles S. St. Florent.

Chapelle Basse (La), a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire. 9 miles NE. Nantes.

Chapelle la Erbrée, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine. 4 miles E. Vitré.

Chapelle sur Erdre (La), a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire. 5 miles N. Nantes.

Chapelle la Mouch (La), a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 13 m. NW. Vilaine.

Chapelle sur Oreuse (La), a town of France, in the department of the Yonne. 6 miles S. Sens.

Chapelle de Quinchay (La), a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire. 6 miles S. Mâcon.

Chapelle la Reine (La), a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne. 5 miles NW. Nemours.

Chapelle St. Laurent (La), a town of France, in the department of the Two Severs. 11 miles NW. Partenay.

Chapelle St. Mesmin (La), a town of

France, in the department of the Loiret. 3 miles W. Orleans.

Chapelle Talliferet (La), a town of France, in the department of the Creuse. 4 miles S. Gueret.

Chapelle la Thireuil (La), a town of France, in the department of the Two Severs. 13 miles WSW. Partenay.

Chapelle en Vercors (La), a town of France, in the department of the Drôme. 13 miles N. Die.

Chapelness, a cape of Scotland, on the coast of the county of Fife, in the frith of Forth. 1 mile W. Elinests.

Chapman's Bay, a bay of the Atlantic, on the coast of Africa, a little to the south of Table Bay.

Chapero, a town of Concan, on the coast of Malabar. 12 miles NW. Goa.

Chaplain's Fork, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Rolling Fork. *Long.* 86. 1. W. *Lat.* 37. 34. N.

Chappermunda, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 20 miles W. Palanow.

Chappes, a town of France, in the department of the Aube. 10 m. SE. Troyes.

Chappigunge, a town of Bengal. 26 m. S. Moorshedabad.

Chappoy, a town of France, in the department of the Jura. 7 miles SSE. Salins.

Chapraral, a town of South-America, in the country of Chili, and jurisdiction of Coquimbo.

Chaprough, a town of Thibet. *Long.* 79. 37. W. *Lat.* 33. 29. N.

Chapuk, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 55 miles SSW. Patna.

Chaqui, a town of Peru, in the diocese of La Paz. 35 miles E. Potofi.

Chaquilon, a town of Persia, in the province of Segeftan, in ruins. 90 miles NE. Zareng.

Char, a town of Arabia. 140 miles NW. Mecca.

Char, a river of France, which runs into the Boutonne near St. Jean d'Angeli.

Char, a river of the island of Cyprus, which runs into the sea, 2 miles E. Limesfol.

Char, a river of England, which rises in Dorsetshire, and runs into the sea at Char-mouth.

Charabaun, or *Tsferibzn*, a seaport town on the north coast of the island of Java, situated in a country which produces plenty of rice, sugar, coffee, pepper, cotton, &c. which the Dutch purchase at a low price. 130 miles E. Batavia. *Long.* 109. 4. E. *Lat.* 6. 5. S.

Charabey, a town of Persia, in the province of Mazanderan. 60 m. W. Astabat.

Charadro, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Carmania. 12 miles NNW. Anemur.

Charagis, a town of the island of Corsica. 2 miles S. Cervione.

Charak, or *Tsjarak*, a town of Persia, in Laristan. 20 miles SE. Nachelo.

Charanckotan, one of the small Kurule Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 155. E. *Lat.* 49. 50. N.

Charamond, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 28 miles N. Mauldah.

Charancy, a town of France, in department of the Moselle. 10 m. WSW. Longwy.

Charapoto, a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito, near the coast. 20 miles NNE. Monte Christo. *Lat.* 6. 50. S.

Charasim, or *Karasim*, a country of Asia, bordered on the north by Turkestan, on the east by Grand Bukharia, on the south by Chorasan, and on the west by the Caspian sea; about 320 miles from north to south, and about as much from east to west. The country is in general fertile; and is divided among several Tartarian princes, of whom one takes the title of Khan, with a degree of pre-eminence over the rest. Urkonje is the capital, and the usual residence of the khan in the winter, but during the summer he usually encamps on the sides of the river Amol; and as his camp is called Khiva, the people have generally been called the Tartars of Khiva. The khan is said to be able to raise an army of 40 or 50 thousand horsemen. Charasim was in former times full of cities, towns, and castles; remarkable for their strength, and abundance of people. This was the case it may be presumed for a long series of ages, as well under its own kings, as while it was a province of the Persian and Arabian empires: but in all probability it flourished most when it became an independent kingdom under the family of the Charasim Khans, who annexed to it by conquest all Iran, or Persia at large, and Turan, or the countries north of the Gihon, or Amu; forming a great empire, of which Urkonje was the capital. At present the cities of Charasim are but few, and reduced below the condition of ordinary towns, through the destructive power of the Uzbeks, who have brought ruin and poverty wherever they settled.

Charatzaiska, a fortress of Siberia, on the borders of China. 84 miles SW. Selengisk.

Charavend, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 120 miles SE. Ispahan.

Charbaji, a town of Hindoostan, in Agimere. 15 miles N. Roopnagar.

Charbuiszko, a river of Kuntchatka, which runs into the Penzinkoi gulf, 70 m. SSW. Tigilskoi.

Charcas, (*Los*.) a province of Peru, near the coast of the Pacific Ocean, one of the richest provinces in the world for mines. La Plata is the capital.

Charcas de Angola, a town of South-America, in the government of Buenos Ayres. 90 miles NW. Buenos Ayres.

Charco, a town of Bōotan. 8 miles N. Tassafudon.

Charcolly, a town of Bengal. 60 miles S. Comillah.

Charcuon, a town of Persia, in the province of Farisitan. 70 miles SE. Schiras.

Chard, a town of England, in the county of Somerset, situated on the borders of Devonshire. It has a large weekly market, held on Monday, and formerly sent members to parliament, but this privilege has long been lost. In 1801, the inhabitants were 1212, and 369 employed in trade and manufactures. 15 miles S. Taunton, 141 W. London. *Long.* 3. 20. W. *Lat.* 50. 53. N.

Charda, a town of Bengal. 10 miles SW. Midnapoor.

Chardogne, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse. 4 miles N. Bar-le-Duc.

Charedsch, or *Charek*, see *Karek*.

Charente, a river of France, which rises in the department of the Upper Vienne, passes by or near to Civray, Ruffec, Verteuil, Mansle, Angoulesme, Jarnac, Cognac, Saintes, Rochefort, &c. and runs into the sea, about 8 miles below Rochefort, opposite the isle of Oleron.

Charente, (*Department of*.) one of the new divisions of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Vienne, on the east by the Upper Vienne, on the south by the department of the Dordogne, and on the west by the department of the Lower Charente. It takes its name from the river Charente, which passes through it. Above 56 miles in length from north-east to south-west, and 30 wide on an average. Angoulesme is the capital.

Charente Lower, (*Department of*.) one of the divisions of France, situated on the sea coast, north of the river Gironde, taking its name from the river Charente, which crosses it nearly in its centre; rather more than 80 miles in length; the breadth is very unequal, towards the south about 10 miles, towards the north 20, and in some parts nearly 40. Saintes is the capital.

Charentenay, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne. 7 m. S. Auxerre.

Charenton, a town of France, in the department of Paris. Here the protestants had their principal church, and a printing office, till the revocation of the edict of Nantes, when the church was converted into two convents. 3 miles SE. Paris.

Charenton, a town of France, in the department of the Cher. 5 miles E. St. Amand, 21 SSE. Bourges.

Charera, (*La*.) a town of the island of Cuba. 5 miles W. Havana.

Chareri, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 9 miles S. Gierace.

Chareri, a river of Naples, which runs into the sea, 10 miles SSE. Gierace.

Chargey, a town of France, in the department of the Upper-Saône. 3 m. N. Gray.

Chargner, a town of Hindooftan, in Bharar. 45 miles SE. Aurungabad.

Charia, or *St. Adrian*, a village of European Turkey, in the Morea; supposed to be the spot where the city of Mycenæ stood. 7 miles NW. Argo.

Charje, a town of Egypt, in the great Oasis. 120 miles SW. Siut. *Long.* 29. 40. E. *Lat.* 25. 50. N.

Charikaran, a town of Candahar. 25 m. NW. Cabul.

Charillos, (*Los*), a town of Peru, in the jurisdiction of Lima.

Charinos, a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito. 22 miles NNW. Jaen de Bracamoros.

Charing, a township of England, in Kent, with 850 inhabitants, 7 miles W. Ashford.

Charjoon, a town of Grand Bukharia, on the Gihon. 100 miles SE. Bukhara.

Chariquil, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 90 miles SE. Hamadan.

Charisafar, a town of Asia, in the country of Candahar. 15 miles NE. Candahar.

Charit, a town of Arabia. 24 m. N. Sana.

Charité sur Loire (*La*), a town of France, in the department of Nievre, on the Loire, containing about 4,000 inhabitants. Here are manufactures of woollen and hardware. 13 miles NNW. Nevers. *Long.* 3. 6. E. *Lat.* 47. 11. N.

Charkiera, a town of Hindooftan, in the circar of Hindia. 10 miles E. Hurdah.

Charkina, a fortress of Russia, on the Don, in the government of Caucasus. 200 miles NE. Atrachan.

Charkiquen, a town of Asiatic Turkey, chiefly inhabited by tanners, who manufacture the beautiful morocco leather; the caravans stop here two or three days: it is situated between Erzerum and Tocat.

Charkov, a city of Russia, and capital of a government of the same name, containing ten churches, two convents, and several public seminaries. 352 miles S. Moscow, 640 SSE. Petersburg. *Long.* 35. 54. E. *Lat.* 50. N.

Charkov, a government of Russia, bounded on the north by Kursk, on the east by Voronetz, on the south by Ekaterinoslav, on the west by Tchernigov and Kiev; Charkov is the capital: about 180 miles in length, and from 40 to 80 in breadth.

Charlbury, a town of England, in the county of Oxford. 6 miles W. Woodstock, 68 WNW. London.

Charleburg, a town of Canada. 5 miles N. Quebec.

Charlemont, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, formerly belonging to the county of Namur; ceded to France by the treaty of Nimeguen. It was

built by Charles V. in the year 1555, not far from Givet, on a mountain near the Meuse. It is small, but well fortified. 10 miles N. Mezieres, 24 SW. Namur. *Long.* 4. 50. E. *Lat.* 50. 7. N.

Charlemont, a town of Ireland, in the county of Armagh. It is a garrison town, with barracks for three companies of foot; it was a borough town, and sent two members to the Irish parliament. This town surrendered to King William in 1690. 8 m. N. Armagh.

Charleroy, or *Charles sur Sambre*, a town of France, in the department of the Sambre and Meuse, built on the north side of the river Sambre, in a place formerly called *Charnez*, which was a village and signiory belonging to the Prince of Henghein. The Marquis de Castel-Rodrigo, governor of the Netherlands, fortified and made it a city in the year 1666, changing its name to Charleroy, in honour of Charles II. king of Spain.

In the year 1792, it again changed its name to Charles-sur-Sambre. It was given to France at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1668. In the year 1672, it was besieged by the Prince of Orange, who invested the place the 13th of December, with a design to draw the French from Holland; but the bravery of the Comte de Montal, the governor, and a report of the King of France advancing in person, with an army to succour the place, obliged the prince to retire before he had opened the trenches. In the year 1677, the same prince invested it again with an army of 60,000 men, but was soon obliged to retire. By the treaty of Nimeguen it was ceded to Spain; in 1693, it was taken by the French, after the battle of Landen. In 1697, it was restored to Spain: by the peace of Utrecht it was ceded to the States-General; in the year 1716, it was given to the emperor by the barrier treaty; again, in 1746, it surrendered to France. It was taken by the French under General Valence, in the month of November 1792, with 4000 prisoners. It was recovered by the Austrians in the month of June 1793, when the French were twice defeated, once with the loss of 4000 men, and again of 7000. On the 25th of July 1794, it again surrendered to the French at discretion, with the garrison of 3000 men, and 60 pieces of cannon. It carries on considerable trade in iron-works and foundry. 20 miles ENE. Mons, 20 NE. Maubeuge. *Long.* 4. 32. E. *Lat.* 50. 26. N.

Charles Island, or *Island of Dogs*, at the mouth of the river Gambia in Africa, where the English had a settlement, but were driven away; since which time the island has been uninhabited.

Charles River, a river of America, which rises in the state of Massachusetts, and runs into the sea between Boston and Charles-town.

Charles, a county of the state of Maryland.

Charles City, a county of the state of Virginia.

Charles Fort, a fort on the west coast of the island of Barbadoes. 1 m. S. Bridge-town.

Charles Fort, a fort of Ireland, at the east side of the entrance into Kinfale harbour, in the county of Cork. 2 miles S. Kinfale.

Charles Fort, a fort on the west coast of the island of St. Christopher. 1 mile SE. Sandy-Point.

Charles Island, an island in Hudson's Straits. *Long.* 79. 55. W. *Lat.* 62. 40. N.

Charles's Island, a small island in that part of the Straits of Magellan, called *Royal Reach*, about four miles in length. 5 miles SSW. Fortescue's Bay.

Charlestown, a town in the United States of America, in South-Carolina, situated on a neck of land, at the conflux of the rivers Ashley and Cooper, both of which are large and navigable; the Ashley river for ships of tolerable burden 20 miles above the town, and for boats and canoes near 40. The navigation for ships in Cooper's river does not extend so far, but boats may advance farther. The union of these rivers below the town forms a convenient and spacious harbour, at a distance of about seven miles from the sea. The town is regularly built, and fortified before the American war, as well by art as nature. The situation is flat and low, and the water brackish; but the country round is agreeable and fruitful; the streets are well laid out, extending east and west from river to river, these are intersected by others, so that the town is formed into a number of squares. The houses built at first were of wood, those more lately erected of brick. The public buildings of Charlestown are an exchange, town-house, and armoury; two churches for Episcopalians, two for Independents, with other places of worship for French Protestants, Methodists, Roman-Catholics, Presbyterians, Quakers, and Jews. Charlestown was incorporated in 1783, and divided into thirteen wards, with as many wardens, one of whom is elected intendant of the city. By these wardens and intendant the city is governed, and the laws put in force. In the year 1787, the number of houses was computed at 1600, which contained 9600 white inhabitants, and 5400 slaves. In the year 1791, the number of inhabitants was 16,359, of whom 7684 were slaves. Charlestown was besieged by the British troops the latter end of March 1780, and surrendered on the 13th of May, with 6000 troops prisoners. *Long.* 80. 2. W. *Lat.* 32. 50. N.

Charlestown, a town of New Hampshire, on the Connecticut. 83 miles NW. Boston, 170 NNE. New York.

Charlestown, a town of Rhode Island, and

county of Washington, containing about 2000 inhabitants.

Charlestown, a town of the state of Massachusetts, and capital of the county of Middlesex; situated on the river Charles, which separates it from Boston. Before the American war, it was nearly half as large as Boston, and capable of being made as strong, standing on a peninsula. It was both a market and a county town, well supplied with fish and provisions in general. The inhabitants were engaged in several manufactures of leather, silver, brass, and pewter, in making pot-ash, and building ships. In the beginning of the American war the British troops received orders to burn Charlestown, to prevent its being made a shelter to the Americans, and on the 17th of June 1775, the whole town was destroyed. 2 miles N. Boston.

Charlestown, the principal town of the island of Nevis, on the west coast. *Long.* 62. 33. W. *Lat.* 17. 14. N.

Charlestown of Aboyne, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire. It is a burgh of barony under the Earl of Aboyne, with a weekly market. This place is much frequented by invalids, for the benefit of goat's whey. 29 miles W. Aberdeen.

Charleval, a town of France, in the department of the Eure. 10 miles SE. Rouen.

Charleville, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, on the Meuse, which separates it from Mezieres, with a bridge of communication. It was built in the year 1660, by Gonzago duke of Nevers; and before the revolution belonged to the Prince of Condé, being exempt from the general taxes of the kingdom.

Charleville, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, which sent two members to the Irish parliament. 22 miles S. Limerick, 31 N. Cork.

Charley, a town of Hindoostan, in Candesh. 6 miles S. Chuprah.

Charlieu, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 12 miles NW. Lyons, 3 N. Roanne.

Charlotte, a county of the state of Virginia.

Charlotte, a town of the state of Virginia. 70 miles SW. Richmond.

Charlotte's Bay, a bay on the south-east coast of Nova Scotia. *Long.* 58. 50. W. *Lat.* 44. 35. N.

Charlotte Fort, a fort near the town of Petersburg, in the state of Georgia.

Charlotte's Town, a town of the island of Dominica, on the west coast, formerly called *Rosiau*. *Long.* 69. 24. W. *Lat.* 15. 25. N.

Charlotte's Town, a town of the island of St. John, in the gulf of St. Laurence, situated about the centre of the island, towards the south coast. *Long.* 62. 50. W. *Lat.* 46. 15. N.

Charlottenberg, a town of Germany, in

the county of Holzapfel, built by the French refugees. 4 miles SW. Holzapfel.

Charlotte River, a river of East-Florida, which runs into the gulf of Mexico, forming a bay at its mouth, *Long.* 82. 40. *W. Lat.* 27. N.

Charlottenberg, a town of Germany, in the county of Hohenlohe. 3 m. SE. Ohringen.

Charlottenburg, a town of Germany, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, on the Spree, chiefly inhabited by Lutherans and Calvinists. It owes its existence to a chateau, built in 1696, by Charlotte Sophia the first queen of Prussia. After her death the king endowed it with considerable privileges. Frederic II. embellished and enlarged it; and placed in the palace some valuable antiquities, which he purchased of the Cardinal de Polignac, for 90,000 livres. These were much injured by the Russians in their incursions, and have been since removed to Sans-souci. The road to Berlin is a grand promenade. 3 miles W. Berlin.

Charlottenburg, a town of New Jersey, in the county of Bergen. 12 miles N. Morris-town.

Charlottenlund, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand. 4 miles N. Copenhagen.

Charlottesburg, a town of North-Carolina. 180 miles W. Newbern. *Long.* 81. W. *Lat.* 35. 18. N.

Charlottesville, a town of Virginia, on a small river, which runs into the James river. In 1781, this town was entered by Colonel Tarleton, at the head of his cavalry; where he took prisoners seven of the assembly, and destroyed a great quantity of stores and provisions. 60 miles NW. Richmond. *Long.* 78. 45. W. *Lat.* 38. 3. N.

Charlton Island, an island in the southern part of Hudson's Bay. *Long.* 80. W. *Lat.* 52. 8. N.

Charlton Island, a small island at the east extremity of lake Ontario. *Long.* 76. 33. W. *Lat.* 44. 3. N.

Charly, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne. 6 miles SW. Chateau-Thierry.

Charmes, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges. This place is famous for a treaty between the Duke of Lorraine and Cardinal Richelieu, in the year 1633, by which the duke surrendered the dukedom to France. 7 miles NE. Mirecourt.

Charmegol, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan. 200 miles N. Herat.

Charmoudi, a town of Bengal. 18 miles SE. Kithenagar.

Charmont, a town of France, in the department of the Marne. 14 m. NE. Vitry.

Charmouth, a village of England, on the coast of the county of Dorset, at the mouth of a small river called *Char*; where the Danes made a descent and ravaged the country in

the year 833, when Egbert was defeated; and in 840, his son Ethelwolf was defeated by the same enemy, who had again made a landing. 3 miles E. Lyme.

Charmour, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar. 66 miles S. Nagpou.

Charnet, a river of England, which rises in Staffordshire, and runs into the Dove, 5 miles N. Uttoxeter.

Charnizay, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire. 10 miles S. Loches.

Charny, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne. 19 m. NW. Auxerre.

Charny, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse. 3 miles N. Verdun.

Charollais, before the revolution, a small country of France, called from Charolles, the capital; now in the department of the Saône and Loire.

Charolles, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire. 21 miles ESE. Bourbon Lancy, 24 W. Macon.

Charon, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente. 9 miles N. Rochefort.

Charon, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 8 miles SW. Fyzabad.

Charon, a river of Upper Canada, which runs into lake Superior, *Long.* 85. W. *Lat.* 47. 20. N.

Charonne, a village of France, about 1 mile E. Paris.

Charost, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, on the river Arnon. 12 miles SW. Bourges, 6 NE. Iffoudun.

Charpey, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme. 9 miles E. Valence.

Charpowny, a town of Bengal. 35 miles NNE. Rangamatty.

Charrar, or *Kiara*, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedsjas. 15 m. E. Matura.

Charrara, a town of Persia, in the province of Farfittan. 48 miles NW. Schiras.

Charre Cullou, a town of Candahar. 42 miles SW. Cabul.

Charres, a town of Arabia. 9 miles NNE Sana.

Charroux, a town of France, in the department of the Allier. 5 miles N. Gannat.

Charroux, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne. 24 miles S. Poitiers, 4 E. Sivray.

Chars, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise. 9 miles NW. Pontoise.

Charsoorah, a town of Persia, in Chorasan. 10 miles SW. Herat.

Charter, a town of South-Carolina. 25 miles ESE. Camden.

Chartrain, before the revolution a small country of France, in the environs of Chartres, which is the capital.

Chartre sur le Loir, (*La*), a town of

France, in the department of the Sarthe. 22 m. SE. Le Mans, 6 ENE. Château-du-Loir.

Chartres, a city of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, one of the most ancient towns of the country; before the revolution the see of a bishop, suffragan of Paris; the cathedral is esteemed one of the most beautiful churches in the kingdom. It is situated on the Eure, over which is a bridge, the work of the celebrated Vauban, and contains about 10,000 inhabitants. The principal trade is in corn. 18½ posts NNE. Tours, 11 SW. Paris. Long. 1. 34. E. Lat. 48. 27. N.

Charu, a town of Bengal. 15 miles S. Koonda.

Charwab, a town of Hindoostan, in Candish. 10 miles S. Hindia.

Charybdis, a celebrated whirlpool, in the gulf of Messina, between the coast of Calabria and the island of Sicily: it was very dangerous in ancient times; but it is said to have been entirely removed by an earthquake in the year 1783.

Chafasa, a town of Africa, on the north coast of Fez. 17 miles S. Melilla.

Chafaw, a town of Hindoostan, in Agimere. 22 miles W. Rantampour.

Chaffair, or *Casair*, a town of Morocco, about 18 miles from mount Atlas; near it are mines of lead and antimony, which the inhabitants carry to Fez to be disposed of. 75 miles NW. Fighig.

Chaffelay, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 6 miles N. Lyons.

Chaffenaui, a town of France, in the department of Charente. 11 miles NE. La Rochefoucault.

Chaffensal, a river of France, which runs into the Ardèche not far from its source.

Chafferrades, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere. 8 m. N. Villefort.

Chaffiers, a town of France, in the department of the Ardèche. 10 miles W. Viviers.

Chaffiron, (*Tower of*), a light-house on the north point of the island of Oleron, near the coast of France, which has two fires to distinguish it from the tower of Cordovan.

Chaffircough, a town of Thibet. 82 miles SE. Lohdack. Long. 79. 14. E. Lat. 34. 32. N.

Chaffelet, see *Chatelet*.

Chaffellar, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc. 9 miles NE. Chambéry.

Chata, a town of America, in the Tennessee government. 22 m. SSW. Knoxville.

Chata Hatcha, a river of West-Florida, which runs into the gulf of Mexico. Long. 84. 46. W. Lat. 30. 24. N.

Chataboochee, a river of North-America, which rises in the Apalachian mountains, on the borders of the Tennessee government, crosses the state of Georgia, and uniting

with the Flint in Lat. 31. N. forms the Apalachicola.

Chataboospa, a river of West-Florida, which runs into the Catahoocsee, Long. 84. 58. W. Lat. 31. 43. N.

Chataigneraye, (*Lai*), a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Vendée. In April 1793, this town was taken by the royalists. 43 m. SE. Nantes, 10 N. Fontenay le Comte. Long. 0. 39. W. Lat. 46. 41. N.

Chataiska, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Enisei near Turuchansk.

Chataisko, a town of Siberia, on the east side of the Enisei. 156 miles N. Turuchansk.

Chatanga, a river of Russia, which runs into the Frozen sea, extending itself by the addition of many rivers into a large gulf at its mouth. Lat. 74. 40. N.

Chataughque, a lake of United America, in the state of New-York. 7 m. S. lake Erie.

Cha-tcheou, or *Qua-tcheou*, a town of Asia, in Thibet. 160 miles SSE. Hami. Long. 95. 19. E. Lat. 40. 22. N.

Chatchur, a town of Hindoostan, in Ballo-gistan. 15 miles S. Dadari.

Chateau Arnoux, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps. 7 miles S. Sisteron.

Chateaubclair Bay, a bay on the west coast of the island of St. Vincent, in the West-Indies. Long. 61. 17. W. Lat. 13. 14. N.

Chateau-bourg, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine. 7 miles W. Vitré.

Chateau-briant, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Lower Loire, containing about 3000 inhabitants. 32 m. N. Nantes, 27 SSE. Rennes. Long. 1. 17. W. Lat. 47. 44. N.

Chateau Cambresis, see *Cateau Cambresis*.

Chateau Chalons, a town of France, in the department of the Jura. 6 miles N. Lons-le-Saunier.

Chateau Chinon, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of Nievre, situated near the source of the Yonne. It has a considerable trade in cloth, leather, wood, and wool. 32 miles E. Nevers, 16 WNW. Autun. Long. 4. 0. E. Lat. 47. 4. N.

Chateau Cornet, a fortress of the island of Guernsey.

Chateau Dauphine, a strong fortress of Piedmont, in the marquisate of Saluzzo, ceded to the Duke of Savoy by the treaty of Utrecht. It was taken by the combined armies of France and Spain, in the year 1744: the King of Sardinia commanded the defence in person. It now belongs to France. 15 miles W. Saluzzo, 30 SSW. Turin. Long. 7. 10. E. Lat. 44. 33. N.

Chateau-dur, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department

of the Eure and Loire. It contains two churches; and about 3000 inhabitants. 25 m. S. Chartres. *Long.* 1. 25. *E. Lat.* 48. 4. N.

Chateau-fort, a town of France, in the department of the Siene and Oise. 3 miles NE. Chevreuse.

Chateau Gay, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme. 3 miles SW. Riom.

Chateau Gerard, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne. 14 miles SSE. onnerre.

Chateau Giron, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine. 7 miles SE. Rennes, 4 WNW. La Guerche.

Chateau Gombert, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone. 4 miles NE. Marseilles.

Chateau Gontier, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Mayenne, on the Mayenne: here is a manufacture of linen and woollen. The number of inhabitants is computed at 7000. 15 miles S. Laval, 15 W. Sablé. *Long.* 0. 38. *W. Lat.* 47. 50. N.

Chateau d'If, a fortress and three small islands near the coast of France, in the Mediterranean. 3 miles WSW. Marseilles.

Chateau Joux, a fortress of France, in the department of Doubs, near Pontarlier.

Chateau Landon, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne. It contains three parishes. 7 miles S. Nemours, 18 SSW. Montereau.

Chateau Laudren, a town of France, in the department of the North Coasts. 7 miles WNW. St. Brieux.

Chateau-lin, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of Finisterre; the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in slates for covering houses. In the environs are a medicinal spring, and some mines of copper and iron. 12 miles N. Quimper. *Long.* 4. 1. *W. Lat.* 48. 12. N.

Chateau du Loir, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Sarthe. It contains about 2000 inhabitants. In the environs is made a great deal of wine called claret. 21 miles NNW. Tours, 21 SSE. Le Mans. *Long.* 0. 30. *E. Lat.* 47. 41. N.

Chateau Lombard, a fortress of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 104 m. SSW. Cogni.

Chateau en Marche, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 6 miles N. Montvilliers.

Chateau Meillant, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Cher, with an ancient castle, said to have been built by Julius Cæsar. 24 miles SSE. Iffoudun, 31 S. Bourges. *Long.* 2. 17. *E. Lat.* 46. 34. N.

Chateau Neuf, a town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or. 17 m. SW. Dijon.

Chateau Neuf, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 13 miles N. Angers, 5 W. La Flèche. *Long.* 0. 25. *W. Lat.* 47. 41. N.

Chateau Neuf, a town of France, in the department of the Var. 3 m. NE. Grasse.

Chateau Neuf, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine. 7 miles S. St. Malo.

Chateau Neuf, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire. 9 m. ESE. Marcigny.

Chateau Neuf, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret. 12 m. E. Orleans.

Chateau Neuf, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne. 17 miles SE. Limoges.

Chateau Neuf sur Charente, a town of France, in the department of the Charente. 10 miles WSW. Angoulême.

Chateau Painfut, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne. 18 miles N. Limoges.

Chateau Portien, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes. It contains about 2500 inhabitants. 6 miles W. Rethel.

Chateau Regnault, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Indre and Loire. 15 m. NE. Tours, 18 W. Blois.

Chateau Renard, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret. 13 miles SW. Sens, 13 E. Montargis.

Chateau Renard, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, celebrated for its excellent white wine. 9 miles NE. Tarascon.

Chateau Renard, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes. 10 miles NW. Sedan.

Chateau Richer, a town of Canada, on the St. Laurence. 18 miles NE. Quebec.

Chateaugai, a river of Canada, which runs into the St. Laurence, *Long.* 73. 28. *W. Lat.* 45. 25. N.

Chateau Salins, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Meurte; so called from the salt works, which are very extensive. 21 miles SE. Metz, 15 NE. Nancy. *Long.* 6. 35. *E. Lat.* 48. 49. N.

Chateau Thierry, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Aisne, situated on the Marne, and containing three parishes; near it is a medicinal spring. This is the native place of the celebrated Fontaine. 6 posts W. Epernav, 12 NNE. Paris. *Long.* 3. 29. *E. Lat.* 49. 3. N.

Chateau Vieux, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 8 miles SW. Lyons.

Chateau la Vallier, a town of France, in

the department of the Indre and Loire. 15 miles N. Langeais.

Chateau Villain, a town of France, in the department of the Hère. 16 miles E. Vienne.

Chateau Villain, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne. 16 miles WNW. Langres.

Chateauneuf, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps. 10 miles S. Serres.

Chateauneuf, a town of France, in the department of the Cher. 14 miles S. Bourges, 13 ESE. Issoudun.

Chateauneuf du Faou, a town of France, in the department of the Finistère. 16 m. NE. Quimper.

Chateauneuf de Galaure, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme. 13 miles N. Romans.

Chateauneuf de Mazenc, a town of France, in the department of the Drome. 9 miles E. Montclimart.

Chateauneuf du Pape, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône. 9 miles N. Avignon.

Chateauneuf de Randen, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere. 12 miles NE. Mende.

Chateauneuf de Rhône, a town of France, on east side of the Rhône, opposite Viviers.

Chateauneuf en Thimerais, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Eure. 13 miles NW. Chartres, 12 S. Dreux. *Long.* 1. 20. E. *Lat.* 48. 35. N.

Chateauneuf au Val de Barges, a town of France, in the department of the Nievre. 10 miles NE. Charité.

Chateauroux, a town of France, and capital of the department of the Indre, situated in a fertile country, on the Indre. Here is a large woollen manufacture. It contains four parishes, and about 5500 inhabitants. 15 posts N. Limoges, 32 SSW. Paris. *Long.* 1. 46. E. *Lat.* 46. 49. N.

Chateauroux, a town of France, in department of the higher Alps. 5 m. N. Embrun.

Chateen, a town of Little Bukharia.

Chatel, or *Chaté*, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes. 5 miles SE. Grandpré.

Chatel Censy, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne. 12 m. W. Ayalon.

Chatel Guion, a village of France, in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, celebrated for its mineral water. 3 miles N. Riom.

Chatel sur Mozelle, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges. 10 miles E. Mirecour.

Chatel-de-Neuve, a town of France, in the department of the Allier. 10 m. S. Moulins.

Chateldon, a town of France, in the department of Puy-de-Dôme. 13 miles ENE. Riom.

Chatelet, a town of France, in the department of Jemappe, on the Sambre. In 1635, this town was taken by the Spaniards. In 1637, it was retaken. In 1649, it was again surrendered to the Spaniards. 24 m. W. Mons, 13 W. Namur. *Long.* 4. 40. E. *Lat.* 50. 25. N.

Chatelet, (Le), a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne. 6 miles E. Melun.

Chatellerault, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Vienne. It is situated on the Vienne, and contains about 8,000 inhabitants; the principal employment is in making clocks and cutlery. 5 posts NNE. Poitiers, 44 SSW. Paris. *Long.* 0. 37. E. *Lat.* 46. 49. N.

Chatellet (Le), a town of France, in the department of the Cher. 6 miles NNE. Chateau Meillant.

Chatellux, a town of France, in the department of the Creuse. 12 m. SW. Bouffac.

Chatellux-le-Marchieux, a town of France, in the department of the Creuse. 5 miles NE. Bourgaeneuf.

Chatenay, a town of France, in the department of Paris. 6 miles S. Paris.

Chatenois, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine. 3 miles W. Schelestat.

Chatenoy, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges. 6 m. SE. Neufchateau.

Chater, a river of England, which joins the Welland near Stamford.

Chatham, a town of England, in the county of Kent, on the Medway, united to the city of Rochester, of which it is probably a suburb; celebrated for its dock, improved and enlarged by Queen Elizabeth, who built Upnor castle for its defence. Charles I. extended it very considerably. An immense quantity of naval stores of all kinds are kept ready in magazines and warehouses, arranged in such regular order, that whatever is wanted may be procured without the least confusion. In the smiths' forge anchors are made, some of which weigh five tons. In the rope-house, which is 700 feet in length, cables have been made 120 fathoms long, and 22 inches round. Here are docks for building and repairing ships of the largest size. On the ordnance wharf, the guns belonging to each ship are arranged in tiers, with the name of the ship to which they belong marked upon them, as also their weight of metal. That excellent fund for the relief of wounded seamen, called the Chest of Chatham, was instituted in the year 1588, after the defeat of the Spanish armada, when Queen Elizabeth, by advice of Sir Francis Drake, Sir John Hawkins, and others, assigned a portion of every seaman's pay to the relief of seamen who have been wounded or disabled in the navy. In the year 1667,

the Dutch fleet took and dismantled Sheer-nefs, and failing up the Medway, burnt three guard-ships, and attacked Upnor castle, but were repulled, and in their return burnt and damaged three men of war. In 1801, it had 10,505 inhabitants. 30 m. E. London.

Chatham, a seaport town of United America, in the state of Connecticut. 12 miles ESE. Windham.

Chatham, a town of New Jersey. 17 m. W. New-York.

Chatham, a county of United America, in the state of Georgia. Savannah is the principal town.

Chatham, a seaport town of United America, on the south-east coast of the state of Massachusetts. Long. 69. 56. W. Lat. 41. 59. N.

Chatham Island, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, discovered by Mr. Broughton, commander of the *Chatham*, who took possession of it in the name of George III. king of England, on the 29th of November 1791. The canoes are more in form of a small hand-barrow without legs, than any other thing to which they can be compared, decreasing in width from the after to the fore part. They were made of a light substance resembling bamboo, though not hollow, placed fore and aft on each side, and secured together by pieces of the same wood, up and down, very neatly fastened with the fibres of some plant, in the manner of basket work. Their bottoms flat, and constructed in the same way, were two feet and eighteen inches in breadth; the openings of the seams on the inside and bottom were stuffed with long sea-weed; their sides meet not abaft nor forward; their extreme breadth aft is three, and forward two, feet; length eight and nine feet. In the stern is a seat very neatly made of the same materials, which is moveable. They appeared calculated alone for fishing among the rocks near the shore; were capable of carrying two or three persons, and were so light, that two men could convey them any where with ease, and one could haul them into safety on the beach. Their grapnels were stones, and the ropes to which these were made fast, were formed of matting, worked up in a similar way with that which is called French finnet. The paddles were of hard wood, the blades very broad, and gradually increasing from the handle. The nets of these islanders were very ingeniously made, terminating in a cod or purse; the mouth was kept open by a rim of six feet in diameter, made from wood of the supple-jack kind; the length from eight to ten feet, tapered gradually to one; they were closely made; and from the center, attached to the rim by cords, was fixed a line for hauling them up. They were made of fine hemp, two strands twist-

ed and knotted like a reef-knot, and seemingly very strong. They had also scoop-nets, made of the bark or fibres of some tree or plant, without any preparation, and netted in equal meshes. Some of the ship's company penetrated a little into the woods, but did not find any huts or houses, though large quantities of shells, and places where fires had been made, were observed. The woods afford a delightful shade, and being clear of under-growth, were in many places formed into harbours, by bending the branches when young, and inclosing them round with smaller trees: these appeared to have been slept in very lately. The trees of which the woods are composed grow in a most luxuriant manner, clear of small branches for a considerable height, and consist of several sorts; some of which, the leaf in particular, was like the laurel; another sort was jointed like the vine. None was seen that could be dignified by the appellation of a timber-tree. The inhabitants were presented with some trinkets, but seemed not to entertain the least idea of barter, or of obligation to make the least return, as we could not prevail upon them to part with any thing excepting one spear of very rude workmanship. On making a bargain with him who had parted with the spear for his coat, or covering of sea-bear skin, he was so delighted with the reflection of his face in the looking-glasses proposed to exchange, that he ran away with it. Some of their spears were ten feet, others about six feet, in length, one or two of which were new, with carved work towards the handle; whenever these were pointed to, they were immediately given to those behind, as if afraid of our taking them by force. The inhabitants beginning to assault Mr. Broughton and his company, some that were fired from the boat, by which one of the natives was killed. The men were of a middling size, some stoutly made, well limbed, and fleshy; their hair, both of their head and beard, was black, and by some was worn long. The young men had it tied up in a knot on the crown of their heads, intermixed with black and white feathers. Some had their beards plucked out; their complexion and general colour is dark brown, with plain features, and in general bad teeth; their skins were destitute of any marks, and they had the appearance of being cleanly in their persons. Their dress was either a seal or bear skin, tied with finnet inside outwards round their necks, which fell below their hips; or mats neatly made, tied in the same manner, which covered their backs and shoulders. Some were naked, except a well-woven mat of fine texture, which being fastened at each end by a string round their waist, made a sort of decent garment. We did not observe

that their ears were bored, or that they wore any ornaments about their persons, excepting a few, who had a sort of necklace made of mother of pearl shells. Several had fishing-lines, made of the same sort of hemp with nets fastened round them. The old men did not appear to have any power or authority over the others; they seemed a cheerful race, our conversation frequently exciting violent bursts of laughter amongst them. On our first landing their surprise and exclamations can hardly be imagined; they pointed to the sun, then to us, as if to ask whether we had come from thence. Black sea-pies with red bills, black and white spotted curlews with yellow bills, large wood-pigeons, a variety of ducks, small sand-larks, and sand-pipers, were numerous about the shores. *Long.* 183. 10. E. *Lat.* 44. S.

Chatham Sound, a spacious channel or sound of the South Pacific Ocean, between the islands of Dundas and Stephens, and the west coast of North-America.

Chatham Strait, a channel of the North Pacific Ocean, on the coast of North-America, between King George the Third's Archipelago and Admiralty island; rather more than 100 miles in length from north to south. This strait Mr. Whidbey, Capt. Vancouver's mate, considers as likely to be one of the most profitable places for procuring the skins of the sea-otter on the whole coast; not only from the abundance observed in the possession of the natives, but from the immense number of those animals seen about the shores in all directions. Here the sea-otters were in such plenty, that it was easily in the power of the natives to procure as many as they chose to be at the trouble of taking.

Chatham Bay, or *Punjo Bay*, a bay on the south-west coast of East-Florida, in the gulf of Mexico. *Long.* 81. 30. W. *Lat.* 25. 30. N.

Chati, or *Khati*, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedsjas, near the Persian gulf. 80 miles NE. Lachia.

Chatillon, a town of France, in the department of Paris. 4 miles SSW. Paris.

Chatillon, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme. 10 m. NW. Lyons.

Chatillon, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc, on Lake Bourget. 15 miles N. Chambéry.

Chatillon, a town of France, in the department of the Dora, where the Austrians were defeated by the French in 1800, on the Dora Baltea. 9 miles SE. Aosta.

Chatillon en Barois, a town of France, in the department of the Nievre. 8 miles NW. Moulins.

Chatillon sur le Côtes, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse. 6 miles E. Verdun.

Chatillon sur Courtine, a town of France, in the department of the Jura. 7 miles E. Lons-le-Saunier.

Chatillon les Dombes, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Ain. 12 miles SW. Bourg en Bresse. *Long.* 5. 2. E. *Lat.* 46. 7. N.

Chatillon sur Indre, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Indre. 23 miles NW. Chateauroux, 11 SSE. Loches. *Long.* 1. 15. E. *Lat.* 46. 59. N.

Chatillon sur Loing, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret; containing about 1700 inhabitants. 12 m. S. Montargis.

Chatillon sur Loire, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret. 9 miles SE. Gien.

Chatillon sur Marne, a town of France, in the department of the Marne. 9 miles WNW. Epernay.

Chatillon de Michaille, a town of France, in the department of the Ain. 7 miles E. Nantua.

Chatillon sur Saône, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges. 9 miles SE. La Marche.

Chatillon sur Seine, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Côte d'Or. The town is large, though only one parish, and is built on both sides of the Seine. There are some iron forges in the neighbourhood. 38 miles NW. Dijon, 24 E. Tonnerre. *Long.* 4. 36. E. *Lat.* 47. 51. N.

Chatillon la Sevre, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres. 36 miles N. Niort, 21 W. Thouars.

Chatillon en Vendelais, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, 6 miles N. Vitré.

Chatmel, a town of Bengal. 20 miles SE. Nattore.

Chatna, a town of Bengal. 56 miles NNW. Midnapour. *Long.* 86. 50. E. *Lat.* 23. 20. N.

Chatonnay, a town of France, in the department of the Ilere. 15 miles E. Vienne, 22 SE. Lyons.

Chatra, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 18 miles S. Patna.

Chatre, (*La*), a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Indre. Here is a woollen manufacture, and the inhabitants carry on a large trade in cattle; it has two churches. 18 miles SSE. Chateauroux, 22 S. Issoudun. *Long.* 2. 4. E. *Lat.* 46. 35. N.

Chatray, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Ellore. 20 miles N. Ellore.

Chatrum, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 18 miles S. Bangalora.

Chatworth, a town of Virginia, on James river. 4 miles SE. Richmond.

Chatteris, a town of England, in the county of Cambridge. In 1801, it contained 2319 inhabitants. 12 miles WNW. Ely, 71 N. London.

Chatterpour, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Allahabad. 158 miles SE. Agra, 120 ESE. Allahabad. *Long.* 79. 57. E. *Lat.* 25. N.

Chatterton, a township of England, in Lancashire. In 1801, it contained 3452 inhabitants, of whom 2256 were employed in trade and manufacture. 7 miles NNE. Manchester.

Chattiharry, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Surgooja. 20 m. NNE. Surgooja.

Chattour, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 16 miles SW. Madura.

Chatn, a river of North-America, which runs into lake Michigan, *Long.* 85. 50. W. *Lat.* 86. 10. N.

Chatuga, a town of America, in the Tennessee government. 3 miles SW. Tellico.

Chatiiali, a town of Hindoostan, in the Sewee country. 60 miles WNW. Chatzan.

Chatzan, a town of Hindoostan, in the Sewee country. 90 miles W. Moultan, 210 S. Cabul.

Chau, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Sennaar. 20 miles SE. Gieffin.

Chavaignes, a town of France, in the department of the Maine and Loire. 12 miles S. Angers.

Chavanay, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 21 miles S. Lyons.

Chavanne, a town of France, in the department of the Ain. 8 m. WNW. Bourg.

Chavange, a town of France, in the department of the Aube. 18 m. E. Arcis sur Aube.

Chauca Mayo, a town of Peru, in the audience of Lima. 40 miles N. Xauxa.

Chauburg, a village of France, in the department of the Moselle, celebrated for its medicinal waters, near Thionville.

Chauder-Aigues, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal, which takes its name from a hot mineral spring. The principal commerce is in skins and glue. 12 m. S. St. Flour.

Chaudiere, a river of Canada, which runs into the river St. Laurence, over a precipice of 120 feet perpendicular, 6 miles above Quebec. *Long.* 71. 12. W. *Lat.* 46. 43. N.

Chaudron, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 15 m. SW. Angers.

Chaves, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra los Montes, near the confines of Spain, defended by a castle, walls, and bastions, situated on the Tamega, founded by the Emperor Trajan, and called Aqua Flavia; several vestiges exist of its ancient magnificence. This town was taken by the Spaniards under General O'Reilly, in the

year 1762. 36 miles W. Bragança. *Long.* 7. 14. W. *Lat.* 41. 42. N.

Chaufuille, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire. 12 miles E. Marcigny.

Chauk, a town of Bengal. 4 m. S. Goragot.

Chaukunda, a town of Africa, near the river Gambia, in the kingdom of Jemarrow.

Chaul, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar, with a good port, and defended by a citadel, taken in 1507 by the Portuguese. 18 miles S. Bombay.

Chaulan, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez. 10 miles SE. Fez.

Chaumes, a town of France, in the department of the Seine & Loire. 20 m. ESE. Paris.

Chaumes, a town of France, in department of the Somme. 7 miles S. Péronne.

Chauxergny, a town of France, in the department of the Jura. 9 miles W. Poligny.

Chaumont en Bassigny, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Upper Marne, situated on a mountain, near the river Marne. Here is a manufacture of coarse woollen cloth, and a considerable trade in deer and goats' skins. 4 posts NNW. Langres, 29 ESE. Paris. *Long.* 5. 14. E. *Lat.* 48. 7. N.

Chaumont, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Oise; it takes its name from an artificial mountain, on which a fortress was built, as a boulevard of France, when Normandy was in the hands of the English. 13 miles SSW. Beauvais, 33 W. Senlis. *Long.* 1. 58. E. *Lat.* 49. 15. N.

Chaumont, a town of France, in the department of the Lemane. 6 m. NE. Seiffel.

Chaumont, a town of France, in the department of the Forests. 6 m. S. Baitogne.

Chaumont, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes. 9 miles NNW. Rethel.

Chaumont, a town of France, in the department of the Loire and Cher. 17 miles E. Blois.

Chaumuffay, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire. 12 miles S. Loches.

Chaumussy, a town of France, in the department of the Marne. 8 m. SW. Reims.

Chaunay, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne. 6 miles NW. Civray.

Chauukey, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 20 miles N. Bettiah. *Long.* 84. 36. E. *Lat.* 27. 3. N.

Chauna, a town of Bengal. 13 miles S. Koonda.

Chauny, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Aisne, on the Oise. 2 posts E. Noyon, 4 N. Soissons. *Long.* 3. 18. E. *Lat.* 49. 37. N.

Chaup, (*La*) a town of France, in the department of the Drôme. 16 m. E. LeBuis-

Chauques, a small island in the South Pacific Ocean, between the island of Chiloe and the coast of Chili. *Lat.* 43. 20. S.

Chauriat, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme. 4 miles NW. Billom.

Chauriol, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme. 8 miles E. Clermont.

Chaus, or *Cust*, the most easterly and most extensive province of the kingdom of Fez; in general mountainous, stoney, and unfruitful; but in some places fertile, and capable of feeding numerous herds of cattle.

Chauffey, a small island in the English channel, near the coast of France. 8 m. W. Granville. *Long.* 1. 48 W. *Lat.* 48. 50. N.

Chauffin, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme. 9 miles S. Dole.

Chautlan, a town of Mexico, in the province of Chiapa; the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in cocoa, pottery, salt, and dates.

Chautra, a town of Hindoostan. 15 miles N. Agra.

Chauvigny, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, on the Vienne. 12 miles E. Poitiers.

Chaux, a town of France, in the department of the Charente. 20 miles SW. Angoulême.

Chaux de Fonds, a large and beautiful village of Switzerland, in the principality of Neuchâtel, and capital of a jurisdiction, which produces very little corn, but feeds a great number of cattle. The inhabitants are industrious, and annually export from 10 to 16,000 watches of gold and silver. 9 miles NNW. Neuchâtel.

Chaya, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwa. 28 miles SSW. Seronge.

Chayabitas, a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito. 80 miles WSW. St. Yago de la Laguna.

Chayantas, a town of Peru, which gives name to a jurisdiction about 120 miles in circumference, under the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres. 25 miles SE. Oruro. *Long.* 67. 42. W. *Lat.* 18. 50. S.

Chaynpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 22 miles W. Safferam. *Long.* 83. 43. E. *Lat.* 25. 3. N.

Chazay, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 8 miles NW. Lyons.

Chazelet, a town of France, in the department of the Indre. 7 miles SSW. Argenton.

Chazelles, a town of France, in the department of the Rhone and Loire. 21 miles WSW. Lyons.

Che, a town of China, of the third rank, in Honan. 36 miles WNW. Se.

Cheadle, a town of England, in the county of Stafford, in a country abounding with

coal; there are very extensive copper and brass works in the neighbourhood. It has a market on Fridays; and in 1801, contained 2750 inhabitants. 15 miles NE. Stafford, 146 NNW. London. *Long.* 2. W. *Lat.* 53. N.

Cheadle Bulkeley, a township of England, in Cheshire. In 1801, the population was 1577, and 120 employed in manufactures. Adjoining is Cheadl Moseley, with 971 inhabitants, and 645 employed. 3 miles SW. Stockport.

Cheall, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore. 22 miles SE. Lahore.

Cheapo, a river of America, which runs into the Bay of Panama. This is a considerable river, but the entrance is unsafe for ships, on account of the shoals. 30 miles E. Panama.

Cheapo, a town of America, in the province of Panama, on the river Cheapo. The chief support of the inhabitants is feeding cattle.

Cheat, a river of Virginia, which runs into the Monongahela. 5 miles N. Morgan-town.

Chebbe, see *Egra*.

Cheber Sebz, see *Kech*.

Chebib, or *Tellitz*, a mountain of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, on which are several towns.

Chebuſto Bay, a bay on the south-east coast of Nova Scotia. *Long.* 63. 31. W. *Lat.* 44. 40. N.

Cheburgan, a town of Persia, in Chorasan, near the Gihon. It was taken by Timur Bec.

Checa, a town of Spain, in New Castile. 17 miles SSE. Molino.

Checay, a town of New Mexico, in the province of Cinaloa. 54 miles NW. Cinaloa.

Che-cheou, a town of China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang, on the river Yang-tse. 32 miles ENE. Fong.

Chechmeband, a town of Persia, in the province of Segestan. 70 m. NW. Zareng.

Chechmurat, a town of Persia, in the province of Ardirbeitzan. 200 m. NE. Tabris.

Checmanſk, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 12 miles E. Scalanova.

Checo, a town of Thibet. 70 m. SSE. Laffa.

Checo, or *Kecio*, or *Tong-tow*, a town of Asia, and capital of the country of Tonquin, situated on the river Sonkoi, 100 miles from its mouth.

Che-cong, a town of China, of the third rank, in Se-tchuen. 10 miles SE. Tong-tchouen.

Cheadabuſto Bay, a bay at the eastern extremity of Nova Scotia. *Long.* 61. 10. W. *Lat.* 45. 25. N.

Chester, a village of England, in the county of Somerset, celebrated for its excellent cheese. 7 miles NW. Wells.

Cheſſé, or *Citti*, a town of the island of Cyprus, on the south coast. 10 miles S. Larnic.

Cheſbau, an island in the bay of Bengal,

near the coast of Ava, thirty miles long, and nine wide. *Long.* 93. 38. E. *Lat.* 18. 51. N.

Cheebucor, a town of Hindooftan, in Oude. 25 miles SSE. Bahraitich.

Cheego Hills, hills of Hindooftan, near the fourth coast of the country of Gutch.

Cheego Muddi, a town of Hindooftan, in the country of Gutch, at the mouth of the river Caggar. 22 miles SW. Boogeboge. *Long.* 68. 42. E. *Lat.* 23. 5. N.

Cheena-Chin, a town of Thibet. 8 miles S. Jemlah. *Long.* 81. 37. E. *Lat.* 30. 27. N.

Cheera, a town of Hindooftan, in Malwa. 8 miles NE. Bopaltol.

Cheeran, a town of Hindooftan, in Bahar, on the left bank of the Ganges. 18 miles W. Patna, 9 ESE. Chupra.

Cheesadawd, a lake of North-America, about seventy miles in circumference. *Long.* 106. W. *Lat.* 63. 15. N.

Cheetapour, a town of Hindooftan, in Oude. 10 miles NW. Kairabad. *Long.* 81. E. *Lat.* 27. 35. N.

Cheetmow, a town of Bengal. 28 miles S. Palamow.

Che-fang, a town of China, of the third rank, in Se-tchuen. 10 miles NW. Han.

Chef-Boutonne, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres. 8 miles S. Melle.

Chefete Kan, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 100 miles E. Cogni.

Cheffer, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 9 miles N. Angers.

Chegford, or *Chagford*, a town of England, in the county of Devon, with 1115 inhabitants. 15 miles W. Exeter.

Chegiafar, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 100 miles WSW. Hamadan.

Chehusv, a town of the itate of Georgia. 165 miles WSW. Augusta.

Chehereftor, a town of Persia, in the province of Irac, east of Ispahan, to which it appears as a fauxbourg.

Chejou, a town of Hindooftan, in Lahore. 50 miles E. Jallindar.

Cheiro, a small island in the Grecian Archipelago. *Long.* 25. 38. E. *Lat.* 36. 55. N.

Cheito, a town of Persia, in the province of Farfifan. 120 miles S. Schiras.

Cheitore, a town of Hindooftan, in the circar of Oudipour, formerly one of the principal fortresses of India, and residence of the Rana, chief of the Rajpoots, now removed to Oudipour; situated on a very high mountain, and said by some to be seven miles in circumference, by others eight, and by Persian authors represented to be ten, surrounded with towers and bastions; and, from the foot of the mountain to the top, said to be two miles and a half, and by some five miles; a barrier of seven gates must be passed. Such a fortress as this, supplied with

every necessary, might be supposed impregnable; but it was taken after a long siege by the King of Delhi. After some years, it came into the power of the Rana, or prince of the Rajpoots; from whom it was taken by the emperor Acbar, who laid it waste with great carnage, put the garrison to the edge of the sword, and blew up the towers with gunpowder. After the Mogul troops were driven away, the Rana began to repair it, but not in its ancient splendour, and even these repairs were destroyed by another invasion of the Moguls. It is now nearly deserted, and become a resort of tigers and other beasts of prey. 43 miles N. Oudipour, 76 S. Agimere. *Long.* 74. 55. E. *Lat.* 25. 22. N.

Cheiswan, a town of Arabia, in Yemen. 40 miles S. Saade.

Che-kang, a town of China, of the third rank, in Kiang-nan. 33 m. ESE. Tchi-tchcou.

Cheki, a town of the principality of Georgia, between Tefis and the Kur.

Chekoutimis Indians, Indians of Canada, on the coast of the river Saguenay.

Che-leou, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chan-li. 42 m. SW. Fuen-tcheou.

Chelincotta, see *Challamcstally*.

Chelles, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne. King Childeric was murdered near this town. 12 miles WSW. Meaux.

Chelm, a town of Austrian Poland, and capital of a palatinate to which it gives name; the see of a Roman bishop, suffragan of Lemberg, and a Greek bishop, suffragan of Kiev. It is very much gone to decay; the palatinate is partly subject to Russia, and partly to Austria. On 8th June, 1794, the Poles were defeated by the Prussians, near this town. 108 miles SE. Warfaw, 396 N. Breslaw. *Long.* 23. 34. E. *Lat.* 50. 57. N.

Chelmer, a river of England, which runs into the sea a little below Malden.

Chelmicz, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minfk. 50 miles E. Mozyr.

Chelmsford, a town of England, and principal town of the county of Essex, situated at the conflux of the Chelmer and the Can; where the assizes and the quarter-sessions for the county are held, and members of parliament for the county are chosen. The market is held every Friday, and well supplied with corn and meat. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3755. Chelmsford sent members to one session of parliament in the reign of Edward III. In the night of January 17th, 1800, the nave of the church, which was a handsome structure, fell in. 22 m. W. Colchester, 29 E. London. *Long.* 0. 34. E. *Lat.* 51. 44. N.

Chelmsfe, see *Culmenfe*.

Chelmsze, a town of Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm. 8 miles SE. Culm.

N n

Chelm, a town of the Old Mark of Brandenburg. 3 miles NW. Salzwedel.

Chelsoy, see *Schilu*.

Chelsea, a large and populous village of England, in the county of Middlesex, situated on the north side of the Thames, near London; where stands that great hospital erected for the asylum of disabled or decayed soldiers, and one of the best of the kind. The original building on the spot was a college, founded by Dr. Sutcliffe, dean of Exeter, in the reign of King James I. for the study of p[er]m[an]ent divinity; but the sum settled by Dr. Sutcliffe being far unequal to the end proposed, the rest was left to private contributors; and these coming in slowly, the work was stopped before it was finished, and therefore fell to ruin. At length the ground on which the old college was erected becoming escheated to the crown, Charles II. began to erect the present hospital, which was carried on by James II. and completed by William and Mary. The expence of erecting these buildings is computed to have amounted to 150,000*l.* and the extent of the ground is above forty acres. In the wings are sixteen wards, in which are accommodations for above 400 men, and there are besides, in the other buildings, a considerable number of apartments for officers and servants. These pensioners consist of superannuated veterans, who have been at least twenty years in the army; or those soldiers who are disabled in the service of the crown. They wear red coats lined with blue, and are provided with all other clothes, diet, washing, and lodging. The governor has 500*l.* a year, the lieutenant-governor 250*l.* and the major 150*l.* Thirty-six officers are allowed sixpence a day; thirty-four light horsemen, and thirty serjeants have two shillings a week each; forty-eight corporals and drums have tenpence per week; and 336 private men are each allowed eight-pence per week; the out-pensioners, who amount to between eight and nine thousand, have each 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* a year. These great expences are supported by a poundage deducted out of the pay of the army, with one day's pay once a year from each officer and common soldier. Here likewise is a considerable place of public resort, called Ranelagh, from the title of the nobleman to whom the estate belonged. In 1801, the population was 11,604, of which trade and manufactures employed 1069.

Cheli, a river of England, which rises in Gloucestershire, and passes by Cheltenham to the Severn.

Cheltenham, a town of England, in the county of Gloucester, celebrated for its medicinal waters, within a few years become a place of public resort and honoured

with the residence of the royal family in the year 1788. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3076. It has a weekly market on Thursdays. 10 miles ENE. Gloucester, 94 NW. London. *Long.* 2. 19. W. *Lat.* 51. 54. N.

Chelva, or *Xelva*, a town of Spain, in Valencia. 18 miles SW. Segorbe.

Chelum, a river of India, see *Behat*.

Chemach, or *Kemach*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the southern part of Caramania.

Chemal, a town of Persia, in the province of Chulistan. 110 miles S. Sufter.

Chemazé, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne. 4 miles SW. Château Gontier.

Chemchu Bay, a bay on the east coast of Cochinchina. *Long.* 109. 1. E. *Lat.* 13. 36. N.

Chem-en, a town of China, of the third rank, in Tche-kiang. 20 m. SSW. Kia-hing.

Cheméré, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 13 miles SE. Laval.

Chemery, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes. 7 miles S. Sedan.

Chemillie, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, on the Ironme. 10 miles NE. Chollet.

Chemim, a river of America, which runs into Lake Michigan. *Long.* 86. 35. W. *Lat.* 42. 15. N.

Chemisor, a town of France, in the department of the Marne. 10 miles E. Vitry le François.

Chemnitz, or *Kemnitz*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Erzgebirg, containing three churches and an hospital. This was anciently an imperial town, but in 1308 submitted itself to the Marggrave Frederick, as protector, and in 1312 as sovereign. 36 WSW. Dresden, 32 SW. Meissen. *Long.* 12. 50. E. *Lat.* 50. 45. N.

Chemnitz, a river of Germany, which rises in the circle of Upper Saxony, and runs into the Muldau, 5 miles NE. Penig.

Chemnitz, see *Kamnitz*.

Chemorchy, a town of Bootan. 50 miles S. Tassalludon.

Chenango, a river of New-York, which runs into the Susquehana, two miles S. Chenango.

Chenango, a town of the state of New-York. 125 miles NW. New-York. *Long.* 76. W. *Lat.* 42. 48. N.

Chenango, a county of New-York, bounded on the north by the lake and county of Oneida, on the east by the counties of Otsego and Delaware, on the south by the county of Tioga, and on the west by the counties of Tioga and Onondaga. 60 miles long from north to south, and from 15 to 20 broad.

Chenay, a town of France, in the department of the Two Seyres. 8 miles SE. St. Maxent.

Chenco Bay, a bay on the west coast of the island of Sumatra. *Long.* 100. 10. E. *Lat.* 1. 11. S.

Chencour, or *Chenkon*, a town of Armenia, on the frontiers of Georgia, which has a beautiful castle, grand caravanferas, and several mosques. 160 miles NE. Erivan.

Chendi, or *Chandi*, a town of Africa, in the country of Nubia, the capital of a district, containing about 250 houses. *Long.* 33. 25. E. *Lat.* 16. 39. N.

Chendereycacondi, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 3 miles W. Chinna Balabaram.

Chendoul, a river in the Cabalitan, which runs into the Kamieh, twenty-five miles E. Pashawur.

Chêne, a town of France, in the department of the Loman. 30 miles E. Geneva.

Chêne Populeux, (*Les*) a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes. In 1792, this was a strong post occupied by the French under Dumourier. 16 miles S. Mezieres.

Chenebrun, a town of France, in the department of the Eure. 24 miles S. Evreux.

Chenerailles, a town of France, in the department of the Creuse. 9 m. N. Aubuffon.

Cheneroypatam, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 30 miles NW. Seringapatam.

Chenet, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. 100 miles SW. Cogni.

Chenga, see *Tschenga*.

Chengia, a town of the kingdom of Corea. 30 miles WNW. Tsin-tcheou.

Chenipollan, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 32 miles N. Nellore.

Chenock, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad. 20 miles SE. Joinpour.

Chenonceau, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire. 6 miles SE. Amboise.

Chenye, (*La*) a town of Canada, on the left bank of the St. Laurence. *Long.* 73. 20. W. *Lat.* 45. 45. N.

Chen-si, a province of China, bounded on the east by Hoang-ho, which separates it from Chan-si; on the south by the provinces of Se-tchuen and Hou-quang, on the north by Tartary and the great wall, and on the west by the country of the Monguls. Chen-si is one of the most extensive provinces of the empire: it had formerly three viceroys; but at present it has only two, besides the governors of So-tcheou and Kan-tcheou, which are the strongest places in the country. This province in general is very fertile, commercial, and rich. It produces little rice, but the inhabitants have plentiful crops of wheat and millet; it is, however, subject to long droughts, and clouds of locusts sometimes destroy every thing that grows in the fields: the Chinese eat those insects boiled. The country abounds with drugs, rhubarb, musk, cinnabar, wax, honey, and coals, of which it contains inexhaustible veins; it has also rich

gold mines, which, for political reasons, are not allowed to be open: gold dust is washed down in such abundance, among the sand of the torrents and rivers, that a number of people have no other subsistence but what they gain by collecting it. Travellers remark that the natives of this country are more polite and affable to strangers, and have greater genius than the Chinese of the northern provinces. This province is divided into two parts, the eastern and western; and contains eight fou, or cities of the first class, and 106 of the second and third. According to the calculation of Sir George Staunton, the number of inhabitants in this province amounts to 30 millions. Si-ngan fou is the capital.

Chen-tang, see *Tshen-tang*.

Chen-yang, or *Moug-len*, a city of Chinese Tartary, and capital of a department, or district, in the country of the Mantchew Tartars, situated on an eminence; the Mantchew Tartars have been at great pains to ornament it with several public edifices, and to provide it with magazines of arms and storehouses. They consider it as the principal place of their nation; and since China has been under their dominion, they have established the same tribunals here as at Peking, excepting that called Liipou; these tribunals are composed of Tartars only; their determination is final; and in all their acts they use the Tartar character and language. It may be considered as a double city, one of which is enclosed within the other: the interior city contains the emperor's palace, hotels of the principal mandarins, sovereign courts, and the different tribunals; the exterior is inhabited by the common people, tradesmen, and all those who by their employments or professions are not obliged to lodge in the interior; the latter is almost a league in circumference, and the walls which enclose both are more than three leagues round; these walls were rebuilt in 1631, and repaired several times since. 54 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 122. 10. E. *Lat.* 41. 40. N.

Chen-yang, a district or department of Chinese Tartary, comprehending what was called Leao-tong, and extending as far as the great wall, which bounds it on the south; it is enclosed on the east, north, and west by a palisade, which is more calculated to defend the country against the nocturnal invasions of robbers than to stop the march of an army: it is constructed only of stakes, seven feet high, without any bank of earth, ditch, or the smallest fortified work: the gates are no better, and are guarded only by a few soldiers.

Chenzini, or *Chinting*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: near it are mines of silver and lead, and quarries of marble. 16 miles E. Malagocz.

Cheou, a town of China, of the second rank in Kiang-nan. 455 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 116. 23. E. *Lat.* 32. 34. N.

Cheou-quang, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chang-tong. 15 miles NE. Tcin-tcheou.

Cheou-tching, a town of China, of the third rank, in Fo-kein. 62 miles NE. Kien-nhing.

Che-ou-tchang, a town of China, of the third rank, in Tche-kiang. 15 miles SW. Yen-tcheou.

Cheou-tchang, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chang-tong. 27 m. NE. Po.

Cheou-yang, a town of China, in Chan-fi. 10 miles E. Tai-yuen.

Chepanny, a town of Hindoostan, in Candesh. 10 miles E. Hindia.

Chepelio, a small island in the gulf of Panama, 18 miles Panama.

Chepido, a town of the island of Paros, on the east coast; near it, on an eminence close to the sea, is the castle of Kefalo, which a noble Venetian of the name of Venieri defended with great intrepidity against all the forces of Barbarossa, and which now serves as a retreat to some Monks.

Che-ping, a town of China, of the third rank, in Koci-tcheou. 15 miles W. Tchi-yuen.

Che-ping, a city of China, of the second rank, in Yun-nan. 1230 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 102. 10. E. *Lat.* 23. 49. N.

Chepo, or *St. Christoval de Chepo*, a town of South-America, in the province of Darien, on a river of the same name. 27 miles E. Panama.

Cheposca, a river of Louisiana, which runs into the Mississippi. *Long.* 90. 6. W. *Lat.* 36. 16. N.

Chepstow, a seaport town of England, in the county of Monmouth, situated near the mouth of the Wye, over which is a bridge of stone and timber. It is a large, well-built, populous, and flourishing town; formerly walled round, and defended by a castle, part of which remains. In the month of March 1647, the castle was garrisoned by King Charles I. and continued in the hands of the Royalists till May 1648, when the Welsh, under Major Langhorne, Colonel Poyer, and Colonel Powell, were defeated; Poyer was executed, and most of the castles in Wales were conquered about this time. Chepstow is the port for all the towns that stand on the rivers Wye and Lug. Ships of 600 tons burden are built here; and the town of late is become so flourishing, that the merchants import their own wine from Oporto, and deals, hemp, flax, pitch, and tar, &c. from Norway and Russia, as ships of 700 tons burden come up to the town. The tide comes in at this place with greater rapidity than at Bristol, and sometimes rises at the

bridge from thirty to sixty feet. In January 1768, the bridge was much damaged by an extraordinary rise of the tide, which then flowed above 70 feet. As half the bridge is in Monmouthshire, and the other half in Gloucestershire, it is maintained at the expence of both counties; and in 1790 and 1791, it underwent a thorough repair. This port sends great quantities of timber to Portsmouth, Plymouth, Deptford, and Woolwich; and bark, iron, cider, &c. to several parts of Ireland, Liverpool, and other places. There are five constant trading-vessels between this port and London, which in general go and return in two months. There is a market-boat of 70 tons burden, that goes regularly from this place to Bristol every Tuesday and returns every Thursday. It has a market weekly on Saturdays, well supplied with all sorts of provisions, and on the last Monday in every month for cattle and swine. Chepstow, in 1801, contained 2080 inhabitants. 28 miles SW. Gloucester, 134 WNW. London. *Long.* 2. 36. W. *Lat.* 51. 42. N.

Chequatan, or *Segutanato*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Mechoacan.

Chequiligasta, a town of South-America, in the province of Tucuman. 18 m. SSE. St. Miguel de Tucuman.

Cher, a river of France, which rises near Auzance, in the department of the Creuse, passes by Montluçon, Ainay le Vieux, St. Amand, Châteauneuf, St. Florent, Vierzon, Menetou, Villefranche, Chabris, Selles, St. Aignan, Montrichard, Blere, &c. and joins the Loire a few miles below Tours.

Cher, a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Loiret, on the east by that of the Nievre, from which it is separated by the Allier, on the south by the department of the Allier, and on the west by the department of the Indre and Loire: it takes its name from the river Cher, which crosses a part of it. Bourges is the capital.

Cherasco, a town of France, in the department of Le Stura, formerly the capital of a county in Piedmont, situated on a mountain, at the conflux of the Stura with the Tanaro. It is said to have been built by some inhabitants of Alba, Manzano, Miana, &c. who were driven away from their towns by the tyranny of their respective lords: they fixed on this spot, built a town, and surrounded it with walls. Christina of France, duchess of Savoy, caused the town to be fortified in the modern manner, with bastions, fosses, and outworks. Since that time Cherasco has been considered as the key and boulevard of the estates of Savoy, being situated on the frontiers of Piedmont, Montferrat, and the duchy of Milan; and strong both by art and nature. Che-

rafco was first a republic, governed by its particular laws, though professing to be dependent on the emperors of Germany, and to obey them. This flourishing state continued to the year 1260, when they took an oath of allegiance to Charles I. of Anjou, comte of Provence, afterwards king of Naples and Sicily, and continued subject to that crown till the reign of Jane I. queen of Naples, who took no care to protect her subjects from their enemies; when the inhabitants followed the example of other towns, and surrendered themselves voluntarily to Amadeus VI. comte of Savoy, and Jaques de Savoy prince of Achaia. This situation they did not long enjoy; for in a few years after they became successively subject to the Marquis of Montferrat; Luchin Visconti prince of Milan; a second time to Jane queen of Naples; Galeas, and John Galeas de Visconti. Valentina, the daughter of this last prince, married Louis duke of Orleans, and brought with her as a portion the town of Cherafco, and the country round: from the successors of this prince it came to Charles V. who gave it, in the year 1530, to Charles III. duke of Savoy, surnamed the Good, in consideration of his marriage with Beatrice of Portugal. It was taken more than once in the same century by the Austrians and the French, but restored to Emanuel Philbert son of Charles, by the peace of Cambray, in 1559. Victor Amadeus gave it the title of city, making it the capital of a province, and residence of a governor. The civil government is conducted by three syndics, 28 counsellors, and eight masters of accounts. It is in the diocese of Asti, and has seven parish churches, four within the walls and three without. The comté is about nine miles in diameter; the land is fertile, the plains producing great plenty of corn, and the hills, which are some higher, some lower, produce wine, both good, and in quantities for exportation. In 1796, Cherafco was taken by the French. 20 miles SSE. Turin, 15 E. Saluzzo. *Long.* 7. 55. E. *Lat.* 44. 42. N.

Cheraw Hill, a mountain of South-Carolina. 40 miles NNE. Queenborough.

Cherburg, a seaport town of France, in the department of the Channel, situated at the bottom of a large bay, between Cape Barfleur and Cape La Hogue, containing about 6000 inhabitants. Before the revolution, it was the seat of a governor and an admiralty. Building of small vessels, and a manufacture of woollen stuffs, form the principal employment of the inhabitants. In the year 1796, Cherburg was burned by the English; and in 1845, the ships in the harbour were destroyed by the same enemy. In 1878, it was garrisoned by the English for

the king of Navarre; and in 1818, it was taken by Henry V. In 1758, the town was taken and plundered by the English, the port destroyed, and the ships burned in the harbour. This port has always been considered by the French as an object of great importance in the navigation of the English Channel, and immense sums have been expended in the erection of piers, deepening and enlarging the harbour, and erecting fortifications. Vessels of 900 tons can be admitted in high water, and 250 in low. 10 posts N. Coutances, 41 WNW. Paris. *Long.* 1. 32. W. *Lat.* 49. 39. N.

Cherchefene, a town of Kurdistan. 62 miles S. Kerkuk.

Chercoot, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 8 miles NW. Rachore.

Chercouchy, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 24 miles NNE. Tanjore.

Cherchy, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne. 12 miles W. Sens.

Cheren-tabanan, a town of Chinese Tartary. *Long.* 119. 33. E. *Lat.* 41. 32. N.

Cherepe, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Truxillo, near the Pacific Ocean. 25 miles SSE. Lambayeque. *Lat.* 7. S.

Cheribon, a kingdom of the island of Java, situated to the east of Jacatra. It is divided into nine districts, and contains about 90,000 fixed inhabitants, besides strangers. This country is divided between two princes, both of whom are feudatories of the Dutch East-India Company. Formerly there were three princes of Cheribon; but in the year 1769, one of them not treating his subjects well, was sent into exile by the supreme government to Amboyna. These princes are obliged to deliver all the produce of their country, for certain fixed prices, exclusively to the Company; and neither the princes nor their subjects are allowed to have any communication with strangers, much less to carry on trade with foreign nations in any of the articles produced upon their lands. On the part of the Company, as much care is taken as possible to prevent the contravention of these conditions; they have a resident here, with a garrison of 70 Europeans, stationed in a small fort in the district of Cheribon, whilst there is also an outpost stationed at Indramayo. This empire put itself under the protection of the Dutch Company in the year 1680. In criminal matters the administration rests in the combined authority of the two princes, united to the company's resident. The productions are coffee, timber, cotton yarn, areca, indigo, sugar, and also a little pepper: this last article grew formerly here in such abundance, that in the year 1680, the bhar of 375 lbs. was paid for at the rate of no more than ten Spanish dollars. *Long.* 108. 35. E. *Lat.* 6. 46. S.

Cheribon Reef, a reef in the Eastern Indian sea, near the north coast of Java. *Long.* 108. 34. *E. Lat.* 6. 9. S.

Cheri-Kiamen, a post of Chinese Tartary. 15 miles SE. Petouné Hotun.

Cheri-Oujou, a town of Chinese Tartary. 8 miles S. Gcho.

Cherin, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Sivas. 50 miles E. Sivas.

Cherkes, a town of Cyprus, the residence of an aga and a cadî. 12 miles NE. Nicosia.

Cherki, a town of Hindoostan, in Ballo-gistan. 10 miles SW. Dadari.

Chermansfk, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 30 miles NNE. Miletus.

Chermelick, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Diarbekir. 20 miles WSW. Orfa.

Chero, a small island in the Grecian Archipelago. *Long.* 25. 40. *E. Lat.* 36. 53. N.

Cherodya, a town of Bengal. 7 miles SSW. Torea.

Cheronnac, a town of France, in the department of the Charente. 15 miles S. Confolent.

Cheroneſo, see *Ceroneſo*.

Cherouſo, a town on the north-east coast of the island of Negropont. 25 miles E. Negropont.

Cherowly, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 36 miles SE. Etaya.

Cheroy, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne. 10 miles W. Sens.

Cherſo, or rather *Cherſo and Oſero*, an island in the gulf of Venice, divided into two parts. This island or islands lies between the coast of Iſtria and Dalmatia, extending from north to south about 60 miles in length, with a very unequal breadth. In more remote ages, the history of which is blended with fable, it was much known and had various names; the most ancient, however, seems to have been the island of Brigeide, or the islands Brigeidæ; but the usual name, almost 3000 years since, was Abſyrtides, Abſyrtus, Abſyrtius, from Abſyrtus, the brother of Medea, who was killed by her as he was pursuing her in her flight with Jason. After the decline of the Roman empire, Cherſo and Oſero changed masters often; sometimes being annexed to the Greek empire, sometimes to the crown of Hungary, and sometimes subject to the Bans, and kings of the Slavi; but without any remarkable events to render it illustrious. About the middle of the 9th century, Saba, a captain of the Saracens, plundered the island; and it appears by the chronicle of Andrea Dandolo, that in 991 it was under the dominion of the republic of Venice. The doge Pietro Orſeolo landed there, and received honours as lord of the island. It seems most reasonable to fix the dedication of Oſero about

this time. In or about the year 1130, Guido Polani, son of the doge Pietro, was proclaimed Count of Oſero by the people; and a son of the doge Vitale Michieli was elected count not long after the year 1156. From the high rank of these counts it is natural to conjecture, that the Venetians looked on this sovereignty as a matter of dignity and importance. Marino Morofini did homage to the doge Dandolo in 1280, and the act is still extant, as well as the others alluded to; and in 1283, the same Count Marino, in a writing of settlement with the inhabitants of Cherſo, is called count and lord of the district of Cherſo. This Marino, who commanded in the war of Iſtria, with a valour correspondent to the issue of it, was the last hereditary Count of Oſero and Cherſo: he died in 1303 or 1304. The people afterwards petitioned the republic to send them a count or governor every two years; and Andrea Daurio, or Doro, was the first who went there in that character. Since that period the island has not suffered any considerable change, only it was greatly molested by the Uſcocchi, during the war which the Venetians were obliged to carry on against those robbers. Cherſo and Oſero ought, indeed, rather to be called two islands united, than one island alone; but the channel of the sea that divides them is so very narrow, that it scarcely can be called any separation at all. The number of inhabitants in the island of Cherſo has probably been more considerable in former times than it is at present: the ruins of the habitations scattered over the island evidently prove this. There was a time, however, when the whole island had only 5000 inhabitants: about the year 1640, it had 5600; at present the population greatly exceeds 8000 and perhaps amounts to 9000. The augmentation is considerable, in proportion to the short term of years which produced it. The soil of both parts of the island is in general mountainous and stony. There are large tracts entirely stony, barren, and naked to a degree which helps to form an idea of the eastern deserts, in which all is parched, sterile, and desolate. The inhabitants call those places Arabia Petrea. They furnish, however, excellent feeding for sheep, which crop the grass and sweet herbs that grow between the stones, and thereby become not only excessively fat, but give milk uncommonly rich, and of an exquisite taste. The Arabia Petrea of Cherſo produces the same kind of shrubs that are usually found in stony and mountainous situations. The hills to the northward are woody, and not well adapted to cultivation. The plains also on those parts of the island that are fit for the richest products, are often abandoned

and uncultivated through the want of a sufficient number of inhabitants. On the other side of the channel of Ofero the hills are less rocky, but the mountains from the middle upwards are totally sterile, and produce nothing but wild sage. The oil of Cherfo, which is reckoned the best in quality of any made in the Venetian states, is the most valuable product of the island. According to the calculations of the islanders themselves, they make from 3000 to 3500 barrels, of 17 gallons each barrel a year. The greatest part of this oil is exported out of the island; but almost all the value is required for the purchase of corn, of which the inhabitants do not raise enough to maintain them four months in the year. The wine, of which they make only a few hundred barrels for exportation, though the product might easily be much increased, is not of so perfect a quality, in proportion to the oil. The figs are excellent, but no great quantity is exported; perhaps the yearly value that comes in for this article, does not amount to 400 sequins. The finer fruits for the table, such as peaches, pears, apricots, and the like, are rarely cultivated in the island, consequently they are scarce and but indifferently good; the Cherlines do great injustice to their own industry, as well as to the happiness of their climate, by neglecting them. It should seem that the mild temperature of the air under which they live ought to encourage them to have their gardens well provided with the most delicate fruits. Besides the softness of the climate, there is another circumstance which might induce them to try this kind of cultivation, and that is the facility of transporting their fruits to Venice. Pulse and garden herbs thrive very well; but the inhabitants think little about garden-stuff, their whole attention being taken up by the more important improvement of their vine and olive yards.

Long. 14. 36. E. *Lat.* 45. 3. N.

Cherfo, a seaport and capital of the island of Cherfo, in the Adriatic, the see of a bishop, situated behind a deep bay on the west coast, which almost divides the island nearly into equal parts, forming a harbour capable of sheltering a numerous fleet. The streets are narrow and dirty; and the inhabitants, 3000 in number, are accustomed from their infancy to agriculture, fishing, the breeding of cattle, the weaving of serge, &c. Among the inhabitants are 120 ecclesiastics, nuns, and monks; they possess many churches, and 200 chapels, but not one inn. The usual language is the Slavonian.

Cherfo, a town of Russia, in the government of Ekaterinoflav, situated on the Dnieper, built and made a free port in the year 1774, chiefly constructed of hewn stone. It is intended to be the principal mart for all

commodities of export and import; but if extensive trade should take place in this quarter, the great depositary for the merchandize will be more conveniently fixed on some spot below the bar of the Dnieper, and about 12 miles south of Cherfon. It contains a dock for the construction of large vessels; from which several men of war and frigates, as well as merchant-ships, have already been launched. The humane Mr. Howard died in this town, on the 20th day of January 1790. 128 miles SW. Ekaterinoflav, 812 S. Peterburg. *Long.* 32. 54. E. *Lat.* 46. 40. N.

Cherfopoli, a town on the east coast of the island of Corfu. 5 miles S. Corfu.

Chertsey, a town of England, in the county of Surrey, situated near the banks of the Thames, formerly the residence of some of the Saxon kings; and the first burial-place of Henry VI. who was afterwards removed to Windsor. Here was formerly an abbey, founded in the year 664, of which only part of the walls now remain. It has a market on Wednesdays. In 1801, Chertsey contained 2819 inhabitants. 20 m. WSW. London. *Long.* 0. 24. W. *Lat.* 51. 23. N.

Cherres, a town of France, in the department of the Charente. 3 m. NW. Cognac.

Cherceaux, a town of France, in the department of the Two Seves. 7 miles NE. Niort.

Cherugatta, a town of Cochin. 18 miles NE. Cranganore.

Cherwell, a river of England, which rises in Warwickshire, and runs into the Thames at Oxford.

Chesapeake Bay, a bay of United America, in the state of Virginia, and one of the largest in the known world. Its entrance is between Cape Charles and Cape Henry, 12 miles wide, and it extends 270 miles to the northward, dividing Virginia and Maryland. It is from 7 to 18 miles broad, and generally as much as nine fathoms deep; affording many commodious harbours, and a safe and easy navigation. It receives the waters of the Susquehanna, Potomak, Rappahannok, York, and James rivers, which are all large and navigable.

Chesham, a town of England, in the county of Bucks, with a weekly market on Wednesday. The principal trade of the town is in lace, shoes, and wooden-ware. In the year 1801, the population was 2045, and 656 employed. 10 miles SE. Aylesbury, 29 WNW. London. *Long.* 0. 57. W. *Lat.* 51. 42. N.

Cheshire, a county palatine of England, bounded on the north by the Irish sea and by the counties of Lancaster and York, on the east by the counties of Derby and Stafford, on the south by the county of Salop, and on the west by the counties of Flint and

Denbigh; about 50 miles long and 25 broad, divided into seven hundreds, which contain 101 parishes, one city, and 11 market towns. In 1801, the population amounted to 191,751, of whom 67,447 were employed in trade and manufactures, and 38,823 in agriculture. The proportion of the cultivated parts of the county, and those which lie either waste, or in a state of little profit, are, according to a general view drawn up by Mr. Wedge, perhaps nearly as follows: arable, meadow, pasture, &c. about 615,000 acres; waste lands, heaths, commons, greens, but few woods of any extent, 30,000 acres; peat bogs and mosses 20,000 acres; common fields, probably not so much as 1000 acres; sea sands within the estuary of the Dee, exclusive of what may be upon the shores of the river Mersey, 10,000 acres, in the whole 676,000 acres. The general appearance of Cheshire is that of an extended plain; but on the eastern side there is a range of hilly or rather mountainous country, connected with the Derbyshire and Yorkshire hills, of about 25 miles in length, and five in width, extending from near Congleton, to the north-eastern extremity of the county. From Macclesfield, in a north-western direction, the surface is irregular and hilly; but continues of that description not farther than to Alderley, about five or six miles from Macclesfield. On the Shropshire side the surface is also broken and irregular. Approaching the western side of the county, (at the distance of about ten miles east from Chester,) there is another range of irregular hills which separates the waters of the Dee and Mersey; these hills are in a direction almost north and south, and extend about 25 miles from Malpas, on the south side the county, to Frodsham, on the north side of it. The remaining part of the county, amounting nearly to four-fifths of the whole, is probably not more, on the medium, than from 100 to 200 feet above the level of the sea. Cheshire has formerly been celebrated as the Vale Royal of England; and if seen from the high lands above Macclesfield, the whole of the country to the westward has undoubtedly the appearance of one extended plain. Chester is the city; the market-towns are Nantwich, Macclesfield, Malpas, Middlewich, Northwich, Congleton, Altringham, Frodsham, Knutsford, Stockport, and Sanbach. The principal rivers are the Mersey and the Dee; these receive, and carry off to the sea, all smaller rivers and rivulets in Cheshire, viz. the Weaver, Dane, Wheelock, Goyte, Bolling, &c. &c. Cheshire has been long noted for cheese of the best quality; other productions are corn, excellent salt, coal, iron ore, mill-stones, timber, alum, hops, &c. The yearly export of cheese from this county to London only has

been computed at 14,000 tons; to Bristol and York, down the Severn and the Trent, 8000 more, besides what is sent to Scotland and Ireland.

