

J. Lass. sc.

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ENCYCLOPÆDIA LONDINENSIS;

OR,

UNIVERSAL DICTIONARY

OF

ARTS, SCIENCES, AND LITERATURE:

COMPREHENDING,

UNDER ONE GENERAL ALPHABETICAL ARRANGEMENT,

ALL THE WORDS AND SUBSTANCE OF

EVERY KIND OF DICTIONARY EXTANT IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

IN WHICH THE IMPROVED DEPARTMENTS OF

THE MECHANICAL ARTS, THE LIBERAL SCIENCES, THE HIGHER MATHEMATICS, AND THE SEVERAL
BRANCHES OF POLITE LITERATURE,

ARE SELECTED FROM THE

ACTS, MEMOIRS, AND TRANSACTIONS, OF THE MOST EMINENT LITERARY SOCIETIES
IN EUROPE, ASIA, AND AMERICA,

FORMING A COMPREHENSIVE VIEW OF THE RISE, PROGRESS, AND PRESENT STATE, OF HUMAN
LEARNING IN EVERY PART OF THE WORLD.

EMBELLISHED WITH A MOST

MAGNIFICENT SET OF COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVINGS,

ILLUSTRATING, AMONGST OTHER INTERESTING SUBJECTS,

THE MOST CURIOUS, RARE, AND ELEGANT, PRODUCTIONS OF NATURE, IN EVERY PART OF THE UNIVERSE;
AND ENRICHED WITH

PORTRAITS OF EMINENT AND LEARNED PERSONAGES, IN ALL AGES OF THE WORLD.

PROJECTED AND ARRANGED

BY JOHN WILKES, OF MILLAND HOUSE, IN THE COUNTY OF SUSSEX, ESQUIRE;

ASSISTED BY EMINENT SCHOLARS OF THE ENGLISH, SCOTCH, AND IRISH, UNIVERSITIES.

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ENCYCLOPÆDIA LONDINENSIS;

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ARTS, SCIENCES, AND LITERATURE.

T I L L O T S O N.

TILLEMONT (Louis Sebastian le Nain de), a French ecclesiastical writer, was born at Paris, in 1637. From early life he devoted himself to the study of ecclesiastical antiquity. Modest and diffident, as well as learned, he deferred taking priests' orders till his 40th year; and having done this, he declined all preferment, and retired first to Port-Royal-des-Champs, and then to Tillemont, near Vincennes, prosecuting his literary labours, and keeping in view his main object: he subjected himself at the same time to very rigid penitentiary discipline. His austerities and intense application debilitated his constitution to such a degree, that he died in 1698, at the age of 61 years.

The plan of his great work comprehended two parts, viz. the secular and the ecclesiastical history of the period of which he proposed to treat. Accordingly, the first part, entitled "Memoires pour servir a l'Histoire Ecclesiastique des six premiers Siècles," was comprised in 16 vols. 4to., of which four volumes were published in his life-time, and twelve more after his death. The other part, entitled "L'Histoire des Empereurs et des autres Princes qui ont regné durant les six premiers Siècles de l'Eglise," consists of 6 vols. 4to., the last being left in MS. and not published till 1738, finishing with the Emperor Anastasius. Dupin, though he disapproves the method of Tillemont, observes, that great instruction may be derived from his history, especially with respect to critical and chronological matters. His style merits no commendation. Gibbon, who often quotes his History of the Emperors, and praises his scrupulous accuracy, finds frequent occasion to censure his bigotry, and remarks, that "he never dismisses a virtuous emperor without pronouncing his damnation." *Moreri. Gen. Biog.*

TILLENDORF, a large village of Prussian Silesia, in the circle of Buntzlau, with 1000 inhabitants.

TILLER, s. Husbandman; ploughman.

The worm that gnaws the ripening fruit, sad guest!
Canker or locust hurtful to infest

The blade; while husks elude the tiller's care,
And eminence of want distinguishes the year.

Prior.

The rudder of a boat. The horse that goes in the thill: properly *thiller*. A till; a small drawer.