Cheshunt, a town of England, in Hertfordshire, containing within its parish 3173 inhabitants. 13 miles N. London.

Chesil Bank, a prodigious heap or body of pebbles, thrown up by the sea, running from the island of Portland to near Abbotsbury, 16 miles in length. When a strong north-east wind blows, it cleaves asunder, and sweeps away all the stones, leaving nothing but a black clay at the bottom. With a south-west wind the sea throws up fresh pebbles over the bank again, and repairs the breaches as firmly as before. Near Portland the pebbles are of the size of an egg, or larger, and gradually lessen, till towards Abbotsbury they are no bigger than pease. By this beach a person may pass from Abbotsbury to Portland, which it joins to the continent, making it a peninsula. On it grows much eryngo, and formerly sea-cale.

Chesinen, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chen-si. 45 m. NW. Hing-ngan.

Chesley, a town of France, in the department of the Aube. 9 miles SE. Ervy.

Chesne, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes. 15 m. S. Mezieres.

Chesnut Hill, a village of Pennsylvania, near German town. On an eminence which gives name to the place, General Washington placed six pieces of cannon, and 400 men, when his army was encamped at Whitemarsh.

Chesnut Ridge, mountains of Pennsylvania. Long. 79. 30. W. Lat. 40. 10. N.

Chesly, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 12 miles NW. Lyons.

Chesla, a town of Peru, in the diocese of La Paz. 70 miles NW. La Paz.

Chester, a city of England, and capital of Cheshire, situated on the river Dee, about 20 miles from the Irish sea; for a considerable time the station of the 20th Roman legion, the command of which was given to Julius Agricola, by the emperor Vespasian, and of course must have been built before his time; but probably not many years, though fanciful writers have dated its antiquity to a remote period indeed. The city is square, and surrounded by a wall, nearly two miles in circumference; it contains nine parish churches, a Roman Catholic chapel, and six places of worship for Dissenters of different persuasions. It is said to have been erected into a corporation in 1242, and is now governed by a mayor, recorder, aldermen, sheriffs, common-council men, &c. The streets are hollowed out of a rock to the depth of one story beneath the level of the ground on each side; and the houses have a sort of

covered portico running on from house to house, and from street to street, level with the ground behind, but one story above the street in front. They are called rows, and afford a sheltered walk for foot passengers. Beneath them are shops and warehouses, level with the streets; and apartments above them. The walls are kept in repair by an officer, called a Murenger, and a rate called murage, on all imports by persons not free of the city. The custody of the gates was formerly committed to very considerable noblemen: East-gate, to the Earl of Oxford; Bridge-gate, to the Earl of Shrewsbury; Water-gate, to the Earl of Derby; and North-gate, to the Mayor. The principal manufacture is gloves; and its fairs are resorted to three times a year by a great concourse of the Irish linen merchants. The castle is a noble structure, having a tower ascribed to Julius Cæsar, and bearing his name; which, as well as its workmanship, prove it to have been originally built by the Romans, though the present walls are evidently Norman. Chester is the see of a bishop, suffragan of the archbishop of York, and sends two members to the Imperial parliament. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 15,052, of whom 2159 were employed in trade and manufactures. In 613, Chester was taken by Ethelfred king of Northumberland. Here Henry II. and Malcolm IV. of Scotland, had an interview in 1259; the latter ceded the counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, formerly wrested from the English crown. Richard II. in his 12th year, converted Chester into a principality, annexing to it the castle of Holt, the lordship of Bromfield and Yale, Chirkland, and several other places in Wales and on the borders, enacting that it should be given only to the king's eldest son. But Henry IV. rescinded an act that incroached so much on the dignity of his son as Prince of Wales. The king's eldest son is, however, created Earl of Chester. The sweating sickness destroyed here, in 1506, ninety-one householders in three days, and only four women; and was followed, in 1517, by a dreadful pestilence. A more grievous one visited it in 1647, after it was taken by the parliament forces under Sir William Brereton, having held out a twenty weeks' siege, and surrendered February 3d, 1645-6, on terms that did honour to the spirit of the besieged. 145 miles N. Bristol, 181 NW. London. *Long.* 3. 6. W. *Lat.* 53. 14. N.

Chester, a county of the state of South-Carolina.

Chester, a town of the state of New Hampshire. 20 miles W. Portsmouth.

Chester, a town of Pennsylvania, on the Delaware, with good anchorage. 12 miles SW. Philadelphia.

Chester, a town of the state of New-York. 40 miles NNE. New-York.

Chester, a town of Nova Scotia, in King's bay. 22 miles WSW. Halifax.

Chester, a town of the state of Maryland, on a river of the same name. 28 miles E. Baltimore, 50 SSW. Philadelphia. *Long.* 75-11. W. *Lat.* 39. 12. N.

Chester, a town of Virginia. 12 miles S. Winchester.

Chester Gap, a pass over the Blue mountains, in Virginia. 14 miles SE. Winchester.

Chester, a river of Maryland, which runs into the Chesapeak, 10 m. SW. Chester.

Chester, a river of West-Florida, which runs into Pensacola Bay, *Long.* 86. 55. W. *Lat.* 30. 39. N.

Chester in the Street, a town of England, in the county of Durham, situated in a valley, on the west side of the river Wear, in a neighbourhood abounding in coals. This is supposed to have been a Roman station, and in the opinion of Camden, named Condercum. The bishop and monks of Lindisfarne sheltered themselves here with the body of St. Cuthbert during the Danish ravages; and it is said that when Egilic bishop of Durham laid the foundation of a new church, immense riches were found, so that he resigned his bishopric, and retired to Peterborough, of which he had been abbot. The church was made collegiate by Bishop Bee. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1662. 6 miles N. Durham, 263 N. London.

Chester, (*West.*) a county of New-York, bounded on the north by Dutchess county, on the east by Connecticut, on the south by Long Island Sound, and on the west by the river Hudson. 33 miles long from north to south, and from 7 to 20 broad.

Chester, (*West.*) a town of New-York. 15 miles NNE. New-York.

Chester, (*West.*) a town of Virginia. 23 miles W. Philadelphia.

Chester Ridge, mountains of Pennsylvania, in which iron and lead ores are found. 140 miles WNW. Philadelphia.

Chesterfield, a town of England, in the county of Derby, situated in a beautiful valley, called the Valley of Scarsdale, containing, in 1801, a population of 4267, of which 1389 were employed in trade and manufactures. In this town are several potteries and silk mills, and a cotton mill, with large iron founderies in the neighbourhood: iron ore and coals are both dug near the town; a navigable canal has lately been made from hence to the Trent, five miles below Gainsborough. It is a corporation town, governed by a mayor, aldermen, &c. The market is held on Saturday. 26 m. N. Derby, 149 N. London. *Long.* 1. 30. W. *Lat.* 53. 20.

Chesterfield, a town of New Hampshire. 75 m. W. Bolton. *Long.* 73. 23. W. *Lat.* 42. 52. N.

Chesterfield, a county of the state of South-Carolina.

Chesterfield Key, an islet near the north coast of the island of Cuba. *Long.* 77. 20. *W. Lat.* 22. 15. N.

Chesterfield Inlet, a bay on the west side of Hudson's Bay, about 200 miles long and 15 wide. *Long.* of the mouth 90. 40. *W. Lat.* 63. 30. N.

Chesterfield Shoals, shoals in the straits of Mozambique. *Long.* 43. 50. E. *Lat.* 16. 5. S.

Chesterford, a town of England, in Essex, formerly a Roman station, called Camboricum; many antiquities have been discovered, and the foundations of the walls were visible a few years since. The market has been long discontinued. 13 miles N. Saffron Walden.

Chesterton, a town of the state of Maryland, in the county of Kent, where a college was instituted in the year 1782, called Washington College.

Cheta, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Chatanga, *Long.* 107. 29. E. *Lat.* 70. 20. N.

Cheta, a river of Russia, which runs into the Enisei, *Long.* 85. 14. E. *Lat.* 60. 40. N.

Che-tcheou-ouei, a town of China, in Hou-quang. 700 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 108. 54. E. *Lat.* 30. 16. N.

Che-tching, a town of China, in Quang-tong. 24 miles WSW. Hoa.

Che-tching, a town of China, of the third rank, in Kiang-si. 90 miles SE. Ki-ngan.

Chebecan Head, a cape on the west coast of the island of Cape Breton. *Long.* 60. 45. *W. Lat.* 46. 40. N.

Chebam, a township of England, in Lancashire, with 752 inhabitants. 3 miles N. Manchester.

Chebecolon, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 9 miles ESE. Terriore.

Chetiqua, a river of Lower Siam, which runs into the sea, *Long.* 98. 20. E. *Lat.* 11. 5. N.

Chetran, a town of Arabia. 6 miles S. Kalaba.

Che-tsen, a city of China, of the first rank, in Koi-tcheou. 875 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 107. 44. E. *Lat.* 27. 30. N.

Che-tuen, a town of China, of the third rank, in Se-tchuen. 30 miles NE. Mao.

Che-tjung, a city of China, of the second rank, in Yun-nan. 1020 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 103. 39. E. *Lat.* 24. 56. N.

Chetunal Bay, see *Harvey Bay*.

Cheturgow, a town of Hindoostan, in Balogistan. 6 miles SW. Babelgong.

Cheugnes, a town of France, in the department of the Allier. 9 miles E. Moulins.

Cheucancy le Château, a town of France, in the department of the Forets. 3 miles N. Moatmedy.

Chever, see *Khauer*.

Cheverny, a town of France, in the de-

partment of the Loire and Cher. 7 miles S. Blois.

Chevilly, a town of France. 5 m. S. Paris.

Cheviot Hills, hills of England, formed county of Northumberland, which formed a free chase, called Cheviot, corruptly Chevy Chase, the seat of the encounter between the Pierces and the Douglasses, celebrated in the ancient popular song. 6 miles from the borders of Scotland, 18 S. Berwick.

Cheviré, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 5 miles NW. Baugé.

Chevrognny, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne. 5 miles S. Laon.

Chevres, a town of France, in the department of the Charente. 18 miles E. Angoulême.

Chevreuse, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise. 8 miles SW. Versailles.

Chevron, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc. 16 m. E. Chambéry.

Cheux, a town of France, in the department of Calvados. 6 miles W. Caen.

Chewasee, a town of United America, in the Tennesse government. 24 miles SW. Tellico.

Chewny, a town of Hindoostan, in Candish. 18 miles E. Hurdah.

Chews, a river of Maryland, which runs into the Chesapeake. *Long.* 76. 19. *W. Lat.* 38. 55. N.

Che-yam-hoei-Hotun, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea. 437 miles ENE. Peking.

Cheze, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the North Coasts. 4 miles SE. Loudeac.

Cheynow, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechnia. 6 miles E. Tabor.

Chezery, a town of France, in the department of the Lemman. 8 m. NW. Geneva.

Chez y l'Abbaye, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne. 4 miles SSW. Château Thierry.

Chiacar, a town of Thebet. 66 miles SE. Lassa.

Chiakabonny, a river of Virginia, which runs into James river, 4 m. NW. James-Town.

Chiacupi, a town of Peru. 50 m. Cusco.

Chiamatlan, a province of Mexico, bounded on the north by Cullacan, on the east by the Zacatecas, on the south by Xalasco, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. The soil is generally fertile; and many mines of silver are found in the country.

Chiamatlan, a town of Mexico, capital of the province of the same name. 325 miles NW. Mexico. *Long.* 109. 6. *W. Lat.* 22. 58. N.

Chiamatlan, a river of Mexico, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Long.* 106. 20. *W. Lat.* 23. N.

Chiametlan Islands, a cluster of small islands in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Mexico. *Lat.* 22. 20. N.

Chiampa, a country of Asia, bounded on the north by the desert of Cochinchina, on the east and south by the Indian sea, and on the west by Cambodia. It is little known. Father Alexander, of Rhodes, a Jesuit missionary, tells us that Chiampa was a province of China, and separated from it upwards of two centuries ago by the revolt of the governor, sent thither by the King of Tonquin, who caused himself to be declared king. There is no country in the torrid zone wherein the four seasons are better distinguished. Though the rivers are not considerable, they are sources of its plenty; during the months of September, October, and November, they rise every fortnight, overflow all the fields for three days, and render them so fertile by their slime that they can sow and reap twice a year. The soil produces rice, several sorts of fruits and herbs, pepper, cinnamon, benzoin, eagle, and columba wood; gold, silver, silk, cotton, and porcelain, are likewise to be found here. Among other rare animals are rhinoceroses, and elephants of an extraordinary size and surprising docility. The sea abounds with excellent fish. There are sixty good harbours, which occasion the inhabitants to apply themselves much to trade and navigation; that of Faifo is one of the most considerable.

Chiana, a river of Italy, anciently called Clanis; the centre part of the river is marshy, and the water is said to flow in a southerly direction into the Tiber by one mouth near Orvieto; and northerly by another into the Arno, about 3 m. NW. Arezzo.

Chianantla, a town of Mexico, in the province of Tlascala. 60 miles S. Puebla de los Angeles.

Chianni, a town of Etruria. 16 miles ESE. Leghorn.

Chianti, a river of Naples, which runs into the Adriatic, *Long.* 13. 48. E. *Lat.* 43. 18. N.

Chiapa, a province of Mexico, in the audience of Guatimala, bounded on the north by the province of Tabasco, on the east by Vera Paz, on the south by Guatimala, on the south-west by Sonusco, and on the west by Guaxaca, 210 miles long, and 135 broad. Its principal productions are grain and fruit, with excellent pastures, on which they feed a great number of cattle. There are no mines of gold or silver.

Chiapa dos Espagnols, or *Ciudad Real*, a town of Mexico, and province of Chiapa, the see of a bishop. It contains one parish, with three convents, and about 400 Spanish families, with a faubourg, containing about 100 Indian families. Its principal commerce is

cocoa, cotton, and cochineal. 385 miles SE. Mexico. *Long.* 94. 46. W. *Lat.* 17. 5. N.

Chiapa, or *Chiapa dos Indias*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Chiapa, containing 4000 families, chiefly Indians, who are rich. During the day the heat is violent, while the nights are cool. The inhabitants raise a great deal of sugar. 350 miles S. Mexico, 30 W. Chiapa dos Espagnols. *Long.* 95. 20. W. *Lat.* 17. 5. N.

Chiarenza, or *Clarence*, a town of European Turkey, on the west coast of the Morea, near the Mediterranean, on the river Sillus; once a considerable place, but now almost ruined. 84 miles SW. Livadia, 80 W. Corinth. *Long.* 21. 16. E. *Lat.* 38. 11. N.

Chiari, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mela, between Brescia and Crema, where the Imperialists obtained a victory over the French in 1701. 12 m. W. Brescia. *Long.* 9. 56. E. *Lat.* 45. 32. N.

Chiaromonte, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto. 25 miles W. Syracuse. *Long.* 14. 40. E. *Lat.* 37. 4. N.

Chiasis, a river of the Popedom, which runs into the Tiber, 5 miles S. Perugia.

Chiasellis, a town of Italy, in Friuli. 7 miles W. Palma Nuova.

Chiatala, a town of Mexico, in the province of Chiapa. 100 miles SE. Chiapa dos Espagnols.

Chivian, a town of Persia, in the province of Ghilan. 120 miles NW. Reshd.

Chiavari, a town of the Ligurian republic. 15 miles SE. Genoa.

Chiavenna, (*County of*), a country of Switzerland, in alliance with the Grisons, situated at the foot of the Rhetian Alps, to the north of the lake of Como, about 24 miles long, and 18 wide. The country is fertile in wine and pastures. The inhabitants raise a good deal of silk, but not corn sufficient for their wants; this they obtain of their neighbours for cattle, wine, and silk. The inhabitants are Catholics, and depend on the Bishop of Como for spiritual matters. It came under the Grisons at the same time with the Valteline, and is governed by a commissary. By the treaty of Campo Formio and Luneville it was ceded to the Cisalpine republic, now the kingdom of Italy.

Chiavenna, a town of Italy, in the department of the Lario, heretofore the capital of a county. It is situated at the foot and upon the side of a mountain, and contains about 3,000 souls. The inhabitants carry on but little commerce. The principal articles of exportation are stone pots, called *lavezzi*, and raw silk. The whole country produces about 3,600 pounds of the last commodity. A manufacture of silk stockings, the only one in the town, has been lately established. The neighbouring country is covered with vineyards; but the wine is of a meagre sort.

and only a small quantity is exported. The great support of Chiavenna is the transport of merchandize, this town being the principal communication between the Milanese and Germany. From hence the goods are sent either by Coire into Germany, or through Pregalia and the Engadinas into the Tyrol. There is a duty laid by the Grisons upon all the merchandize which passes through Chiavenna; but this duty is so small that the whole customs, including those in the Valteline, are farmed for 17,000 florins, or about 1260*l.* per annum. The principal object of curiosity in the environs of Chiavenna is the fortrefs in ruins, seated upon the summit of a rock, which overlooks the town, and celebrated in the history of the Grisons for its almost impregnable strength. 38 miles N. Como. 35 S. Coire. *Long.* 9. 28. *E. Lat.* 46. 12. N.

Chiavorico, a town of Italy, in Friuli. 13 miles W. Udina.

Chiavoroto, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Carinthia. In March 1797, the Austrians were defeated by the French near this town. 8 miles S. Tarvis.

Chiautla, a town of Mexico, in the province of Tlascala. 20 miles SW. Puebla de los Angelos.

Chiauw, (*Gulf of*), a bay on the east coast of the island of Gilolo. *Long.* of the entrance 123. 56. *E. Lat.* 1. 21. N.

Chibara tai Kiansen, a post of Chinese Tartary. 18 miles N. Geho.

Chibiane, a village of Cyprus, celebrated for its wine. Near this place a battle was fought between Richard I. king of England, and Isaac, who had usurped the throne, in which the latter was defeated. It was anciently called *Corinea*.

Chiblene, a town of Hindoostan, in Concan. 20 miles ESE. Severndroog.

Chicabe, a mountain of United America, in the state of New England.

Chiclaac, a town of West-Florida, on the Pascagoola. *Long.* 88. 52. *W. Lat.* 32. 2. N.

Chicootta, a town on the borders of Bootan, a small distance from the boundary of Bengal, fortified with a bank and a stockade. A battle was fought here in 1772, between the Bootans and the British forces, in which the latter were victorious, and took possession of the town; which, on the conclusion of peace, was restored, and forms the Bootan frontier. 75 miles S. Tassafudon, 50 N. Rungpour. *Long.* 89. 25. *E. Lat.* 26. 31. N.

Chizalapur, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore. 10 miles S. Chinnabalam.

Chicama, a river of Peru, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 7. 45. S.

Chicanga, or *Chacanga*, a kingdom of Africa, which was formerly a part of the country of Mocaranga, rich in gold mines.

It is called *Manica*, from the principal town, which is situated on the river Sofala, in *Long.* 28. *E. Lat.* 20. 15. S.

Chicapee, a river of United America, which rises in the state of Massachusetts, and runs into the Connecticut at Springfield.

Chicar, a town of Hindoostan, on the south-west coast of Guzerat. 6 miles from the island of Diu. 34 miles S. Chittour.

Chicaris, a town of Imiretta. 20 miles W. Cotatis.

Chicarongo, a town of Africa, in the country of Bororos. 20 miles N. Teté.

Chicasaw, a town of the state of Georgia, belonging to the Indians. *Long.* 88. 50. *W. Lat.* 34. 10. N.

Chicaur, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 16 miles S. Chittore.

Chicha Island, see *Jeso*.

Chichas, a jurisdiction of Peru, under the viceroynalty of Buenos Ayres. This district forms one government with Tarija; it is situated to the north-north-east of Potosi, in the intendancy of which it is included. Its length from north to south is about 140 miles, and its breadth about 100. From 50 to 60,000 marks of silver, and about 100,000 piastras in gold, are on an average extracted from the mines in the province: and the plains give food to numerous herds of cattle. St. Jago de Gutagayta is the chief town.

Chiché, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres. 6 m. SE. Breffuire.

Chicherobe, a town of the state of Georgia. 20 miles N. Tugeloo.

Chichery, a town of Bengal. 34 miles S. Palamow. *Long.* 14. 26. *E. Lat.* 23. 14. N.

Chichester, a city of England, in the county of Sussex, situated on the river Levant, which a little below joins an arm of the sea: said to have been built by Cissa, the second Saxon prince of this country, and the residence of his successors; but the Roman pavement, and other circumstances, shew it to have been more ancient, and at least known to the Romans. It was walled round, and furnished with four gates, which are now pulled down. Four principal streets extend from the centre, with the names of East, West, North, and South, from their direction. The river almost surrounds the town, but the water is too shallow to admit ships of burden up to it, which are obliged to unload near two miles below. An act of parliament was obtained in the reign of James I. to make the Lavant navigable up to the city, but not put into execution. The branch or arm of the sea, near which the city is situated, is spacious, well sheltered, and capable of receiving ships of great burthen. Many of its banks are steep; where wharfs or warehouses might be erected at a small expence. The entrance lies at a place called Cock Bush, near West-Witter-

ing, (where it is supposed that Ella first landed,) on a small island on the opposite side called Hayling. The channel is not difficult; but there are sand-banks off the mouth of the harbour, which render it impossible for ships of heavy burthen to come in, unless at spring-tides. Merchant vessels are frequently built and repaired here, and sometimes ships of war. Chichester is the see of a bishop, and has five parish churches, besides the cathedral. It is a corporation, and sends two members to parliament. A manufacture of baize, blankets, and coarse cloths, has lately been established. The manufacture of needles, which has been long carried on here, is now almost annihilated. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 4744, of whom 681 were employed in trade and manufactures. Two markets are held weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday, for corn and provisions; and on every other Wednesday a market for live sheep and cattle. 36 miles SE. Winchester, 61 SSE. London. *Long.* c. 47. *W. Lat.* 50. 50. N.

Chichester, a town of Pennsylvania. 17 miles SW. Philadelphia.

Chicinc, a town of Lithuania. 8 miles N. Rohaczow.

Chickago, a river of America, which runs into Lake Michigan. *Long.* 87. 7. *W. Lat.* 42. 32. N.

Chickahomony, a river of Virginia, which runs into the James river, *Long.* 76. 56. *W. Lat.* 37. 12. N.

Chicken Bay, a bay on the south coast of the island of Java. *Long.* 114. 14. *E. Lat.* 8. 40. S.

Chicken-Head, a cape on the east coast of the island of Lewis. *Long.* 6. 10. *W. Lat.* 58. 10. N.

Chickisawango, a river of Pennsylvania, which runs into the Susquehanna, *Long.* 76. 31. *W. Lat.* 40. 4. N.

Chickley, a town of Hindoostan, in Candesh. 12 miles E. Chuprah.

Chickley, a town of Hindoostan, in Baglana. 30 miles SSE. Surat.

Chicksaw Bluff, see *Wolf-River*.

Chiclana, a town of Spain, in the province of La Mancha. 2 miles N. Ubeda.

Chiclana, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville. 52 miles S. Seville.

Chicomson, a town of the state of Maryland, on the Potomack. 38 miles SSW. Annapolis.

Chicorata, a town of New-Mexico, in the province of Cinaloa. 30 miles E. Cinaloa.

Chicova, a town of Africa, and capital of a district in Mocaranga, on the Zambesi. *Long.* 30. 20. *E. Lat.* 16. 30. S.

Chicuito, a jurisdiction of South-America, in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, about 108 miles long, and 75 wide.

Chielefa, a town of European Turkey, in

the Morea, near the gulf of Coron. It was taken by the Venetians, in the year 1685. 12 miles W. Kolokitia.

Chiemsee, a lake of Bavaria: it contains several islands, particularly Herrenwerd and Frauenwerd, on the left of which is a town called Chiemsee, which is the see of a bishop, suffragan of Saltzburg, founded in the 13th century. 15 miles W. Saltzburg.

Chiento, a river of Italy, which runs into the Adriatic between Firmo and Recanati. *Long.* 13. 46. *E. Lat.* 43. 14. N.

Chieri, a town of France, in the department of the Po, situated on the declivity of a hill, in an agreeable country, the air soft and healthy: the hills to the north and east are covered with vines, while those to the west and south are covered with fruit trees of different kinds; the land is fertile, and the inhabitants industrious; they have manufactures of cloth and silk. Its ancient name was Cherium, or Carium, and it is called by the French Quiers. It was burned by the emperor Frederick Barbarossa, in the year 1154; but was soon after rebuilt. It is surrounded by an ancient wall defended by towers, with a fosse; and had formerly a fortress, named Rochetta, demolished in the sixteenth century. It has six gates, and four grand squares or places, many churches, and religious houses, though only two parishes within the walls, and one without. 6 m. E. Turin. *Long.* 7. 48. *E. Lat.* 45. 4. N.

Chiers, (*Las*) a river of France, which runs into the Meuse between Mouzon and Sedan.

Chiesi, a town of Italy, in the Valte-line. 6 miles S. Sondrio.

Chiesi, (*Las*) a river of Italy, which runs into the Oglio, at Caneto, in the Mantuan.

Chieti, see *Civita di Chieti*.

Chietta, (*La*) a town of France, in the department of the Jura. 11 m. NE. Orgelet.

Chievres, a town of France, in the department of Jemappe. 4 miles S. Ath.

Chienti, a town of Naples, in the province of Capitanata. 13 m. SSE. Termola.

Chiggrè, a town of Nubia. 200 miles S. Syene. *Long.* 34. 20. *E. Lat.* 21. N.

Chiggeron, a river of Persia, which runs into the Caspian sea, a little to the north of Amol.

Chignello, a town of Nova Scotia, in the Bay of Fundy, near which was a smart action between the British troops, under the command of Major Lawrence, with some French and Indians, in the year 1749, and another between the British, under the command of Lieutenant Scott, and the same enemies, in 1756.

Chigny-sur-Yonne, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne. 6 miles ESE. Sens.

Chiking, a town of China, of the third

rank, in the province of Quang-tong. 18 miles SW. Nan-yong.

Chignolo, a town of Italy. 14 miles E. Païra, 10 S. Lodi.

Chikkolee, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 11 miles SW. Seringapatam.

Chilare, a river of Naples, which runs into the Candelaro, 7 m. W. Manfredonia.

Chilca, a seaport of Peru, in the Pacific Ocean, about 40 miles S. Calloa. Lat. 12. 32. S.

Chilhowee, a town of United America, in Tennessee. 25 miles S. Knoxville.

Chili, an extensive country of South-America, extending from Peru on the north, to the country of Magellan on the south; bounded on the east by immense deserts, which divide it from Paraguay and other parts of South-America, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. The Incas of Peru had prevailed upon great part of the inhabitants of that vast region to submit to their wife laws, and intended to subdue the whole, had they not met with insuperable difficulties. This important project was refused by the Spaniards as soon as they had conquered the principal provinces of Peru. In the beginning of 1535, Almagro set out from Cusco, and passed the Cordelera; and though he had lost a great part of the soldiers who attended him in his expedition, he was received with the greatest marks of submission by the nations that had been formerly under the dominion of the empire, where he ended his days in an unfortunate manner. The Spaniards appeared again in Chili in 1541. Baldivia, their leader, entered it without the least opposition. The inhabitants were gathering in their crops; but as soon as the harvest was over, they took up arms, and never laid them down for ten years. Some districts, indeed, discouraged by the continual losses they sustained, at length submitted; but the rest resolutely fought for their liberty, though they were generally defeated. Their most irreconcilable enemies are the inhabitants of Arauco and Tucapel, those to the south of the river Bobio, or who extend towards the Cordelera. Their manners, which bear a greater resemblance to those of the savages of North America than to those of the Peruvians their neighbours, render them consequently more formidable. When they go to war, they carry nothing with them, and want neither tents nor baggage. The same trees from which they gather their food, supply them with lances and darts. As they are sure of finding in one place what they had in another, they willingly resign any country which they are unable to defend. All places are equally indifferent to them. Their troops being free from all incumbrance of provisions and ammunition, march with sur-

prising agility. They expose their lives like men who set little value on them; and if they lose the field of battle, they are not at a loss for magazines and encampments wherever there is a ground covered with fruits. They sometimes invite their neighbours to join them to attack the common enemy, and this they call throwing the arrow, because this call flies as swiftly and silently as an arrow from one habitation to another. A certain night is immediately fixed upon, in the dead of which, the time they always choose for the commencement of hostilities, they fall upon the next village where there are Spaniards, and from thence proceed to others. They murder all the inhabitants except the white women, whom they always carry off. Before the enemy has time to collect his forces, they all unite in one body. Their army, though more formidable from their numbers than from their discipline, is not afraid of attacking the posts that are most strongly fortified. This fury often succeeds, because they are so constantly supplied with reinforcements that they are not sensible of their losses. If these are so considerable as to oblige them to desist, they retire to the distance of a few leagues, and five or six days after, fall upon some other place. These barbarians never think they are beaten unless they are surrounded. If they can take possession of a place difficult of access, they think they are conquerors. The head of one Spaniard, which they carry off in triumph, comforts them for the death of an hundred Indians. The country is of such considerable extent, that when they find themselves in danger from the enemy, they forsake their possessions, and remove into some impenetrable forest. Recruited by other Indians, they soon return into the parts they had before inhabited; and this alternate succession of flight and resistance, of boldness and fear, is the circumstance that renders them unconquerable. War is to them a kind of amusement. As it is neither expensive nor inconvenient to them, they have nothing to apprehend from its continuance; and it is a constant rule with them never to sue for peace. The pride of Spain must always condescend to make the first overtures. When these are favourably received, a conference is held. The governor of Chili and the Indian general, attended by the most distinguished captains on both sides, settle the terms of accommodation at a convivial meeting. The Spaniards are always obliged to purchase peace by some presents, and, after a variety of fruitless attempts, they have been forced to give up all thoughts of extending their conquest, and reduced to cover their frontiers by erecting forts at proper distances. These precautions are taken

to prevent the Indians, who have submitted, from joining the independent savages, and likewise to repel the inroads of the latter into the colonies. These colonies are dispersed on the borders of the South Sea; they are parted from Peru by a desert that measures 240 miles, and bounded by the island of Chiloe at the extremity next the Straits of Magellan. On that great length of coast there are no settlements except those of Valdivia, Concepcion, Valparaiso, and Coquimbo, or La Serena, which are all seaports. In the inland country is St. Jago, the capital of the colony. There is no culture nor habitation at any distance from these towns. The buildings are all very low, made of unburnt brick, and mostly thatched. This practice is observed on account of the frequent earthquakes, and is properly adapted to the nature of the climate, as well as to the indolence of the inhabitants. They are robust and well shaped men, but few in number. In all that large settlement there are not 20,000 white men, and not more than 60,000 negroes, or Indians, able to bear arms. The military establishment amounted formerly to 2000 men; but the maintaining of them was found too expensive, and they were reduced to 500 at the beginning of the century. If Chili is uninhabited, it is not owing to the climate, which is one of the most wholesome in the world. The vicinity of the Cordilleras gives it such a delightful temperature, as could not otherwise be expected in that latitude. There is not a more pleasant province in all the mother country. The richness of its gold mines has been too much extolled. Their united produce never exceeds 220,000l. sterling a year. The gold was formerly brought over in ballion; but ever since the year 1749, it is coined in the mint set up at St. Jago. The excellent copper mines of Coquimbo supply the whole kingdom of Peru. A more certain source of wealth, though less pleasing to the possessors, is the prodigious fertility of the soil. All the European fruits have improved in that happy climate. The wine would be excellent, if nature were assisted by art. The corn harvest is reckoned a bad one when it does not yield a hundred fold. With all these advantages, Chili has no direct intercourse with the mother country. Their whole trade is confined to Peru, Paraguay, and the Indians, on their own frontiers. The inhabitants of Chili sell their most ordinary and less valuable commodities to these savages for oxen, horses, and their own children, whom they are ready to part with for the most trifling things. Wine and spirituous liquors were sold, till the year 1724, to these people, who, like most other savages,

are excessively fond of them. When they were intoxicated, they used to take up arms, massacre all the Spaniards they met with, and suddenly attack the forts, and ravage the country near their dwellings. These outrages were so often repeated, that it was found necessary strictly to forbid this dangerous trade. The good effects of the prohibition are daily felt. The commotions of these people are less frequent and less dangerous, and their peaceable behaviour has brought on a visible increase of intercourse with them. Chili supplies Peru with great plenty of hides, dried fruit, copper, salt meat, horses, hemp, lard, wheat, and gold. In exchange for these articles, Peru sends tobacco, sugar, cocoa, earthen ware, woollen cloth, linen, hats made at Quito, and every article of luxury that is brought from Europe. The ships sent from Callao on this traffic were formerly bound for Concepcion Bay, but now come to Valparaiso. Chili sends to Paraguay some woollen stuffs called *ponchos*, which are used for cloaks. It also sends wines, brandy, oil, and chiefly gold; and receives in return wax, a kind of tallow fit to make soap, the herb of Paraguav, European goods, and as many negroes as Buenos Ayres can furnish. Chili is a state entirely distinct from Peru, and governed by a chief, who is absolute in all political, civil, and military affairs, and independent of the viceroy, who has no authority except when a governor dies to appoint one in his room for a time, till the mother country names a successor.

Chilili, a town of New Mexico. 80 m. S. Santa Fé.

Chilka, a lake of Hindoostan, on the sea coast of the province of Cattaek, and north-west side of the bay of Bengal. This lake seems the effect of a breach of the sea over a flat sandy shore, and extending about 36 miles in length, and from 10 to 13 in breadth, with many inhabited islands in it; on the northwest it is bounded by a ridge of mountains. 40 miles SW. Cattaek.

Chilkere, a town of Bengal, 15 miles S. Boglipoor.

Chillama, a town of Bongal. 8 miles NW. Rogonapour. Long. 85. 43. E. Lat. 23. 16. N.

Chillimbaram, a town of Hindoostan, in the Cunnatic, on the coast of Coromandel, with a celebrated pagoda, highly venerated by the Hindoos. In 1781, Hyder Ali had a garrison in this pagoda, which was attacked by Sir Eyre Coote without success. In a battle a few days after, Hyder was defeated with great loss. 3 miles S. Porto Novo.

Chilim, or *Chiliv*, a town of South-America, in the country of Chili, and capital of a district: it is chiefly inhabited by Indians.

75 miles NE. Conception. *Long.* 72. 30. W. *Lat.* 36. S.

Chilleiros, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eitramadura. 14 m. NW. Lisbon.

Chilleurs, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret. 14 m. NE. Orleans.

Chillis, a town of Syria, in the pachalic of Aleppo, with large bazars, and 15 mosques. Many medals have been found here. 10 miles SSW. Antab, 15 N. Aleppo.

Chilloa, a town of South-America, in the province of Carthagenia. 20 m. S. Mompox.

Chillon, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern. Near this place, on a rock in the lake of Geneva, is an ancient castle or chateau, built in 1238, by Amadeus IV. count of Savoy. It has lately been used as a state prison. In 1798, it was seized by the insurgents of the Pays de Vaud. 5 miles ESE. Vevay.

Chillumcotta, a town of Hindooftan, in Mysore, taken by the British under Captain Read in 1791. 20 m. E. Chinna Balabaram.

Chillumcaul, a town of Hindooftan, in the circar of Cuddapa. 17 m. NW. Cuddapa.

Chilly, a town of France, in the department of the Jura. 3 miles SW. Lons le Saunier.

Chilmary, a town of Bengal, and principal town of the province of Patladah. 32 miles SE. Rungpour, 190 NNE. Calcutta. *Long.* 90. 3. E. *Lat.* 25. 26. N.

Chilminar, see *Tchilopinar*.

Chilney, a small island in the Arabian sea, near the coast of Persia. *Long.* 65. 44. E. *Lat.* 25. N.

Chiloe, a considerable island in the South Pacific Ocean, on the coast of Chili. The fourth part of it is divided from the continent by a narrow sea, which forms a bay. This coast is subject to tempestuous weather, especially in March, when winter begins. The Spaniards have but one little fort in this island, called *Cachao*, and the town of Castro. This island produces all necessary refreshments and provisions, except wine; and much ambergris is found here. The exports in the year 1789 amounted to 30,000 piastres, and its imports to 5,1200. About this island are many more, all which together form a jurisdiction called the jurisdiction of Chiloe, under the viceroyalty of Lima. The islands of Chiloe are reputed barren; but their soil is not really so. The nature of the climate is such, that it rains almost all the year; so that only maize, or other such grains, can ripen, that want not much sun. The diet of the natives is mostly of a root called Papayas, which grows bigger in this island than in any other place. The cedar trees grow to an amazing size. *Lat.* 43. S.

Chilok, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Selenga near Selenginsk.

Chilou, a town of South-America, in the

archbishopric of La Plata. 70 miles NE. La Plata.

Chilone, a mountain of Naples, in Capitanata. 14 miles SW. Lucera.

Chilongery, a town of Hindooftan, in Mysore. 45 miles NW. Seringapatam.

Chilques, a town of Peru, and capital of a jurisdiction of the same name, in Peru. 45 miles S. Cusco, 130 N. Arequipa.

Chiltepec, a river of Mexico, which runs into the gulf. *Long.* 94. 6. W. *Lat.* 18. 18. N.

Chiltepec, a town of Mexico, in the province of Tabasco. 25 miles NW. Tabasco.

Chiltern, a ridge of hills which crosses the county of Bucks, a little to the south of the centre, reaching from Tring in Hertfordshire, to Henly in the county of Oxford. To these hills, called the Chiltern, is annexed the nominal office of steward under the crown, the acceptance of which, of consequence, enables a member of parliament to vacate his seat.

Chilvers Cotton, a town of England, in Warwickshire. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1877, of whom 1757 were employed in trade and manufactures.

Chimay, a town of France, in the department of Jemappe, late in the county of Hainaut, often ruined by wars, and as often rebuilt. It was ceded to France by the treaty of Ratisbon in 1684, and restored to the Spaniards by the peace of Ryfwick; near it are mines of iron, with founderies and forges. 10 posts ENE. Cambray, 15 SE. Lille.

Chimbarongo, a town of South-America, in Chili. 90 miles SSE. Valparayfo.

Chimbivilcar, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Cusco. 80 miles WSW. Cusco.

Chimbo, a town of South-America, and capital of a jurisdiction, in the province of Quito. The town contains about 80 families, Spaniards and Indians, and the whole district about 800 inhabitants. 15 miles W. Riobamba, 90 S. Quito.

Chimborasso, a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito. 25 miles SW. Riobamba.

Chimborazo, a mountain of Peru, which reaches 3220 toises above the level of the sea.

Chimeltenango, a town of Mexico, in the province of Guatimala. 8 m. N. Guatimala.

Chimpanipestick, a river of Canada, which runs into the river St. Laurence, *Long.* 61. 25. W. *Lat.* 50. 5. N.

Chimera, a town and fortress of European Turkey, capital of a district, in the province of Albania, situated on a rock near the sea coast, opposite the island of Corfu, noted for its warm baths. 18 miles S. Valona. *Long.* 19. 33. E. *Lat.* 40. 19. N.

Chimilyconda, a town of Hindooftan, in Golconda. 8 miles SE. Combamet.

Chimleigh, see *Chumleigh*.

Glinney, a town of the island of Ceylon. 94 miles SE. Candy.

Chimo, a river of Peru, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 8. 10. S.

China, a country of Asia, called by the Chinese *Tchong-koue*, or *The Middle Kingdom*. The Western Moguls called it *Catay*; the Manchew Tartars, *Nican-courou*; the Japanese, *Thau*; and the people of Cochinchina and Siam, *Cin*. It is probably from this last appellation that the word *China* is derived. The Chinese history relates, that the first imperial family who carried their arms towards the west, assumed the name of Tsin, or Tai-tsin. The armament which the emperor Tsin-chi-hoang sent as far as Bengal, must have made the people of India acquainted with the name of Tsin, whose formidable power had been felt at so great a distance. This name passing afterwards from India to Persia and Egypt might perhaps reach Europe. This is the most probable account we can give of the origin of the name by which this vast empire is generally known. China, properly so called, comprehends from north to south 18 degrees; its extent from east to west is somewhat less. The adjacent countries subjected to the Chinese government, such as the islands of Hainan and Formosa, Leaorong and Tartary, are not included in this estimation; for if we reckon from the most southern point of the island of Hainan to the northern extremity of Tartary, which is under the dominion of the Emperor of China, we shall find that the territories of this prince are more than 2,700 miles in extent from north to south, and about 4,500 miles from east to west, reckoning from the Eastern sea as far as the country of Cashgar, conquered by the Chinese in 1759. China is bounded on the north by Tartary, from which it is separated by a wall 1500 miles in length; on the east by the sea; on the west by lofty mountains and deserts; and towards the south by the ocean, the kingdoms of Tonquin, Laos, and Cochinchina. It is divided into fifteen provinces; which are Pe-tche-li, Kiang-nan, Kiang-si, Fo-kien, Tche-kiang, Hou-quang, Ho-nan, Chan-tong, Chan-si, Chen-si, Setchuen, Quang-tong, Quang-si, Yun-nan, and Koei-tcheou. China is so extensive, that all its provinces cannot enjoy the same temperature; their climate, and the nature of their soil, are therefore various, according as they are nearer or more remote from the south; severe cold is felt at Peking, while the southern provinces are exposed to excessive heat: the air however is in general wholesome, and the people commonly live to a great age. The principal mountains of China are those in the northern and western parts of the empire. The latter are rendered fruitful by the labour and industry of the Chinese husbandman; but the former, which are barren and rocky, being incapable of

improvement, remain without cultivation. Those of the provinces of Chen-si, Ho-nan, Quang-tong, and Fo-kien, show few signs of culture; but they are covered with forests that abound with tall straight trees of every species, which are fit for building, and particularly adapted for masts and ship-timber. The emperor uses them for his private edifices; and he sometimes procures from these mountains enormous trunks, which he causes to be transported to the distance of 900 miles, both by land and water carriage, to be employed in his palace, or for public works. Other mountains are no less useful, on account of the quicksilver, iron, copper, gold, and silver mines which they contain. Wisdom and political foresight have long prevented the latter from being opened. The prudent chiefs of the early dynasties, well aware that artificial and ideal riches could not form a solid base for the happiness of states, were afraid of opening these sources of luxury, lest the people should be induced to neglect the natural riches of their soil by applying to other labours than those of agriculture. About the commencement of the fifteenth century, the emperor Tching-tsou caused a mine of precious stones to be shut, which had been opened by a private individual. Useless labours, said this prince, produce sterility; a mine of precious stones does not furnish corn. At present, the Chinese are not so scrupulous; and it is certain they carry on a great trade in gold. The principal lakes of China are the Tongting-hou, situated in the province of Hou-quang, which is more than 240 miles in circumference; the Tai-hou, part of which extends into Kiang-nan; the Hong-tse, and the Kao-yeou, of the province of Kiang-nan; and the Poyang-hou, formed in Kiang-si by the confluence of four considerable rivers, which, like the sea, is subject to tempests and storms. This lake is near 300 miles in length. Among an infinitude of great and small rivers that water this vast kingdom, there are two particularly celebrated. The first is the Yang-tse-kiang, or Son of the Sea: it has its source in the province of Yun-nan, traverses those of Hou-quang and Kiang-nan, and after having watered four provinces, through an extent of 1200 miles, it empties itself into the Eastern sea, opposite the isle of Tsong-ming, which is formed by the sand accumulated at its mouth. The Chinese say proverbially, the sea has no shore, and the Kiang is without a bottom. The other great river of China is the Hoang-ho, or Yellow river: the Chinese give it this name, because the clay and sand which it washes down, especially in time of rain, make its water appear of a yellow colour. China is said to contain at present 200,000,000 of inhabitants, out of which are 26,516,488

who, as masters of families, pay taxes. The mandarins are not included in the number of those taxable. The principal mandarins are the governors-general of provinces, 11 of whom have the title of *tsong-tou*, and 15 that of *hiun-fou*. Next to them are the treasurers-general, in number 19; after these come the 18 lieutenants-general of the tribunal of crimes; the 17 inspecting judges, appointed for whatever concerns the literati; and 113 travelling commissaries, whose business is to watch over the conduct of the governors of cities. All these grand mandarins have others under them, distinguished by different titles, who act as their counsellors, and assist them in the administration of the affairs of their respective districts. The treasurers-general have under them 23 mandarins. The lieutenants-general of the tribunal of crimes have 40 assistants for general affairs; 18 who visit prisons, and 27 to make informations according to law. The travelling commissaries have under their command 11 mandarins, who are obliged to lay before them the state of the different public magazines which they visit. The whole number of mandarins, appointed by the emperor for the administration of the affairs of all the provinces, amounts to 8,965; but there is still a greater number of inferior rank, who are appointed by the great mandarins. The literati form the most distinguished part of the Chinese nation. Since the dynasty of Han, that is to say, for 2000 years back, they have constantly held the chief rank in the empire; and it is always from among them that masters are chosen for the education of youth, ministers for the administration of public affairs, and magistrates for judging the people; in a word, the literati are, in some measure, the soul of the Chinese nation, since it is from them alone that it receives its moral existence, and its civil and political being. Since learning in China is the only means that conducts to honours, it is necessary that those who aspire to them should cultivate letters; and they must make it appear that they have cultivated them with success, before they can obtain any civil employment. To guard against imposition in this respect, government has fixed, for every city of the first, second, or third class, the number of literati who can be legally promoted every year to the first degree of literature, which is that of *seou-tsai*, and which answers to bachelor of arts in our universities. Every *seou-tsai* is accounted noble, and is never enrolled among the taxables. There are, then, in China, 24,700 individuals, who are every year introduced to the first degree of literati; and we may safely suppose the number of those admitted before to be at least twenty times as great. According to this estimation, there

are always in China 494,020 literati, who have taken degrees, and who, consequently, are not included among the taxables. Next to the literati are the military, who also enjoy immunity, and are not comprehended among the taxables. All travellers agree in their accounts of the fertility of China, and of the extent and beauty of its plains. Neither inclosures, hedges, nor ditches, are seen in them; scarcely even is there found a single tree: so careful is the Chinese husbandman not to lose the smallest portion of his land. The plains of the northern provinces produce wheat; those of the south rice, because the country is low, and covered with water. The land in several provinces yields two crops in a year; and even in the interval between the harvests, the people sow several kinds of pulse, and other small grain. What prevents famines in Europe is freedom of commerce, and the facility with which one country may be supplied from another: China is destitute of this advantage. Placed by itself in the extremity of Asia, and surrounded by barbarous nations, it must nourish itself, and procure from its own soil whatever is necessary for the subsistence of that immense number of inhabitants which is contained in its provinces. This, therefore, at all times, has been the grand object of the care of the public ministers. China has always had granaries and magazines erected in every province, and in most of the principal cities, for the relief of the people in times of scarcity. One great cause of the scarcity of grain in China is the prodigious consumption which is occasioned daily by the composition of wines, and of a spirituous liquor called rack. The mountains of China are so numerous, and situated under so various climates, that they must contain minerals of every species. There are, indeed, found there in great abundance mines of gold, silver, iron, copper, tin, lead, mercury, marble, crystal, cinnabar, lapis-lazuli, &c. Gold and silver would be much more common in this empire, did the Chinese policy permit the mines which contain these metals to be opened; but the emperors have always feared, that if the people should be exposed to the temptations of these artificial riches, they would be induced to forsake the more useful labours of agriculture. Iron, lead, and tin mines, must be very common, since these metals are sold at a low rate throughout the whole empire. The copper mines of the provinces of Yunnan and Koei-tcheou have furnished, for a great number of years, all the small coin that is struck in the empire. Besides common copper, the Chinese have another kind, which they call *patong*, or white copper; it is so pure and fine, that it approaches near to silver. Quarries and coal mines are so abundant in every province of

the empire, that there is perhaps no country in the world where they are so common. Quarries of marble are very common in China, especially in the province of Fo-kien. As China abounds with potters' earth of various kinds and of all colours, some mixed with gravel, others with the finest sand, and some singularly formed by nature, there is consequently a great difference between the earthen-ware of one province, and that which is made in another, both in the shape and size of the vases. In some places vases are formed, which are four or five feet in diameter, (and sometimes more,) and three feet in depth; in others, vessels are manufactured that are four or five feet in height, and have a proportionable circumference. These vases, which are called *kang*, are used by the rich as basins for holding their gold fish, flowers, aquatic plants, &c.; by the middling class of people as reservoirs for their water, or for containing seeds, pulse, and fruits; and by tradesmen and merchants as tubs or kettles. China produces the greater part of the fruits which we have in Europe, and several other kinds that are peculiar to the country. Apples, pears, prunes, apricots, peaches, quinces, figs, grapes, pomegranates, oranges, walnuts, and chestnuts, are found every where in abundance; but the Chinese have no good species of cherries. In general, excepting grapes and pomegranates, the fruits which they have, in common with us, are much inferior to those of Europe. Oranges were first brought from China; and Europe is indebted to the Portuguese for them. The *tsé-tsi*, which the Portuguese call figs, are a species of fruit peculiar to China, that grow in almost all the provinces. There are different kinds of them. China, in its vast extent, contains almost every species of trees that are known to us, the tallow tree, the wax tree, the *tsi-chu* or varnish tree, the *tie-ly-mou* or iron-wood, the *namou* or Chinese cedar, the *tsé-tan* or rose-wood, the *tschang* or camphor tree, the *siang*, which bears a fruit used by the Chinese dyers as a substitute for the gall-nut, the *lo-ya-long*, a kind of deciduous pine, whose sap is poisonous: those who are employed in cutting this tree, must take great care that no drops spurt out on the skin; for it raises blisters and pimples, which cannot easily be cured: if its root, which is of a reddish colour, be put into the earth, or water, it soon petrifies; it is then used for sharpening the finest and best tempered tools. The *tchu-kou*, this tree is so much the more valuable to the Chinese, as its inner rind furnishes them with the greater part of the paper which they consume: when its branches are broken, the bark peels off in the form of long ribbons. The bamboo, the acacia, the tea plant. The Chinese distin-

guish several kinds of tea, which may be reduced to the four following: the *song-lo*, the *you-y*, the *lou-ngan*, and the *pu-cul*. The first takes its name from the mountain *Song-lo*, situate in the province of Kiang-nan, under 30 degrees of north latitude. This mountain is not very extensive; but it is entirely covered with these shrubs, which are also cultivated at the bottoms of the neighbouring mountains. The *song-lo* is the same which we call green-tea. It is cultivated almost like vines, and is cropped at a certain height to prevent it from growing. This shrub must be renewed every four or five years, because, after that period, its leaves harden and become sour. The flower which it bears is white, and shaped like a small rose composed of five leaves. The *song-lo* may be kept for several years, and is used with great success as a remedy for various distempers. The Chinese of the province of Kiang-nan are the only people who crop the tea shrub; for every where else it is suffered to grow to its natural size, which sometimes extends to ten or twelve feet. When the tree is very young, they take care also to incline and bend down its branches, that they may collect its leaves afterwards with greater ease. This shrub grows often on the rugged backs of steep mountains, access to which is dangerous, and sometimes impracticable. The *you-y*, which is known in Europe by the name of *bohea*, grows in the province of Fokien, and takes its name also from a mountain called *You-y*, situate in the district of Kien-ning-fou. The *you-y* is the tea most esteemed universally throughout the empire: it differs from the *song-lo* in the form and colour of its leaves, which are shorter, rounder, and blacker, and which communicate a yellow colour to water, without any harshness. From these two first kinds of tea, three others are composed, the difference of which results from the choice of the leaves, and the time when they are gathered. That which contains only the fresh and tender leaves of young trees, is called *mao*, or imperial tea: this is the most delicate, and is that which is transported to court for the use of the emperor. The second sort is composed of older leaves: it is what is sold under the name of good *you-y*. The rest of the leaves, that are suffered to remain on the tree until they grow larger, form the third kind, which is sold to the common people at a very cheap rate. The flowers of this shrub also furnish another kind of tea; but those who are desirous of procuring it must bespeak it, and pay an exorbitant price for it. The *lou-ngan*, which is the third kind of tea before-mentioned, grows in the neighbourhood of the city of *Lou-ngan-tchou*: it differs in nothing from the *song-lo*, either in the configuration of

its leaves, or the manner in which it is cultivated, but it has none of its noxious qualities. The fourth kind is procured from a village named *Pou-eul*, situated in the province of Yunnan, on the frontiers of the kingdoms of Pegu, Ava, Laos, and Tonquin. This village is become considerable by its commerce: people resort to it from all parts; but the entrance of it is forbidden to strangers, who are permitted to approach no nearer than the bottoms of the mountains, to receive the quantity of tea which they want. The trees that produce this tea are tall and bushy; they are planted irregularly, and grow without any cultivation. Their leaves are longer and thicker than those of the *song-lo* and *you-y*; they are rolled up in the same manner as tobacco, and formed into masses, which are sold at a dear rate. This kind of tea is much used in the provinces of Yunnan and Koei-tcheou. When the tea leaves have been collected, they are exposed to the steam of boiling water, after which they are put upon plates of copper, and held over the fire until they become dry and shrivelled, and appear such as we have them in Europe. The cotton tree (cotton forms one of the most considerable branches of the commerce of China) is cultivated with success in the southern provinces. Among the medicinal plants are rhubarb, cassia, and ginseng. The *tai-heang*, or rhubarb, grows in several provinces of the empire, but the best is that of *Se-tchuen*, which is considered as much superior to that of *Chen-si* or *Thibet*. The stem of rhubarb resembles a small bamboo, or Chinese cane; it is hollow, and exceedingly brittle; it rises to the height of three or four feet, and is of a dusky violet colour. The flowers of this plant are yellow, and sometimes violet, and the seed of the size of a grain of millet. The most esteemed and valuable of all the plants is *gin-seng*, which the Manchew Tartars call *orkota*, the queen of plants. The Chinese physicians always speak of it with a kind of enthusiasm, and enumerate without end the wonderful properties which they ascribe to it. The mountains and vast forests of China abound with wild animals of every species; such as the rhinoceros, elephants, leopards, tigers, bears, wolves, foxes, buffaloes, camels, horses, wild mules, &c. Some beavers, sables, and ermines, are found in the northern provinces; but the skins which they furnish are much inferior to those procured from Siberia. Game is very common in China. The squares of Peking, during winter, are filled with different heaps of various kinds of volatile, terrestrial, and aquatic animals, hardened by cold, and perfectly secure against all corruption. Prodigious quantities of stags, deer, wild boars, goats, elks, hares, rabbits, cats, squirrels, and wild

rats; geese, ducks, partridges, pheasants, and quails, are seen there, together with several other kinds of game, that are not to be found in Europe. A kind of tyger is seen in China, which has a body like a dog, but no tail, remarkably swift and ferocious. Camels, both wild and domestic, are found in the north-east parts of China. There are several species of apes in China. Those named *sin-sin* differ from the rest in their size, which is equal to that of an ordinary man. They walk with facility on their hind legs, and all their actions have a singular conformity to ours. The most beautiful quadruped of China is a stag, which is never larger or smaller than one of our middle-sized dogs; the princes and mandarins buy them at an excessive price, and keep them as curiosities in their gardens. China possesses a valuable animal, which is not to be found any where else: it is the *hiang-tchang-tse*, or musk-deer. This animal is very common, and is met with, not only in the southern provinces, but also in those which are to the west of Peking: it has no horns; and the colour of its hair approaches near to black. The bag which contains its musk is formed of a very thin membrane, covered with a kind of hair, exceeding fine and soft. The flesh of this deer is well-tasted, and is served up at the most delicate tables.—China has birds of every species; eagles, falcons, pelicans, birds of paradise, swans, storks, and paroquets, which are inferior to those of the West Indies neither in the variety nor beauty of their plumage, nor in the facility with which they learn to speak. But the most beautiful bird of China, and perhaps of the whole world, is the *kin-ki*, or golden pheasant. The body of this bird is proportioned with wonderful elegance; and the brilliancy of its plumage seems to be the utmost effort of the pencil of nature; nothing can be richer or more variegated than its colours; the shades of its wings and tail are a mixture of bright red and yellow, and a beautiful plume waves over its head: the flesh of this bird is more delicate than that of our pheasant. The small domestic fish which the Chinese call *kin-yu*, or gold fish, are generally kept for ornament by great people in their courts and gardens, and have of late years been brought to Europe.—The silk insects, which are different from silk-worms, resemble caterpillars, and are found in great numbers on the trees and in the fields of the province of *Chang-tong*: they propagate without care, and feed indiscriminately on the leaves of the mulberry, and on those of other trees; they spin their silk in filaments and long threads, which, being carried away by the wind, are caught by the trees and bushes that grow in the fields. The Chinese collect these threads, and make a kind of stuff of them, called

Kien-tcheou, which is much inferior in lustre to those manufactured of common silk; but it is, however, much esteemed in China, and sold there sometimes for more than the richest satin.—No potentate on earth possesses so unlimited power as the sovereign of this numerous nation. All authority is vested in him, and in him alone. He is the undisputed master of the lives of his subjects; yet he seldom employs this prerogative but to provide for their safety, and promote their happiness. No sentence of death pronounced by any of the tribunals can be executed without his consent. The emperor alone has the disposal of all the offices of state; he appoints viceroys and governors, and changes or removes them at pleasure. No employment is purchased in China; merit, for the most part, raises to place; and rank is attached to place only. The emperor of China has the right of choosing a successor either among his children or the rest of his family, and even from among his own subjects. The dignity of prince of the blood is generally revered in China; yet it is in the emperor's power to prevent those from assuming that title who have a natural right to it, and even if they are permitted to enjoy their rank, they have neither influence nor power; they possess, it is true, a revenue proportioned to their dignity; they are indulged with a palace, officers, and court; but they have less authority than the lowest of the mandarins. The mandarins, whether of letters or of arms, compose exactly what is called the nobility. There are only two ranks in China, the nobility and the people; but the former is not hereditary, the emperor alone confers or continues it. These mandarins enjoy a very valuable privilege: they may, in cases of necessity, remonstrate with the emperor, either individually or as a body, upon any action or omission on his part, which may be contrary to the interests of the empire: their remonstrances are seldom ill received by the sovereign; but he reserves to himself the right of paying that attention to them which he thinks they deserve. The literati are highly honoured in China; and to their influence we may, in a great measure, ascribe the mildness and equity of the Chinese government. A mandarin of arms is far from enjoying the same consideration as a mandarin of letters. The troops of this empire amount to more than seven hundred thousand. With regard to the frontiers of this vast empire, Nature herself hath taken care to fortify them throughout their whole extent. The sea borders six of the provinces; but it is so shallow towards the shore, that large vessels cannot approach it. Inaccessible mountains cover it on the west, and the remaining part is defended by the great wall. This stupendous monument of human art

and industry exceeds every thing that we read of in ancient history. The pyramids of Egypt are little, when compared with a wall which covers three large provinces, stretches along an extent of 1500 miles, and is of such an enormous thickness, that six horsemen may easily ride abreast upon it. Such is this celebrated wall, which is, indeed, the only work of its kind in the world. It is flanked with towers, two bow-shots distant one from the other, which add to its strength, and render it much easier to be defended. One third part of the able-bodied men of China were employed in constructing this wall. The workmen were ordered, under pain of death, to place the materials of which it is composed so closely, that the least entrance might not be left for any instrument of iron. This precaution contributed much to the solidity of the work, which is still almost entire, though built 2000 years ago. It was planned and executed by the first emperor of the family of Tsin.—The principal secret of the Chinese government is, that the different departments be properly inspected; that every transaction be thoroughly investigated; that suitable rewards be given to the deserving, and that punishments be inflicted on the guilty adequate to their crimes. An officer or magistrate is appointed for each quarter of a city, who has a certain number of houses under his inspection; he is answerable for every thing that passes in them contrary to good order; and if he neglect to make proper enquiry into any irregularity, or to inform the mandarin governor, he is subjected to the same punishment as those who are refractory. Every father of a family is an inspector of a different kind; each is obliged to answer for the conduct of his children and domestics, and for this reason, because he has every kind of authority over them. Strict watch is kept in the day time at every city to observe those who enter: for this purpose a strong guard is posted at each gate; the air, looks, and physiognomy, of the passengers are carefully examined; if, on being questioned, their accent betray them, and discover them to be strangers, they are immediately carried before a mandarin; they are even often detained until the will of the governor be known. This precaution is founded on an ancient maxim of the Chinese not to admit strangers among them. They suppose, that in process of time, an alteration of manners, customs, and ceremonies, might result from such an intercourse, and give birth to quarrels, party disputes, and sedition, and at length overturn the constitution. The greater part of the taxes are paid in commodities. Those who breed silk-worms pay their taxes in silk, the husbandman in grain, and the gardeners

in fruits, &c. The taxes paid in money arise principally from the customs, and from the sale of salt, which belongs entirely to the emperor; from the duties paid by vessels on entering any of the ports, and from other imposts on various branches of manufacture. These excepted, the trader scarcely contributes any thing towards the exigencies of the state, and the mechanic nothing at all. The weight of the permanent and personal taxes falls entirely on the husbandman. The emperor's revenue amounts to more than forty millions sterling. Agriculture is the principal and almost the only resource of the Chinese, and they consider it as the first and most honourable of all professions, as it is that from which society derives the greatest benefit. The husbandman in China enjoys many and great privileges, while the merchant and mechanic are much less esteemed. —Father Amiot, an impartial and able judge of the literature, history, and ancient monuments of China, gives, in the following words, the result of his long and laborious researches respecting the origin of the Chinese, and of their primitive religion:—The Chinese are a distinct people, who have still preserved the characteristic marks of their first origin; a people whose primitive doctrine will be found, by those who take the trouble of examining it thoroughly, to agree in its essential parts with the doctrine of the chosen people, before Moses, by the command of God himself, had signified the explanation of it to the sacred records; a people, in a word, whose traditional knowledge, when freed from whatever the ignorance or superstition of latter ages has added to it, may be traced back from age to age, and from epocha to epocha, without interruption, for the space of 4000 years, even to the renewal of the human race by the grandson of Noah. —The law has regulated every thing that relates to dress, and even fixed the colours that distinguish the different conditions. The emperor, and princes of the blood, have alone a right to wear yellow; certain mandarins are intitled to wear satin of a red ground, but only upon days of ceremony; in general they are clothed in black, blue, or violet. The colour to which the common people are confined is blue or black; and their dress is always composed of plain cotton cloth. White is the colour for mourning among the Chinese. A son has no right to wear it while his father and mother are alive; but he can wear no other for three years after their death; and even when this triennial mourning is ended, his clothes ever after must be one colour.—Fishing is considered by the Chinese rather as an object of commerce and industry than amusement. They catch fish by various methods: in their great fisheries they use nets; but private peo-

ple employ a line. They use also for this purpose, in certain provinces, a kind of bird, the plumage of which greatly resembles that of a raven; but its neck and bill are much longer: the latter is very sharp and hooked. This bird is trained to catch fish, almost in the same manner as dogs are taught to pursue game. This method of fishing is practised in boats, great numbers of which may be seen on the river about sun rising, with the fishing birds perched on their prows. The fishermen make several turns with their boats; after which they beat the water very strongly with one of their oars. The cormorants (for this seems to be the name proper for these birds) upon this signal immediately disperse themselves, plunge into the river, and diving, seize by the middle whatever fish they can; they then rise to the surface, and each carries its capture to the boat to which it belongs. The fisherman receives the fish, lays hold of the bird, turns its head downwards, and stroking his neck with his hand, makes it disgorge all those small fish it has swallowed, and which are prevented from getting into its stomach by a ring placed on purpose to confine its gullet. When they have done fishing, the ring is taken off, and they are then suffered to feed. It is very remarkable, that, if any one of the fish are too large, these birds mutually assist one another; one takes it by the tail, another by the head, and in this manner they transport it to their master.—The internal commerce of China is immense; that of all Europe is by no means to be compared to it; but, on the other hand, its foreign trade is much inferior to that of any of the grand commercial powers of Europe. The great number of canals and rivers by which China is intersected, tend greatly to facilitate the conveyance of every kind of merchandize, and its prodigious population occasions a rapid sale. The most frequented fairs of Europe afford but a faint picture of that immense number of buyers and sellers, with which the large cities of China are continually crowded. We may almost say, that the one half are employed in over-reaching the other. It is, above all, against strangers, that the Chinese merchants exercise, without any sense of shame, their insatiable rapacity. The Chinese are not at all fitted for maritime commerce; seldom do any of their vessels ever go beyond the Straits of Sunda; their longest voyages towards Malacca extend only to Acheen; towards the Straits, as far as Batavia; and northward, as far as Japan. Their commerce with this island, considering the articles of exchange which they procure at Cambodia, or at Siam, produces them cent. per cent. Their trade with the Manillas is much less profitable; their gain, generally, is about fifty per cent. It is rather more considerable at Batavia; and the Dutch, be-

rides, spare no pains to invite the Chinese among them. Chinese traders go also, but less frequently, to Acheen, Malacca, Patan, Ligor belonging to Siam, and Cochinchina. From these places they bring gold and tin, but especially objects of luxury for the table, and some other more necessary articles.—China appears to have been the natural and original country of the silk-worm. The art of hatching and breeding silk-worms, and of employing the down which they furnish, in fabricating cloth, has been known in that empire from the remotest antiquity; this care formed the occupation of the first empresses, who, surrounded by their women, spent their leisure hours in weaving tissues, and silk veils, which were reserved for sacrifices, and days of grand ceremony. The culture of the mulberry-tree, and the manufacturing of silk, have been greatly extended in China: this production, indeed, appears to be almost inexhaustible; besides the immense quantity which is annually exported by the greater part of the Asiatic and European nations, the internal consumption alone is astonishing. The emperor, the princes, the mandarins, the literati, women, servants of both sexes, and in a word, all those who possess a moderate income, wear no clothes but taffety, satin, and other silk stuffs. None but the lower sort of people use dresses of cotton cloth, which is dyed blue. The principal silk stuffs manufactured by the Chinese are plain and flowered gauzes, of which they make dresses for summer; damask of all colours; striped and black satins; napped, flowered, striped, clouded, and pinked taffeties; crapes, brocades, plush, different kinds of velvet, and a multitude of other stuffs, the names of which are unknown in Europe.—Porcelain is another object of Chinese industry, and a branch of commerce which employs a vast multitude of workmen. The finest and best porcelain of China is made in a village, called King-te-tching, in the province of Kiang-si. This celebrated village is a league and a half in length, and we are assured that it contains a million of inhabitants. The workmen of King-te-tching, invited by the attracting allurements of the European trade, have established manufactures also in the provinces of Fo-kien and Canton: but this porcelain is not esteemed. The emperor Kang-hi was desirous of having some made under his own inspection at Peking. For this purpose he collected workmen, together with tools, and all materials necessary; furnaces were also erected; but the attempt miscarried. The village of King-te-tching still continues the most celebrated place in the empire for beautiful porcelain, which is transported to all parts of the world, and even to Japan.—Almost all the houses and buildings of China are con-

structed of wood. This is not owing to a scarcity of stone or marble, for the greater part of the provinces are sufficiently abundant in both, and several cities are paved with marble of all colours; neither is it to be attributed to the difficulty of transporting them. All the emperor's gardens are interspersed with enormous artificial rocks; the foundations of all his palaces consist of immense blocks both of marble and alabaster; and the steps of all the stairs, however high or broad they may be, are of one single piece. Besides the dread of earthquakes, there are other reasons which prevent the Chinese from building with stone or marble; the heat and dampness of the southern provinces, and the severe cold in those of the north, would render such houses unwholesome, and almost uninhabitable.—The naval architecture of the Chinese appears to have made no progress for several centuries; neither their frequent intercourse with those Europeans who have visited their coasts, nor the sight of their vessels, has made them turn their thoughts to change or improve their own. The vessels, which they name Tchowen, are called by the Portuguese Soma or Sommes; the largest of them are not above 250 or 300 tons burthen, and their length never exceeds eighty or ninety feet; they are, properly speaking, only flat boats with two masts.—Sir George Staunton sets down the population of China Proper, without including Chinese Tartary, at the immense number of 333,000,000 of inhabitants.—Mons. La Perouse says the government of China is perhaps the most unjust and oppressive, at the same time the most cowardly, that at this moment exists in the world. The Chinese carry on a commerce with the Europeans, which amounts to fifty millions, (of livres,) two fifths of which are paid in silver, the rest in English cloth, Batavian or Malacca tin, in cotton from Surat and Bengal, in opium from Padan, in sandal wood and pepper from the coast of Malabar. Some articles of luxury are also carried from Europe, as looking-glasses of the largest dimensions, Geneva watches, coral, fine pearls; but it is scarcely worth while to reckon these last articles, as they cannot be sold to any advantage but in very small quantities. In exchange for all these riches, nothing is carried away but black or green tea, with some chests of raw silk for the European manufactures; for I reckon as nothing the China-ware, with which they ballast their ships, and the silks from which they scarcely derive any profit. There certainly is not any nation in the world, that carries on so advantageous a commerce with strangers, nevertheless there is not one that imposes such hard conditions, and that with greater impudence multiplies restraints and vexa-

tions of every kind; there is not a single cup of tea drank in Europe, which has not been the cause of an humiliation to those who purchased it at Canton, and who have embarked and failed over half the globe to bring this leaf into the markets of Europe.

Chinabukeer, a town of Pegu, on an island at the mouth of the Ava, which gives name to one of the branches of the river. 50 miles SW. Sirion. *Long.* 96. 15. E. *Lat.* 16. 20. N.

Chinacota, a town of New Grenada. 20 miles N. Pamplona.

Chinampet, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 30 miles N. Bomrauzepollam.

Chinampet, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 11 miles S. Madura.

Chinapa, a town of New Mexico, in New Navarre. 150 miles ESE. Cafá Grande.

Chinapatam, see *Madras*.

Chinca, a valley of Peru, where the ancient incas had formerly built a temple, dedicated to the sun. It once contained 25,000 inhabitants, now reduced to about 500 families; the town, which gives name to a valley, lies 12 miles N. Pisco.

Chinchacocha, a town of Peru, and capital of a jurisdiction in the audience of Lima: 70 miles NE. Lima.

Chinchanchi, a town of Mexico, in the province of Yucatan. 10 miles N. Merida.

Chinchelly, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar. 40 miles ESE. Aurungabad.

Chincheam, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 40 miles E. Baddammy.

Chinchilla, a town of Spain, in Murcia, 77 miles SW. Valencia, 58 NNW. Murcia. *Long.* 1. 52. W. *Lat.* 38. 48. N.

Chinchio, a town of Dalmatia. 6 miles E. Spalatro.

Chinchorra, or *Northern Triangles*, a reef of rocks in the bay of Honduras. *Long.* 87. 50. W. *Lat.* 18. 50. N.

Chinchoulee, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 15 miles S. Renapour.

Chinchura, a town of Bengal. 20 miles SSW. Dinagepour.

Chincon, a town of Spain, in New Castile. 18 miles ESE. Madrid.

Chindapour, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 28 miles NE. Kairabad.

Chine, La, a town of Lower Canada, at the eastern extremity of lake St. Louis, where there are some considerable store-houses belonging to government, and to merchants of Montreal.

Chincy, or *Cincy*, a town of France, in the department of the Sambre and Meuse. 10 miles NE. Dinan, 28 SSW. Liege. *Long.* 5. 12. E. *Lat.* 50. 18. N.

Ching, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang. 30 miles S. Chao-hing.

Ching, a town of China, of the second

rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li. 125 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 115. 20. E. *Lat.* 38. 4. N.

Ching-hai, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea. 60 miles ESE. Kang-tcheou.

Chingalamely, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 8 miles SW. Anantpour.

Chingercally, a town of Bengal. 48 miles S. Moerly.

Chingleput, a fortress in the Carnatic. In 1754, it was taken by Colonel Clive. 30 miles SSW. Madras, 45 N. Pondicherry. *Long.* 80. 10. E. *Lat.* 12. 42. N.

Chingoleagul, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Virginia. *Long.* 75. 26. E. *Lat.* 37. 56. N.

Chingoma, or *Singen*, a small island near the coast of Africa, at the mouth of the Zambese, about 100 miles in circumference. *Lat.* 18. 30. S.

Chin-Gonga, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in the Ellichpour country, and runs into the Godavery, 16 miles SW. Neermul.

Chingoteague, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Virginia. *Long.* 75. 20. W. *Lat.* 37. 46. N.

Chingsteague Inlett, a narrow channel between two islands, near the coast of Virginia. *Long.* 75. 42. W. *Lat.* 27. 52. N.

Chini, a small island in Saline's Bay, near the coast of Costa Rica.

Chiniz, a town of Persia, in the province of Farsistan, situated on the gulf of Persia. 140 miles W. Schiras.

Chin-kiesu, a town of China, of the third rank, in Ho-nan. 45 miles NE. Yun-hing.

Chin-li, a town on the north-west coast of the island of Hainan, of the third rank. 12 miles W. Kiong-tcheou.

Chin-mou, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chen-li, on the river Kiu. 50 miles NNW. Kia.

Chinna Balabaram, a town of Hindoostan, in the Mysore country. 85 miles NE. Seringapatam. *Long.* 77. 56. E. *Lat.* 13. 25. N.

Chinna Daraporum, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 6 miles NNW. Dindigul.

Chinna Kadayoor, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 13 miles N. Daraporum.

Chinnana, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Jummo. 45 miles N. Jummo.

Chinny Arcoud, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 16 m. SE. Bomrauzepollam.

Chinon, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Indre and Loire: situated on the Vienne, and defended by a strong castle, in which Henry II. king of England died. In 1204 it was taken by the French, after being gallantly defended by Hubert de Burgh, who was dangerously wounded. 24 miles WSW. Tours, 13 SE. Saumur. *Long.* 0. 11. W. *Lat.* 47. 10. N.

Chinradurgam, a fort of Hindoostan, in Myfore. 15 miles W. Ryacotta.

Chinrama, a river of the island of Celebes, which runs into Bony Bay, *Long.* 120. 40. *E. Lat.* 2. 53. S.

Chinfacata, a town of South-America, in the province of Cordova. 35 miles NNE. Cordova.

Chinsura, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Bengal, situated on the west side of the Ganges, belonging to the Dutch: the houses are built in the European style: the town is populous and commercial. The fortress is defended by four bastions and a ditch, according to the European form of military architecture. In 1795, it was taken by the French. 24 cannons defend the passage of the river. 17 miles N. Calcutta.

Chintapollam, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 53 miles S. Hydrabad.

Chintampet, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 22 m. WSW. Trichinopoly.

Chintapilly, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Guntoor. 12 miles NW. Guntoor.

Chin-teken, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chen-li. 20 miles N. Tong.

Chiny, a town of France, in the department of the Forests, on the Semoy, heretofore the capital of a comté, in the dutchy of Luxemburgh. It was first furrounded with walls about the year 950, by Arnold de Bourgogne; and was heretofore celebrated for its beauty and riches, but has suffered greatly in different wars. The comté is of great extent, including 13 cities or capital towns, viz. Bastogne, Chiny, Dirich, Durbuy, Houfalize, Marche-en-Panaine, Neufchâteau, Roche, Saint Habert, Saint Vit, Schleyden in the diocese of Treves, Vianden, and Virton, with all the villages depending thereon; in a word, this comté comprehends more than some maps describe under the name of the dutchy of Luxemburgh. A peasant of Condroz being asked what was the extent of the comté of Chiny, answered very ingeniously, he had heard at Metz that it comprehended one half of the world, and that the other half was dependent on it. Neither the city nor comté were dependent on the dutchy of Luxemburgh, having its own particular jurisdiction. The comté sometimes was called imperial, and has been at all times considerable. Bruno, the 27th archbishop of Cologne, and chancellor of the empire, erected it into a comté, about the same time the city was furrounded with walls. It passed afterwards to the house of Loos, by the marriage of Jane comtesse de Chiny with Arnold comte de Loos, whose youngest son Louis became comte of Chiny; but he dying without a son, the comté passed to Thierry lord of Hilsberg, and afterwards to Margaret, only daughter

of Louis comte of Chiny, and Jeanne de Blamont. After the death of Margaret, widow of John duke of Lorraine, who died in 1372, without children, the comté passed to Charles IV. emperor and comte of Luxemburgh, who invested his brother Wenceslaus with the sovereignty, united with the dutchy of Luxemburgh, only reserving the title in all public acts, which was observed till the comté was yielded to France, in the year 1681, under the pretext that it was a fief of the dutchy of Bar; from thence it came to the house of Austria, being adjudged to it by the peace of Ryfwick; and it is now again annexed to France. 15 miles W. Arlon, and 27 W. Luxemburgh. *Long.* 7. 20. *E. Lat.* 49. 34. N.

Chin-yang, see *Chen-yan*.

Chioggia, see *Chiozza*.

Chios, see *Scio*.

Chiova, a town of Africa, and capital of a marquisate, in the kingdom of Congo. 110 miles SW. St. Salvador.

Chiorlic, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, the see of a Greek bishop, situated on a river of the same name. 50 miles NW. Constantinople.

Chioz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz. 36 miles N. Malogocz.

Chiocza, or *Chioggia*, a small island in the Adriatic, near the coast of Italy, not far from the mouth of the Brenta, with a town of the same name, heretofore the see of a bishop, fullragan of Venice; the town contains three churches, and eight monasteries. 13 miles S. Venice. *Long.* 12. 12. *E. Lat.* 45. 13. N.

Chiperway, a river of North-America, which runs into the Mississippi, *Long.* 92. W. *Lat.* 44. 15. N. It gives name to a tribe of Indians, who have a town. On its banks are fine meadows, in which are numerous herds of elks and buffaloes. These Indians spread as far as Lake Superior, both on the north and south coasts, and even as far as the south-west coast of Lake Huron.

Chipiona, a town of Spain, in the country of Seville, situated on a rock, near the coast of the Atlantic, near the mouth of the Guadalquivir. 5 miles SW. San Lucar de Barameda.

Chipook Creek, a river of Virginia, which runs into James river, *Long.* 77. 4. W. *Lat.* 37. 8. N.

Chippenhurn, a town of England, in the county of Wilts; in the time of Alfred, a city of strength, and taken by the Danes in the year 880. It is a corporation and borough town, returning two members to parliament; there is a considerable manufacture of superfine woollen cloth: a weekly market is held on Saturdays. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3366, of whom 1416 were employed in trade and manu-

figures. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE. Bath, 93 W. London. *Long.* 2. 8. W. *Lat.* 51. 27. N.

Chippaway, see *Welland*.

Chippepar, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 8 miles NW. Coilpetta.

Chipping-Norton, a town of England, in the county of Oxford, with a weekly market on Wednesday. Here are manufactures for horse-clothing, and harrateens. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1812, of whom 312 were employed in trade and manufactures. 20 miles NW. Oxford, 74 WNW. London. *Long.* 1. 30. W. *Lat.* 51. 52. N.

Chipping-Ongar, see *Ongar*.

Chipping-Sodbury, see *Sodbury*.

Chiquimulla, a town of Mexico, in the province of Honduras. 50 miles W. Gracias a Dios.

Chiquitos, a province of South-America, in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, inhabited, in the year 1732, by seven Indian nations, each composed of about 600 families. The men are generally well made, and possessed of courage; their arms are a gun, a sabre, and arrows usually poisoned: their language and customs not greatly different from those of Paraguay. The country is mountainous and marshy; but the more healthy soils produce variety of fruits without culture; the vanilla is common, and a kind of cocoa is found, whose fruit is more like a melon than a cocoa-nut. It lies to the south of Moxes.

Chirac, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere. 3 m. SW. Marvejols.

Chirazzo, a river of Naples, which runs into the Adriatic, *Long.* 14. 4. E. *Lat.* 42. 42. N.

Chircira, see *Manzora*.

Chircoty, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 9 miles WNW. Ongole.

Chircumally, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Guntoor. 20 m. SSE. Guntoor.

Chirens, a town of France, in the department of the Isere. 15 m. NNW. Grenoble.

Chirezour, a town of Curdistan. 60 miles E. Mosul, 100 S. Betlis.

Chirinos, a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito. 25 m. NW. Jaen.

Chiriqui, or *Chiriquita*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Veragua, on the coast of the Pacific Ocean, with a harbour, about a league from the sea, and eight miles from the town. 90 miles W. St. Jago. *Long.* 83. 36. W. *Lat.* 8. 20. N.

Chiriqui, a river of Mexico, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Long.* 83. 36. W. *Lat.* 8. 36. N.

Chiriquila, a town of Naples, in the Capitanata. 9 miles SW. Viesta.

Chiriqui Lagoon, a large bay on the coast of Mexico, in the Spanish Main. *Long.* 32. W. *Lat.* 8. 50. N.

Chirk, a town of North-Wales, in Den-

bigshire. In 1801, the population was 1099. 6 miles N. Ofswestry.

Chirkoury, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 14 miles N. Ramgur.

Chiry, a town of France, in the department of the Oise. 3 miles SSW. Noyon.

Chisano, or *Kisilomo*, a town of the island of Candy, situated on the north coast, in a bay between Cape Spada and Cape Buzo, anciently called Cyfamus. It was the port of the ancient city Aptera, which is about five miles distant to the south-east; the port was a small basin within the land, which is now almost filled up. It was defended from the north winds by a pier made of loose stones, not laid in any order. Along the shore, to the west of the port of Chisano, there are foundations of some considerable buildings, which might be warehouses. A small rivulet runs into the sea at this port; and east of it the ancient Cyfamus seems to have stood; a city of no small extent, as one may judge by several heaps of ruins about the fields; but there are no remains or tradition of any cathedral here. The Turks who inhabit the place live in a castle, and in a small village or town walled round adjoining to it, both which together are not above half a mile in circumference; as they are so near the sea, they would not be secure from the corsairs without this defence. 25 miles W. Canea.

Chisnie, see *Kishme*.

Chisne, or *Cisne*, or *Tchisne*, a seaport town of Asiatic Turkey, on the west coast of Natolia, opposite the island of Scio, between which and the continent is a narrow strait; where the Turkish fleet was destroyed by the Russians in the year 1770. The ancient name of this town was Cyllus. In the year 191 before Christ, the fleet of Antiochus surnamed the Great was defeated here by the Roman fleet under the command of C. Livius, with the loss of 30 ships taken, and 10 sunk. 40 miles W. Smyrna. *Long.* 26. 17. E. *Lat.* 38. 24. N.

Chisn, or *Cisn*, a town of France, in the department of the North, with an abbey, where Louis XV. took up his residence during the campaign of 1744. 6 miles NNW. Orchies.

Chiswell's Islands, a cluster of small islands in the North Pacific Ocean, near the west coast of North-America. *Long.* 211. 10. E. *Lat.* 59. 31. N.

Chisoumetau, a river of Canada, which runs into the Pickouaganis, 60 miles NW. St. John's Lake.

Chiswick, a village of England, in Middlesex, on the left bank of the Thames. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3235. 5 miles W. London.

Critapella, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore. 25 miles NW. Dalmachery.

Chitcheena, an island in the Caspian sea, about 10 miles long and 2 broad, near the west coast. *Lat.* 43. 40. N.

Chitchelee, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Surgooja. 44 miles E. Surgooja.

Chitchura, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar. 22 miles ESE. Comtah.

Chitel, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 32 miles N. Chitpour.

Chitma, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Ruttunpour. 18 m. NE. Ruttunpour.

Chito, a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito. 60 miles S. Loxa.

Chitpour or *Chittipour*, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Guzerat, celebrated for its manufacture of chintzes. In 1567, this town, then in possession of an Indian prince, was besieged and taken by the emperor Akbar. The garrison consisted of 8000 soldiers, and the inhabitants amounted to about 40,000; of these 30,000 were killed. 172 miles SW. Amedabad. *Long.* 73. 3. E. *Lat.* 23. 45. N.

Chitra, or *Chitri*, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia. This is supposed to be the ancient Pydna, once the capital of Macedonia, where Cassander put to death the wife and son of Alexander the Great. In the neighbourhood, Paulus Æmilius, the Roman general, defeated Perseus. 36 miles SSE. Edeffa.

Chittynonpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 18 miles N. Hagypour.

Chittapilla, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cuddapa. 20 miles S. Cuddapa.

Chitteldroog, a town of Hindoostan, in the Myfore country. This is a fortress of prodigious strength, situated on a high and steep rock. It was taken by the British and Mahrattas, and at the division of Tippoo's dominions, assigned to the latter. 85 miles NNW. Seringapatam, 95 E. Bedanore.

Chittendon, a county of United America, in the state of Vermont.

Chitteput, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. In 1759, this place was taken by Colonel Clive. 14 miles N. Gingee.

Chittergour, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa. 46 miles SW. Cattack.

Chittigan, or *Xatigan*, or *Shatigan*, a circar of Hindoostan, between the Barhampootee river and Aracan, where the Portuguese made the first settlement. This country was conquered from Aracan, and annexed to Bengal by Aurungzebe, in 1666. It is not so fertile in corn as many other parts of Bengal, and has but few cotton manufactures, but produces excellent timber. The capital is Islamabad, sometimes called Chittigong.

Chittigong, see *Islamabad*.

Chittimoty, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 42 miles N. Travancore.

Chittoor, a town of Hindoostan, in the

Carnatic. In November 1781, it was taken by the British. 28 miles NW. Arcot, 70 W. Madras. *Long.* 79. 15. E. *Lat.* 13. 16. N.

Chittoor, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Dindigul. 30 m. W. Dindigul.

Chitra, a town of Hindoostan, in the Bahar country. 83 m. S. Patni, 72 SSW. Bahar. *Long.* 85. E. *Lat.* 24. 13. N.

Chitwa, a town of Hindoostan, in Cochin. The Dutch purchased a spot of ground here to build a fort of the king of Cochin; but the Samorin of Calicut put in a claim as lord of the soil, and the dispute ended in a bloody war, which lasted three years; and was concluded by the Samorin being compelled to rebuild the fort which he had treacherously destroyed. 12 miles N. Cranganore.

Chiva, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia. 15 miles WNW. Valencia.

Chiva, see *Khiva*.

Chivasso, a town of France, in the department of the Po, situated in a plain, near the union of the river Orco with the Po. It is defended with ancient and new walls, bastions, and large fosses filled with water: it is well supplied with artillery and a numerous garrison, especially in time of war. The situation is so advantageous, that whoever are masters of this town are said to possess the key of the country of Turin, the Canavese, the country of Vercelli, Montferrat, and Lombardy, all which they may enter when they please. It was taken by Thomas prince of Savoy in 1639; which induced Christina dutchess of Savoy to send her son and sisters to Chambery, to preserve them from insult till the prospect of affairs might change. It was soon after taken by the French, but restored to the Duke of Savoy in 1649. It has several churches and convents. 11 miles NE. Turin, 12 S. Ivrea. *Long.* 7. 47. E. *Lat.* 45. 12. N.

Chivichiu, a town of Peru, in the diocese of La Plata. 32 m. S. Atacames.

Chiverny, a town of France, in the department of the Loir and Cher, on the south side of the Canon. 9 miles SE. Blois.

Chivula, see *Shivula*.

Chiuse, (*La*) a town of Italy, in the Veronese. This is a strong frontier town situated on the Adige, in a narrow pass of the road leading to Germany. In 1797, it was taken by the French. 9 miles NW. Verona.

Chiuse di Venanzo, (*La*) a town of Italy, in Friuli, on a small river, called Filla, which runs into the Tadjamento; a frontier pass on the borders of Carinthia. It was taken by the French in 1797, and the garrison, consisting of 500 men, made prisoners of war. 14 miles Friuli, 17 N. Udina.

Chiusano, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. 13 miles SSE. Benevento.

Chiusella, a river of Piemont, which runs into the Orco, 1 mile WSW. Foglioso.

Chiusi, a town of Etruria, in the country of Sienna, anciently called Clusium, a city of the Etrurians, and residence of *Porfena*. It is the see of a bishop under Sienna, but poor and thinly inhabited. 31 miles SSE. Sienna, 40 SSE. Florence. *Long.* 12. E. *Lat.* 43. 42. N.

Chiuftengi, see *Kuftangi*.

Chitaja, see *Kiutaja*.

Chizé, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, situated near the *Boutonne*. 11 m. S. Niort, 10 SW. Melle.

Chizilarabad, a town of Curdistan. 70 miles SSE. Kerkuk.

Chlenn, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz. 18 m. SE. Konigingratz.

Chlomin, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzim. 13 miles NNE. Prague.

Chlepin, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia. 72 miles ENE. Lucko.

Chlumetz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz. 5 m. S. Konigingratz.

Chlumetz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Moldaw. 7 miles SE. Knin.

Chmielnik, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kaminiéc. 50 m. NE. Kaminiéc.

Chmiebrwka, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. 46 m. ENE. Braclaw.

Chnin, see *Knin*.

Choam-yu-fu, a town of China, in Quang-tong. 48 miles ESE. Kao-tcheou.

Chocarypal, a town of Hindooftan, in Coimbatore. 5 miles S. Erroad.

Choboltivo, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia. 36 miles W. Lucko.

Chobra, a town of Hindooftan, in Bahar. 20 miles NE. Hajypour.

Choc Bay, a bay on the west coast of the island of St. Lucia, a little to the north of Carenage bay.

Chochar, see *Chokhar*.

Chocupe, a town of Peru, in the jurisdiction of Sana, containing about seventy Spanish families. 80 miles N. Truxillo.

Chockpugry, a town of Bengal. 25 miles SE. Kithenagur.

Chocoya, a town of South-America. 25 miles N. Lipes. *Long.* 68. 24. W. *Lat.* 21. 15. S.

Choccharmo, a town of Thibet. 27 miles NE. Tofon-Hotur.

Choco, a province of South-America, in the vicerealty of New Grenada, bounded on the north by the provinces of Darien and Carthagera, on the east and south by Popayan, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. The soil, climate, &c. are similar to those of Popayan.

Chocol-cocha, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Guamanga. 40 m. SW. Guananga.

Chocolate River, a river of America, which runs into Lake Superior, *Long.* 87. 16. W. *Lat.* 46. 22. N.

Choczim, or *Cokzim*, a town of European

Turkey, in Moldavia, situated on the south side of the Dniester, near the frontier of Poland, remarkable for two victories gained here by the Poles over the Turks in 1621 and 1683. In 1739, it was taken by the Imperialists. The suburbs were burnt down in 1769. 107 miles N. Jassi, 64 WNW. Mogilev. *Long.* 27. E. *Lat.* 58. 50. N.

Chocul, a town of Bengal. 35 miles E. Moorhedabad.

Chodacut, a town of Hindooftan, in Bahar. 27 miles E. Bettiah.

Chodivofa, a town of Walachia. 32 miles SSW. Bucharest.

Chodoroflaw, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia. 20 miles SE. Lemberg.

Choe Mapauk, a lake of Thibet, about 60 miles in circumference. *Long.* 81. 10. E. *Lat.* 33. 38. N.

Chogda, a town of Hindooftan, in Bengal. 17 miles S. Kithenagur.

Chogong, a town of Hindooftan, in Bengal. 13 miles NE. Nattore.

Chokan, a circar of Hindooftan, in the country of Allahabad.

Chofap, a river of Persia, which crosses the province of Chafistan from north to south, passes by Sufter, and runs into the *Sat el Arab*. It is thought to be the ancient *Eulaus*, or *Uhai* of Daniel.

Chohren, or *Kohren*, a town of Germany, in the territory of Leipfic. 20 miles SSE. Leipfic.

Choinitz, see *Conitz*.

Choiseuil, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne. 12 m. NE. Langres.

Chofy, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne. 12 miles N. Provins.

Chofy Bellegarde, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret. 22 miles W. Montargis.

Chofy le Roy, or *Chofy fur Seine*, a town of France, in the department of Paris, on the Seine. 6 miles S. Paris.

Choka, a town of Bengal, near the Ganges. 36 miles N. Moorhedabad.

Chokhar, a town of Sindy, in the district of Nafferpour, on the right bank of the Indus. 20 miles SW. Nafferpour, 30 NE. Tatta.

Choké, a town of Thibet. 145 miles SSE. Laffia.

Chokey, a town of Hindooftan, in Berar. 52 miles NW. Maltoy.

Chekoor, a town of Syria, in the pachalic of Aleppo, on the left bank of the Orontes. 30 miles E. Latakia.

Chela, a small island in the Indian sea, near the coast of Africa. *Lat.* 8. S.

Cholarawia, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk. 42 miles SE. Minsk.

Chokee, a town of Hindooftan, in the county of Yifapour. 50 m. SW. Poonah.

Chellet, a town of France, and principal

place of a district, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. In February 1794, the royalists were defeated near this town, with great loss. 18 miles W. Argenton, 27 SSW. Angers. *Long.* 0. 48. W. *Lat.* 47. 3. N.

Cholm, a town of Russia, in the government of Pskov, on the river Lovat. 180 m. S. Peterburg. *Long.* 31. 14. E. *Lat.* 57. N.

Cholmogori, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, on the Dwina. 28 miles S. Archangel. 360 NE. Peterburg.

Cholmondeley's Island, a bay or inlet on the east coast of the Prince of Wales's Archipelago, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 228. 13. E. *Lat.* 55. 16. N.

Cholong, a town of Thibet. 57 m. NNW. Chao-ma-hing-Hotun.

Choltitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim. 6 miles NW. Chradim.

Cholula, a town of Mexico, in the province of Thlascala. It was formerly a city of Anahuac, containing in the time of Cortes, according to his account, 40,000 houses, independent of the adjoining villages or suburbs, which he computed at as many more. Its commerce consisted in manufactures of cotton, gems, and plates of clay; and it was much famed for its jewelers and potters. With respect to religion, it may be said that Cholula was the Rome of Anahuac. The surprising multitude of temples, and in particular the greater temple erected upon an artificial mountain, which is still existing, drew innumerable pilgrims not only from the neighbouring cities, but likewise from the most distant provinces, to perform their devotions at that imagined holy spot. Cortes, in his march to Mexico, stopped here, and was to all appearance kindly received, but having intelligence that a plot was laid against the life of himself and followers, he took a most severe revenge by massacring a great number of the principal citizens, and setting fire to the houses. 60 miles E. Mexico.

Chomelis, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire. 13 m. N. Le Puy.

Chomlab, a town of Thibet. 40 miles S. Toudfong.

Chommerac, a town of France, in the department of the Ardèche. 3 m. SE. Privas.

Chomonchuan, a lake of Canada. 219 miles NW. Quebec. *Long.* 75. 40. W. *Lat.* 39. 20. N.

Chomston, or *Chomutzu*, see *Czornotau*.

Chomsk, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzesc. 56 miles E. Brzesc.

Chonac, or *Koulei-hisar*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Sivas. 40 m. NNE. Sivas, 130 WSW. Erzerum.

Chonad, a town of Hungary, situated on the Marofch, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Colocz, dismantled after the peace of Carlovitz. 25 miles N. Temesvar.

Chonas, a town of France, in the department of the Isere. 13 miles S. Vienne.

Chont, a town of Arabia, in Hadramaut. 190 miles SW. Amanzirildin.

Chonday, a town of Hindooftan, in Candesh. 18 miles S. Burhanpour.

Choné, a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito. 100 miles WSW. Quito.

Chonghey, a town of Thibet. *Long.* 79. 41. E. *Lat.* 33. 27. N.

Chongong, a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito. 40 m. W. Guayaquil.

Chong-tchewu, a town of Corea. 25 miles SW. Outcheou.

Chonos, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, 20 miles long and 5 broad, near the coast of Chili; about it are a number of small islands and rocks, called the Chonos Archipelago. *Lat.* of the whole 44. to 47. S.

Choochoond, a town of Hindooftan, in Malwa. 25 miles NE. Rajegur.

Chooka, a town of Bootan. 30 miles S. Tassitudon.

Chook-choo, one of the Ludrones islands. *Long.* 113. 44. E. *Lat.* 21. 25. N.

Choo-Moorty, a town of Thibet. *Long.* 78. 54. E. *Lat.* 33. 57. N.

Choorbut, a town of Hindooftan, in the circle of Boggileund. 25 miles E. Rewah.

Chooz, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes. 10 miles NW. Mezieres.

Choper, a river of Russia, which runs into the Don, near Choperkaia.

Choperax, a town of Bengal. 4 miles W. Palamow.

Choperash, a town of Russia, in the government of Saratov, on the Choper. 140 miles W. Saratov, 648 SSE. Peterburg.

Choperkaia, a town of Russia, in the country of the Cosacs, on the Don. 102 miles NE. Afoph, 60 SW. Archadinskaia.

Chopora, a town of Hindooftan, in the country of Soonda. 12 miles NW. Goa.

Chopper, a town of Hindooftan, in Bahar, on the left bank of the Ganges. 26 miles ESE. Hajypour.

Chpra, or *Ch'ra*, a town of Hindooftan, in Bengal, the residence of the collector of Sarun and Champoran, districts which yield an annual revenue of 14½ lacks of rupees. The French and Dutch have factories here, chiefly for the purchase of saltpetre. 30 miles NE. Patna.

Choptank, a river of the state of Delaware, which runs into the Chesapeake, 25 miles SSE. Annapolis.

Ch's, *Ch'fira*, or *Charslein*, a town of Persia, in Farsistan, on the coast of the Persian gulf. Here are the ruins of a large castle, and of a pier, which advances some way into the sea; both built by the Portuguese when they had chief dominion of the gulf. They kept a garrison and 2 lines constantly crew

zing to compel ships which traded thither or to Bassora to pay a toll or custom of 10 per cent. 44 miles S. Busheer. *Long.* 51 30. E. *Lat.* 28. 28. N.

Choramba, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 14 miles E. Darore.

Choran Kiamen, a post of Chinese Tartary. 20 miles WNW. Nimgouta.

Chorapa, a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito. 25 miles W. Jaen.

Chorasán, or *Korasán*, a province of Persia, bounded on the north by Charafin and the country of the Usbec Tartars, on the east by Bukharia and Candahar, on the south by Segeftan, and on the west by the province of Mazanderan and the Caspian sea; 450 miles in length, and 420 in breadth. This country was anciently known by the name of *Ariana*. It was conquered by Timur Bec in 1396, and by him granted to his son Mirza Charoc, together with Mazanderan and Segeftan. The principal towns are Herat, Kenef, Talekan, Merwa, Zaweh, &c.

Choren, see *Chohren*.

Chorfakan, see *Khorfakan*.

Chorges, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, burned by the Duke of Savoy in 1692. 10 m. W. Embrun.

Chorillos, (*Los*.) a town of Peru, in the audience of Lima. 6 miles S. Lima.

Chorin, a town of Germany, in the Ucker Mark of Brandenburg. 6 miles S. Neu Angermunde.

Chorley, a town of England, in the county of Lancaster, near the source of the small river Chor, from which it received its name. Here are very large manufactures of cotton, fustians, calicoes, and muslins. The environs abound in mines of coal, lead, and alum, with quarries of flag, slate, ashler, and millstone. In 1801, the inhabitants were 4516, and of these 1540 employed. There are two markets, on Tuesdays and Saturdays. 20 m. NW. Manchester, 201 NW. London. *Long.* 2. 48. W. *Lat.* 53. 37. N.

Chornah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 35 miles W. Rotasgur.

Chorol, a town of Russia, on the river of the same name, in the government of Kiev. 100 miles SE. Kiev, 252 S. Petersburg.

Chorol, a river of Russia, which runs into the Piöl, near Goltva, in the government of Kiev.

Choromoros, a river of Tucuman, which runs into the Rio Dulce, 20 miles SW. St. Miguel de Tucuman.

Chorfciessow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 64 miles WNW. Kiev.

Chorflii, a town of Poland, in Volhynia. 18 miles NW. Zytoniers.

Chorfseza, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia. 18 m. NW. Zytoniers.

Chorro Buzancan, a town of Chinese Tartary. *Long.* 120. 50. E. *Lat.* 43. 13. N.

Chofciabad, a town of Persia, in the province of Kernian. 37 miles SW. Sirgian.

Choffeso, a town of Poland, in Volhynia. 64 miles E. Lucko.

Chofflarn, a town of Bavaria. 22 miles WSW. Passau.

Chota, a town of the state of Georgia. 55 miles W. Tugeloo.

Chota, a town of Peru, in the jurisdiction of Caxamarca. 60 miles NW. Caxamarca.

Chota, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 20 miles NW. Durbungah.

Chotafitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaflau. 2 miles N. Czaflau.

Chote, a town of the state of Georgia. 47 miles WNW. Tugeloo.

Chotiebers, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaflau. 12 miles SSE. Czaflau, 48 SE. Prague. *Long.* 15. 25. E. *Lat.* 49. 50. N.

Chotminsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Charkov. 52 miles NNW. Charkov, 588 SSE. Petersburg.

Chotow, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk. 22 miles SW. Minsk.

Chotul, a town of Bengal. 15 miles SSW. Calcutta.

Chotufitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaflau, where the King of Prussia obtained a complete victory in the year 1742. 5 miles N. Czaflau.

Chotzemitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzim, near the Elbe. The Austrians obtained a victory here over the King of Prussia, in the year 1757. 5 miles NE. Kaurzim.

Chotzen, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim. 3 miles NNE. Hohenmaut.

Chouang-leou, a town of China, of the third rank, in Se-tchuen. 10 m. SW. Tchong-tong.

Chouangtal, a town of Tartary, in the province of Hami. 9 miles NW. Tchontori.

Choubi, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad. 7 miles W. Currah.

Chouca, a town of Africa, in Upper Guinea, on the river Maguiba, surrounded with rocks.

Choudagong, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 12 miles S. Comillah.

Choudapilly, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 8 miles N. Indelovoy.

Choueri, or *Kulle*, or *Gorgu*, or *Korgo*, a small island in the Persian gulf, near the coast of Persia, and separated from the island of Karek by a channel about a mile broad, which is a safe passage for ships. It produces water and some dates. *Long.* 50. 30. E. *Lat.* 29. 10. N.

Choug, or *Shogle*, a town of Syria, on the river Orontes; where all travellers without distinction are entertained in an excellent caravansera gratis for three days. It is in the road from Aleppo and Sayd. 20 miles SE. Antioch.

Choui-chan, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea. 12 miles NW. Hiamen.

Choui-fong, a town of China, in the third rank, in Kiang-li. 25 miles NE. Ki-ngan.

Choui-yug, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea. 20 miles SSW. Haimen.

Choui-king, a town of China, in the third rank, in Kiang-li. 65 miles E. Kan-cheou.

Choui-ngan, a town of China, of the third rank in Tehe-kiang. 12 m. S. Ouentecheou.

Choui-tchang, a town of China, of the third rank, in Tehe-kiang. 36 miles WNW. Tehu-tcheo.

Choui-tchang, a town of China, of the third rank, in Kiang-li. 18 miles W. Kicou-kiang.

Choui-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in Kiang-li. 712 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 114. 54. E. *Lat.* 23. 25. N.

Choui-Tsun, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea. 37 miles NE. Haimen.

Choutary, a town of Hindooftan, in the circle of Bundelcund. 42 miles E. Callinger.

Chookee, a mountain of Bootan. 120 miles E. Taffafudon.

Chouk, a town of India, on the coast of Concan, with a harbour for small vessels, belonging to the Portuguese. 25 miles S. Bombay. *Long.* 72. 46. E. *Lat.* 18. 36. N.

Chouky, a town of Hindooftan, in Baramaul. 21 miles S. Dampoury.

Chou-leu, a town of China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li. 12 miles SW. Ching.

Choumay, a river of Cochin-china, which runs into the Chinese sea, *Long.* 107. 57. E. *Lat.* 16. 12. N.

Choupatou, a town of Thibet. 265 miles E. Laffa.

Chour, a river of the island of Cyprus, which runs into the sea, 9 m. NE. Famagusta.

Chouragur, a town of Hindooftan, in Gurry Mundlah. 40 m. N. Deogur, 57 S V. Gurrak.

Chourapilly, a town of Hindooftan, in Myfore. 35 miles E. Colar.

Chourtong, a town of Thibet. 235 miles ESE. Laffa.

Choury, a town of Hindooftan, in Goondwanah. 55 miles N. Nagpour.

Choufyimyan, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan. 220 miles NNE. Herat.

Chou-tchuen, a town of Asia, in Corea. 30 miles S. Haimen.

Chou-yang, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea. 40 miles NE. King-ki-tao.

Chouzé, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire. 15 miles NW. Tours.

Chouwan, a river of United America, formed by the union of three rivers, in the state of Virginia, which runs into Albemarle Sound, *Long.* 76. 55. W. *Lat.* 36. 4. N.

Chowarab, a town of Hindooftan, in Oude, on the Dewah. 45 miles SE. Fyzabad. *Long.* 83. 13. E. *Lat.* 26. 30. N.

Chowdiapaleam, a town of Hindooftan, in Coimbatore. 8 miles SE. Errozd.

Chowki, a town of Hindooftan, in Malwa. 30 miles SE. Bopakol.

Chowka, a town of Hindooftan, in Bundelcund. 6 miles S. Chatterpou.

Chowky, a town of Hindooftan, in the circle of Gohud. 10 miles E. Raat.

Chowny, a town of Hindooftan, in Bundelcund. 40 miles N. Chatterpou.

Chowporeh, a town of Hindooftan, in the circle of Lahore, on the Indus. 150 miles W. Lahore. *Long.* 70. 50. E. *Lat.* 32. 12. N.

Chowry, one of the Nicobar islands, in the Eastern-Indian sea. It is a low level of a square form, scarcely half a league in diameter, and not more than 6 feet above the level of the sea, except the south-east angle, which is an immense rock, rising perpendicularly to a great height. The level part is an orchard of all the tropical fruit trees, and the borders are appropriated to cocoa-nuts; hogs and poultry are in great plenty. The inhabitants are like those of Carnicobar. *Long.* 93. 30. E. *Lat.* 8. 27. N.

Chowryar, a town of Hindooftan, in Bahar, on the left bank of the Dewah. 4 miles S. Buxar.

Chowta, a town of Hindooftan, in Bengal. 36 miles SW. Moorhedabad.

Chouyang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang. 10 miles ENE. Siang-yang.

Chywieza, a town of Prussia, in Pomeralia. 30 miles SSW. Dantzic.

Chozerka, a town of Siberia, on the river Tchiuna. 180 miles ESE. Emiseik.

Chrasl, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bolelau. 6 miles SE. Melnik.

Chrasl, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim. 5 miles SE. Chrudim.

Chrebet Chandabga, a range of mountains between Russia and Chinese Tartary. *Long.* 96. to 101. E. *Lat.* 52. N.

Chrebet Dirjak, a range of mountains between Russian Tartary and Chinese Tartary. *Long.* 96. E. *Lat.* 52. to 53. N.

Chrebia, a town of Russia. 9 miles ESE. Capo d'Istria.

Chromnitz, see *Cronnitz*.

Chriswara, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 4 miles NNE. Cirella.

Christburg, or *Kijchperk*, a town of Prussia, in the government of Marienburg. 12 miles SE. Marienburg, 20 S. Eibang. *Long.* 19. 13. E. *Lat.* 53. 54. N.

Christburg, (*Alt*) a town of Prussia. 7 miles SE. Christburg.

Christchurch, a town of England, in the county of Hants, situated at the confluence of the Avon and the Stour, about three miles from the sea; a corporation and a borough town, sending two members to parliament. There is a good salmon fishery; the principal trade is in knit silk stockings and watch-chains. It has a hall barred hall, 70 to

which small vessels may go at high water. In 1801, it contained 1410 inhabitants. The market is on Monday. 12 miles E. Poole, 101 WSW. London. *Long.* 1. 46. W. *Lat.* 50. 44. N.

Christdala, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland. 48 m. N. Calmar.

Christes, a town of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 4 miles E. Wafungen.

Christianpreis, or *Christian Peries*, a fort of the dutchy of Holstein, erected by Christian IV. to defend the town of Kiel. 6 m. N. Kiel.

Christian Sound, a large arm of the Pacific Ocean, north of Cape Decision. *Long.* 225. 50. E. *Lat.* 56. 13. N.

Christiana, a town of United America, in the state of Delaware, founded by the Swedes. 7 miles SW. Wilmington.

Christiana Great, a small island in the Grecian Archipelago. 9 miles SW. Santonini. *Long.* 25. 15. E. *Lat.* 36. 20. N.

Christiana Little, an islet or rock near the south-east coast of Great Christiana.

Christiania, a city and seaport of Norway, in the government of Agerhuus, situated in a bay or gulf, about 25 miles from the sea. It is esteemed the capital of the kingdom, because the supreme court of judicature is held here. It is divided into three parts, the city and suburbs, the fortress of Agerhuus, and the old town of Opslo, or Anflo; the city and suburbs contain 1100 houses, and Opslo 400; the number of inhabitants is estimated at 9000. Opslo was burned in the year 1624, and the city, on being rebuilt, obtained the name of Christiania. It is the see of a bishop, who is metropolitan of Norway. It has an excellent harbour; the principal exports are tar, soap, iron, copper, planks, and deals. The environs of Christiania not yielding planks sufficient for exportation, the greatest part of the timber is brought from the more inland parts. The trees are hewn in the forests, and floated down the rivers and cataracts. Saw-mills are used for the purpose of cutting the planks, but must be privileged, and can only cut a certain quantity. The proprietors are bound to declare on oath that they have not exceeded that quantity; and if they do, the privilege is taken away, and the saw-mill destroyed. There are 136 privileged saw-mills at Christiania, of which 100 belong to the family of the Ankers. The quantity of planks permitted to be cut amounts to 20,000,000 standard deals, twelve feet long, and one inch and a quarter thick. *Long.* 10. 54. E. *Lat.* 59. 56. N.

Christianops, or *Christian A*, a seaport town of Sweden, in the province of Blekingen, on the Baltic, built by Christian IV. king of Denmark, and by the treaty of

Roschild, in 1688, ceded to Sweden. *Long.* 16. E. *Lat.* 56. 15. N.

Christiansand, a seaport town of Norway, capital of the government of Agerhuus, opposite the island of Fleckeren; built by Christian IV. about the year 1642. It is the see of a bishop, and residence of the governor, the situation is convenient, and it has some trade in timber. *Long.* 8. 12. E. *Lat.* 58. 11. N.

Christiansburg, a fortress of Africa, on the Gold Coast, belonging to Denmark. It was taken by the Negroes in 1693, who pillaged it, and kept it for some time.

Christiansoe, a fortress of Denmark, built on a rock, on the east coast of the island of Bornholm.

Christiansstad, a town of the island of Santa Cruz, in the West-Indies, defended by a fortress on the north coast. *Long.* 65. 23. W. *Lat.* 17. 46. N.

Christiansstadt, a town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen; built by Christian IV. king of Denmark, when the country was in the power of that crown, to guard against the irruption of the Swedes; but in 1658, it was restored to Sweden by the treaty of Roschild. The town is small, but well built, and strongly fortified; the houses are all of brick, and mostly stuccoed white. It stands in a marshy plain, close to the river Helge-a, which flows into the Baltic at Ahus, about the distance of 20 miles, and is navigable only for small craft of seven tons burden. English vessels annually resort to this port for alum, pitch, and tar. The inhabitants have manufactures of cloth and silken stuffs; and carry on a small degree of commerce. 57 miles W. Carlscrona. *Long.* 13. 57. E. *Lat.* 56. 3. N.

Christiansstadt, a town of Lusatia, on the west side of the Bober. 32 miles W. Glogau, 54 NE. Dresden. *Long.* 15. 15. E. *Lat.* 51. 52. N.

Christiansfund, a seaport town of Norway, in the island of Fossen, with a commodious harbour and wharf. The chief trade is in timber. 56 miles NW. Drontheim.

Christie's Island, one of the Aladin Islands, in the Mergui Archipelago, of an oval form, and 10 miles in circumference. *Lat.* 9. 16. N.

Christiern's Sea, see *Basson's Bay*.

Christiern's Straits, see *Hudson's Straits*.

Christigneth, a river of Wales, which runs into the Dee in Denbighshire.

Christina, a town of Sweden, in Tavastland. 82 miles ENE. Tavasthus.

Christina, a town of Sweden, in the province of Savolax. 50 miles WSW. Nyslott, 160 ENE. Abo.

Christinshamn, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland, on lake Wenner. 16 miles E. Carlbad. *Long.* 13. 48. E. *Lat.* 59. 20. N.

Christineſtadt, a ſea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Bothnia, and government of Vaſa, built in the year 1649, by Count Pehr Brahe, from whoſe wife it was named. 55 miles SSW. Vaſa. Long. 21. 9. E. Lat. 62. 16. N.

Chriſtiſca, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. 44 miles SSW. Braclaw.

Chriſtmas Harbour, a good and ſafe bay, on the north coaſt of Kerguelen's Land. This harbour was ſo called by Captain Cook, who arrived at it on the 25th of December, 1776. But it had before been diſcovered by Monſieur de Kerguelen, who called it the *Baie de l'Oiſeau*. I found the ſhore, ſays Captain Cook, in a manner covered with penguins and other birds, and ſeals. Theſe latter were not numerous, but ſo inſenſible of fear, (which plainly indicated that they were unaccuſtomed to ſuch viſitors,) that we killed as many as we choſe, for the ſake of their fat or blubber to make oil for our lamps and other uſes. Freſh water was in no leſs plenty than birds; for every gulley afforded a large ſtream. But not a ſingle tree or ſhrub, or the leaſt ſign of any, was to be diſcovered, and but very little herbage of any fort. The people having wrought hard the two preceding days, and nearly completed our water, which we filled from a brook at the left corner of the beach, I allowed them the 27th as a day of reſt to celebrate Chriſtmas. Upon this indulgence, many of them went on ſhore, and made excuſions in different directions into the country, which they found barren and deſolate in the higheſt degree. In the evening one of them brought me a quart bottle which he had found faſtened with a wire to a projecting rock on the north ſide of the harbour. The bottle contained a piece of parchment, on which was written the following inſcription,

“*Ludovico XV. Galliarum rege, et d.*

“*de Bownes regi a ſecretis ad res*

“*maritimas, annis 1772 et 1773.*”

From this inſcription it appears that we were not the firſt Europeans who had been in this harbour. As a memorial of our having been here, I wrote on the other ſide of the parchment, *Naves Reſolution et Diſcovery de rege Magnæ Britannie, Decembris 1776*. I then put it again into a bottle, together with a ſilver twopenny piece of 1772, and having covered its mouth with a leaden cap, I placed it on a pile of ſtones, erected for the purpoſe on a little eminence on the north ſhore of the harbour, near the place where it was firſt found. It is the firſt or northernmoſt inlet that we met with on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the northern point of this land. Its ſituation ſufficiently diſtinguiſhes it from any of the other inlets; and to make it more remarkable, its ſouth point terminates in a

high rock, which is perforated quite through, ſo as to appear like the arch of a bridge. We ſaw none like this upon the whole coaſt. The harbour has another diſtinguiſhing mark within from a ſingle ſtone or rock, of a vaſt ſize, which lies on the top of a hill on the ſouth ſide. There is a ſmall beach at its bottom, where we commonly landed; and behind it ſome gently riſing ground, on the top of which is a large pool of freſh water. The land on both ſides of the inlet is high, and runs into weſt and weſt-north-weſt, about two miles. Its breadth is one mile and a quarter for more than half its length, above which it is only half a mile. The depth of water, which is 45 fathoms at the entrance, varies as we proceed farther in, from 30 to 5 and 4 fathoms. The ſhores are ſteep, and the bottom is every where a fine dark ſand, except in ſome places cloſe to the ſhore, where there are beds of ſea-weed, which always grows on rocky ground. The head of the harbour lies open only to two points of the compaſs; and even theſe are covered by iſlands in the offing, ſo that no ſea can fall in to hurt a ſhip. The appearances on ſhore confirmed this; for we found graſs growing cloſe to high-water mark, which is a ſure ſign of a pacific harbour. Long. 69. 4. E. Lat. 48. 41. S.

Chriſtmas Iſland, an iſland of the Pacific Ocean, about fifteen or twenty leagues in circumference, diſcovered by Captain Cook, on the 24th of December 1777. The ſoil in ſome places is light and black, evidently compoſed of decayed vegetables, the dung of birds, and ſand. There are other places again, where nothing but marine productions, ſuch as broken coral ſtones and ſhells, are to be ſeen. Theſe are deposited in long narrow ridges, parallel with the ſea coaſt, not unlike a ploughed field. This ſeems to furniſh an incontestible proof that the iſland has been produced by acceſſions from the ſea, and is in a ſtate of increaſe; for not only the broken pieces of coral, but many of the ſhells are too large and heavy to have been brought by any birds from the beach to the places where they now lie. No freſh water could be found, though frequently dug for. But there are ſeveral ponds of ſalt water without any viſible communication with the ſea, which muſt in all probability be filled by the water filtering through the ſand in high tides. There are no traces of inhabitants, nor indeed are there any viſible means of allaying thirſt, or any vegetable that could ſupply the place of bread, or correct the bad effects of animal diet; for there are plenty of birds and fiſh. On the whole iſland there were only thirty cocoa-trees, and thoſe with very little fruit and that bad. So that a ſhip touching here muſt expect

nothing but fish and turtles, and of these an abundant supply may be depended upon. On some parts of the land were a few low trees, under which sat infinite numbers of a new species of tern or egg-bird. These are black above and white below, with a white arch on the forehead; and are rather larger than the common noddy. There were also a good many common boobies; a sort almost like a gannet; and a footy or chocolate coloured one with a white belly. To this list we must add men-of-war birds, tropic birds, curlews, sand-pipers, a small land bird like a hedge-sparrow, land-crabs, small lizards, and rats. Christmas island, like most others in this ocean, is bounded by a reef of coral rocks, which extend but a little way from the shore. Farther out than this reef, on the west side, is a bank of fine sand extending a mile into the sea; on this bank is good anchorage in any depth between eighteen and thirty fathoms. In less than the first-mentioned depth, the reef would be too near: and in more than the last, the edge of the bank would not be at a sufficient distance. *Long.* 215. 53. E. *Lat.* 59. 57. N.

Christmas Sound, a bay on the south coast of Terra del Fuego, so named by Captain Cook, who passed here the 25th of December 1774, on his return from his second voyage. A copious description of this sound, says Captain Cook, is unnecessary, as few would be benefited by it. Anchorage, tufts of wood, and fresh water, will be found in all the coves and harbours. I would advise no one to anchor very near the shore, for the sake of having a moderate depth of water; because there I generally found a rocky bottom. The refreshments to be got here are precarious, as they consist chiefly of wild fowl, and may probably never be found in such plenty as to supply the crew of a ship; and fish, so far as we can judge, are scarce. Indeed the plenty of wild fowl made us pay less attention to fishing. Here are, however, plenty of muscles, not very large, but well tasted; and very good celery is to be met with on several of the low islets, and where the natives have their habitations. The wild fowl are geese, ducks, sea-pies, snags, and that kind of gull called Port-Egmont hen. Here is a kind of duck called by our people race-horses, on account of the great swiftness with which they run on the water, for they cannot fly, the wings being too short to support the body in the air. The geese are much smaller than the English tame geese, but eat as well as any I ever tasted; They have short black bills and yellow feet; the gander is all white; the female is spotted black and white, or grey, with a large white spot on each wing. Besides the bird above-mentioned, here are several other

aquatic and some land ones; but of the latter not many. Barren as the country is, many unknown plants were discovered by Mr. Forster. The tree producing winter's bark is found in the woods, as likewise the holly-leaved barberry. The inhabitants are the same which Mr. Bougainville called Pecharas, a word constantly in their mouths. They are, according to Capt. Cook, a little, ugly, half-starved, beardless race; he saw not a tall person amongst them. They were almost naked; their clothing was a seal-skin; some had two or three sewed together, so as to make a cloak which reached to the knees, but the most of them had only one skin, hardly enough to cover their shoulders, and all their lower parts were quite naked. The women he was told, cover their nakedness with the flap of a seal-skin, but in other respects are clothed like the men. They, as well as the children, remained in the canoes. Captain Cook saw two young children at the breast entirely naked; thus they are inured from their infancy to cold and hardships. They had with them bows and arrows, and darts, or rather harpoons, made of bone, and fitted to a staff, probably intended to kill seals and fish; they may also kill whales with them, as the Esquimaux do. Captain Cook does not know if they resemble them in their love of train oil; but they and every thing they had, smelt intolerably of it, he gave them some biscuits, but did not observe them very fond of them. They were much better pleased with some medals, knives, &c. Their canoes were made of bark; and in each was a fire, over which the poor creatures huddled themselves. Of all nations these seem to be the most wretched; they are doomed to live in one of the most inhospitable climates in the world, without having sagacity enough to provide themselves with such conveniencies as may render life in some measure more comfortable. *Long.* of the entrance, 70. 16. W. *Lat.* 55. 27. S.

Christofher, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz. 16 miles SSW. Sandomirz.

Christorf, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslaw. 6 miles SSW. Krottau.

Chroberg, a town of Poland in the palatinate of Sandomirz. 52 m. W. Sandomirz.

Chroma, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Frozen Sea, *Long.* 139. 14. E. *Lat.* 73. N.

Chrudim, a town of Bohemia, and capital of a circle of the same name; situated on a river called Chrudimka. The circle contains 33 towns: it is principally remarkable for the great number of fish-ponds, and an excellent breed of horses. 100 m. SE. Dresden, 50 E. Prague. *Long.* 15. 40 E. *Lat.* 49. 53. N.

Chrudimka, a river of Bohemia, which runs into the Elbe, near Paddubitz.

Chwalinsk, a town of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Saratov, on the Volga. 350 miles SE. Petersburg. *Long.* 48. E. *Lat.* 52. 25. N.

Chuapa, a town of Chili, on a river of the same name. 60 miles SSE. Coquimbo.

Chuapa, a river of Chili, which runs into the Pacific Ocean. *Lat.* 31. 16. S.

Chuar, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 35 miles SE. Puttan Sumnaut.

Chubonian, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore. 52 miles W. Firosepour.

Chuckerdaew, a town of Bengal. 15 miles SE. Curruckdeah.

Chuckerya, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 42 miles S. Islamabad.

Chuckgroo, or *Amrutsur*, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore. 22 miles SW. Callanore.

Chuckmuffy, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 11 miles W. Durbungah.

Chuckrabatta, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Ruttunpour. 32 miles SW. Ruttunpour.

Chuckwah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 13 miles SE. Bahar.

Chucuito, a town of South-America, in Peru, under the government of Buenos Ayres, and in the diocese of La Paz, on Lake Titiaca, called also the Lake of Chucuito. 175 miles S. Cusco. *Long.* 70. 26. W. *Lat.* 16. S.

Chudaly, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 40 miles WNW. Gogo.

Chudenitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen. 8 miles SE. Teinitz.

Chudleigh, a town of England, in the county of Devon, with a weekly market on Saturday. The woollen manufacture is carried on in this town. In 1801, the number of inhabitants were 1786, and 570 employed. Of 300 houses of which the town was composed, 180 were in a few hours destroyed by a fire which broke out in the morning of May 22d, 1807: the loss, including furniture, exceeded 70,000l. 9 miles WSW. Exeter, 183 W. London. *Long.* 3. 35. W. *Lat.* 50. 36. N.

Chuganserai, a town of Candahar, on a river of the same name. 80 miles NE. Cabul. *Long.* 70. 8. E. *Lat.* 34. 55. N.

Chuganserai, a river which rises in the Kuttore country, and runs into the Kameh, near Jalalabad, in Cabulistan.

Chuilla, a town of Mexico, in the province of Chiapa. 130 miles SE. Chiapa dos Espagnols.

Chukaww, an Indian village of West-Florida, near the Apalachicola. *Long.* 84. 57. W. *Lat.* 31. 52. N.

Chukotskijab, a province of Siberia, and the most easterly of the dominions of Russia, extending from the 157th to the 189th

degree of E. *Long.* and from 63. to 73. 20. N. *Lat.*

Chuldistan, a town of Persia, in Farfistan. 60 miles SSE. Ispahan.

Chuli, see *Xuli*.

Chuluteca, or *Xeret*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Guatimala, on the north side of the river Ponfecca. *Long.* 90. W. *Lat.* 13. 20. N.

Chulymisser, a town of Hindoostan, in Candesh. 30 miles S. Indore.

Chulm, or *Culm*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz. 6 miles NE. Eger.

Chum Creek, a river of Virginia, which runs into the Chesapeake, *Long.* 76. 14. W. *Lat.* 39. 22. N.

Chumarly, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 20 miles W. Gogo.

Chumbivilcas, a jurisdiction of South-America, in Peru, near 90 miles in extent, with some mines of gold and silver. The soil is fertile, and produces corn and pasture for cattle in the greatest plenty.

Chumbivilcas, see *Chalvanca*.

Chumbull, a river of Hindoostan, in the country of Agra, which runs into the Jumna, 20 miles SE. Etaya.

Chumka, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 60 miles NNW. Bettyar.

Chumleigh, or *Chinleigh*, a town of England, in the county of Devon, with a weekly market on Wednesdays. In 1801, it had 1333 inhabitants. 20 miles NW. Exeter, 193 W. London.

Chunpa, a town of Bengal. 15 miles S. Palamow.

Chumpagaut, a town of Hindoostan, in a mountainous pass. 27 miles N. Ganjam.

Chumperpour, a town of Bengal. 6 miles W. Boglipour.

Chunra, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa. 45 miles E. Boad.

Chumularee, a mountain of Thibet, held sacred by the Gentoos. 7 m. NE. Paridfong.

Chunacally, a small province of Bengal, bounded on the north and east by Rajeshy, on the south by Kilhenagur, and on the west by Futtasing and Rajeshy. Cossimbuzar is the chief town.

Chunab, a town of Hindoostan, in Viliapour. 5 miles W. Poonah.

Chunar, a circar or province of Hindoostan, in Allahabad; bounded on the north by Benares, on the east by Shawabad and Rotas, on the south by the circars of Singrowla and Chandail, and on the west by Boggilcund; about 60 miles long, and 32 broad. Chunar-gur is the capital.

Chunargur, a fortress of Hindoostan, in the country of Benares, situated on the south side of the Ganges, on a rock, and surrounded with walls and towers; ceded to the English by the Nabob of Oude. 13 m. S. Benares. *Long.* 83. 5. E. *Lat.* 25. 10. N.

Chunauab, a river of Asia, anciently called *Acefiner*, which rises in the mountains, between Hindooftan and Thibet, and runs into the Indus, 20 miles W. Moultan.

Chunau-gaut, a town of Hindooftan, in the circar of Gohud, on the Sinde. 15 m. NE. Nawa.

Chuncher, a town of Hindooftan, in the circar of Singrowla. 10 miles S. Saipour.

Chunchwipour, a town of Hindooftan, in Oude. 30 miles SE. Goorackpour.

Chundaul, a town of Bengal. 22 miles WNW. Ramgur.

Chundipora, a town of Bengal. 48 miles SSW. Dacca.

Chundli, a small province of Bengal, bounded on the west by Rajefhy, and elsewhere by Bettooriah.

Chundfab, a town of Bengal, 5 miles S. Toree.

Chundual, a town of Bengal. 10 miles S. Nattore.

Chundula, a town of Hindooftan, in the circar of Sohagepour. 28 m. N. Sohagepour.

Chundun, a town of Hindooftan, in Viliahpour. 10 miles N. Sattarah.

Chung, a town of China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li. 20 miles NE. Peking.

Chun-king, a city of China, of the first rank, in Se-tchuen. 760 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 105. 44. E. *Lat.* 30. 50. N.

Chun-lieou, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea. 25 miles ENE. Koan-tcheou.

Chun-ngan, a town of China, of the third rank, in Tche-kiang. 33 miles N. Kiu-tcheou.

Chun-ning, a city of China, of the first rank, in Yun-nan. 420 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 99. 44. E. *Lat.* 24. 37. N.

Chun-tchan, a town of China, in the third rank, in Fokien. 20 m. WNW. Yen-ping.

Chun-tchuen, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea. 22 miles SE. Han-tcheou.

Chunte, a city of China, of the first rank, in Pe-tche-li. 200 miles NNW. Peking. *Long.* 114. 19. E. *Lat.* 37. 5. N.

Chun-tien, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea. 27 miles SSE. Koang-tcheou.

Chun-yan, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea. 25 miles S. Han-tcheou.

Chunnapuma, a town of Hindooftan, in Malwa. 14 miles E. Sagur.

Chunquen, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Chili. *Lat.* 44. 50. S.

Chunquinga, a town of Peru, in the bishopric of Cusco. 100 miles W. Lampa.

Chuppaleah, a town of Bengal. 8 miles SE. Nattore.

Chupparah, a town of Hindooftan, in Goondwanah. 56 miles N. Ramteak.

Chuprah, a town of Hindooftan, and capital of the province of Sarun, in Bahar. 95 miles ENE. Benares, 272 NW. Calcutta. *Long.* 84. 56. W. *Lat.* 25. 47. N.

Chuprah, a town of Hindooftan, in Oude. 48 miles SE. Goorackpour.

Chuprah, a town of Hindooftan, in the Candcish country. 50 miles W. Burham-pour, 112 SSW. Indore. *Long.* 75. 22. E. *Lat.* 21. 18. N.

Chuquinga, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Guamanga. 120 miles S. Guamanga.

Chuquifaca, see *La Plata*.

Chura, a town of Hindooftan, in Guzerat. 70 miles SW. Amedabad.

Churacooty, a town of Hindooftan, in Orissa. 38 miles SSW. Balafore.

Churacooty, a town of Hindooftan, in Bengal. 34 miles WSW. Midnapour.

Churamund, a town of Bengal, and principal place in the province of Delawrpour. 40 miles SE. Purneah, 72 N. Moorshedabad. *Long.* 88. 16. E. *Lat.* 25. 26. N.

Churan, a town of Bengal. 10 miles SW. Dacca.

Churaquer, a town of Armenia. 48 miles W. Erivan.

Churafch, a town of Arabia. 44 m. S. Saade.

Churau, a town of Hindooftan, in Allahabad. 52 miles WNW. Corah.

Churbar, a town of Persia, in a bay of the Arabian sea, on the coast of Mecran. 77 m. S. Kidge. *Long.* 60. 3. E. *Lat.* 25. 20. N.

Churcar, a town of Hindooftan, in Bundelcund, on the Jumna. 40 m. N. Callinger.

Church Bay, a bay of the island of Rathlin, near the north-east extremity of Ireland.

Church Island, a small island in Currituck Sound, near the coast of North-Carolina. *Long.* 76. 8. W. *Lat.* 36. 22. N.

Church Point, a cape on the west coast of Barbadoes. 1 mile N. Hole Town.

Church Rock, a rock in the bay of Bengal, near the coast of Ava. *Long.* 94. 14. E. *Lat.* 17. 32. N.

Church Stretton, a town of England, situated in the most hilly part of Shropshire, where innumerable flocks of sheep are kept. The principal manufacture is making coarse cloth for the packing of hops and wool. In 1801, it contained 924 inhabitants. 13 miles S. Shrewsbury, 153 NW. London.

Churchhill, a town of United America, in the state of Maryland. 65 miles SSW. Philadelphia. *Long.* 76. 10. W. *Lat.* 39. 5. N.

Churchhill, a town of the state of Virginia, on the Rappahanock. 8 miles SE. Urbanna.

Churchil River, a river of North-America, which runs into Hudson's Bay.

Churchoir, see *Chôr Esfiré*.

Churco, a town of Caramania; about 46 miles from the island of Cyprus.

Churgeea, a town of Bengal. Here is a pass across the mountains. 14 miles SW. Tomar.

Churn, a river of England, which rises in the village called Coberley, or Cubberley, 3 miles from Cheltenham, in Gloucestershire, where it is called *Thames Head*, and *Seven*

Heads. At this place are visible seven springs, issuing out of a hill on the left hand side of the road leading from Oxford to Gloucester. All these springs are near together; the whole within the compass of ten yards. At Cricklade it is called the *Thames*.

Churnet, a river of England, which rises in Staffordshire, and runs into the Dove

Churnituck, a county of United America, in the state of North-Carolina.

Chursan, a town of Arabia. 32 miles NE. Chamir.

Churwalden, a country of Swisserland, in the league of the Ten Jurisdictions, purchased of the house of Austria, in 1649. The Catholic inhabitants yet use the Old Calendar. It is named from a village 5 miles SE. Coire.

Churya, a town of Bengal, in the province of Nagpour. 28 miles N. Doefa.

Chufistan, or *Kufistan*, a province of Persia, bounded on the north by the Irak Agemi, on the east by Farfistan, on the south by the gulf of Persia, and on the west by the Tigris, which separates it from the Arabian Irak. The country is extensive, but thinly inhabited. It produces corn, rice, cotton, sugar, tobacco, and dates. The northern part is mountainous, but the southern flat and marshy. This country was called by the Greeks *Sufiana*, from Sufa the capital.

Chuska, a town of Thibet. 25 miles WSW. Tankia.

Chuta, a province of Bengal, between Ramgur and Nagpour.

Chuta, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 40 miles ENE. Gooracpour.

Chuta Boggah, a town of Bengal, in the province of Bettiah. 20 miles NW. Bettiah. *Long.* 84. 26. *E. Lat.* 26. 53. N.

Chutanarwar, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 23 miles W. Boujepour.

Chute, a river of England, which runs into the Avon, near Bath.

Chutteab, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 30 miles ESE. Fyzabad.

Chutteab, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 25 miles NE. Nagpour.

Chuttergunge, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Burdwan. 32 miles SSW. Burdwan. *Long.* 87. 38. *E. Lat.* 22. 48. N.

Chutterkote, a town of Hindoostan, in Bundelcund. 26 miles NE. Callinger.

Chutypaloo, a town of Bengal. 8 miles SSW. Ramgur.

Chutypaloo, a pass of Bengal from the province of Ramgur into the province of Nagpour. 10 miles SW. Ramgur.

Churwal, a circar of Hindoostan; about 100 miles long, and from 23 to 40 broad. The river Puddar crosses it. Janagur appears to be the chief town.

Churwasch, a town of Persia, in the province of Segeftan. 70 miles SE. Zareng.

Chwaszow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 40 miles SSW. Kiev.

Chychendy, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 20 miles NNW. Corah.

Chynepour, a town of Bengal. 10 miles NW. Palamow.

Chyrot, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 24 miles N. Durbungah.

Chytee, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar. 45 miles S. Nagpour.

Ciais, or *Citais*, a town of Mingrelia, near the Black sea. 12 miles S. Anarghia.

Cialis, a country of Independent Tartary, with a capital of the same name; bounded on the north by Eluth, on the east by sandy deserts, on the south by Grand Thibet, and on the west by Turkestan.

Cianganery, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 33 miles ENE. Travancore.

Ciano, a town of France, in the department of the Dora. 12 miles SE. Ivrea.

Ciarnaux, see *Czermaucii*.

Cibalas, or *Cibola*, a province of North-America, in New Mexico, inhabited by Indians.

Cibao, a mountain near the centre of the island of Hispaniola, which abounds in mines of gold, silver, and copper.

Cibulon, a town of Thibet. 8 miles NE. Zuengua.

Cicacica, a town of South-America, and chief place of a jurisdiction of the same name, in the government of Buenos Ayres; 240 miles in extent. 40 miles NNW. Oruro.

Cicacole, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar to which it gives name. 150 miles NE. Rajamundry, 308 E. Hydrabad. *Long.* 84. 8. *E. Lat.* 18. 16. N.

Cicacole, a circar of Hindoostan, on the north-west coast of the bay of Bengal. 150 miles in length, and from 50 to 30 in breadth.

Ciclut, a fortress of Dalmatia, situated in an island formed by the river Narenza; taken from the Turks by the Venetians in the year 1694. 5 miles SW. Narenza, 40. N. Ragusa. *Long.* 18. 9. *E. Lat.* 42. 57. N.

Cicoli, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 13 miles SW. Celano.

Cicolla, a river of Dalmatia, which runs into the Kerka, 3 miles N. Scardona.

Cidagur, or *Cidaia*, a town of Java.

Cidraffo, a town of Italy, in the Valteline. 5 miles SW. Sondrio.

Ciecieref, a river which rises in Poland, and runs into the Dnieper, 28 m. W. Kiev.

Ciekansow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Masovia. 40 miles N. Warsaw.

Cienegas, a town of South-America, in the province of St. Martha. 20 miles S. St. Martha.

Ciercellee, a mountain of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile, once celebrated for its marble quarries.

Cieux, a town of France, in department

of the Upper Vienne, containing about 1200 inhabitants. 13 miles NW. Limoges.

Gifuentes, a town of Spain, in New Castile. 22 miles S. Sigüenza.

Cigliano, a town of the Popedom, in the Orvitan. 4 miles N. Orvietto.

Ciguatlan, a river of Mexico, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Long.* 108. W. *Lat.* 24. 2. N.

Ciba, a town on the east coast of Malacca, on a river of the same name. *Long.* 101. 20. E. *Lat.* 7. 10. N.

Ciba, a river of Malacca, which runs into the Chinese sea, *Long.* 101. 22. E. *Lat.* 7. 11. N.

Cilley, a town of the dutchy of Stiria, on the river Saan, and capital of a district, which extends as far as Pettau. The inhabitants of the town speak German and Sclavonian, but those in the villages only the latter: some authors are of opinion that they were brought hither by the dukes of Bavaria, to oppose the Romans; others that they established themselves. Cilley is said once to have belonged to the Romans; after that to have been entirely destroyed; till given by Louis, the old king, and duke of Bavaria, to Hezillon duke of Moravia, who rebuilt it. 130 miles SSW. Vienna. *Long.* 15. 15. E. *Lat.* 46. 20. N.

Cilm, see *Silm Menou*.

Ciloca, a town of Peru, on the coast of the Pacific Ocean. 40 miles W. Arequipa.

Cibongo, a province of Congo, near the Atlantic.

Ciman Key, a small island in the Spanish Main, near the Mosquito shore. *Long.* 82. 56. W. *Lat.* 11. 45. N.

Cimbergo, a town of Italy, in the department of the Benaco. 4 miles N. Breno.

Cimbrißhamn, or *Cimbrißhaver*, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Schonen. 24 miles S. Christianstadt.

Cimolo, see *Argentiera*.

Cin, or *Cini*, a town of Lower Siam, at the mouth of a river on the east coast. *Long.* 99. 52. E. *Lat.* 11. 40. N.

Cinaloa, a province of North-America, in New Mexico, lying between New Biscay and the gulf of California, discovered in the year 1552 by Nunez de Gufman: the air is pure and healthy, the land good and fertile, producing abundance of maize, legumes, fruits, and cotton. The natives are robust and warlike, and were with difficulty brought to submit to the Spaniards: they make use of bows with poisoned arrows, clubs of red wood, and bucklers.

Cinaloa, a town of New Mexico, in a province of the same name. 630 m. NW. Mexico. *Long.* 109. 45. W. *Lat.* 26. 25. N.

Cinaloa, a river of New Mexico, which runs into the gulf of California, *Lat.* 25. 40. N.

Cinesì, a town of Sicily, in the valley of

Mazara. Excellent manna is collected in its neighbourhood. 20 miles W. Palermo.

Cinapak, a town on the west coast of the island of Mindanao. *Long.* 124. 25. E. *Lat.* 6. 34. N.

Cinca, a river of Spain, which rises in the Pyrenées, crosses the province of Aragon, and joins the Segre a little before its union with the Ebro.

Ciney, see *Chiney*.

Cingolo, a town of the Popedom, in the marquifate of Ancona. 22 miles SW. Ancona, 72 NW. Fermo.

Cinkowicza, a town of Lithuania, in palatinate of Novogrodek. 25 m. WNW. Sluck.

Cinque Mars, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire. 10 miles NW. Tours.

Cinque Ports, seaports of England, so called, situated on the coasts of Kent and Suffex: Dover, Sandwich, Hastings, Hithe, Romney, Winchelsea, Rye, and Seaford. They were originally only five, the three latter, which were at first only members, having been declared ports subsequent to the first institution. They are under a lord warden, and were endowed with considerable privileges, being engaged to supply government with a number of vessels properly manned at forty days' notice, and provide provisions and pay for fifteen days; after which time, if continued in service, the crew was to be paid by the king. They are all borough towns, sending each two members to parliament, under the title of Barons of the Cinque Ports.

Cinque Villas, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 6 miles NE. Almeida.

Cinquel, a town of the island of Sumatra, on the west coast of a river of the same name.

Cinte, see *Zinte*.

Cintegabelle, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, situated on the Arriege. 16 miles S. Touloufe:

Cintra, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, situated between the mountains of Cintra, anciently called the Mountains of the Moon, at the mouth of the Tagus. Here was a palace built by the Moors, which was destroyed by an earthquake in the year 1655, and rebuilt by King Joseph. It contains 1900 inhabitants. 13 miles NW. Lisbon.

Cintruenigo, a town of Spain, in Navarre. 9 miles NW. Calcante.

Cinzano, a town of France, in the department of the Po. 5 miles SSE. Chivazzo.

Ciolamandala, see *Coroniandel*.

Giopra, a town of Napaul. 14 miles SW. Nogarcot.

Giortu, see *Chiourle*.

Ciolat, (*Lia*) a seaport town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, situated at the bottom of a bay in the Mediterranean, in a country which pro-

duces delicious fruit, oil, and excellent wine. The harbour is in the form of a horse-shoe, and defended with several forts. 12 miles SE. Marseilles, 22 SSE. Aix. *Long.* 6. 41. E. *Lat.* 43. 11. N.

Cipieres, a town of France, in the department of the Var. 10 miles N. Grasse.

Cipsela, a town of European Turkey, in Romania. 24 miles NNW. Gallipoli.

Cipuria, a town of Mingrelia. 16 miles WSW. Ruki.

Ciquatlan, a river of Mexico, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 24. 5. N.

Cira, a town of Sardinia, on the east coast. 32 miles NE. Cagliari. *Long.* 9. 50. E. *Lat.* 39. 41. N.

Cira, a small island near the east coast of Sardinia. *Long.* 9. 55. E. *Lat.* 39. 38. N.

Circar, a name given in Hindoostan to a tract of country, which, in the opinion of Major Rennel, is not very dissimilar to the term county in England, few of them being of less extent than the largest English county.

Circars, (*Northern*;) these are five circars, lying to the north of the Carnatic, or Madras: Ciccacole, Condapilly, Ellore, Rajamundry, and Guntoor; the first four are in the hands of the English, the latter belongs to the Nizam. The first four occupy the sea coast from the Chilka Lake on the confines of Cattack, to the northern bank of the Kistnah river, forming, comparatively, a long narrow slip of country, 350 miles long, and from 20 to 75 wide. The nature of the country is such as to be easily defensible against an Indian enemy, it having a barrier of mountains and extensive forests on one side, and the sea on the other; the extremities only being open. Its greatest defect is in point of relative situation to Bengal and Madras; it being 350 British miles from the first, and 250 from the latter; so that the troops destined to protect it, cannot be reckoned on for any pressing service that may arise at either presidency. The circars, in point of strictness, appertain partly to Golconda (or the Deccan) and partly to Orissa; and are held of the Nizam, on condition of paying him a stipulated quit-rent. When the French took possession of the five circars in 1753, they were valued at about 43 lacks of rupees per annum. The English never possessed Guntoor, which was estimated at near seven lacks of the above sum; so that thirty lacks (360,000l.) should be taken for the true value of the English possessions in the circars. In 1784, they were reckoned to produce about that sum.

Circassia, a country of Asia, bounded on the north by the river Don, on the east by the Caspian sea and the mouths of the Volga, on the south by Mount Caucasus and the

Black sea, and on the west by part of the Black sea and the lake of Azoph. It was formerly governed by several independent princes, but is now almost wholly subject to Russia, and included in the government of Caucasus. The Circassians are in general well made, and excellent horsemen; the women are generally handsome. Their principal traffic is in slaves, honey, wax, skins of cattle, deer, and tygers. They have no money, and all their commerce is by exchange. The Circassians were formerly Christians; but, for want of instruction and written laws, they content themselves with a bare profession of being Christians or Mahometans.

Circou, a river of Malacca, which runs into the Chinese sea, *Long.* 101. 24. E. *Lat.* 7. 10. N.

Ciré, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente. 7 miles N. Rochefort.

Cirella, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, near which were formerly mines of gold, silver, and lead, vestiges of which are now visible. 8 miles SSE. Scalea, 28 SSE. Policastro. *Long.* 15. 55. E. *Lat.* 39. 48. N.

Cirella, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Calabria. *Long.* 15. 54. E. *Lat.* 39. 46. N.

Cirencester, a large and populous town of England, in the county of Gloucester, situated near the river Churn, supposed to have been built by Cissa, a Saxon, and formerly surrounded by walls, some vestiges of which are yet visible: here was a celebrated abbey, whose abbot was mitred. It suffered much from the Danes, the barons' wars, and civil wars of the last century. In 1642, Prince Rupert took it by assault. It had once three churches, only one of which remains, with 4130 inhabitants. It had likewise a castle, which Henry III. took from the barons, and demolished. Two markets are held weekly, on Monday and Friday; it sends two members to parliament. 17 m. SE. Gloucester, 90 W. London. *Long.* 2. W. *Lat.* 51. 44. N.

Cirenza, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 12 miles N. Gierace.

Cirenza, see *Acorenzaa*.

Cirey, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte. 3 miles E. Blamont.

Ciriambava, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 34. 36. W. *Lat.* 8. 42. S.

Cirie, a town of France, in the department of the Po; heretofore the capital of a marquisate, in the principality of Piedmont, which comprehended likewise the towns of St. Maurice, Nollis, and Robasome, situated near the foot of the Grecian Alps, on the Doria. It contains three parish churches, and several religious houses. In the year 1705, this place was taken and plundered by the French, under the Duke of Feuillade,

The foldiers were guilty of great diforders. 8 miles NNW. Turin.

Cirica, a town of Popayan. 80 miles N. Cali.

Cirig, a river of Brafil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 11. 30. S.

Cirignola, *La*, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari. 30 miles ESE. Lucera. *Long.* 16. E. *Lat.* 41. 18. N.

Cirknitz, a town of Carniola, fituated on a lake, furrounded with fteep and rude mountains, with a confiderable ftaple for falt. 14 miles SSW. Laybach, 168 SSW. Vienna. *Long.* 14. 20. E. *Lat.* 46. 5. N.

Cirl, fee *Zirl*.

Ciro, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 22 miles NNE. St. Severina. *Long.* 17. 23. E. *Lat.* 39. 25. N.

Cirfago, a town of Italy, in the Bellunefe. 8 miles NE. Belluno.

Circalla, a town of Hindooftan, in Golconda. 40 miles SSE. Canoul.

Circalla, a town of Hindooftan, in the circar of Cuddapa. 38 m. WSW. Gandicotta.

Cisalpine Republic, a new ftate of Italy, created by or at leaft under the protection of the French republic in the year 1796, and acknowledged by the Emperor of Germany in 1797, at the peace of Campo Formio. It included the dutchies of Milan, Mantua, Modena, and Guaftallo; the Bergamafco, the Breffan, and that part of the Veronefe which lies on the right bank of the Adige; the Ferrarefe, Bolognefe, and Romagna, with a fmall part of the Grifons, and the Italian bailiwics; comprehending a territory of 3567 fquare miles, and 3,447,384 inhabitants. It was divided into 20 departments, viz. Olona, Gogna, Verbano, Lario, della Montagna, Tefino, Serio, Adda and Oglio, Mel'a, Benaco, Upper Po, Mincio, Croftolo, Apennines, Panaro, Reno, Lower Po, Amone or Lamone, and Rubico, which are represented by 244 deputies. In the year 1805, it was formed into a kingdom, and Napoleon emperor of the French crowned at Milan.

Cifano, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio. 10 m. WNW. Verona.

Ciflago, a town of Italy, in the department of the Olona. 15 m. NNW. Milan.

Cifmar, a town of the dutchy of Holfttein, not far from the Baltic. 17 miles N. Travemunde. *Long.* 11. 2. E. *Lat.* 54. 14. N.

Cifme, fee *Chifme*.

Cifmone, a river in the county of Tyrol, which runs into the Brenta, near Kofel.

Cifmone, a town of Italy, in the Trevisan. 24 miles NW. Trevigio, 27 N. Vincenza. *Long.* 11. 42. E. *Lat.* 45. 54. N.

Cifterna, a town of France, in the department of the Tanaro. 12 miles ESE. Turin.

Cifterna, a town of the Popedom, in the Campagna di Roma. 9 miles NE. Nettuno.

Cifterna Nuova, a town of Naples, in the Capitanata. 4 miles SE. Monte Angelo.

Cifternino, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari. 16 miles SSE. Monopoli.

Citais, fee *Cias*.

Cithibeb, or *Citibeb*, a town of Morocco, in the province of Tedla. 9 miles E. Tefza.

Citluc, a town of Dalmatia, belonging to the Turks, fortified, but not large. 12 miles N. Narenza, 60 E. Spalatro.

Citow, town of Bohemia, in the circle of Sclan. 10 miles SE. Raudnitz.

Cittaro, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, near the coast of the Tufcan fea. 18 miles W. Bifignano.

Citta di Cafello, a town of the Popedom, in the province of Umbria, on the Tiber, the fee of a bifhop, immediately under the Pope; it contains ten churches and a great number of convents. 23 miles SW. Urbino, 97 N. Rome. *Long.* 12. 14. E. *Lat.* 43. 28. N.

Cittadella, a feaport town of the ifland of Minorca, with a good harbour on the north-west coast, furrounded with walls and bafions. It contains two churches, four convents, and 600 houfes. *Long.* 3. 50. E. *Lat.* 40. 2. N.

Cittadella, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, containing about 5800 inhabitants, on the Brentello. 19 miles NNW. Padua. *Long.* 11. 45. E. *Lat.* 45. 38. N.

Citta Ducale, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, founded in the year 1308, by Robert duke of Calabria, and nearly ruined by an earthquake in 1703. It is the fee of a bifhop, immediately under the Pope. 18 miles W. Aquila. *Long.* 13. 4. E. *Lat.* 42. 28. N.

Citta Nuova, a town of Iftria, and the fee of a bifhop, fituated on an ifthmus at the mouth of the Quieto, which forms a harbour for veffels of the largeft fize. It is a very old decayed town, with but few inhabitants, chiefly fifhermen, and fuppofed to occupy the fite of the ancient *Ænomia*, or *Ænomia*. 7 miles S. Umago, 16 S. Capo d'Iftria. *Long.* 13. 20. E. *Lat.* 45. 35. N.

Citta Nova, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia. 35 miles SW. Scopia.

Citta Della Pieve, a town of the Popedom, in the province of Perugia, the fee of a bifhop. 18 miles W. Perugia, 69 N. Rome. *Long.* 12. 4. E. *Lat.* 43. N.

Citta Del Sole, a town of Etruria, on the Montone, built in 1565, by Cosmo I. duke of Tufcany. 16 miles SSW. Ravenna, 36 NE. Florence.

Citta Vittoriofa, fee *Vittiofofa*.

Cittab, a town of Arabia, in a fmall bay. 2 miles Mafcat.

Citti, fee *Chedi*.

Cittowany, a town of Samogita. 10 miles N. Rofienne.

City Point, a cape of Virginia, in James River. *Long.* 77. 39. W. *Lat.* 37. 15. N.

Cincior, a town of Thibet. 15 miles SW. Laffa.

Ciudad de Bahía, see *St. Salvador*.

Ciudad de las Palmas, a seaport town of the island of Canary, and capital of that and all the islands, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Seville. The town is large, and the inhabitants in general rich, the number about 12,000. The harbour is good, and defended by a fortress.

Ciudad Real, a town of Spain, and capital of La Mancha, celebrated for a manufacture of leather for gloves. Here are three churches, seven convents, and three hospitals. 57 miles S. Toledo. *Long.* 4. 3. W. *Lat.* 39. N.

Ciudad Real, see *Chiapa dos Españols*.

Ciudad Real de Guayra, a town of South-America, in Paraguay, on the Parana. 230 miles ENE. Assumption. *Long.* 54. 31. W. *Lat.* 24. 45. S.

Ciudad de los Reyes, a town of South-America, in the province of St. Martha. The heat is moderated in summer by the east wind; but the frequent rains and chilling winds which come from the mountains produce coughs and fevers; the land is fertile and abounds in pastures. The natives are numerous, warlike, and as yet un subdued.

Ciudad del Rey Felipe, a town built in the year 1585, on the continent of South-America, near the Straits of Magellan, but soon abandoned.

Ciudad del Rio del St. Pedro, a town of South-America, in Brasil, situated at the mouth of the river St. Pedro. *Long.* 54. 15. W. *Lat.* 32. S.

Ciudad Rodrigo, a town of Spain, in the country of Leon, on the river Aguada, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Compostella, built by Ferdinand II. as a rampart against Portugal, from which it is only about 8 miles distant. 45 m. SSW. Salamanca. *Long.* 6. 33. W. *Lat.* 40. 52. N.

Civella, or *Civita*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Adda and Oglio, on the Oglio. 25 miles Brescia, 3 SW. Breno.

Civita, (*La*), a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra. 24 miles E. Ariano.

Civita d'Antina, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 11 miles NW. Sora. 25 S. Aquila.

Civita Aquana, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 15 miles E. Aquila.

Civita d'Arno, a town of the Popedom, in the Perugian. 3 miles ENE. Perugia.

Civita Borella, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, the see of a bishop. 18 m. S. Lanciano, 50 N. Capua. *Long.* 14. 14. E. *Lat.* 41. 55. N.

Civita de Cascia, a town of the Popedom,

in the province of Umbria. 5 miles SW. Norcia.

Civita Castellana, a town of the Popedom, in the patrimony of St. Peter, situated on a mountain near the Tiber, the see of a bishop, held immediately from the Pope, and at present united with Orta. 24 miles N. Rome. *Long.* 12. 22. E. *Lat.* 42. 18. N.

Civita di Chieti, or *Teti*, a city of Naples, and capital of the province of Abruzzo Citra, the see of an archbishop. It contains four churches, and nine convents, and is situated near the Pescara. In 1802, it was taken by the French. 78 miles NE. Rome, 93 N. Naples. *Long.* 14. 2. E. *Lat.* 42. 22. N.

Civita de Conte, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra. 5 m. NE. Civita Borrello.

Civita Lavinia, a town of the Popedom, in the Campagna di Roma. 4 miles Veletri.

Civita Luparella, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra. 2 miles N. Civita Borella.

Civita Mandonia, a seaport town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, on the gulf of Taranto. Near it are the ruins of Sybaris. 15 miles NNE. Bisignano. *Long.* 16. 30. E. *Lat.* 39. 52. N.

Civita a Mare, a town of Naples, in Capinata, near the sea, once the see of a bishop. 13 m. ESE. Termola.

Civita Nuova, a town of the Popedom, in the marquisate of Ancona, in the road from Loretto to Fermo; 7 miles from the former, and 9 from the latter.

Civita Nuovo, a town of Naples, in the Molise. 5 miles NNW. Molise.

Civita di Penna, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Chieti. 10 miles SE. Teramo, 23 ENE. Aquila. *Long.* 13. 55. E. *Lat.* 42. 27. N.

Civita Reale, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 13 miles NW. Aquila.

Civita de St. Angelo, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, situated on a mountain, 50 miles ENE. Aquila, 84 N. Capua.

Civita Tomassa, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 6 miles SW. Aquila.

Civita Vecchia, or *Malta*, a town situated on a hill in the centre of the island of Malta, strongly fortified. It is the see of a bishop, and besides the cathedral, which is very large and handsome, it contains several other churches and convents. The town is so situated that from it may be seen the whole island, and sometimes the coasts of Africa and Sicily.

Civita Vecchia, a seaport town of the Popedom, in the patrimony of St. Peter. The port was enlarged and rendered commodious by Trajan; it is one of the best in Italy, and declared free by Benedict XIV. The Pope's gallees lie here. The air is unhealthy, and the water not good. 27 miles NW. Rome. *Long.* 11. 48. E. *Lat.* 42. 3. N.

Civita Vecchia, a seaport town on the north coast of the island of Lefina, with a convenient harbour. 8 miles NE. Lefina.

Civitara, a town of Naples, in the province of Capitanata. 2 m. NE. Dragonera.

Civitella, a fortress of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 7 miles N. Teramo, 24 S. Fermo.

Civitella, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 5 miles NE. Tarento.

Civitella, a town of Etruria. 20 miles S. Sienna.

Civitella, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra. 15 miles S. Sulmona.

Civitella dell' Abazed, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 24 miles E. Aquila.

Civrac, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde. 7 m. E. Libourne.

Civray, or *Sivray*, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Vienne, on the Charente. 25 m. S. Poitiers, 27 SW. Montmorillon. *Long.* 6. 24. E. *Lat.* 46. 9. N.

Civry, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire. 7 miles ENE. Châteaudun.

Ciza, a town of South-America, in the province of Tucuman. 12 miles N. St. Fernando.

Cizé, a valley of France, of which St. Jean-Pié-de-port is the capital.

Ckeboe, a town of Norway. 6 miles SSE. Dronthiem.

Clackland, a small island of Scotland, near the east coast of the island of Arran. *Long.* 5. 10. W. *Lat.* 55. 33. N.

Clackmannan, a town of Scotland, in the county to which it gives name, situated on a small river, about a mile from the Forth. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2961. There are three collieries, and some considerable iron works in the parish. Near the town is an ancient building, called Clackmannan tower, long a feat of the Bruces. 7 miles ESE. Stirling. *Long.* 3. 50. W. *Lat.* 56. 7. N.

Clackmannanshire, a county of Scotland, surrounded on all sides by Perthshire, except on the south-west, where it is bounded by the river Forth, which divides it from Stirlingshire. It is about nine miles broad from north to south, and where longest from east to west about twelve miles. This is a plain fertile country towards the Forth; but the north, which is bordered by the Ochill hills, abounds both with corn and pasture. It produces great quantities of coal, which is in high esteem. It is watered by the Devron, which runs into the Forth, and its principal towns are Aloa and Clackmannan. It carries on a good foreign trade, and has manufactures of sail-cloth and coarse linen, girdles, camblets, and plaids for the Highland regiments; the exports salt, &c. In 1801, the number of inhabi-

tants was 10,838, of whom 1037 were employed in trade and manufactures, and 872 in agriculture.

Cladarw, a town of Prussian Pomerelia. 9 miles S. Dantzie.

Cladovia, a town of European Turkey, in Servia, which, in 1789, was taken by the Austrians.

Clagenfurt, a town of Germany, and capital of the duchy of Carinthia, situated on the Glan, built square, and surrounded with a good wall. It contains six churches and three convents. Here is a manufacture of cloth, and a society for the promotion of agriculture and useful arts. Æneas Sylvius tells us, that in his time the inhabitants of this town had a custom, that when a person was accused of theft, he was hanged immediately, and tried the next day; when if he was convicted, his body was left suspended on the gibbet; but if his innocence appeared, the body was taken down and honourably interred at the public expence. In 1794, Clagenfurt was taken by the French, after a battle with the Austrians, in which the latter lost 200 men. 50 miles N. Trieste, 132 SW. Vienna. *Long.* 14. 1. E. *Lat.* 46. 40. N.

Claggon Bay, a bay of Ireland, on the coast of Galway, south of Claggon Point.

Claggon Point, a cape of Ireland, on the west coast of the county of Galway. *Long.* 10. 4. W. *Lat.* 53. 34. N.

Claida, a town of Arabia. 20 m. E. Jidda.

Clain, a river of France, which passes by Poitiers, and runs into the Vienne, 3 miles S. Châtellerault.

Clains, a township of England, in Worcesterhire, with 1463 inhabitants. 4 miles NNE. Worcester.

Claira, a town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrennées. 5 miles NE. Perpignan.

Clairac, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, advantageously situated in a valley on the Drot, and containing about 3000 inhabitants. The inhabitants raise tobacco and corn, and make a great deal of wine and brandy. 3 miles SE. Tonneins, 13 NW. Agen.

Clairé, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 10 m. N. Rouen.

Clairvaux les Vauxdain, a town of France, in the department of Jura. 9 m. SE. Lons-le-Saunier.

Clairvaux, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, which took its name from a celebrated abbey built there in the year 1115. 6 miles S. Bar sur Aube.

Clairvaux, or *Clervaux*, a town of France, in the department of the Forests, on the Wiltz. 6 miles NE. Bastogne.

Claise, a river of France, which runs into the Creuse, near la Haye.

Claix, a town of France, in the department of the Isere. 4 miles S. Grenoble.

Clam, a town of Austria. 1 m. W. Gran.

Clamart sous Meadon, a village of France. 4 miles SSW. Paris.

Clamecy, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Nievre, at the conflux of the Beuvron and the Yonne; in one of the faubourgs of this town the nominal bishop of Bethlehem resided; the see having been fixed here from the expulsion of the Christians out of the Holy Land: his income was small, and his diocese confined nearly to the place of his residence. 33 miles NNE. Nevers, 21 S. Auxerre. *Long.* 3. 35. E. *Lat.* 47. 27. N.

Clano, see *Klan*.

Clapham, a village of England, in the county of Surrey, with numerous country houses, inhabited by rich citizens. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3864. 3 m. S. London.

Clap River, a river of West Florida, which runs into the Mississippi, *Long.* 91. 22. W. *Lat.* 30. 49. N.

Clapps, a small island in the Eastern Indian sea, near the south coast of Java. *Long.* 105. 27. E. *Lat.* 7. 6. S.

Clara, (*La*), a town of the island of Cuba. 18 miles NW. Spiritu Santo.

Clara, a river of America, which runs into the Detroit, *Long.* 82. 45. W. *Lat.* 42. 34. N.

Clara, or *Mel*, an island in the Indian sea, near the coast of Siam, in the Mergui Archipelago, about nine miles in circumference. *Long.* 97. 50. E. *Lat.* 11. 4. N.

Claramonte, a town of Sardinia. 14 miles SE. Sassari. *Long.* 8. 45. E. *Lat.* 40. 46. N.

Claratumba, a town of Poland, with a celebrated abbey, in the palatinate of Cracow. 4 miles E. Cracow.

Clare, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk, situated on the river Stour, with the ruins of a castle and a monastery; there is a weekly market on Fridays. According to Camden, the titles both of Clare and Clarence were taken from this town. 14 miles S. Bury St. Edmunds, 56 NNE. London. *Long.* 0. 38. E. *Lat.* 52. 50. N.

Clare, a county of Ireland, bounded on the north by the county of Galway, on the east by Tipperary, on the south by Limerick and Kerry, and on the west by the sea. It contains 79 parishes, about 175,400 houses, and 96,000 souls. Some parts of the county are mountainous, which however feed a great number of cattle and sheep; while the more level grounds are very fertile, and yield good crops of corn and hay. Ennis is the capital. The principal river is the Shannon. Three members are returned to the Imperial parliament, viz. two for the county; and one for the town of Ennis.

Clare, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Corrib, 4 miles N. Galway.

Clare, an island of Ireland, near the south-west coast of Cork, about three miles long, and one wide. On the north-west point of this island, on a rock in the sea, stands a castle; to the east of which is the cove of Tra Kieran, or St. Kieran's Strand, where a pillar of stone is found with a rude cross, supposed to be the work of that saint. This stone is held in great veneration, and much resorted to by pilgrims annually on the 5th of March, St. Kieran's festival. This island has frequently been plundered. *Long.* 9. 23. W. *Lat.* 51. 21. N.

Clare, an island of Ireland, near the coast of Mayo, about four miles long, and one and a half wide. *Long.* 9. 49. W. *Lat.* 53. 49. N.

Clare, a village of Ireland. In 1278, a bloody battle was fought here between some Irish chiefs. 2 miles S. Ennis.

Clarence, a river of France, which joins the Nave to form the Robek near St. Venant.

Clarence, see *Chiarenza*.

Clarendon, a village of England, in the county of Wilts, where was once a royal palace, in which the parliament was several times convened. The first time was in the reign of Henry II. when the celebrated statutes were passed, by which the power of the clergy was restrained, called the Constitution, or Statutes of Clarendon. 3 miles NE. Salisbury.

Clarendon River, see *Cape Fear River*.

Clarendon, a county of South-Carolina.

Clarendon, a parish of the island of Jamaica.

Clarendon Fort, a fort on the west coast of the island of Barbadoes. 2 miles S. Speight's town.

Claret, a town of France, in the department of the Herault. 15 m. N. Montpellier.

Claret, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps. 11 m. N. Sisteron.

Clarimonte, a town of Naples, in Basilicata. 13 miles SW. Turfi.

Claritza, a seaport town of European Turkey, in the province of Thessaly, at the mouth of the Penco. 20 miles E. Larifa. *Long.* 22. 54. E. *Lat.* 39. 45. N.

Clarke, a town of Virginia, on James river. 9 miles NW. Richmond.

Clarkeburg, a town of Virginia. 148 m. W. Washington. *Long.* 80. 20. W. *Lat.* 39. 19. N.

Clark's Creek, a river of Pennsylvania, which runs into the Susquehanna, *Long.* 77. W. *Lat.* 40. 21. N.

Clark's River, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio, *Long.* 89. 12. W. *Lat.* 36. 42. N.

Clarkstown, a town of Pennsylvania. 25 miles W. Reading.

Clarkstown, a town of New-York, in Rockland county. 24 miles N. New-York.

Clarksville, a town of United America, in the Tennesse government, on the Cumberland river. *Long.* 87. 45. *W. Lat.* 37. 2. N.

Clarksville, a town of United America, in the western territory, on the right bank of the Ohio. 45 miles W. Francfort. *Long.* 86. 12. *W. Lat.* 36. 42. N.

Claro, a river of Chili, which runs into the Maule at Cauqueues.

Claros, see *Calmiba*.

Clarthy, a river of Wales, in the county of Cardigan, which joins the Clarwen at the NW. extremity of the county of Brecknock.

Clarwen, a river of Wales, which runs into the Wye near Rhaider-Gowy.

Clasberg, a mountain of Germany, in the county of Henneberg. 10 m. W. Meinungen.

Clasendorf, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leimeritz. 5 miles N. Kamnitz.

Clawandy, a town of Hindoostan, in Coimbatore. 15 miles NNE. Daraporum.

Claflet, a town or extensive village of North-America, near the coast of the North Pacific Ocean, about two miles from Cape Flattery. The inhabitants resemble in most respects the people of Nootka: their persons, garments, and behaviour, are very similar. Some difference was observed in their ornaments; particularly in those worn at the nose; for instead of the crescent generally adopted by the inhabitants of Nootka, these wore straight pieces of bone: their canoes, arms, and implements, were exactly the same: they spoke the same language.

Claverack, a town of New-York, in the county of Columbia. 3 miles SE. Hudson.

Clawijo, a village of Spain, in Old Castile; remarkable for a victory obtained by King Ramira over the Moors. 6 miles Logronno.

Clavo, a town of the island of Corfica. 8 miles ESE. Ajaccio.

Claus, a town of Germany, in the county of Bregentz. 1 mile NNE. Bregentz.

Clausen, a town of the Tyrolse. This town was taken by the French in the spring of 1797, after an obstinate battle with the Austrians, in which they lost 500 prisoners.

Clausen, a town of France, in the department of the Saire; where a battle was fought in the year 1735. 5 miles S. Wittlich.

Clausenburg, see *Colofear*.

Clausthal, a town of Germany, in the principality of Grubeshagen, containing 800 houses. There are two churches, an house of orphans, a public school, a small garrison, and a mint for coining money; near it are silver mines. 15 m. S. Goslar, 25 NE. Nordheim. *Long.* 10. 18. *E. Lat.* 51. 48. N.

Clausz, a town of Austria. 17 miles SSW. Steyr.

Clausnitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Erzgebirg. 14 m. SSE. Freyberg.