Search her cabinet, and thou shalt find
Each *tiller* there with love-epistles lin'd.

Dryden.

A young timber-tree in a growing state: a technical word with woodmen.—This they usually make of a curved *tiller*.
Evelyn.

TILLIERES, a small town in the north of France, on the small river Arve, with 1000 inhabitants, and manufactures of iron; 5 miles north-east of Verneuil, and 22 south of Evreux.

TILLINGHAM, a parish of England, in Essex; 2 miles south-by-west of Broadwell, near the sea. Population 760.

Vol. XXIV. No. 1623.

TILLINGTON, a hamlet of England, in the parish of St. Mary, in Staffordshire.

TILLINGTON, a parish of England, in Sussex, near Petworth. Population 650.

TILLINGTON, a hamlet of England, in Herefordshire; 5 miles north-west-by-north of Hereford.

TILLOUTA, a town of Hindostan, province of Bahar, and district of Rotas. It is pleasantly situated on the north-west bank of the river Soane. Lat. 24. 48. N. long. 84. 15. E.

TILLOTSON (John), a celebrated English prelate, descended from an ancient family in Cheshire, was the son of Robert Tillotson, a clothier at Sowerby, in the parish of Halifax, Yorkshire, where he was born in the year 1630. In 1651, he was elected fellow of Clare-Hall, Cambridge; but retaining his attachment to the Presbyterian form of church government, he was received into the family of Edmund Prideaux, attorney-general to the Protector, as chaplain and tutor. He attended the Savoy conference in July 1661, and preached a sermon (the first which he preached) at their morning exercise in Cripplegate, in the month of September. Under the Act of Uniformity in 1662, to which he submitted, he became curate at Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire. In 1664, he married the daughter of Dr. French, canon of Christchurch, by a sister of Oliver Cromwell; and in 1665, he was appointed lecturer to the parish of St. Lawrence Jewry. His reputation as a preacher was very considerably increased at this time by his printed sermon, "On the Wisdom of being religious." His controversy on Popery commenced with the publication of his "Rule of Faith," in answer to a book written by a convert to the Romish church. In 1666, he took his degree of D.D., and in 1669 he was made a king's chaplain, and was presented to a prebend of Canterbury. When king Charles, in 1672, issued a declaration for liberty of conscience, with a view of favouring the Roman Catholics, the bishops took the alarm, and recommended to the clergy to preach against popery. The king was displeased, and Tillotson, at a meeting of the clergy convoked by the bishop of London, suggested the following apology for their conduct: "That since his majesty professed the Protestant religion, it would be an unprecedented thing that he should forbid his clergy to preach in defence of a faith which they believed, and which he declared to be his own." Soon after this he preached a sermon at Whitehall on the hazard of salvation in the church of Rome; and yet, offensive as this sermon must have been, he was advanced, in 1672, to the deanery of Canterbury, which was followed, in 1673, by a presentation to a prebend of St. Paul's. At this time he published Dr. Wilkins's "Principles of Natural Religion," with a recommendatory preface; and the author, who died in his house, committed to him the disposal of his papers. A similar trust was reposed in him by Dr. Barrow. His dread of popery induced him, in 1680, to preach before the