Clawedok, a river of Denbighshire, in

North-Wales, which runs into the Clwyd, 4 miles N. Ruthin.

Clay, a town of England, on the north coast of the county of Norfolk, with a small harbour. It has large salt works, from whence salt is sent to Holland and the Baltic, as well as to the coast of England. 28 miles ENE. Lynn. *Long.* 1. E. *Lat.* 52. 58. N.

Clay, a river of Lower Siam, which runs into the gulf, *Long.* 100. 25. *E. Lat.* 8. 31. N.

Clay Branch, a river of New Hampshire, which runs into the Connecticut, *Long.* 72. 8. *W. Lat.* 43. 52. N.

Claye, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Loire. 7 miles W. Meauz, 15 E. Paris.

Clayette, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire. 10 miles ENE. Marcigny.

Clayton, a town of England, in the west riding of Yorkfhire. In 1801, it contained 2040 inhabitants. 3 miles SW. Bradford.

Clayton le Moor, a township of England, in Lancashire, with 1130 inhabitants.

Clearach, a small island near the west coast of Scotland. *Long.* 5. 22. *W. Lat.* 57. 55. N.

Cleat, a small island near the west coast of Scotland. *Long.* 5. 12. *W. Lat.* 58. 4. N.

Cleaveland Bay, a bay on the NE. coast of New Holland, west of Cape Cleaveland.

Clebucz, a town of European Turkey, in Dalmatia. 11 miles SSE. Mostar.

Cleburg, or *Kleburg*, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre. It gives name to a branch of the Palatine family. 28 miles SSW. Deux-Ponts.

Cleberg, a town of Prussia, in the province of Ermeland. 4 miles SE. Allenstein.

Clef, (*Le*), a lake of Louisiana. *Long.* 93. 6. *W. Lat.* 32. 3. N.

Cleobury, or *Cleobury Mortimer*, a town of England, in the county of Salop, on the river Temde, with a weekly market on Thursdays. It takes the name of Mortimer from that ancient family who had a castle here, which was fortified by Hugh de Mortimer in the year 1115. In 1801, it contained 1368 inhabitants. 8 miles W. Bewdley, 136 NW. London. *Long.* 2. 32. *W. Lat.* 52. 24. N.

Clecy, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, containing about 1700 inhabitants. 10 miles W. Falaise.

Cledagh, a river of Wales, which runs into the Usk in Monmouthshire.

Cledagh, a river of Wales, which runs into the Neath, 5 m. N. Neath, Glamorganfhire.

Cledagh, a river of Wales, which runs into the Neath at Neath in Glamorganfhire.

Cledagh, a river of Wales, which runs into the Muthvey, 2 miles E. Langadok, in Caermarthenshire.

Cledagh, a river of Wales, which runs into the Clethy in Pembrokefhire.

Cledaghagh, a river of England, which runs into the Utk 1 mile W. Abergavenny.

Cleden, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre. 6 miles W. Ponterioix.

Cleden, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre. 5 miles SW. Carhaix.

Cleder, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre. 4 m. W. St. Pol-de-Leon.

Cledheven, a river of Wales, which runs into the Dungleddy in Pembrokehire.

Cleenish, an island of Ireland, in lake Erne. 3 miles Enniskillen.

Clees, (*Lies*), or *Les Efslees*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, situated on the Orbe, on the road to France. It had a castle, which was demolished by the Swifs in the year 1475. 8 miles SW. Yverdun.

Clefmont, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne. 17 miles S. Bourmont.

Clefs, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 6 miles N. Bauge.

Cleguerce, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan. 6 miles NW. Pontivy.

Clementi, a town of European Turkey, in Albania. 44 miles N. Dulcigno.

Clements fehr, a town of Prussia, in Pomerelia. 10 miles NNE. Marienburg.

Clemont, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret. 12 miles SW. Gien.

Clemont, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne. 12 miles E. Chaumont.

Clenze, a town of Germany, in the principality of Luneburg Zell. 30 miles SE. Luneburg, 40 ENE. Zell. *Long.* 11. 15. E. *Lat.* 52. 56. N.

Clenze, (*Lower*), a town of Germany, in the principality of Luneburg Zell. 8 miles SW. Luckow.

Clerac, see *Clairac*.

Cleres, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine. 10 m. N. Rouen.

Clerieux, a town of France, in the department of the Aveyron. 8 m. NW. Rhodéz.

Clerff, see *Clairvaux*.

Clergoux, a town of France, in the department of the Correze. 6 m. NE. Tulle.

Clerieux, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme. 5 m. NW. Romans.

Clerince, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. 44 miles SSW. Braclaw.

Clerke's Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean, are two islands of considerable extent, and containing several hills, all of which are connected by low land, so as to occasion the looking at a distance like a groupe of islands. Near the east point is a small island, which is remarkable for having on it three elevated rocks. *Long.* 189. 45. E. *Lat.* 63. 24. N.

Clarke's Rocks, a cluster of rocks in the

South Atlantic Ocean, about 40 miles east from the island of Georgia. *Lat.* 55. S.

Clermont, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc. 4 miles E. Seyssel.

Clermont, a town of New-York, in Columbia county. 13 miles S. Hudson.

Clermont, a town of New Hampshire, on the east bank of the river Connecticut, between Dartmouth and Charlestown.

Clermont, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 9 miles W. Agen.

Clermont en Argonne, a town of France, and chief place of a district, in the department of the Meuse, situated on an eminence, surrounded with woods and pastures. This town was taken by the Prussians in 1792, but evacuated soon after. 12 miles WSW. Verdun, 7 E. St. Menchould. *Long.* 5. 9. E. *Lat.* 49. 7. N.

Clermont, or *Clermont en Beauvaisis*, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Oise, situated on an eminence, near the Bresche. 8 posts S. Amiens, 7½ N. Paris. *Long.* 2. 30. E. *Lat.* 49. 22. N.

Clermont Ferrand, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Puy-de-Dôme; before the revolution the capital of Auvergne, and the see of a bishop, suffragan of Bourges; situated on a small eminence, at the foot of a lofty mountain, and containing about 16,000 inhabitants. its commerce is in corn, wine, wool, woollen stuffs, tannies, ferges, linen, lace, &c. There are some mineral springs near; and the water of a brook, which passes through one of the fauxbourgs, petrified a wooden bridge to perfect stone, so that carriages can pass over. A council was held here in the year 1095, to determine on the crusade against the infidels in the Holy Land, in the pontificate of Urban II. In the year 467, this city was taken by the Goths. It is called Clermont Ferrand, from the town of Montferrand being united to it, and forming one of the fauxbourgs. 23¼ posts W. Lyons, 46¾ S. Paris. *Long.* 3. 10. E. *Lat.* 45. 47. N.

Clermont Gallerande, a town of France, in the department of the Sarthe. 3 miles NE. La Flèche.

Clermont de Lodève, a town of France, in the department of the Herault. The chief trade is in wool and cattle, with manufactures of cloth and hats for exportation. 20 miles W. Montpellier.

Clermont, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs. 21 m. NE. Besançon.

Clermont, a town of France, in the department of the Vicane. 5 m. N. Châtellerault.

Clermont, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 3 m. NW. Péronne.

Clermont, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret. 7 miles SW. Orleans.

Clethy, a river of South-Wales, which rises in Pembrokehire, about 5 miles SE. Newport, and joins the Dungleddy 4 miles N. Pembroke.

Cleton, a river of Wales, which runs into the Dee, 2 m. below Bala in Merionethshire.

Cletter, a river of Wales, in Cardiganshire, which runs into the Dovy a few miles below Machunlleth.

Cleveland, a district of England, in the county of York, on the borders of Durham.

Cleves, a town of France, in the department of the Roer, late capital of a dutchy to which it gives name; situated on the river Kermisdal, rather more than two miles from the Rhine, on the brow of a hill, furrounded with walls, but not strongly fortified. The Roman-Catholics have a church and three convents; the Lutherans, the Calvinists, and the Mennonites, have likewise each a church, and the Jews a synagogue. The number of houses is about 800. In 1794, it was taken by the French, and is now annexed to that empire. 3 posts ESE. Nimeguen, 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ NNE. Paris. Long. 6. 2. E. Lat. 51. 50. N.

Cleves, (*Dutchy of*), a principality of Germany, bounded on the north by Overissel and the bishopric of Munster, on the east by the bishopric of Munster and county of Rechlinghausen, on the south by the county of Mark and dutchy of Berg, and on the west by Guelderland and Brabant; about forty miles in length, and from ten to twelve in breadth; the air is healthy, but the soil is unequal. On the eminences are fields, woods, and forests, which extend three or four leagues in length, bordered by towns and villages: on the borders of the Rhine, which runs through the country, are fine pastures, which feed a great number of cattle and horses. The inhabitants chiefly cultivate corn, tobacco, and legumes. Game is plentiful, and the rivers supply abundance of fish, especially salmon, pike, and carp. There are manufactures of silk, cloth, linen, and pipes; it contains twenty-four towns. Roman Catholics, Calvinists, Lutherans, Mennonites, and Jews, are all allowed a freedom of worship: the revenues of Cleves and Mark amount to a million of crowns.—The King of Prussia as duke of Cleves paid towards the charges of the empire 1208 florins, and to the Imperial chamber 676 crowns.—The principal towns are Cleves, Calcar, Wesel, Duisburg, Xanten, Rees, and Emmerich: the rivers are the Rhine, the Meuse, the Ruhr, the Emser, the Lippe, and the Issel. All that part of the dutchy which lay on the left bank of the Rhine has been ceded to France, and together with Berg, formed into a grand dutchy, and given to Prince Murat, who, on the 22d March 1806, was proclaimed, by the title of Joachim duke of Cleves and Berg, at Duffeldorf.

Cleves, a town of Virginia, 2 miles N. Port Royal.

Clew Bay, or *Newton Bay*, a large bay on the west coast of Ireland, 12 miles from east to west, and 7 from north to south, with a great number of small islands. Long. 9. 40. W. Lat. 53. 49. N.

Clitche la Garçonne, a town of France, in the department of Paris. 3 m. NNW. Paris.

Clie, a lake of Upper Canada. Long. 80. W. Lat. 44. 20. N.

Cliff, or *Cliff Regis*, or *King's Cliff*, a town of England, in the county of Northampton, with a weekly market on Tuesday, and 876 inhabitants. 8 m. S. Stamford, 88 N. London. Long. 0. 31. W. Lat. 52. 35. N.

Cliffy River, a river of Virginia, which runs into the Kenhawa, Long. 81. 8. W. Lat. 37. 52. N.

Clifton, a village of Gloucestershire, famous for its medicinal springs, called *Bristol Hotwells*, mentioned in the article *Bristol*, and supposed to be one of the pleafanest villages in the kingdom. 1 mile W. Bristol.

Clifton, a township, of England in Lancashire, containing 812 inhabitants. 6 m. N. Manchester.

Clifton, a village of England, in Cumberland, on the Lowther. In the year 1745, the rebels were attacked here by the Royalists, and worsted. 2 miles S. Penrith.

Clihapotin, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia. 72 miles E. Lucko.

Climi, a town of Morocco. 10 m. NW. Tarudant.

Clinchamps, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 5 miles S. Caen.

Clincher, a river of United America, in the Tennesee government, which runs into the Tennesee, 35 miles W. Knoxville.

Clingenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine. 22 miles E. Darmstadt, 12 S. Aischaffenburg. Long. 9. 9. E. Lat. 49. 49. N.

Cling, a town and castle of Bavaria. 4 miles ENE. Wasserburg.

Clingen, or *Klingen*, a town of Germany, in the county of Schwartzburg. 16 miles N. Erfurt.

Cliwo, a town of European Turkey, in Thessaly. 22 m. W. Zeiton, 40 S. Larissa.

Cliwa, a town of the bishopric of Trent. 22 miles WWN. Trent.

Clinovo, or *Kliuno*, a town of Turkish Dalmatia, generally used as a place of rendezvous in time of war, and a depôt of arms and provisions. 30 miles ENE. Spalatro.

Clinton, a county of New-York, bounded on the north by Canada, on the east by lake Champlain, on the south by the counties of Essex and Montgomery, and on the west by the county of St. Laurence. 40 miles from north to south, and 35 from east to west.

Clissa, a fortress of Dalmatia, taken from

the Turks by the Venetians in the year 1684. The fort of Cliffa is undoubtedly the *Asdrupov* of Dion Cassius, and the *Mandetrion* of Pliny. The first of these ancient writers, speaking of the siege and attack under the command of Tiberius, describes its situation minutely, saying, "that there was no plain of any kind near it, that the hills were inaccessible steep and intersected by cliffs." He adds, that "Tiberius finding the reinforcements that repeatedly came up from the camp at Salona to sustain the Romans, unsuccessful, detached a body of troops through craggy paths to gain the heights which commanded Anderion; whereby the Illyrians, being exposed on both sides the fort, were obliged to capitulate." Cliffa is now in fact at no great distance above Salona, built on an inaccessible rock, surrounded by cliffs and hollows, and commanded by the top of the mountain. Pliny speaks of Mundetrion, as a place famous for deeds of arms; Cliffa has been too much so, even in the times near to us, and would be so again if the scourge of war was felt in Dalmatia, on account of its situation on a narrow and important pass. 10 miles N. Spalatro, 28 E. Sebenico, *Long.* 16. 44. E. *Lat.* 43. 30. N.

Cliffon, a town of France, and the principal place of a district in the department of the Lower Loire, on the Sevre. 15 miles SE. Nantes, 18 S. Ancenis. *Long.* 1. 12. W. *Lat.* 47. 3. N.

Cliffura, a pass across the mountains from Bulgaria into Macedonia and Servia. 25 m. S. Nissa.

Cliff, a river of England, which runs into the Ex a little below Exeter.

Clitch, a small island in the Eastern Indian sea, near the north coast of Cumbava. *Long.* 117. 1. E. *Lat.* 8. 9. S.

Clithero, town of England, in the county of Lancaster, on the river Ribble, a market town and a borough, sending two members to the British parliament. It has manufactures of cotton, and a medicinal spring; the market-day is on Saturday; and in 1801, a population of 1368, of which 443 were employed. It had formerly a castle, the ruins of which appear. 31 miles N. Manchester, 213 NNW. London. *Long.* 2. 20. W. *Lat.* 53. 56. N.

Clitoru, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilfen, celebrated for its rich silver mines.

Clitunno, a river of Italy, which passes by Spoleto, and joins the Topino between that town and Perugia.

Cliviger, a township of England, in Lancashire, near Coln, with about 1058 inhabitants, of whom 659 are employed.

Cloak Bay, a bay of the North Pacific Ocean, caused by the proximity of North island, to Queen Charlotte's island. *Long.* 133. 25. W. *Lat.* 54. 24. N.

Clobuc, see *Clobucz*.

Cloche, (*La*), a small island in lake Huron. *Long.* 81. 48. W. *Lat.* 45. 43. N.

Cloben, a town of Saxony, near the Elbe. 12 m. SSW. Wittenburg, 48 NNW. Dresden. *Long.* 12. 56. E. *Lat.* 51. 44. N.

Clodagh, a river of Ireland, which runs into Lough Erne, 8 miles S. Enniskillen.

Clodawa, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kalisz. 24 m. ESE. Gnesna.

Clodra, a town of Germany, in the circle of Neustadt. 3 miles E. Weyda.

Cloidy, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Bann, 3 miles S. Killea.

Clogher, a city or rather village of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Armagh, founded by St Patrick; the cathedral is also the parish church. It sent two members to the Irish parliament. 70 miles NNW. Dublin, 20 W. Armagh. *Long.* 7. 5. W. *Lat.* 54. 25. N.

Clogher Head, a cape on the east coast of Ireland, in the county of Louth, *Long.* 6. 12. W. *Lat.* 53. 47. N.

Clohars Carnoet, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre. 4 m. S. Quimperle.

Clohugh, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Suir, 7 miles WNW. Waterford.

Clonakilty, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, situated in a bay of the Atlantic, called Clonakilty Bay. Before the union it sent two members to the Irish parliament. 20 miles SW. Cork. *Long.* 8. 50. W. *Lat.* 51. 37. N.

Clonard, a village of Ireland, in the county of Meath, near the Boyne. In the earlier ages of Christianity it was the see of a bishop, but from the inroads of the Danes, and other circumstances, it has fallen to decay. In 1045, the whole town, with its churches, was destroyed by fire. 11 miles SSW. Trim.

Clones, a town of Ireland, in the county of Monaghan. Here was formerly an abbey of regular Augustine canons, founded by St. Tigernach, who removed the see of Clogher hither. In 1207, the town and abbey were burnt down by Hugh de Lacie; five years after they were rebuilt, and a castle erected, by the English. In 1504, the see was again restored to Clogher by Gilla Patrick, son of Henry O'Connellly. 10 miles SW. Monaghan.

Clonsfert, a city or village of Ireland, in the county of Galway, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Tuam, founded about the end of the 6th century, and united to Kilmacduagh in the year 1602. In the middle of the 6th century a monastery was founded here by St. Brendan, which, in 839, was burned by the Danes, and the abbot killed; in 845, it was again destroyed by the same enemies; In 1045 the town, and in 1164 the abbey, were destroyed by accidental fires. In 1201, they were both plundered by Wm.

Burgh and the sons of Connor; the cathedral and church are the same. 36 m. E. Galway.

Clonmell, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, on the Suir. This town was once fortified, and dismantled by Oliver Cromwell, who found from the inhabitants more resistance than he expected. It sends one member to parliament. 11 miles SSE. Cashel, 22 WNW. Waterford. *Long.* 7. 42. W. *Lat.* 52. 14. N.

Clonmess, a small island on the north-west coast of Ireland, in Sheep Haven. 25 miles NW. Londonderry.

Clonmines, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, once celebrated for its mines. Before the union it sent two members to the Irish parliament. 15 m. SW. Wexford. *Long.* 6. 51. W. *Lat.* 52. 14. N.

Clonnie, a river of Scotland, which runs into Loch Ness.

Clontarf, a village of Ireland, in the county of Dublin, near the sea. In 1014, a bloody battle was fought here between the Irish and the Danes, in which the former were victorious, though with the loss of their king Boiromb and his son. 2 miles NE. Dublin.

Cloppenburg, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Munster, the principal place of a bailiwick. In 1635, it was taken and fortified by the Swedes. The Imperialists took it from the Swedes soon after. 60 miles NNE. Munster, 35 WSW. Bremen. *Long.* 7. 59. E. *Lat.* 52. 50. N.

Closter Camp, a place in the archbishopric of Cologne, near Rhinberg, where the Hanoverians were worsted by the French in the year 1760.

Closter Neuburg, a town of Austria. This town owes its rise to a rich convent of regular Augustine canons, founded by St. Leopold in 1114, which in 1730 was rebuilt in a magnificent style. In it are preserved the body of the founder, and the archducal crown made here in 1516. The provost is mitred. 11 miles NNW. Vienna.

Closter Seven, a town of Germany, 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 the year 1758, by which 38,000 Hanoverians laid down their arms, and were dispersed. 19 miles S. Stade, 24 NNE. Bremen.

Cloten, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, large and populous, in which a great number of antiquities have been discovered. 6 miles NNE. Zurich.

Cloznitza, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin. 18 miles WSW. Lublin.

Cloudy Bay, a bay on the north-east coast of Tawai Poenamoo, the southernmost island of New Zealand. 10 miles NNW. Cape Campbell.

Cloven Cliff, a rocky projection on the north part of an island near the north-west coast of Spitzbergen; so called by Captain Phipps, from its resemblance to a cloven hoof. *Long.* 9. 59. E. *Lat.* 79. 53. N.

Cloven Island, an island in the Mergui Archipelago, about 7 miles in circumference. *Lat.* 10. 13. N.

Clover Creek, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio, *Long.* 87. 3. W. *Lat.* 37. 34. N.

Clover Forest, a town of Virginia. 45 miles SW. Richmond.

Clough, a river of Fez, which runs into the Atlantic at Old Mahmora.

Clrwadok, a river of South-Wales, which runs into the Ython, at Llanbadern in Radnorshire.

Clowey, a lake of North-America. *Long.* 106. 15. W. *Lat.* 62. 20. N.

Clowey, a river of North-America, which runs from lake Clowey to lake Arathapefco.

Cloye, or *Clois*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, containing about 1000 inhabitants. 5 m. SW. Châteaudun.

Cloyne, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Cashel. 15 miles E. Cork.

Cluale, a town of United America, in the state of Georgia. 15 miles S. Oakfuskee.

Clugny, an island in the Southern Indian Ocean, discovered by Kerguelen, near the north coast of Kerguelen's Land. *Long.* 68. 40. E. *Lat.* 48. 46. S.

Clugny, see *Cluny*.

Cluis Dessous, a town of France, in the department of the Indre. 6 miles NW. Aigurande.

Cluis Dessus, a town of France, in the department of the Indre. 10 m. E. Argenton.

Clun, a river of England, which runs into the Temde, 5 m. W. Ludlow in Shropshire.

Clundert, or *Klundert*, a strong town of Holland, formerly called Neuwervaert, situated on a river or canal which runs from the Merwe, and forms the tract on which this town and Williamstadt stand into an island. It was taken by the French in March 1793, and soon after evacuated. 10 miles WNW. Breda, 5 ESE. Williamstadt. *Long.* 4. 23. E. *Lat.* 51. 39. N.

Cluny, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, situated between two mountains, on the Grône; where was a celebrated Benedictine abbey, founded by William duke of Aquitaine. The church is supposed to be one of the largest in France. The town contains three parishes but is not populous. 9 miles NW. Macon, 21 S. Châlons-sur-Saône.

Cluse, a place of Switzerland, where there is a passage over the edge of Mount Jura. 10 miles NE. Soleure.

Cluse, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Lemane, on the Arve. 24 miles SE. Geneva.

Cluse, (*La*), or *L'Ecluse*, a fortress of France, in the department of the Ain, on the right bank of the Rhône. *La Cluse* has nothing remarkable except its situation, which is particularly interesting, being as though stuck to the bare rock of the Jura, which shelves over a part of its fortifications and outworks; while the remainder of the building hangs as it were suspended above the narrow but impetuous course of the Rhône, on wide calcareous strata, which project from the basis of the mountain; many of these lower strata differ materially from the upper, or those which command the fort, the stones being thicker, more solid, and having fewer fossils contained in them. The name given to this little fortress is doubtless owing to its being situated at the entrance of a defile, serving as a door or barrier. This post is defended by only two or three towers, with bastions, a few battlements, and a couple of modern *flèches*, constructed with dry masonry. It contains an excellent house for the commandant and officers of excise, and two round towers originally kept for state prisoners. In 1536, it was taken by the Bernois from Charles III. duke of Savoy, by whom Gex was then held, and of which this makes part; but was afterwards restored in 1565. It next fell into the hands of the Genevese, in 1589; but in consequence of the cession of *La Bresse*, *Bugey*, and *Gex*, to the French, at the treaty of Lyons, in 1601, the fort was delivered up to the French troops.

Clusone, a town of Italy, in the department of the *Adda* and *Oglio*. 16 miles NE. Bergamo.

Clusweyck, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein. 5 m. ENE. Rendsburg.

Clwyd, or *Clwyd*, a river of North-Wales, which runs through a vale of the same name, passes by *Ruthin*, *St. Asaph*, &c. and runs into the Irish sea, 6 miles below the latter town. The vale of *Clwyd* is reckoned to be one of the most beautiful and fertile tracts in Wales.

Clypea, or *Akkibia*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, on a projecting headland on the east coast, which from its supposed resemblance to a shield, gave name to the town, being called *Clypea* or *Clypea* by the Romans, and *Aemis* by the Greeks. Nothing remains of the ancient town. The castle is a modern edifice, and is about a mile from the ancient spot. 42 miles E. Tunis. Long. 11. 21. E. Lat. 36. 29. N.

Clyde, a river of Scotland, which rises in the southern part of Lanerkerhire, passes by *Lanerker*, *Hamilton*, *Glasgow*, *Renfrew*, *Dun-*

barton, &c. and forms the arm of the sea, called the Frith of Clyde, at the southern extremity of the island of Bute.

Clydesdale, a district of Scotland, in the fourth part of the county of Lanerker.

Clythenesi, a cape of Scotland, in the German Ocean, on the south-east coast of the county of Caithness. Long. 3. 3. W. Lat. 58. 18. N.

Cospitz, a river of Carinthia, which runs into the *Drave*, about 6 miles SW. *Saxenburg*.

Crothendorff, a town of Hungary. 18 m. W. Tokay.

Coa, a river of Portugal, which runs into the *Duro*, 12 miles south *St. Joanno de Peliquiera*.

Coa, a small island in the Eastern Indian sea, near the fourth coast of the island of Flores. Long. 121. 51. E. Lat. 8. 50. S.

Coacher, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 17 miles N. *Saferam*.

Coadish, a town of Prussia, in the province of Samland. 14 miles NW. *Tilicit*.

Coaldatoor, a town of Hindoostan, in *Tinevelly*, near the coast. 25 miles E. *Coilpatta*.

Coagamora, a town of Bengal. 24 miles S. *Moorley*.

Coaley, a town of England, in Gloucestershire, with 800 inhabitants, of whom more than half are employed in trade and manufactures. 5 miles N. *Dursley*.

Coaruma, a river of Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic. Long. 54. W. Lat. 5. 35. N.

Coan Creek, a river of Virginia, which runs into the *Potomack*. Long. 70. 34. W. Lat. 38. 4. N.

Coargo, a river of Africa, which rises in the interior parts, and when near the sea, changes its name to *Zaire* or *Zaira*, see *Zaire*.

Coarawini, a river of Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic. Long. 51. 56. W. Lat. 2. 55. N.

Coarjedia, a town of Hindoostan, in *Golconda*. 25 miles WNW. *Culloor*.

Coanjong, a town of Pegu, on an island in the river *Perlain*. 36 miles N. *Perlain*.

Coanza, a river of Africa, which rises far in the interior parts, and after crossing the kingdom of Angola, runs into the Atlantic. Long. 13. 10. E. Lat. 9. 30. S.

Coari, a town of Brazil, on a river of the same name. 170 miles W. *Fort Rio Negro*.

Coari, a river of South-America, which runs into the river of the *Amazons*, in *Brazil*. Lat. 4. 5. S.

Coarsurely, a town of Hindoostan, in the *Carnatic*. 8 miles NNE. *Natoum*.

Coashina, a town of the island of Corsica. 5 miles N. *Cervione*.

Coatiron, a town of Persia, in *Furgh*. 45 miles N. *Iskaha*.

Coahuac, a town of Mexico. 30 miles S. Mexico.

Coatlan, a river of Mexico, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 15. 12. N.

Coator, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Dindigul. 6 m. N. Ootampaleam.

Coavo, or *Cuavo,* a river of Africa, which runs into the Indian sea, *Long.* 40. 20. E. *Lat.* 8. 40. S.

Coba, a town of Arabia, in the province of Nedjed. 135 miles NE. Mecca.

Cobadonga, a town of Spain, in Asturia. 35 miles E. Oviedo.

Cobagua, a small island in the Caribbean sea, near the coast of South-America. *Long.* 64. 26. W. *Lat.* 10. 50. N.

Coban, see *Vera Paz.*

Cobé, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Dar-Fur, containing about 6000 inhabitants. *Long.* 23. 8. E. *Lat.* 14. 11. N.

Cobbs, a town of United America, in the state of Virginia. 20 m. SW. Richmond.

Cober, a river of England, in the county of Cornwall, which runs into the English Channel a little below Helston.

Cobhar, a town of United America, in the state of Virginia, on the east side of James river. 45 miles SE. Richmond. *Long.* 76. 55. W. *Lat.* 37. 7. N.

Cobi, a desert part of Tartary, called by the Chinese *Chamo*, bounded on the north by the country of the Kalkas, on the east by the Monguls and Chinese Tartary, on the south by China, and on the west by Kalnuic Tartary.

Cobi, a river which rises in Imiretta, crosses Mingrelia, and runs into the Black sea, 26 miles S. Anarghia.

Cobi, a town of Mingrelia, on a river of the same name. 20 miles S. Anarghia.

Cobijah, a seaport town of South-America, on the coast of Peru, in the Pacific Ocean; with a good harbour for vessels carrying the metal from the neighbouring mines. *Long.* 70. 20. W. *Lat.* 22. 20. S.

Coblentz, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Rhine and Moselle, lately in the electorate of Treves, situated at the conflux of the Rhine and the Moselle: with a bridge of boats over the former, and a stone bridge over the latter. In the time of the Romans, the station of the first legion: after them the residence of the successors of Charlemagne. It was surrounded with walls in the year 1249, and fortified since that time. The elector had a palace here, built about twenty years since. It contains three large churches, two of which are collegiate, a college, eight convents, &c. The town was formerly Imperial. It was taken by the French in the month of October 1794. 10 miles NW. Mentz, 54 NE. Treves. *Long.* 7. 34. E. *Lat.* 50. 22. N.

Coblentz, a town of Switzerland, in the

district of Baden, at the conflux of the Aar and the Rhine. 10 miles NNW. Baden.

Cobo, a river of Africa, which rises in Sofala, and runs into the Indian sea, *Lat.* 19. 45. S.

Cobos, a town of South-America, in the province of Tucuman. 25 miles SSE. Salta.

Coboze, a small island in the Indian sea, near the east coast of Siam. *Long.* 97. 20. E. *Lat.* 12. 43. N.

Cobra, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, 10 m. E. Cape Apollonia.

Cobrador, one of the smaller Philippine Islands. 3 m. from the island of Romblon.

Cobras, an island of South-America, in the Atlantic, near the coast of Brazil, on the south side of the river Janeiro, opposite the city.

Cobras, a small island in the Indian sea, near the coast of Africa. *Lat.* 6. 45. S.

Cobre, (*El*), a town of the island of Cuba. 10 miles W. St. Jago.

Coburg, (*Principality of*), situated near the river Saal, between the territories of Bareith, Thuringia, Henneberg, and Bamberg, in the circle of Franconia, but dependent on the circle of Upper Saxony. It formerly belonged to the counts of Henneberg; but passed by marriage to the house of Saxony, and is divided among four branches, Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, or Saxe-Saalfeld, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Gotha, and Saxe-Hildburghausen. The land is generally fertile, and the inhabitants export a little corn, wool, fat cattle, tiles, works in wood, pitch, and pot-ash.

Coburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, but insulated in Franconia, of which it formerly made a part when in the possession of the counts of Henneberg in the 14th century. It is now the residence of the dukes of Saxe-Saalfeld, and is situated on the river Itzsch, in a valley between two mountains; the town and suburbs are surrounded with a wall. Here are four churches and a college, founded by John Casimer duke of Saxony in 1597, and a public school; with manufactures of gold, silver, china, and petrified wood, with which the country abounds. 23 miles N. Bamberg, 40 S. Weimar. *Long.* 11. 5. E. *Lat.* 50. 13. N.

Coca, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the Eresma; here is a castle in which Philip William prince of Orange was imprisoned. 24 miles SSE. Valladolid, 22 NW. Segovia.

Coch Bihar, see *Coss-Beybar.*

Cocha, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Cusco. 70 miles S. Cusco.

Cochacaya, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Cusco. 70 miles WNW. Cusco.

Cocbe, a small island in the Caribbean sea, between the island of Marguitta and the continent of South-America. *Long.* 64. 6. W. *Lat.* 10. 40. N.

Cochem, or *Kochem*, a town of France, in the department of the Sarre, on the Moselle; formerly Imperial, but annexed to the electorate of Treves, in the year 1240, by the emperor Adolphus de Nassau. 30 miles NE. Treves, 46 NE. Luxemburg. *Long.* 7. 7. E. *Lat.* 50. 12. N.

Cocher, a river of Germany, which runs into the Neckar near Wimpfen, in the circle of Swabia.

Cocherel, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, noted for a victory gained by Guefclin over the king of Navarre, in the year 1364. 7 miles E. Evreux.

Cochillo, a river of Naples, which runs into the gulf of Tarento, between Cassano and Rossano.

Cochin, a seaport of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar, in a country to which it gives name, chiefly resorted to for pepper. The Portuguese had a settlement here, but they were dispossessed by the Dutch. This city stands at the north-west point of an island, which is about 70 miles in length and 8 in breadth; to the south the island is formed by the mouth of the river of Calicoylang, and to the north by that which runs from Cranganore, and separates it from the island of Baypin. The form of the city is nearly semicircular, and it is about a mile and a half in circumference: on the land side it is fortified by six large bastions and a cavalier, and to the eastward it has an irregular outwork; on the water side it is provided with a substantial wall, in which there are loop-holes for small arms, and which terminates at the east end in a ravelin before the cavalier; a wet ditch runs round these works, and before it is a covered way and glacis, tolerably well executed. Although it cannot be said that the greatest part of these fortifications are constructed according to the exact rules of art, yet the place is sufficiently fortified to withstand a *coup de main*, and it would require a regular siege to take it. Cochin has three gates: the principal buildings are the church and the government-house: the former is a pretty large, oblong edifice, in which there is a very indifferent organ; the latter is a roomy, commodious, and airy mansion, fronting a large plain, and appropriated for the residence of the governor; opposite to it stands the main-guard, and on the left side are the barracks for the body-guards of the governor. The streets, which are in general wide, are neatly kept, but they are not embellished with many handsome houses. There is a city hotel, where strangers are accommodated with lodgings. In 1795, it was taken by the English. *Long* 76. 2. E. *Lat.* 9. 58. N.

Cochin, a country of India, on the coast of Malabar, situated to the northward of the

Travancore. The inhabitants are idolaters; and it is said that the women take as many husbands as they please. Their chief trade is in the hands of the Dutch.

Cochin-china, a country of Asia, bounded on the north by Ton-quin, on the east by the Indian sea, part of which, between the continent and the island of Hoi-nan, is called the gulf of Cochin-china; on the south it is bounded by Chiampa, and on the west by Laos and Cambodia. This kingdom contains about fifty good seaport towns, and is divided into six provinces, to each of which belongs a governor and a seat of justice. It is about 450 miles in length, and 105 in breadth. The principal productions are rice of several sorts, millet, maize, pepper, indigo, saffron, carthamus, tea, silk, &c. Among the trees are the varnish tree, cotton, mulberry, eagle-wood, aloes, rose-wood, and cinnamon. They have mines of gold and iron, and quarries of different kinds of marble. Among the animals are elephants, tygers, rhinoceroses, stags, antelopes, buffaloes, &c. The birds are various and abundant; and on the sea coast are found those birds' nests, white as snow, so much sought for in Asia, as a delicacy at the tables of the luxurious and rich. The sugar-cane is eaten as fruit in Europe: the inhabitants cultivate two kinds, and the commerce is immense: China alone is said to take, one year with another, 800,000 quintals. Other articles of commerce are odoriferous woods, ivory, musk, honey, wax, silk, and pepper. The manners of the inhabitants are simple; they are affable, mild, laborious, and hospitable; their chief nourishment consists in rice and fish. As to their religion, they in general believe the metempsychosis, or transmigration of souls.

Cochins, a town of the island of Lemno. *Long.* 25. 22. E. *Lat.* 39. 57. N.

Cochinos, or *Hog Islands*, a cluster of small islands in the bay of Honduras. *Long.* 87. 10. W. *Lat.* 15. 58. N.

Cochinotsu, a town of Japan, in the island of Ximo. 13 miles SW. Xanabara.

Cochiti, a town of New Mexico. 25 m. SW. Santa Pè.

Cockburn Islands, a group of small islands near the north-east coast of New Holland. *Long.* 217. 13. W. *Lat.* 11. 52. S.

Cock, a town of South Carolina, on the Pedee. 46 miles NNW. Queenborough.

Cockburnspath, a fishing town of Scotland, on the sea-coast of the county of Perwick. 14 miles NW. Berwick, 8 SE. Dalibur.

Coker, a river of England, which runs into the Derwent at Cocker-mouth.

Coker-wool, a town of England, in the county of Cumberland, situated at the conflux of the Coker and the Derwent. The principal manufactures carried on here are

hats for exportation, shalloons, coarse woollens, and coarse linen; with considerable tanneries. There are two markets weekly, on Monday and Saturday. It sends two members to parliament. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2685, of whom 1545 were employed in trade and manufactures. Here are the ruins of a castle, which during the civil wars was garrisoned for the king; and being taken by the parliament forces, it was demolished. 42 m. N. Kendal, 299 N. London. *Long.* 3. 15. *W. Lat.* 54. 35. N.

Cockleshell Bay, a bay on the east coast of the island of St. Christopher. *Long.* 62. 22. *W. Lat.* 17. 22. N.

Cockfakie, a town of New-York, in the county of Green, on the right bank of the Hudson. 18 miles S. Albany.

Cocle, a river of Darien, which runs into the Spanish main, *Long.* 80. 35. *W. Lat.* 9. 5. N.

Coco, a river of Mexico, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 7. 8. N.

Coco, a small island in the Spanish main, near the coast of Veragua. *Long.* 82. 30. *W. Lat.* 8. 10. N.

Cocca Island, a small island in the Eastern Indian sea, near the south coast of the island of Porá. *Long.* 99. 27. *E. Lat.* 2. 29. S.

Cocca Island, see *Mount of Coccos*.

Cocca Islands, two small islands in the Eastern Indian sea, near the west coast of Sumatra. *Long.* 95. 50. *E. Lat.* 2. 28. N.

Cocca Point, a cape on the coast of the island of Timian.

Cocca-Nut Bay, a bay on the west coast of Roberts's island, in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Lieutenant Hergest. Good anchorage and regular soundings were found from 18 to 5 fathoms water; the bottom, a fine clear sand; an excellent run of fresh water discharged itself into the bay, near a grove of cocoa-nut trees. Here some of the ship's company landed, and found a place of interment, and a hut near half a mile from it by the side of a hill; but there were no people, nor the appearance of any having been recently there; although it was manifest that they did on some occasions resort to the island. This induced Mr. Hergest to forbear cutting down any of the cocoa-nut trees, as he had first intended to do; and he procured by other means, as many of the fruit as served the whole crew with five to each person. The landing was but indifferent on account of the surf, but water easily to be obtained. *Long.* 219. 48. *E. Lat.* 7. 35. S.

Cocca-Nut Key, a small island in the Spanish main, near the Mosquito shore. *Long.* 82. 20. *W. Lat.* 15. 52. N.

Cocca-Nut Island, a small island near the west coast of Sumatra. *Long.* 95. 35. *E. Lat.* 4. 38. N.

Cocca Nut Key, a small island in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Mexico. *Long.* 89. 8. *W. Lat.* 16. 25. N.

Cocca-nut Island, a small island at the entrance of Carteret's harbour, on the south-east coast of New Ireland.

Cocca-nut Point, the south-east extremity of the island of Gilolo. *Long.* 128. 26. *E. Lat.* 0. 44. S.

Cocca-tree Point, a cape on the north-west coast of the island of Bali. *Long.* 114. 33. *E. Lat.* 8. 2. S.

Cocomeffachi, a town of New Mexico, in the province of Mayo. 140 miles ESE. Santa Cruz.

Cocorin, a town of New Mexico, in the province of Hiaqui. 25 m. S. Riochico.

Cocorocuma, a small island in the Spanish main, near the Mosquito shore. *Long.* 82. 26. *W. Lat.* 15. 50. N.

Coconato, a town of France, in the department of Marengo. 4 miles S. Verrua.

Cocorto, a town of Thibet. 50 miles SW. Tchonten.

Cocos Island, a small island in the Eastern Indian sea, east of the island of Nassau. *Long.* 100. 3. *E. Lat.* 3. 11. S.

Cocos Island, an island in the Pacific Ocean, which Captain Vancouver visited on his return from examining the western shores of North-America, to obtain a supply of wood and water; and according to the mean of four observations, ascertained the latitude at 5. 35. N. This, he says, differing so materially from the latitude as stated in Lord Anson's and other voyages, and the general appearance of this island so little corresponding with the description given of the island of Cocos, especially by Dampier and Wafer, gave rise to some doubts as to its being the identical island so described by those gentlemen. Be that as it may, he says, the advantages it afforded us not only in the articles already mentioned, but in an abundance of very fine fish, were highly important; and as the soil was apparently capable of affording a variety of useful vegetables, this island did not fail to attract our particular attention; and being anxious to acquire every information respecting it that our short stay would allow of, I dispatched Mr. Whidbey on Saturday morning, in the large cutter, to take a sketch of its shores; this service he performed, and returned about four in the afternoon, having found them to be composed of steep perpendicular rocky cliffs, with some islets and rocks near them, on which the sea broke with so much violence as to preclude any attempt to land in any part, excepting in the bay to the westward of the anchorage we had taken, and in that in which the vessels were moored; which were the only two situations on the island to which vessels

could resort. At the place on shore, where our operations were going on, I had observed evident marks of European visiters, from the trees having been felled with axes and saws, whilst the decayed state of the remaining stumps proved that they had not been very recently cut down. In this western bay, near to the fresh water brook, a bottle was suspended on a tree, containing a note, directed to the commander of any vessel that might visit the island, and signed 'James Colnett,' stating, that the ship *Rarler*, South-sea whaler, of London, had arrived on the 26th of July 1793, and after procuring wood, water, and other refreshments, had proceeded on her voyage, all in good health; that previously to her departure, a breed of hogs and goats had been left on the island, and a variety of garden-seeds had been sown; but the spot where these valuable articles had been deposited did not happen to fall within the limits of our observation. It does not, from any account with which I am acquainted, appear to whom we are indebted for the discovery of this valuable little island; nor indeed do the several descriptions of the island of Cocos much accord with each other, or agree with that we found to be its situation or appearance. The island seen by Lord Anson, of which he was within sight for five days, and considered by him to be the island of Cocos, is stated in his voyage to be situated thirteen minutes to the south of what was found by our calculations to be the latitude of this island; but the greatest difference is in the accounts given of the island of Cocos by Dampier, and Lionel Wafer: these differ so very materially from our observations, in point of extent of situation and appearance, that their representations must either be excessively erroneous, or they must belong to some other island. After taking all these circumstances into consideration, it appeared to me by no means unlikely that some other island might exist not far remote from this, to which these apparently contradictory reports would apply. According to the sketch made by Mr. Whidbey, the island of Cocos is about 12 miles in circumference, lying in a north-east and south-west direction. It is about four miles long and two broad, with detached rocks and islets scattered about its shores; those lying off its south-west part extend to the greatest distance, which is nearly two miles, but they cannot be considered as dangerous, because they are sufficiently high to be seen and avoided. In respect of its future utility, the first object of consideration to maritime people is the abundant supply of water that it affords, which abounds in every part of the island of excellent quality, and is to be easily procured at the stations to which vessels can

resort. The soil in the immediate neighbourhood of the streams that fall into each of the bays is of a poor, loose, sandy nature; but at a little distance, behind the beach, and in the fissures of the rocks, a rich black mould was observed, apparently capable of affording much vegetable nourishment. All its vegetable productions appeared to grow luxuriantly, and covered the island in one entire wilderness. On the rocky cliffs near the sea side, whose uneven surface admitted the growth of vegetables, a coarse kind of grass is produced, that afforded an excellent retreat for the different kinds of sea fowl which resort thither to roost and build their nests, or more properly speaking to lay their eggs, as they are at little pains to form a nest of any description. About these cliffs grows a very particular kind of tree, something like the cloth plant of the South-sea islands, but much larger; some of these grow to the height of about thirty feet, are of a lightish coloured bark, free from branches to the top, which is somewhat bushy, and for that reason was called by us the umbrella tree. There were some few other trees whose foliage strongly resembled that of the bread fruit, but as not one of them was in bearing near the beach, I was unable positively to determine their species. Many of the trees that composed the forest, especially in the interior and elevated parts of the island, seemed to be of a considerable size. The cocoa-nut trees, which grow not only on the sea-shore but high up on the sides of the hills, were the only trees we saw that bore any fruit, although in one of the rivulets an unripe guava was picked up, which most probably had come from the interior country; in addition to these we noticed an abundance of different sorts of ferns, some of which produced a stem nearly six inches in diameter, and grew to the height of nearly twenty feet; these, as well as I recollect, were exactly of the same description as those commonly found in New Zealand. Such were the most general vegetable productions of this island that fell under our observation; to which we further added the seeds of apples, peaches, melons, pumpkins, with beans, peas, &c. Fish were in great abundance, and snaks of large size; no turtles were seen; but the shores abounded with rats and land crabs. All the sea birds common to tropical regions were found here. *Long.* 273. 6. E. *Lat.* 5. 35. N.

Cocos Islands, see Great and Little Cocos.

Cocos, (Great,) or *the Rat*, a small island in the Eastern Indian sea. The land is pretty high, and covered with wood. *Long.* 93. 33. E. *Lat.* 14. 8. N.

Cocos, (Little,) a small island in the East-

ern Indian sea. *Long.* 93. 23. *E. Lat.* 13. 57. N.

Cocospo, a town of New Navarre. 115 miles S. Casa Grande.

Cocovo, a small island in the Eastern Indian sea. *Long.* 121. 10. *E. Lat.* 10. 40. N.

Cofia, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Marasch. 40 miles NNE. Marasch.

Cocumont, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 6 miles SW. Marmande.

Cotagunge, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 14 miles S. Furruckabad.

Codaid, see *Kaudir*.

Codaly, a town of Hindoostan, in Concan. 37 miles N. Goa.

Codameamally, a town of Hindoostan, in Marawar. 9 miles NNW. Trumian.

Codbeck, a river of England, in the north riding of Yorkshire, which passes by Thirsk, and joins the Willowbeck about two miles below that town, and both together fall into the Swale about two miles from their union.

Coddarama, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 15 miles N. Surat.

Codelagz, a town of Switzerland, in the bailiwick of Lugano. 3 m. N. Mendrisio.

Coddors, a town of Circassia. *Long.* 42. 14. *E. Lat.* 44. N.

Coddors, a river of Asia, which separates Mingrelia from Abaschia, and runs into the Black sea. It was anciently called Corax.

Cod's Head, a cape on the south-west coast of Ireland. *Long.* 9. 59. *W. Lat.* 51. 36. N.

Codiceiro, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 6 miles S. Guarda.

Coden, a town of Virginia. 15 miles NW. Williamsburg.

Coderus Creek, a river of Pennsylvania, which runs into the Susquehanna. *Long.* 76. 40. *W. Lat.* 40. 3. N.

Codefi, a town of European Turkey, in Albania. 16 miles E. Valona.

Codjeedeeep, a small island near the coast of Bengal, at the mouth of the Ganges. *Long.* 88. 34. *E. Lat.* 21. 28. N.

Codlipilly, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 5 miles NE. Bangalore.

Codina, a town of the island of Sardinia. 14 miles ESE. Oristagni.

Codna, a town of Persia, in the province of Segestan. 154 miles SSW. Zareng.

Codogno, a town of Italy, in the department of the Adda. Here the Austrians were defeated in 1746; and by the French in 1796, the day before the battle of Lodi. 4 miles W. Pizzeghitone, 12 SSE. Lodi.

Codserg, a town of Germany, in the margravate of Ansbach. 13 miles NE. Ansbach, 8 W. Nuremberg.

Codour, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Sollapour. 7 m. ENE. Sollapour.

Codours, see *Coddors*.

Codropio, a town of Italy, in Friuli, on the Stella; where Bonaparte resided, at a feat called Passeriano, during the conferences for peace at Campo-Tormio. 10 miles SSW. Udina.

Cod Roy, a river of Newfoundland, which runs into the sea between Cape Ray and Cape Anguille.

Codrum, a town of Bengal. 20 miles S. Palamow.

Coel, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Delhi. In 1803, it was taken by the British. 65 miles SE. Delhi, 33 N. Agra. *Long.* 78. 27. *E. Lat.* 27. 48. N.

Coemene, a town on the east coast of Ceylon. 8 miles S. Trincoli.

Coemaker, a town of the island of Ceylon, near the south coast. 100 miles S. Candi.

Coeneru, see *Connern*.

Coesfeld, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Munster, the ordinary residence of a bishop; it contains two parish churches, and five convents; it was formerly Anseatic. 14 m. W. Munster. *Long.* 7. 18. *E. Lat.* 51. 56. N.

Coesyon, a river of France, which runs into the sea between Pontorson and Mont St. Michael.

Coetivi, a small island in the Indian sea. *Long.* 56. 20. *E. Lat.* 7. 30. S.

Coewres, or *Ejltrees*, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne. 7 miles SW. Soissons.

Coeze, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc. 10 m. SE. Chambery.

Cofanes, a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito. 60 miles E. Ibarra.

Coffo, a town of Africa, in Benin, on the Formosa. 10 miles NE. Benin.

Coffin Island, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of South Carolina. *Long.* 79. 59. *W. Lat.* 32. 43. N.

Coffin Island, see *Sacron*.

Coffrane, a town of Switzerland, in the county of Vallengin. 3 m. S. Vallengin.

Coga, an island of Abyssinia, in the lake of Dembea, with a town.

Cogareto, a town of Genoa. 9 miles ENE. Savona.

Cogazza, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mela. 6 miles NNW. Brescia.

Coge, a town of Hindoostan, in Baglana. 30 miles NE. Baskeen.

Cogead, a lake of North-America, 50 miles long and 10 broad. *Long.* 109. *W. Lat.* 66. N.

Cogels, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. 13 miles SE. Valladolid.

Coggershall, a town of England, in the county of Essex, with a weekly market on Thursdays. It is situated on the river Pant, and has long been famous for its manufacture of baize, called Coggershall Whites.

From some Roman antiquities found here, it has been by some supposed to be the ancient Canonicum. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 2469, of whom 300 were employed in trade and manufactures. 9 m. W. Colchester, 44 NE. London. *Long.* c. 40. E. *Lat.* 51. 53. N.

Coggia, or *Cocia*, a town of the island of Corsica. 6 miles S. Vico.

Cogi, a town of Japan, in the island of Ximo. 20 miles SSW. Sanga.

Cogliano, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. 13 miles NNW. Cangiiano.

Coglionisi, a town of Naples, in Capitanata. 8 miles S. Termola.

Cognac, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Charente, celebrated for its wine and brandy, which constitute the principal articles of commerce. The number of inhabitants is about 5000. 21 miles W. Angoulême, 13 E. Saintes. *Long.* c. 12. W. *Lat.* 45. 46. N.

Cognac, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne. 20 miles SE. Confolent.

Cogne, a valley of Piedmont, belonging to the bishop of Aosta; it takes its name from a small river which waters it. The mountains which surround it are rich in mines of iron and copper; it contains thirteen villages, of which Cogne is the principal, situated 6 miles S. from Aosta.

Cogni, or *Konieh*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, the capital of Caramania, and the ordinary residence of a beglerberg, situated in a beautiful and fertile country; anciently Iconium, the capital of Lycaonia. It is very large, and the walls are supported by 108 square towers, forty paces distant from each other; there are two large fauxbourgs, into one of which the caravans and strangers retire. All the inhabitants are Turks. Armenians, Jews, and others, who come hither to trade, lodge in the kans, where they are supplied with every thing they want. It is the see of a Greek archbishop. 260 miles SE. Constantinople. *Long.* 32. 25. E. *Lat.* 38. 13. N.

Cogno, a town of Italy, in the department of the Serio. 7 miles NNW. Bergamo.

Cogolla, a river of Spain, which runs into the Nagarella, in the country of Rioja.

Cogolludo, a town of Spain, in New Castile. 20 miles W. Siguena.

Cogolo, a town of Italy, in the Veronese. 8 miles NE. Verona.

Cogon, a river of Asia, which runs into the sea near Maraban.

Cogoreto, or *Cogareto*, a village of Genoa, the native place of Christopher Columbus.

Cogregat, a town of Bengal. 42 m. ESE. Calcutta.

Coguir, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 20 miles W. Indelovoy.

Cohanzy Creek, a river of New Jersey, which runs into Delaware Bay, *Long.* 75. 17. W. *Lat.* 39. 22. N.

Cohara, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 18 miles W. Kairabad.

Cohary, a river of Hindoostan, which unites with the Chambull, 10 m. E. Pinda.

Cohary, a town of Hindoostan, in the district of Hissar. 15 miles SE. Hissar.

Cohayabitas, a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito. 90 miles S. S. Francisco de Borja.

Cohong, a town of Thibet. 20 miles SW. Tien-tiang.

Cohorat, a town of Bengal. 10 miles W. Nagore.

Cohoz, a town of New-York, on the Mohawk river. Near it is a celebrated cataract, called the Fall of Cohoz. 10 miles N. Albany.

Cojapur, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 38 miles SE. Fyzabad.

Coiha, or *Quibo*, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Veragua. *Long.* 82. 26. W. *Lat.* 8. N.

Coidure, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 13 miles NE. Volconda.

Cojeda, a town of South-America, in the province of Caraccas. 30 miles NE. Segovia Nueva.

Coijsy-la-Ville, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne. 3 miles SW. Bourbonne les Bains.

Coilapaliam, a town of Hindoostan, in Coimbatore. 17 miles NNW. Daraporum.

Coille, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 22 miles NNW. Durbungah. *Long.* 85. 50. E. *Lat.* 26. 25. N.

Coilpitta, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 46 m. S. Madura, 25 N. Palamcotta.

Coilandy, a town of Hindoostan. 25 m. SE. Tellichery.

Coilurapetta, a town of Hindoostan, in Coimbatore. 8 miles NE. Arivacourchy.

Coilurz, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, on the Soane. 7 miles ENE. Arrah.

Coimbatore, a province of Hindoostan, in the Mysore, and southern part of the dominions of Tippoo Sultan. The country is separated from the country of Travancore, Cochin, and the Nays, by lofty mountains, called the Western Gaus; a continuation of which also bounds it on the north, on the east it is bounded by the Carnatic, and on the south by the province of Dinidigul. Towards the south-west is an opening of the mountains, through which the river Paniany passes to the sea, on the western coast. It is fertile, and well watered by several rivers; the principal towns are Coimbatore, Erroad, and Carroor. In 1799, on the death of Tippoo, and the division of his territories, Coimbatore was ceded to the English East-India Company.

Coimbatore, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of the province to which it gives name, situated at the foot of the Western Gaults, on the river Noyel. This town was taken possession of by General Meadows, on the 22d of July 1790, having been evacuated by Tippoo Sultan, who left behind him a quantity of grain and military stores. It was defended by a mud fort, but not capable of making a long resistance. It was retaken by Tippoo the year following, and confirmed to him by the peace. 252 miles SW. Madras, 90 S. Seringapatam. *Long.* 77. 7. E. *Lat.* 10. 58. N.

Coimbra, a city of Portugal, in the province of Beira, situated on a mountain, near the river Mondego, built by the Romans, about 500 years before CHRIST; the see of a bishop, suffragan of Lisbon, with a celebrated university. It contains eighteen colleges, in which are 4000 students, nine churches, eight convents, and about 12,000 inhabitants. 96 miles NNE. Lisbon. *Long.* 8. 20. W. *Lat.* 40. 13. N.

Coincey, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne. 5 m. N. Château Thierry.

Coire, or *Chur*, a bishopric and principality of Germany, which formerly included all the provinces of Retia, now reduced to a narrow circle. The bishop was suffragan of Mentz, and a prince of the Roman empire, a dignity annexed to the see in 1170, by the emperor Frederic I. and is styled Lord Furstenburg, or Furstenau. His annual revenues, which amount to about 2000*l.* arise chiefly from estates near Coire, and in the Tyrol. He receives also the annual sum of about 70*l.* from the customs of Chiavenna, in return for having ceded his right over the Valteline, Chiavenna, and Bormio, to the republic of the three leagues. The only prerogatives remaining are the right of coining money, and an absolute jurisdiction both in civil and criminal affairs within the small district in which his palace and the chapter are situated. Beyond this district he enjoys not the least power; so far from interfering in the affairs of the town, he could not even enter it if the inhabitants chose to exclude him; a right which they asserted in 1764.

Coire, or *Chur*, a town of Switzerland, in the county of the Grisons, and capital of the League of Grise, situated at the foot of the Alps, in a rich valley; founded, as is supposed, by the emperor Constantius. It was formerly a city of Germany, and governed by counts, who were princes of Germany; but became a bishopric in the 9th century; and in 1526, soon after the reformation, a republic. The government is partly aristocratic and partly democratic; the supreme legislative authority resides in the citizens, whose number amounts to 294, di-

vided into five tribes. In March 1799, Coire was taken by the French, and soon afterwards by the Austrians. 32 miles N. Chiavenna, 22 ESE. Glarus. *Long.* 9. 37. E. *Lat.* 46. 46. N.

Coiro, a river of Portugal, which runs into the Minho, near its mouth.

Cojlanis, a Dutch factory on the coast of Malabar. 69 miles NW. Cape Comorin.

Coker, a river of England, which rises in the county of Lancaster, and runs into the Irish sea, 5 miles NW. Garstang.

Co-kiang, a town of China, of the third rank, in Se-tchuen. 20 m. ESE. Tche-li-leou.

Cokeriampetty, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 11 miles S. Sankerydurgam.

Co-king, a city of China, of the first rank, in Yun-nan. 1160 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 100. E. *Lat.* 26. 35. N.

Cokczim, see *Choczin*.

Col, one of the western islands of Scotland, about 13 miles long, and 3 broad. *Col*, in the language of Dr. Johnson, is not properly rocky but rather one continued rock, of a surface much diversified with protuberances, and covered with a thin layer of earth, which is often broken, and discovers the stone. Such a soil is not for plants that strike deep roots; and perhaps in the whole island nothing has ever yet grown to the height of a table. The uncultivated parts are clothed with heath, among which industry has interspersed spots of grass and corn; but no attempt has yet been made to raise a tree. The lord has lately introduced the culture of turnips, to provide food for his cattle in the winter. *Col* has many lochs, some of which have trouts and eels. Their quadrupeds are horses, cows, sheep, and goats. They have neither deer, hares, nor rabbits. They have no vermin except rats, which have been lately brought thither by sea, as to other places; and are free from serpents, frogs, and toads. The number of inhabitants is 1162. 11 miles NW. from the island of Mul. *Long.* 6. 32. W. *Lat.* 56. 38. N.

Col, a town of Hindoostan, in Sonda. 8 miles S. Goa.

Col of Arvez, a passage of the Pyrenées, in the road from Prats de Molo, in France, to Campredon, in Spain.

Col of Argentiere, a passage of the Alps, between Nice and Saluzzo.

Col of Liron, a passage of the Alps, between Sospello and Coni.

Col of Paracels, a passage of the Pyrenées, between Ceret, in France, and Ampurdan, in Spain.

Col of Pertus, a passage of the Pyrenées, between Boulous and Junquere.

Col of Tenda, a passage of the Alps, between Piedmont and Nice, over the mountains of Tenda.

Cola Rocks, rocks in the Caribbean sea. *Long.* 63. 16. W. *Lat.* 11. 15. N.

Colah, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad. 16 miles WSW. Mirzapour.

Colai-cotta, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Ellore. 10 miles E. Ellore.

Colatte, a river of Mexico, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 16. 10. N.

Colamangalam, a town of Hindoostan. 55 miles E. Cochin.

Colmanassanapilly, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 5 miles SW. Pullumnaire.

Colan, a town of Peru, in the jurisdiction of Piura. The inhabitants raise a great deal of grain, and feed a number of cattle, which they dispose of to Payta, and other towns. 9 miles N. Payta.

Colan, a river of Peru, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 4. 55. S.

Colander, a town of Bengal. 22 miles SE. Midnapour.

Colanelly, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 13 miles SE. Erroad.

Colangooda, a town of Hindoostan, in Calicut. 10 miles S. Palicaudchery.

Colapelly, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Conjapilly. 15 m. E. Conjapilly.

Colapour, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Ellichpour. 12 miles SW. Omrautty.

Colar, a town of Hindoostan, in the Mysore country, which after the death of Tippoo was assigned to the Nizam. 55 miles ENE. Bangalore, 135 W. Madras. *Long.* 73. 19. E. *Lat.* 13. 19. N.

Colar, a river of Spain, which runs into the Huelba, 15 miles N. Seville.

Colaria, a town of South-America, in the province of Tucuman. 26 miles N. St. Fernando.

Colarados, Los, islets and rocks, near the north-west of Cuba. *Long.* 85. 3. W. *Lat.* 22. 30. N.

Colaroono, a river of Hindoostan, a branch of the Cauvery, which divides from the main stream towards the north, a few miles above Trichinopoly, and runs into the bay of Bengal, 25 miles N. Tranquebar.

Colarus, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Gohud, chiefly inhabited by Gentoos. Thevenot and D'Anville call it Colafar. 30 miles SSW. Narwa, 125 S. Agra.

Colatto, a town of Italy, in the Trevisan. 6 miles SSW. Ceneda.

Colatty, a town of Hindoostan, in Cochin. 15 miles N. Cranganore.

Colaveram, a town of Hindoostan, in Coimbatore. 17 miles WNW. Animally.

Colavery, a town of Hindoostan. 34 miles SE. Cochin.

Colayensape, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Truxillo. 80 miles NE. Piura.

Colbitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Neustadt. 3 miles WSW. Neustadt.

Colbitz, a town of Hinder Pomerania. 2 miles SSW. Stargad. *Long.* 15. 5. L. *Lat.* 53. 25. N.

Colbene, a town of Africa, on the coast of Tripoli. 95 miles SE. Meirata.

Colberg, a town of Germany, in Farther Pomerania, situated at the mouth of the Prusante, near the Baltic, belonging to Prussia. It is a pretty large and flourishing town, with manufactures of linen and woollen. The fishery is profitable; and in a neighbouring meadow are some salt springs. It was anciently one of the Hanse towns; and in the 10th century it was erected into a bishopric by Bogislaw duke of Poland, but the see did not exist long. In 1243, Duke Barnim I. made over the town and all its appendages to the bishop of Cammin. It has a collegiate and three other churches. In 1758, it was besieged by the Russians without success; in 1761, they took it. 93 miles NNE. Cultrin, 124 NE. Berlin. *Long.* 15. 27. E. *Lat.* 54. 8. N.

Colburee, a town of Bengal. 8 miles E. Calcutta.

Colcha, a town of South-America, in the diocese of La Plata. 55 miles S. Oruro.

Colchabar, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 24 miles WNW. Kairabad.

Colchagua, or *Gallagua*, a town of South-America, and capital of a jurisdiction in the country of Chili.

Colchester, a town of England, in the county of Essex, on the river Coln, which formerly contained 15 churches, and now 12, most of which are in good repair, with a castle in the centre of the town, which have been built by Edward son of Alfred, when he repaired Colchester after the ravages of the war; supposed to have been a Roman station, and is said to have been the birth-place of Helena, mother of the emperor Constantine. At the conclusion of the civil war it suffered a severe siege, which, as it made a resolute defence, was turned into a blockade, wherein the garrison and inhabitants also suffered the utmost extremity of hunger, and were at last obliged to surrender at discretion: and their two chief officers, Sir Charles Lucas and Sir George Lisle, were cruelly shot to death under the castle wall for their bravery. The battered walls, the breaches in the turrets, and the ruined churches, still bear marks of this siege, except that the church of St. Mary (where was the royal fort) is rebuilt; but the steeple which was two-thirds battered down (the besieged having a large culverin upon it, which did much execution) remains still in that condition. The works of contravallation, when surrounded this blockade town, and the forts of the town, &c. remain very visible in many places. The river Coln, which passes through the town.

encompasses it on the north and east; and served in time of war for a complete defence on those sides. There are three bridges over it, and it is navigable within three miles of the town for ships of large burthen; a little lower it may even receive a royal navy; and up to that part called the *Hythe*, close to the houses, it is navigable for hoys and small barks. The *Hythe* is a long street, passing from west to east, on the south side of the town, and is so populous towards the river, that it may be called the Wapping of Colchester. There is one church in that part of the town, a large quay by the river, and a good custom-house. This town chiefly subsists by making baize, though, indeed, all the towns around carry on the same trade; as Kilverdon, Witham, Coggeshall, Braintree, Boeking, &c. and the whole county, large as it may be said to be, is employed, and in part maintained, by the spinning of wool for the baize trade of Colchester and its adjacent villages. The town of Colchester has been supposed to contain about 40,000 people, including the out-villages within its liberty, of which there are many, the liberty of the town being of a large extent.—The population, as returned by act of parliament, was 11320, and of these 2154 were employed in trade and manufactures. The markets are on Wednesdays and Saturdays.—This place sends two members to parliament; and is governed by a mayor, recorder, town-clerk, twelve aldermen, eighteen assistants, eighteen common-council, two coroners, four serjeants, and two clavers. The mayor and aldermen for the time being, with forty-eight guardians, are also a corporation for the benefit of the poor. It is a liberty of itself, containing four wards, and sixteen parishes within and without the walls. 13 miles SSW. Ipswich, 51 NE. London. *Long.* 0. 59. E. *Lat.* 51. 53. N.

Colchester, a town of United America, in the State of Connecticut. 12 miles E. Middleton.

Colchester, a town of Virginia, on the Occoquan. 18 miles SSW. Washington. *Long.* 77. 18. W. *Lat.* 38. 42. N.

Colding, or *Kolding*, a town of Denmark, in the diocese of Ripen, situated between mountains, on the river *Thuebs*, which runs into the Little Belt about 6 miles below, forming a bay at its mouth, called *Colding Fjord*. It is ancient, and was formerly the residence of many Danish kings, who adorned it with several edifices. At present the harbour is filled up, and its commerce nearly annihilated. 24 miles NE. Ripen. *Long.* 9. 29. E. *Lat.* 53. 50. N.

Coldingham, a town of Scotland, in the county of Berwick, containing in the town and environs 2291 inhabitants. Here are the remains of a religious house of great an-

tiquity, of which *Ebba*, sister to *Oswy* king of Northumberland, was abbess in 661, and *Etheldreda* queen of king *Egfred*, was a nun, in 669. In 1215, the convent was plundered and burned by John king of England. In 1544, it was seized and fortified by the English. *Coldingham* gives name to a barren and rude district, called *Coldingham Moor*. 8 miles NW. Berwick. *Long.* 2. 13. W. *Lat.* 55. 54. N.

Colditz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggravate of Meissen, situated on the *Mulda*. This town suffered severely in the civil wars of Germany, in the last century. It was several times pillaged by the Swedes and Hussites. 21 miles SE. Leipzig, 36 W. Dresden. *Long.* 12. 42. E. *Lat.* 51. 7. N.

Coldspring Inlet, a channel between two small islands on the coast of New Jersey. *Long.* 74. 49. W. *Lat.* 39. N.

Coldstream, a town of Scotland, in the county of Berwick, on the north side of the *Tweed*, with a fine bridge over that river. 13 miles SW. Berwick, 334 N. London. *Long.* 2. 19. W. *Lat.* 55. 40. N.

Coldwater Creek, a river of Georgia, which runs into the *Tennessee*, *Long.* 87. 28. W. *Lat.* 34. 40. N.

Coldwater Lake, a lake of North-America. *Long.* 111. W. *Lat.* 54. 56. N.

Cole, a river of Virginia, which runs into the *Kenhawa*, *Long.* 81. 52. W. *Lat.* 38. 13. N.

Colea, a town of Algiers, anciently called *Cafæ Calventi*. 12 miles SW. Algiers.

Cole Bruens, a town of Louisiana, near the *Mississippi*. *Long.* 91. 15. W. *Lat.* 32. 25. N.

Cole's Creek, a river of West Florida, which runs into the *Mississippi*, *Long.* 91. 20. W. *Lat.* 31. 55. N.

Coleapool, a town of Bengal, in the province of *Midnapour*. 48 miles WNW. *Midnapour*. *Long.* 86. 44. E. *Lat.* 22. 53. N.

Colebrook, a town of the state of Massachusetts. 20 miles WSW. Springfield.

Colebrook Dale, a valley of England, situated on the banks of the river *Severn*, in the eastern part of *Shropshire*; celebrated for its extensive iron works. In forming a canal to the river *Severn*, for the purpose of conveying the manufactured goods, a spring of native tar was discovered, which at first yielded a large quantity, some say 70 or 80 gallons a day, but the quantity is now very much diminished. In the year 1779, a bridge of cast iron was thrown over the *Severn* in this place; the road over the bridge, made of clay and iron slag a foot deep, is 24 feet wide; the span of the arch is 103 feet six inches, and the height from the base line to the centre 40 feet. The weight of iron in the whole is 578½ tons.

Coleche, or *Golche*, a seaport town of Hindoostan, in Travancore, with a safe harbour for small vessels. 12 miles SSW. Travancore.

Coleford, a town of England, in the county of Gloucester, on the borders of Monmouthshire, with a weekly market on Friday; near are considerable iron-works. 23 m. WSW. Gloucester, 123 W. London. *Long.* 2. 38. W. *Lat.* 51. 51. N.

Colegnola, a town of Italy, in the Veronese. 8 miles ESE. Verona.

Coleneto, a river of Naples, which runs into the gulf of Tarento, 4 miles E. Roffano.

Coleraine, a town of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, situated on the river Bann, about three miles from the sea, with a valuable salmon fishery. It was formerly a place of great consideration, the see of a bishop, and made the chief town of a county by Sir John Perrot, during his government of Ireland; whereas it is now only the head of one of the baronies, in the shire of Londonderry; but sends one member to the Imperial parliament. It is of a tolerable size and very elegantly built, situated on the east side of the Bann, about four miles from the sea; but the port is very indifferent, occasioned by the extreme rapidity of the river, which repels the tide, and makes the coming up to the town difficult; so that it has but little trade, and might perhaps have less if it was not for the valuable salmon fishery, which amounts to some thousand pounds a year. If the navigation of the Bann could be opened, by the help of this river, and the Newry Canal, there would be a direct communication across the island, and, with the assistance of the Blackwater river, which likewise falls into Lough Neagh, almost all the counties of the province of Ulster might have a correspondence with each other by water carriage, to their reciprocal and no small emolument. 25 miles ENE. Londonderry, 29 NNW. Antrim. *Long.* 6. 29. W. *Lat.* 55. 8. N.

Colehill, a town of England, in Warwickshire, with a market on Wednesday, and 1437 inhabitants. 10 miles E. Birmingham, 103 NW. London. *Long.* 1. 36. W. *Lat.* 52. 30. N.

Colgong, a town of Bengal. 16 miles E. Boghripour.

Colgrave Sound, a strait of the North sea, between the islands of Yell and Fitlar.

Colgu, a town of Hindoostan, in Calicut, 37 miles ENE. Telichery.

Colhares, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura. 10 miles WSW. Setuval.

Colibina, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Mexico. *Long.* 88. 30. W. *Lat.* 12. 50. N.

Colima, a town of Mexico, in the province of Mechoacan, situated in one of the

most fertile valleys of Mexico, 23 miles wide, reaching to the sea; the town is large and rich. Near is a mountain of the same name, with a volcano. 210 miles W. Mechoacan. *Long.* 104. 50. W. *Lat.* 19. 50. N.

Colinda, a town of Bengal, and capital of Ahmirabad. 68 miles SSE. Dacca. *Long.* 91. 23. E. *Lat.* 22. 58. N.

Colligny, a town of France, in the department of the Ain. 12 mile N. Bourg.

Collibaut, a town on the western side of the island of Dominica.

Collimer, a town of France, in the department of the Oise. 4 miles W. Mortagne.

Collin, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Antrim. 15 miles N. Antrim.

Collin, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzim. In 1757, a battle was fought near this town between the Austrians under Count Daun, and the Prussians commanded by the king, in which the latter were defeated. 28 miles E. Prague.

Colina, a town of South-America, in Chili. 25 miles N. St. Jago de la Nouvelle Estremadura.

Colindres, a town of Spain, in Asturia. 18 miles SE. Santander.

Collabaug, or *Callabag*, a town of Hindoostan, in the Malwa country. This town was taken by Aurungzebe, who put to death the rajah and many of his subjects. In 1665, Monsieur Thevenot saw many of the heads fixed in niches of towers, which he says caused a very ill smell. 44 miles W. Candarce. *Long.* 77. 78. E. *Lat.* 24. 53. N.

Collabegoon, a town of Birmah, on the right bank of the Irrawady. 25 miles N. Raynangong.

Collarung, a town of Bengal, in the province of Pachete. 8 m. SSW. Rogonapour.

Collacoos, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 14 miles SW. Culloon.

Collahera, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 15 miles N. Bahar.

Colladicosola, a town of Hindoostan, in Calicut. 15 miles NW. Palicanlechery.

Collares, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura. 6 miles N. Calcaes.

Collisar, see *Cataris*.

Colle, a town of Etruria. 25 miles S. Florence, 9 NW. Siena.

Colle, a town of Italy, in Friuli. 15 miles W. Gemona.

Colle di Gagliellano, a mountain of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 7 miles SW. Aquila.

Colle Danuzzi, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 7 miles N. Civita Borella.

Colle Das, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 23 mile SW. Aquila.

Colle di S. crevels, a mountain of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 8 miles NW. Aquila.

Colle Pefelto, a mountain of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 10 miles S. Aquila.

Colle Salviea, a town of Etruria. 10 miles Pisa.

Collecchio, a town of Italy, in the Parmesan. 4 miles W. Parma.

Colleda, or *Kah-Cohr*, a town of Germany, in Thuringia, on the Unstrutt. 12 miles N. Weimar, 16 NNE. Erfurt.

Colleen, a town of Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm. 4 miles N. Culm.

Colleen, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 18 miles SE. Heilberg.

Collet-de-Dezes, *Le*, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere. 12 miles S. Villefort.

Colleton, a county of North-America, in the state of South Carolina.

Collewah, a town of Birmah, on the left bank of the Irawaddy. 20 miles W. Ava.

Colli, *Le*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 15 miles W. Celano.

Collier, a town of North Carolina, on a creek which runs into the Atlantic. 12 miles NE. Wilmington. *Long.* 77.55. *W. Lat.* 34.10. N.

Collinee, a town of France, in the department of the North Coasts. 15 miles SE. St. Brienc.

Collioure, a town of France, in the department of the East Pyrenées, with a small port on the Mediterranean, defended by a castle, on a rock, chiefly inhabited by fishermen, The Spaniards were defeated by the French near this town in the month of May 1794. The national convention decreed, that a column should be erected on the spot in memorial that "here 7000 Spaniards laid down their arms before the republicans." 15 miles SE. Perpignan, 15 E. Ceret. *Long.* 3.10. E. *Lat.* 43.32. N.

Colliswithy, a town of the island of Ceylon. 50 miles W. Trinkamaly.

Collispaik, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 24 miles WNW. Gingee.

Collmen, or *Cullmen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Leipzig. 6 miles ENE. Mautcher.

Collbrieres, a town of France, in the department of the Var. 18 miles NE. Toulon.

Collong, an island in the straits of Malacca; about 15 miles in circumference, separated from the island of Lumbagan, and two or three smaller, by a channel to which it gives name. *Long.* 101.30. E. *Lat.* 3.2. N.

Collong, a river of Asia, which runs into the straits of Malacca, *Long.* 101.29. E. *Lat.* 3.2. N.

Collonge, a town of France, in the department of the Ain. 15 miles SSW. Cex.

Collas, *Os*, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo. 36 miles SW. Beja.

Collumpton, see *Cullumpton*.

Collumudly, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in the subah of Delhi, and runs into the Ganges, 5 miles SE. Canoge.

Colm, a small island of Scotland, in the Frith of Forth. 6 miles SE. Dumferline.

Colm, a small island near the north coast of Scotland. *Long.* 4.9. W. *Lat.* 58.30. N.

Colmar, a town of the duchy of Holstein. 5 miles SE. Gluckstadt.

Colmar, a town of France, and capital of the department of the Upper Rhine, situated on two small rivers the Fecht and the Lauch, and surrounded by a wall, flanked with towers. It contains about 15000 inhabitants. In 1674, the Elector of Brandenburg and Duke de Bourbonville were defeated near this town by Marshal Turenne. $7\frac{1}{2}$ posts S. S. Strasburg, $9\frac{1}{2}$ N. Bâle. *Long.* 7.26. E. *Lat.* 48. N.

Colmars, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps. 17 miles NE. Digne, 22 N. Castellane.

Colmberg, or *Kolbenberg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anspach. 9 m. NW. Anspach.

Colme, (*La*), a river of France, which branches from the river Aa at Watte, in the department of the Straits of Calais, see *Aa*.

Colmenar, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the confines of New Castile. 21 m. NW. Talavera de la Reina.

Colmenar, a town of Spain, in New Castile. 15 miles NE. Escorial.

Colmensee, a town of Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm. 14 miles SE. Culm.

Colmitz, a town of Austria. 4 miles SSW. Drossendorf.

Colmütz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Erzgebirg. 6 miles E. Freyburg.

Colmreuth, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Bamberg. 6 m. NE. Forcheim.

Coln, a river of England, which passes by Uxbridge and Colnbrook, and runs into the Thames at Staines, separating the county of Middlesex from Buckinghamshire.

Coln, a river of England, which runs into the sea near Colchester.

Coln, a river of England, which runs into the Thames at Cricklade.

Colnah, a town of Bengal, in the province of Boofnah. 13 miles SSE. Mahmudpour.

Colnbrook, a town of England, in the county of Bucks, on the river Coln, with a weekly market on Wednesday. 3 miles E. Windsor, 17 W. London. *Long.* 0.32. W. *Lat.* 51.29. N.

Colne, a town of England, in the county of Lancaster, with a weekly market on Wednesday. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3626, of whom 1202 were employed in trade and manufactures. 32 miles N. Manchester, 214 NNW. London. *Long.* 2.7. W. *Lat.* 53.48. N.

Colo, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kalisch, where the king, with his army, passed the Warta in the year 1655. 20 miles N. Kalisch.

Coloal, a town of Hindoostan, in Canara. 12 miles S. Mangalore.

Coloia, a town of South-America, in the government of Buenos Ayres. 12 miles N. Santa Cruz de la Sierra la Nueva.

Colochina, see *Colchitta*.

Colocza, a town of Hungary, on the Danube, the see of an archbishop, formerly a city of consequence, but now much gone to decay, in consequence of repeated wars. 60 miles N. Bacs, 136 SE. Vienna. *Long.* 18. 54. E. *Lat.* 46. 33. N.

Cololi, a town of the republic of Lucca. 7 miles Lucca.

Cologna, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, containing about 300 houses; their chief trade is in wine and silk.

Colegna, a town of Italy, in the Vicentin. 20 miles S. Vicenza.

Cologne, till very lately an electoral bishopric of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, divided into several districts by other estates; the greater part is situated upon the Rhine, between the dutchies of Juliers and Berg; another part is situated between Juliers and Treves; the dutchies of Recklinghausen and Westphalia form another. It takes its name from the city of Cologne. The soil is unequal; being composed of mountains and forests, sandy lands, and fertile fields; there is plenty of game, fish, and mineral springs, and vineyards from which is made excellent wine. It contained 72 towns and cities; the states were composed of prelates, nobles, and cities; and the assemblies held at Bonn. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics in general. Cologne was a bishopric in the year 314, and was erected into an archbishopric in the year 799, by Charlemagne, with the bishoprics of Liege, Munster, and Osnabruck, for suffragans, but enjoying no spiritual power over the latter. The archbishop of Cologne bore the pallium and the cross, and took the title of born legate of the holy see, and arch-chancellor of the sacred empire for Italy. He gave his vote after the elector of Treves, and sat at the right hand of the emperor at assemblies held in his own diocese, in Gaul or in Italy. The metropolitan church and chapter were at Cologne; the chapter was composed of 25 canons and 36 dignitaries, all of which were princes or counts, except 8 doctors. The electorate paid 1828 florins for a Roman month, and was taxed for the Imperial chamber 871 crowns, 38 kruitzers, for each term. That part of the episcopal territory which lay on the left side of the Rhine, has been annexed to France, and forms part of the departments of the Rhine and Moselle, and the Roer; and in 1804, the rest on the right was given to the Prince of Nassau Usingen.

Cologne, a city of France, and principal

place of a district in the department of the Roer; before the French revolution, a free and imperial city of Germany, and capital of an archbishopric to which it gave name, formed by the Ubi. It is built in the form of a crescent, on the borders of the Rhine, and fortified in the ancient manner. They reckon at Cologne 34 parishes, 10 collegiate and 49 parish churches, 4 abbeys, 56 convents, 16 hospitals, and 20 chapels. The Protestants hold their religious assemblies at Millheim, a small town dependent on the dutchy of Berg. Cologne acknowledged the power of the archbishop in spiritual, but not as a prince; and on his inauguration he took an oath to maintain its rights and immunities; nay, the inhabitants pretend that he cannot reside in the city three days without permission. The streets are narrow, winding, and gloomy; and the city, though well situated on the Rhine for commerce, is not populous. The principal manufacture is that of ribbons. The government is said to be formed on the model of the Roman republic; the city paid 1100 florins for the Roman month, and 405 rix dollars, 72 kruitzers, to the Imperial chamber. The military force consisted of 4 companies of soldiers. The French, after the defeat of General Clairfayt, entered Cologne on the 6th of October 1794, and were received rather as friends than enemies. Their inhabitants, it is said, pressed upon them with the most unequivocal tokens of joy and admiration. The magistrates had previously sent four deputies to the French general to deprecate the admission of light troops within the walls; the request was granted, and he entered only at the head of 4000 men: very few of the inhabitants left the place; the persons and property of all who remained were in the most perfect security; and the secular clergy were permitted the free exercise of their functions. 23 post N. Metz, 8 NE. Aix La Chapelle. *Long.* 6. 53. *Lat.* 50. 56. N.

Cologne, a town of France, in the department of the Gers. 18 miles E. Auch.

Cologne, see *Berlin*.

Colzanni, a town of Etruria. 6 miles E. Leghorn.

Coligny, a town of France, in the department of the Leman. 2 miles NE. Geneva.

Colgasta, a town of Italy, in the department of the Serio. 16 miles E. Bergamo.

Colchitta, or *Kolkitta*, a seaport town of European Turkey, on the southern coast of the Mærea, in a gulf to which it gives name. This was formerly the seaport of the city of Sparta, and named Gythium. 25 miles SSE. Mistra. *Long.* 22. 34. E. *Lat.* 36. 47. N.

Colczar, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Red Russia. 5 miles NE. Holcz.

Colcz, a town of Prussia, at the

department of the Channel. 12 miles SE. Coutances.

Colomber, a town of France, in the department of Paris. 3 miles NW. Paris.

Colombey aux belles Femmes, a town of France, in the department of the Meurthe. 15 miles SW. Nancy.

Colombier, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône. 4 miles NE. Vesoul, 10 W. Lure.

Colombier, a town of Switzerland, in the county of Neuchâtel. 2 m. SW. Neuchâtel.

Colombier le Jeune, a town of France, in the department of the Ardèche. 17 miles N. Privas.

Colombiers, a town of France, in the department of Aveyron. 11 miles W. Rhodéz.

Colomche, a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito. 70 m. NW. Guayaquil.

Coloni, a town of Palestine. 12 miles W. Jerusalem.

Colombraro, a town of Naples, in Basilicata. 4 miles SSW. Tufi.

Colonia, a town of Istria. 5 miles SSE. Rovigno.

Colonia, a town of European Turkey, in Dalmatia. 24 miles N. Spalatro.

Colonna, a town of the Papedom, in the Campagna di Roma. 12 miles Rome.

Colonne, a town of France, in the department of the Jura. 6 miles WNW. Poligny.

Colonnor, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 6 m. NNE. Nellore.

Colonsa, one of the western islands of Scotland. 6 m. long, and 2 broad. *Long.* 6. 8. W. *Lat.* 56. 7. N.

Colonsa, one of the western islands, near the south-west coast of Mull. *Long.* 6. 14. W. *Lat.* 56. 30. N.

Colour, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Guntoor, in which is a diamond mine, situated on the south side of the Kistlah. 13 miles NW. Condavir.

Colpa, a river of Peru, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 7. N.

Colrado, a river of Mexico, which runs into the Spanish main, *Long.* 82. 50. W. *Lat.* 10. 15. N.

Colrados, (*Los*) a town of South-America, in the government of Tucuman. 105 miles NS. Salvador de Jujui.

Colrado, a river of New Mexico, which runs into the bay of St. Bernard, *Lat.* 29. N.

Colorado, or *River of Martyrs*, a river of North-America, which runs into the northern part of the gulf of California.

Colorado, or *Rivière Rouge*, a river of Louisiana, which runs into the gulf of Mexico, 50 miles below New Orleans.

Colorados, (*Los*) a numerous cluster of small islands, or rocks, near the north-west coast of the island of Cuba.

Colorado, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli. 7 miles NW. Udina.

Colorno, a town of Italy, in the Parmesan. 7 miles N. Parma.

Colos, a town of Transylvania. 4 miles N. Colofvar.

Coloso, a town of South-America, in the province of Carthagena. 32 miles S. Tolu.

Colosse, a town of the island of Cyprus, on the river Lycus: the environs of which are most beautifully improved with mulberry trees for the silk-worms, and also with a great number of orange and lemon gardens; at the south end there is an ancient preceptory of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, which is now in ruins: there are likewise the remains of a very high aqueduct that conveyed water to it. It is the opinion of some that the ancient city of Curium was here. Dr. Pocock could not see the least sign of any ruins; but on the hill to the west he observed the foundations of a thick wall, which seemed to have encompassed some ancient town, probably the city of Curium. And it is not unlikely that the grove sacred to Apollo near Curium was where the village of Episcopi now stands, which is a place abounding in water. 30 miles SE. Boffa.

Coltsvar, or *Clausenburg*, a town of Transylvania, on the river Samos, where the states of the province generally assemble. It had an university, which was suppressed in 1782. 255 miles ESE. Vienna, 145 NNE. Belgrade. *Long.* 22. 21. E. *Lat.* 46. 57. N.

Colovety, a town of Hindoostan, in Barramaul, 16 miles NNW. Namecul.

Colomasar, a town of Hindoostan, in Marawar. 20 miles N. Trumian.

Colour, a town of Hindoostan, in Palnaud. 40 miles Timerycotta.

Colour, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 30 miles N. Seringapatam.

Colourpour, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Guntoor. 15 m. SW. Guntoor.

Colpes, a town of South-America, in the province of Tucuman. 15 miles N. St. Fernando.

Colpa, a town of South-America, and capital of a jurisdiction in Peru.

Colquemarca, a town of Peru, in the diocese of La Plata. 30 m. S. Oruro.

Colfir, a town of Thibet. 50 miles NE. Harachar-Hotun.

Colson Bay, a bay on the north coast of the island of Ruataua.

Colson Point, a cape on the east coast of Yucatan. *Long.* 89. 15. W. *Lat.* 18. 10. N.

Coluga, or *Tringate*, a fortress of Grand Buckharia, in a passage cut through rocks. 80 miles W. Saganian.

Columbetz, a town and fortress of European Turkey, in Servia, on the Danube. 35 miles E. Semendria.

Columbia, a town or district of United America, extending ten miles round the new city of Washington.

Columbia, a town of United America, in the new states, at the union of the Little Miami with the Ohio. *Long.* 84. 34. *W. Lat.* 38. 57. N.

Columbia, a town of South Carolina, on the south side of the Congarée, intended for the capital; it was when first built called Saxegotha. 85 miles WNW. Charlestown. *Long.* 81. 5. *W. Lat.* 38. 58. N.

Columbia, or *Point of Fork*, a town of Virginia, at the conflux of the Rivanna and Pluvanna, which union takes the name of James river. Here is a warehouse for the inspection of tobacco. 60 m. W. Richmond.

Columbia, a county of New-York, bounded on the north by the county of Kennebec, on the east by the state of Massachusetts, on the south by Dutchess county, and on the west by the river Hudson. 30 miles from north to south, and 15 from east to west.

Columbia, a river of North-America, in New Georgia, which runs into the North Pacific Ocean. Mr. Broughton examined this river as far as 84 miles from the mouth. The discovery of this river is claimed by the Spaniards, who call it *Entrada de Ceta*, after the commander of the vessel, who is said to be its first discoverer, but who never entered it; he places it in 46 north latitude.—The entrance lies between the breakers extending from Cape Disappointment on the north side and those of the south side from point Adams, over a sort of bar, or more properly an extensive flat, on which was found no less depth of water than 4½ fathoms. The best leading mark is to bring the Tongue point, which looks like an island near the southern shore, to bear by compass about E. by N. and then steer for it; this was observed in the passages of the Chatham in and out, though on the latter occasion circumstances were too unpleasant to allow of great precision. The greatest rise and fall of tide in this bay observed by Mr. Baker, was twelve feet: high water at full and change at half past one o'clock. With respect to its natural productions, and other interesting matter, the weather experienced on board the vessel precluded any competent knowledge being acquired. The trees principally composing the forest were pines of different kinds, growing to a large size, but were not equal to those of Nootka; near the water side were found maple, alder, and ash, and at some distance up the river, beside these, the oak, poplar, and oriental strawberry trees were produced, with many other forest trees unknown to the gentlemen who made a short excursion into the country, and who were only able to judge of the indigenous quadrupeds or animals by the skins the natives wore or brought to barter; these were singular to those found on other parts of the coast. The birds that were procured, were large

brown cranes, white swans, white and brown geese, ducks, partridges, and snipe; a variety of others were seen, that could not be taken. All that were brought on board, excepting the brown cranes, proved excellent at table. The river seemed to abound with fish, from the supply the natives provided, consisting of two sorts of salmon, both very good, that of a large size and very fine flavour, with silver bream, herrings, flat fish, and salmon; of these the first, some were caught in the seine. The skirts of the woods afforded a most excellent green vegetable, resembling in appearance and taste the onion-top when young; a bulbous root about the size, and not unlike the crocus, that ate much like mealy potatoe; wild mint, ground ivy, and wild yew-ender. All these the natives make great use of, together with berries of various kinds, particularly the cranberry, of a most excellent flavour, and the best we had seen on this coast. The natives differed in nothing very materially from others before seen, but in the decoration of their persons; in this respect, they surpassed all the other tribes with paints of different colours, feathers, and other ornaments; their houses seemed to be more comfortable than those of Nootka, the roof having a greater inclination, and the planking being thatched over with the bark of trees. The entrance is through a hole in a broad plank, covered in such a manner as to resemble the face of a man, the mouth serving the purpose of a door way; the fire place is sunk into the earth, and confined from spreading above by a wooden frame. The inhabitants are universally addicted to smoking, their pipe is similar to ours in shape, the bowl is made of very hard wood, and is externally ornamented with carvings; the tube about two feet long is made of a small branch of the elder, in this they smoke an herb, which the country produces, of a very mild nature, and by no means unpleasant; they however took great pleasure in smoking tobacco; hence it is natural to conclude, it might become a valuable article of trade amongst them. In most other respects they resemble their neighbours, as to their manners and mode of living, being equally fishy and uncleanly. The soil of the low ground was mostly a rich clay, capable of all appearance of being very productive; that on the high land among the pine trees a black soil seemingly composed of decayed vegetable. *Long.* of the entrance, 276. 6. *Lat.* 38. 36. 19. N.

Columbus, a town of the island of Cuba, on the north coast, where the Portuguese had a first colony, from which they were driven by the Spaniards; it was first taken in the year 1492 to 1494. The town is the capital of a province, which extends about

60 miles in length, and 24 in breadth; here is said to be a seminary for promoting the Christian religion, and it is computed that there are 30,000 Christians in the island. The road is unsafe, and only practicable for a few months in the year. 70 miles SW. Candy. *Long.* 79. 47. E. *Lat.* 6. 58. N.

Columpa, a town of Cambodia. 130 m. NNW. Cambodia.

Columpihan, one of the smaller Philippine islands, near the north coast of Leyta. *Long.* 124. 21. E. *Lat.* 11. 20. N.

Coluri, an island in the gulf of Engia, near the coast of Livadia, about seven miles long, and two wide. This is the ancient Salamis, called also Pithyusa, and Cychria, famous in the history of Greece for the signal victory gained over the Persians. It was, with some interruption, subject to the Athenians, till after the conquest of Athens by Sylla, when Salamis was declared free, and enjoyed its freedom till reduced by Vespasian with the rest of Greece to a Roman province. 10 m. W. Athens. *Long.* 23. 36. E. *Lat.* 38. N.

Colwyn, a village of South-Wales, in Radnorshire. Here are the remains of a castle, called Castle Maud: it was destroyed by the Welsh, and in 1231 rebuilt by Henry III. 8 miles SW. Radnor.

Colyton, see *Cullyten*.

Com, or *Kom*, a town of Persia, in the province of Irac, situated in a plain near a river, about a mile and a half from a lofty mountain, and containing about 15,000 houses. It is surrounded by a ditch, and defended by some square towers. On the side of the river is a handsome quay, and in the town are some good bazars for traders, wholesale and retail. The chief articles sold here are fruit, both fresh and dry, the best soap found in Persia, and excellent sword blades, white pottery, silks, and velvets. There are several beautiful mosques, some grand sepulchres of the kings Sefy and Abbas II. with some others. 90 miles S. Calbin, 150 N. Ispahan. *Long.* 50. 40. E. *Lat.* 34. 55. N.

Coma, a small island in the Indian sea, near the coast of Africa. *Lat.* 7. 30. S.

Coma, a town of Syria, in the road from Aleppo to Bassora, where there is a spring of warm water. 130 miles ESE. Aleppo.

Comackio, a town of Italy, in the department of the Lower Po, situated in a marshy country, called *The Valley of Comackio*, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Ravenna. It was taken by the Imperialists in 1708, but restored by Charles VI. to Pope Benedict XIII. 28 miles E. Ferrara, 49 S. Venice. *Long.* 12. 10. E. *Lat.* 44. 42. N.

Comacke, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 9 miles E. Surat.

Coman, a town of European Turkey, in Wallachia. 5 miles N. Vidin.

Comania, a country of Asia, the same with Dagestar, which see.

Comarova, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia. 28 miles ESE. Skopia.

Comarou, or *Santos Anges*, a town of Brasil, on the river Negro. 115 miles W. Fort Rio Negro.

Comaru, a town of Brasil, on the river Amazons. 36 miles SE. Pauxis.

Comareeah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 10 miles N. Islamabad.

Comareeah, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 23 miles E. Godra.

Comargoug, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 25 miles NW. Nattore.

Comartch, a river of South-Wales, in the county of Brecknock, which runs into the Yrvo, 8 miles W. Beath.

Comau, a town of South-America, in the government of Para, on the river of the Amazons. 6 miles NW. Macapa.

Comayagua, see *Valladolid*.

Comb Martin, a town of England, on the north coast of Devonshire, in the Bristol Channel, with a small creek for boats. Near it are silver mines, which formerly produced a considerable quantity of ore. In 1801, the number of inhabitants were 819 only. 39 m. W. Bridgwater, 176 W. London. *Long.* 4. W. *Lat.* 51. 14. N.

Comba, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Kaarta. 95 miles E. Kemmo.

Combam, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Cuddapa. 65 m. N. Cuddapa. *Long.* 79. 8. E. *Lat.* 15. 28. N.

Combainet, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Golconda. 68 miles E. Hyderabad. *Long.* 80. 2. E. *Lat.* 17. 19. N.

Combanson, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo. 25 miles SE. Sundi.

Combarys, a town of Bengal. 8 miles W. Bissuipour.

Combe, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc. 9 miles NNW. Annecy.

Combeau Fontaine, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône. 11 m. WNW. Vezoul, 7 S. Jussey.

Combeny, a river of South-Wales, in Caermarthenshire, which runs into the Loughor, 5 miles NE. Llanethly.

Combermere, a lake of England, in the county of Chester, on the borders of Shropshire. 5 miles S. Nantwich.

Combi, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 3. 30. S.

Combicorum, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 20 miles NE. Tanjore.

Combir Bay, a bay on the east coast of Cochin-china. *Long.* 100. E. *Lat.* 13. 23. N.

Combir de Mer, a small island in the Chinese sea, near the coast of Cochin-china. *Long.* 109. 58. E. *Lat.* 13. 44. N.

Combir de Terra, a small island in the

Chinese sea, near the coast of Cochin-china. Long. 109. 9. E. Lat. 13. 24. N.

Combo, a town on the north coast of the island of Cumbava. Long. 118. 18. E. Lat. 8. 21. S.

Comb-Omb, i. e. *The Hill of Ombo*, a town of Egypt, situated on the right bank of the Nile, opposite to an island anciently called Ombos. There are great ruins about the hill, especially of an ancient temple. The people of Ombos were famous for the worship of the Crocodile; and Ælian gives an account that they fed them in their marshes: they were perfectly tame, and obeyed when they were called.

Comboudingdon, an island in the Eastern Indian sea, about 30 miles in circumference. Long. 104. 24. E. Lat. 0. 27. S.

Comboree, a town of Hindoostan, in Barramul. 8 miles NE. Dairempoury.

Combourg, a town of France, in the department of the ille and Vilaine. 7 miles S. Dol.

Combrailles, before the revolution a small country of France, in the province of Auvergne, of which Evaux was the capital.

Combrée, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 7 miles W. Segré.

Combregoudou, a town of Africa, and capital of a district in the kingdom of Bamboul. 90 miles S. Galam.

Combrét, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron. 24 miles E. Alby.

Combronde, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme. 6 miles N. Riom.

Comcha, or *Comicha*, a town of Persia, where the caravans rest in the road from Ispahan to Ormus.

Comeer, a town of Hindoostan, in Newal. 20 miles NW. Fattypour.

Comenitza, a town of European Turkey, in Albania. 52 miles SW. Delina, 40 NW. Arta.

Comercally, a town of Bengal, in the province of Boofnah. 37 miles NW. Mahmudpour. Long. 89. 20. W. Lat. 23. 54. N.

Comerchin, a town of European Turkey, in Romania. 62 miles E. Emboli.

Comergunge, a town of Bengal. 15 miles NE. Dinagepour.

Comerla, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cuddapa. 11 m. N. Gandicotta.

Comerparah, a town of Bengal. 28 miles SSE. Mahmudpour.

Comerpour, a town of Bengal, on the left bank of the Ganges. 15 miles NE. Moorshedabad.

Comery, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 26 miles ENE. Coilpetta.

Comessaggio, or *Comessazo*, a town of Italy, in the department of the Upper Po. 4 miles NE. Sabionetta.

Comessaggio, a river of Italy, which runs into the Oglio, 9 miles NE. Sabionetta.

Comesus, a lake of New-York. 27 miles S. lake Ontario.

Cometta, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cuddapa. 32 m. NW. Gandicotta.

Comezzano, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mela. 12 m. WSW. Bréscia.

Comhela, a river of Ireland, which runs into Bantry Bay, 3 miles N. Bantry.

Comiklah, a town of Bengal, in Chittigong. 23 miles NNW. Ilamabad.

Comillab, a town of Bengal, and capital of a district, annexed to Bengal from Tipurah. 160 miles ENE. Calcutta, 176 ESE. Moorshedabad. Long. 91. 15. E. Lat. 23. 25. N.

Cominaig, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 27 miles W. Madura.

Comines, a town of France, in the department of the Lys, situated on the Lys, which divides it in two parts. This town is greatly reduced from its former grandeur by accidents and war. In the year 1450, great part of it was burnt down, together with the castle, but the whole was rebuilt some years after. In the year 1585, the garrison from Ostend burnt it almost entirely down, except the castle. In 1645, Marechal de Gassion made himself master of the castle, but the Archduke Leopold retook it in 1648. In 1657, the Marechal de Turenne, after defeating a body of troops commanded by the Prince de Ligne, at Rosebeck, took it and gave it up to pillage. Two years after it was restored to Spain at the treaty of the Pyrenées; but the French again seized it in 1672, and razed the fortifications both of the town and castle. Philip de Comines, author of the celebrated Memoirs of his own Time, was born of an illustrious family in this place. In November 1792, Comines was taken by the French. 25 m. S. Bruges, 7 N. Lille.

Comino, a small island in the Mediterranean, near Malta.

Comis, a small province of Persia, bounded on the north by Mazanderan, on the east by Chorasan, on the south by Chouhestan, and on the west by Irac. Bistain is the capital.

Comisserah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 26 miles NW. Saferana.

Comitlan, a town of Mexico, in the province of Chiapa. 70 miles SE. Chiapa dos Efpagnols.

Commanna, a town of Walachia. 20 m. SSW. Bucharest.

Communi, see *Commenda*.

Commantawana, a bay on the north coast of the island of St. Vincent. 1 mile E. Taraty Point.

Commendagur, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Schaurunpour. 21 m. S. Merat.

Commenda, or *Communi*, or *Kommani*, a kingdom of Africa, on the Gold Coast, about

twenty miles square, formerly a part of the kingdom of Fetu, or Zabu, but now an independent kingdom of itself. The natives are of a warlike disposition, and so numerous, that the king is said to be able, in this little kingdom, to raise an army of 20,000 men; his ordinary body guard is composed of 500 men, well armed. Most writers suppose that Commendo abounds in gold mines, but that the king, fearful of exciting the avarice of Europeans, prevents their being wrought.

Commendo, (Grand,) or *Guaffo*, a town of Africa, capital of the kingdom of Commendo, and residence of the king, situated at some distance from the coast. It is well inhabited and large, containing about 400 houses. *Long.* 3. 34. *W. Lat.* 5. 16. N.

Commendo, (Little,) a town of Africa, situated on the Gold Coast, close to the shore of the Atlantic. It was once a place of great note, and one of the finest towns in Guinea. At present it exhibits only the remains of a once flourishing great city. Here the natives are in general turbulent, cunning, and deceitful; much addicted to lying and stealing. Their employment consists only in fishing or in commerce, and their neighbours employ them as brokers and factors. Every morning 70 or 80 large canoes may be seen upon the coast, fishing or trading with the European shipping in the road. About the middle of the day they put to shore, when the south-west winds begin to blow, both for facility of unloading, and for securing a market for their cargoes either at Great or Little Commendo, where the inland negroes assemble with the commodities of their several countries. No markets on the earth are better supplied with all sorts of grain, roots, pulse, and fish, than these, nor at a more reasonable price. Here the English and Dutch have forts. *Long.* 3. 34. *W. Lat.* 5. 12. N.

Commequiers, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée. 15 miles N. Sables d'Olonne.

Commeragh, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Waterford. 8 m. N. Dungarvon.

Commercy, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Meuse, given by the Duke of Lorraine to the bishops of Metz. It became afterwards a kind of sovereignty, divided between the houses of Nassau and Retz, who ceded their rights to the Duke of Lorraine. It contains two parishes. In 1544, Commercy was taken by the emperor Charles V. 24 miles SSE. Verdun, 16 E. Bar-le-Duc. *Long.* 5. 40. *E. Lat.* 48. 46. N.

Commerfata, a town of Assam, on the Burrampooter. 50 miles E. Rungamatty.

Comminges, before the revolution a county of France, in Gascony, about 45 miles in length, and 18 in breadth; the see of a

bishop, whose residence was at St. Bertrand, the capital.

Commotau, or *Chomoton*, or *Chomutou*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz. It was taken by Zisca in 1421, who put the inhabitants, male and female, to death for their brave defence. In the year 1648, it surrendered to the Swedes at discretion. Large quantities of alum are prepared here. 10 m. NW. Saatz, 38 S. Dresden, 42 NW. Prague. *Long.* 13. 25. *E. Lat.* 50. 26. N.

Commoulah Dirgab, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 35 miles W. Lucknow.

Commulachuck, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, on the Soane. 9 miles NE. Arrah.

Commeno, a town of Turkish Albania. 36 miles NE. Albasani.

Comni, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 33 miles N. Nellore.

Como, a city of Italy, and capital of the department of the Lario; built by the Gauls, under the conduct of Brennus, at the fourth end of a lake to which it gives name; pleasantly situated in a plain, almost surrounded with mountains; large, populous, and commercial; it is the see of a bishop, suffragan of Goritz, and contains twelve parish churches. The town is surrounded by a wall, guarded by picturesque towers, and backed by a conical eminence, on which stand the ruins of an ancient castle. The houses are neatly built of stone, and the cathedral is a handsome edifice of white marble, hewn from the neighbouring quarries. The inhabitants have established several manufactures of cotton and silk, and carry on some trade with the Grisons. This town was the birth-place of the younger Pliny, and the inhabitants have placed his statue on the outside of one of the churches, with a Latin inscription, bearing the date of 1499. It contains about 18,000 inhabitants. 20 miles N. Milan. *Long.* 9. 3. *E. Lat.* 45. 46. N.

Como, (Lake of,) a lake of Italy, in the Milanese, about 27 miles in length from north to south, and hardly three wide; towards the south it is divided into two branches, at the end of one stands Como, and at the end of the other Lecco. The river Adda passes through it, and several towns and villages are situated on its banks, which are adorned with vines, chestnuts, & almond-trees.

Comel, a seaport of Nubia, in the Red sea. *Lat.* 22. 33. N.

Comodo, or *Commoda*, an island in the Eastern Indian sea, about 24 miles long from north to south, and 10 in breadth, separated from the eastern part of Cumbava, by the strait of Sapy, and from the west coast of Flores by the strait of Mangeray. *Long.* 119. 48. *E. Lat.* 8. 36. S.

Comole, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 3 miles S. Amedabad.

Comora, or *Gomara Islands*, islands in the

Indian sea, between the northern extremity of Madagascar, and the continent of Africa: they are four in number, Angareja, called also Comora, Mohilla, Johanna, and Mayotta. The inhabitants are uncivilized, so that Europeans have never ventured to make a long abode there. They are all extremely fertile, well stocked with cattle, sheep, hogs, and birds of various kinds. They produce likewise sweet and four oranges, citrons, bananas, honey, sugar canes, rice, ginger, cocoa nuts, &c. *Long.* 43. to 45. *E. Lat.* 11. 10. to 13. S.

Comora, see *Angareja*.

Comora, (*Little*) a small island in the Indian sea. *Long.* 43. 15. *E. Lat.* 11. 18. S.

Comorin Bay, a bay on the east coast of Cochin-china. *Long.* 109. *E. Lat.* 11. 54. N.

Comorn, or *Comora*, a town of Hungary, and capital of a county to which it gives name, situated at the conflux of the Waag and the Danube, strongly fortified, and defended by a fortress. It is chiefly inhabited by Hungarians, or Rascians, who follow the Greek church. In the year 1783, it was almost wholly destroyed by an earthquake. 36 m. SE. Presburg, 64 SE. Vienna.

Compach, a river of Carinthia, which runs into the Moll, near Vallach.

Company's Island, an island in the North Pacific Ocean, about 60 miles in length, and 30 to 45 in breadth. This island appears to be uninhabited, and the same as one called Uriup by the Russians. *Long.* 151. 20. *E. Lat.* 46. N.

Compe, a town of Africa, in the country of Ludamar. 12 miles E. Benown.

Compeyre, a town of France, in the department of the Aveyron, on the Tarn. 3 miles N. Milhaud.

Compiano, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, on the Taro. 12 miles from Pontremoli.

Compiègne, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Oise, with a forest of wood, containing 27,000 acres, of which 100 are cut every year; the principal commerce consists in corn, wine, and wood: the wine is much esteemed. The first organ ever seen in France was given to this church by King Pepin. In 1429, Compiègne was unsuccessfully besieged by the English, but in a rally they made the celebrated Maid of Orleans prisoner. She was tried as a witch at Rouen; the ecclesiastical judges at first only condemned her as a heretic, to do penance during her life; but afterwards delivered her to the secular arm to be burned. 28 miles E. Beauvais. *Long.* 2. 54. *E. Lat.* 49. 23. N.

Compignana, a town of Etruria. 7 miles SW. Lucca.

Compoli, a town of Naples, in Lavora. 4 miles E. Sora.

Compostia, (*Ja.*) a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc. 9 miles ENE. Chambery.

Compostella, or *San Jago de Compostella*, a city of Spain, and capital of Galicia, situated in a beautiful plain, on all sides surrounded with agreeable hills, between the Sar and Sarela, which unite about half a league below. It is the see of an archbishop. In the metropolitan church are preserved, as they believe, the remains of St. James, the patron of Spain, to whom the church is dedicated, and from whom the town is named; there are twelve parish churches within the walls, fourteen religious houses, and four hospitals. The annual revenue of the archbishop is said to amount to 60,000 ducats: an university was established here in the year 1532. The order of St. Jago takes its title from this city, the knights of which possess 87 commanderies, with an annual income of 200,000 ducats. In 1385, the city was taken by John of Gaunt. 98 miles W. Astorga. *Long.* 8. 30. *W. Lat.* 42. 52. N.

Compostella Nueva, a town of Mexico, and capital of the province of Xalisco, built by Nunez de Guzman; once the see of a bishop, removed to Guadalajara. 300 miles WNW. Mexico. *Long.* 106. 11. *W. Lat.* 21. 20. N.

Compreignac, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne. 10 miles N. Limoges.

Comps, a town of France, in the department of the Var. 10 miles N. Draguignan.

Compsy, a town of Hindoostan, in Bednore. 15 miles NW. Simoga.

Comptak, a town of Hindoostan. 54 m. WSW. Allahabad.

Compton, (*Little*) a town of United America, in Rhode island, called by the Indians Seconnet. The inhabitants are employed in agriculture and the manufacture of linen. 10 miles S. Tiverton.

Compton, a village of England, in Warwickshire. The church was destroyed by the parliament army under Cromwell.

Comrah, a town of Bengal. 20 miles NNW. Moorshedabad.

Comrie, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, on the Erne, over which a bridge is built. 12 miles W. Perth.

Conacon Alfac, a town of Italy, in the Veroncle. 10 miles N. Verona.

Conamana, a river of South-America, in the country of Surinam, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 5. 45. N.

Conanicut, an island near the coast of America, a little to the east of Rhode island. *Long.* 72. 20. *W. Lat.* 41. 25. N.

Conanore, a town of Hindoostan, in Marawar. 25 miles NNW. Ramanadporam.

Conara, a town of Hindoostan, in the circuit of Cicacole. 28 miles SW. Cicacole.

Conatoor, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 5 miles SSE. Gingee.

Conca, a town of the island of Corfica. 12 miles N. Porto Vecchio.

Conca, a river of Italy, which runs into the Adriatic, 7 miles SE. Rimini.

Conca, a town of South-America, in the province of St. Martha. 5 miles E. St. Martha.

Concan, a country of Asia, situated on the western coast of the peninsula of India, between Bombay and Goa, separated from the rest of the continent by a ridge of mountains called the *Gauts*:—it was anciently called *Lymirica*, and once formed a part of the kingdom of *Vishapour*. When the Moguls seized on Hindoostan, they found this coast infested with pirates, and fitted out a fleet to protect their vessels. The Mahrattas, irritated at seeing their piracies interrupted, armed against the Moguls, ravaged their possessions, and fitted out a fleet to protect their pirates. *Conagy Angria*, who by his courage had arrived to the supreme command, was named governor of *Severndroog*, one of the best fortresses on the coast; where he formed an independent state, and in a little time extended his dominions for the space of forty leagues along the coast, and six leagues wide towards the mountains. His successors took the name of *Angria*, and made peace with the Mahrattas on paying an annual tribute. They continued to make depredations on the coast, and seize all vessels that passed that way till the year 1756, when their fleet was destroyed, and the strong fort of *Gheria*, where the chief resided, was taken by *Admiral Watson* and *Colonel Clive*; the country now belongs to the Mahrattas. The principal towns are *Choul*, *Bancout*, *Dabul*, *Severndroog*, *Gheria*, *Tamana*, and *Sunderdoo*.

Concarneau, a seaport town of France, in the department of *Finisterre*. 10 miles SSE. *Quimper*. *Long.* 3. 50. *W.* *Lat.* 47. 52. N.

Conceicao, a town of Brazil, in the government of *Para*. 45 miles N. *Para*.

Conceicao, a town of Brazil. 50 miles SW. *Rio Janeiro*.

Concelho de Anciaens, a town of Portugal, in the province of *Tra los Montes*. 8 miles WNW. *Mirandela*.

Concelho de Castanheira, a town of Portugal, in the province of *Tra los Montes*. 78 miles NW. *Terre de Moncorvo*.

Concelho de Fales, a town of Portugal, in the province of *Tra los Montes*. 10 miles WSW. *Mirandela*.

Concellana, a town of Naples, in the *Basilicata*. 5 miles S. *Acerenza*.

Concentayna, a town of Spain, in the province of *Valencia*. 25 miles N. *Alicant*.

Conception, a river of America, on the

isthmus of *Darien*, which runs into the Spanish main, *Long.* 78. 15. *W.* *Lat.* 9. 4. N.

Conception, (*La*) a city and seaport of *Chili*, on the coast of the Southern Pacific Ocean, and capital of a jurisdiction; formerly the capital of *Chili*; containing about 7,000 inhabitants, Spaniards and *Mestices*. It was founded in 1553, by *Pierre Valdivia*, and erected into a bishopric under the archbishop of *Lima*. The bay of *Conception* is one of the most commodious harbours to be found in any part of the world. The water is smooth, and there is scarcely any current, although the tide rises six feet three inches, the flood being at its height, at the full and change of the moon, at 45 minutes after one o'clock. The bay is sheltered from all winds but the north, which in these climates only blow during the winter; that is, from the end of *May* to *October*, which is also the rainy season. The weather is constantly wet while that monsoon lasts; for the name of monsoons may with propriety be given to those steady gales, that are followed by southerly winds, which blow all the rest of the year, and which are accompanied by the most delightful weather. The only anchorage sheltered from the north-east wind that prevails during the winter, is off the village of *Talcaguana*, on the south-east shore; which is now the only Spanish settlement in the bay, the old city of *Conception* having been destroyed by an earthquake in 1751. It was situated at the mouth of the river of *Saint Peter*, to the eastward of *Talcaguana*, and its ruins are still to be seen. After the destruction of this city, which was rather swallowed up by the sea, than overturned by an earthquake, the inhabitants dispersed, and encamped upon the neighbouring heights. It was not till 1763, that they made choice of a new site at three leagues distance from *Old Conception*, and the village of *Talcaguana*. The bishopric, the cathedral, and the religious houses, were transferred to the new city, which is of great extent, because the houses are built only one story high, that they may be the better able to resist the earthquakes that happen every year. The new town contains about 10,000 inhabitants. It is the residence of the bishop, and of the major-general, who is at the head of the military department. There is not in the universe a soil more fertile than that of this part of *Chili*. Corn yields sixty for one; the vineyards are equally productive; and the plains are covered with innumerable flocks which multiply beyond conception, though abandoned entirely to themselves. All the inhabitants have to do is to set up fences round their respective possessions, and to leave the oxen, horses, mules, and sheep, in the enclosures. The common price

of a fat ox is eight dollars; that of a sheep, three quarters of a dollar; but there are no purchasers, and the natives are accustomed every year to kill a great number of oxen, of which the hides and tallow are alone preserved, and sent to Lima. There is no particular disease incident to this country. There are at Conception several persons who have completed a century. Notwithstanding so many advantages, this colony is very far from making the progress that might have been expected from a situation so favourable to an increase of population; but the influence of government incessantly counteracts that of the climate; prohibitory regulations exist from one end of Chili to the other. This kingdom, of which the productions, if carried to their highest pitch, would feed half Europe; of which the wool would suffice for the manufactures of France and England; and of which the cattle, if salted down, would produce an immense revenue; this kingdom is entirely destitute of commerce. The dress of the women consists of a plaited petticoat of those old-fashioned gold and silver stuffs, formerly manufactured at Lyons. These petticoats, which are reserved for gala days, may like diamonds be entailed in a family, and descend from the grandmother to the granddaughter. Such dresses are, however, confined to a small number of females, the rest having hardly wherewithal to line their nakedness. The common people of Conception are much addicted to thieving, and the women are exceedingly easy of access. They are a degenerate and mongrel race, but the inhabitants of the first class, the true bred Spaniards, are polite and obliging in the extreme. *Lat.* 35. 46. S.

Conception, a town of Paraguay. 20 m. SE. Assumption.

Conception, or *Conception de los Pampas*, a town of South-America, in Paraguay, on the south side of the river Plata. *Long.* 57. 11. W. *Lat.* 36. 30. S.

Conception, (*La*), a seaport town of America, in the province of Veragua, on the Spanish main, with a harbour formed by the river Veragua. 90 miles W. Panama. *Long.* 81. 28. W. *Lat.* 8. 52. N.

Conception, a town of South-America, in the province of Popayan, on the Meta. 25 miles NE. St. Juan de los Llanos.

Conception, a town of New Mexico, in the province of Cinaloa. 75 m. NE. Cinaloa.

Conception, a town of South-America, in the province of Chiquitos. 150 miles ENE. Santa Cruz de la Sierra la Nueva.

Conception, see *Atamagan*.

Conception, a town of New Mexico. 70 miles S. Santa Fe.

Conception, a town of New Navarre. 185 miles SSW. Casa Grande.

Conception, a town of New Mexico. 45 miles E. Sumas.

Conception Bay, a bay on the east coast of Newfoundland. In 1610, a settlement was formed here under a patent of James I. granted to Mr. John Guy. *Long.* 52. 40. W. *Lat.* 47. 40 N.

Conception de Saliva, (*La*), a town of Mexico, in the province of Mechoacan.

Conception de la Vega, (*La*), a town of Hispaniola, the see of a bishop; founded by one of the family of Columbus. It contains several parish churches and convents.

Conception Point, a cape on the west coast of the island of Paraguay. *Long.* 117. 21. E. *Lat.* 8. 21. N.

Conceze, a town of France, in the department of the Correze. 28 m. NW. Brive.

Concha, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Cusco. 50 miles S. Cusco.

Concha, a town of South-America, in the province of Tucuman. 88 miles N. St. Miguel de Tucuman.

Conchabitou, a town of West Florida, on the Pascagoula. *Long.* 88. 43. W. *Lat.* 32. 15. N.

Conchanagur, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 22 miles S. Ilanabad.

Conchas, rocks in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa, a little to the north of the Island of St. Thomas.

Conchas, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Atlantic. *Lat.* 5. 6. S.

Conches, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées. 18 miles NNE. Pau.

Conches, a town of France, in the department of the Eure. In the year 1139, this town, then belonging to the English as a part of Normandy, was taken by the French. 9 miles SW. Evreux.

Conchin, a town of Bengal. 35 miles S. Mauldah.

Conchas, see *Rio Salado*.

Conchats, a town of Bengal. 11 m. E. Bardwan. *Long.* 88. 10. E. *Lat.* 23. 15. N.

Conchucos, a jurisdiction of Peru, in the archbishopric of Lima.

Conchek, a town of the island of Cyprus. 6 miles E. Bassa.

Concobella, a town of Africa, in the country of Anziko, and residence of a prince subject to the Micocco. *Long.* 18. 29. E. *Lat.* 2. 55. S.

Concolin, a town of France, in the department of the Isere. 13 m. NE. Grenoble.

Concord, a town of United America, in New-Hampshire, on the Merrimack. 57 miles NNW. Boston, 184 NNE. New-York. *Long.* 71. 31. W. *Lat.* 43. 12. N.

Concord, a town of United America, in the state of Massachusetts. Information having been brought to Boston, that a considerable quantity of military stores purchased

by the agents of the provincial congress were deposited at Concord, General Gage, in the night between the eighteenth and nineteenth of April 1775, detached the grenadiers and light infantry of his army under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, of the tenth regiment of foot, and Major Pitcairne, of the marines, with orders to destroy those stores: and the following morning another detachment consisting of fifteen companies of foot, with some marines, was ordered to march under the command of Earl Percy to sustain the first. They advanced only a few miles, when it was perceived by the fire of guns and the ringing of bells that the country was alarmed. Upon this discovery, Lieutenant-Colonel Smith detached six companies of light infantry to march on in all haste, and secure two bridges on different roads leading from Concord, and on the other side of it. These companies reached Lexington about five in the morning; and as they advanced, saw a body of men assembled under arms on a green adjoining to the road; when the British troops ordered them to disperse, and they retired in some confusion. But as they went off, several guns were fired upon the king's troops from behind a stone wall, and from some adjoining houses, which wounded one man, and shot Major Pitcairne's horse in two places. The British troops now returned the fire, by which some of the people under arms were killed and others wounded, and the rest dispersed. Upon the approach of the British troops to Concord, another body of armed men or militia was seen assembled upon a hill near the entrance of the town, and the light infantry were ordered to disperse them, whilst the grenadiers marched on by the direct road to Concord. As the light infantry ascended the hill, the militia retreated towards Concord, and passed over one of the bridges on the other side of it, which was immediately taken possession of by the light infantry. In the mean time the grenadiers were executing the purpose of the expedition, by destroying the military stores found at Concord. Whilst this was doing, the militia who had retreated over the bridge, appeared again to the number of three or four hundred, and advancing up to it as if they meant to pass, were fired upon by the British troops. The fire was returned, and a sharp action ensued across the river, in which several on both sides were killed and wounded. But the purpose of the expedition being now accomplished, the light infantry posted at the bridge received orders to retire, and the whole detachment began their march back to Boston. 17 miles WNW. Boston. *Long.* 71. 19. W. *Lat.* 42. 20. N.

Concord, a river of United America, in

Massachusetts, which runs into the Merrimack, 9 miles SW. Andover.

Concordia, a town of Italy, in the department of the Panaro, late duchy of Mirandola, on the Secchia. In 1704, this town was taken from the Imperialists by the French and Spaniards. 5 m. W. Mirandola.

Concordia, a town of Italy, in Friuli; it is the see of a bishop, though the town is in ruins, having been laid waste by the soldiers of Attila, and never recovered. The bishop resides at Porto Gruaro, not far from it. 24 miles SSW. Udina. 30 E. Treviso. *Long.* 12. 50. E. *Lat.* 45. 45. N.

Concordia, a town of the island of Timor, and residence of a Dutch governor.

Concoures, a town of France, in the department of the Aveyron. 7 m. NNE. Rhodéz.

Concots, a town of France, in the department of the Lot. 9 miles ESE. Cahors.

Concressaut, or *Concoursaut*, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, on the Sambre, almost ruined by the civil wars. 35 miles N. Bourges.

Concul, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Seharunpour. 7 m. S. Hurdwar.

Condala, a town of Hindoostan, in Telingana. 9 miles S. Byarem.

Condalavery, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 20 miles E. Koudur.

Condally, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar. 27 m. W. Nagpour.

Condani, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 15. 18. S.

Condanore, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Golconda. 24 miles E. Adoni, 120 SSW. Hydrabad. *Long.* 77. 43. E. *Lat.* 15. 35. N.

Condapilly, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of a circar of the same name, situated near the bay of Bengal. 80 miles ESE. Rajamundry, 108 SE. Hydrabad. *Long.* 80. 30. E. *Lat.* 16. 37. N.

Condapilly, a circar of Hindoostan, bounded on the north-east by the circar of Ellore, on the south-east by the bay of Bengal, on the south-west by the river Kistnah, which divides it from Guntoor, and on the north-west by the country of Golconda. 60 miles long, 25 broad. Condapilly is the capital.

Condapour, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 17 miles S. Hydrabad.

Condaramarla, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore. 15 miles N. Gumipollam.

Condat, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme. 22 miles SE. Clermont.

Condat-en-Ferrieres, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal. 10 miles N. Murat.

Condeair, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Guntoor, situated on a mountain. 26 miles W. Guntoor, 25 SW. Condapilly. *Long.* 80. 19. E. *Lat.* 16. 22. N.

Condé, a town of France, in the department of the north, situated at the conflux of the Haifne and the Scheldt. In 1675, the French took it by assault. In 1696, they took it again; and at the peace of Nimeguen, it was left in their possession. This town was invested by a large body of the allied army in the month of April 1793, and the works completed on the 27th. The town, though strong, was not furnished with provisions sufficient for a siege: the governor (General Chancel) therefore, about this period, ordered the women and children to quit the place; but the Prince of Wurtemberg compelled them again to take refuge in the fortrefs. In a few days after this unsuccessful attempt, the governor sent them out a second time; but the Austrians, after killing many of these defenceless creatures, even in the act of supplicating for mercy, forced the governor, from motives of humanity, once more to receive them. From this period the garrison appear to have existed in a state of extreme distress. On the 10th of July, the garrison, after enduring all the rigours of famine, were obliged to surrender as prisoners of war; they had originally amounted to 4000 men, but at the time of the capture were reduced to 1500 fit for service. It was retaken in the month of October 1794, and by a decree of the French national assembly, it was ordered that from henceforth the town should be called *Nord Libre*. 6 miles NNE. Valenciennes, 13 W. Mons. *Long.* 3. 39. E. *Lat.* 50. 27. N.

Condé, a town of France, in the department of the Aifne. 7 m. SE. Château-Thierry.

Condé, a town of Africa, in the country of the Foulis, on the Senegal. 30 m. S. Goumel.

Condé, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 4. 52. N.

Condé sur Noireau, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in cloth, leather, and cutlery; the number about 3500. 17 miles W. Falaise, 12 E. Viré.

Condé sur Iton, or *Condé l'Evêque*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure. 32 miles SW. Evreux.

Condé Quoja, or *Upper Quoja*, a country of Africa, situated to the north-east of Quoja.

Condeau, a town of France, in the department of the Orne. 10 miles E. Bellefme.

Condel, a town of Hindoostan, in Soonda. 24 miles SE. Goa.

Condeligurki, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 10 miles E. Chinna Balabaram.

Condemundago, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 21 miles S. Canoul.

Condeon, a town of France, in the department of the Charente. 25 miles SE. Saintes.

Conder, a river of England, in the county of Lancaster, which runs into the Irish sea, 3 miles S. Lancaster.

Conderilla, see *Madeira River*.

Conderputty, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 16 m. N. Sirpy.

Condesuyes d'Arequipa, a town of Peru, and capital of a jurisdiction; where is gathered a species of wild cochineal, which forms the principal article of the trade of the province. 70 miles NW. Arequipa. *Long.* 73. 10. W. *Lat.* 16. 12. S.

Condetta, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. 4 miles S. Boulogne.

Condielax, a town of Sweden, in the province of Savolax. 60 miles NNE. Nyfot.

Condeshry, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 30 miles SE. Tooliapour.

Condom, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Gers; before the revolution, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Bourdeaux: the number of inhabitants is about 5000, but it is neither rich nor commercial. 21 miles NNW. Auch, 18 SSW. Agen. *Long.* 0. 26. E. *Lat.* 43. 58. N.

Condomois, before the revolution, a country of France, of which Condom was the capital.

Condor de Apacheta, a town of Peru, in the diocese of La Paz. 80 miles N. Potofí.

Condore, or *Pulo Condore*, an island in the Eastern Indian sea, 60 miles from Cochinchina. Pulo Condore is high and mountainous, and surrounded by several smaller islands, some of which are less than one, and others two miles distant. It takes its name from two Malay words, *Pulo*, an island, and *Condore*, a calabash; of which it produces great quantities. It is of the form of a crescent, extending near eight miles from the southernmost point in a north-east direction; but its breadth no where exceeds two miles. From the westernmost extremity, the land trends to the south-east for about four miles; and opposite to this part of the coast there is an island called *Little Condore*, which runs two miles in the same direction. This position of the two islands affords a safe and commodious harbour, the entrance into which is from the north-west. The distance between the two opposite coasts is three quarters of a mile, exclusive of a border of coral rock which runs down along each side extending about one hundred yards from the shore. The anchorage is very good, from eleven to five fathoms water, but the bottom is so soft and clayed, that great difficulty arises in weighing anchor; towards the bottom of the harbour there is shallow water for about half a mile, beyond which the two islands approach so near each other, as to leave only a passage at high water for boats. The most convenient place for watering is at a beach on the eastern side, where there is a small stream which will furnish 14

or 15 tons of water a day. Buffaloes and hogs are to be had here. Among its productions of the vegetable kind are rice, melons, cocoa-nuts, plantains, potatoes, &c. Captain King among others observed what Dampier calls the tar-tree; but none that were tapped in the manner he describes.—The inhabitants who are fugitives from Cambodia and Cochin-china, are not numerous; they are of a short stature, and very swarthy, and of a weak and unhealthy aspect; but apparently of a gentle disposition. The English East-India Company were induced to form a settlement here in the year 1702; but a quarrel happening, most of the factory were murdered by the Cochin-chinese, and the rest expelled in the year 1705. *Long.* 106. 15. E. *Lat.* 8. 40. N.

Condorilla, a town of Peru. 25 miles N. La Plata.

Condorama, a town of Peru, in the bishopric of Arequipa. 60 miles SE. Arequipa.

Condour, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 4 miles N. Tanjore.

Condour, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 15 miles S. Gooty.

Condoyowah, a town of Birmah, on the Irawaddy. 25 miles SW. Ava.

Condoyowah, a town of Birmah, on the left bank of the Irawaddy. 30 m. W. Ava.

Condoz, a town of Grand Bukharia. 60 miles NW. Anderab. *Long.* 67. 22. E. *Lat.* 36. 50. N.

Condrapatty, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Rajamundy. 18 miles SE. Rajamundy.

Condrieux, a town of France, situated on the Rhône; celebrated for its wine, produced from vines originally brought from Dalmatia by the emperor Probus. It contains about 3000 inhabitants. 18 miles below Lyons.

Condros, a country of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, extending from Liege to Dinant, and now a part of France. Huy was the capital.

Condumeni, a town of Africa, in the country of Nalus. *Long.* 13. 21. W. *Lat.* 10. 2. N.

Condyoura, a town of Bengal. 54 miles NE. Pucculoe.

Concocheague, a river which rises in Pennsylvania, and runs into the Potomack in Maryland, 8 miles SW. Hagarstown.

Conedogwinat Creek, a river of Pennsylvania, which runs into the Susquehanna, *Long.* 76. 56. W. *Lat.* 40. 17. N.

Conjera, a small island in the Mediterranean, north of Cabrara. *Long.* 2. 24. E. *Lat.* 39. 11. N.

Conemaugh, a town of Pennsylvania. 15 miles E. Fort Ligonier.

Conersreit, a town of Bavaria, in the Upper Palatinate. 34 miles NNE. Amberg.

Conersreit, (*Unter*.) a town of Germany,

in the principality of Bayreuth. 4 miles NW. Bayreuth.

Conestago Creek, a river of Pennsylvania, which runs into the Susquehanna, *Long.* 76. 24. W. *Lat.* 39. 56. N.

Conewago Creek, a river of Pennsylvania, which runs into the Susquehanna, *Long.* 76. 45. W. *Lat.* 40. 6. N.

Conewango Creek, a river of Pennsylvania, which runs into the Susquehanna, *Long.* 76. 15. W. *Lat.* 39. 41. N.

Confida, see *Ghunfade*.

Confians, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc, near the conflux of the Here and the Doron. 18 m. E. Chambéry.

Confians, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône. 12 miles N. Vesoul, 7 W. Luxeuil.

Confians, or *Constant*, before the revolution, a valley of France, in Rouffillon, surrounded by the Pyrenées, and watered by the river Tet. Villefranche sur le Tet was the capital.

Confians, *St. Honorine*, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise. 15 miles SW. Paris.

Confient, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Charente, on the Vienne. 36 miles SSW. Poitiers, 31 NE. Angoulême. *Long.* 0. 45. E. *Lat.* 46. 2. N.

Confortino, a town of Italy, in the department of the Lower Po. 4 miles N. Ferrara.

Cong, a town of China, of the third rank in Honan. 15 miles S. Hoai-king.

Cong, a town of China, of the third rank, in Se-tchuen. 25 miles S. Soui-tcheou.

Cong, a village of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, formerly a town of note, and residence of the kings of Connaught. The ruins of several churches and religious houses are yet visible. 16 miles W. Tuam.

Conga, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 100 miles NW. Ispahan.

Congallo, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Guamanga. 18 miles E. Guamanga.

Congapauko, a town of Hindoostan, in Tellingana. 10 miles SE. Warangole.

Congar, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 25 miles SSE. Renapour.

Congayempaleam, a town of Hindoostan, in Coimbatore. 25 miles W. Caroor.

Congcoal, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Condapilly. 20 miles Masulipatam.

Congleton, a town of England, in the county of Chester, situated on the river Dane, with considerable silk and cotton manufactures. In 1801, the population was 3861; and of these 2210 were employed in trade and manufactures. It has a weekly market on Saturdays. 10 m. SW. Macclesfield, 194 NW. London. *Long.* 2. 22. W. *Lat.* 53. 13. N.

Cong-mou-ing, a town of China, in Se-tchuen. 42 miles NW. Hoai-li.

Congo, or *Kongo*, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the north by the kingdoms of Loango and Anziko, on the east by Metambo, and on the south by Angola. The climate is hot in summer, the winters are mild as the finest springs of Italy. Snow never falls, unless upon the highest mountains; ice is unknown; their days and nights are almost always equal. In the winter the rain sometimes falls very heavy, so as to inundate the country. The soil is good, and generally produces two crops in a year. The men are averse from labour, which they commit to their slaves, or from want of such, to their wives, who cultivate the ground, sow, dig, and reap. The principal corn used by them is maize, they have likewise peas and beans of different kinds. Of fruit trees they have scarce any but what were introduced by the Portuguese. Among the trees are the alicorda, of such a monstrous bulk that ten men cannot fathom it; the bark of this tree macerated yields a coarse thread, of which they make ropes; the shell or rind of the fruit, which is like a gourd, being cleared of its pulp, serves for vessels for various uses; the infanda tree, the bark of which being beaten and macerated makes a thread finer than the alicorda; the manglofs, a tree whose branches bend downwards, and taking root, form new trees, so that one single tree may make a whole forest. There are several kind of palms, the most common of which is that whose fruit contains a great many kernels, of an exquisite taste when full ripe, which, when pressed, produces oil, used instead of butter; they draw from these trees, by incision, a viscid liquor, which turns sour in five or six days. Vines brought here from Candia, where they have been well cultivated, yield excellent grapes twice a year. Among the aromatic plants are the dondo, a shrub which serves for cinnamon, and the inquoffo, a kind of creeping vine, which bears seeds like pepper. Lilies, tulips, tuberoses, hyacinths, &c. are exquisitely beautiful, and grow naturally in the fields, vallies, and woods. The grass in the low lands grows so high, thick, and rank, that it becomes a dangerous receptacle to wild beasts and reptiles. Among the animals are elephants of a monstrous size, lions, leopards, tygers, wolves, zebras, buffaloes, &c. The dante is an animal which seems peculiar to this country; it is shaped and coloured much like an ox, though not so large; its horns are like those of a he-goat, but very smooth and shining, and of a blackish hue, of which the natives make great variety of pretty baubles: the skin of this creature is commonly bought by the Portuguese, and sent into Germany, to be tanned and made into targets, which are then called dantes: the natives use the raw hides dried to make

their shields, which are so tough, that no arrow or dart can go through them, and large enough to cover the whole body. The creature which they call *troungoungou*, has two horns growing out of the forehead, equal in other respects is not unlike the unicorn. The mioni is of the biggest of a cat, of an ash colour, and hath two small horns on its head. It is, perhaps, the most fearful creature that lives; ever in motion, and flaring at the least noise or breath of air; even when it is drinking, it swallows one single gulp, and runs away as if pursued, and returns with the like fear, till it hath satiated its thirst; it doth the same when browsing on the grass at every bite it takes in its mouth. Its flesh has an exquisite taste, and the natives prefer its skin to that of any other creature to make fringes for their bows. The nisma, or civet cat, is the true creature from which that odoriferous drug is taken, and, when genuine, valued at the rate of gold dust. The hunting of it is dangerous, by reason of its strength and nimbleness, and its dreadful biting when it is caught. The fura is a kind of land rat, which burrows under ground like moles. The flesh is so exquisite, that a feast among the princes would be looked upon defective without it. The forests also abound with wild dogs, which, like the wolves, prey upon the tame cattle, and are so fierce, that they will fly upon armed men, and attack whole droves of cows, goats, or sheep. Their teeth are exceeding keen and sharp; they never bark, but make a dreadful howling when hungry, or in pursuit of their prey. Another singular quadruped, which never sets its feet upon the ground but it dies soon after, keeps itself constantly upon the trees: it is called *entiengia*, and is very small, and its skin is beautifully spotted, that none but the kings of Congo, the princes of the blood, and such nobles as obtain the privilege from him, have the liberty of wearing it: and even the kings of Loango, Cocongo, and Gambia receive that extraordinary fur as a considerable present, and a particular favour. Ostriches are of surprising magnitude and beauty, and in great plenty; their feathers mixed with those of the peacocks, which are here no less numerous and beautiful, are used instead of ensigns and standards, and made into umbrellas. There are a great variety of parrots, but the most esteemed birds of all are those which they style, by way of excellence, the birds of mule: they are somewhat bigger than Canary birds, their bills red, their feathers of the same colour; some of them, however, are green, or mixed, and only their bills are black; others are green, others blue, and some all white, or all black; which last sort is the most admired for the sweetness of its

note, but much more so for some articulate sounds they give, which would incline one to believe that they speak as well fing. The fish kind is in this, as in other maritime countries, in great plenty and variety, both from the sea, and from the multitude of rivers, The *pico marina*, so called from the resemblance of its mouth to the beak of a woodpecker, is a sea fish of a large size, and prodigious strength. It hath four fins on its back, three under its belly, and one on each side of its head; its tail is large and forked, by which it cuts the waves with surprising force and velocity; it is at war with every fish that swims, and with every thing it meets in its way, without being intimidated by the largest vessels. The *corvo marino*, or sea raven, is about six feet long, and big in proportion. This country is infested with a vast variety of serpents, some of them of a monstrous length and thickness; rattlesnakes, vipers, and other venomous reptiles, whose bite is immediate death, if some powerful antidote be not speedily applied. Scorpions, and other venomous insects, both flying and reptile, are here likewise in great variety. The most pernicious and dangerous kind is the ant, or *pismire*, of which they reckon no less than six different species, of different colours and sizes, and all of them formidable, both on account of their prodigious number, and the mischief they do, not only to the fruits of the earth, but even to men and beasts, whom they will surround in the night in such swarms, that they will eat them to the very bone. Some of them infest the houses in such numbers as to undermine the very foundations, and plague all kinds of inmates, almost, and sometimes quite, to death. Others lay so thick upon the paths and highways, that one cannot move a step without treading upon them, and having one's legs and thighs almost devoured by them. A third sort, of a white and red colour, though very small, will gnaw their way through the hardest wood, penetrate into a strong chest, and, in a little while, devour all the cloths, linen, and every thing that is in it, except metals and stones. A fourth sort, small and black, leave a most intolerable stench upon every thing they touch, whether clothes or household stuffs, which are not easily sweetened again. A fifth sort harbours chiefly upon the leaves and branches of trees; and if a man chance to climb up to save himself from a wild beast, he is so tormented by them, that nothing but the dread of the jaws of the one could make him undergo the stings of the other. The sixth and last sort is of the flying kind, which live wholly underground, till age furnish them with wings to fly; and then they rise in such swarms as to darken the air in the same manner as locusts.

Amidst a great variety of these pernicious flying insects, they have one species, of a more friendly and profitable kind, viz. the industrious bee, which furnishes the inhabitants with excellent honey and wax in such prodigious plenty, that there is scarcely a hollow tree, cliff of a rock, or cleft of the earth, in which they do not find great quantities of their combs. The history of Congo, before the arrival of the Portuguese, is only a confused mass of vague tradition. As the natives were unacquainted with the art of writing, they have preserved few facts, and still fewer dates. They speak of a monarch named Luqueni, who united a number of small states, and formed of them the vast empire of Congo. This empire was in a state of great decline on the arrival of the Portuguese in 1484, under the command of Sousa. The facility with which they induced the reigning prince to embrace Christianity is wonderful; it was by a few letters of exhortation from the King of Portugal, and of a voyage of an uncle of the King of Congo, who was instructed and converted at Lisbon: on his return he catechised his nephew with the assistance of a few missionaries, who had been sent to accompany him. The Mani Congo caused himself to be baptised, and assumed the name of John, while his queen took that of Eleonora, in honour of the king and queen of Portugal. Their example was followed by their whole court, and as is generally the case, the people imitated the court. Congo is divided into several provinces. St. Salvadore, or Banza, is the capital. The principal rivers are the Zaire, Dando, Coanza, Vambra, and Barbela. *Long.* 14. to 21. *E. Lat.* 3. to 8. 30. S.

Congo, a river of America, which rises in the isthmus of Panama, and runs into the bay of Panama.

Congo, see *Kunk*.

Congo Batta, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo. *Lat.* 5. 10. S.

Congo Lima, a small island of Japan, in the strait between Nippon and Xicoco.

Congoma, a river of Peru, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, *Lat.* 0. 35. S.

Congon, or *Konkun*, a seaport of Persia, in the province of Faristan, on the south side of a large river which runs into the Persian gulf. It is a place of some trade, and a market for pearls brought from the Bahrein islands, and horses for exportation to India. 110 miles S. Schiras. *Long.* 52. 5. *E. Lat.* 27. 52. N.

Congong, a town of Meckley. 60 miles W. Munnypour.

Congondy, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore. 5 miles ESE. Boodicotta.

Congonbaz, a town of Brasil, in the government of Minas Geraes. 27 miles W. Villa Rica.

Congoralink, a town of Grand Bukharia. 36 miles NE. Badaskan.

Congorlan, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 75 m. NNE. Hamadan.

Congrehoi, a small island in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Mexico. *Long.* 88. 32. *W. Lat.* 18. 18. N.

Congreiro, a river of Honduras, which runs into the bay, *Long.* 87. 30. *W. Lat.* 15. 40. N.

Congrier en Pouance, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 20 m. SW. Laval.

Cong-tchin, a town of China, of the third rank, in Quang-li. 20 miles NE. Ping-lo.

Cong-tchouba, a town of Thibet. 45 miles S. Tchontori.

Conguntla, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore. 20 miles E. Balhary.

Coni, a town of France, and capital of the department of the Stura, on that river, first founded in 1520, during the pontificate of Calistus II. The origin of the town is said to be this: the inhabitants of some villages had been forely oppressed by their lords, who, among other enormities, pretended a privilege granted by the emperor to despoil the brides before their husbands touched them; the people at length attacked their lords; expelled them the country, and destroyed their castles, which had served them as a protection for their enormities. And lest their tyrants should return with foreign aid, they left their home, and founded Coni. Their numbers daily increasing, they formed an alliance with the city of Asti, and Luchin duke of Milan, and became a flourishing republic, which form of government continued some years. At length they submitted to Charles of Anjou, comte of Provence. Some time after his death, they came under Jane queen of Naples, who being incapable of supporting the weight of government, the town of Coni, for protection, voluntarily submitted to Amadeus VI. comte of Savoy; to which it has since continued faithful. It has been frequently besieged, first in 1515, by the Swiss, under Francis Stampa, a gentleman of Milan, to open a certain road to Francis I. who was then entering Italy with a numerous army to make war on the confederate princes. The unshaken courage of the inhabitants appeared for the first time on this occasion, for while other stronger towns of Piedmont surrendered, either to capitulation or force, Coni alone remained, and resisted all the attacks of the enemy. In the year 1542, it was again besieged by Claude Annebaud, admiral of France, whom Francis I. out of hatred to the duke of Savoy, had sent with an army of 18,000 men to lay waste Piedmont; the besieged had only 300 foot and 50 horse; the French battered the

town for the space of six days without intermission, with eighteen pieces of heavy cannon, and did considerable mischief to the walls and the most elevated buildings of the place, but after losing about 400 men killed, and many wounded, they were compelled to raise the siege. Fifteen years after that, Marechal Brissac, one of the most experienced commanders of his time, who commanded the French army in Italy, attacked Coni most vigorously, but with no better success; this siege continued 58 days, 52 pieces of cannon playing without interruption on the walls of the town, which began to give way; but some new troops arriving from the Imperial army, the Marechal Brissac was compelled to retire, after having had 4000 men killed or wounded. In 1639, it was besieged by the Cardinal Vallette and the Duke of Longueville, during the civil wars which agitated Piedmont, without success; nor did the Comte of Harcourt succeed any better two years after, though he besieged the place 54 days. It was again besieged by the French in 1696, and in 1706. In 1744, it was besieged by the French and Spanish troops, who were however compelled to raise the siege. In consequence of the rapid successes of the French in Piedmont during the months of April and May 1796, the King of Sardinia found it necessary to make overtures for peace, and placed Coni, with Alexandria, Suza, and Tortona, into the hands of the French, as hostages of his good faith. On the 3d of December 1799, it was taken by the Austrians; the garrison of 2844 men surrendered on the second day prisoners of war, being in want of provision and ammunition. 31 m. S. Turin. *Long.* 7. 40. *E. Lat.* 44. 22. N.

Conicash, a town of New Mexico, in the province of Mayo. 56 m. NE. Santa Cruz.

Conjeah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 35 miles E. Calcutta.

Conjepalsun, a town of Hindoostan, in Coimbatore. 19 miles NNE. Coimbatore.

Conjeveram, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic; taken by Col. Clive in 1758. 20 m. E. Arcot. *Long.* 80. 52. *E. Lat.* 12. 52. N.

Coniglione, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara. 16 miles SW. Palermo.

Conijedla, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Ellore. 15 miles N. Ellore.

Conjimere, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, on the coast of Coromandel, where the English had once a factory, which for several years has been removed to Fort St. David. 12 miles N. Pondicherry.

Conil, a town of Spain, in the province of Andalusia, on the coast of the Atlantic, in a bay to which it gives name. The inhabitants are much engaged in fishing, especially for tunnies, which formerly brought in 80,000 ducats yearly, but has of late years much

fallen off. 18 m. SSE. Cadiz. *Long.* 6. 9. *W. Lat.* 36. 16. N.

Conil, a town of Mexico, in the province of Yucatan. 110 miles NE. Merida.

Conin, or *Konin*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kalisch. 18 m. SSE. Gnesna.

Coningburg, a town of Mainland, the principal of the Shetland Islands. 5 miles S. Kirkwall.

Conisberg, or *Kongsberg*, or *Konsberg*, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Aggerhuus, situated in the midst of mountains, in which are some mines of silver, discovered in the year 1623; and in one a vein of gold was discovered in 1697. Some of these mines are exceedingly profitable, and some scarcely pay the expences of working. 36 miles SW. Chistianiana. *Long.* 9. 45. E. *Lat.* 59. 37. N.

Conisbrough, a village of England, in the county of York, formerly a city of note, and by the Britons called *Caer Conan*. Here are the remains of an ancient castle. 5 m. SW. Doncaster.

Conisflou Water, a lake of England, in the county of Lancaster, which empties itself into the river Leven, 9 m. S. Hawkhead.

Conitz, or *Cboinitz*, a town of Prussia, in Pomerelia. 40 miles S. Dantzic.

Conivavaugh, a town of Pegu. 25 miles SSW. Pegu.

Conka, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 18 miles N. Nellore.

Conkere, a post of Chinese Tartary. *Long.* 101. 48. E. *Lat.* 44. 50. N.

Conlie, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte. 10 m. NW. Le Mans.

Conliège, a town of France, in the department of the Jura. 2 m. SE. Lons le Saannier.

Conlobang, a town of the island of Borneo. 120 miles N. Banjar Malim.

Conmagoody, a town of Hindoostan, in Marawar. 5 miles E. Tripatore.

Connaught, one of the four provinces of Ireland, bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, on the east by the counties of Fermagh, Cavan, Longford, Westmeath, and King's County; on the south by the county of Clare and the sea; on the west by the sea. It contains five counties, viz. Galway, Leitrim, Mayo, Roscommon, and Sligo, which include 296 parishes, 4108 square miles, and 95,821 houses; one archbishopric, and five bishoprics. It was formerly a kingdom of itself, till the reign of Henry II.; and several times after attempted to throw off the dominion of its conquerors.

Connaux, a town of France, in the department of the Gard. 9 miles NE. Uzés.

Connecticut, one of the states of United America, bounded on the north by Massachusetts, on the east by the state of Rhode Island, on the south by the Sound, which separates it from Long Island, and on the

west by the state of New-York. Its shape is nearly a long square, except towards the fourth-west, a small tract, about 12 miles long, and 8 or 9 wide; its length from east to west 72 miles, and breadth from north to south 45. The climate is healthy, though subject to frequent changes of weather, especially on the sea-coast; the winters are generally very severe, and the summers very hot. It is composed of mountains, hills, and vallies, with a great number of rivers, large and small; and is divided into eight counties, Hertford, Newhaven, New London, Fairfield, Windham, Lichfield, Middlesex, and Tollen. The principal productions are maize, wheat, barley, oats, flax, hemp, potatoes, pulse, and fruits of different kinds, with plenty of meadow and pasture land. The inhabitants fatten a great number of cattle and swine: the butter and cheese are said to be equal to the best of Europe. The principal trade of Connecticut is with the West-India islands: the principal exports are horses, mules, oxen, beef, pork, maize, slaves, hoops, pine-boards, oak-plank, &c. To the other American states they send pork, corn, butter, cheese, cider, apples, pot and pearl ashes, flax-seed, &c. The number of inhabitants, in the year 1790, was 237,946, of these 2764 were slaves; the inhabitants are mostly of English descent, and are Independents in religion. The principal towns are Hertford, Newhaven, New London, Norwich, Middleton, and Weathersfield; the principal rivers are Connecticut, Housatonic, and Thames. Academies have been instituted at Greenfield, Plainfield, Norwich, Windham, and Pomfret. Manufactures of woollen, linen, buttons, paper, glass, iron, &c. have been established in different parts of the state. Oil-mills have been erected of a new and ingenious construction. From September 30th, 1790, to September 30th, 1791, the amount of foreign exports from this state was 710,310 dollars, besides articles carried to different parts of the United States to a great amount. This state at present owns and employs in the foreign and coasting trade more than 35,000 tons of shipping.

Connecticut, a river of United America, which rises in the northern part of New Hampshire, separating that state from the state of Vermont, enters the state of Massachusetts at Northfield, crosses that state and enters the state of Connecticut about seven miles north from Hertford, and after dividing the latter state nearly in the center, runs into the sea at the end of Long Island Sound.

Connecticut Farms, a town of New Jersey. 12 miles N Amboy.

Connel's Town, a town of Pennsylvania, 25 miles WSW. Chambersburg.

Conneré, a town of France, in the department of the Sarthe. 16 miles ENE. Le Mans.

Concern, or *Cœcern*, or *Konneron*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Magdeburg. 33 miles S. Magdeburg, 24 SW. Dessau. *Long.* 22. 5. E. *Lat.* 51. 44. N.

Conniaconbi, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 37 miles S. Tinnevely.

Connie, La, a river of France, which runs into the Loir, a little below Châteaudun.

Connigurry, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 9 miles S. Culloor.

Connipour, a town of Bengal. 13 miles ENE. Mahmudpour.

Connie Bay, a bay on the south coast of Newfoundland. 50 miles E. Cape Ray.

Connin, a river of France, called also *Aa*, which runs into the Beuvron, six miles SE. Beuvron.

Connor, a river of Jamaica, which runs into the sea between Rocky Point & Port Morant.

Connor, a village of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, the see of a bishop, founded in the fifth century, united with the see of Down in the year 1554, under the archbishop of Armagh. 6 miles N. Antrim.

Conolfingen, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne. 7 miles ESE. Berne.

Conoway Creek, a river of Pennsylvania, which runs into the Potomack, near Hancock's Town, in Maryland.

Conopoli, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Livadia. 10 m. NE. Lepanto.

Conolfstein Engers, see *Engers*.

Conou, a town of Persia, in the province of Laristan, on the coast of the Persian gulf. 66 miles ESE. Lar.

Compas, a town of New Navarre. 210 miles SSE. Casa Grande.

Conquel, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of France. *Long.* 2. 59. E. *Lat.* 47. 29. N.

Conques, a town of France, in the department of the Aveyron. 18 miles N. Rhodéz.

Conques, a town of France, in the department of the Aude. 4 miles NE. Carcassonne, 10 miles ESE. Montolieu.

Conquet, Le, a seaport town of France, in the department of Finisterre. In 1375, being then a part of Bretagne, the French took it by storm; and in 1557, it was taken by the English. 10 miles W. Brest. *Long.* 12. 54. E. *Lat.* 48. 22. N.

Conradsburg, a fortress of Africa, on the Gold Coast, built for the defence of Elmina.

Confar, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 80 miles NW. Ispahan. *Long.* 50. 42. E. *Lat.* 35. 20. N.

Confarbruck, or *Conz*, a town of France, in the department of the Sarre, at the conflux of the Sarre and the Moselle. In the year 1704, the allies threw up some intrenchments to defend the passage of the Moselle, but abandoned them the year following.

miles S. Treves. *Long.* 6. 40. E. *Lat.* 47. 38. N.

Confsack, a town of Sweden, in South-Gothland. 32 miles N. Warisberg.

Confesee, a town of Italy, in the Paduin, formerly the see of a bishop, who was the Italian vicar of the empire. It contains about 5700 souls. 10 miles S. Padua, 10 N. Rovigo.

Conferran, or *Conferans*, before the revolution, a country of France, in Gascony, and the diocese of a bishop, whose residence was at St. Lifter, the capital. It is bounded on the east by Foix, on the south by Catalonia, and on the north and west by Comminges.

Confet's Bay, a bay on the north-east coast of the island of Barbadoes, north of Confet's Point. 10 miles NE. Bridge-town.

Confet's Point, a cape on the north-east coast of the island of Barbadoes.

Configliano, a town of the island of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara. 19 m. S. Palermo.

Confisz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz. 28 miles SE. Radom.

Constable, a small island in the Atlantic, on the coast of Guinea, at the mouth of the Aporuah. *Lat.* 4. 50. N.

Constadt, or *Kunstadt*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oels. 38 m. E. Breslau, 24 NE. Brieg. *Long.* 18. 3. E. *Lat.* 51. 2. N.

Constance, or *Konstanz*, a city of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, situated on a lake called Boden sea, or the lake of Constance; it is very ancient, and was formerly Imperial, but placed under the law of the empire in the year 1342, by the emperor Charles V. for deserting the Roman Catholic religion.

In the year 1549, it was placed under the power of the house of Austria by Ferdinand I.; and though the estates of Swabia refused their assent, the subscription was ratified by the diet at Augsburg. Being neglected by the house of Austria, the town fell to decay. Some attempts were made by the emperor Joseph, in the year 1785, to introduce some manufactures from Geneva, by allowing a free exercise of religious worship, which may in time operate in its favour. It was erected into a bishopric in the year 579, the see being removed thither from Windisch, a place in Switzerland, about 68 miles distant. The bishop, as a prince of the circle, did not generally abide at Constance, his residence was at Mûnberg. From the year 1414 to 1418, was held here a famous council, in which John Huss and Jerome of Prague were both sentenced to be burnt. The lake of Constance, or Bodensee, is situated between Germany and Switzerland, is 27 miles in length, and the breadth is 12 miles, of an oval form; the river Rhine flows through it. The north-west side of the lake is divided into two parts by a broad strip of land;

these divisions are called the lakes of Zell and Uberlingen, from the two towns of Radolphzell, or Zell and Uberlingen. The Rhine passes only through the lake of Zell. In 1802, the bishopric of Constance was given to the Margrave of Baden. 30 miles ENE. Zurich. *Long.* 9. 8. E. *Lat.* 47. 38. N.

Constantia, a hamlet or village of Africa, near the Cape of Good Hope, celebrated for its wine, produced from vines said to be originally brought from Schiras in Persia.

Constantina, a town of Spain, in Andalusia. 50 m. SW. Cordova, 42 NNE. Seville.

Constantina, or *Costhinah*, a town of Africa, and capital of the eastern district of Algiers, on the Rummel, anciently Cirta, and one of the strongest towns of Numidia. The province of Constantina extends on the coast of the Mediterranean from the river Booberak to the river Zaine, which separate it from Tunis. The province of Titterie bounds it on the west, and the Sahara on the south; about 220 miles being its mean extent from east to west, and 110 from north to south. Both the north and south parts are mountainous, and in some parts rocky, but generally fertile; and pays a greater revenue to the state than the other two. It forms a part of the ancient *Mauritania Casariensis* and Numidia. We learn from history, that Cirta was one of the chiefest, as well as one of the strongest cities in Numidia; the first of which circumstances is confirmed by the extent of the ruins; the latter by its particular situation; for the greatest part of it has been built upon a peninsular promontory, inaccessible on all sides except towards the SW. where it was joined to the continent. This promontory Dr. Shaw computed to be a good mile in circuit, lying a little inclined to the southward; but to the northward, it ended in a precipice of at least 100 fathoms in height; from whence is a beautiful landscape over a great variety of vales, mountains, and rivers, which lie to a great distance before it. To the eastward the prospect is bounded by an adjacent range of rocks, much higher than the city; but towards the south-east the country is more open, with a distant view of the mountains: and in these directions this peninsular promontory is separated from the continent by a deep and narrow valley, perpendicular on both sides, where the Rummel conveys its stream. The neck of land to the south-west, where we find the principal gate of the city is about the breadth of half a furlong, being entirely covered with broken walls, cisterns, and other ruins, which are continued quite down to the river; and carried on from thence over a strip of plain ground that runs parallel with a deep narrow valley. Such was the situation and extent of the ancient Cirta; but the present

city has not the same dimensions, being confined to the peninsular promontory only. Besides the general traces of many ruins scattered all about, there still remain near the center of the town those capacious cisterns which received the water brought hither from Physgeah by an aqueduct, a great part of which still remains, and is very sumptuous. The cisterns, which are about 20 in number, make an area of above 50 yards square. The principal gate is of a beautiful reddish stone, not inferior to marble, well polished and shining; the side-posts or pillars whereof are neatly moulded in pannels. An altar of pure white marble makes part of a neighbouring wall, and the side of it in view presents a well-shaped simulum in a bold relief. The gate towards the south-east is in the same fashion and design, though much smaller, and lies open to a bridge that was built over this part of the valley. This, indeed, was a master-piece in its kind; the gallery and the columns of the arches being adorned with cornishes and festoons, ox-heads, and garlands. Among the ruins to the south-west of the bridge, upon the narrow strip of land, we have the greatest part of a triumphal arch, called Casir Goulah, or the Castle (as they interpret it) of the Grant, consisting of three arches; the middlemost whereof, as usual, is the most spacious. All the mouldings and friezes are curiously embellished with the figures of flowers, battle-axes, and other ornaments. The Corinthian pilasters, erected on each side of the grand arch are pannelled like the gates of the city, in a style and fashion peculiar to Cirta. Without the precincts of the city, under the great precipice, are many sepulchral inscriptions. 160 miles E. Algiers. 180W. Tunis. *Long.* 6. 24. E. *Lat.* 36. 25. N.

Constantinople, a city of Europe, and capital of the Turkish empire, anciently called Byzantium, but changed to Constantinople by the emperor Constantine, who made it the seat of the Roman empire in the east; the Turks call it Istantboul, or the Fertile Place. It is one of the largest cities in Europe, being 34 or 35 miles round, including the suburbs; its figure is triangular, with two sides to the sea. The harbour lies to the north, which is convenient and large, and of easy approach from the Black sea, or from the Mediterranean. It was anciently called the Golden Horn, from its curve, and the riches of its commerce; the constant depth of water allows goods to be landed on the quays, without the assistance of boats. Constantinople is surrounded with walls of freestone, here and there mixed with bricks, and flanked with 250 towers. There are 22 gates, 6 on the land side, and 16 towards the sea. The streets are badly paved, nar-

row, dark, and slippery, interspersed here and there with beautiful edifices, public baths, &c. in the midst of low houses, built of wood or earth, which often disappear in the night, destroyed by fire or plundered by the soldiery. Eden estimates the population, consisting of Turks, Armenians, Greeks, and other Europeans, at 426,000; Olivier at upwards of 500,000; both writers compute from the consumption of flour. Prince Cantimir counted 40,000 houses, without including the suburbs: those of the rich are sumptuously and elegantly decorated. They reckon seven royal mosques, built with magnificence and taste, and maintained with care, surrounded with spacious courts, and adorned with beautiful fountains. Among the most celebrated is that of Saint Sophia, which fronts the great gate of the seraglio; it was built by the emperor Justinian, and the Turks hold it in the same veneration as did the Christians; the Grand Signior going there in person every Friday. The revenue belonging to it is very great, and it will contain 100,000 persons conveniently. Besides a prodigious number of mosques, the Greeks have 30 churches in the city and suburbs; the Armenians a great many, and the Roman Catholics several; and the Swedish nation has been permitted to build a Lutheran church. The seraglio, which occupies the place of ancient Byzantium, was built by Mahomet II. and is 9 miles in circumference, including the gardens; it is an assemblage of palaces and apartments, placed by the side of one another, without symmetry, and without order. The outside appearance has nothing great, cypresses and other evergreens being the chief things to be seen; the interior apartments are adorned with paintings of flowers, landscapes, &c. furnished with baths, marble basins, French and Venetian looking-glasses, Persian tapestry, China vases, &c. The principal entrance of the palace is of marble, and is called Capi, that is, The Port, which name is given sometimes to the whole empire. Through this gate is the entrance to the first court, in which are the mint, the infirmary, and other buildings. The second court is called the Divan-court, the great council-chamber being there, with the kitchen, the treasury, and stables. To the north, adjoining to the Divan, is the seraglio, properly so called, through which is a narrow passage leading to the audience chamber, which is of amazing magnificence, particularly the throne. Thus far are ambassadors permitted to come, but no farther. Betwixt the two mosques of Sultan Solyman and Bajazet is the old seraglio, in which are shut up the wives of the deceased sultans. The slave-market is situated near a street, which leads to Adrianople. The castle of Seven Towers is a state

prison, and situated near the sea of Mar-mora. West of the city is the imperial palace of Aijub, or Saint Job, with a village of the same name, which may be reckoned one of the fauxbourgs, where in a mosque is the tomb of Sultan Othman, founder of the empire. Galata is another fauxbourg, surrounded with walls, flanked with towers; the inhabitants are chiefly Greeks, Armenians, Franks, and Jews, who choose it for their residence, for the sake of living with greater liberty than in the city. Pera is another fauxbourg, situated on an eminence, from whence may be seen the seraglio, and the coast of Asia; the air is more pure than in the city; here the ambassadors of Europe reside, and the most respectable fort of Greeks. Tofana, so called from the cannon foundery established there, is another fauxbourg. The plague generally visits this city every year, and makes dreadful havoc: fires destroy a great number of houses, which, perhaps, are increased by the hopes of plunder. Among the principal curiosities of Constantinople may be reckoned the ancient Hippodrome, by the Turks called Atmeidan, in which stands a pyramid of Theban marble, inscribed with hieroglyphics: the colossus, or pillar, consisting of several square blocks of freestone; a triangular pillar of cast brass, representing three serpents folded in each other, but the triple head fallen off; a column erected in honour of the emperor Arcadius, &c. Constantinople was consecrated the seat of the Roman empire in the year 330; and continued the residence of the Christian emperors in the eastern part of the empire till the year 1453, when it was taken by the Turks, from which time it has been the capital of their dominions. *Long.* 23. 56. E. *Lat.* 41. N.

Constantinow, a town of Poland, in Vol-lynia, on the river Slucza. 8 miles NNW. Braclaw, 96 SE. Lucko. *Long.* 27. 20. E. *Lat.* 49. 40. N.

Constantinow, a town of Austrian Poland, in the palatinate of Kaminiac. 65 miles NE. Kaminiac. *Long.* 25. 58. E. *Lat.* 49. 40. N.

Constlerwalde, a town of Prussia, in Pomerelia. 5 miles S. Marienburg.

Consuegra, a town of Spain, in New Castile, containing two parishes and three convents. It belongs to the knights of Malta. 25 miles SSE. Toledo, 64 W. Cuença.

Consunah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 17 miles N. Dinagepour.

Conta, a river of Genoa, which runs into the sea near Albenga.

Conta, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa. 31 miles NW. Harijorpour.

Contalugur, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 8 miles N. Dinagepour.

Contar, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 14. 20. S.

Contay, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 10 m. NNE. Amiens.

Contay, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 20 miles E. Jajiafore.

Conteboulsung, a town of Thibet. 380 m. ENE. Laffa. *Long.* 97. 28. E. *Lat.* 30. 20. N.

Contest, a town of European Turkey, with a port, situated in the province of Macedonia, in a small island, at the bottom of a gulf, to which it gives name, at the mouth of the river Strimon. 48 miles E. Salonica. *Long.* 24. 4. E. *Lat.* 40. 40. N.

Conteville, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, at the mouth of the Seine. 6 miles NW. Pont Audemer, 28 W. Rouen.

Contezendo, a town of Prussia, in Pomerelia, on the Vistula. 8 m. W. Marienburg.

Contbil, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte. 6 m. NNW. Dieuze.

Contigliano, a town of the Popedom, in the dutchy of Spoleto, near a lake to which it gives name. 9 miles W. Rieti.

Contignes, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 3 miles N. Châteauneuf.

Contin, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen. 3 miles W. Konigsberg.

Contora, a town of France, in the department of the Po. 23 miles NNW. Turin.

Contoscock, a river of United America, in New Hampshire, which runs into the Merrimack, 4 miles N. Concord.

Contou, a town of Africa, on the banks of the Faleni, south of Galam.

Contoul, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 12 miles N. Durbangal.

Contoy, see *Loggerhead Key*.

Contrietés, (*Ale des*), a small island in the Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 161. 56. E. *Lat.* 9. 46. S.

Contraki, a town of Arabia. 180 miles S. Malcat.

Contreras, a cluster of small islands in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Mexico. *Long.* 82. 56. W. *Lat.* 8. 10. N.

Contres, a town of France, in the department of the Loir and Cher. 10 m. S. Blois.

Controne, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. 10 miles SE. Campagna d'Evoli.

Contumacas, a town of Peru, in the audience of Lima. 65 miles SE. Truxillo.

Conturfi, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. 25 miles E. Salerno. *Long.* 15. 20. E. *Lat.* 40. 39. N.

Conty, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, on the Selle. 12 miles S. Amiens.

Coa, a town of the island of Corsica. 12 miles N. Ajaccio.

Coarcevano, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Bari. 15 miles ESE. Bari. *Long.* 12. 7. E. *Lat.* 41. 9. N.

Coarcevera, an island in the Adriatic, near the coast of Istria. *Long.* 13. 46. E. *Lat.* 45. 20. N.

Coarcevon de St. Paul, (*La*), a small island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Quiros in 1606.

Coarcevon, see *Aberconway*.

Coarcevon, a river of North-Wales, which rises from a lake, situated where the three counties of Caernarvon, Denbigh, and Merioneth meet, twelve miles north of Dolgelly; and, after dividing the county of Denbigh from that of Caernarvon, falls into the Irish sea at Aberconway.

Coarcevon Town, a town of North-America, in New Brunswick. 45 miles SSE. Frederick's Town.

Coarcevon, a town of Bengal. 26 miles E. Midnapour.

Coarcevonah, a town of Birmah, on the right bank of the irawaddy. 50 miles SW. Ava.

Coarcevon, see *Confarbruck*.

Coarcevon, a city of Naples, in Principato Ultra, of which it is considered the capital, situated at the foot of the Apennines, near the head of the Ofanto; the see of an archbishop. Its principal commerce is marble. 48 miles E. Naples. *Long.* 15. 12. E. *Lat.* 40. 51. N.

Coarcevon, a small circar of Bengal, about nine miles square, west of Midnapour.

Coarcevon, a town of Hindoostan, in Coimbatore. 14 miles NNW. Darapuram.

Coarcevon, a town of Bengal. 7 miles NE. Caugmahry.

Coarcevon, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Sumbulpour. 30 miles SSE. Sumbulpour.

Coarcevon, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Ellicpou. 10 m. ESE. Ellicpou.

Cooke's Bay, a bay on the west coast of Easter island. It is the only anchorage sheltered from the east and south-east that is to be found in these latitudes; and even here a vessel would run a great risk from westerly winds, but that they never blow from that part of the horizon without previously shifting from east to north-east to north, and so in succession to the west, which allows time to get under weigh; and after having stood out a quarter of a league to sea, there is no cause for apprehension. It is easy to know this bay again: after having doubled the two rocks at the south point of the island, it will be necessary to coast along a mile from the shore, till a little sandy creek makes its appearance, which is the most certain mark. When this creek bears east by south, and the two rocks are shut in by the point, the anchor may be let go in 20 fathoms, sandy bottom, a quarter of a league from the shore. If the ship has more offing, bottom is found only in 35 or 40 fathoms, and the depth increases so rapidly that the anchor drags.

The landing is easy enough at the foot of one of the statues. *Long.* 109. 35. *W. Lat.* 27. 11. S.

Cook's Inlet, or *Cook's River*, a river of North-America, which runs into the Northern Pacific Ocean, between Cape Elizabeth and Point Banks, *i. e.* between *Long.* 207. 9. and 207. 47. *E. Lat.* 58. 42. and 59. 10. N. Captain Cook sailed up this river 210 miles, as far as *Long.* 210. E. and *Lat.* 61. 30. N. without finding any appearance of its source. Capt. C. found the water less salt, and was, he says, convinced of there being a large river; afterwards he found the surface of the water perfectly fresh, but salt at a greater depth: but is not this rather the effect of melted snow than a continued stream from a large river? Capt. Vancouver is of a decided opinion, that it is an inlet of the Pacific Ocean only, and has therefore called it *Cook's Inlet*, by which name it will most probably be hereafter known.