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king a sermon, afterwards published by the royal command, and entitled "The Protestant Religion vindicated from the Charge of Singularity and Novelty." In this sermon a paragraph was introduced which incurred the charge of intolerance. It was unworthy of Dr. Tillotson, and gave very general offence, both to the established clergy and Presbyterians. Tillotson was an ardent promoter of the Bill of Exclusion, nor would he concur in the address of the London clergy to the king on his declaration that he could not consent to such a bill. In 1682, he took occasion to vindicate the character of Dr. Wilkins from the aspersion of Anthony Wood, by a preface to a volume of sermons, which he published from the doctor's MSS. He was also the editor, in 1683, of Dr. Barrow's sermons, in 3 vols. fol. It has been regretted, as an inconsistency in the character of Tillotson, that when in company with Burnet he attended lord Russel preparatory to his execution, they should urge this martyr to liberty to acknowledge the absolute unlawfulness of resistance, though they were soon after decided friends to the revolution. By a "Discourse against Transubstantiation," and another "Against Purgatory," he commenced a prolonged controversy with the Papists. After the settlement of the Prince of Orange at St. James's, he was instrumental in persuading the princess Anne, who consulted him, to acquiesce in giving up her claim to the crown during the life of William, in case of her sister's dying before him. In 1689, he was appointed clerk of the closet to the king, and permitted to exchange the deanery of Canterbury for that of St. Paul's. He failed in an attempt to introduce a new book of Homilies. In a sermon preached before the queen, against the absolute eternity of hell torments, he excited the resentment and opposition of the orthodox party; but he was consecrated to the archbishopric of Canterbury in May 1691, and also in a little while sworn a member of the privy-council. From this time he became very obnoxious to the high church zealots, who attacked him in a variety of ways.

Among other charges against him, one was his attachment to Socinian principles, which seems to have had no other foundation than his rational defence of Christianity, and his friendship and intercourse with Locke, Limborch, and Le Clerc; and for repelling which, he caused to be republished, in 1693, four of his sermons "On the Divinity and Incarnation of our Saviour." The archbishop's assiduity and zeal in the duties of his exalted station were highly exemplary and laudable. At length the period of his usefulness terminated, in consequence of a paralytic stroke, which seized him, November, 1694, in the chapel of Whitehall, and which, on the fifth day, proved fatal, in the 65th year of his age. He left a widow, but no children; and as he took no pains to accumulate property, his debts could not have been paid, if the king had not remitted his first-fruits. Tillotson's sermons, though surpassed by the correctness and elegance of modern compositions in this department, and less perused than formerly, will not cease to be regarded as a valuable part of English literature. *Gen. Biog.*

TILLY, or **ST. ANTOINE**, a seigniory of Lower Canada, in the county of Buckingham, and on the south side of the St. Lawrence.

TILLYCOUNTRY, a parish of Scotland, in Clackmananshire, of an oblong form; 6 miles long and from 1 to 2 broad. Population 1025.

TILLYCOUNTRY, a village of the above parish, seated at the foot of the Ochil hills, on the road from Stirling to Kinross; 4 miles west of Dollar.

TILLYDUFF POINT, a cape of Scotland, on the north-east coast of the county of Aberdeen; 4 miles north-north-west of Rattery-Head.

TILLYFALLY, or **TILLYVALLEY**, *adv.* [a hunting phrase borrowed from the French, *ty a hillaut et valley*, *Venerie de Jacques Fouilloux*, 1585, fol. 12. *Douce.*] A word used formerly when any thing said was rejected as trifling or impertinent.—Am not I consanguineous? Am not I of her blood? *tillyvalley*, lady! *Shakspeare.*

TIL'MAN, *s.* One who tills; an husbandman.

Good shepherd, good *tilman*, good Jack and good Gil,
Makes husband and huswife their coffers to fil. *Tusser.*

TILMANSTONE, a parish of England, in Kent; 5 miles west-by-south of Deal.

TILNEY ALL SAINTS, a parish of England, in Norfolk; 4 miles west-by-south of Lynn Regis. Population 374.

TILNEY ST. LAWRENCE, a parish in the same county, adjoining to the foregoing. Population 488.

TILSDOWN, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Dursley, Gloucestershire.

TILSHEAD, a parish of England, in Wiltshire; 4 miles south-south-east of East Lavington.

TILSIT, a considerable town of Prussian Lithuania; 56 miles east-north-east of Königsberg. It contains 9000 inhabitants, and stands on the banks of two rivers, the Tilse, a small stream separating the town from the castle, and the Niemen, a great river which flows past the town by the north, and over which it has a bridge of boats. The inhabitants are partly Catholics, but more Protestants. Its chief title to historical notice is from the treaty of peace concluded here on the 1st of July, 1807, between France on the one hand and Prussia on the other; 50 miles south-south-east of Memel. Lat. 55. 4. 30. N. long. 21. 56. 15. E.

TILSOP, a village of England, in Salop; 3 miles from Cleobury Mortimer.

TILSTOCK, a hamlet of England, in Salop; 3 miles south of Whitchurch.

TILSTON, a hamlet of England, in Cheshire; 12½ miles south-south-east of Chester.

TILSTON FERNHALL, a hamlet of England, in Cheshire; 2½ miles south-east of Tarporley.

TILSWORTH, a parish of England, in Bedfordshire; 3 miles north-west-by-west of Dunstable.

TILT HAMMER, is a large and heavy hammer, adapted to be put in rapid motion by the power of a water-wheel or steam-engine.

TILT, a small rapid stream of Scotland, in Perthshire, which rises on the borders of Marr, and falls into the Garry near Blaircastle. It forms several romantic falls, of which that named "the York cascade," particularly attracts attention.

TILT, *s.* [τῦλδ, Saxon; *tiald*, Icel., tentorium tegumentum navis; *tialda*, tentorium figere, auleum extruere. *Serenius.*] A tent; any support of covering overhead.

The roof of linnec,
Intended for a shelter!

But the rain made an ass

Of *tilt* and canvas,

And the snow, which you know is a melter. *Denham.*

The cover of a boat.—It is a small vessel, like in proportion to a Gravesend *tilt* boat. *Sandys.*—A military game at which the combatants run against each other with lances on horseback.

His study is his *tilt*-yard, and his loves

Are brazen images of canonized saints. *Shakspeare.*

A thrust.—His majesty seldom dismissed the foreigner, till he had entertained him with the slaughter of two or three of his liege subjects, whom he very dexterously put to death with the *tilt* of his lance. *Addison.*—Inclination forward: as, the vessel is a *till*, when it is inclined that the liquor may run out. [from *tillen*, Dutch. See the verb.]

To **TILT**, *v. a.* To cover like a tilt of a boat. To point as in tilts.

Ajax interpos'd
His seven-fold shield, and screen'd Laertes' son,
When the insulting Trojans urg'd him sore
With *tilted* spears.

Philips.

[*tillen*, Dutch.] To turn up so as to run out; as, the barrel is *tilted*; that is, leaned forward.

To **TILT**, *v. n.* To run in tilts or tournaments.

To describe races and games,
Or *tilting* furniture, emblazon'd shields.

Milton.

To fight with rapiers.

Friends

Friends all but even now; and then, but now—
Swords out and *tilting* one at other's breasts,
In opposition bloody. *Shakspeare.*

To rush as in combat; to strike as in combat.—Some say the spirits *tilt* so violently, that they make holes where they strike. *Collier.*—To play unsteadily.

The floating vessel swam
Uplifted; and secure with beaked prow
Rode *tilting* o'er the waves. *Milton.*

To fall on one side.—As the trunk of the body is kept from *tilting* forward by the muscles of the back, so from falling backward by those of the belly. *Grew.*

TILTEPEC, a settlement of Mexico, in the intendency of Oaxaca, containing 109 families of Indians. It is also the name of two other inconsiderable settlements in Guatimala.

TILTTER, *s.* One who tilts; one who fights.—A puisny *tilter*, that spurs his horse on one side, breaks his staff like a noble goose. *Shakspeare.*

TILTEY, a parish of England, in Essex; 3 miles south-west of Thaxted.

TILTH, *s.* [tilð, Saxon.] Husbandry; culture; tillage; tilled ground; cultivated land. Dr. Johnson has mistakenly considered the word in Milton as an adjective; which Mr. Mason also has remarked.

Bourn; bound of land, *tilth*, vineyard, none;
No use of metal, corn, or wine, or oil. *Shakspeare.*

TILTIL, a settlement of Chili, in the province of Santiago.

TILTING of *Steel*, the process by which blistered steel, or steel in the raw state, is rendered ductile and fit for the purposes of various manufactures. Tilting consists in hammering or forging the steel by a large hammer called a tilt-hammer.