Cook's Islands, two small islands in the Mergui Archipelago. *Lat.* 10. 45. N.

Cook's Strait, a strait in the Southern Pacific Ocean, which divides the two islands of New Zealand.

Cookhouse, a town of United America, in the state of New York. 107 miles NW. New York.

Cookquago, a river of New-York, which rises in the county of Schoarie, crosses the county of Delaware, and joining with the Pa-pachton, forms the Delaware river.

Cooksee, a town of Bengal. 26 miles NW. Burdwan.

Coolabba, a small island in the Eastern Indian sea, near the coast of Concan. 18 miles S. Bombay. *Long.* 72. 18. *E. Lat.* 18. 43. N.

Coolair, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 40 miles W. Nellore.

Coolangee, a town of Hindoostan, in Bar-ramaul. 21 miles E. Caveripatam.

Coolany, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Ardnaglass Bay, 5 miles SW. Sligo.

Coolharya, a town of Bengal. 28 miles WSW. Nagore.

Coolce, a town of Bengal. 10 m. S. Ramgur.

Coolgrenny, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wexford. In 1798, the rebels were defeated at this place. 3 m. SSW. Arklow.

Coolidge Landing, a town of Maryland, on the Patuxen. 25 miles SSW. Annapolis.

Coolipou, a post of Chinese Tartary. 5 miles N. Tie-ling-Hotun.

Cooloo, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Orissa. 39 miles SW. Cattack, 65 ESE. Boad. *Long.* 85. 20. *E. Lat.* 20. 18. N.

Coolome, a town of United America, in the state of Georgia. 20 miles SW. Oakfufee.

Coolpabar, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Gohud. 15 miles S. Raat.

Cooly Point, a cape of Ireland, at the north

entrance into Dundalk Bay, on the coast of Louth. *Long.* 6. 7. *W. Lat.* 53. 57. N.

Coolyburra, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 15 miles NE. Nagpou.

Coolyurcha, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Guzerat. 10 miles SE. Puttan Summit.

Coomareah, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Godra. 25 miles SW. Tandla.

Coontah, a town of Hindoostan, in Goondwanah. 45 miles NE. Nagpou, 110 SW. Ruttunpou. *Long.* 80. 50. *E. Lat.* 21. 33. N.

Coontah, a town of Hindoostan, in Canara. 10 miles N. Onore.

Coonterrah, a town of Hindoostan, in Calicut. 33 miles ENE. Paony.

Coontoor, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 12 miles SE. Caveripatam.

Coondabarry, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Naderbar. 25 m. SSW. Naderbar.

Coondapaddy, a town of Hindoostan, in Coimbatore. 9 miles NW. Errood.

Coondapour, a town of Hindoostan, in Canara, ceded to Great-Britain in 1799. 6 miles NW. Barcelore, 30 SE. Onore.

Coontah, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa. 8 miles SW. Harriropou.

Coontah, a town of Bengal. 60 miles W. Midnapou.

Coonum, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 25 miles N. Madras.

Coontara, a town of Bengal. 7 miles W. Rogonapou.

Coopa, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 30 miles ENE. Ispahan.

Coopachitty, a town of Hindoostan, in Coimbatore. 20 miles W. Errood.

Coopah, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad. 24 miles N. Gazypou.

Coopan, a town on the west coast of the island of Timor, in a bay. *Long.* 124. 1. *E. Lat.* 9. 57. S.

Cooper's Island, one of the Bermuda islands.

Cooper's Creek, a river of New Jersey, which runs into the Delaware, *Long.* 75. 9. *W. Lat.* 39. 56. N.

Cooper's River, a river of South-Carolina, which joins the Ashley at Charlestown.

Cooper's Island, an island on the north coast of the island of Java, near Batavia; about 3200 feet in circumference. The Dutch East-India Company have on it several warehouses, chiefly for coffee.

Cooper's Island, one of the Virgin islands, in the West-Indies, about five miles long, and from one to two wide. *Long.* 65. 57. *W. Lat.* 18. 7. N.

Cooper's Island, a rock of considerable height, about five miles in circumference, in the South Atlantic Ocean, about one mile from the east coast of the island of Georgia. *Long.* 36. 4. *W. Lat.* 34. 57. S.

Coopilly, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole. 6 miles S. Cicacole.

Coorah, a town of Hindoostan, in Kitchwara. 15 miles SSE. Raajegur.

Coorapilly, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 8 miles SW. Pullumnare.

Coorawar, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad. 40 miles W. Benares.

Cooreah, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 35 miles W. Kairabad.

Coorga, or *Corga*, a circar or district of Hindoostan, governed by a rajah, situated among the western Gauts, between Canara and Mysore. The inhabitants are a division of the Nays, and their chief occupation is war. It is full of mountains and forests, which shelter innumerable tygers and elephants. In the woods are found the sandal, and other valuable trees, with the richest spices of the east. The soil is fertile, and the climate temperate. Hyder Ali in vain endeavoured to conquer this country, till a quarrel between the rajah and his brother enabled him to effect his purpose. He destroyed one family, made prisoners of the other, and possessed himself of the country. The young rajah, then a boy, he compelled to become a Musselman, and he was enrolled among the Chilas, or corps of slaves, till in 1785 he escaped to his own dominions.

Coorsah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 25 miles WSW. Beyar.

Coorung, a town of Bengal, in the province of Birboom. 33 miles W. Nagore.

Coss, (*Lower*,) a river of Vermont, which runs into the Connecticut, *Long.* 72. W. *Lat.* 44. 8. N.

Coss, (*Upper*,) a river of Vermont, which runs into the Connecticut, *Long.* 71. 34. W. *Lat.* 44. 32. N.

Coss, see *Stanchio*.

Coss Beyhar, a province of Bengal, bounded on the north and north-east by Bootan, on the east by Goolah, on the south by Bit-trebrund and Rungpour, and on the west by Booda and Bootihazary; about 50 miles long, and 28 broad. Beyhar is the capital.

Coss Beyhar, see *Beyhar*.

Cosades, an Indian town of West-Florida, on the Abacoochee. 4 miles W. Alabama.

Cosahatchee, a river of South-Carolina, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 80. 55. W. *Lat.* 32. 35. N.

Cosbary, a town of Bengal. 16 miles SE. Moorhedabad.

Cosfe Creek, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Cumberland river, *Long.* 80. 50. W. *Lat.* 36. 45. N.

Cosferah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 10 miles SE. Bahar.

Cosferynagur, a town of Hindoostan, in Bundelcund. 50 miles S. Chatterpour.

Cosfnah, a town of Hindoostan, in Benares. 8 miles NW. Bidzigur.

Cosfugury, a town of Bengal. 20 miles NNW. Goragot.

Cosfee, see *Abacoochee*.

Cosfnubab, a town of Hindoostan, in Baglana. 28 miles SSW. Tolmani.

Cosfs, or *Cosfa*, a river which rises in the mountains of Thibet, and runs into the Ganges, 20 miles E. Boglipour, in Bengal.

Cootekaera, a town of Bengal. 40 miles SSW. Doefa.

Cootally, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 30 miles SE. Tinevelly.

Cootee, a town of Bengal. 35 m. E. Doefa.

Cootehill, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cavan. 11 miles NE. Cavan.

Cooter, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad. 20 miles NW. Currah.

Coots, a town of Pennsylvania. 13 miles NNE. Reading.

Cooty, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 24 miles ENE. Hajypour.

Copacavana, a town of Peru, in the diocese of La Paz, near the west coast of lake Titicaca. 20 miles SE. Xuli.

Copalnagur, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 17 miles W. Comillah.

Copatz, a town in the island of Cherfo. 8 miles N. Cherfo.

Copauldurgam, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 10 miles SSE. Cenapatam.

Cope, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 12 miles W. Trichinopoly.

Copenhagen, (in Danish *Kiøbenhavn*;) a city, seaport, and capital of Denmark, situated on the eastern coast of the island of Zealand, on a bay of the Baltic, near the Sound, built on a morass, and surrounded with several small lakes; yet the air is not unwholesome. It was only a village till the year 1254, when it became a town. In 1443, it was erected into a bishop's see, and made the residence of the king, but suffered to enjoy its own municipal laws. A fire, in the year 1728, in 24 hours, consumed 1650 houses, 5 churches, the university, and 4 colleges. Another fire, in the month of February 1794, destroyed the royal palace. Copenhagen is accounted the best built city of the north; the streets are well paved, with a foot-way on each side, but too narrow for general use. The greatest part of the buildings are of brick, and a few of freestone; the houses of the nobility are in general splendid, and built in the Italian style. The harbour is always crowded with ships, and the streets are intersected by broad canals, which bring the merchandize close to the warehouses on the quays. Copenhagen contains about 4000 houses, 4 royal palaces, 19 churches, and a great number of public buildings, 11 public places or markets, and 186 streets, almost all broad, and in a straight line. The palace, which was burned in the year 1794, was an immense pile of building, of hewn stone, the wings and stables of brick stuccoed; this palace was called

Christiansburg, being built by Christian VI. at his own expence, without laying any tax on his subjects. The hospital of Warlow is large and convenient, containing 300 beds, occupied by as many poor: the church is so placed, that service may be heard by those who are confined to their bed. The house of orphans supports 60 boys and 40 girls. The public library is well filled; at the top is a tower, designed for astronomical observations. The exchange is a large Gothic building; vessels are brought very near it by means of canals. Here the merchants assemble: there are bookellers' shops, magazines of cloth, silk stuffs manufactured in the town, and other merchandize. This city owes its present beauty to the fire of 1728, having been rebuilt in a better style. The new part of the town, raised by the late king, Frederic V. is extremely beautiful: it consists of an octagon, containing four uniform and elegant buildings of hewn stone, and of four broad streets leading to it, in opposite directions. In the middle of the area stands an equestrian statue of Frederic V. in bronze, as large as life, which is justly admired: it was cast at the expence of the East-India Company, by Saly, and cost 80,000l. sterling. In 1534, Copenhagen was seized by Christopher of Oldenburg, who held it till 1536: it was after a long siege taken by Christian III.; the garrison was reduced to great straits, and the people became so enfeebled by hunger, that they dropt down dead in the streets. In 1801, it was bombarded by the British. *Long.* 12. 35. E. *Lat.* 35. 41. N.

Copenane, a river of South-America, in the province of Surinam, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 5. 56. N.

Copet, a town and barony of Swisserland, situated on a lake of Geneva, in the bailiwick of Nion, and canton of Bern. The castle of Copet stood an obstinate siege in the year 1536, when the Bernois conquered the country of Vaud; it then belonged to the house of Saluzzo. It belonged lately to the celebrated Mons. Neckar. The Duke of Gloucester resided here some time in 1787. 4 miles S. Nion, 7 N. Geneva.

Copi, see *Cobi*.

Copiapo, a river of Chili, which runs into the Pacific Ocean N. of the town of Copiapo.

Copiapo, a jurisdiction of Chili, rich in gold mines, situated in the most northern part of Chili. There are likewise mines of iron, copper, sulphur, and lead: the whole soil is impregnated with sal gem. Saltpetre is common. From Copiapo to Coquimbo is neither town or village.

Copiapo, a seaport town of South-America, in Chili, which gives name to a jurisdiction. 140 miles NNW. Rioja. *Long.* 52. 50. W. *Lat.* 26. 50. S.

Copinslow, one of the smaller Orkney islands. *Long.* 2. 32. W. *Lat.* 58. 48. N.

Copis, a town of Mingrelia, on the coast of the Black sea. 40 miles W. Cotatis, 15 S. Aargia.

Copisbang, a town of Hin'boostan, in Bahar. 12 miles W. Bahar.

Copland Island, a small island of Ireland, with a light-house, near the north-east coast of the county of Down, in the Irish sea. 11 miles ESE. Carrickfergus. *Long.* 5. 24. W. *Lat.* 54. 39. N.

Copnabow Head, a cape on the west coast of Skye. *Long.* 6. 40. W. *Lat.* 57. 22. N.

Copray, one of the smaller Western islands of Scotland. 2 miles west from the south-west extremity of the island of Lewis. *Long.* 7. 8. W. *Lat.* 57. 49. N.

Coppenbrugge, a town of Germany, in the county of Spiegelberg. 19 m. SW. Hanover.

Coppenwindt, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Wurzburg. 7 miles SE. Gerolthoffen.

Copper Island, a small island in lake Superior, near the east coast. *Long.* 85. 20. W. *Lat.* 47. 21. N.

Copper Island, see *Midwai*.

Copper Indians, Indians of North-America. *Long.* 113. W. *Lat.* 67. N.

Coppermine Hills, hills of North-America, *Long.* 112. W. *Lat.* 68. 30. N.

Coppermine River, a river of North-America, which runs into the sea, *Long.* 111. 5. W. *Lat.* 69. N.

Coppermine River, a river of Upper Canada, which runs into lake Superior, *Long.* 84. 50. W. *Lat.* 46. 54. N.

Coprovitza, a town of Croatia, small, but fortified. 25 miles S. Varasdin.

Coptoskill, a town of New-York. 42 miles N. New-York.

Coq, (*Le*), a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Galam, on the Senegal. 25 miles SSW. Cayar.

Coqueiros, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 11. 31. S.

Coquet, a river of England, in Northumberland, which runs into the sea, 7 m. SE. Alnwick.

Coquet, a small island of England, in the German Ocean, about a mile in circumference, near the coast of Northumberland. It was taken by the Scots in the reign of Charles I. *Long.* 1. 36. W. *Lat.* 55. 13. N.

Coquimca, a town of Peru. 75 m. SE. Lapes.

Coquimbo, or *Serena*, a jurisdiction of South-America, in Chili. The fertility and beauty of the country have induced many families to reside there. The country produces corn enough to export annually four or five vessels of 400 tons each to Lima. There are many mines of gold and silver.

Coquimbo, a town of South-America, and capital of a jurisdiction in Chili, the second town founded by Valdivia, about a quarter

of a league from the sea, on a river of the same name. The streets are built in a line, from north to south, and east to west; well watered and shaded with fig-trees, palms, oranges, olives, &c. always green. The number of houses between two and three hundred. It has been plundered several times by the English. 10 m. SW. Rioja. *Long.* 71. 16. W. *Lat.* 29. 55. S.

Cor, a town of Chinese Tartary, in the desert of Cobi. *Long.* 93. 29 E. *Lat.* 44. 16. N.

Cora, a town of New Navarre. 210 miles S. Casa Grande.

Cora, or *Chora*, a town of the island of Samos, on the site of the ancient Samos. *Long.* 26. 52. E. *Lat.* 37. 40. N.

Colace, a river of Naples, which runs into the gulf of Squillace, 4 miles S. Belicastro. *Long.* 16. 56. E. *Lat.* 38. 50. N.

Coradge, a river of Syria, anciently called Kerseos, which runs into the Mediterranean, 4 miles S. Tortosa.

Corah, a circar of Hindoostan, in the subah of Allahabad, bounded on the north by the Ganges, which divides it from Oude, on the east by Currah, on the south-west by the Jumna, and on the west by the subah of Agra; about 60 miles long, and from 12 to 25 broad. Corah is the capital.

Corah, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of a circar of the same name, in the subah of Allahabad. 140 miles SE. Agra, 90 NW. Allahabad. *Long.* 80. 43. E. *Lat.* 26. 7. N.

Corai, a river of Georgia, which runs into the Caspian sea, north of Tarki.

Coral de Beranca, a town of South-America, in the province of Cordova. 80 miles N. Cordova.

Corallun, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole. 40 m. NE. Rajamundry.

Corally, a town of Bengal. 28 miles E. Dacca.

Corambah, a town of Bengal, in the province of Nagpour. 15 miles NW. Doofa. *Long.* 84. 50. E. *Lat.* 23. 12. N.

Corambah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 10 miles NW. Bahar.

Corampour, a town of Hindoostan, in Ballogistan. 20 miles SE. Dadari.

Corarupa, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 18. 30. S.

Corapani, a town of Imiretta, on the Rione. 35 miles ESE. Cotetta.

Corasu, a town of Japan, in the island of Ximo. 70 miles N. Nangafaki.

Coray, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre. 12 m. WNW. Quimper.

Coraygong, a town of Hindoostan, in Viliapour. 12 miles E. Sattarah.

Corazan, see *Chorasfan*.

Corazema, a town of Upper Siam. 100 miles NNE. Louvo.

Corbach, a town of Germany, in the principality of Waldeck, of which it is the capital.

It was formerly Imperial. In the year 1760, the Hanoverians were defeated by the French near this town. 12 miles NW. Waldeck, 70 E. Cologn. *Long.* 8. 54. E. *Lat.* 51. 16. N.

Corbana, a town on the north-west coast of the island of Corfica, in the department of the Golo. 8 miles NE. Calvi. *Long.* 9. 2. E. *Lat.* 42. 31. N.

Corbara, a town of the Popedom, in Umbria. 8 miles SW. Todi.

Corbaro, a mountain of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 8 miles S. Squillace.

Corbeck, a town of France, in the department of the Dyle. 5 miles S. Louvain.

Corbeil, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Seine and Oise, situated on both sides of the Seine, at its conflux with the Juine. It contains three faubourgs, and four churches. The principal trade is tanning leather. 9 miles NNW. Melun, 15 S. Paris. *Long.* 2. 33. E. *Lat.* 48. 36. N.

Corbeilles, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret. 8 m. NW. Montargis.

Corbellin, a town of France, in the department of the Here. 30 miles ESE. Lyons.

Corbeny, or *Corbigny*, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne, with a celebrated church dedicated to St. Marculf. Hither the kings of France, after their unctio, formerly retired to spend *une neuvaine*, or nine days in prayers, by which they were to receive the power of curing the scrophula, or king's evil. 15 miles NNW. Rheims.

Corbera, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia. 20 miles S. Valencia.

Corbetta, a town of Italy, in the department of the Alona. 12 miles W. Milan.

Corbet's Inlet, an inlet in Honduras Bay. *Long.* 93. W. *Lat.* 62. 30. N.

Corbey, see *Corvey*.

Corbie, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1636, and retaken by Louis XIII. the same year. Louis XIV. dismantled it in 1673. 9 miles E. Amiens, 18 W. Péronne.

Carbieres, a town of Swisserland, and chief place of a bailiwick, in the canton of Friburg. 10 miles S. Friburg.

Corbieres, a valley of France, near the Pyrenées, celebrated for a victory which Charles Martel obtained over the Saracens.

Corbigny, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Nyevre. 27 miles NE. Nevers. *Long.* 3. 45. E. *Lat.* 47. 16. N.

Corbits, a place of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, near Meissen, where a battle was fought in the year 1759, between the Prussians and Imperialists.

Corbola, a town of Italy, in the Polesino de Rovigo. 12 miles ESE. Rovigo.

Corbridge, a town of England, in Nor-

thumberland, formerly a borough, sending members to parliament, with 1032 inhabitants. It was burned by the Scots in the year 1296, and suffered severely from the same invaders in 1311. 4 m. E. Hexham.

Corby, a town of England, in Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursdays, and only 436 inhabitants. 17 m. NE. Stamford, 107 N. London. *Long.* 1. 30. W. *Lat.* 52. 50. N.

Corcan, see *Jorian*.

Corcange, see *Urkonje*.

Corcelle, a river of France, which runs into the Arroux, near Autun.

Corcia, a town of the island of Corsica. 14 miles NNW. Corte.

Corcieux, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges. 7 m. SSW. St. Diey.

Corcora, a town of Abyssinia. 160 miles SSE. Siré.

Corceycz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia. 46 m. N. Constantinow.

Corczyn, or *Kortschin*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz, on the Vistula. 48 miles WSW. Sandomirz.

Corcova, a town of European Turkey, in Rumania. 22 miles S. Tergozyl.

Cordeliers, mountains of South-America; see *Andes*.

Cordes, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn. 10 m. N. Caillac.

Cordes Bay, a bay in the Straits of Magellan, on the coast of Patagonia. 5 miles ESE. Fortescue bay.

Cordes Toulousianes, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne. 20 miles NW. Toulouse.

Cordeshagen, a town of the dutchy of Pomerania. 10 m. W. Cöflin.

Cordesse, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire. 6 m. N. Autun.

Cordevanpatty, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 13 miles SW. Negapatam.

Cordevato, a town of Italy, in the Friuli. 5 miles N. Concordia.

Cordevol, a river of Italy, which runs into the Piavo, between Belluno and Feltri.

Cordignano, a town of Italy, in the Trevisan. 8 miles E. Treviso.

Cordlia, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Trebisond, on the Black sea. 30 miles SW. Trebisond.

Cordon, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, near the west coast of Nicaragua, at the entrance of the bay of Realejo.

Cordomas, a town of Italy, in Friuli. 6 miles SE. Aviano.

Cordova, a province of Spain, and once an independent kingdom, a part of Andalusia, bounded on the north by Estramadura and the countries of La Mancha, on the east by the country of Jaen and Grenada, on the south by the province of Seville, and on the west by Seville and Estramadura. The country is partly covered with the mountains of

Morena and vast plains, with sharp naked rocks, and deep vallies between. Fruits are abundant, as grapes, olives, figs, citrons, &c. Myrtles, lentisks, pines, wild olives, &c. grow without care. Game is abundant, with a great number of sheep and goats. The principal towns are Cordova, Lucena, and Montilla. The principal river is the Guadalquivir, which crosses it nearly in the centre, from north-east to south-west.

Cordova, an ancient and rich city of Spain, situated on the Guadalquivir, about a league from the Morena mountains. Its ancient name was Corduba; and it is said by some to have been built by Marcellus, tho' by others supposed to be more ancient. It was certainly a town of consideration under the Romans; the two Senecas, and the poet Lucan, were born here. The bridge was built by the Moors, and is supported by 16 arches. The ancient palace of the Moorish kings is large and beautiful, but has lately been converted into stables, in which 100 Andalusian horses are usually kept. In the first ages after its foundation, this city possessed an univerfity, in which all the sciences were cultivated. Gallio, the orator, and many other eminent men, studied there. This univerfity flourished also under the Moors. It is the see of a bishop; and contains, besides the cathedral, 16 parish churches, 36 convents, 16 hospitals, and 2 colleges. The cathedral church was built by the Moors for a mosque, out of the ruins of an ancient Roman temple. The fauxbourgs are handsome, and large enough to be taken for towns. 75 miles NE. Seville. *Long.* 4. 50. W. *Lat.* 37. 57. N.

Cordova, a province of South-America, in the government of Buenos Ayres, about 100 leagues in length, and 70 in breadth, crossed by several chains of mountains, and watered by several rivers. The principal town is called by the same name, besides which there are some towns and villages. The inhabitants feed a great number of cattle and horses, which form their principal trade. Serpents are numerous; some of them are of an amazing size, and exceedingly dangerous, others are harmless. This province is but little known.

Cordova, a town of South-America, and capital of a province, to which it gives name, in the government of Buenos Ayres, founded, in the year 1550, by N. gnez Prado, and about twenty years after erected into a bishopric. 450 miles by the common road NNW. Buenos Ayres. *Long.* 65. 10. W. *Lat.* 31. 20. S.

Cordova, (*New*), see *Cumana*.

Cordova, a town of Mexico, in the province of Tlascala. This is the see of a bishop, and contains about 800 families. There are upwards of thirty sugar-mills.

70 miles ESE. Puebla de los Angeles. Long. 98. 20. W. Lat. 19. 20. N.

Cordova, a town of South-America, in the province of St. Martha. 15 miles S. St. Martha.

Cordovan, (*Tower of*), a light-house at the mouth of the river Gironde, on the coast of France.

Cordovato, a town of Italy, in Friuli. 6 miles N. Concordia.

Core Bank, a narrow island on the coast of North-Carolina, about 40 miles long, and hardly 2 broad. Long. 76. 26. to 76. 50. W. Lat. 34. 22. to 34. 55. N.

Core Sound, a bay on the coast of North-Carolina. Long. 77. 5. W. Lat. 34. 38. N.

Corca, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the north by Chinese Tartary, on the east by the sea of Japan, on the south by a narrow sea which parts it from the Japanese islands, and on the west by the Yellow sea, which parts it from China. It is a peninsula, being every where surrounded with the sea except towards the north. This country consists of eight provinces, in which are found 40 grand cities called *kiun*; 33 of the first rank, called *fou*; 58 *tcheous*, or cities of the second rank; and 70 of the third, called *hien*; besides a great number of fortresses well garrisoned. The northern part of Corea is but barren, woody, and mountainous; infested with wild beasts, and but thinly inhabited. It produces neither rice or any other corn but barley, of which the inhabitants make a coarse kind of bread; but the southern division is rich and fertile, breeds great quantities of large and small cattle, besides fowl, wild and tame, and great variety of game: it likewise produces silk, flax, and cotton, which are manufactured among them, except the silk which they know not how to weave, but send abroad unwrought either to China or Japan, the only two countries they have any commerce with. The passage to either is short, though not equally easy and safe at all seasons. The Corean coasts are no less difficult of access, from rocks and shelves, which render the navigation very dangerous. The Coreans drive a considerable trade with those two neighbouring countries; and besides the raw silk above-mentioned, they export silver, lead, and some other coarse metals; rich furs, which come from the north parts; and above all, the famed root *Gin-seng*, which grows here in great plenty. It is affirmed also, that they have mines of gold, that their seas produce pearls and variety of fish, and that the inland rivers are infested with a kind of crocodile of a monstrous length: they have likewise some very venomous serpents in the southern parts, and great variety of wild beasts in the northern, particularly bears, wolves, and wild boars.

They use their oxen for ploughing, and their horses for carriage. The people are commonly very stout and industrious, bold and warlike, and equally trained to the plough and to the sword, bred up to domestic trades and to navigation, and are generally affable and civil to foreigners. Their manners, customs, and religion, nearly resemble those of the Chinese. The northern provinces produce the stoutest men and best soldiers. The rich commonly have fur caps and brocade clothes; and the women wear a kind of lace on their upper and under petticoats: the men of the highest rank, both in the northern and southern parts, affect to appear in purple-coloured silk, and on public occasions their clothes are adorned with gold and silver: the learned are distinguished by two feathers in their caps; and the whole nation in general are well shaped, sprightly, and courteous, lovers of learning, and fond of music and dancing. Their language is different from the Chinese, or rather a mixture of that and the Mancheu Tartar; but they use the Chinese characters in their writings and books. They have some learned men among them, who admire the doctrines of Confucius, and despise the superstitions of the Bonzaic sect; but that monkish tribe is very numerous all over the country. As for Christianity, there is not the least appearance of its having ever got footing in this country, even when the missionaries were in such high favour with the Chinese emperor. The Corean government is altogether monarchical and despotic, though their king is tributary to the emperors of China; yet excepting the tribute and homage he is obliged to pay to them, he governs with an absolute sway. His council consists of the governors and general officers, who are obliged at proper times to attend the court, and to be every day within call: few of them, except by particular favour, hold their posts above three years. He suffers no grantees to hold cities or towns, or even villages, by right of inheritance, but only during their lives, after which they are returned to him. *Ki-tie*, one of their first monarchs, compiled a set of laws out of the Chinese *shu-king*, which he caused to be published in his new kingdom; and they had so good an effect on his subjects, that theft and adultery were hardly known among them; and they have since undergone many revolutions, but are much degenerated from that purity of morals. Their houses have but one story, and are very plain and thatched; they have no beds, but lie on mats. They use plates and dishes, and most of their furniture is plain; they are moderate in eating and drinking, and commonly healthy: their wine is made of a grain called *paniz*, which is said to be

a coarser kind of rice. Little can be said concerning the origin and antiquity of the Coreans, except that it is as dark, impenetrable, and (their own account of it) as fabulous and absurd as that of any other eastern nation: they are, however, allowed by most Europeans to be of Tartarian extract, and their country to have anciently been inhabited by various tribes of that nation. They were at first governed by their respective princes, till in process of time they all coalesced into one kingdom, and were at length subdued by the Chinese. Corea extends from north to south about 500 miles, and 200 wide from east to west.

Cored, a town of Egypt, situated in a fertile country, surrounded with gardens, and defended by a castle, but of no great strength, as the wall is of earth, and the gates destitute of fastening. 15 m. NE. Belbeis.

Coreglia, a town of the state of Lucca. 15 miles N. Lucca.

Corella, a town of Spain, in Navarre, on the Alhama. 8 m. W. Tudela, 38 S. Pamplona.

Corelly, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 14 miles N. Amood.

Corena, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 22. 55. S

Corendelin, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Soleure. 10 miles N. Soleure.

Corera, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 15 miles WNW. Junagur.

Corf-castle, a town of England, in the county of Dorset, situated in the centre of what is called the Isle of Purbeck, governed by a mayor and barons, who claim the same privileges as the Cinque Ports. It takes its name from a castle, said to have been built by King Edgar, now in ruins. Here Edward king of England, called the Martyr, was murdered by order of Elfrida, to obtain the crown for her son Ethelred. It sends two members to parliament. In 1801, the population was 1344, of which 750 were employed in trade and manufactures. The market is on Tuesday. 18 m. SSW. Poole, and 121 W. London. *Long.* 2. 6. W. *Lat.* 50. 38.

Corfu, an island of the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Adriatic, near the coast of Albania, about 45 miles long, and 24 wide; anciently known under the names of Scheria, Phæacia, Corcyra, and Drepano. In the best days of Greece, the Corcyrians formed a powerful republic; in succeeding times it belonged to the king of Naples; afterwards sold for 30,000 ducats to the Venetians, who maintained a fleet of galleys in the port, and a strong garrison to defend this and the neighbouring islands. This island contains above 50,000 souls, and is divided into four bishoprics or governments. The air is healthy, the land fertile, and the fruit excellent. Oranges, citrons, the most

delicious grapes, honey, wax, and oil, are exceedingly abundant. There are some places mountainous and barren, and good water is scarce. Salt forms a great part of its riches. The capital has always borne the name of the island. This island was taken by the French, and given to them by the treaty of Campo Formio. In March 1799, it was taken from them by the Russians and Turks, and united with Cephalonia, Zante, &c. to form a republic under the denomination of the Seven Islands. *Long.* 21. 20. E. *Lat.* 39. 40. N.

Corfu, the capital of the island of the same name, the seat of a bailiff, a provveditor, a captain, &c. and the see of an archbishop. It is fortified, and defended by two fortresses; it has a good harbour, and the town has a considerable degree of trade. *Long.* 21. 1. E. *Lat.* 39. 38. N.

Corgia, a town of Italy, in the department of the Serio. 13 m. NNW. Bergamo.

Corgia, see *Coarga*.

Corgolin, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or. 5 m. N. Beaune.

Cori, a town of the Papedom, in the Campagna di Roma. 10 miles S. Palestrino.

Cori, a town of Hindoostan, in Mewah. 12 miles NE. Macherry.

Coria, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, on the Alagon, the see of a bishop. It contains two churches, two convents, and two hospitals; near it are medicinal springs. 90 miles W. Toledo, 110 WSW. Madrid. *Long.* 6. 16. W. *Lat.* 39. 56. N.

Coria, a town of Spain, in the country of Seville, on the Guadalquivir. 7 m. Seville.

Coria, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 16 m. SE. Pelquierra.

Coriaco, a town of South-America, in the province of Cumana, on a gulf to which it gives name. 40 m. E. New Cordova.

Coriabunge, a town of Hindoostan, in Doob. 45 m. WNW. Pattiary.

Corian, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan. 30 miles W. Herat.

Coriderva, a rock, situated two miles SW. Ila, one of the western islands of Scotland.

Corigliano, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 23 miles NNE. Cosenza. *Long.* 16. 43. E. *Lat.* 39. 37. N.

Corigliano, a town of Naples, in the province of Otanto. 10 m. W. Otanto. *Long.* 18. 19. E. *Lat.* 40. 30. N.

Corintha, a town of Africa, on the island of Loanda.

Corimpo, a town of New Mexico, in the province of Mayo. 24 m. NE. Santa Cruz.

Corimattum, a town of Hindoostan, in Coimbatore. 18 miles ENE. Coimbatore.

Coringa, a town of Hindoostan, in the circuit of Rajamundry. 28 m. SE. Rajamundry.

Corinto, or *Corinto*, or *Coranto*, a town of Greece, in the Morea, situated near a

narrow isthmus to which it gives name, and which joins the Morea to the rest of Greece; between the gulf of Lepanto and that of Engia, said to have been founded by Sisyphus. It was formerly a powerful city, till it was totally destroyed and burnt by Mummius, the Roman consul. The riches found in the city were immense, and the metals melted and mixed together by the fire formed what was called Corinthian brass; this happened in the year 146 before CHRIST. The temple of Venus possessed above a thousand female slaves as courtezans. The port in the Saronic gulf was called Cenchræa; that towards Italy was called Lechæum. Corinth is the see of an archbishop, the walls are supposed to be about two miles in circumference. There are but few monuments of Grecian or of Roman splendour; the principal remains are at the south-west corner of the town; and above the bazar or market are eleven columns supporting their architraves, of the Doric order, fluted, and wanting in height near half the common proportion to the diameter. Within them, towards the west end, is one taller, not entire, which it is likely contributed to support the roof; they are of stone, not marble. During the Peloponnesian war a wall was built across the isthmus of Corinth from sea to sea, reaching about five miles. It was repaired under the Greek emperors. In the year 1451, it was ordered to be destroyed by Mahomet II. In the war between the Turks and Venetians in the year 1463, it was attempted to be repaired by the latter, but abandoned. By an article of peace concluded in the year 1698, it was made the common boundary of the Turkish and Venetian dominions. The temple of the Isthmian Neptune was situated near Schoenus. Julius Cæsar endeavoured to restore it to its former grandeur, and sent thither a colony; to whom St. Paul preached, and wrote his two epistles. Under the Eastern emperors, it was the see of an archbishop, subject to the patriarch of Constantinople. Roger king of Naples became possessed of it in the empire of Emanuel. It had afterwards sovereigns of its own, who ceded it to the Venetians, from whom it was taken by Mahomet II. in the year 1488. The Venetians retook it in 1687, and held it till the year 1715, when they lost it to the Turks, in whose hands it has remained ever since. The town at present contains about 1300 or 1400 inhabitants; each house has a garden, planted with orange and other fruit-trees. 46 miles E. Athens, 342 SW. Constantinople. *Long.* 22. 53. E. *Lat.* 38. 6. N.

Corioli, a town of Brasil, in the government of Goyas, on the Tocantin river. 100 miles NE. Villaboa. *Lat.* 15. 52. S.

Corisco Islands, two islands in the Atlantic Ocean, near the coast of Guinea, belonging to Benin; so named from the violent thunder and lightning which the first discoverers met with here. One is called Great, and the other Little Corisco: the largest is covered with trees. The inhabitants are negroes; few in number, and governed by a chief. A Dutch settlement was attempted, but it did not succeed, through the unwholesomeness of the climate. *Lat.* 1. 10. N.

Corita, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 17 miles SSW. Leon.

Coritachitty, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 26 miles E. Tanjore.

Coritapetty, a town of Hindoostan, in Dindigul. 13 miles E. Ootampaleam.

Cork, a county of Ireland, formerly a kingdom, bounded on the north by the county of Limerick, on the east by the counties of Tipperary and Waterford, on the south-south-east and south-west by the sea, and on the west by the county of Kerry; 99 English miles in length, and 71 in breadth. It contains 269 parishes, 76,739 houses, and 416,000 souls. The county contains more soil that is good than is bad, and some parts of the county are highly cultivated; the whole is hilly, and, a few places excepted, barren of timber. The principal towns are Cork, King'sale, Youghal, Mallow, Doneraile, and Bandon-bridge; the principal rivers are Bandon, Blackwater, and Lee. The towns which return members to the Imperial parliament are Cork, Bandon-bridge, King'sale, Mallow, and Youghal; the county itself sends two.

Cork, a city of Ireland, and capital of a county of the same name, the see of a bishop, united with Ross, suffragan of the archbishop of Cahel, situated on an island in the river Lee, with two large stone bridges over the principal branches of the river. The town has been so much improved and enlarged, that it is now above thrice as large as formerly, and its commerce increased in proportion. Several broad streets have been lately added, by filling up the canals that formerly ran through them. The Earl of Marlborough besieged and took this town from King James's army, in 1690, when the Duke of Grafton, who served as a volunteer, was killed in the attack. It contains about 8600 houses, and 80,000 inhabitants, and has twelve companies of foot in the barracks. The annual revenue of the city amounts to 1300l. out of which the mayor has a salary of 500l. Its wealth arises from the capacious and commodious haven called the Cove, one of the best in the world; the entrance safe, in which any number of ships may ride secure from every wind. Twelve hundred vessels have resorted here in a year in time of peace, and it is de-

fended by a fort in the great island. Ships from all nations victual here. Vessels of 120 tons may come up to the quay, but those of burden unload at Passage, 6 miles from Cork. The exportation, the largest in the kingdom, consists chiefly of beef, hides, butter, tallow, and other provisions. Here are two good modern hospitals for poor boys, besides almshouses, schools, an infirmary, exchange, and custom-house; which, as well as the other public buildings, and walks, are no great ornament to the city. The houses are old, and far from elegant in their appearance, except on the new quays, and the city is mostly composed of lanes, intersecting the streets at right angles. Cork is governed by a mayor, sheriffs, and common council; and returns two members to the Imperial parliament. On the 19th of June 1798, the insurgents were defeated near this town, by the Caithness fencibles, with the loss of 100 men. 120 miles SW. Dublin. *Long.* 8. 20. W. *Lat.* 51. 54. N.

Corker Key, a small island in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Mexico. *Long.* 88. 14. W. *Lat.* 18. 10. N.

Corkin's Creek, a rivulet of the state of Pennsylvania, which runs into the Delaware, *Long.* 75. 10. W. *Lat.* 41. 16. N.

Corlay, a town of France, in the department of the North Coasts. 15 miles NW. Loudeac.

Corling, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Pomerania, on the Perfante. It has considerable woollen manufactures, and is the chief place of a bailiwick. 14 m. SE. Colberg, 36 E. Cammin. *Long.* 15. 45. E. *Lat.* 54. 2. N.

Cormantin, (*Great*), a town of Africa, on the Gold Coast, in the territory of Fantin: large and populous, containing 1200 men, who are all traders or fishermen. Here the Dutch have a fort, which was taken by the English in 1665. *Long.* 1. 8. E. *Lat.* 5. 5. N.

Cormantin, (*Little*), a town of Africa, on the Gold Coast, where the Dutch have a fort, 4 miles WSW. Great Cormantin.

Cormat, a town of Persia, in Laristan. 30 miles ESE. Lar.

Cormatin, a town and fortress of Curdistan. Here Timur Bec was killed by an arrow, shot from the walls as he was viewing the place. The fortress was soon taken and demolished, and the garrison put to the sword.

Cormailles, a town of France, in the department of the Oise. 4 m. WNW. Breteuil.

Cormailles, a town of France, in the department of the Eure. 9 m. NNE. Lisieux.

Cormery, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire. 7 miles SE. Tours.

Cornia, a river of Etruria, which runs into the Mediterranean, near Piombino.

Cornicy, a town of France, in the department of the Marne. 10 m. NW. Rheims.

Cornolain, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 10 miles SSW. Bayeux.

Cormons, a town of Germany, in the county of Goritz. 7 miles SW. Goritz, 12 SE. Udina.

Cormorandiere, a small island in the straits of Magellan, near the coast of Terra del Fuego, which forms a bay. 10 miles NW. Beaubassin.

Corn Islands, see *Manglares*.

Corna, or *Korna*, or *Corne*, a town of the Arabian Irak, situated at the union of the Tigris and Euphrates, on that spot where some learned men have fixed the garden of Eden. It is only a small mean place, surrounded with a mud wall, and containing but few inhabitants. 60 miles NW. Bassora. *Long.* 46. 38. E. *Lat.* 30. 50. N.

Cornago, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 13 miles S. Calahorra.

Cornaka, or *Cornacha*, a small barren island in the Red sea, near the coast of Nubia, about two miles in circumference. The shape has been compared to a lizard with its legs sprawling out. *Lat.* 23. 36. N.

Cornuletto, a town of Italy, in the department of the Upper Po. 12 miles NW. Cremona.

Cornau, a town of Germany, in the county of Diepholz. 6 miles N. Diepholz.

Corne Island, an island, ten miles long, and one wide, in the gulf of Mexico, near the coast of West-Florida. *Long.* 88. 32. W. *Lat.* 30. 11. N.

Corné, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 7 miles E. Angers.

Corne Royal, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente. 7 miles W. Saintes.

Cornegliano, a town of Italy, in the Parmesan. 12 miles SW. Parma.

Cornegliano, a town of Italy, in the Trevisan. 12 m. N. Trevigio, 35 SW. Udina.

Corneillan, a town of France, in the department of the Landes. 5 miles S. Aire.

Corneille, *La*, a town of France, in the department of the Orne. 12 m. SW. Falaise.

Cornero, a town of Italy, in the department of the Adda and Oglio. 2 miles N. Breno.

Corneto, a town of the Papedom, in the Patrimonio, on the Maita, near its mouth, the see of a bishop, immediately held from the Pope, and united with the see of Monte Fiascone. 38 miles NW. Rome. *Long.* 11. 48. E. *Lat.* 42. 15. N.

Cornetta, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 80 miles E. Ispahan.

Cornigliano, a town of France, in the department of the Tanaro. 5 m. WNW. Alba.

Cornigliano, a town of Italy, in the department of the Serio. 15 miles E. Milan.

Cornillia, a town of Genoa. 5 miles SW. Spezza.

Cornillon, a town of France, in the department of the Gard. 7 miles SW. Pont St. Esprit.

Cornimont, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges. 9 miles E. Remiremont.

Cornito, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. 7 miles SSW. Cangiano.

Cornito, a town of Naples, in Basilicata. 15 miles SSE. Potenza.

Corno, a mountain of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 12 miles NE. Aquila.

Cornogal, a town of the island of Ceylon. 30 miles NNW. Candi.

Cornoleda, a town of Italy. 16 miles N. Bergamo.

Cornom, or *Carnon*, a river of Lower Siam, which runs into the gulf of Siam, Long. 100. 20. E. Lat. 8. 43. N.

Cornon, or *Pulo Cornon*, an island in the gulf, near the east coast of Lower Siam, about 30 miles circumference. Long. 100. 13. E. Lat. 9. 52. N.

Cornomena, a town of Italy. 18 miles N. Bergamo.

Cornouailles, before the revolution a country of France, in Bretagne.

Cornus, a town of the island of Sardinia. 18 miles SE. Bosa.

Cornus, a town of France, in the department of the Lot. 10 miles E. Cahors.

Cornus, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron. 14 m. E. St. Afrique.

Cornwall, the most westerly county of England, almost an island, being surrounded on all sides by the sea, except towards the east, where it is bounded by the county of Devon for the length of 43 miles from north to south. From this boundary to the westward, the land continually decreases in breadth, forming itself into a figure resembling a cornucopia; having the Bristol Channel on the north, and the English Channel on the south, both seas meeting in a manner in a point, at the promontory called the Land's End, on the west. In some places it is almost 18 miles across; in others, about 13; and in some not more than 5. The whole length is about 78 miles. It contains nine hundreds, 201 parishes, and 758,484 acres. The land, stretching itself out in the form of a narrow peninsula, is high and mountainous in the center, and declines towards the sea on each side. On the sea-shores and the vallies, near the banks of the great rivers, are the chief and almost only seats of cultivation. The higher grounds exhibit in many parts the appearance of a dreary waste. In the vallies, on the sea coasts and great rivers, and in almost all the low and flat grounds in more inland situations, are to be found strata of marl,

rich loams, and clays, which, being alternately intermixed, and with poorer soils, afford an extensive field to the industry of the inhabitants. The mines of Cornwall consist chiefly of tin, copper, and some lead. The strata in which these metals are found, extend from the Land's End, in a direction from west to east, a very considerable distance into the county of Devon, to the farthest part of the Dartmoor hills. This extensive range forms the high ground in the middle of Cornwall, from which the wind, rain, and storms, have washed much of the vegetable earth to enrich the vallies, and in which they have been aided by the operations of the miners. Formerly immense quantities of tin were found in the county of Devon, and in the eastern part of Cornwall; but at present the chief seat of mining lies to the westward of Saint Austle. From hence to the Land's End, the principal mines are to be found in various strata, extending along the northern coast, keeping a breadth of about seven miles. The annual produce of tin for seven years, from 1786 to 1792, both inclusive, has been about 22,000 blocks, amounting to nearly to 101. 10s. per block, exclusive of duties, in the whole affording a produce of 330,000l. From the stream ore is produced generally what is called grain tin, amounting to 5 or 600 blocks per quarter, and sometimes more: the superior price of this tin above the common tin, at different times, has been from 4l. to 12l. per hundred weight. Native gold has been found in some stream works, and also, but more minutely, blended in some mines of tin. The produce of the whole of the copper mines amounts to about 40,000 tons of ore, yielding on an average about eleven three-fourths in the hundred; and consequently producing about 4700 tons of copper. The greatest part of the copper ores are sent out of the county to be smelted, and the price is very variable; but taking the ore at 8l. per ton, the produce of the copper mines will amount annually to about 320,000l. There are also some lead mines in different parts of the county, but they are not much worked at present, nor is their produce great, although the ores in general, it is said, produce a pretty considerable proportion of silver. Of iron ore there is abundance in many parts of the county; but there are no mines of this ore which have been much worked. Many tons have indeed been lately sent to Wales, which the proprietors say is so rich that they have not been able to find out a proper flux for it. Probably the ore they received has not been properly analysed. Some state the number of men employed in the mines at 22,000; others at not above 9000; but including the streamers, who are a distinct body from the

miners, the number of men, women, and children employed in raising the ore, washing, stamping, and carrying it, will probably amount to 16,000. In Cornwall, the air is milder in winter than in the more internal parts of England, and cooler in the summer months. From its being open to the vast Atlantic Ocean, without the intervention of any land almost to the coast of America, it receives the whole force of the south-west winds, which are remarked to blow in general throughout Great-Britain four-fifths of the year. The air is thereby more full of moisture, and frequently subject to fogs, but they are not unhealthy. The winters are very open, and there are but few in which gentlemen are able to procure ice to fill their ice-houses. From the prevalence of the south-west winds also it is very difficult to raise plantations of trees in exposed situations; and it is only in sheltered vales where any remains of the ancient natural woods are to be found; although there is no doubt that this country, as well as the greater part of all continents and islands, has originally been covered with wood. Myrtles grow every where in the open air, without the aid of green-houses, both in this county and Devonshire, particularly on the southern coasts. Many other tender green-house plants are to be seen in the open air, in the gardens of the curious. Fruit-trees are every where found to thrive, particularly the apple; and in the eastern part of the county a great deal of cider is made, and of very good quality; but very little is produced to the west of Truro. The mulberry-tree flourishes well in Cornwall in the western parts, and the fruit ripens in perfection. Cornwall returns 44 members to parliament, viz. two for the county, and two each for the following boroughs: Bodmyn, Boliney, Callington, Camelford, Fowey, Gram-pound, Helfton, Launceston or Dunheved, Liskeard or Liskerret, East-Looe, West-Looe or Portpigham, Lostwithiel, Mitchell or Midsholl, Newport, Penrhyn, Saint Germain's, Saint Ive's, Saint Mawe's, Saltash, Tregony, and Truro. In 1801, the population was 188,269, of which 2487 were employed in trade and manufactures, and 42,687 in agriculture.

Cornwall, a town of the state of Connecticut. 30 miles W. Hartford.

Cornwall, New, a country in the western part of North-America, bordering on the Pacific Ocean, situated to the north-north-west of New Hanover, extending from Gardner's Canal, *Lat.* 53. 15. to Frederick's Sound, 57. 5. N. On this coast are found the Prince of Wales's Archipelago, Queen Charlotte's Islands, Pitt's Archipelago, Duke of York's Islands, island of Revilla Gigedo, and innumerable other smaller ones.

Cornwallis, a town on the west coast of

Nova Scotia. 42 miles NW. Halifax. *Long.* 64. 15. W. *Lat.* 45. 10. N.

Cornwall, a town of the state of Vermont. 15 miles S. Newhaven.

Corny, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle. 7 miles S. Metz.

Coro, a town of South-America, in the province of Popayan. 105 m. SE. Popayan.

Cor, see *Venezuella*.

Corou, shoals in the Indian sea, near the coast of Africa. 15 miles SW. the island of Pemba.

Coroa de Moma, shoals in the Indian sea, near the coast of Africa. *Lat.* 16. 50. S.

Coroa de St. Antonio, shoals in the Indian sea, near the coast of Africa. *Lat.* 16. 5. S.

Corolgotchy, a town of Bengal. 15 miles ENE. Kithenagur.

Corollada, a town of South-America, in the province of Caraccas. 10 miles N. Leon de Caracca.

Coromandel, (*Craft of*) the eastern coast of Hindoostan along the Carnatic, so called, extending from Cape Calymere, *Lat.* 10. 20. to the mouth of the Kistnah, *Lat.* 15. 45. N.

Coron, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 4 miles WSW. Vihiers.

Coron, a seaport town of European Turkey, in the Morea, situated on a gulf to which it gives name, anciently called the Gulf of Messina, with a large harbour. This place was taken from the Turks by the Venetians in the year 1685, after a most obstinate siege, which lasted 49 days. The Turks retook it in the year 1715, with little loss. In 1770, it was besieged by the Russians without success. 80 miles SSW. Corinth. *Long.* 21. 56. E. *Lat.* 36. 59. N.

Coron, one of the Calamianes islands. *Long.* 120. 21. E. *Lat.* 12. N.

Corona, La, a town of Italy, in the Venetian. The French defeated the Austrians here in 1796, but they could not take the place. The following year the French were defeated by the Austrians. 14 miles WNW. Verona.

Coronados, Los, a cluster of small islands, consisting of two islets and three rocks, occupying a space of about five miles, in the North Pacific Ocean. 12 miles from the coast of New Albion. *Lat.* 32. 23. N.

Coronata, a small island near the west coast of Natolia. *Long.* 27. 10. E. *Lat.* 37. 3. N.

Coronata, an island in the Adriatic, about 15 miles long, and 3 broad. *Long.* 15. 40. E. *Lat.* 44. 5. N.

Corunda al Reig, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 35 miles NW. Ispahan.

Corondel, a spring of water, or small river of Arabia Petraea, supposed by some to be the Marah of the Scriptures. Near it are

some hot springs, called Hammam Pharaoune. It runs into the Red sea, 50 miles SSE. Suez.

Coronil, a town of Spain, in the province of Andalusia. 30 miles S. Seville.

Coronisi, a small island on the coast of the Morea, in the gulf of Napoli. *Long.* 22. 58. E. *Lat.* 37. 29. N.

Coronum, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole. 10 miles E. Cicacole.

Coroora, one of the Pelew islands.

Coror, a river of Abyssinia, which runs into the Tacczé, 30 m. NW. Anba Salam.

Copreau, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or. 7 m. S. Beaune.

Corpeon's Bay, a bay on the north-west coast of the island of St. Christopher. 2 miles SW. Diep Town.

Corps, a town of France, in the department of the Isere. 20 miles SE. Grenoble.

Corpsud les Trois Maires, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine. 9 miles S. Rennes.

Corpus, a town of Mexico, in the province of Nicaragua. 36 miles N. Leon.

Corpus, a town of Paraguay, on the river Parana. 180 miles SE. Assumption.

Corra, a town of Persia, in the province of Segestan, on the lake Zare. 15 miles SE. Kin.

Corra, a river of Persia, which runs into the lake Zare, near the town of Corra, in the province of Segestan.

Corraan, a peninsula of Ireland, on the west coast of the county of Mayo, separated from Achill island by a narrow channel. It is about seven miles from east to west, and from two to four wide.

Corrales, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 7 miles S. Zamora.

Corrans, a town of France, in the department of the Var. 5 miles N. Brignolles.

Correak, a town of Hindoostan, in Gurry Mundlah. 8 miles S. Belharee.

Correga, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura. 10 miles NNE. Peniche.

Corregio, a town of Italy, in the department of the Crostolo, and capital of a small principality in the duchy of Modena; united to the Modenesé in 1635; defended by a castle. From this town the celebrated painter Antonio de Allegris took the name of Corregio. 10 miles NW. Modena, 20 S. Mantua. *Long.* 10. 46. E. *Lat.* 44. 46. N.

Corregiole, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio. 7 m. S. Mantua.

Corrife, a town of the Papedom, in the Sabina. 12 miles N. Tivoli.

Correze, a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Creuse, on the east by the departments of Pay-de-Dôme and Cantal, on the south by that of the Lot, on the south-west by that of the Dordogne, and on the north-

west by the department of the Vienne. Tulle is the capital.

Correze, a river of France, which rises about twenty miles NE. Tulle, passes by that town, Correze, Brive, &c. and joins the Vezere, three miles below Brive. It gives name to a department through which it passes.

Correze, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, on a river of the same name. 8 miles NE. Tulle.

Corriah, a town of Hindoostan, in Goondwanah. 45 miles N. Nagpour.

Corrientes, (*Las*), a town of South-America, in the government of Buenos Ayres, at the union of the Parana and Paraguay. 440 miles N. Buenos Ayres. *Long.* 60. 36. W. *Lat.* 27. 50. S.

Corrientes Bay, see *Ensenada de Arenas*.

Corrigrua, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, which, in 1798, the rebels made a station. 7 m. SW. Newborough.

Corrin, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak. 80 miles NW. Hapahan.

Corrosin, a town of Ireland, in the county of Clare. 7 miles NNW. Ennis.

Corropoli, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 38 miles NNE. Aquila.

Corry, a town of Hindoostan, in Calicut. 15 miles SSE. Tellichery.

Corfairs, a cluster of islands in the gulf of Engia, near the coast of Morea. 5 miles NW. Cape Skillo.

Corfano, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 3 miles E. Alessano.

Corfara, a small island in the Adriatic. *Long.* 15. 29. E. *Lat.* 44. 13. N.

Corfe, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 7 miles NE. Angers.

Corsegoules, a town of France, in the department of the Var. 13 miles N. Antibes.

Corfelles, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne. 7 miles NNE. Laufanne.

Corfeul, a town of France, in the department of the North Coasts. 6 m. WNW. Dinan, 13 E. Lamballe.

Corsham, a town of England, in the county of Wilts, with a weekly market on Wednesday. King Ethelred had formerly a palace here, and it was once the chief residence of the earls of Cornwall. It is considerable for its woollen manufacture; and in 1801, the population was 2402, of which 717 were employed in trade and manufactures. 9 miles ENE. Bath, 98 W. London.

Corfiara, a town of Persia, in the province of Fasilstan. 100 miles SW. Schuras.

Corfica, an island in the Mediterranean, about 90 miles in length, and from 25 to 45 in breadth, called by the ancient Greeks Kyrnos or Kyrnon; the Romans called it Corfica. In the time of Pliny, the number of towns was thirty-four, five or six of which only exist at present. It is not one

of the most agreeable countries of Europe, but not such as is described by Seneca, who was banished thither; he represents it as surrounded with rocks, and affording nothing but bare deserts, in want of water and bread-corn, and winter destroying the olives. This is not a just representation: the inhabitants reap good harvest in summer, and gather plenty of fruit in the autumn; the warmth of the climate is cooled by the sea-breezes. The air is healthy, except on the east coast near Aleria, and some few other places, where the marshes exhale malignant vapours. There are several excellent ports on the coasts; the interior part is very mountainous; a long chain of mountains divides it into two unequal parts; in which are dispersed thick forests; it is watered by a great number of rivers well supplied with fish, and the coasts abound with tunny, sturgeon, oysters, &c. There are several mineral springs, both hot and cold. Quadrupeds are in great number; the horses are small, but lively: asses and mules are likewise small, but of wonderful spirit and agility. Cows and oxen are tolerably large, but in general lean; the cows give but little milk, for want of better pasture; the inhabitants generally make use of oil instead of butter. Goats and sheep are in great plenty. Among the wild animals is the maffok, an animal like a stag in size and colour, but with the horns of a ram, extremely shy and nimble; wild boars are common, as likewise foxes, but not wolves. Among the birds, are eagles, vultures, turtles, wood-pigeons, thrushes, partridges, pheasants, &c. The scorpion found in the island is without venom: a large spider, whose sting is as sharp as that of the bee, seems the only venomous insect in the island. Near Vico is a forest of wood, said to be capable of maintaining a numerous fleet. Oranges, lemons, figs, almonds, chestnuts, and olives, flourish here; the latter is one of its principal riches. Vines grow almost in every part of the island; the wines are sweet and strong, and generally used by the Germans instead of mountain. Other trees are the mulberry, laurel, myrtle, &c. Wheat is cultivated; as likewise barley, rye, and millet. The bees produce a great deal of honey, which is liable to be bitter, and not much admired; but the wax is excellent. The mountains are rich in lead, iron, copper, and silver; a mine of the latter was opened in the year 1767, where a quintal of mineral produces eighteen ounces of silver. Here and there are found mines of alum and saltpetre; the granite of Corsica is nearly equal to the Oriental. Porphyry, jasper, talk, amianthus, emeralds, and other precious stones, are found scattered in the mountains; and the south coast abounds with beautiful coral. Corsica was at one

time subject to the Carthaginians, who, to render the inhabitants the more submissive, destroyed their vines and olive trees,—a detestable piece of policy, and unworthy of any nation. The Romans drove out the Carthaginians; the Goths succeeded the Romans, and the Saracens the Goths. The Franks took it from the latter, and gave it to the Pope. The Pope ceded it to the republic of Pisa. The Genoese having vanquished the Pisans, became masters of this island. The Corsicans mortally hated the Genoese for their rigorous treatment, and several times attempted to throw off their yoke. In the year 1735, the malcontents concerted a plan of a new and independent form of government; and in 1736, they proclaimed Theodore baron Newhoff, a native of Westphalia, for their king. The Genoese called in the French to their assistance; and Theodore, unable to resist their united power, left the island to solicit friends in England and elsewhere; but he solicited in vain. Involved in debt, he was several years confined in England, a prisoner in the King's Bench, till relieved by an act of insolvency; when he registered his kingdom of Corsica for the use of his creditors, and died at Westminster in 1746. In the absence of Theodore, the malcontents were headed by Gaffori, who was assassinated in 1753. Pascale Paoli succeeded him, who governed with prudence, and fought with courage, till at length he was forced to seek an asylum in England; and in the year 1769, Corsica was ceded to France. The French established their government on a milder system. At the late French revolution, in 1789, Corsica was constituted a department of France, at the particular request of Paoli. In consequence, however, of some misunderstanding, Paoli revolted, called in the assistance of the English, and drove the French from the island. Thus, in the year 1794, Corsica was annexed to the British dominions, and the sovereignty was declared to be in his Majesty George III. king of Great Britain, and his successors, according to the order of succession; and Corte was established as the capital. The English soon evacuated the island, and it again became a part of France. It was afterwards divided into two departments; of the Golo, of which Bastia is the capital; and that of the Liamone, of which Ajaccio was constituted the capital. The number of inhabitants is about 160,000.

Casbe, a river of Africa, which runs into the Mediterranean, 22 miles E. Algiers.

Casper, a seaport town of Denmark, on the west coast of the island of Zealand, built on a promontory, which extends into the Great Belt. The harbour is excellent for small vessels, but not deep. It is defended by a castle surrounded with ramparts, which

erves also as a magazine for corn. 52 m. SW. Copenhagen. *Long.* 11. 15. *E. Lat.* 55. 20. N.

Cartale, a town of Hindoostan, near the coast of Malabar. 8 miles E. Tellichery.

Corte, a town of the island of Corsica, situated in the centre of the island, at the foot of a rock, at the conflux of the rivers Restonica and Tavignano; enlarged and fortified by the French; containing about 3000 inhabitants. It was, during the possession of the island by the English, made the capital, the seat of the parliament, and the residence of the viceroy. 27 miles SW. Bastia. *Long.* 9. 17. *E. Lat.* 42. 12. N.

Corte Maggiore, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Piacenza. 6 miles W. Piacenza.

Cortegana, a town of Spain, in the province of Andalusia. 38 m. NW. Seville.

Cortellazzo, a small island near the south-east coast of the island of Sardinia, on the north side of the gulf of Cagliari.

Cortellona, a town of Italy. 10 miles E. Pavia.

Cortemiglia, a town of France, in the department of the Stura, situated on the river Bormida. Part of the town is defended with a wall and ancient towers; to the other part, which is built at the foot of a hill, the river serves for a wall. It anciently had a large and beautiful castle, now fallen to decay. 4 m. N. Gorzegno, 16 E. Cherafco.

Cortene, a fortress of Georgia, situated on a lofty mountain. In 1403, it was taken by Timur-Bec; the commander and garrison were beheaded, and their wives and children made slaves.

Cortes, a town of Spain, in Navarre. 21 miles from Tudella.

Cortica, a small island near the west coast of Natolia. *Long.* 27. 11. *E. Lat.* 38. 7. N.

Corticos, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra los Montes. 9 m. E. Mirandella.

Cortigiano, a town of Italy, in the Paduan. 21 miles NNW. Padua.

Cortifadas, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura. 20 miles NE. Thomar.

Cortina, a town of Etruria, and one of the twelve ancient cities, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Florence; with a celebrated academy. It contains seven churches, built with taste, and adorned with beautiful paintings, and twelve convents of both sexes. The walls were constructed of large blocks of stone, without cement, many parts of which are in good preservation. 42 miles SE. Florence. 83 N. Rome. *Long.* 11. 58. *E. Lat.* 43. 16. N.

Coru, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 40. 10. *W. Lat.* 3. 12. S.

Corvano, a mountain of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 10 miles E. Severina.

Corvara, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 23 miles E. Aquila.

Corvera, a town of Spain, in Valencia. 9 miles NW. Gandia.

Corvey, a town and celebrated abbey of Germany, with a principality in the circle of Westphalia about twelve miles long and ten wide, situated on the western bank of the Weser. The abbey was founded in the year 822. It paid 60 florins for a Roman month, and was taxed to the Imperial chamber 108 rix-dollars. The abbot depends immediately on the Pope. The annual revenues of the abbey are about 30,000 or 40,000 florins. In 1801, Corvey was given among the indemnifications to the Prince of Nassau Dillenburg. 24 miles E. Paderburn, 14 NW. Göttingen. *Long.* 9. 24. *E. Lat.* 51. 39. N.

Corvingradi, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria. 5 miles SW. Nissa.

Corvino, a mountain of Naples, in Capitanata. 8 miles NNW. Lucera.

Corullon, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 32 miles W. Astorga.

Coruna, a town of Bengal. 12 miles SSW. Palamow.

Corunkeer, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Ellichpour. 12 m. ENE. Akowla.

Corunna, (*La*), a seaport town of Spain, in the province of Galicia; of which it is called the capital, from being the seat of a royal audience, of a governor-general, and the intendant of the province. It is divided into Upper and Lower Town: the former situated on the side of a hill, surrounded with walls, and defended by a castle; the latter, called also Pexaria, is situated at the bottom of a hill, on a tongue of land, washed on three sides by the waters of the Atlantic. The town is of a circular form, fortified in the ancient manner, and contains one collegiate and four parish churches, and four convents. The harbour is large and safe, and defended by two castles. In 1385, the Duke of Lancaster landed here when he went to claim the crown of Castile. He made himself master of six galleys, but was not able to take the town. 28 m. N. Compostella, 30 NW. Lugo. *Long.* 8. 7. *W. Lat.* 43. 23. N.

Corvo, the most northerly of the Azore islands in the Atlantic, about four leagues in circumference, with a small port; and containing about 500 inhabitants. It is said to have derived its name from the number of crows found there on the first discovery. *Long.* 31. 6. *W. Lat.* 39. 42. N.

Corvol Orgueilleuse, a town of France, in the department of the Nievre. 6 miles SW. Clamecy.

Corus, a town of Syria, in the pachalic of Aleppo, anciently called Cyrrihus. It was formerly a bishopric, and the see of the celebrated Theodoret. The ruins of the castle are still visible. 40 miles NNW. Aleppo, 15 SW. Antab.

Corwen, a town of North-Wales, in Merionethshire; the rendezvous for the Welsh forces in 1666, when Owen Gwynedd stopped the progress of Henry II. 10 miles W. Llangollen, 202 WNW. London.

Corybary, a town of Bengal. 8 miles S. Calcutta.

Coryvreckan, a gulf or bay between the island of Jura and Scarba, on the western coast of Scotland, with a dangerous whirlpool.

Cos, see *Stanchio*.

Cofa, see *Cofy*.

Cofacs, or *Cofaques*, a people situated originally on the confines of Poland, Russia, Tartary, and Turkey, between the Jaik and the Dniefter. They are divided into three branches, called Cofakki fa Porovi, or Cofacs on the Boristhenes; the Cofakki Donski, or the Cofacks on the Don; and the Cofakki Jaiki, or Cofacks on the Jaik. The chief feat of the Cofacks on the Boristhenes was by them called a *fetscha*, and consisted of a fortified camp, which, though removed from place to place, was never at a great distance from the porogi or cataracts of the Dnieper. The constitution of this little military nation was one of the most curious in the world; war was the ultimate aim of their social connection, their habitual trade, and their darling employment. Agriculture and the breeding of cattle they entirely neglected, and followed the fishery and the chase, no otherwise than as matters of pastime; celibacy was enjoined as a fundamental law of their state, but they made a practice of bringing off women from their neighbours; in order to keep up their numbers, they not only stole children wherever they could catch them, but criminals and vagabonds from all the nations around were welcomed and adopted by them. There are but few European languages that were spoken among them. Their constitution was purely democratic; every Cofac enjoyed equal rights. Their ataman was elected annually; and on expiration of his office, fell again to the rank of the common Cofacs; every citizen of the republic had equal pretensions to this sovereign dignity. No written laws were known to them, but they had usages which held the place of law, and by which decisions were made with extraordinary strictness and impartiality. A Cofac who killed his fellow-citizen, was buried alive with the body. A thief was obliged to stand three days on the pillory, and punished with lashes till frequently he died under the scourge. The generality of them adhered to the Greek church. Their moral character was conformable to their way of life and form of government: they had all the virtues and vices of a free people subsisting by war and rapine. They were courageous and savage, hospitable and greedy of prey,

active and temperate on their expeditions, and lazy and gluttonous at home. The number of effective men among them amounted at times to 40,000. These Cofacs often changed their sovereignty, if we may so call the relation in which this rude people stood, one while with Poland, then with the Tartars and the Porte, and lastly with Russia. Peter the Great destroyed their *fetscha*, on taking part in the rebellion of the Ukrainian hetman Mazepa; but they assembled again afterwards under the protection of the Khan of the Crimea, and were re-admitted, in 1737, as Russian vassals. A chancery was created for the purpose of overseeing them, which however had little or no influence on their internal government; the only obligation they were under to the empire was to appear in the field when commanded, at which times they were paid and provided as was customary with the Cofacs. In the Turkish war which terminated in 1774, they not only proved faithless on several occasions, but betrayed their design of rendering themselves independent. When they recaptured the region of the Dnieper, which at that time was called New Servia, but afterwards belonged to the new Russian government, and was peopled with colonists, they declared that country to be their property, practised hostilities against the settlers, and partly by artifice and partly by violence reduced about 50,000 Malo-Russian to their obedience. This rebellion, their life of celibacy and rapine, the total neglect of agriculture in so fertile a country, and the constant resistance they made to every attempt at bringing them to a better conduct, at length determined the Empress, in the year 1775, entirely to annihilate the existence of this little Spartan state. A body of Russian troops surrounded and disarmed them; a manifesto was issued by which it was left to their choice, whether by adopting a decent and moral regimen they would become useful subjects, or take themselves out of the empire; a part of them remained and took various trades; others in numerous bands withdrew to the Turks and Tartars, or led a roving life about the Russian frontiers. The country which they had possessed was added to the then new Russian government, and belongs at present to that of Ekaterinoflav. By an ukase of the 30th of June 1792, Catharine II. assigned to these Cofacs, who rendered themselves serviceable during the last Turkish war, the island of Tamar, (belonging to the province of Taurida,) with the entire region between the river Cuban and the sea of Azof, as far as the rivers Yev and Laba, (a tract of 1017 square geographical miles,) for their place of settlement; they obtained at the same time, under the name of Cofacs of the East, a well-regulated consti-

constitution, and the right of electing their own atamans; but are immediately dependent on the governor of the province of Taurida, and are placed under the department of the college of war. Their numbers of both sexes amount now to about 20,000, among whom is a disciplined corps, well equipped, of 15,000 men.—The Cofakki Donki, or the Cofacs of the Don, inhabit a tract of country on the banks of the river Don, between the governments of Saratov, Caucasus, Voronets, and Ekaterinoslav, as far as the sea of Azof. Their territory, which even now amounts to upwards of 3600 square miles, was formerly far more extensive; but since the rebellion of 1708, a part of it has been added to the adjacent provinces. As the Donskoi Cofacs have preserved their constitution entire, they live under a military regimen different from the other governments. Their number is estimated at 200,000, of whom a corps of light cavalry of 25,000 is always ready for marching. Internal revolutions, and a disposition to broils, have given birth to many emigrations. The Donskoi Cofacs are mostly well-set handsome men; the generality of them have a countenance completely Russian, but in many is seen a mixture of the Tartarian, probably from their female ancestors of that race. Their moral character is entirely Russian; but their education and course of life render them more bold and resolute than the Russian vulgar. Totally negligent of all science and letters, they have at all times had people who have rendered themselves famous as heroes and conquerors, and sometimes as rebels or tyrants.—The Cofakki Jaiki, or Cofacs of the Jaiki, or Ural, according to traditions, first arose about the beginning of the fifteenth century by an inconsiderable number, who drew towards the Caspian sea as freebooters, and afterwards established themselves at the mouth of the river Ural, formerly called the Yaik, augmented by Tartarian stragglers and prisoners of war. The colony soon spread farther up the shores of this river; and at the time of their voluntary submission to Tzar Michaila Fredorovitch, they were already a considerable nation, which has since much increased by emigration from the Don. At the commencement of the 17th century, they obtained from the Russian government a regular constitution, with permission to settle in their present possessions. They were placed on the footing of the Cofacs of the Don, obtained the free and exceedingly-productive fishery of the Ural; the licence to fetch their salt, duty-free, from the adjacent saline lakes; the liberty to distill brandy; together with several other privileges. Presuming upon their opulence, in the year 1772, they rose

up against a reform, proposed by the government, of the irregular troops; they were, however, soon reduced to obedience. The year following, a part of them joined the crew of the famous rebel Pugatshchef; on the restoration of tranquillity, the government restored to them their possessions and privileges. Since that time their political constitution has a somewhat different form, to prevent the like misfortunes in future. Their number is computed to be about 30,000 men fit to bear arms, and they keep up a corps properly equipped of 12,000 men, among whom, however, are many Tartars and baptized Kalmuks. Their proper homestead is along the right shore of the Ural, from the mouth of the Ilek to the Caspian sea; where, besides their grand capital, Uralsk, they possess the important town of Gurief on the Caspian, and perform service in the line of forts on the Ural, against the Kirghises. Their territory, which extends in length 80 geographical miles, yet forms no particular division in the political geography of the empire, but belongs to the government of Caucasus. Their constitution, in the main, resembles that of other Cofacs. Their officers serve without any farther pay than what they all receive from the crown, and which amounts yearly for the whole host to 5000 rubles; but they have several other privileges in the fishery, annexed to their rank: the people generally make choice of persons of good condition, though sometimes of quite common Cofacs, who stand in some degree of credit with the rest. The common men when they remain at home, receive ammunition every year from the crown, and when they march, the ordinary pay. They carry the arms generally used by the Cofacs; but their weapons, horses, and riding-gear, are particularly good.

Cosale, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra. 6 miles SE. Civita Borella.

Cosalsurar, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar. 18 miles E. Notchengong.

Coscolley, a town of Bengal. 32 miles NE. Calcutta.

Coseile, a river of Calabria, which runs into the gulf of Tarento, *Long.* 16. 42. E. *Lat.* 39. 46. N.

Coseir, (*El*), or *Cossir*, a town of Egypt, on the coast of the Red sea. The houses are built of clay, and the regular inhabitants are few, though strangers continually passing make the town appear populous. Provisions are scarce, and even the butter is brought from Arabia; the only good water is brought by Arabs from Terfowi, about three hours distant. This town, from a quarrel with the inhabitants, was bombarded by the Coventry, an English frigate, when the fort and several houses were destroyed, and 600 of the peo-

ple killed. Old Cosefir is situated about 3 miles to the north. 100 miles SSE. Suez. *Long.* 24. 8. E. *Lat.* 26. 8. N.

Cosel, or *Kesel*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln, near the Oder, belonging to Prussia, and fortified by Frederick II. 32 miles ESE. Neiffe, 23 SSE. Oppeln. *Long.* 18. 3. E. *Lat.* 50. 17. N.

Cosenitz, a town of Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm. 50 miles ENE. Culm.

Cosenza, a city of Naples, in the province of Calabria Citra, situated on seven small hills at the foot of the Apennines; the see of an archbishop, who has for his suffragan the bishops of Martorano and Cassano. The metropolitan is the only church within the walls; but there are three parish churches in the faubourgs. There are twelve convents. The environs are beautiful, populous, and well cultivated, producing abundance of corn, fruit, oil, wine and silk. This town was anciently the capital of the Bruui, and a place of consequence in the second Punic war. In the tenth century it was burned by the Saracens, but soon recovered itself. Louis III. of Anjou, died there in 1434, and lies buried in the metropolitan church. Cosenza has frequently suffered from earthquakes, particularly in the year 1638. 145 miles SE. Naples. *Long.* 16. 27. E. *Lat.* 39. 22. N.

Cosepary, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 18 miles NW. Tiagar.

Coseur, a town of the Arabian Irak. 80 miles S. Bagdat.

Cosguiriachi, a town of Mexico, in the province of New Biscay. 115 m. WNW. Parral.

Coshabarya, a town of Bengal. 16 miles S. Kishenagar.

Coshakan, a town of Curdistan. 30 miles SW. Bethis.

Cosia di Donna, a small island near the west coast of Sardinia. 54 m. WSW. Bofa.

Cosicé, a town of Italy, in the Friuli. 5 miles NE. Friuli.

Cosina, see *St. George's Key*.

Cosiniſſa, a small island in the Grecian Archipelago. *Long.* 25. 44. E. *Lat.* 36. 36. N.

Coslan, a small island in the English Channel, near the coast of France. *Long.* 3. 25. W. *Lat.* 48. 54. N.

Cosli, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Bulgaria. 52 miles SSE. Silistria. 25 NE. Marcenopoli.

Cosliaco, a town of Istria. 12 miles W. St. Veit.

Coslin, see *Coslin*.

Cosmaar, a town of Bengal. 22 miles E. Ramgur.

Cosmin, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kalish. 16 miles SW. Kalish.

Cosmin, a town of Pegu, on an island formed by the branches of the river Irrawaddy or Ava. 24 miles ESE. Persein.

Cosnoledo, a cluster of rocks and islets, in the Indian sea. *Long.* 48. 20. E. *Lat.* 9. 45. S.

Cosnowa, a town of Bengal. 10 m. NNE. Burwah.

Cosnac, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, near the Giroude. 18 miles S. Saintes.

Cosne, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Nyevre, on the Allier. The principal trade of the inhabitants is cutlery. In the environs are mines of iron, and a number of forges. It was often taken and retaken in the wars of the sixteenth century. 27 miles N. Nevers. *Long.* 3. 0. E. *Lat.* 47. 25. N.

Cosne, a town of France, in the department of the Allier. 9 miles S. Cerilly.

Cospoda, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, near Neustadt.

Cospwar, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Alian. 376 miles E. Patna. *Long.* 92. 57. E. *Lat.* 24. 56. N.

Cossajura, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 24 miles SE. Midnapour.

Cossay, a province of Asia, in the northern part of Ava.

Cosse le Vivier, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 9 m. SSW. Laval.

Cosſi di Donna, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the fourth coast of Sardinia. *Long.* 8. 20. E. *Lat.* 39. 57. N.

Cosſibogon, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Cicacole. 25 miles E. Kimedey.

Cosſidea, a town of Bengal. 70 miles SE. Dacca.

Cosſimabad, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad. 10 miles N. Gazypour. *Long.* 83. 53. E. *Lat.* 25. 47. N.

Cosſimbazar, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Bengal, situated on the river Hoogly, which surrounds it. This place lies in a central situation for trade, and has always been the place of residence for different European factors. In the year 1756, it was taken by Surajah Dowlah, nabob of Bengal, previous to his taking Calcutta. 5 miles S. Moorshedabad. 90 N. Calcutta. *Long.* 88. 26. E. *Lat.* 24. 6. N.

Cosſimbazar, or *Cosſimbuzar*, a river of Bengal, which separates from the Ganges about 30 miles below Rajemal, passes by Moorshedabad, Cosſimbazar, &c. and at Nuldea joins the Jellinghy to form the Hoogly.

Cosſimcotta, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Cicacole. 68 miles SW. Cicacole, 80 NE. Rajamundry. *Long.* 83. 7. E. *Lat.* 17. 40. N.

Cosſimpour, a province of Bengal, bounded on the north by Soorore, and elsewhere by Dinagepour. 10 miles long, and 3 broad.

Cosſipur, a town and fortress of India, in the country of Almora. 28 miles N. Rampour, 92 ENE. Delhi. *Long.* 79. 20. E. *Lat.* 29. 14. N.

Coffepour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 34 miles WSW. Arrah.

Cofir, see *Coseir*.

Cöfzlin, or *Cofzlin*, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Pomerania, situated on the river Nisbeck, 3 miles from the Baltic; ceded to the elector of Brandenburg in 1648: the seat of a court of justice for Farther Pomerania. 28 miles NNW. New Stettin, 68 NE. Stargard. *Long.* 15. 27. *E. Lat.* 54. 9. N.

Coffabamba, a town of South-America, in the audience of Quito. 12 m. SW. Latucunga.

Coffoeyoy, a small island in the Eastern Indian sea. *Long.* 132. *E. Lat.* 4. 21. S.

Coffonay, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, built in the year 442, and at one time a large town, but now much reduced. 8 miles NW. Nion.

Coffova, (*Plains of*), a tract of European Turkey, in Servia, where, in 1386, a battle was fought by the Turks under Amurath I. against the united forces of the Hungarians, Walochians, Dalmatians, Triballians, and Albanians, in which the Turks were victorious; but the next day as Amurath was walking over the field of battle, he was killed by a Triballian soldier, who was concealed among the dead. In 1447, another battle was fought, when the Turks under Amurath II. gained a complete victory. This is supposed to be the ancient Campus Merulæ.

Coffa, a river of Guinea, which crosses the ivory coast, and runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 4. 5. W. *Lat.* 5. 15. N.

Coffa, a town of Italy, in the bailiwick of Locarno. 6 miles W. Locarno.

Coffa, a town of Italy. 20 m. N. Bergamo.

Coffa Alta, a town of Italy, in the Cadornin. 5 miles W. Cadorna.

Coffa Head, a cape on the north coast of the island of Pomona. *Long.* 3. 3. W. *Lat.* 59. N.

Coffa Rica, a province of Mexico, bounded on the north by Nicaragua, on the east by the Spanish Main, on the south-east by the province of Veragua, and on the west and south-west by the Pacific Ocean; 150 miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth; it is full of deserts and forests, thinly peopled, and ill cultivated. A great part of the inhabitants live independent of the Spaniards. There are mines both of gold and silver; but, from the difficulty of working them, they have been abandoned. The principal commerce consists in cattle, hides, honey, and wax. It has ports in each sea. Carthage is the capital.

Coffa Rica, a river of Mexico, which runs into the Escondida, 5 miles St. Carlos, in the province of Nicaragua.

Coffainitza, a town of European Turkey, in Servia. 33 miles S. Nissa.

Coffainitza, a town of Croatia, on the bor-

ders of Bosnia. In 1557, it was taken by the Turks. In 1594, it was taken by the Hungarians; and soon after by the Turks. 42 miles SE. Agram, 34 NNW. Banjaluka. *Long.* 17. *E. Lat.* 45. 30. N.

Coffignola, or *Coffigliola*, a town of France, in the department of the Stura. 8 miles NNW. Coni, 5 SSE. Saluzzo.

Coffheim, or *Koffheim*, a town situated on an island in the Rhine, near the mouth of the Maine; taken possession of several times during the siege of Mentz, as a place of considerable importance; on the side of the river opposite to Mentz, 1 mile to the east.

Coston's Inlet, a channel between two small islands of New Jersey. *Long.* 74. 36. W. *Lat.* 39. 14. N.

Cofftow, or *Coffway*, a river of England, which runs into the Derwent, 2 miles N. New Malton, in the east riding of Yorkshire.

Coffofa, a town of Italy, in the Vicentin. It is celebrated for the quarries of beautiful white marble mentioned by Pliny, one of which is oval, 3 miles in circumference, near 650 yards long, and 490 broad; this mine has been gradually dug out, and the excavation formed within it is supported by upwards of 1000 square pillars of marble. 5 miles S. Vicenza.

Coffofa, a town of Italy. 11 m. SW. Verona.

Coffovick, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anhalt Zerbit, situated on an eminence near the Elbe, with a chateau, the residence of the dowager princeesses. 12 miles SE. Zerbit, 6 E. Dessau. *Long.* 12. 32. *E. Lat.* 51. 55. N.

Cotabamba, a town of Peru, in the bishopric of Cusco. 86 miles SW. Cusco. *Long.* 71. 40. W. *Lat.* 14. S.

Cotab, a town of Bengal. 36 miles NW. Burdwan.

Cotamangulam, a town of Hindoostan, in Mylore. 9 miles E. Colar.

Cotamma, a town of Russia, between Novgorod and Tver, where there are some large blue stones, which John Basilowitz ordered to be removed from the sepulchres at Revel, and carried to Moscow; but news arriving of his death, they were unloaded and left here.

Cotantin, or *Coutantin*, or *Cotentin*, before the revolution, a country of France, in Lower Normandy, including the towns of Coutances, Valogne, St. Sauveur, Cherbourg, Barfleur, Carentan, Ville-Dieu, Granville, &c.

Cotapam, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 54 miles S. Tanjore.

Cotapar, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 14 miles NNE. Ongoli.

Cotate, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 15 miles SSE. Travancore.

Cotaringen, a town of the island of Borneo, on the south coast. 100 miles W. Banjar Massim.

Cota-Tengab, a town of the island of Borneo. 30 miles N. Banjar Malin.

Cotatis, or *Kutatis*, or *Cutais*, a town of Asia, the capital of Irimetta, on the river Riona, containing about 200 houses, and a palace for the prince; the walls are thick, and it is defended by strong towers. In 1770, it was taken by the Russians, who put the Turkish garrison to the sword; this is supposed to be the ancient Cyta, the country of Medea. 110 m. WNW. Teflis, 150 NNE. Eriwan. *Long.* 43. 10. E. *Lat.* 42. 26. N.

Cotay, a town of Peru in the diocese of Guamanga. 24 miles NW. Guancavelica.

Cotbanawer, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Jyenagat. 18 m. ESE. Parafahli.

Cotbus, or *Cotwitz*, a town of Lusatia, the capital of a circle situated on the Spree, late belonging to the king of Prussia, but ceded by the treaty of Tilsit, in 1807, to the king of Saxony. It was pillaged by the Imperial troops in 1631. 36 miles SSW. Francfort on the Oder, 48 NNE. Dresden. *Long.* 14. 22. E. *Lat.* 51. 45. N.

Cote, (*La*), one of the richest, most populous, and most beautiful districts in Switzerland, in the country of Vaud, about 15 miles in length, at a little distance from the lake of Geneva; celebrated for its wine, which bears the name of the district.

Cote, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad. 27 miles E. Gazypour.

Cote, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad. 15 miles SSW. Currah.

Cote Cassim, a town of Hindoostan, in the subah of Delhi. 18 miles SE. Rewari.