Steel is formed by two processes: one in which it is made at once from pig or crude iron in the finery, nearly in the same manner as making bar-iron: this is called natural steel. In the second process, malleable iron, in bars, is imbedded in charcoal or other carbonaceous matter, and exposed to a considerable heat, till the carbon is thought to have penetrated sufficiently into the iron to have changed it into steel. This is called converting the iron by cementation with charcoal; and the furnace in which the operation is performed is called a converting furnace.

TILTON, a parish of England, in Leicestershire; 10½ miles east-by-north of Leicester.

TILTS, a township of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles north-by-west of Doncaster.

TIM, a small town of the central part of Russia, in the government of Kursk, on the river Tim, with 2000 inhabitants; 39 miles east of Kursk.

TIMA, TAIMA, or AL ABLAK, a town of Nedsjed, in Arabia; 180 miles north-north-east of Medina.

TIMAAN, or TIMOAN, a small island, high and woody, situated off the east coast of the Malay peninsula. Lat. 2. 52. N. long. 104. 5. E.

TIMÆUS, the *Locrian*, was a philosopher of the Italic school, and flourished in the time of Plato, who derived from him principally the doctrine of Pythagoras, and whose book, entitled "Timæus," was founded on his book "On the Nature of Things." Proclus preserved a small treatise of Timæus "On the Soul of the World," and it is prefixed to some editions of Plato's Timæus. In this treatise, chiefly Pythagorean, he differs from Pythagoras in the following particulars: viz., that, instead of one whole, or monad, he supposes two independent causes of nature, God and Mind, the source of intelligent nature, and Necessity or Matter, the original of bodies; and that he explains the cause of the formation of the world, from the *external* action of God upon matter, after the pattern or ideas existing in his own mind. Upon a comparison of this piece with Plato's Timæus, it will be found that the Athenian philosopher has obscured the simple doctrine of the Locrian with fancies drawn from his own imagination, or from the Egyptian schools.

TIMAHOE, a small village of Ireland, in Queen's county where an abbey was founded, and where also stands a round tower. In the rebellion of 1641, a sanguinary battle was fought near this village, between the insurgents and the English forces; 42½ miles north-west of Dublin.

TIMANA, a town of New Granada, in the province of Popayan. Lat. 2. 14. N. long. 75. 12. W.

TIMANTHES, a famous Grecian painter, was, as it is said, a native of Cythnos, one of the islands called Cyclades, or of Sicyon, and flourished about the year B. C. 400: *Pliny.*

TIMAR, a tract or portion of land, which the grand signior grants to a person on condition of serving him in war, on horseback.

TIMARIOTS, those who enjoy lands on the footing of timars.

TIMAVO, a river in the north-east of Italy, which rises on the confines of Istria and Friuli, near St. Giovanni, and after a short course, falls into the bay of Trieste, near Diuno.

TIMBER, *s.* [tumben, Sax., from tumbrian, to build; *timbrian*, Goth., the same.] Wood fit for building.

I learn'd of lighter *timber* cotes to frame,
Such as might save my sheep and me from shame. *Spenser.*

The main trunk of a tree.

We take

From every tree, lop, bark, and part o' the *timber*,
And though we leave it with a root thus hackt,
The air will drink the sap. *Shakspeare.*

The main beams of a fabric. Materials, *ironically*.—Such dispositions are the very errors of human nature, and yet they are the fittest *timber* to make politics of, like to knee *timber*, that is good for ships to be tossed, but not for houses that shall stand firm. *Bacon.*

TIMBER is properly that sort of wood produce which is useful and proper for the purposes of building, the construction of tools, implements, carriages, &c.; or such large trees of different sorts as have reached their full or suitable states of growth, and are in condition fit for being cut down for use.

We shall here mention those kinds of timber that are most serviceable, and give a brief view of the uses to which they are applied, referring to their several denominations for a further detail.

Oak will endure all seasons and weathers; there is no wood like it: hence its use in palls, shingles, posts, rails, boards, &c. For water-works, it is second to none; and where it lies exposed both to air and water, there is none equal to it.

Elm felled between November and February, is all spine or heart, and no sap; and is of singular use in places where it either is always wet, or always dry: its toughness likewise makes it of use to wheelwrights, millwrights, &c.

Beech is used in turnery, joinery, upholstery, and the like, as being of a clean, white, fine grain, not apt to bend nor slit: it has been sometimes used for building-timber, and if it lie constantly wet, is judged to outlast oak.

Ash is good for building, or other occasions where it may lie dry: it serves the carpenter, cooper, turner, ploughwright, wheelwright, gardener; it is also used at sea for oars, hand-spikes, &c.

Fir, commonly known by the name of *deal*, is much used in building, especially within doors, for stairs, floors, wainscot, and most works of ornament.

Walnut-tree is of universal use, excepting for the outsides of buildings: none is better for the joiner's use, it being of a curious brown colour, and not subject to worms.

Chesnut-tree, next to oak, is the timber most sought for by joiners and carpenters. It is very lasting.

Service-tree, used in joinery, as being of a delicate grain, and fit for curiosities.

Poplar, abele and aspen, differing very little from one another, are much used instead of fir: they look as well, and are tougher and harder.

Alder is much used for sewers or pipes to convey water: when kept always wet, it grows hard like a stone; but where sometimes wet, and sometimes dry, it rots presently.

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The uses of timber are so many, and so great, that the procuring of a sufficient supply of it extremely well deserves the care of every state.

In order to the preservation of our growing timber-trees, it has been proposed as a very useful law, that all who cut down any number of oaks, should also leave a number in good condition for after-cutting; and that no timber should be cut down, but at a proper age, in regard to the nature of the soil; since it is certain, that trees grow to their perfection at very different periods of time, in proportion to the depth of soil they have to grow in; and that as it is, on the one hand, not for the interest of the state to suffer trees to be cut till at their perfection for size and soundness, so after they are arrived at their perfection, it is equally certain that they gradually decay.

The quality of the soil the tree stands in may be necessary to be observed to this purpose; but the quantity or depth of it is the great subject of inquiry; and a great number of observations has proved, that the proper season for cutting oaks, in a soil of two feet and a half deep, is at fifty years old; those which stand in a soil of three feet and a half deep, should not be cut down before seventy years; and those which stand in a soil of four feet and a half deep, or more than that, will increase in goodness and in size till they are a hundred years old; and observation has proved, that after these several periods, the trees begin to decay.

Many prudent managers have made fine estates of their coppice-woods, by regularly felling a certain portion every year, and providing for a renewal of the first cutting, against the felling of the last portion, by proportioning the time of growth to the quantity to be cut every year; and there is great interest to be made of a true knowledge of the growth of wood in this manner. Whoever observes the growth of young trees, will find that the second year's growth is much more considerable than that of the first; the third year is more than that of the second, and so on for many years; the yearly growths of young wood greatly increasing every season up to a certain time or age of the tree, after which the increase in bulk, by growth, becomes gradually less. The best time to cut coppice-wood is at the end of the quick growth. Regular observation and experiment alone can ascertain this proper period; but any man who has much coppice-wood upon his estate, may assure himself of it, by cutting a given quantity every year, for ten years successively, and then carefully reviewing the differences of the yearly produce. The raising and culture of every timber-tree will be found under their several names. Mr. Loudon has thrown out some ingenious hints on this point. He says first, that every hedger and forrester knows, that furze and thorns, which have been cultivated in fields or hedges, are of a much softer or wider grain, and are much easier cut over with the hedge-bill, than such as spring up from seed in a wild scenery, and never undergo any sort of pruning or cutting in, nor any kind of culture in any way. They know too, that in a common to be cleared of furze or thorns, or in a hedge to be cut over, there are some parts which require a much slighter stroke of the hedge-bill than others; and that those parts easiest to cut, are uniformly those where the plants have grown the quickest: gardeners experience the same thing in pruning or cutting over fruit-trees or shrubs. Thus the difference between the texture of the cultivated and the wild raspberry is, it is said, striking, though the stem of the one is nearly double the thickness of that of the other. In all the other of these cases, the stems of both are supposed alike in diameter and cleanness, or absence of knots; though the same thing would, it is thought, take place in a considerable degree, even if the stem of the cultivated or quick growing one were thicker than that of the other in the wild state. Supposing that there were no other proofs, this, it is contended, clearly shews that cultivation, or whatever tends to increase the growth of a tree, tends likewise to expand the vegetable fibre. But there are other concurring proofs, it is said, which demonstrate this, and at the same time shew, what few, it is supposed, will doubt, that when the vegetable fibre is expanded, or when the annual ringlets or circles of