Côte d'Or, a department of France, from a mountain of that name, situated to the south of Dijon. It is bounded on the north by the department of the Aube, on the north-east by the Upper Marne, on the east by the Upper Saône, on the south-east by the department of Jura, on the south by the department of the Saône and Loire, and on the west by the departments of Nievre and Yonne. It is formed chiefly out of the province of Burgundy. The form is irregularly oval. 65 miles from north to south, and from 25 to 50 from east to west. Dijon is the capital.

Côte St. Andre, a town of France, in the department of the Isere; celebrated for its wine. 18 miles SE. Vienne.

Côtes du Nord, (*North Coasts, Department of*), one of the new divisions of France, bounded on the north by the English channel, on the east by the department of the Ille and Vilaine, on the south by that of Morbihan, and on the west by that of Finisterre and the sea, formed of a part of what was before called *Bretagne*; about 65 miles from east to west; and 27 to 45 from north to south. St. Briec is the capital.

Coteckney, a river of North-Carolina, which runs into the Nuse, 20 m. W. Newbern.

Coteen, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Cuddapa. 18 m. NE. G. Cotta.

Cotemul, a town of the island of Ceylon. 20 m. S. Candi. *Long.* 81. E. *Lat.* 7. 15. N.

Cotswold Hills, hills of England, in the county of Gloucester, remarkable for the number of sheep fields, and the goodness of the wool; a few miles SE. of Gloucester.

Cotzen, a town of Germany, and capital of the principality of Ansb. It contains two churches, two schools, and an orphan-house for Calvinists and Lutherans. Here is likewise an hospital, and a castle where the prince resides. 12 m. SW. Doffen, 10 E. Bernburg. *Long.* 12. 4. E. *Lat.* 51. 47. N.

Cotzeb, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, in the province of Tedla.

Cotby, a river of South-Wales, in the county of Caermarthen, which runs into the Towey, 3 miles ENE. Caermarthen.

Cottari, a small island near the east coast of Ceylon. 20 miles SSE. Trincomaly. *Long.* 81. 35. E. *Lat.* 8. 16. N.

Cotiel, a town of the island of Borneo. 140 miles N. Banjar Malin.

Cotignac, a town of France, in the department of the Var. 6 miles E. Barjels.

Cotignola, a town of Italy, in the department of the Lower Po, built in the year 1276; it is small, but surrounded with walls and ditches. 25 miles SSE. Ferrara.

Cotla, a town of Hindoostan, in Kitchwana. 22 miles SSW. Ragoogar.

Cotla, a town of Hindoostan, in Visiapour. 40 miles NW. Poonah.

Coto, or *Verzou*, a town of Africa, on the slave coast. 16 miles ENE. Cape Mondego.

Cotoca, a town of South-America, in the province of Chiquitos. 40 miles NW. Santa Cruz de la Sierra Nueva.

Cotombo, see *Tombo*.

Cotopaxi, a mountain of Peru, 5126 toises above the level of the sea, with a volcano, remarkable for its frequent violent eruptions.

Cotour, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 14 miles W. Vencatighery.

Cotputly, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Mewat. 8 miles SSW. Delhi, 90 NNW. Agra. *Long.* 76. 50. E. *Lat.* 27. 35. N.

Cotran, a town of Africa, in Sennaar. 55 miles SW. Gherri.

Cotrona, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, founded by a colony of Greeks. 14 miles W. Cangiano.

Cotronci, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 10 miles W. St. Severina.

Cotrona, see *Crotona*.

Cotrongiano, a town of the island of Sardinia. 10 miles E. Sassari.

Cotta, a town of Saxony, in the margravate of Meissen. 4 miles S. Pirna.

Cotta, a town of Bengal. 18 miles SW. Coragoi.

Cotta, or *Cottica*, a town of Hindoostan, in the Naysr country. 18 m. SE. Tellichery.

Cotta, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 50 miles WSW. Rachore.

Cotta, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad. 16 miles E. Koudar.

Cottacotta, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cuddapa. 11 m. SSW. Combam.

Cottacotta, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 20 miles S. Ta lemeri.

Cottan, a town of Little Bukharia, a place of considerable trade between the Tartars and the Indian merchants.

Cottapalam, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 22 miles SE. Nellore.

Cottapilla, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 26 m. WNW. Bomrauzepollam.

Cottapilla, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 25 miles Rettinghery.

Cottapilly, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 28 miles SE. Warangole.

Cottapollam, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole. 10 miles SW. Cicacole.

Cottapollam, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Condapilly. 20 m. N. Condapilly.

Cottapollam, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 15 miles S. Culoor.

Cottapollam, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 17 miles WSW. Gurramunda.

Cottapoor, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 31 miles NE. Bomrauzepollam.

Cottaferera, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 22 miles S. Tadameri.

Cottenbach, a town of Germany, in the principality of Bayreuth. 3 miles NW. Bayreuth.

Colteput, a town of Hindoostan, in Baramaul. 25 miles E. Darempoury.

Cottish, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Mewat. 82 miles S. Delhi, 72 W. Agra. *Long.* 77. 7. E. *Lat.* 27. 24. N.

Cottiswar, a circar of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, bounded on the north by Chalawara, on the east by Goelwara, on the south by Barrea, and on the west by Sorut; about 60 miles long, and 40 broad.

Cottycoon, a town of Bengal. 45 miles W. Moorshedabad

Cotuah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 25 miles SE. Bettiah.

Cotulah, a town of Bengal. 15 miles SSW. Palamow.

Cotumba, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, which gives name to a district. 25 miles SE. Saferam. *Long.* 84. 24. E. *Lat.* 24. 28. N.

Cotuy, *El*, a town of the island of Hispaniola. 110 miles ESE. Cape François, 70 NNE. St. Domingo.

Cotuy, or *Tuna*, a river of Hispaniola, which passes by El Cotuy, and empties itself into the bay of Samara.

Cotwally Hojainpour, a small province of Bengal, south of Dinagepour.

Cotzio, or *Cozzat*, a town of Bosnia, on the river Drave. 104 miles SW. Belgrade, 108 SE. Banjaluka.

Covia, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. 9 miles NE. Viseu.

Covanore, a town of Hindoostan, in Marawar. 20 miles SSW. Tripatore.

Couang-jang, a town of the kingdom of Corea. 40 miles SSE. Koang-tcheou.

Covarubias, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. 16 miles S. Burgos.

Coubbet Elilmi Veladeb, see *Kech*.

Coubey, a town of Palestine, anciently Emmaus. 13 miles NW. Jerusalem.

Coubou, a town on the north-east coast of Sumatra. *Long.* 99. 55. E. *Lat.* 2. 18. N.

Coucha-Hotun, a town of Thibet. 180 miles WSW. Tourfan. *Long.* 84. 24. E. *Lat.* 42. 52. N.

Couchabar, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the road from Smyrna to Tocat.

Cou-chan, a town of the kingdom of Corea. 85 miles ENE. Ning-ki-tao.

Couchetou, a town of Thibet. 27 miles ENE. A&a-Hotun.

Couches, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire. 12 miles ESE. Autun.

Cou-chi, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan. 30 miles ENE. Kou-ang.

Couchoumilli, a cluster of small islands, in the Grecian Archipelago. 5 miles SE. Stamphalia.

Couco, a district of Africa, governed by an independent king or chief. The country is mountainous, but fertile, and is situated between Algiers and Boujeiah.

Coucoula, a town of Africa, in the country of Binafres, on the Rio Grande. *Long.* 11. 6. W. *Lat.* 11. 15. N.

Couconda, *Little*, a town of Africa. 30 miles W. Couconda.

Coucou-tchacfa, a town of Thibet. 12 miles N. Cha-tcheou.

Coucouron, a town of France, in the department of the Aveyron. 27 m. W. Privas.

Coucy, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne, situated on the Oise, and seat of a tribunal: it is divided into two parts, called Coucy le Chapelle and Coucy le Château. 12 m. W. Laon, 13 ESE. Noyon.

Couda, a town of the kingdom of Tunis. 50 miles S. Tunis.

Coudchally, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, ceded to Great-Britain in 1799. 45 miles SE. Seringapatam.

Coudel, a town of Africa, in the country of the Foulis, on the Senegal. 12 miles SW. Goumel.

Coutray, *Le*, a town of France. 6 miles NE. Paris.

Coudras, an island of Canada, in the river St. Laurence, 45 miles below Quebec.

Coudures, a town of France, in the department of the Landes. 5 miles S. Grenade.

Covelo, see *Covolo*.

Covelon, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, on the sea coast. To 1754, it was taken by Col. Clive. 20 miles S. Madras.

Coventry, a city of England, in the county of Warwick; for several centuries esteemed a rich and flourishing town on account of its manufactures. The number of inhabitants, taken at different periods in the last 200 years, is very different. Before 1549, they were found to have been 15,000; but on that violent convulsion, the dissolution, trade grew so low, and occasioned such a desertion of people from the city, as to reduce them to 3000. To remedy this evil, Edward VI. granted the city a charter for an additional fair. In 1644, when the inhabitants were numbered, from the apprehension of a siege, they were found to amount to 9500. By Bradford's Survey of Coventry, made in 1748 and 1749, there appears to have been 2065 houses, and 12,117 people. In 1821, the number of houses was 3134, and of inhabitants 16,034, of these 7002 were employed in trade and manufactures. It was surrounded with walls in the 14th century, the expences of which were defrayed by money arising from taxes on wine, malt, oxen, hogs, calves, and sheep, consumed in Coventry. These walls were in great strength and grandeur, furnished with 32 towers, and 12 gates; and continued till the 22d of July 1661, when great part of the wall, most of the towers, and many of the gates, were pulled down by order of Charles II. When the king set up his standard at Nottingham, he sent to this city to acquaint them that he meant to reside there for some time, and desired quarters for his forces in and about the place. The mayor and aldermen offered to receive the king, but refused admittance to any of the soldiery. Incensed at this, Charles attacked the city, and with his ordnance forced open one of the gates, but was repulsed by the valour of the citizens, and obliged to retire with loss. In the following month Coventry was regularly garrisoned by the parliament, and remained in its possession during the whole war. Coventry was incorporated by King Edward III. and the first mayor was chosen in 1348; it was erected into a county, with a considerable district, in the year 1451, by Henry VI. Both these charters were farther confirmed by James I. It sends two members to parliament; the number of voters is estimated at about 3000. Two parliaments have been held in this city. The first in 1404, by Henry IV. which was styled Parliamentum Indoctorum, so named from its inveteracy against the clergy. The other in 1459, by Henry VI. and was called Par-

liamentum Diabolicum, by the reason of the multitude of anabaptists part of Gaunt Richard duke of York, and his adherents. Here was formerly a celebrated monastery founded by King Canute for himself, who being soon after turned out, Leofric earl of Mercia, in the year 1042 enlarged and in a manner rebuilt it; he endowed it with such revenues, that Robert de Lisle, bishop of Lichfield and Chester, transferred the episcopal see hither; but this see a few years after returned to Lichfield; yet so as that the same bishop is styled bishop of Coventry and Lichfield. A story has been handed down for some centuries, that Leofric, the first lord of this city, being angry with the citizens, oppressed them with heavy taxes, which he resolved not to lessen on any other terms than that his wife Godiva, who interceded earnestly with him for their relief, should ride naked through the most frequented part of the city; which, if we may credit the common report, she did, covered up in her very long hair, unseen of any, and delivered her citizens of Coventry from such a number of taxes for ever. Coventry contains three parish churches, besides several places of worship for Dissenters, Methodists, and Quakers. When the cathedral was standing, Coventry possessed a matchless group of churches, all standing within one cemetery. St. Michael's at present is a specimen of the most beautiful steeple in Europe; every part of it is so finely proportionable, that Sir Christopher Wren spoke of it as a master-piece of architecture. The principal manufactures are ribbons, gauzes, camlets, &c. A little out of the town is the head of the great canal to Oxford; and another canal is made to join the Staffordshire canal near Lichfield: the former passes by Braunton, and of course opens a communication by water between Coventry and London. The market is on Friday. 50 miles N. Oxford, 91 NNW. London. *Long.* 1. 30. W. *Lat.* 52. 23. N.

Coventry, a town of the state of Connecticut. 14 miles NE. Norwich.

Coueron, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire. 7 miles W. Nantes.

Coveripark, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, remarkable for a victory obtained by the British under Colonel Clive over the French and Indians in 1754; the French threw down their arms, and surrendered prisoners of war. 9 miles E. Arcot.

Coveriporum, a fortress of Hindoostan, in the Mysore county, situated on the west side of the Cauvery. 60 miles NNE. Coimbatore, 65 SE. Seringapatam. *Long.* 77. 54. E. *Lat.* 11. 49. N.

Couesnon, a river of France, which runs into the Authion by two streams, near Beau-

fort, in the department of the Mayne and Loire.

Couesnon, a river of France, which runs into the English Channel, *Long.* 2. 33. W. *Lat.* 48. 30. N.

Couci, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine. 5 miles SW. Delmont.

Coufa, a town of the Arabian Irak. 122 miles S. Bagdat.

Cougan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li. 18 m. N. Pa.

Cougin-pe, a post of Chinese Tartary. 30 miles S. Tchahan Soubarkan.

Coubé Verac, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne. 9 miles SSE. Luzignan.

Coubeston, or *Cobeston*, a province of Persia, bounded on the north by Chorasan, on the south-east by Segestan, on the south-west by Irak, and on the north-west by Comis; about 220 miles in length, and from 80 to 150 in breadth. Tabaskile appears the principal town.

Covin, see *Couvin*.

Couir, see *Cui*.

Coulaba, a small island in the Eastern Indian sea, near the coast of Malabar. 2 miles E. Bombay.

Coulam, a town of Tinevelly, on the south coast of Hindoostan. 15 miles NE. Cape Comorin. *Long.* 77. 20. E. *Lat.* 8. 10. N.

Coulam, a seaport town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar, in the Travancore country, situated on a navigable river, with a good harbour. On the first arrival of the Portuguese in India, this place was governed by a que n, who ruled over a small principality. It was taken from the Portuguese by the Dutch, in 1662. Herbert says, that at one time it contained 100,000 inhabitants. 52 miles NW. Travancore. *Long.* 76. 34. E. *Lat.* 8. 54. N.

Coulanges les Vineuses, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, celebrated for its vineyards. 6 miles S. Auxerre.

Coulanges sur Yonne, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne. 15 miles S. Auxerre.

Coulans, a town of France, in the department of the Sarthe. 7 miles E. Le Mans.

Coulasgur, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 17 miles E. Arcot.

Couleuvre, a town of France, in the department of the Allier. 6 m. NE. Cerilly.

Couling's Harbour, a bay on the west coast of North-America. 15 miles N. Portlock's Harbour.

Coulizeuf, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 5 miles ENE. Falaise.

Coulikaut, a town of Dominica, on the west coast. 16 miles S. Portsmouth. *Long.* 61. 29. W. *Lat.* 15. 30. N.

Coulney, or *Foulney*, a river of England, which runs into the Ouse, in Yorkshire.

Coulombiers, Les, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne. 4 miles NE. Luzignan.

Coulombs, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, near Nogent le Roi.

Coulommiers, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, and seat of a tribunal. 30 miles NE. Melun, 24 NNW. Provins.

Coulon, or *Dalai*, a large lake of Chinese Tartary, in the country of the Kalkas. *Long.* 116. 54. E. *Lat.* 49. N.

Coulonge, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne. 13 miles NE. Château Thierry.

Coulonges les Royaux, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres. 10 miles NNW. Niort.

Coulouge, a town of France, in the department of the Orne. 7 m. NE. Domfront.

Coulons, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret. 7 miles SW. Gien.

Coultschi, a town of Thibet. 15 miles W. Dharmfaleh.

Counour, a post of Chinese Tartary. *Long.* 126. 17. E. *Lat.* 49. 38. N.

Couna, or *Coyua*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estramadura. 6 miles SSE. Lisbon.

Covolo, a fortress of the Tyrolese, to guard a pass in the road from Germany to Italy, on the Brenta, and borders of the Venetian, where the Austrians were defeated by the French, in September 1796. 20 miles N. Vicenza, 23 E. Trent.

Counda, a town of Hindoostan, in Palnaud. 14 miles W. Timercotta.

Covorden, a city of Holland, in Overissel, the capital of Drent, one of the strongest places in the United Provinces, in the form of a regular pentagon, with seven large bastions, called after the names of the provinces; seven half-moons, and seven ravelins; and besides, a fortress surrounded with five other bastions, and a double ditch, very large and deep; the ramparts high and thick: added to this, its situation, in the midst of a morass, renders the approach extremely difficult. It has frequently been taken and retaken by the Spaniards and Dutch; the latter fortified it in 1579, on account of its important situation, being reckoned the key of the provinces of Groningen and Friesland; the Spaniards took it in 1581. Maurice prince of Orange retook it for the States in 1592; a little time after, the Spaniards attempted to blockade it, but the prince obliged them to retire, and abandon the forts which they had constructed in the environs. In the year 1672, Covorden was attacked by Christopher Bernard de Ghaelen, bishop of Mun-

fter, and taken the 12th of July, being shamefully given up by the governor. Charles de Rabenhaut, who commanded the Dutch forces, being informed that the garrison, confiding in the strength of the place, were very remiss in their guard, resolved to surprize; and profiting by the rigour of the season, which had frozen the morafs, sent some troops under the command of Colonel Eybergen, who arrived at Covorden the 23d of December, at three o'clock in the morning, made themselves matters of the city, killed the governor, and sent the garrison prisoners to Groningen. In 1795, Covorden was taken by the French. 60 miles NE. Arnhem, 45 S. Embden. *Long.* 6. 33. E. *Lat.* 52. 42. N.

Coundour, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Gooty. 13 miles S. Gooty.

Coupang, a town of the island of Timor, where the Dutch have a settlement. It is situated in a large bay, which affords an excellent road for shipping. *Lat.* 10. 12. S.

Coupele, a defile in the mountains, between Hindoostan and Thibet, east of the Ganges, near Loldong. Here was a celebrated pagoda, which was taken by Timur Bec.

Coupiac, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron. 18 miles E. Alby.

Couptrain, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 7 miles N. Vilaine.

Cour, a town of France, in the department of the Loir and Cher. 9 m. S. Blois.

Coura, a river of Portugal, which runs into the Duro, 4 miles NE. Lamego.

Couradie, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 22 miles S. Arrah.

Courantim, a river of Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 57. 26. W. *Lat.* 6. N.

Courbali, a town of Africa, in the country of Biafares. *Long.* 14. 13. W. *Lat.* 11. 45. N.

Courban-ajatou, a post of the Chinese Tartary, in the country of the Kalkas. *Long.* 107. 48. E. *Lat.* 42. 24. N.

Courbeville, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne. 7 m. SW. Laval.

Courcelle, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. In 1688, Philip king of France was defeated near this town by Richard I. king of England. 6 miles NW. Bapaume.

Courcelles, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne. 12 miles S. Langres.

Courchamp, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire. 4 miles SW. Saumur.

Courcité, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 15 miles E. Mayenne, 10 NNE. Evry.

Courcon, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne. 12 miles S. Auxerre. 18 miles E. St. Fargeau.

Courcoufon, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Thibet. 45 m. NE. Totun-Hotun.

Courdemange, a town of France, in the department of the Marne. 3 miles S. Vitry le Francois.

Coure, a post of Chinese Tartary. *Long.* 123. 51. E. *Lat.* 46. 2. N.

Courgains, a town of France, in the department of the Sarthe. 13 m. N. Le Mans.

Courgegur, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 17 m. W. Sirpy.

Courgis, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne. 5 miles E. Auxerre.

Courgioux, a town of France, in the department of the Marne. 9 miles WSW. Sezanne.

Courgnas, a town of France, in the department of the Dora, on the Orco. 10 m. SW. Ivrea.

Courland, (*Dutchy of*,) bounded on the north by the gulf of Riga, on the east by the gulf of Riga and Semigallia, on the south by Samogitia, and on the west by the Baltic. This country was interwoven with Livonia till the year 1561, when it was erected into a peculiar dukedom by Gottard Kettler, who held it as a fief of the crown of Poland. In the beginning of the eighteenth century the male race of Kettler became extinct. In 1737, the Russian interest prevailed, and Count Ernest John Von Birom was elected duke by the nobility of Courland, in opposition to Poland. In 1796, it lost its small title to independence, and became annexed to Russia. The country is fertile, bears good corn, and great quantities of excellent flax. The woods abound with bears, wolves, and elks. The religion is chiefly Lutheran. The principal towns are Goldingen, Windau, Libau, Groben, and Candau. The religion is chiefly Lutheran.

Courle, a town of France, in the department of the Two Seves. 15 miles SW. Thouars.

Courlin Islands, two small islands near the west coast of Scotland. 4 miles E. from the island of Scalpa.

Courmetou, a town of Thibet. 22 miles W. Orto.

Courmonteral, a town of France, in the department of the Herault. 5 miles W. Montpellier.

Cournillon, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme. 12 miles S. Die.

Cournon, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme. 2 m. W. Billon.

Couronnes, (*La*,) a town of France, in the department of the Charente, celebrated for its manufactures of paper. 3 miles SW. Angouleme.

Courzillac, a town of Asia, in the country of Thibet. 12 miles SW. Harchar.

Cowpiac, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde. 9 m. NE. Cadillac.

Courpiere, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme. 18 miles E. Clermont Ferrand.

Cours, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Dar-Fur. 12 miles NNW. Cobbe.

Courfan, a town of France, in the department of the Aude. 3 miles N. Narbonne.

Courfegoules, a town of France, in the department of the Var. 6 m. N. St. Paul.

Courfon, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente. 12 miles W. Rochelle.

Courfon, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne. 10 miles SW. Auxerre.

Court of Aldermen, a cluster of small islands, or rocks, near the east coast of New Zealand, in the Southern Pacific Ocean, so called by Capt. (then Lieut.) Cook, in the year 1769. They lie in the compass of about half a league every way, and five leagues from the main; between which and them lie other islands, most of them barren rocks, of which there is great variety: some of them are as small in compass as the monument at London, but rise to a much greater height, and some of them are inhabited. *Long.* 183. 37. W. *Lat.* 36. 57. S.

Courta, a fort of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 22 miles SE. Durbungah. *Long.* 86. 26. E. *Lat.* 26. 1. N.

Courtallum, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 16 m. WNW. Trichinopoly.

Courtallum, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 30 miles NE. Tarjore.

Courtanvaux, a town of France, in the department of the Loir and Cher. 12 m. W. Vendôme.

Courtenay, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret. 13 miles SW. Sens.

Courteron, a town of France, in the department of the Aube. 6 m. S. Bar sur Seine.

Courthezon, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, situated on the Seille, and containing about 2000 inhabitants. 3 miles S. Orange.

Courtine, (*La*), a town of France, in the department of the Creuze. 12 m. S. Felletin.

Courtisou, a town of France, in the department of the Marne. 6 miles NE. Châlons sur Marne.

Courtlayr, a town of Swisserland, in the territory of Bienne. 7 miles NW. Bienne.

Courtmacshery Bay, a bay on the south coast of Ireland, and county of Cork. *Long.* 8. 40. W. *Lat.* 51. 36. N.

Courtomer, a town of France, in the department of the Orne. 5 miles E. Seez.

Courtoime la Ville, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 6 miles SE. Lisieux.

Courtray, called by the Flemings *Cortryck*, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Lys, situated on that river, and celebrated for its

manufacture of table linen. Philip the Bold, duke of Burgundy, and comte of Flanders, built a castle in 1385, and fortified the city with many towers. In the year 1302, the famous battle of Spurs was fought near Courtray, between the French and Flemings, in which the former were defeated with the loss of 20,000 men. In 1382, Charles VI. attacked the Flemings, who had revolted against their comte Lewis, and having defeated them at Rofebeck, he sacked and burned Courtray. This town was often taken and retaken in the last century; the French became masters in 1643, and the Marechal de la Ferté Sennetere obliged the Spaniards, who had begun a siege, to retire. In 1645, the King of Spain took it, and added to its fortifications. In 1646, the Duke of Orleans, uncle to Lewis XIV. took it, in fight of the army of Spain, commanded by the Duke of Lorraine, who could give it no success; the following year the Archduke Leopold took it from the French by assault. In 1667, it was again taken and fortified by the order of Louis XIV. and ceded to France by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1668. In 1678, it was by the peace of Nimeguen restored to Spain. In 1683, the French again became masters of the town and citadel, which they dismantled in 1684, and restored to Spain in 1697. The French took it the 18th of June 1792, under the command of General Luckner, but retired from it soon after. In April 1794, the French took it again. 22 miles SW. Ghent, 24 S. Bruges. *Long.* 3. 8. E. *Lat.* 50. 49. N.

Courville, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, on the Eure. 7 miles W. Chartres.

Courzieux, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 10 m. W. Lyons.

Coussa, a river of Africa, which rises in Congo, and runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 7. 5. S.

Cous, see *Kous*.

Coufan, or *Coufba*, a town of Little Bukharia, which was taken and plundered by Timur Bec. 70 miles ENE. Acfu.

Coufance, a town of France, in the department of the Jura. 10 miles S. Lons le Saunier.

Couffay, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne. 10 m. SSE. Loudon.

Coufel, see *Koufel*.

Couffergues, a town of France, in the department of the Aveyron. 29 miles SE. Rhodéz.

Couffey, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges. 3 m. N. Neufchâteau.

Couffon, a river of France, which runs into the Loire, near Blois.

Cotabou, a town of Thibet. 25 miles E. Manas-Hotun.

Coutances, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Channel; before the revolution, the seat of a governor, and see of a bishop. The principal trade is in grain, butter, and cattle. There are manufactures of woollen and linen cloth. The number of inhabitants is about 5000. 33 m. WSW. Bayeux. *Long.* 1. 22. *W. Lat.* 49. 3. N.

Cou-tcheng, a town of the kingdom of Corea. 37 miles SW. Tsin-tcheou.

Cou-tching, a town of China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li. 18 m. SSW. King.

Cou-tching, a town of the kingdom of Corea. 22 miles SSE. Koang-tcheou.

Cou-tching-keon, a small Chinese island, *Long.* 120. 14. *E. Lat.* 35. 57. N.

Couterne, a town of France, in the department of the Orne. 10 miles SE. Domfront.

Cou-tien, a town of China, of the third rank, in Fo-ken. 32 m. SSE. Kien-ning.

Coutou-Hotou, a town of Chinese Tartary. 227 miles E. Peking. *Long.* 111. 23. *E. Lat.* 40. 28. N.

Coutour, a town of Hindoostan, in Dindigul. 6 miles N. Ootampaleam.

Coimbra, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, situated at the conflux of the Ille and Drôme, containing about 2900 inhabitants. In October 1585, a battle was fought here between the Catholics, under the Duke de Joyeuse, and the Huguenots, commanded by the King of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV. in person, when the latter obtained a complete victory. The Duke de Joyeuse was killed, and above 5000 of his troops: on the side of the King of Navarre, the loss was small. 9 miles NNE. Libourne.

Coutriki, a town of Arabia, in the kingdom of Oman, on the sea coast. *Lat.* 20. 58. N.

Couture, (*La*) a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. 4 m. NE. Bethune.

Couture d'Argenson, a town of France, in the department of the two Sevres. 24 miles SE. Niort.

Couvertirade, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron. 12 miles SE. Milhau.

Couvignon, a town of France, in the department of the Aube. 3 miles WSW. Bar sur Aube.

Couvin, or *Cuvin*, a town of France, in the department of the Ourthe. 15 miles SSW. Liege.

Cousea, a town of Upper Guinea, in the country of Sierra Leona. *Long.* 9. 24. *W. Lat.* 7. 30. N.

Cou-yang, a town of the kingdom of Corea. 5 miles SW. Tsin-tcheou.

Couzon, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes. 9 miles SE. Sedan.

Cow, a rock on the south coast of Ireland,

about a mile E. from the Bull. *Long.* 10. 7. *W. Lat.* 51. 32. N.

Cow Island, a small island in Falk's Passage, between the continent of Hindoostan and Ceylon. *Long.* 79. 50. *E. Lat.* 9. 37. N.

Cow Island, see *Buffaloe Island*.

Cow, or *Cornewall*, a river of Hindoostan, which runs into the Sin I, 50 m. be' w Attock.

Cow and Calf, rocks near the east coast of Ireland, in Dondrum bay. 4 m. W. St. John's Point. *Long.* 6. 40. *W. Lat.* 54. 13. N.

Cowal, a district of Argyleshire, extending as a peninsula between Loch Fyne and the Frith of Clyde.

Coward Calf, rocks at the south entrance of the English Channel, on the coast of Cornwall. *Long.* 5. 2. *W. Lat.* 50. 33. N.

Cow and Calf, two small islands in the Eastern Indian sea. *Long.* 93. 45. *E. Lat.* 14. 51. N.

Cow's Bay, a bay of the Atlantic, on the coast of Benguela.

Cow Pasture River, a river of Virginia, which runs into James river, *Long.* 80. 8. *W. Lat.* 37. 45. N.

Cowayhauock Creek, a river of Pennsylvania, which runs into the Alleghany, *Long.* 79. 30. *W. Lat.* 40. 53. N.

Coway Stakes, a place of England, near Chertsey, where Cæsar is said to have passed the Thames.

Cowbridge, a town of South-Wales, in the county of Glamorgan, with a weekly market on Tuesday, and 759 inhabitants. The Easter quarter-fairs for the county are held here. 12 miles W. Cardiff, 176 WNW. London.

Cowda, a town of Africa, in the country of Tunis. 5 miles NW. Tunis.

Cowes, a town of United America, in the Tenessee government. 34 m. S. Knoxville.

Cowen, a river of Wales, which runs into the Tave, in the county of Caernarven.

Cowes, a seaport town on the north coast of the Isle of Wight, situated on the river Meden, which divides it into east and west Cowes. The harbour is as safe as any in the British Channel, and by far the most convenient for vessels bound to Holland, and the east countries; and is much frequented by ships to repair damages sustained at sea, and to water, until the season permit them to proceed on their respective voyages. Several ships of war have been built at this port. Cowes was without a name till Henry VIII. built here, and on the opposite point at East Cowes, two forts, or block-houses, for the security of the island and road. The town of West Cowes stands on a rising ground, at the mouth of the river Meden: the view on approaching it by sea is very beautiful: it owes its origin and increase to its excellent harbour, which

ships are not only secure from storms, but fo happily situated as to be able to turn out, either to the eastward or westward, whenever a fair wind offers. The town is well peopled, and enjoys a good trade for the sale of provisions; especially in time of war, when large fleets of merchant-ships often ride here for several weeks, waiting either for wind or convoy. The town is but indifferently built, and the streets are very narrow. Passage boats are continually passing between this place and Portsmouth and Southampton; and the packet with the mail from the island to London sails from hence. 9 miles WSW. Portsmouth, 10 SSE. Southampton. West Cowes fort is situated *Long.* 1. 17. W. *Lat.* 50. 46. N.

Cowie, a river of Scotland, which runs into the sea a little to the north of Stonehaven, in the county of Kincardine.

Cowie, a town of Scotland, in Kincardineshire, erected into a burgh of barony by Malcolm Canmore; near it are the remains of an ancient castle. 2 miles N. Stonehaven.

Cowie, (*El*), a town of Nubia. 18 miles S. Teifowir.

Cowisbar, a town of Thibet. *Long.* 80. 40. E. *Lat.* 32. 10. N.

Cowkparah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. 40 miles W. Midnapour.

Cowley, one of the Gallapagos islands, in the Pacific Ocean, situated on the equinoctial line.

Cowhydroog, a town of Hindoostan, in Bednore. 6 miles S. Bednore.

Cowpens, a place of North-Carolina, where, in 1781, the British troops under Colonel Tarleton were defeated by the Americans under Colonel Morgan. The cannon, colours, and baggage-waggons, fell into the hands of the victors. The loss of the British troops in this unfortunate affair amounted to at least 600 men, and of them near one half killed and wounded. The loss of the Americans, according to their account of it, was so small as scarcely to deserve credit; 12 killed and 60 wounded.

Cowra, a town of Bengal. 10 miles from Koonda.

Cowreca, a town of Bengal. 10 miles W. Rogonapour.

Cowtab, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 16 miles ESE. Lucknow.

Cowyat, a town of Burmah, on the Irrawaddy. 35 miles W. Ava.

Cox's Town, a town of Virginia, in the Potomack. 20 miles N. Winchester.

Coxova, a town on the west coast of the island of Luçon. *Long.* 120. 47. E. *Lat.* 16. 54. N.

Coxwyck, a town of Norway. 44 miles NNE. Romfald.

Coy, a small island near the west coast of Scotland. *Long.* 5. 12. W. *Lat.* 58. 5. N.

Coyama, a town of South-America, in the province of Popayan. 115 m. NNE. Popayan.

Coyba, an island in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Mexico. 12 miles long, and 5 broad. *Lat.* 7. 58. N.

Coyeah, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 24 miles SW. Kairabad.

Coyegem, a town of France, in the department of the Lys. 6 miles S. Courtray.

Coyeta, a town of United America, in the Tenassee government. 20 m. W. Knoxville.

Coygach Point, see *Ru More*.

Coyl, a river of Hindoostan, which rises twenty miles N. from Chuta Nagpour, in the province of Bahar, and joins the Soane, 34 miles S. Conjoor: they both together form the Bramne.

Coyna, see *Couna*.

Coypu, a river of Chili, which runs into the Ralema near Puren.

Coyr, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar. 60 miles N. Berar.

Coyron, a mountain of France, in the department of the Ardèche, which gives name to a district.

Coytlafla, a town of Mexico, in the province of Tlascala. 15 m. NW. Vera Cruz.

Coz, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra los Montes. 12 miles SW. Leyria.

Cozachi, a town of Mexico, in the province of New Biscay. 140 m. NW. Parral.

Cozè, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente. 12 miles SSW. Saintes.

Cozumel, an island of North-America, near the east coast of Yucatan, inhabited by native Indians: the country is fertile, and abundant in fowl and cattle. In 1519, Cortes touched at this island in his expedition to Mexico, when he found Jerom de Aguilar, a Spanish dean; who, in going from Darien to Hispaniola a few years before, had been taken prisoner and made a slave to the Indians. On the arrival of Cortes, he obtained his liberty, and became his interpreter, having learned the language. 40 miles long, and from 3 to 10 wide. *Long.* 87. 58. W. *Lat.* 19. 56. N.

Cozza, a town of European Turkey, in Bosnia. 30 miles SSE. Bofnaferai.

Cozzano, a town of the island of Corfica. 21 miles E. Ajaccio.

Cozzo, a town of Italy, in the department of the Gogna. 16 miles S. Novara, 9 SW. Vigevano.

Crab Island, see *Bieka*.

Crab Island, a small island at the mouth of the river Cambodia, near the coast of Chiampa. *Long.* 106. 27. E. *Lat.* 10. 15. N.

Crab Vally, a bay on the west coast of the island of Antigua. 2 m. S. Reed Point.

Crabbenda, a village of Holland, taken by the English in September 1799. 8 m. N. Alcmær.

Cracatoa, an island in the Eastern Indian sea. This is the southernmost of a group of islands in the entrance of the Strait of Sunda, about three leagues in circumference. Cracatoa is esteemed very healthy in comparison of the neighbouring countries. It consists of high land, rising gradually on all sides from the sea, and the whole is covered with trees, except a few spots which the natives have cleared for rice fields. The number of people on the island is very inconsiderable. Their chief, like those of all the other islands in the strait, is subject to the king of Bantam. The coral reefs afford plenty of small turtles, but other refreshments are very scarce, and sold at an enormous price. On the full and change days, it is high water at seven in the morning; the water rises three feet two inches perpendicular. *Long.* 105. 15. E. *Lat.* 6. 9 S.

Cracau, a town of the duchy of Magdeburg. 2 miles ESE. Magdeburg.

Crach, a fortress of Arabia Petraea, built in the twelfth century, by a Saracen lord, on the site of the ancient Petra.

Crackerout, a town of Prussia, in the circle of Samland. 25 miles SSW. Memel.

Craco, a town of Naples, in Basilicata. 8 miles NNW. Turin.

Cracovia, a palatinate of Poland, bounded on the north by Sradia, on the north-east by that of Sandomir, on the south by Hungary, and on the west by Silesia. It belongs to Austria, and is annexed to the kingdom of Galicia. The principal towns are Cracow and Landcron.

Cracow, a city of Austrian Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the same name, situated on the Vistula, where it is joined by the Radawa; built by Cracus I. king of Poland, with spoils taken from the Franks, and by him made the capital of the kingdom. The town is surrounded by walls, large, and well built: the streets wide and straight, but badly paved. It contains several churches and convents; on the west side is a faubourg, with a palace which belonged to the king, walled round: on the south side is a royal castle near the bank of the Vistula, also walled round, and defended with towers and bastions. The cathedral is not large, and rather rich than handsome: here was preserved a considerable treasure in the regal jewels, the crown, the sceptre, and the globe, used at the coronation of the kings. Here they were crowned for near five centuries, until the last, who was crowned at Warsaw; here too they were buried. It is dedicated to St. Stanislaus, bishop of Cracow, who was killed by King Boleslaus II. at the altar of a church, situated on a hill, named Skalka, near the city. The day before the coronation, it was customary for the king elect to walk to this church, as if to expiate the

crimes of his predecessor. Cracow is the see of a bishop, created in the year 1000, and ranks the first bishop in that kingdom. This city was formerly near the centre of Poland, but was in the year 1792 a frontier town; it occupies a great space of ground, yet, with its suburbs united, hardly contains 16,000 inhabitants. The devastation was begun by Charles XII. king of Sweden, who took it at the beginning of the last century, but it suffered still more severely in the late invasion by the Russians and Prussians. In 1769, it was taken by the Russians under Suwarow. The castle held out for some time, but being in want of provisions it surrendered at length upon honourable terms. Kosciuskodrove out a Russian garrison in March 1794, but being called to the support of Warsaw, Cracow was obliged to surrender at discretion to the troops of Prussia on the 15th of June following. 264 m. S. Konigsberg, and 128 SSW. Warsaw. *Long.* 19. 50. E. *Lat.* 50. 6. N.

Cradley, a township of England, in Worcestershire. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1434, of whom 685 were employed in trade and manufactures. 5 miles NE. Stourbridge.

Crado, a town of Africa, on the slave coast. *Long.* 3. 10. E. *Lat.* 6. 30. N.

Craburg, a town of Bavaria. 10 miles NE. Wasserburg.

Craich, a river of Germany, which runs into the Rhine, opposite Spire.

Craig-Achie, a mountain of Scotland, in the south-west part of the county of Murray, a little to the north of the river Spey.

Craigian, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Perth. 15 miles NW. Perth.

Craigberryn, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Perth. 3 m. NE. Callender.

Craigchmichan, a place of Scotland, near Kincardine in Rosshire, where the Marquis of Montrose was defeated by Col. Strachan.

Craig-Davie, or *Bervie Brov*, a cape of Scotland, on the east coast of the county of Kincardine. *Lat.* 56. 49. N.

Craigenslie, a small island near the west coast of Scotland. 4 miles E. from the island of Jura.

Craiggaig Point, a cape of Scotland, on the east coast of the county of Sutherland. 16 miles NE. Dornoch. *Long.* 3. 38. W. *Lat.* 58. 3. N.

Craig-Leith, a small island of Scotland, in the Forth, about a mile N. Berwick. *Long.* 2. 46. W. *Lat.* 56. 5. N.

Craig Logan, a cape of Scotland, on the north-west extremity of the county of Wigton. 9 miles NNW. Strathnaver.

Craigmillar Cayle, an ancient fortress of Scotland, once a royal castle, and the residence of James V. during his minority, and of Queen Mary after her return from France

in 1561. It was a place of confinement for the Earl of Mar, younger brother to James III. In 1554, it was burned by the English. 3 miles S. Edinburgh.

Craigow, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Inverness. 18 m. E. Fort Augustus.

Crail, a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, erected into a burgh by Robert Bruce; and unites with Anstruther, Kilrenny, and Pittenweem to send one member. It consists of two principal streets, extending parallel along the shore, which is high and steep. The number of inhabitants, in 1801, was 1650; and their chief employment is fishing. At Crail a battle was fought between the Danes and the Scots. 18 miles SE. St. Andrews, 39 NE. Edinburgh. *Long.* 2. 43. W. *Lat.* 56. 14. N.

Crain, or *Crainburg*, a town of the dutchy of Carniola, on the Save, which contains 5 churches and a convent. It was formerly the residence of the marggraves, who received their title from the town. In it is a citadel. 20 miles W. Laubach, 20 N. Trieffle. *Long.* 14. 11. E. *Lat.* 46. 20. N.

Crainberg, a mountain of Carniola. 6 miles NW. Feldes.

Crainfeld, a town of Germany, in the principality of Upper Hesse. 14 m. W. Fulda.

Crakau, or *Kraka*, a town of Saxony, in the marggravate of Meissen. 19 miles NNE. Dresden.

Crakau, a town of Prussia, in Pomerelia. 10 miles NNW. Marienburg.

Crake, a river of England, which rises in the part of Lancashire called Furness, and joins the Leven at its mouth.

Crakenish Point, a cape of Scotland, on the west coast of the island of Skye. *Long.* 6. 19. W. *Lat.* 57. 14. N.

Crakolin, a town of Prussia, in the province of Ermeland. 8 miles E. Heilsberg.

Cralicavelika, a town of Sclavonia, on an island formed by a small river, near the Save. 52 miles E. Carlstadt, 156 S. Vienna. *Long.* 17. 30. E. *Lat.* 45. 44. N.

Cramentan, a town on the south coast of the island of Bornco. *Long.* 114. 18. E. *Lat.* 3. 13. S.

Crambow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow. 32 m. NW. Cracow.

Cranond, a town of Scotland, in the county of Edinburgh, at the mouth of the river Almond, which forms a harbour for small vessels. Here are vestiges of a Roman station. 5 miles W. Edinburgh.

Cranond, a small island of Scotland, in the Forth. 4 miles NW. Leith.

Crampel, a river of Germany, which runs into the Inne at Stargard.

Cranach, see *Cronach*.

Cranach, a river of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, which runs into the Retch near Cronach.

Cranbrook, a town of England, in the county of Kent. In this town some of the inhabitants of Louvain, after a quarrel with the Duke of Brabant, first established the woollen manufacture, under the protection of Edward III. in the fourteenth century. It has a market on Saturday, and 2561 inhabitants. 13 miles S. Maidstone, and 48 SSE. London. *Long.* 0. 40. E. *Lat.* 50. 55. N.

Cranburn, a town of England, in the county of Dorset, on the borders of Hampshire and Wilts, situated near a large chace which extends as far as Salisbury; it has a market on Thursday, with 1402 inhabitants. 12 miles SW. Salisbury, 98 WSW. London. *Long.* 1. 54. W. *Lat.* 50. 56. N.

Cranbury, a town of New Jersey. 11 miles SSW. New Brunswick.

Crane Island, an island in the Potomack. 30 miles SW. Annapolis.

Crane Island, a narrow island, about six miles in length, in Hunting Sound, on the coast of North-Carolina. *Long.* 76. 45. W. *Lat.* 34. 40. N.

Cranenburg, a town of France, in the department of the Roer, separated from the dutchy of Cleves; formerly Imperial, and surrounded with walls in the year 1414. It contains one Roman Catholic and one Protestant church. This town was granted to a physician for the term of his life, for having recovered the elector Frederick William from a disease likely to prove mortal. 3 m. W. Cleves.

Craney Island, a small island of Virginia, in James river. *Long.* 76. 25. W. *Lat.* 37. 1. N.

Crane field, a township of England, in Bedfordshire. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 961, of whom 557 were employed in trade and manufactures. 6 miles SSW. Bedford.

Crangauore, a town of India, in the country of Cochin, situated on the coast of Malabar, with an irregular fortress, built by the Portuguese: from whom it was taken by the Dutch in 1662. The Dutch sold it, in the year 1789, to the rajah of Travancore, which caused a war between the English and Tipoo Sultan king of the Mysore, who disputed the right of the Dutch to dispose of it, and actually took possession of it in 1790. It was however taken by the English soon after. 53 miles SSE. Calicut. *Long.* 75. 58. E. *Lat.* 10. 23. N.

Cranzen, a town of Hinder Pomerania. 6 miles NNE. Polnow, 16 E. Cofslin.

Cranpschen, a town of Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm. 4 miles E. Thorn.

Cranzac, a village of France, in the department of the Aveyron, celebrated for its mineral waters. 15 miles NW. Rhodéz.

Crantzperg, a town and castle of Bavaria. 16 miles NNE. Munich.

Crion, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Mayenne, near the river Oudon. 9 miles W. Château Gontier, 5 S. Laval. *Long.* 0. 52. W. *Lat.* 47. 51. N.

Cran, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar. 50 miles WNW. Mahur.

Crazne, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne. 10 miles SE. Laon.

Crapak, a long chain of mountains between Poland, Hungary, and Transilvania.

Crapnaw, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland. 5 miles S. Osterrod.

Crapino, a town of Naples. 20 miles W. Vieste.

Craponne, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire. 18 miles N. Le Puy en Velay.

Craşta, a mountain of European Turkey, in Albania. 4 miles N. Albasano.

Craşnicovita, a town of Croatia, on the river Unna. 26 miles NW. Banja Luka, 20 SW. Gradisca.

Crati, a river of Naples, which rises about four miles S. Cosenza, and runs into the gulf of Tarento. *Long.* 16. 43. E. *Lat.* 39. 45. N.

Cratzen, a town of Prussia, in the circle of Natangen. 28 miles S. Raftenburg.

Crato, (O,) a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, surrounded by an ancient wall, and containing a church, an hospital, and a convent. This town belonged to the knights of Malta. In 1662, it was taken by the Spaniards sword in hand: the governor was shot. 10 miles W. Portalegre, 43 N. Evora. *Long.* 7. 21. W. *Lat.* 39. 9. N.

Crawtowness, a cape on the east coast of Scotland, in the county of Kincardine. 3 miles S. Stonehaven.

Crawant, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, remarkable for a battle fought here in the year 1423, between the English and the French. 9 m. SE. Auxerre.

Crawatore, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Aurungabad. 70 m. E. Aurungabad.

Craven, a county of the state of North-Carolina.

Crawford, a town of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, chiefly inhabited by miners, of whom 500 are employed in lead works near the town. Native gold has sometimes been found in the gravel under the peat, washed away by the rains. The country about is called Crawford Muir. Here was formerly a castle. In 1801, it contained 1671 inhabitants. 40 miles S. Glasgow, 364 N. London.

Crawford, a town of United America, in the state of Virginia, on the Mattopony. 5 miles N. West Point.

Crowford, (New,) a town of the island of Jamaica. 14 miles N. Kingston.

Crawford, (Old,) a town of the island of Jamaica. 11 miles N. Kingston.

Crawford's Dike, a town of Scotland, in

the county of Renfrew, on the Clyde, with a convenient harbour, capable of containing vessels of considerable burthen. 2 miles above Greenock.

Cray, a river of England, which runs into the Darent, near Dartford in Kent.

Crave, a river of Wales, which runs into the Wlik, in Glamorganshire.

Crafter, a town of England, in the county of Kent, on the small river Cray, which serves to work a mill for a slitting and rolling iron, and another for a cotton manufacture. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1210, and of these 662 were employed in trade and manufactures. This place is also famous for a great battle fought here in 1457, between Hengist the Saxon, and Vortimer the British king, in which the latter lost 4000 men, and four of his chief commanders. The rout was so general and decisive, that Hengist from that time was left in quiet possession of his Kentish kingdom. 2 miles W. Dartford, 13 ESE. London.

Creances, a town of France, in the department of the Channel. 10 m. S. Coutances.

Creange, or *Krichingen*, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, heretofore the capital of a county, in the circle of the Upper Rhine. The county was small, and paid 40 florins for the Roman month, and 13 rixdollars, 46 kreutzers, to the Imperial chamber. 38 m. WSW. Deux Ponts.

Crechis, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra. 10 miles E. Civita di Chieti.

Creche, a river of America, which runs into the Mississippi, *Long.* 90. 5. W. *Lat.* 36. 49. N.

Crecy, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne. 7 m. S. Meaux.

Crecy, or *Crecy en Ponthieu*, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, celebrated on account of a battle fought here on the 26th of August, 1346, between the English and French. Edward III. and his son the Black Prince, were both engaged, and the French were defeated with great slaughter, 30,000 foot and 1,200 horse being left dead in the field; among whom were the King of Bohemia, the Count of Alençon, Louis count of Flanders, with many other of the French nobility. 10 miles N. Abbeville, 100 N. Paris.

Crecy sur Somme, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne. 7 miles N. Laon.

Creelan Head, a cape of Ireland, on the west coast of Waterford harbour. *Long.* 6. 59. W. *Lat.* 52. 10. N.

Crelera, a village of Italy, in the department of the Adda, remarkable for being the place where the order of Augustine monks first originated.

Creilton, or *Kirtton*, a town of England, in the county of Devon, formerly the see of a bishop, removed to Exeter in the year 1150;

and in the reign of Edward I. it sent members to the English parliament, then sitting at Calisle: it is governed by a magistrate, called portreeve. There is a large manufacture of ferges carried on here. The market is on Saturdays for provisions, wool, and yarn. In 1801, the population was 4929, and of these 3166 were employed in trade and manufactures. 8 miles SE. Exeter, 180 W. London.

Credo, a mountain of France, between Lyons and Mantua.

Credy, a river of England, which runs into the Ex, near Exeter.

Cree, a river of Scotland, which rises in the south-east part of Ayrshire, and runs into Wigton bay.

Cree Indians, Indians of North-America. *Long.* 103. W. *Lat.* 51. 30. N.

Cree-Town, a seaport town of Scotland, in Kirkcudbrightshire. It receives its name from the river, and was formerly called Ferry-town of Cree, from a ferry or passage kept. In 1764, the inhabitants were little more than 100; in 1794, they amounted to near 11,000; and the town has lately been erected into a burgh of barony. A considerable number of vessels belong to the port, from 20 to 60 tons. A little below the town, vessels of 500 tons may anchor with safety. 42 miles NW. Dumfries, 384 N. London. *Long.* 10. 22. W. *Lat.* 55. 59. N.

Creech, a town of Scotland, in the county of Sutherland. 7 miles W. Dornoch.

Creich, or *Kreich*, see *Craich*.

Creichgaw, or *Crichgaw*, a country of Germany, between Swabia and the Lower Palatinate.

Cresfeld, see *Crevelt*.

Creglingen, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anspach, on the Tauber. 30 miles NW. Anspach, 22 S. Wurzburg.

Crikowitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn. 24 miles SSE. Brunn.

Creil, a town of France, in the department of the Oise. 6 m. NW. Senlis, 7 S. Clermont.

Creil de Bournezeau, a town of France, in the department of Vendée. 10 miles ESE. La Roche sur Yonne.

Creilshelm, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anspach, on the Jaxt. 24 miles WSW. Anspach, 13 WNW. Duncelsbuhl. *Long.* 10. 8. E. *Lat.* 49. 10. N.

Crema, a city of Italy, in the department of the Adda, heretofore capital of the Cremasco, situated on the river Serio, well built, populous, and fortified, rich, and commercial; the see of a bishop, suffragan of Bologna. It contains five parish churches, and fifteen convents for devotees of both sexes. It has belonged to the Venetians from the year 1428, but paid no imposts. The name is said to be derived from the word *cremata*, burned, as being built on the ruins of a more

ancient and heretical town, burned by order of the Archbishop of Milan, in the year 951. 22 miles ESE. Milan. *Long.* 9. 43. E. *Lat.* 45. 22. N.

Cremasco, a late country of Italy, which takes its name from Crema the capital, insulated in the Milanese. It belonged to the Venetians, though not united to any other part of their territories, but is now included in the department of the Adda, in the kingdom of Italy. It is small, but fertile in corn, wine, flax, and hemp.

Cremaux, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 5 miles S. Roanne.

Crembs, a river of Carinthia, which runs into the Lyzer, about six miles N. Millstatt.

Crembsperg, a town of the duchy of Carinthia. 7 miles N. Millstatt.

Cremieu, a town of France, in the department of the Isere, in the district of La Tour du Pin. 18 miles E. Lyons.

Cremitten, a town of Prussia, in the circle of Samland. 15 miles E. Königsberg.

Cremmen, a town of Germany, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, containing about 300 houses. 22 miles NNW. Berlin, 30 NNE. Brandenburg. *Long.* 13. 3. E. *Lat.* 52. 48. N.

Cremnitz, or *Kremnitz*, a town of Hungary, situated on the side of a hill, celebrated for its silver mines. The town itself is very small, not containing fifty houses, but the faubourgs are of great extent. 56 miles N. Gran, 100 E. Vienna. *Long.* 19. 13. E. *Lat.* 48. 45. N.

Cremona, a city of Italy, and capital of the department of the Upper Po, heretofore capital of the Cremonefe, situated in a delightful plain, watered by the Oglio, about a quarter of a mile from the Po, over which is a bridge of boats, protected by a fort, as the town is by a castle. A canal, which passes through the town, forms a communication between the Oglio and the Po: the circumference is about five miles. The principal streets are wide and straight, adorned with some small squares, and a few palaces, but the houses in general are not well built. Here is an university of no great celebrity; 40 parish churches, and 43 convents of both sexes, with about 12,000 inhabitants. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan of Milan. The town is said to have been built 391 years before Christ. From the tower of one of the churches is an extensive view over the fertile plains of Lombardy. Cremona surrendered to the French in May 1796, without resistance, and was evacuated by them on the 17th of April 1799. On the 20th, they were defeated near the town by the Austrians, with the loss of 400 prisoners. 38 m. SE. Milan. *Long.* 10. 2. E. *Lat.* 45. 9. N.

Cremonefe, late a country of Italy, in the

Milanese, taking its name from Cremona, the capital, bounded on the east by the duchy of Mantua, on the north by the Bressan, on the west by the Lodofan and Cremasco, and on the south by the Parmesan, from which it is separated by the Po. It for a long time belonged to Spain, till the famous war for the succession of Charles II. when it was ceded to the house of Austria, and made a fief of the empire. It is fertile, particularly in wine and fruit. It now forms the chief part of the department of the Upper Po.

Crempe, or *Krempe*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, situated on a brook or small river, which soon after runs into the Stoer. The chief trade of the inhabitants is in cattle. 4 miles N. Gluckstadt, 27 NW. Hamburg.

Cremis, or *Kremis*, a town of Austria, on the Danube. 23 m. SW. Znaym, 32 WNW. Vienna. *Long.* 15. 24. E. *Lat.* 48. 73. N.

Cremis, or *Kremis*, a river of Austria, which runs into the Danube, near the town of Cremis.

Cremisdorf, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Wurzburg. 3 m. NW. Ebern.

Cremisier, or *Cremisier*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau, on the Morava. It was formerly a small village, till Bruno bishop of Olmutz purchased the site, and built a fine palace, which soon rendering it populous, it was walled and fortified. In 1645, it was taken by the Swedes. 20 miles S. Olmutz. *Long.* 17. 24. E. *Lat.* 49. 17. N.

Crenan Craig, a cape of Scotland, on the coast of the county of Wigton, in Luce Bay. 13 miles SSE. Stranraer.

Crendrick, a lake of North-Carolina. *Long.* 76. 55. W. *Lat.* 35. 46. N.

Crem, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde. 10 m. SE. Bourdeaux.

Crapon, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 6 m. NE. Bayeux.

Crépy, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Oise. 12 miles S. Compeigne, 12 ENE. Senlis. *Long.* 2. 57. E. *Lat.* 49. 14. N.

Crépy en Laonnois, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne. 4 m. NW. Laon.

Crescent Island, an island in the South Pacific Ocean so called from its form by Capt. Wilson of the Duff, who discovered it in May 1797. It is a low island, about six or seven miles in circumference. The captain saw about 25 of the inhabitants, who opposed his landing. There were many of the cowhara trees upon it, and some others of an useless kind. The shore is grey coral, sand, and stones, thrown up by the violence of the sea, forming a wall at the south-east point, about 20 or 30 feet above the surface. On this point there were three piles of coral stones; two were built round and small, and one square, the sides of which might be about

twelve feet, and six in height, with a hole at one side seemingly to creep in at. Among the natives whom we saw were three or four women carrying children at their backs; these probably were all that were on the island. They are of a light copper colour, and of middling stature. There is a similarity in the accent of their language to the other highlanders with whom we are acquainted, but the dashing of the sea against the shore prevented their being understood. Some were quite naked, except a piece of cloth round their middle; others had a large piece of cloth thrown over their shoulders, and reaching half way down the leg: one, who perhaps was the chief, wore a piece of very white cloth round his head in the form of a turban, and no ornaments were perceived. It was difficult to imagine on what they subsisted, for they seemed neither to have bread fruit, cocoa nuts, or any fruits whatever: nor was one canoe seen employed in fishing.

Crescentino, a town of France, in the department of the Dora, on the Po, in a fertile country, but low situation. In the disputes between the Guelphs and Ghibelines, many persons who were driven from Vercelli, Monferrat, &c. went to this place, then only a village, and employed their wealth in building houses; thus it grew daily, and probably from that circumstance obtained its name. The inhabitants also enclosed it with walls, but these not being sufficient to sustain the attacks of an enemy, the French, in the war with the Emperor, fortified it in the modern manner, surrounding it with walls, bastions, fosses, and other works. There are two churches, and several religious houses. It was taken by the French in 1704, and retaken by the allies in 1706. 20 miles NE. Turin, 19 WSW. Vercelli. *Long.* 8. 0. E. *Lat.* 45. 15. N.

Cresina, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mela. 6 miles NNW. Brescia.

Crespino, a town of Italy, in the department of the Lower Po. 15 m. NE. Ferrara.

Cressanges, a town of France, in the department of the Allier. 10 m. SW. Moulins.

Cressy, see *Crecy*.

Cressy, (*Le*), a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme. 6 miles SE. Clermont Ferrand.

Cressy, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Drôme, near which is a castle, a few years since used as a state prison for state criminals, guarded by a company of infantry or invalids. 15 m. N. Montelimart, 13 SSE. Valence. *Long.* 5. 6. E. *Lat.* 44. 44. N.

Cresolara, a town of Italy, in the department of the Lower Po. 8 miles SW. Cento.

Cressara, a town of France, in the de-

partment of the Sefia. 12 miles W. Biella, 22 N. Vercelli.

Crevant, a town of France, in the department of the Indre. In 1123, a battle was fought here between the English and the French, in which the latter were defeated, a great many officers killed, and the Earl of Buchan, who commanded, taken prisoner.

Crevasfa, a town of European Turkey, in Albania. 35 miles SSE. Durazzo.

Crevasfa, a river of Albania, which runs into the Adriatic, 8 miles S. Joannina.

Crevecoeur, a town and fortress of Holland, situated at the conflux of the Dommel and the Meuse, taken by the French from the Dutch on the 27th of September 1794. The garrison marched out with all the honours of war, and were allowed to retire into the interior parts of the state, on condition of not serving again during the war. 4 miles N. Bois le Duc, 20 E. Bréda.

Crevecoeur, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 15 m. SE. Caen.

Crevecoeur, a town of France, in the department of the North, on the Scheldt, where Charles Martel gained a victory in the year 717. 4 miles S. Cambrai.

Crevecoeur, a Dutch fort and factory in Africa, on the gold coast.

Crevelt, a town of France, in the department of the Roer, late in the county of Meurs, near which the French were defeated by the Hanoverians, in the year 1758. The French in this battle lost 5000 of their best troops in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The Count de Gisors, only son of the Duke de Believille, about 25 years of age, and newly married to the heiress of an illustrious house, was mortally wounded at the head of his regiment. 16 miles S. Meurs, 6 NW. Duffeldorf.

Crevic, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte. 4 m. NW. Luneville.

Creully, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 9 m. NW. Caen.

Creuse, a department of France, which takes its name from the river Creuse, which passes through it. Guetret is the capital.

Creuse, (*Little*), a river of France, which runs into the Creude, near Fresnelines.

Creuse, a river of France, which rises about eight miles south of Felletin, crosses the department to which it gives name, and the department of the Indre, separates the department of the Indre and Loire from that of Vienne, till about five miles E. from La Haye it loses itself in the river Vienne.

Creusen, a town of Germany, in the principality of Culmbach, on the Mayne. 7 m. S. Bayreuth.

Creutz, or *Kreutz*, a town of Croatia, near the source of the river Glocovni. 16 miles SSE. Varasdin, 118 S. Vienna. *Long.* 16. 50. E. *Lat.* 46. 7. N.

Creutz, a town of Austria. 5 miles W. Efferding.

Creutz, a town of Prussia, in the circle of Samland. 27 miles NW. Konigsberg.

Creutz, a town of Germany, in the principality of Aichstatt. 4 m. WNW. Aichstatt.

Creutzberg, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse. 25 miles ESE. Cassel. *Long.* 10. 20. E. *Lat.* 51. 5. N.

Creutzburg, or *Klufsboreck*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Brieg, surrounded with walls and ditches, with a castle and two churches. The principal trade of the inhabitants is in honey, wax, leather, and flax. 28 miles ENE. Brieg, 26 NE. Grotgau. *Long.* 18. 16. E. *Lat.* 50. 56. N.

Creutzburg, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen. 14 miles SSW. Königsberg. *Long.* 20. 30. W. *Lat.* 54. 27. N.

Creutzburg, or *Creutzberg*, a town of Germany, in the principality of the Eisenach, near the Werra, over which is a bridge of stone. It has a castle; and in the neighbourhood are salt-works. 12 miles SW. Mulhausen, 7 NNW. Eisenach. *Long.* 10. 16. E. *Lat.* 51. 6. N.

Creutzburg, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaflau. 10 m. NE. Teutsch Brod.

Creutznach, or *Creutzenach*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhine and Moselle, annexed to France, with the county of Sponheim. In the year 1632, this town was taken by the Swedes; in 1688, by the French; and during the war between the French republicans and allies, it has been taken and retaken several times. 6 miles S. Bingen. 30 WNW. Worms. *Long.* 7. 49. E. *Lat.* 49. 48. N.

Creutzoff, a town of the dutchy of Courland. 16 miles SSW. Mittaw.

Crewkern, a town of England, in the county of Somerset, situated on the borders of Dorsetshire, about a mile from the Parret, with some manufactures of dowlas, sailcloth, girtweb, and stockings. The number of inhabitants, in 1801, was 1618; of whom 551 were employed in trade and manufactures. The market on Saturdays is well supplied with provisions and corn. 20 miles SE. Taunton, 133 W. London. *Long.* 2. 58. W. *Lat.* 50. 48. N.

Crewyn, a river of Wales, which runs into the Wye at Builth.

Cribélahou, a town of Africa, on the ivory coast. 7 miles E. Cap-lahou.

Crichon's Island, a small island in the Merqui Archipelago. *Lat.* 10. 41. N.

Crickhaeth, or *Crickeith*, a town of North-Wales, in the county of Caernarvon, situated on the coast of the Irish sea, with a market on Wednesday; and 396 inhabitants. It is defended by a castle. 21 miles S. Caernarvon, 236 NW. London.

Crickhowell, a town of South-Wales, in

the county of Brecknock, with 566 inhabitants, near the Usk; much resorted to by invalids, for the purpose of drinking goats' milk and whey. The ruins of an ancient castle are yet visible. There is a market on Thursday, well supplied with fish and provisions. 3 m. ESE. Brecknock, 149 WNW. London. *Long.* 3. 55. W. *Lat.* 51. 54. N.

Cricklade, a town of England, in the county of Wilts, on the river Thames, anciently a place of some consequence. It contains about 250 houses, and is a borough town; but the inhabitants having been convicted of corruption, the freeholders of several adjacent places are added to the voters for members to serve in parliament. The river Thames is navigable to this town; and a canal is now made between the Thames and the Severn, which joins the former at this place. It has a weekly market on Saturday. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 1533. 30 m. W. Oxford, 83 WNW. London. *Long.* 1. 53. W. *Lat.* 51. 38. N.

Crieff, a town of Scotland, in the county of Perth, situated at the foot of the Grampian hills. It contains about 2000 inhabitants, and has a weekly market on Thursday. 18 miles W. Perth, 57 N. Edinburgh. *Long.* 5. 52. W. *Lat.* 56. 23. N.

Criel, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, near the sea. 4 miles SW. Eu, 10 SW. Dieppe.

Crillon Bay, a bay on the fourth coast of the island of Saghalien, near Cape Crillon.

Crimmeult, or Schit, a town of Russia, in the government of Tauris; formerly the capital of the Crimea, but after the country became subject to the Tartars it gradually declined. 24 m. NW. Theodosia.

Criminal, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Rajamundry. 30 m. NW. Rajamundry.

Crimza, a peninsula of Europe, situated on the Black Sea, annexed to the Russian dominions, and forming a part of the government of Ekaterinoflav, under the name of Taurida.

Crimeln, a town of Germany, in the circle of Neustadt. 2 miles N. Weyda.

Crimnitzschau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Erzgebirg, situated on the Pleisse; built in the thirteenth century; the inhabitants carry on manufactures of cloth, flannels, and linen. 8 miles NW. Zwickau. *Long.* 12. 18. E. *Lat.* 50. 45. N.

Crinitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Erzgebirg. 6 miles S. Zwickau.

Crio, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the south-west point of Natolia; near it are the ruins of ancient Cnidos. *Long.* 27. 10. E. *Lat.* 36. 46. N.

Criquetzuff sur Mer, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, on the sea coast. 7 m. W. Harfleur, 7 N. Pont l'Evêque.

Criquetot, a town of France, in the de-

partment of the Lower Seine. 7 miles N. Montivilliers.

Crispalt, a mountain of Switzerland, in the canton of Uri. 10 miles SE Altorf.

Crispella, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra. 25 miles E. Civita Borella.

Crissey, a kingdom of the island of Java, on the north coast, situated to the east of Samarang.

Cristians, a small island of the Grecian Archipelago. *Long.* 25. 16. E. *Lat.* 36. 20. N.

Croughpatrick, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Mayo. 3 m. SW. Castlebar.

Croak, a river of Honduras, which runs into the bay, *Long.* 88. 12. W. *Lat.* 15. 25. N.

Croara, a town of Italy, in the department of the Crostolo. 18 m. SW. Modena.

Croatia, a country of Europe, bounded on the north by Hungary, from which it is separated by the river Drave, on the east by Sclavonia and Bosnia, on the south by Dalmatia, and on the west by Morlachia, Carniola, and Stiria; about 150 miles in length, and from 40 to 60 in breadth. The Croats derive their origin from the Sclavonians, and came into this country in the time of the emperor Heraclius. In the middle ages they had kings of their own, who for some time were subject to Dalmatia. In the eleventh century, Croatia and Dalmatia devolved to the king of Hungary, and the Croats have ever since continued under the dominion of that monarchy, except a small part subject to the Turks; tho' not without frequent attempts to recover their independency. The principal towns are Waraldin, or Little Waraldin, Kreuz, Velika, Iwanitz, Zagrab, Carlstadt, and Sluin. Turkish Croatia, is situated on the east side of the Unna, and occupies a space about 40 miles long, and 20 wide. The principal rivers of Croatia are the Kuipa and the Save.

Croce, (*Old*) a town of the west coast of the island of Sumatra. *Long.* 103. 47. E. *Lat.* 5. 11. S.

Crookness, a cape on the east coast of Hoy, one of the Orkney Islands. *Long.* 3. 2. W. *Lat.* 58. 40. N.

Crocodile River, a river of America, which runs into lake Winnebago. *Long.* 87. 50. W. *Lat.* 43. 45. N.

Crosg, a town of France, in the department of the Creuse. 8 miles E. Felletin.

Crocy, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados. 6 miles E. Falaise.

Crozer Reich, or *Crozer Reich*, a small district of Germany, on the north side of the Moselle; sold by the counts of Sponheim, in the year 1274, to the archbishops of Treves; now annexed to France.

Croghan, a river of Ireland, which runs into Oughter Lough, 6 miles W. Cavan.

Croja, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, anciently the capital and residence

of the Albanian kings. The famous Scanderberg used this place as a fortress, from whence he continually harassed the Turks; but when the Turks became masters of Albania, they destroyed the fortifications. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan of the archbishop of Durazzo. 20 m. NE. Durazzo.

Croissette, (La), a town of France, in the department of the Maine; remarkable for a slaughter of the English by the inhabitants, with the assistance of Charles of Anjou, king of Naples; near Châlons sur Marne.

Croisic, (Le), a seaport of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, about nine miles from the mouth of the Loire, surrounded with salt marshes. The inhabitants carry on a considerable coasting trade. 21 miles W. Nantes.

Croissille, a town of France, in the department of the Leman. 11 m. NNW. Annecy. 10 S. Geneva.

Croay, a small Scotch island, near the fourth coast of Harris. *Long.* 7. 6. W. *Lat.* 57. 48. N.

Croissilles, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais. 9 miles N. Bapaume.

Croix, (La), a lake of Louisiana. *Long.* 93. 10. W. *Lat.* 32. 3. N.

Croix, (La), a mountain of Piedmont, in the district of the Four Vallies. 13 miles W. Pignerol.

Croix, (La), a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire. 6 miles SE. Louviers.

Croix St. Leufroy, (La), a town of France, in the department of the Eure. 6 miles NE. Evreux.

Croix sur Meuse, (La), a town of France, in the department of the Meuse. 12 miles SSE. Verdun.

Crokaun, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Cork. 5 miles N. Dungarvan.

Crolles, a town of France, in the department of the Isere. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in wine. 10 miles NE. Grenoble.

Cromach Craig, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Perth. 5 miles N. Crieff.

Cromach Head, a cape of Scotland, on the north coast of the county of Banff. 3 miles NW. Cullen.

Cromarty, a seaport town of Scotland, and capital of the county of the same name, situated in the frith of Murray, at the mouth of the frith of Cromarty. Here is a manufacture of coarse cloth, and a considerable coasting trade in corn, thread, yarn, fish, and skins. The river on which it stands is a mile wide, and the harbour an excellent one. *Long.* 3. 55. W. *Lat.* 57. 40. N.

Cromarty, a small county of Scotland, bounded on the north by a frith or river, called the frith of Cromarty; on the east

by the frith of Murray, and every where else by the county of Ross. This county is the smallest of the kingdom, being only 12 miles long, and 3 broad. Cromarty is the chief town. The frith is the most commodious of Scotland, and capable of containing all the navy of England with safety. The country is tolerably fertile; but though once almost a continued forest, is now destitute of timber. Cromarty returns one member to the British parliament alternately with Nairn. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 3052; of whom 575 were employed in trade and manufactures, 262 in agriculture.

Cromary, a town of France, in the department of the Saône. 7 miles N. Besançon.

Cromau or *Kromlow,* a town of Moravia, in the circle of Znaim. 18 m. NE. Znaim. *Long.* 16. 13. E. *Lat.* 49. 2. N.

Crombach, a town of Germany. 7 miles NE. Siegen.

Cromer, a seaport town of England, situated on the north-east coast of the county of Norfolk, with a harbour for fishing vessels, being chiefly inhabited by fishermen. Many attempts have been made to raise a pier, and great sums expended for that purpose, but without success, the sea washing it away.—The town was formerly much larger than it now is, having had two churches, one of which, with many houses, fell a sacrifice to the inundation of the sea. It is a place of resort for sea-bathing, and has a weekly market on Saturday. In 1801, there were only 676 inhabitants. 93 m. N. Norwich, 127 NNE. London. *Long.* 0. 30. E. *Lat.* 52. 55. N.

Cromford, a village of England, in Derbyshire, celebrated for its lead mines. In 1777, a pig of lead was discovered with an inscription in honour of the Emperor Adrian: and in 1783, another with an inscription in Roman characters. 2 miles N. Wirksworth.

Cromont, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 7 m. E. Abbeville.

Crompton, a township of England, in Lancashire, near Manchester. In 1801, the population was 3482, of which 2464 were employed in manufacture.

Crompton Point, the north-east point of the island of Dominica. *Long.* 61. 21. W. *Lat.* 15. 42. N.

Cromwell's Ledge, an island near the east coast of Newfoundland. *Long.* 53. 30. W. *Lat.* 50. 12. N.

Crona, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire. 8 miles NNW. Bourbon Lancy.

Crona, a small island, near the west coast of Scotland. *Long.* 5. 3. W. *Lat.* 58. 12. N.

Cronach, a fortified town of Germany, in the bishopric of Bamberg, near the river Cronach; near it stands a mountain-fortress called Rosenbergs. 30 miles NE. Bamberg. *Long.* 11. 1. E. *Lat.* 50. 17. N.

Cronach, a river of Franconia, which joins the Rotach. 1 mile NE. Zeulen.

Cronberg, a mountain of Switzerland. 3 miles Appenzel.

Cronborg, a fortress of Denmark, in the island of Zealand, situated on a point of land on the west coast of the Sound, a little to the east of Elsinore, and opposite to Helsingborg in Sweden: built by Frederick II. king of Denmark, in the year 1577, on piles of oak, strengthened with stone. In 1658, it was taken by Charles Gustavus king of Sweden, after a siege of a month, and restored to Denmark in 1660. The unfortunate queen Matilda was imprisoned here before she was removed to Zell. Adjoining to a royal palace, about half a mile from Cronborg, is a garden, called Hamlet's Garden, supposed to be the spot where the murder of his father was committed. 24 m. N. Copenhagen. *Long.* 12. 35. E. *Lat.* 56. 3. N.

Cronia, or *Koronow*, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania. 56 miles S. Dantzic.

Croneban, mines of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow. 8 miles SSW. Wicklow.

Cronenberg, see *Kronberg*.

Cronenburg, a town of France, in the department of the Roer. 10 miles NW. Geroldstein.

Cronheim, a town of Germany, in the margravate of Anspach. 3 miles W. Gunzenhausen.

Cronlegrun, a town of Germany, in the principality of Bayreuth. 5 m. NW. Bayreuth.

Cronby, a town of Sweden, in East Bothnia. 8 miles Gamla Karlby.

Cronschwitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Neustadt. 2 miles NE. Weyda.

Cronspurg, a town of Germany, in the territory of Nuremberg. 2 m. SW. Altorf.

Cronstadt, or *Kronschad*, a seaport town of Russia, situated on the island of Retufari, in the gulf of Finland; the town comprehends the easternmost part of the island, is spacious, containing a number of good houses, churches, and public edifices; but, on account of many inferior buildings, mean houses, vacant places, &c. by no means handsome. It is populous, especially in the shipping season, when the streets are thronged with mariners from all the ports of Europe, particularly the English; on whose account, as well as those who are stationary on this island for the purpose of commerce, here is a chapel maintained by the Russia company of London, at which the service of the church of England is regularly performed every Sunday throughout the year. The Lutherans have also a church on this island for the use of the Germans. Numerous as the inhabitants of this place are, from the fleet lying here, the garrison, the custom-house, the corps de cadets, the labourers in the docks, yards, &c. together with their

connections, and the families that live here for the reasons above-mentioned, yet the number of registered burghers is but small; in the year 1783, they were only 204. The Man of War's Mole, as it is called, in its present state, is well worth the attention of the curious, and accordingly is visited by the numerous travellers that take Petersburg in their route, with great satisfaction. It is inclosed by a strong and elegant rampart, built of granite, in the sea, under the direction of that gallant commander and upright man, the late Admiral Samuel Grieg. Here are also the celebrated Peter's Canal, and the docks: the canal was begun under Peter the Great, and completed by General Subras in the reign of Elizabeth. At the end of the canal stand two pyramidal columns, with inscriptions relative to this undertaking. It is lined with masonry, is 1050 fathoms long, in breadth at bottom 60 fathoms, and at top 100; it is 24 fathoms deep, and in this manner stretches 358 fathoms into the sea. Adjoining to the canal are the docks, in which ten or more ships of the line may be refitted at once. They are furnished with flood-gates, for admitting and letting out the men of war. The water is evacuated from the basin by a steam-engine, constructed by an English engineer, and worked by coals from England. Here is a foundery for casting cannon-balls, under the direction of that ingenious artist Mr. Baird, from North-Britain; and a rope-walk for making ship's cables of all sizes. The marine cadet corps was founded by Peter the Great in 1713, for the education of sea-officers; and the empress Elizabeth enlarged it in 1752, for 360 pupils. It is now removed to Petersburg. The marine hospital at Cronstadt is on a very extensive scale. In 1788, it had at several times 25,007 patients; and in 1789, it had 16,809. Of the former number, 20,924 went out cured; and of the latter 12,974. 20 m. W. Petersburg. *Long.* 29. 22. E. *Lat.* 59. 58. N.

Cronstadt, or *Kronstadt*, or *Brassau*, a town of Transilvania, situated about five miles from the river Alt, near the borders of Walachia, from which it is separated by mountains; chiefly inhabited by Germans. The suburbs are inhabited by Bulgarians, Hungarians, and Saxons. 50 m. ENE. Hermannstadt. *Long.* 25. 15. E. *Lat.* 45. 53. N.

Crosked Haven, a bay of Scotland, on the north coast of the county of Bamff. 3 miles NW. Cullen. *Long.* 2. 49. W. *Lat.* 57. 40. N.

Crosked Island, or *Samana*, one of the Bahama islands. *Long.* 73. 55. W. *Lat.* 23. 10. N.

Crosked Lake, a lake of New-York. 40 miles S. Lake Ontario. *Long.* 77. 16. W. *Lat.* 42. 22. N.

Crosked Creek, a river of Pennsylvania,

which runs into the Allegany, *Long.* 79. 35. *W. Lat.* 40. 45. N.

Crooked River, a river of Georgia, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 81. 34. *W. Lat.* 31. 4. N.

Crooked Reach, a channel in the straits of Magellan, between the coast of Patagonia, and an island extending from Passage Point to St. Jerom's Point.

Croomdab, a town of Hindoostan, in Baglana. 26 miles NE. Amednagur.

Cropalati, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 11 miles SE. Rossano.

Cropani, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, reduced to a village by an earthquake. 9 miles ENE. St. Severina.

Cropascia, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 7 miles W. Umbriatico.

Cropredy, a village of England, in the county of Oxford, on the river Cherwell. In the year 1644, a battle was fought here between the forces of the king and those of the parliament, in which the latter were defeated. 3 m. N. Banbury, 78 NW. London.

Croscien, a town of Poland, in Galicia. 52 miles WSW. Lemberg.

Crosine, a town of Poland, in Galicia. 80 miles WSW. Lemberg.

Cross, a town of Virginia. 9 miles N. Richmond.

Cross Creek, a river of Virginia, which runs into the Ohio, *Long.* 80. 38. *W. Lat.* 40. 19. N.

Cross Creek, see *Fayetteville*.

Cross Fells, a mountain of England, in the county of Cumberland, and one of the loftiest in South-Britain.

Cross Island, an island in Lake Huron. *Long.* 84. 10. *W. Lat.* 45. 55. N.

Cross Island, an island in the Atlantic Ocean, near the coast of Main, at the entrance into Machias Bay. *Long.* 67. 15. *W. Lat.* 44. 30. N.

Cross Island, one of the smaller Shetland islands. *Long.* 1. 41. *W. Lat.* 59. 46. N.

Cross Kirk, a town of Scotland, on the south coast of the island of Sanda. *Long.* 2. 31. *W. Lat.* 59. 6. N.

Cross Lake, a lake of New-York. 17 miles S. lake Ontario.

Cross River, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 7. 40. *E. Lat.* 5. 40. N.

Cross Sound, a bay of the North Pacific Ocean, between King George III.'s Archipelago and the continent of North-America, discovered by Capt. Cook, in the year 1778. Towards the east it communicates with Chatham's Strait. The entrance is situated between Cape Spencer and Cape Cross. It contains some islands, and branches into several arms, the principal of which extend towards the north. On the surface of the water in the Sound, Capt. Vancouver says,

were a great number of small though hard pieces of loose ice, some of which at first sight occasioned considerable alarm, from their strong resemblance to sea-beaten rocks, just level with the surface of the water, which had the appearance of breaking over them with great violence, and presented the navigating of this inlet as an extremely intricate and difficult task; especially as no bottom could be reached with 80 and 90 fathoms of line, close to these apparent dangers. A little time, however, soon discovered them to be nothing more than dark-coloured and dirty pieces of ice, which left me without any apprehensions for our safety; and I had afterwards every reason to believe that this found is free to navigate, and is not incommoded with either rocks or shoals, that are not sufficiently conspicuous to be easily avoided. In the course of the day we had been visited by some of the natives in a very civil manner; they sold us a few fish, and some indifferent sea-otter skins, for our various articles of traffic; but for the skins they preferred old clothes of any description to cloth in the piece. *Long.* of the entrance 223. 40. *E. Lat.* 58. 8. N.

Crossen, a dutchy of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. It formerly made part of Silesia; afterwards submitted to Poland, and devolved by inheritance and treaty to the marquisate of Brandenburg in 1476 and 1482. It was a fief of Bohemia till the year 1746, when the Queen of Hungary ceded the sovereignty to the King of Prussia; and it now makes a part of the New Mark.

Crossen, a town of Germany, in the New Mark of Brandenburg, formerly the capital of a dutchy of the same name: situated on the Oder, near its conflux with the Bober. It contains two churches for Lutherans, one for Calvinists, manufactures of cloth, and extensive breweries. It is surrounded with old walls. In 1757, Crossen was taken by the Russians. 21 miles SE. Francfort on the Oder, 68 ESE. Berlin. *Long.* 15. 7. *E. Lat.* 52. 4. N.

Crossin, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin. 24 miles SW. Lublin.

Crossen am Elster, a town of Germany, in the principality of Naumburg Zeitz, on the Elster. 11 miles S. Naumburg, 22 E. Weimar. *Long.* 11. 54. *E. Lat.* 50. 56. N.

Cross Land, a township of England, in the west riding of Yorkshire, with 1221 inhabitants in 1801; of whom 542 were employed in trade and manufactures. 4 miles SW. Huddersfield.

Crosswell Bay, a bay on the south coast of Norfolk Island.

Crosswick, a town of United America, in the state of Jersey. 7 miles SE. Trenton.

Crossolo, a department of Italy, formed of part of the late dutchy of Modena: it con-

tains about 172,85 inhabitants, who send 12 representatives to the National Council. Reggio is the capital.

Croftolo, a river of Italy, which runs into the Po about a mile north-west from Luzzara, in the duchy of Mantua.

Crotched Mountain, a mountain of New Hampshire. *Long.* 71. 50. W. *Lat.* 42. 57. N.

Crotchet, a town of Sindy, about four or five miles from the place where vessels lie, in the river Larrybunder, and about a mile from the side of a creek, which has water only for small boats. It is fortified with a mud wall, and flanked with towers. It formerly belonged to the Blaanches; but the Prince of Sindy, finding it better situated than any part of the sea coast for the inland caravans, exchanged some other place for it. Caravans cannot reach Tatta, on account of the branches of the Indus; but find no difficulty in reaching Crotchet, bringing from the interior country cotton, (raw and spun) almonds, raisins, dates, gram, ghee, oil, hides, and some piece-goods; carrying back sugar, rice, pepper, &c. 80 miles W. Tatta. *Long.* 66. 10. E. *Lat.* 24. 50. N.

Crotney, a town of France, in the department of the Jura. 6 m. SE. Poligny.

Crottingen, a town of Prussian Lithuania. 10 miles NNE. Memel.

Croton, a river of New-York, which runs into the Hudson, 6 miles N. Tarrytown.

Crotone, a seaport town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, the see of a bishop. This town is defended with a single wall and a castle erected by Charles V. The houses are mean, and the streets narrow. Cheese and corn form the chief articles of commerce, and large granaries are erected in the suburbs for the stowage of the latter; of which the average quantity annually exported is 200,000 tomoli. Vessels lie in an open road, but a new haven has been formed. 10 miles SE. St. Severina. *Long.* 17. 25. E. *Lat.* 39. 8. N.

Crotorf, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Berg. 11 miles ESE. Homberg.

Crotoy, *Le*, a seaport town of France, in the department of the Somme, about three miles from the sea, on the north side of the river Somme. It had formerly a good harbour, but is now little frequented, the trade being chiefly removed to St. Valery. In 1423, Crotoy was taken by the English. 10 miles NW. Abbeville. *Long.* 1. 42. E. *Lat.* 50. 39. N.

Crottendorf, or *Krottendorf*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Erzgebirg. 18 miles S. Chemnitz.

Crotzka, a town of Hungary, on the south side of the Danube. In the year 1739, a bloody battle was fought here between the Imperialists and the Turks: the loss on the side of the Imperialists was, of the infantry

3974 killed, and 3763 wounded; and of the cavalry 1741 killed, and 764 wounded; 1565 horses were killed, and 619 wounded: at the same time a battle was fought between the fleets of the two contending powers on the Danube, within a small distance from the town. 15 miles SE. Bgrade.

Crow, a town of Africa, on the gold coast. 5 miles SE. Sanguin.

Crow, *La*, a river of France, which runs into the Seine a little below St. Denys.

Crouch, a river of England, in the county of Essex, which runs into the sea, 10 miles NE. Rochfort; celebrated for its oyster-bed.

Crozet, a town of France, in the department of Mont Blanc. 2 m. NE. Montmelian.

Croughnmalin, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Mayo. 10 m. WNW. Killala.

Croupure, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme. 5 miles S. Thiers.

Crowlin Islands, two small islands near the west coast of Scotland. *Long.* 5. 50. W. *Lat.* 57. 19. N.

Crouelle, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne. 4 m. SW. Poitiers.

Crow, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne. 10 miles NE. Meaux.

Crocy, a small island in the Eastern Indian sea, near the north coast of Flores. *Long.* 122. 42. E. *Lat.* 8. 1. S.

Crouzille, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne. 17 miles SE. Limoges.

Crow Head, a cape of Ireland, on the south-west coast of the county of Cork. *Long.* 10. 2. W. *Lat.* 51. 32. N.

Crow Island, a small island in the Currituck sound, near the coast of North-Carolina. *Long.* 76. 4. W. *Lat.* 36. 24. N.

Crow Meadow River, a river of America, which runs into the Theakiki, *Long.* 89. 2. W. *Lat.* 30. 55. N.

Crow Town, a town of Georgia, on the Tenafsee. *Long.* 86. 14. W. *Lat.* 34. 50. N.

Crow Taing, a cape of Scotland, on the north-west coast of the island of Ronald May.

Croveland, or *Croyland*, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, which formerly stood a celebrated abbey, ruins of which remain. The inhabitants derive a considerable gain from wild ducks, caught in decoys; in 1821, they were 1425 in number. 12 m. NNE. Peterborough, 9; N. London. *Long.* 1. 7. W. *Lat.* 52. 40. N.

Crowle, a town of England, in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturdays, and 143 inhabitants. 36 miles N. Lincoln, 16; N. London. *Long.* 1. 49. W. *Lat.* 53. 5. N.

Crower Island, an island in the Eboera sea, near the north-east coast of Sierra Leone. *Long.* 146. 50. E. *Lat.* 5. 18. S.

Crown Islands, two small fortified islands

in the Baltic, at the entrance into the harbour of Copenhagen.

Crown Point, a fort and settlement of United America, in the state of New-York, on the verge of lake Champlain. 12 m. N. Ticonderago. *Long.* 73. 28. *W. Lat.* 44. 2. N.

Croxton Kyriel, a village of England, in Leicestershire. Here was formerly a monastery, in which the bowels of King John were interred. 8 m. NE. Melton Mowbray.

Croy, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 5 miles NW. Amiens.

Croy, or *Croup*, an island in the Southern Indian sea, discovered by Kerguelen, in 1773. It is of considerable height, and about nine miles in circumference. *Long.* 68. 34. E. *Lat.* 48. 40. S.

Croyere; (*La*) *Islands*, a groupe of five islets, in the North Pacific Ocean, so called by Perouse. Capt. Dixon called them Hazy Islands. *Long.* 134. 41. *W. Lat.* 55. 50. N.

Croydon, a town of England, in the county of Surrey, with a weekly market on Saturday, principally for corn. Here was, till within a few years, a palace of the archbishop of Canterbury, which was alienated and sold by authority of parliament in the year 1780, and is now employed for a cotton manufacture. The palace is intended to be rebuilt at Park-hill farm, half a mile from Croydon. The church is said to be one of the largest and handsomest in the county. In 1801, the population was 5743, of which 660 were employed in trade and manufactures. 10 miles S. London. *Long.* 0. 8. *W. Lat.* 51. 22. N.

Crozeu, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre. 16 m. NW. Châteaulin.

Crozet, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire. 10 m. NW. Roanne.

Cruachan, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Argyle, the perpendicular height 3390 feet above the level of the sea. 25 m. S. Fort William.

Cruanacarra, a small island in the Atlantic, near the west coast of Ireland. *Long.* 9. 55. *W. Lat.* 53. 15. N.

Cruanakilly, a small island in the Atlantic, near the west coast of Ireland. *Long.* 9. 59. *W. Lat.* 53. 18. N.

Cruckfalla, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Donegal. 3 miles SE. Bloody Farland's Point.

Cruelli, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra. 6 miles SE. Cariati.

Cruden, or *Crudane*, a village of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen. This place owes its origin to a battle fought here in the 11th century, between Malcolm II. king of Scotland, and Canute the Dane, afterwards king of England, in which the Scots were victorious. The night after the battle, the armies lay near each other, and the light presented

such a scene of carnage as inclined both parties to a peace, which Canute and Malcolm swore to observe. Canute, with his troops, left Scotland; and Malcolm not only caused the dead bodies of the Danes to be honourably interred, but commanded a chapel to be erected on the spot, dedicated to St. Olaus, the patron of Denmark and Norway, in memory of the event. No traces of this chapel are now to be seen. The village near which the chapel was founded was called Croju-Dane, or Cruden; which signifies Kill the Dane; and there is a tradition that the Danish military chest was concealed near this place, but it has never yet been discovered. 25 miles N. Aberdeen.

Cruden Bay, a bay of Scotland, formed by a river of the same name, on the east coast of the county of Aberdeen. 8 miles S. Peterhead. *Long.* 1. 48. *W. Lat.* 57. 21. N.

Cruikston, a village of Scotland, in the county of Renfrew. Here are the ruins of a castle, originally belonging to a powerful family of the name of Croc. In the reign of Malcolm II. it came by marriage to the Stuarts. In this castle Darnley often courted the beautiful queen Mary. 2 m. E. Paisley.

Cruit, a small island in the Atlantic, near the north-west coast of Ireland. 10 miles S. Bloody Farland's Point. *Long.* 8. 19. *W. Lat.* 55. 2. N.

Crulay, a town of France, in the department of the Eure & Loire. 10 m. E. Verneuil.

Crum, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurzburg. 4 miles ESE. Hasfurt.

Crumarad, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Donegal. 2 miles N. Killybegs.

Crumau, see *Cromau*.

Crumau, or *Krumlauw*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, on the river Moldaw. 32 miles S. Bechin, 76 S. Prague. *Long.* 14. 13. E. *Lat.* 48. 59. N.

Crumlin Water, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Lough Neagh. 6 m. S. Antrim.

Crummock Water, a lake of England, in the county of Cumberland, which abounds with char and trout.

Crunp Creek, a river of Virginia, which runs into York river, *Long.* 77. 30. *W. Lat.* 37. 43. N.

Crunp Island, a small island in the West-Indies, about a mile long, north-east of the island of Antigua. *Long.* 61. 25. *W. Lat.* 17. 14. N.

Cruna del Conde, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the Duero, near Aranda de Duero.

Cruswitz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Breselkie, under Popiel, in the beginning of the 9th century, made the capital of the kingdom. This was the native place of Piatlus, who, in 830, from being a wheel-right, was elected to the throne of Poland. 30 miles NE. Gnesna.

Cruti, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Uri. 6 miles NNW. Altdorff.

Cruhaven, see *Cashaven*.

Crays, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps. 7 m. SW. Sisteron.

Cruysford, a bay on the coast of Norway. 20 miles S. Bergen.

Cruz, (*La*) a town of South-America, in the province of Popayan. 50 m. S. Popayan.

Cruz, *Rio Cruz*, see *Campshim*.

Cruz de Padre, a small island near the coast of Cuba. *Long.* 80. 5. W. *Lat.* 23. 11. N.

Cruzani, a town of the island of Corsica, on the Liamone. 18 miles NNE. Ajazzo.

Cruzes, a town of Panama. 15 miles NW. Panama.

Cruzcool, a branch of the Ganges, which runs into the bay of Bengal, *Long.* 91. 3. E. *Lat.* 21. 30. N.

Cruzy, a town of France, in the department of the Herault. 12 m. W. Beziers.

Cruza le Chatel, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne. 10 miles E. Tonnerre.

Cryna, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis. 8 miles SW. Tunis.

Csagyavitzza, a river of Slavonia, which runs into the Drave, 9 miles E. Vilevo.

Csakathurn, a town of Hungary, situated on a small river, between the Muer and the Drave, celebrated for its wine. 20 miles W. Canischa, 95 S. Vienna. *Long.* 16. 28. E. *Lat.* 46. 35. N.

Csanad, a town of Hungary, on the river Maros. 64 miles N. Belgrade, 200 SE. Vienna.

Cserepaxa, a town and castle of Hungary. 8 miles NE. Erlau.

Cseringral, a town of Slavonia, on the Danube. 5 miles N. Peterwardin.

Cserna, a river of Hungary, which runs into the Danube, near Orlova.

Cserna, a town of Slavonia, 20 miles S. Eszek.

Csernick, a town of Slavonia. 11 miles NE. Gradisca. *Long.* 17. E. *Lat.* 45. 36. N.

Cfogad, a town of Transylvania. 16 miles E. Udvarhely.

Csikaku, a town and castle of Hungary. 12 miles NNE. Sulweisen.

Csongrad, a town of Hungary, at the conflux of the rivers Keres and Theys. 22 m. N. Zegedin.

Csyeck, or *Ofsyek*, a town of Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm. 22 miles N. Culm.

Cuabang, or *Tanghoa*, a town of Cochinchina, near the mouth of a river which runs into the Chinese sea. *Long.* 105. 25. E. *Lat.* 19. 15. N.

Cuadac, a seaport town of Tonquin, on a river called Cuadac or Rokho, near its mouth. *Long.* 105. 23. E. *Lat.* 19. 55. N.

Cuadac, or *Rokho*, a river of Asia, which

rises in the Chinese province of Yunnan, passes through the kingdom of Tonquin, and runs into the Chinese sea, *Long.* 105. 25. E. *Lat.* 19. 54. N.

Cudian, a town of Grand Bukharia, on a river of the same name. 55 miles W. Sagnien.

Cudian, a river of Grand Bukharia, which runs into the Sag 60, 6 m. S. Cudian.

Cub, (*North*), a small island in James's Bay, Hudson's Bay. *Long.* 80. 50. W. *Lat.* 54. 25. N.

Cub, (*South*), a small island in James's Bay, Hudson's Bay. *Long.* 80. 50. W. *Lat.* 53. 42. N.

Cuba, a very large island in the West-Indies, being 800 miles in length from east to west, and 70 in its mean breadth from north to south. It was first discovered by Columbus, in the year 1492, but did not submit to Spain till 1511. In the year 1510, a pilot having discovered that the channel between Cuba and the continent of the North was the most convenient passage for ships from Mexico to Europe, the Havannah was built on the north coast as a port to receive them. It was first built of wood, and the increasing riches attracted the English and French pirates, who frequently pillaged it.

In 1669, it was taken by the French, or Morgan. In the year 1741, Admiral Vernon made an establishment on the European coast, and built a fort which he called Cumberland, but was soon after obliged to evacuate it, on account of the insupportable heat of the climate. In 1761, the English again took the Havannah, and found immense treasures. A governor, or captain general, commands in the island, who decides all affairs civil and military; an intendant sits at the head of the finances. The island is divided into eighteen jurisdictions, which extends to each. A chain of mountains extends the whole length of the island from east to west, and divides it in two. The copper mines furnish all the Spanish colonies with medals of six and eight real pieces of gold and silver are collected in the sand of the river, which takes its name from that there are veins of them in the mountains. Few countries have more of the most considerable and fertile soil, the Havannah is the largest city in the island, and was built on the 6th of July and August 1690. The population of the year is 100,000. The soil is fertile in every thing in America, producing sugar, long pepper, and other commodities, and calina island, tobacco, &c. Tobacco is not raised in any other island, and it is said that the plant is not agreeable to the soil of any other island in the world. The first tobacco which was introduced into the West-Indies by the Spaniards, has raised 250,000,000 of the

quantity of coffee is inconsiderable. Among the trees are oaks, firs, palms, cotton trees, ebony, and mahogany. In 1763, some emigrants from Florida introduced bees, which multiplied with such great rapidity in the hollows of old trees, that they had soon sufficient for their annual consumption. In 1770, they had more than enough; and in the year 1777, they exported 715,000 pounds. The horned cattle have increased to much, that the forests are filled with droves of them, which run wild, and are hunted and killed only for their skins; swine are abundant, both wild and tame. The chief birds are paroquets, turtle-doves, and partridges; water-fowl are numerous: on the coasts are found a great number of turtles. The principal fish are mullets and chads. *Long.* 73. 50. to 85. 30. W. *Lat.* 20. to 23. N.

Cuba, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo. 9 miles NNW. Beja.

Cubagua, a small island near the coast of Cumana, in South-America, between the island of Margarita and the continent, discovered by Christopher Columbus; chiefly visited by the Spaniards for the sake of pearls found on its coasts; but in 1524, the banks of pearls disappeared, and the fishermen, who were Indians from the Lucayes Islands, were nearly exhausted. The soil is dry, barren, and nitrous, without fresh water, and producing little else but rushes. *Long.* 63. 30. W. *Lat.* 10. 56. N.

Cubaimarou, a river of the island of St. Vincent, which runs into the sea, in a bay of the same name.

Cubaimarou Bay, a bay on the south coast of the island of St. Vincent. *Long.* 61. 11. W. *Lat.* 13. 6. N.

Cubale, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 13. 36. S.

Cuban, a river of Russian Tartary, which rises in Mount Caucasus, and empties itself by two mouths, one into the sea of Azoph, the other into the Black sea; forming the southern boundaries of the Russian empire in that part.

Cuban Tartary, a part of Tartary, situated to the north of Persia, now united to Russia, which takes its name from the river Cuban.

Cubb's Creek, a river of Virginia, which runs into the Staunton river, *Long.* 79. W. *Lat.* 36. 47. N.

Cubcaba, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Darfur, 30 miles W. Cobbé.

Cubessa, a town of Arabia, in the province of Nedjed, in the road from Aleppo to Bassora. 130 miles WSW. Meshid Ah.

Cubjac, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne. 7 miles E. Périgueux.

Cubio, see *Gubbio*.

Cub'sa, a town of Arabia, in Yemen. 15 miles N. Hodeida.

Cublanc, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne. 10 m. SW. Brive.

Cubota, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon. 20 miles SE. Achita.

Cucana, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli. 7 miles W. Palma la Nuova.

Cucchiara, a small island in the Adriatic, near the coast of Naples. 18 m. NW. Vieste.

Cucecumma, a town of Candahar. 68 miles WNW. Candahar.

Cuccia Nova, a town of Croatia. 32 m. ESE. Agram.

Cuchimochi, a town of Japan, on the island of Ximo. 25 miles S. Naka.

Cuchut, a town of New Navarre. 160 miles SSE. Casa Grande.

Cuckanara, see *Jagrenatporum*.

Cuckeree, a town of Hindoostan, in Bundelcund. 15 miles SW. Pannah.

Cuckfield, a town of England, in the county of Suffex, in the road from London to Brightonstone, with a weekly market on Friday. 14 miles N. Brightonstone, 40 S. London.

Cuckmere, a river of England, which runs into the sea, 3 miles W. Beachy Head.

Cuckold's Point, a cape on the east coast of the island of Barbadoes. *Long.* 58. 28. W. *Lat.* 13. 32. N.

Cucula, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Guntoor. 27 miles NE. Innaconda.

Cucuron, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone. 7 miles S. Apt.

Cucurpe, a town of New Navarre. 15 m. S. Casa Grande.

Cucuta, a town of New Grenada. 40 miles N. Pamplona.

Cudabi, a town of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile. 2 miles S. Feshn.

Cudaly, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 40 miles NW. Gogo.

Cudanapattam, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 10 miles S. Pullumnaire.

Cuddalore, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel, in the Carnatic, situated near where St. David's stood; this town was taken by the French, under the command of General Lally, in the year 1758, and again in 1783. 15 miles SSW. Pondicherry, 85 NE. Trichinopoly. *Long.* 79. 55. E. *Lat.* 11. 40. N.

Cuddapa, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of a circle to which it gives name, belonging to the Nizam of the Deccan. 116 miles NW. Madras, 58 W. Nellore. *Long.* 78. 57. E. *Lat.* 14. 25. N.

Cuddapa, a circle of Hindoostan, bounded on the north by the country of Golconda, on the east by the Carnatic, and on the south-west and west by the Mysore, ceded to the Nizam of the Deccan by Tippoo Sultan. The principal towns are Cuddapa, Gandicotta, and Combam.

Cuddasfur, a town of Hindoostan. 24 m. E. Benares.

Cuddanrafil, a town of Bengal. 8 miles NNW. Ilhamabad.

Cudgenere, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Kitchwana. 18 miles S. Rajegur.

Cudgi, a town of Hindoostan, in Banar. 34 miles SSW. Arrah.

Cudgavah, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 10 miles E. Corah.

Cudhar, a town of Bengal. 33 miles SSE. Curruckpour.

Cudjeree, a town of Bengal, on the Hoogly. 45 miles SSW. Calcutta. *Long.* 88. 5. E. *Lat.* 21. 52. N.

Cudjera, a town of Bengal. 38 miles SSE. Ghidore.

Cudimoody, a town of Hindoostan, in Coimbetore. 13 m. WNW. Carroor.

Cudoozal, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda. 24 miles S. Hydrabad.

Cudivoja, a town of Walachia. 30 miles SW. Bucharest.

Cudresin, a town and bailiwick of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, on the south-east borders of Neuchâtel. This town was taken by assault, in the year 1475, by the Swiss cantons, and allotted to the cantons of Berne and Friburg, who restored it to the Duke of Savoy. In 1536, the inhabitants surrendered to the Bernois without resistance, under which canton it remains. 5 m. SE. Neuchâtel, 21 W. Berne. *Long.* 6. 49. E. *Lat.* 46. 59. N.

Cudraah, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, on the Myhie. 50 m. SE. Mahmoodabad.

Cudwah, a town of Bengal. 40 miles ESE. Dacca.

Cue, a town of Persia, in the province of Adirbeizan. 100 miles SSW. Tauris.

Cueba, a town of South-America, in the province of Tucuman. 85 miles N. St. Salvador de Jugui.

Cuelle, a town of South-America, in New Grenada, on the Madalena. 36 m. WNW. Santa Fé de Bogota.

Cuenca, or *Bambuz*, a town of South-America, and capital of a jurisdiction, in the viceroyalty of New Grenada, and audience of Quito, containing between 25 and 30,000 inhabitants. 150 miles S. Quito. *Long.* 78. 44. W. *Lat.* 2. 56 S.

Cuenca, a city of Spain, in New Castile, anciently called Cança, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Toledo. This town was built by the Moors on a high and craggy hill, between the rivers Xucar and Huécar, which makes it naturally strong. The ascent is difficult, the streets narrow, and so steep, that horses cannot be used in some of them. It has no water except what is brought from other hills at some distance. In the year 1176, it was besieged by Alonzo king of Castile, and surrendered a

the end of ten months. It was taken by the Earl of Peterborough in 1706; but soon after retaken by the Duke of Berwick. 75 miles E. Madrid, 100 WNW. Valencia. *Long.* 2. 16. W. *Lat.* 40. 10. N.

Cuenja, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. 32 miles S. Leon.

Cuenca, a town of Mexico, in the province of New Biscay. 52 miles S. Parral.

Cuera, or *Zorra*, a town of Spain, in Aragon, on the Gallego. 10 miles N. Saragossa.

Cuernavaca, or *Cernavaca*, a town of Mexico, which in the time of Cortes was the capital of a people called Tlahuicas. 40 miles SSW. Mexico. *Long.* 100. 56. W. *Lat.* 19. 20. N.

Cuets, a town of France, in the department of the Var. 9 miles NNE. Toulon.

Cuevas, a town of Mexico, in the province of New Biscay. 70 m. NW. Parral.

Cuevas, a town of New Biscay. 150 m. SW. Parral.

Cufa, a town of the Arabian Irak, near the frontiers of Arabia Deserta, on the Euphrates, founded by the troops of Calif Omar, after the taking of Ctesiphon. It is now in ruins. 90 miles S. Bagdad, 4 SE. Meshid Ali.

Cugiasco, a town of Italy. 5 miles S. Bellinzona.

Cui, or *Couir*, a town of Lower Siam, on the west coast of the gulf. 170 m. SSW. Juthi. *Long.* 99. 56. E. *Lat.* 11. 40. N.

Cujavia, a province of Poland, on the banks of the Vistula; the see of a bishop, suffragan of Gnesna, whose residence was at Wladislaw, the capital, and who was long called the bishop of Krutvitz, because he resided at a town of that name. It has passed under the dominions of Prussia.

Cukier, a town of Thibet. 30 miles SW. Lassa.

Cuellé, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne. 15 miles WSW. Laval.

Cuilli, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, situated on the north coast of the lake of Geneva, surrounded with walls and ditches in 1440. 5 m. SE. Lausanne.

Cuisry, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire. 13 miles SSE. Châlons.

Cuipersi, a town of Sweden, in West Bohemia, on the Tornea. 25 m. N. Tornea.

Cuipaniemi, a town of Sweden, in East Bohemia, at the mouth of a river so named, which runs into the gulf of Bothnia. 25 m. N. Ulla.

Cuivin, see *Couvin*.

Cuivara, see *Cuivara*.

Cul de Sac, a bay of the island of Martinique, on the north part of the Cul de Sac Royal.

Cul de Sac, a general term for a bay in the West-India islands.

Cul de Sac des Anglois, a bay of the island of Martinico, on the south-east coast, a little to the south of Cape Ferre.

Cul de Sac François, a bay of the island of Martinico. *Long.* 60. 53. *W. Lat.* 14. 34. N.

Cul de Sac, (Grand), a bay on the west coast of the island of St. Lucia.

Cul de Sac, (Grand), a bay on the north coast of the island of Guadaloupe. *Long.* 61. 52. *W. Lat.* 16. 30. N.

Cul de Sac Marin, a bay on the south coast of the island of Martinico. *Long.* 60. 45. *W. Lat.* 14. 31. N.

Cul de Sac, (Petit), a bay of Guadaloupe. 7 miles S. Grand Cul de Sac.

Cul de Sac Robert, a bay of the island of Martinico, on the east coast. *Long.* 61. *W. Lat.* 14. 34. N.

Cul de Sac Royal, a bay on the west coast of the island of Martinico. *Long.* 61. *W. Lat.* 14. 30. N.

Cul de Sac Vache, a bay of the island of Martinico. *Long.* 60. 57. *W. Lat.* 14. 31. N.

Culdameri, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Singrowla. 35 miles SE. Saipour.

Culebra, a small island in the Eastern Indian sea, near the west coast of the island of Luzon. *Long.* 120. 5. E. *Lat.* 15. 57. N.

Culebras, a river of Mexico, which separates the province of Costa Rica from that of Veragua, and runs into the Spanish Main. *Long.* 82. 30. *W. Lat.* 9. 20. N.

Culeche, see *Coleche*.

Culeikat, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco. 32 miles N. M. gador, 120 *W. Morocco*.

Culemburg, a town of Holland, in the state of Guelderland, situated on the south side of the Leck. It was taken by the French in 1672, who dismantled it two years after. The lords of Culemburg have been very illustrious, and were powerful in the year 1150. It was erected into a comté in the year 1555, by Charles V. in favour of Florent de Pallant. This Florent de Pallant was among the confederate nobles, who presented the remonstrance against the inquisition, and in favour of liberty of conscience, to the Dutchess of Parma, the 5th of April, 1566. During the succeeding troubles he retired to Culemburg, where he lived peaceably, and died in the year 1598. Dying without children the comté descended to the Comte de Waldeck, who had married the heiress by a collateral line. 27 miles SSE. Amsterdani, 16 N. Bois le Duc. *Long.* 5. 8. E. *Lat.* 51. 58. N.

Culkat, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme. 10 m. E. Riom.

Culicuan, a province of Mexico, bounded on the north by Cinaloa, on the east by New

Biscay, on the south by the Pacific Ocean, and on the west by the gulf of California; about 200 miles long, and 90 broad. The soil is fertile, and the air healthy. There are some silver mines. The principal towns are Culiacan, Petatlan, and St. Miguel.

Culiacan, a town of North-America, and capital of a province of the same name, in Mexico, on a river called also Culiacan. 480 miles NW. Mexico. *Long.* 108. 23. *W. Lat.* 24. 22. N.

Culiacan, a river of North-America, which runs into the Atlantic, *Long.* 109. *W. Lat.* 24. 20. N.

Cull, a poor seaport town of Algiers, situated at the bottom of a gulf, in the country of Algiers, with a tolerable port. It was anciently called Collops Magnus: at present there are but small remains of grandeur. *Long.* 6. 40. E. *Lat.* 37. 40. N.

Cullan, a town of France, in the department of the Cher. 30 miles S. Bourges.

Culleanpour, a town of Bengal. 40 miles *W. Silhet*.

Cullen, a seaport town of Scotland, in the county of Bamff, situated at the mouth of a river of its own name, in the frith of Murray. It is a royal burgh, and united with Bamff, Kintore, Elgin, and Inverary, sends one member to parliament. The chief employment of the inhabitants is in the linen manufacture and fishing. The population in 1801, was 1076. A bridge is built across the river which leads to Cullen-house, a seat of Lord Findlater, which, in 1745, was consumed by the rebels. 12 miles *W. Bamff*. *Long.* 2. 44. *W. Lat.* 57. 38. N.

Culleia, a town of Spain, in Valencia, on the sea-coast, at the mouth of the Xucar. 21 miles S. Valencia, 10 NNW. Gandia.

Cullis, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire. 10 miles SW. Châlons.

Culloden Muir, a heath of Scotland, in the county of Inverness, celebrated for a victory obtained in the year 1746, by the Duke of Cumberland, over the unfortunate prince Charles Stuart, which for ever destroyed the hopes of that family and their friends. 4 miles E. Inverness.

Culloor, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda, celebrated for its diamond mines. 15 miles *W. Rajahmundry*, 100 E. *Hydrabad*. *Long.* 80. 37. E. *Lat.* 17. 12. N.

Culloor, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Guntoor. 20 miles E. Guntoor.

Cullore, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat. 12 miles E. Surat.

Cullum, a town of Bengal. 10 miles ENE. Nattore.

Cullumpton, or *Collumpton*, a town of England, in the county of Devon, with a weekly market on Saturday. Here are manufactures of sagathies, ferges, and other

woollen goods. In 1807, the number of inhabitants was 3138, of whom 1070 were employed in trade and manufactures. 11 miles N. Exeter, 159 W. London. *Long.* 3. 20. W. *Lat.* 50. 55. N.

Cully, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, on the north coast of the lake of Geneva. 5 miles ESE. Lausanne.

Cullyten, or *Celyten*, a town of England, in the county of Devon, with a weekly market on Thursday, and 1641 inhabitants. 15 miles W. Lyme, and 150 W. London. *Long.* 3. 8. W. *Lat.* 50. 47. N.

Culm, a city of Pomerania Prussia, capital of a palatinate of the same name, and the see of a bishop. This town was built in the 13th century, and is situated on the Vistula. It was given by a duke of Mefforia to the knights of the Teutonic order, who made it the seat of their tribunal as long as they were possessed of the territory of Culm, during which time the Culmean law was generally received throughout Prussia: from the Teutonic knights it became subject to the kings of Poland; and afterwards to Prussia. It is large, without commerce, and thinly inhabited. It was once Anseatic, and had till lately the privilege of coining money. 13 miles NNW. Thorn. *Long.* 18. 10. E. *Lat.* 53. 10. N.

Culm, a river of England, which runs from Cullumpton in Devonshire to the Ex.

Culm, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz. 8 miles NE. Eger.

Culmain, a town of Bavaria. 14 miles E. Bayreuth.

Culmbach, (*Marquisate of*) a principality and country of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, bounded on the north by the bishopric of Bamberg and the county of Reuß, on the east by the Vogtland and Bohemia, on the south by the Upper Palatinate, and on the west by the bishopric of Bamberg. It is composed of mountains and plains; the soil is in some places rich and deep, in others sandy and stony, but generally fertile, because well cultivated. Among the mountains is one called Fichtelberg, or mountain of Pines, from the number of those trees which grow on it, supposed to be one of the highest in Germany. There are mines of vitriol, alum, sulphur, antimony, copper, iron, and lead; with quarries of slate and marble; corn, hemp, and flax abundant; nothing is wanted but fire. The greater part of the inhabitants are Lutherans. The principality contains fifty-four towns. The principal of which are Bayreuth, Culmbach, and Hoff. The principal rivers are the Main, the Nab, the Eger, the Saal, and the Pregnitz. The principality pays 329 florins for the Roman month, and to the elector of Wetzlar 338 rixdollars, fourteen hundred zers. The revenues managed with economy,

will amount to a million of florins. The military establishment consisted of two regiments of infantry, a troop of horse guards, and a small company of dragoons, but in 1757 was paid 8000 florins. It is now almost entirely destroyed by fire, being burnt by the

Culmbach, a city of Germany, in the circle of Prussia, and second town of the principality to which it gives name. It is situated on the Main. In 1757, it was burnt, and the ruins were 22 miles NNW. Bayreuth. *Long.* 11. 50. E. *Lat.* 50. 55. N.

Culmbach, a city of Prussia, in the territory of Culm, built in the year 1211. 12 miles SE. Culm.

Culmbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Neustadt. 7 miles E. Weysla.

Culm, a town of Sweden, in Tavastland. 15 miles S. Jambo.

Culm, a town of England, in Devonshire, which, in 1781, contained within its parish 1496 inhabitants, of whom 769 were employed in trade and manufactures. 3 m. E. Cullumpton. 160 W. London.

Culm, a town of Bengal. 23 miles SE. Moorley. *Long.* 87. 38. E. *Lat.* 22. 50. N.

Culm, a town of Bengal. 12 m. SW. Kishenagar.

Culm, a town of Hindostan, in Coimbatore. 48 miles WNW. Damietta.

Culm, a town of Bengal, on the Hoogly. 23 miles S. Calcutta.

Culpeper, a county of Virginia.

Culpeper, a town of Scotland, in the county of Perth, on the Forth, containing about 200 houses. It is a royal burgh, and with Stirling, Inverkeithing, Quenterry, and Dumfrieshire, is said to be a member to the Imperial parliament. It retains the waste remains of a Celtic and law, founded in 1217, by Malcolm Canmore. There are a considerable number of churches; and formerly the cathedrals of Culpeper were the most considerable in Scotland, and an act was passed in 1753, by which it was ordained that the Culpeper money should be the standard of Scotland, but at present they are but little worked. The manufacture of girdles was carried on in this town, till in the year 1775, when a girdle was made by a coat of arms. In the beginning of the 17th century a school was taught in this town, by the name of Dutch and the Scots, in which the Latin was taught. 17 miles S. S. Edinburgh, and 21 NW. Edinburgh. *Long.* 7. 27. W. *Lat.* 56. 4. N.

Culpeper, a town of Bengal. 12 m. NW. Ganga.

Culpeper, a town of Mexico, in the province of Michoacan. 60 m. N. Michoacan.

Culpeper, a town of Virginia, in Gloucester. 21 m. W. Culpeper.

Culpeper, a town of Virginia, situated at the bottom of a large bay.

Cuma, a small island in the Mediterranean. 5 miles W. Naples.

Cuma, a town of Naples, in Lavora. 4 miles NW. Pozzuolo.

Cuma, a town of Brasil, near the coast of the Atlantic. 20 miles NW. St. Luis de Marannon.

Cumaja, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Jushpour. 18 m. NE. Odeypour.

Cumanotti, a town of Japan, in the island of Ximo. 22 miles N. Udo.

Cumana, a province of South-America, in the government of the Caraccas, bounded on the north by the Caribbean sea, on the east by the Oronooko, on the south by Spanish Guiana, and on the west by Venezuela. The military force of the province amounts to three companies of Europeans, 450 artillery men, and 2245 militia. The whole population amounts to about 80,000.

Cumana, or *New Cordova*, a town of South-America, and capital of a province of the same name, in the government of Caraccas. This town was built in the year 1520, and was first called New Cordova, but is now generally known by the name of Cumana. It is fortified, but the situation is unhealthy. It contains about 3000 inhabitants, who carry on a considerable trade in cocoa, and other productions of the country. The road is commodious for its depth and semicircular form, which defends it from the violence of the winds. *Long.* 64. 36. W. *Lat.* 10. 12. N.

Cumardu, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 15 miles S. Patna.

Cumaryah, a town of Bengal. 20 miles E. Dacca.

Cumbach, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslaw. 4 miles NW. Gabel.

Cumbal, a town of South-America, in the province of Popayan. 45 m. SSW. Pasto.

Cumbava, or *Sumbava*, an island in the Eastern Indian sea; 180 miles in length from east to west, and from 20 to 40 broad. *Long.* 114. 20. to 119. 30. E. *Lat.* 8. 5, to 9. 2. S.

Cumbava, a town on the north coast of the island of Cumbava. *Long.* 117. 5. E. *Lat.* 8. 27. N.

Cumber, a village of Ireland, in Downshire. In a battle fought here in June 1798, the insurgents were victorious, near Newtown.

Cumberland, a county of England, bounded on the north by Scotland and the Solway Frith, thirty miles; on the east by Northumberland and Durham, fifty-eight miles; on the south by Westmoreland and Lancashire, fifty-nine miles; and on the west by the Irish sea, sixty-seven miles: in all 224 miles in circumference, fifty-eight miles in length, and rather above thirty in breadth. The surface is diversified with plains and eminences; open, braky, heathy commons, and irregular inclosures, in some parts en-

riched with rising plantations; the whole watered by innumerable streams and extensive lakes, abounding with fish of various denominations, and plenty of game. Though this county enjoys an extent of sixty-seven miles of sea coast, yet it cannot boast of its navigable rivers; the tide flows not more than two or three miles up the greatest part of them. Cumberland may be considered as forming two different districts, the mountainous, and that which is capable of culture. The mountainous districts are separated into two divisions, one of which bounds the east side of the county, and is the highest part of that ridge of mountains that divides the eastern and western coasts of the island, from Derbyshire in England, to Linlithgow in Scotland. Cross-fell, Hartside-fell, Geltsdale-forest, and Spadeadam-waste, are the names of that portion of the ridge which passes through this county. These mountains are composed of strata of different kinds of stone, and are rich in coal, lime, and lead ore, but are no way remarkable for any striking irregularities of surface. The other division of mountainous districts occupies the south-west part of the county; and they are known by the names of Skiddaw, Saddleback, Helvelin, Wrynose, Hardknot, Seafell, &c. &c. which are remarkable for their steep, broken, rocky sides, and romantic shapes; and are in general one mass of that kind of stone which produces the beautiful blue slate, so much and so deservedly esteemed for covering the roofs of houses. They are destitute of coal, lime, or any metallic ores; but in some measure repay this defect, by affording such valuable slates, and producing that singular mineral substance, black lead, which is found near Keswick in this county, and it is said, no where else in the southern part of the kingdom. The mountainous districts contain 342,000 acres; improveable common, 150,000; old inclosures, 470,000; lakes and waters 8000; total quantity of acres in the whole county, 970,000. In a county like Cumberland, enjoying such an extent of sea-coast, and where so large a portion is occupied by mountains, and those reckoned amongst the highest in the kingdom, the climate must be various. Along the coast, and for a considerable way up the rivers, the snow seldom continues above twenty-four hours; but upon the mountains the snow will lie unmelted for six or eight months; of course the lower parts of the county are mild and temperate, while on the higher grounds, and upon the mountains and their vicinity, the air is cold and piercing. But the whole is healthy, though subject to great and frequent falls of rain, particularly in the autumn, which makes their harvests very precarious and expensive. The soil is various;

fertile, rich, strong loams occupy but a small portion of this county: dry loams, including the various degrees from the rich brown loam to the light sandy soils, are found in a greater proportion than any other; and peat earth is more prevalent on the mountainous districts, particularly those adjoining to Northumberland and Durham: it is also found on moors or commons in the lower parts of the county. A little below Carlisle, was the famous Piets' wall, built in the year 121, by the emperor Adrian, across the island, from the German ocean to the Irish sea; about 100 miles in length, eight feet wide, and twelve feet high, to prevent the incursions of the Piets and Scots. The principal productions of Cumberland are black lead, coals, copper ore, lapis calaminaris, and falmon. Cumberland contains one city, and fifteen towns, viz. Carlisle, the city; Aldison, Brampton, Cockermouth, Egremont, Helket, Newmarket, Holm, Ireby, Keswick, Kirkofwald, Longtown, Penrith, Ravenglass, Whitehaven, Wigton, and Workington. The principal river is the Eden. It sends six members to parliament, viz. two for the county, two for Carlisle, and two for Cockermouth. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 117,230; of whom 18,387 were employed in trade and manufactures, and 21,662 in agriculture.

Cumberland, a county of United America, in the state of New Jersey.

Cumberland, a town of America, in the state of Virginia. 20 miles W. Richmond.

Cumberland, a town of Virginia. 28 m. E. Richmond.

Cumberland, a town of North-Carolina. 7 miles NNE. Fayetteville.

Cumberland, a town of United America, in the state of Rhode island.

Cumberland Bay, a bay on the west coast of the island of St. Vincent. *Long.* 61. 18. *W. Lat.* 13. 12. N.

Cumberland Bay, a bay on the north-east coast of the island of Juan Fernandez. *Lat.* 33. 40. S.

Cumberland Bay, a bay on the northern part of North-America. *Long.* 65. 20. *W. Lat.* 66. 42. N.

Cumberland Bay, a large bay on the north-east coast of the island of Georgia. *Long.* 36. 35. *W. Lat.* 54. 16. S.

Cumberland Bay, a bay on the north-east coast of Kerguelen's land, between Cape Cumberland, and Point Pringle.

Cumberland Bay, a bay on the coast of America, north of Cumberland island.

Cumberland Fort, see *Fort Cumberland*.

Cumberland Harbour, a bay on SE coast of Cuba. *Long.* 76. 50. *W. Lat.* 20. 22. N.

Cumberland House, a settlement of North-America, near the Pine-Island lake. *Long.* 102. 13. *W. Lat.* 53. 56. N.

Cumberland Island, an island in the Atlantic, about twenty miles in circumference, near the coast of Georgia. *Long.* 81. 45. *W. Lat.* 31. N.

Cumberland Island, an island in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 140. 36. *W. Lat.* 19. 18. S.

Cumberland Islands, a cluster of islands near the north-east coast of New Holland. *Long.* 142. 32. *E. Lat.* 20. 36. S.

Cumberland Mountains, mountains of United America, which cross the Tenassee government, and join the Allegany, in the state of Virginia.

Cumberland River, a river of North-America, which rises in the mountains called Cumberland Mountains, at the western borders of Virginia, and runs into the Ohio. *Long.* 89. *W. Lat.* 36. 47. N.

Cumberland Strait, a strait in the North Sea, west of Davis's Strait, beginning *Long.* 65. 30. *W. Lat.* 63. 35. N.

Cumbermere, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Sirowy. 37 miles S. Sirowy.

Cumbiana, a town of South-America, in the province of Quito. 40 m. NE. Jaen.

Cumbray (Little), a small island of Scotland, with a light house, about half a mile S. from Great Cumbray. *Long.* 4. 43. *W. Lat.* 55. 47. N.

Cumbray, (Mickle, or Great) an island of Scotland, about six miles in circumference, at the mouth of the river Clyde, between the isle of Bute and the county of Ayr. *Long.* 4. 42. *W. Lat.* 55. 48.

Cumeliroog, see *Calarumencia*.

Cunento, a town of Italy, in the department of the Serio. 6 miles NE. Bergamo.

Cumerally, a town of Bengal. 32 miles NW. Burdwan.

Cuniana, a town of France, in the department of the Po. 5 miles N. Pinerolo, 12 SW. Turin.

Cunieres, a town of France, in the department of the Maine; celebrated for its wines. 3 miles NW. Eprenay.

Cuningpily, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Ellore. 10 miles NE. Ellore.

Cunlapur, a town of Hindoostan, in Viliapour. 15 miles SE. Curier.

Cunles, a town of Brandeburg, in the mark of Pignitz, on the Elbe. 5 miles NW. Witterberg.

Cunne, a town of the dutchy of Mecklerburg. 7 miles S. Gaden.

Cunore, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Bickareer. 15 m. S. Bekareer.

Cunroch, Naze, a town of Scotland, in Argyleshire, with 1112 inhabitants. In the parish is a lead mine, with freestone, freestone, and coal. 17 miles ESE. Ayr.

Cunroch, Old, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, with mines of lead and coal, and quarries of limestone and freestone. 12

2801, it contained 1798 inhabitants. 15 miles ESE. Ayr.

Cuno, a town of Sweden, in North Finland, on a river of the same name, which runs into the gulf of Bothnia. 24 miles SE. Biornborg.

Cunray, a town of Hindoostan, in Bundelcund. 17 miles SE. Pannah.

Cumpulungo, a town of Walachia. 56 miles NNW. Bucharest.

Cunshabar's Sound, a bay on the east coast of Queen Charlotte's island, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 132. W. *Lat.* 53. 10. N.

Cuna, a town of Upper Lusatia. 4 miles E. Görlitz.

Cunatter, a town of Hindoostan, in Travancore. 25 miles N. Travancore.

Cundagee, a town of Bengal. 6 miles S. Bardwan.

Cundamabully, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 50 miles NW. Seringapatam.

Cundamungulum, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 20 miles NNE. Tanjore.

Cundapour, see *Coondapour*.

Cundera, a town of Hindoostan, in Vissapour. 20 miles W. Poonah.

Cundi, a town of Africa, in the Zaire, opposite Congo.

Cundigurry, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. 20 miles SW. Periapatam.

Cundola, a town of Guzerat. 48 miles NE. Junagar.

Cundole, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, on the Scane. 11 miles S. Arrah.

Cundoor, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Condapilly. 8 m. NE. Condapilly.

Cundowagunge, a town of Hindoostan, in Bundelcund. 10 m. SE. Chatterpour. *Long.* 80. 7. E. *Lat.* 24. 52. N.

Cundwah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bundelcund. 15 miles SE. Chatterpour.

Cundwah, a town of Bengal. 13 miles W. Purneah.

Cundyeura, a town of Bengal. 62 miles NNE. Dacca.

Cuneges, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne. 7 m. SSW. Bergerac.

Cuneni, a river of Africa, which rises in Bemba, and afterwards changes its name to Bembarouge.

Cung, see *Kung*.

Cungceehy, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. 17 miles N. Ferriere.

Cungwar, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Sumbul. 15 miles W. Sumbul.

Cunichana, a town of Mexico, in the province of Cuaxaca. 15 miles W. Guaxaca.

Cunivos, a jurisdiction of Peru, on the Maragnon. 300 miles NNE. Lima.

Cunibatt, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dôme. 9 m. NNW. Ambert.

Cunnatundloo, a town of Hindoostan, in Coimbatore. 9 miles SE. Coimbatore.

Cunnerslorf; see *Kunnerslorf*.

Cunningham, a district of Scotland, in the county of Ayr.

Cunvor, a river of Wales, which runs into the Tawe, in the county of Glamorgan.

Cuniguati, or *Cuniguales*, or *Nueva Villa Rica*, a town of South-America, in the government of Buenos Ayres, and province of Paraguay.

Cuny, a small island of Ireland, in Sligo Bay. 5 miles W. Sligo.

Cuolagh Bay, a bay of Ireland, on the south-west coast of the county of Cork, at the south side of the entrance into Kenmare river. *Long.* 9. 53. W. *Lat.* 51. 38. N.

Cuomi, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chang-Tong. 15 miles NW. Kiao.

Cupar, a town of Scotland, in Fifeshire. It is the county town, and united with Perth, Dundee, Forfar, and St. Andrew's, sends one member to parliament. The government is vested in a provost, three bailies, and a dean of guild. It is a neat well-built town, with paved streets, situated on the north bank of the river Eden, where it is joined by a small stream, called St. Mary. The ancient church of the parish stood formerly at a considerable distance from the town; but having become ruinous, the old building was taken down, and a new church erected in 1785. At the end of the town is a large room for county business, occasionally used for assemblies; and at the other end is a prison. Here are manufactures of coarse linens, buckrams, of craburghs, filecias, sheetings, &c. two tanneries, and a bleach-field. The number of inhabitants is about 3150. 15 miles SE. Perth, 23 N. Edinburgh. *Long.* 3. 1. W. *Lat.* 56. 18. N.

Cupar, a town of Scotland, in the county of Angus, near the Tay, on the borders of Perthshire. This town contains about 2000 inhabitants, some of which are employed in the linen manufacture; and a large tannery. The streets are paved and lighted with lamps. Near it are the marks of a square camp, formed by Agricola; on the centre of which Malcolm IV. founded a Cistercian monastery. 13 m. SW. Forfar, 12 NNE. Perth. *Long.* 3. 14. W. *Lat.* 56. 33. N.

Cupca, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia. 20 m. N. Succava, 100 NW. Jassy.

Cupertino, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 6 miles NE. Nardo.

Cupinova, a town of Servia, on the river Save. 16 miles SSW. Belgrade.

Cupela, a small round island, in the Mergui Archipelago.

Cupertelek, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore. 14 miles S. Jallinder.

Cuppis, a town of Sweden, in the province of Finland.

Cuz, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn. 15 miles NE. Casties.

Cuz, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne. 8 m. SE. Agen.

Curacao, an island in the Caribbean sea, about 75 miles from the continent of South-America, and 60 miles in circumference, belonging to the Dutch, with a good port on the southern coast, called *St. Barbara*, where a great trade was formerly carried on by the Dutch in African slaves, which they sold to the Spaniards of Carthage, Portobello, and other towns on the continent of America. Here are some sugar-works erected, which, with skins, form the principal articles of its commerce, except smuggling with the Spaniards. In 1800, and in 1806, this island was taken by the British. *Long.* 69. 26. W. *Lat.* 12. N.

Curan, a town on the east coast of Borneo. *Long.* 117. 30. E. *Lat.* 1. 57. N.

Curaray, a river of South-America, which runs into the river of the Amazons.

Curatuck Creek, a river of North-Carolina, which runs into the Pamlico Sound, *Long.* 76. 42. W. *Lat.* 35. 26. N.

Curba, a small island in the Adriatic. *Long.* 15. 24. E. *Lat.* 44. 13. N.

Curchi, a town of Hindooistan, in Bahar. 25 miles NE. Maifery.

Curco, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Carmania. 35 miles SW. Tarsus.

Curcumbaury, a town of Hindooistan, in the Carnatic. 23 miles Bomrauzepollam.

Curcunda, a town of Hindooistan, in Golconda. 8 miles SW. Culloor.

Curcufon, a town of Little Bukharia. 45 miles SW. Acfu.

Curdistan, a country of Asia, inhabited by the Curds, part of it lying in Armenia, and part in Persia. The Curds are supposed to be descendants from the ancient Chaldeans: they live chiefly on plunder, and are not subject either to the Turks or Persians: they have great numbers of cattle, which they drive with them, and are often shifting places in search of new pasture. There are several cities or towns in Kurdistan.

Cure, a river of France, which runs into the Yonne a little above Cravant.

Curee, a town of Hindooistan, in Bahar. 10 miles E. Saferam.

Curel, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne. 3 m. N. Joinville.

Cureliffis, a town on the fourth coast of Flores island. *Long.* 121. 45. E. *Lat.* 8. 53. S.

Curematay, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 6. 20. S.

Curemonte, a town of France, in the department of the Correze. 13 m. SE. Brive.

Cyren, a town of Africa, in the country of Barca, anciently called Cyrene by a colony of Greeks, who settled here from the island of Thera. It afterwards, together with its territory, became subject to Egypt. *Long.* 21. 20. E. *Lat.* 32. 43. N.

Curenah, a town of Hindooistan, in Bahar. 15 miles S. Bahar.

Curgie, a village of Scotland, with a small harbour, on coast of the county of Wigton, in Luce Bay. 3 m. N. Mull of Galloway.

Curgur, a town of Bengal. 45 miles SE. Moorshedabad.

Curia Miritia, a bay on the fourth coast of Arbia, 40 miles long and 16 broad, containing several islands. It is a harbour not much frequented, except by vessels trading between the Red sea and the gulf of Persia, which call for provisions and fresh water. *Long.* 55. E. *Lat.* 17. 45. N.

Curibato Bay, a bay or gulf on the coast of South-America. *Long.* 44. 11. W. *Lat.* 10. 7. N.

Curigliano, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, on a river of the same name. 6 m. W. Rossano.

Curigliano, a river of Naples, which runs into the gulf of Tarento. 7 m. NE. Curigliano.

Curiquara, a town of Peru, in the diocese of La Paz. 70 miles SW. La Paz.

Curivon, a town of Chili. 70 miles NE. Valparaiso.

Curis, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Carmania. 15 miles E. Seltetkeh.

Curish Haff, or *the Gulf of Curish*, a lake or gulf of Prussia, along-side of the Baltic, from which it is separated by the *Curish Nerung*, extending from Memel to Labtau, about 60 miles. The lake is very unequal, being wide to the south, and narrow towards the north.

Curish Nerung, a tongue of land, separating the *Curish Haff* from the Baltic.

Curlew Mountains, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Sligo. 17 miles S. SE. 20.

Curiguan, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. 8 miles W. Otranto.

Curragh Mountains, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone. 15 miles SW. Strabane.

Curuckpour, a town of Bengal. 4 miles S. Midnapour.

Currah, a circar of Hindooistan, in Allahabad, bounded on the north and north-east by the Ganges, which separates it from the circar of Manickpour, on the south-east by the circar of Allahabad, on the south-west by the Jumna, and on the west by the Corah. Currah is the capital.

Currah, a town of Hindooistan, and capital of a circar in Allahabad, in Hindooistan. 25 miles N. W. Allahabad. S. Lucknow. *Long.* 81. 26. E. *Lat.* 27. 45. N.

Currah, a town of Hindooistan, in Oude. 25 miles W. Allahabad.

Currahpour, a town of Hindooistan, in Bahar. 73 miles W. W. Allahabad.

Curraw, a town of Hindooistan, in Bahar. 20 miles S. Arrah.

Curraw Island, a small island in the Pa-

cific Ocean, scarcely bigger than a rock, seen by Capt. Carteret in 1767. *Long.* 134. 3. E. *Lat.* 4. 40. N.

Currer, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Vishiapour. 60 m. W. Vishiapour, 22 SSE. Sattarah. *Long.* 74. 36. E. *Lat.* 17. 28. N.

Currie, a village of Scotland, in Edinburghshire, on the Leith. Here is an old castle, called Lennox Tower, occasionally the residence of Mary Queen of Scots, "when love was young, and Darnley kind." About a mile from it is the romantic glen, where the scene of Ramsay's Gentle Shepherd was laid. 4 miles SW. Edinburgh.

Currieharry, a province of Bengal, bounded on the north by Rangamatty, on the east by Assam, on the south by Dacca, and on the west by Patladah and Baharbund; about 40 miles long, and 20 broad. It is mountainous and woody.

Curringur, a town of Bengal. 4 miles N. Midnapour.

Curringsunge, a town of Bengal. 35 miles SW. Silhet.

Currituck, a town of North-Carolina, on the sea coast. 25 m. NE. Hertford. *Long.* 76. 14. W. *Lat.* 36. 28. N.

Currituck, an island in the Atlantic, near the coast of North-Carolina; about 30 miles long, and 2 broad. *Long.* 75. 58. W. *Lat.* 36. 10. N.

Currituck Inlet, a narrow channel between Currituck and another small island. *Long.* 76. 2. W. *Lat.* 36. 13. N.

Currituck Inlet, (*New*), a narrow channel between two small islands, on the coast of North-Carolina. *Long.* 76. 1. W. *Lat.* 36. 24. N.

Curro, a town of Hindoostan. 45 miles NW. Poonah.

Curron, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 26 miles WNW. Arrah.

Currowly, a town of Hindoostan, in Baglana. 25 miles S. Damaun.

Curruagee, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 27 miles W. Arrah.

Curruah, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Sohagepour. 10 m. N. Sohagepour.

Curruckdeah, a circar of Bengal, bounded on the north-east by Ghidore, on the east by Birboom, on the south by Pachete, and on the south-west by Rangur; 50 miles long, and 25 broad. Curruckdeah is the capital.

Curruckdeah, a town of Bengal, and capital of a circar of the same name. 162 miles NW. Calcutta, 85 SE. Patna. *Long.* 86. 20. E. *Lat.* 24. 25. N.

Curruckpour, a circar of Bengal, bounded on the north-east by Boglipour, on the south-east by Hendooa, on the south-west by Ghidore, and on the west and north-west by Bahar; about 55 miles long, and 26 broad. Curruckpour is the capital.

Curruckpour, a town of Bengal, and capital of a circar of the same name, situated in a mountainous district. 180 miles NNW. Calcutta, 78 ENE. Patna. *Long.* 85. 43. E. *Lat.* 25. 7. N.

Currungfully, a river of Hindoostan, which runs into the bay of Bengal, 10 miles below Islamabad.

Currumpoody, a town of Hindoostan, in the Palnaud. 15 miles SE. Timerycotta.

Currumpour, a town of Bengal. 40 miles SE. Nattore.

Curry, a fort of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 21 miles S. Bahar.

Currydah, a town of Bengal. 22 miles S. Dinagepour.

Curryahaur, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore. 26 miles SW. Periapatam.

Curfa, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. 23 miles SW. Patna.

Curfay, or *Curzay*, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne. 12 miles SW. Poitiers.

Curfo, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Sumbulpour. 12 miles SW. Sumbulpour.

Curtatone, a town of Italy, in the department of the Mincio. 4 miles W. Mantua.

Curtchavid, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cuddapa. 28 m. NNE. Cuddapa.

Curtelly, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Ruttunpour. 10 m. NW. Dumdah.

Curticera, a town of Walachia, on the Alaut. 16 miles N. Brancovani.

Curuan, a town on the south coast of the island of Mindanao. *Long.* 122. 25. E. *Lat.* 6. 52. N.

Curuan, or *Quariana*, a range of small islands in the Atlantic, near the coast of Brasil, north of the river of the Amazons. *Lat.* 0. 50. N.

Curvat, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn. 12 miles E. Alby.

Curume, a town of South-America, in the province of Popayan. 30 miles NW. Santa Fé de Antioquia.

Churupa, a town of Brasil, situated on the south side of the river of the Amazons, built by the Dutch; now in possession of the Portuguese. 60 miles E. Para. *Long.* 53. 10. W. *Lat.* 1. 24. S.

Curupu-tuba, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Amazons river at Curupa.

Cururui, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Atlantic. *Lat.* 11. 30. S.

Cururuy, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Parana.

Curwan, a town of Guzerat. 24 miles NE. Baroach.

Curwar, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude. 35 miles SSE. Pillibeat.

Curya, a town of Oude. 30 miles E. Mahomdy.

Currygong, a town of Bengal. 18 miles E. Rungpour.

Curzelow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow. 52 miles N. Cracow.

Curzola, or *Corzola*, or *Corcyra*, a small island of Dalmatia, in the gulf of Venice, ceded by Ragusa to the Venetians in the year 1386. It abounds in wood, which makes the situation convenient for building ships; and produces good wine. It contains one city, and several villages. 30 miles long, and 8 broad. *Long.* 17. 6. E. *Lat.* 43. 17. N.

Curzola, a town at the east end of the island so called, the see of a bishop, and residence of a governor. It is fortified with strong walls and towers, and has a good harbour. The Turks attempted to make a descent here in the year 1507, but were repulsed by the women, after the men had fled into the country through fear.

Curzolari, an island, or rather five small islands, which are little more than rocks, in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Greece, anciently called Echinæ Insulæ, and Echinades. 12 miles E. Cephalonia. *Long.* 21. 18. E. *Lat.* 38. 36. N.

Cusana, a town of Italy, in Friuli. 21 miles SW. Udina, 28 W. Palma la Nuova.

Cusano, a town of Naples, in Lavora. 22 miles NE. Capua.

Cusawatu, a town of the state of Georgia. 95 miles W. Tugerloo.

Cusco, a city of Peru, and see of a bishop, in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres; the most ancient, grand, and magnificent of the country; built by the Incas, on the side of several hills. At first it was peopled by Indians in cabins rather than houses: as the empire extended, the houses multiplied, and became more elegant. In the centre was a large level place, from which four grand streets divided. Each province of the empire had its peculiar quarter, in which they must reside during life, without the liberty of changing. They might preserve their ancient customs; but were all compelled to worship the sun in a sumptuous temple, whose walls were incrusted with gold and silver, and adorned with different figures and idols of the various nations subdued by the Incas. On a hill towards the north are yet seen the ruins of a fortress built by the Incas, which had a communication, by means of subterraneous passages, with three forts built in the walls of Cusco. The wall was of an extraordinary height, and built of stone with an astonishing neatness. The Spaniards found the houses built with stone; and amongst them a great number of palaces, whose principal ornaments were of gold and silver, which glittered on the walls. All the descendants of the Incas resided in a particular quarter. Cusco is at present a large city: the houses are built of stone, and covered with red tiles; the apartments are well distributed; the mouldings of the doors are gilt, and the

furniture not less magnificent. The cathedral church is large, all of stone, and of an elegant and noble architecture. There are nine parish churches, and several convents and hospitals. The government is in the hands of a corregidor, who has a council of regidores elected among the nobles of the town; and from these are chosen the alcaldes. The bishop has an income of about 4000*l.* a year: the chapter is composed of five dignitaries, four canons, and four officers. Cusco contains about 12,000 Indians, 3000 or 4000 Spaniards, and a great number of slaves. The diocese is divided into fourteen jurisdictions, three of which belong to the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, and eleven to Peru, in the audience of Lima. The jurisdiction of Cusco extends about nine or twelve miles from the walls. The air is temperate, but cold on the hills. The country is fertile in grain and fruit, and well watered by the rivers Apurimac and Yukai. *Long.* 72. 36. W. *Lat.* 13. 30. S.

Cuse, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs. 9 miles N. Baume.

Cusufar, a town of Persia, in Farfistan. 75 miles S. Ispahan.

Cushanellan, a town of Hindooostan, in Marawar. 20 miles SW. Ramanagur.

Cusheeney, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Little Barrow, 7 miles ENE. Portlinton.

Cushendon Bay, a small bay of Ireland, on the east coast of the county of Antrim. *Long.* 5. 53. W. *Lat.* 55. 7. N.

Cusinow, a town of Bengal. 20 miles SSE. Curruckpour.

Cusjac, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne. 7 miles SW. St. Flour.

Cusjasse, a town of Bengal. 30 miles NW. Purneah.

Custatie, a town of the state of Georgia. 12 miles W. Tugeloo.

Cusset, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Allier, on a small river, which soon after joins the Allier. It contains about 3000 inhabitants. 27 miles S. Moulins, 24 SE. Montmarault. *Long.* 3. 32. E. *Lat.* 46. 8. N.

Custiano, a town of Italy, in the department of the Lower Po. 6 m. W. Faenza.

Custé, a town of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile. 15 miles S. Ashmunein.

Custee, a town of Bengal. 45 miles SE. Moorshedabad.

Custine, or *Condé sur Moselle*, a town of France, in the department of the Meurt., on the Moselle. 6 miles NNW. Nancy.

Custor, a river of Hungary, which runs into the Theis near its conflux with the Danube.

Custrin, or *Kustrin*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark

of Brandenburg, on the Oder. The environs are marshy, and the road which leads to the circle of Lebus is a fortified dike, with 36 bridges in the space of a league; the road towards the New Mark has seven. It is very strong by art and nature, and contains only about 200 houses within the walls; but the three faubourgs are more extensive, and handsomer than the town. There are four churches, three magazines, two hospitals, &c. It was burned down by the Russians in the year 1739, but not taken. After the fire it was rebuilt in a more regular form. In the year 1758, this town was again attacked by the Russians, and suffered severely from the bombardment, being set on fire in several places, which, besides doing great damage in other respects, blew up one of the principal magazines. It held out from the 15th of August to the 24th, when the King of Prussia advanced to its relief, and defeated the enemy at Zorndorf. 48 miles E. Berlin. *Long.* 14. 48. E. *Lat.* 52. 38. N.

Cutch, a country of Hindooftan, bounded on the north by sandy deserts, which separate it from the country of Agimere; on the east by Guzerat; on the south, by an arm of the sea, called the *Gulf of Cutch*; and on the west, by Sindy. The principal towns are Booge-booge and Tahej.

Cutchaw, a town of Hindooftan, in Bahar, on the Soane. 25 miles SSW. Arrah.

Cutchnagar, see *Noanagar*.

Cuteknor, a town of Hindooftan, in the circle of Chanderee. 21 miles N. Seronge.

Cutchubary, a town of Bootan. 34 miles NW. Bifnee.

Cutgurrah, a town of Hindooftan, in Ruttunpour. 24 miles NE. Ruttunpour.

Cutkni, a town of Kemacon. 70 miles NW. Kenigar.

Cuthur, a town of Hindooftan, in Guzerat. 45 miles SSW. Gogo.

Cutfoot Creek, a river of North-Carolina, which runs into the Nuse, *Long.* 76. 58. W. *Lat.* 34. 57. N.

Cutigliano, a town of Etruria. 15 miles NNW. Pittoin.

Cuthury, a town of Hindooftan, in the circle of Boggileneud. 40 miles ENE. Rewah.

Cutlarny, a town of Bengal, on the right bank of the Ganges. 18 miles ENE. Moorshedabad.

Cutr, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra.

Cuttapetty, a town of Hindooftan, in Myfore. 8 miles NNE. Coimbetore.

Cuttapour, a town of Hindooftan, in Guzerat, on the gulf of Cutch. 50 miles SSW. Gogo.

Cuttanunguluro, a town of Hindooftan, in the Carnatic. 24 miles SE. Palanicootta.

Cuttray, a town of Hindooftan, in Rohilcund. 20 miles SSE. Bercilly.

Cutteragurra, a town of Hindooftan, in Myfore. 15 miles SSW. Amboor.

Cutterya, a town of Hindooftan, in Bahar. 37 miles SW. Boglipour.

Cutti-parah, a town of Hindooftan, in Orissa. 36 miles W. Balafore.

Cuttoolpour, a town of Bengal. 14 miles E. Biffunpour.

Cuttore, a town of Hindooftan, in Guzerat, on the Taptee. 10 miles E. Surat.

Cuttree, a town of Hindooftan, in Bahar. 10 miles SE. Bahar.

Cuttry, a town of Bengal. 30 miles S. Purneah.

Cuttupdeah, a small island in the bay of Bengal, near the coast. *Long.* 92. 7. E. *Lat.* 21. 49. N.

Cutwari, a town of Bengal, on the Hoogly. 30 miles S. Cossimbazar.

Cutwara, a fort of Hindooftan, in Oude. 35 miles N. Manickpour. *Long.* 81. 33. E. *Lat.* 26. 20. N.

Cutwarra, a town of Hindooftan, in Oude. 10 miles N. Lucknow.

Cuty, or *Nealam*, a town of Thibet. 240 miles WSW. Lassa. *Long.* 87. 5. E. *Lat.* 28. 22. N.

Cuvagna, a town of Italy, in Friuli. 5 miles N. Udina.

Cuves, a town of France, in the department of the Channel. 10 m. E. Avranches.

Cuvilly, a town of France, in the department of the Somme. 7 m. SE. Montdidier.

Cuvio, a town of Italy. 15 m. NW. Como.

Cuvo, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, *Lat.* 12. 30. S.

Cuxac, a town of France, in the department of the Aude. 5 miles NE. Narbonne.

Cuxhaven, a seaport town of Germany, in the dutchy of Bremen, at the mouth of the Elbe; where vessels generally take in pilots to go up the river to Haniburg, &c. These pilots are privileged, and by their statutes are compelled always to keep a yacht out at sea near the outermost buoy, with pilot ready to conduct any vessel which may demand assistance. *Long.* 8. 37. E. *Lat.* 53. 54. N.

Cuxella, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Truxillo. 50 miles W. Chacaporas.

Cuya, or *Zuya*, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of La Mancha, and runs into the Guadiana, near Serena, in Estramadura.

Cuya, a small island in the Eastern Indian sea, near the north-east coast of the island of Borneo. *Long.* 117. 50. E. *Lat.* 6. 27. N.

Cuyabo, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Paraguay, *Lat.* 19. 10. S.

Coyek, a town of Brabant in a small territory of the same name, of which Grave is the capital. 4 m. ESE. Grave, 12 W. Cleves.

Cuyo, a small island in the Eastern-Indian sea. *Long.* 121. 5. E. *Lat.* 10. 58. N.

Cuyo, or *Cuyo*, or *Chiquito*, a province of South-America, in the kingdom of Chili; but being situated on the east side of the Andes, placed under the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres. It is bounded on the north by Tucuman, on the east by the province of Cordova, and on the south and west by Chili; as far as it is known, which is but little, it resembles Tucuman in climate and productions. The Spaniards have several towns, the chief of which are Mendoza and St. Juan de Frontera.

Cuyotepec, a town of Mexico, in the province of Tlaxcala. 85 miles SSE. Puebla de los Angeles.

Cuyuco, a town of Mexico, in the province of Mechoacan. 6 miles NE. Zacatula.

Cuzar, a town of Grand Bakharia, situated on a mountain. 20 miles S. Kakh.

Cuzcatlan, see *St. Salvador*.

Cuzeau, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire. 10 miles SSE. Loutrans.

Cybu, a river of Brasil, which runs into the Paraguay.

Cyclades. The ancients reckoned fifty-three islands in the Ægean sea, between Tenedos and Crete, which they comprehended under two general denominations. Those which form a circle round Delos, they called *Cyclades*, from the Greek word *cyclus*, a circle. Those at a greater distance they called *Sporades*, from the Greek word *spiro*, to spread or scatter. The Cyclades, according to Strabo, were Helena, Ceos, Cythus, Seriphus, Melos, Siphus, Cimolis, Prepesinthus, Olearus, Naxos, Páros, Cyrus, Tenos, Myconus, Andros, and Gyarus. Most of these are situated to the south of Delos, so that it is not strictly in the centre.

Cymryd, a village in North-Wales, in the county of Caernarvon. In the year 878, a battle was fought here between the Saxons and the Welsh, in which the latter were victorious. 2 miles Aberconway.

Cyparissi, or *Tyres*, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea. 18 m. S. Argo.

Cyprus, an island in the Mediterranean sea, belonging to Turkey in Asia, situated between the coast of Syria and that part of Turkey at present called *Caramania*. This country was formerly known by a great many different names. Pliny calls it *Acamantis*, *Cerastis*, *Aphelia*, *Amathusia*, *Mycaria*, *Cryptos*, and *Celonia*. In other historians it may be found under the denomination of *Chetive*, *Erosta*, *Paphos*, and *Salamis*; and, in the poets, under that of *Cytherea*. The latter made it the birth-place of Venus, and the abode of the Graces. This island contained formerly nine kingdoms, tributary to Egypt, and soon after to the Romans. From the emperors of the west it passed to those of the east; but it

was taken from them by the Arabs, under the reign of Heraclius. He, a prince of the family of the Comeni, who was crowned with the title of duke, seized upon ambition, seized on the whole island, and established himself sovereign of it. The weakness of the empire for a long time favoured the views of the usurper; but in 1101, Richard I. king of England, deprived him of it, together with his life. Being afterwards sold by this monarch to the Templars, difference of religion caused the inhabitants to take up arms against their new sovereigns; and the knights, apprehending that they should not be able to keep peaceable possession of it, delivered it back to Richard, who renounced it in favour of Guy de Lusignan. In 1465, Charlotte, the last heiress of the family, was expelled from it by James, her natural brother. She married Louis of Savoy; and on this account, the dukes of that country still assume the title of king of Cyprus. After the death of James, Catharine Cornaro, his widow, finding herself without male children, made over the kingdom, in 1489, to the republic of Venice. But they did not long enjoy their acquisition. The Turks rendered themselves masters of it in 1570, and every thing concurred to secure their conquest. Ferdinand I. of Medicis, grand duke of Tuscany, attempted to take Cyprus, and would certainly have succeeded, for the historians, had he been provided with better generals. This beautiful island is 220 miles in length, 65 in breadth, and about 600 in circumference, comprehending the gulphs. A chain of mountains, the highest of which are Olympus, St. Croix, and Balfavent, cross and divide it from east to west. There are few rivers or torrents here, the beds of which, even in winter, are not entirely dry; and this is owing to the great scarcity of rain. The heavens, as one may say, are of brass; and historians assure us, that in the reign of Constantine, no rain fell in this island for the space of 30 years. It may readily be conceived how much injury a drought of so long continuance must do to population. There were formerly a great number of cities, of which nothing at present remains but the names, and a few ruins. There are some, even for the ancient situation of which it would be in vain to search. Famagusta and Nicosa are the only places of importance; unless Larnie, where the European merchants have their factory, may be added in the same rank. Besides these, Cyprus contains seven citadels, which are commanded by the same number of governors; but authors tell us, that the most fortified is Lad and unshakable Mithras, the most solitary. The great part of the inhabitants are Greeks. Besides a multitude of Armenians

nians, there are here a great many Maronites, whose religious practices and ceremonies are not much different from those of the Roman Catholics. The Turks have here a mulla, who is in some measure the chief of the law; the Greeks, an archbishop, and three bishops; the Armenians, a bishop; the Maronites, a high-priest; and the Latins, two rectors, one for the French, and the other for the Italians. Religious toleration in this island is extended to all nations. The Greek and Turkish languages here equally prevail; and from this mixture there results a corruption of the two idioms. The Greek, however, in its words, has preserved the purity of the ancient dialect; but the pronunciation of it has been totally changed since the arrival of the Venetians in the island. Commercial people generally speak the Italian language, and very few of them the French. The Cypriots are in general well made; they are tall; have a noble and agreeable air; and in their manner of living they are very sober and temperate. The women have nothing beautiful but their eyes. All the Greeks are fond of pleasure; but the Cypriots give themselves up to it with madness: and the vivacity of this passion, instead of being cooled, appears to revive more and more under the rod of despotism. The people here clothe themselves in the same manner as the inhabitants of Constantinople. When the Turks conquered Cyprus, they reckoned in it, besides women, children, and old people, 70,000 men subject to capitation. The population of Cyprus has so much decreased, that the inhabitants scarcely amount to 40,000. This island was formerly one of the richest and most fertile in the world. It abounded with mines of gold, silver, copper, iron, marcasite, rock allum, and even emeralds; but of these ancient productions nothing now remains, except the remembrance, and the names of the places from which they were procured. The present government fetters curiosity in this respect, and forbids every kind of research. Some centuries ago, a great quantity of oil was made here; but in the time of the Venetians, a spirit of speculation abolished that useful branch, and the cultivation of olives was abandoned for that of cotton. Saffron, rhubarb, and other valuable productions are at present totally neglected. Deer, roebucks, asses, wild boars, and a great number of the most beautiful pheasants, once enlivened the plains of Cyprus: but they are now all destroyed: and it would seem as if these animals had refused to embellish a country which is no longer the seat of liberty. The principal productions of the island at present are silk, cotton, wool, nutmegs, wines, turpentine, kermes, opium, wheat, barley, coloquintida, pitch,

tar, glasswort, salt, St. John's bread, timber for building, umbre, and green earth. All these productions form so many branches of commerce which the island carries on with Europe. This island formerly was very abundant in oil, and exported considerable quantities of it every year to foreign countries; but olives have decreased so much for some time past, that it is now found necessary to import it. It abounded also with jubebs, from the seeds of which the inhabitants extracted a kind of oil. The same thing is still done in Natolia; and this oil is one of the most lucrative branches of its trade with the coast of Syria. It is, above all, exceedingly useful in those years when olives are scarce. Oil of glasswort was also a great resource, when that of olives, or the seeds of the jubeb, could not supply enough for the numerous inhabitants of the island. The soil here produces pulse, and all kinds of wild herbs, a knowledge of which would be a valuable acquisition to botany; but there are few trees, and, consequently, few fruits. Nature, however, to make up for this loss, has been exceedingly lavish in flowers; and the most beautiful and delicate plants of Italy, France, and Holland, may be easily naturalized. Hyacinths, anemones, ranunculuses, and narcissuses, both single and double, which require so much care in Europe, thrive even upon the mountains without cultivation, and render the beautiful plains of this island like an immense parterre. There would be even still more of them, did not the Cypriots rob the vallies in order to ornament their gardens. Oranges of an exquisite taste and delicious flavour, are very common here. For want of hands, great part of this island still remains uncultivated, and produces nothing but thyme, and other odoriferous herbs. In the side of a mountain near Paphos, there is a cavern, which produces the most beautiful rock crystal: on account of its brilliancy it has been called the *Paphian diamond*; it is cut and polished in the same manner as other precious stones; people are forbidden, under the severest punishment, to carry away the smallest bit of it; and the mountain is surrounded with guards; but their fidelity is not proof against the most trifling present. The like prohibition has been made respecting the stone amianthus or asbestos, of which there is a quarry, near the village of Paleandros. Incombustible cloth, it is said, has been made of it; and fire instead of changing, increases its whiteness. There are found here also red jasper, agates, and three different kinds of stone. The hills nearest to Larne consist wholly of talc, which serves for the composition of that plaster, used in all the houses of the country. No wild animals are seen here but foxes and hares; the odoriferous

herbs on which the latter feed, give their flesh an excellent taste, and a most agreeable flavour. The most common of the winged tribe are rails, partridges, snipes, quails, and thrushes. Of water-fowl there is great abundance. The becaficos and ortolans are remarkably fat; and so numerous, that the peasants think they make a good market when they can dispose of them at the rate of a penny for a bunch or a dozen. Among the numerous animals here, there is a kind of serpent, the Greek name of which signifies the deaf snake: its bite is mortal; its body is about two feet in length, and an inch in diameter; its colour is black and yellow; and it has two small horns on its head. The Greeks have named it very improperly; for it is by no means deaf. It generally frequents corn-fields; and the reapers, besides wearing buskins, fix small bells to their scythes, in order to frighten it away. The tarantula of Cyprus is a kind of spider, of a brown colour inclining to black, and covered with long hair: its bite is not mortal; but it is, nevertheless, dangerous, and often occasions excruciating pain, accompanied with a fever. That of the galley is, however, incurable. This is a thin, flat animal, about a foot and a half long; of a yellow colour, and furnished with a multitude of legs, which it moves uniformly, like the oars of a galley: hence it has acquired its name. There is here also a black serpent, about a yard, or a yard and a half long; but it is not venomous: people take it in their hands without danger; and having stripped of its skin, broil the flesh, which is said to be extremely well tasted. The oxen here are lean, and of a small size. The Greeks never eat beef; for they hold it as a maxim, that the animal which tills the ground, which is the servant of man, and the companion of his labours, ought not to be used for food. The mutton is juicy and tender. No arts are cultivated there, but such as are absolutely necessary. The wants of the inhabitants support also a few manufactures, the produce of which is, however, scarcely sufficient for their consumption. Every thing here has been subjected to the yoke of despotism.

Czazbec, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzesc. 28 miles ENE. Brzesc.

Czacfanich, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. 38 miles S. Braclaw.

Czarnaki, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia. 60 m. NNE. Kaminiac.

Czarnowezyce, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzesc. 10 miles NNE. Brzesc.

Czarnikow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Posenia. 26 miles N. Posen.

Czarnokozyneczie, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kaminiac. 12 miles W. Kaminiac.

Czarnowans, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln. 4 miles N. Oppeln.

Czartekow, a town of Poland. 30 miles NW. Kaminiac.

Czartorijko, a town of Poland, in Volhynia. 42 miles NNE. Lucko.

Czaslau, or *Tschaslau*, a town of Bohemia, and capital of a circle to which it gives name: situated on the Crudemka. In the church is a tomb of the celebrated Zisca, the chief of the Hussites. Near this town the King of Prussia obtained a victory over the Austrians in the month of May, 1743. 42 miles ESE. Praguc. *Long.* 15. 24. E. *Lat.* 49. 49. N.

Czaslauyfk, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaslau. 12 miles SW. Ledetsch.

Czatsza, a town of Hungary, on the river Kuffutha. 104 miles NNE. Vienna, 48 N. Crennitz.

Czay Kowka, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia. 38 miles NE. Zy-tomiers.

Czazac, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Servia. 20 miles NNE. Novibafar.

Czazin, a town of Croatia. 20 miles SSW. Novi.

Czazniki, a town of Russian Lithuania. 45 miles SE. Polotfk.

Czeczau, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. 64 m. NW. Braclaw.

Czczanow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Belz. 36 miles SW. Belz.

Czechtitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaslau. 10 miles SW. Ledetsch.

Czczozora, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, on the Pruth. 14 miles E. Jassy.

Czeilte, a town of Hungary. 20 miles W. Topoltzan.

Czekryn, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 44 miles SSE. Czerkaly.

Czelakowitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzim. 8 miles SE. Koiteletz.

Czeszchowo, or *Czejzowchowo*, a town of Austrian Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, on the Warta. It sustained a siege against the Swedes in 1657. In 1806, it was taken by the French. 50 m. NNW. Cracow.

Czerekwe, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin. 10 miles SE. Pilgram.

Czestfin, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen. 7 miles NW. Mies.

Czernakera, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn. 14 miles N. Brunn. *Long.* 16. 23. E. *Lat.* 49. 8. N.

Czernaucii, or *Charnaux*, a town of Moldavia, on the Pruth. 9 m. NNW. Jassy. 18 S. Choczim. *Long.* 26. 54. E. *Lat.* 48. 35. N.

Czernavoda, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria. 42 m. N. Ternova, 12 S. Ruffeck. *Long.* 25. 20. E. *Lat.* 43. 40. N.

Czernitz, or *Tscherinek*, a town of Wallachia, situated near the north side of the Danube. In the year 1789, it was taken by the Auftrians. 44 m. E. Belgrade, 106 W. Bucharest. *Long.* 22. 17. E. *Lat.* 44. 52. N.

Czernitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz. 8 miles S. Saatz.

Czernitz, a river of Croatia, which runs into the Velika, 9 miles S. Ivanitz.

Czernbel, a town of Russian Poland. 60 miles N. Kiev.

Czernograd, a town of Russian Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 40 miles ENE. Zytomiers.

Czernowitz, a town of Hungary, on the Gran. 11 miles NNW. Bukans.

Czernowitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin. 13 miles ESE. Tabor.

Czerfk, a town of Poland, in Masovia, on the Vistula. 30 miles S. Warsaw.

Czerwinski, a town of Prussia, on the Vistula. 25 miles WNW. Warsaw.

Czerwonograd, a town of Poland. 30 miles W. Kaminiac.

Czesin, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaflau. 13 miles Czaflau.

Czeteszula, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia. 6 m. S. Jassy.

Czetnek, a town of Hungary. 26 miles W. Cafchau.

Czetwernia, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia. 16 miles N. Lucko.

Czucani, a town of Moldavia. 5 miles W. Birlat.

Cziczereda, a town of Transylvania. 85 miles NE. Hermanstadt. *Long.* 25. 20. E. *Lat.* 46. 34. N.

Cziarl, a village, in the comté of Tyrol,

situated in the midst of precipitous and rocky mountains. Mr. Blainville tells us, he saw the great sledge rock, down a part of which, it is said, the Duke Maximilian rode while hunting: in the place where he stopped, and from which he was compelled to descend by the help of machines, for he durst not return by the way he came, it is a frightful precipice; and on this spot a niche was hollowed in the rock for the reception of a crucifix, with a statue on each side.

Cziglin, a town of Sclavonia. 7 miles NW. Brod.

Czirkwitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaflau. 4 miles NW. Czaflau.

Czirniebow, a town of Poland in the palatinate of Volhynia. 12 m. W. Zytomiers.

Czirokogradno, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw. 54 miles NNW. Braclaw.

Czniebow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz. 24 m. NW. Sandomirz.

Czochwiate, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 4 miles S. Bialacerkiev.

Czongrad, see *Csongrod*.

Czornow, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzesc. 18 m. SSW. Brzesc.

Czudnatz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin. 40 miles NW. Lublin.

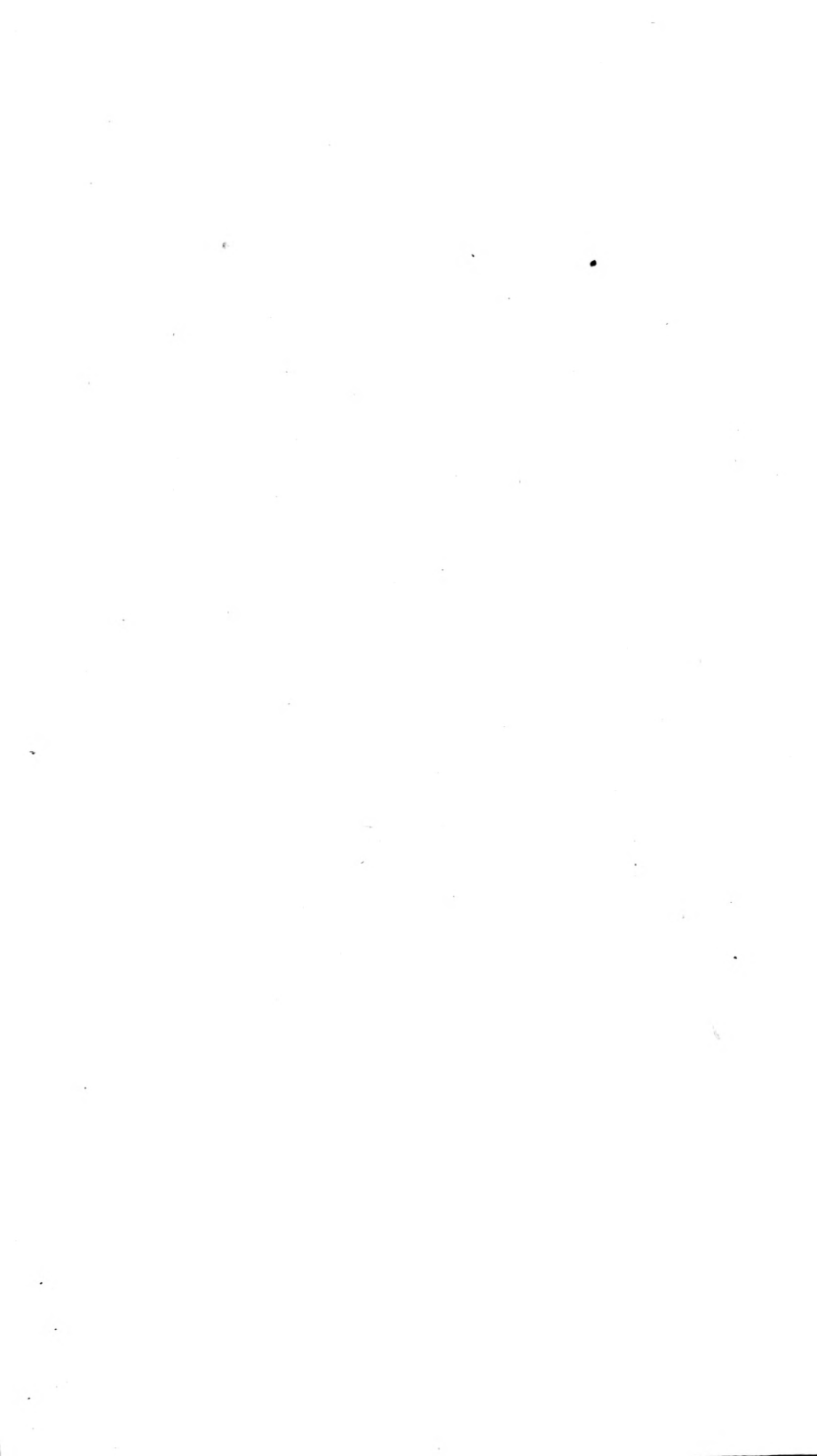
Czudnow, a town of Russian Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev. 24 miles SW. Zytomiers.

Czugur, a river of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia, which runs into the Pruth, near Stephanowze.

Czyrkassi, a town of Russian Poland, in the palatinate of Kiev, on the Dnieper. 95 miles SSE. Kiev, 130 E. Braclaw.

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