wood, produced by a tree, are soft and larger than the general annual increase of such tree, the timber must be less hard, and more permeable by air, water, heat, and other matters, and of course, inferior for all the purposes of timber.

Secondly, that it is well known that the common oak in Italy, where it grows faster than in this country, is comparatively of short duration. And that the oak which grows on the mountains of the Highlands of Scotland is much harder and closer than any produced in England, though on these mountains it seldom attains one-tenth part of the size of English trees.

With respect to cutting out and side-logging the branches, it appears certain that fir-trees, whenever they arrive at a certain age, should be cut or lopped to a certain height; and that for regulating thereof, the simple rule given below is recommended: the cutting-in to commence when the trees are six years old, or when there is discernible five tier of boughs and the shoot; the three lower tier of boughs are then to be taken off. After the first lopping or cutting-in, the trees to be let alone for four or five years, and then, and at every succeeding four or five years, the cuttings-in to be repeated, till the stem of the tree be clear to forty feet high, after which as to such side-logging, it may be left to nature. The rule for the height of thinning and cutting-in, after the first time, to be half the extreme height of the tree, until they attain twenty years' growth, and after that time, half the height of the tree, and as many feet more as it is inches in diameter at four feet from the ground. This cutting-out and retrenching the branches of such trees is known, from repeated observations, it is said, not to be excessive: and that the rule is calculated to check the too tapering top, and for strengthening the slender bottom, by carrying the cutting and retrenching to a greater proportionate degree, in a ratio compounded of the height and bottom bulk; and by this rule, too, it may be observed, that the trees will be at top clothed with somewhat less than half their branches. The proper time for such cutting-in is, it is said, between September and April, and the tool to be employed in the business, the saw.

It is noticed, that orderly thinning the trees at certain periods, when for timber, is the next essential to that of cutting-in and lopping their side branches; and that for this purpose observations have been made on the most orderly and thriving collections of this sort of trees, and the subsequent simple rule is laid down: keep the distance of the trees from each other equal to one-fifth of their height. In the application of this rule to this purpose, it is evident that each individual tree can never be made to comply, for the original distance (even if set out in the most regular order) will allow only for certain modifications, by taking out every other tree, and so on, but even if the obtaining such equal distance were practicable, experience would shew, it is thought, that another way should be preferred, of which the eye must be the judge, by taking out such trees as are least thriving, stand nearest to other good trees, &c. &c. at the same time keeping in view the rule laid down.

The foregoing rules are meant to apply to fir-timber only, but to a certain extent they may be applied to other timber; though by no means in the same degree or age. But if had recourse to as far as the first fourteen years of their growth, and then such cutting and side-logging be altogether omitted, and the thinning out very much increased, any collection of such timber-trees would be rendered much more valuable than if left to nature.

But Mr. Knight told the Royal Society that the solid texture of the wood greatly depends upon the quantity of sap, and on the slowness of its descent. Now both these are, it is contended, materially increased by side-shoots or branches, which retain a large quantity of sap, and by their junction with the stem occasion a contraction and twisted direction of the vessels, that obstructs the progress of this juice.

Thence the necessity of considering fully the propriety of lopping timber trees, because though practical men appear in general to think of no other purpose than how to increase the quantity of timber; yet if solid and durable timber be the object to be gained, these measures must not be carried too far.

The

The best season for felling timber depends much on the species; fir is best felled when it begins to spring, both as it then quits its coat best, and as the wood is by that means rendered wonderfully durable in water. Elm should be felled between November and January, in which case it will be all heart, at least the sap will be very inconsiderable: this is also the only good season for felling ash. Oak from the end of March to the end of May.

There are several different modes made use of in felling or taking down timber, and they must necessarily be somewhat various, according to the nature, extent, and kind, of which the collection may be. Groves of the fir or pine sort, or any single fir-tree of any kind, should at once be taken out by the roots. In woods, any timber-trees that may be cut down, should have their places as nearly as possible supplied by saplings, or any other proper sorts of young timber-trees. However, previous to the work of felling, the trees should be marked by a proper person; in performing which, in a fall of timber, regard is to be had to the relative state of standing in the trees. In close timber-woods, the whole or nearly the whole may be marked and taken down; as if some which appear flourishing be left standing, they will not only be liable and in danger of being hurt in taking the others down; but, in consequence of their situation in regard to exposure being changed, will no longer continue to flourish. As their atmosphere is not only thus altered, and rendered too cool, perhaps, for their acquired habit, by the removal of the adjoining trees; but they thereby get room to throw out side-shoots from their stems; in consequence of which their tops die, and their growth is irrevocably stunted. While, on the contrary, in open woods of the same kind, thin hedges, and other open spaces, such timber-trees only as are ripe for the axe, or are suitable for the intended purpose, should be marked: the youthful growing trees being left to be benefited most probably by an increase of air and head room, in an atmosphere and exposure to which they are habituated and accustomed. On estates that are timbered, it is directed that they should be frequently gone over by proper persons, who, let the price and demand for the timber be what they may, should mark every tree which wears the appearance of decay. Where the demand is brisk, and the price high, he should go two steps further, and mark not only such as are full grown, but such also as are near perfection; for the interest of the money, the disincumbrance of the approaching young timbers, and the comparative advantages of a good market, are not to be bartered for any increase of timber which can reasonably be expected from trees in the last stage of their growth.

In the work of felling timber, three distinct methods are practised and had recourse to in different cases; as, first, that of cutting the trees *above ground*; severing them from their roots, by means of the axe or the saw; leaving what are termed *stools*, to occupy the spots where they stood. Second, that of cutting them, *within the ground*, with the axe and mattock; but leaving the principal parts of the roots in the soil. And third, that of *grubbing* them up by the roots, by the use of the spade and mattock; thus throwing them down with the butts and large roots adhering to the stems. The preference to be given to one or other of the two first modes of taking down timber-trees, rests, it is said, chiefly on the nature of the future application of the land upon which they grow. If it be intended to remain in the state of woodland, the first method, or the second, if too much of the main roots be not cut away, is the best and most eligible. But if the land is to be cleared for the purposes of agriculture, where sufficient hands can be had for dispatching the business, the second is, by far, the best. The last is improper in most cases.

In speaking of oak-timber, the late bishop of Llandaff has given some useful and interesting remarks in regard to the disposal of it, in the introduction to the Agricultural Report of the State of the County of Westmoreland. Where profit is considered, it is said every tree should be cut down and sold, when the annual increase in value of the tree by its

growth, is less than the annual interest of the money it would sell for. This being admitted, it is only necessary to inquire into the annual increase in the value of oaks of different ages. After different statements, thirty-six shillings each are fixed upon as the price of trees that should be cut down and sold; as, if they be cut down before they arrive at that value, or if they be allowed to remain until they will sell for a much higher price, the proprietor of the soil or land on which they grow will be a loser. It is noticed too, as being the general opinion, that it is more profitable to fell and sell oak-wood at fifty or sixty years' growth, than to let it stand for navy timber to eighty or a hundred, owing to the low price that is now paid for oak-trees of large dimensions, either by the Navy Board or the East India Company.

To TIMBER, v. n. To light on a tree. *A cant word.*—The one took up in a thicket of brush-wood, and the other *timbered* upon a tree hard by. *L'Estrange.*

To TIMBER, v. a. To furnish with beams or timber.

TIMBERED, adj. [*timbré, Fr.*] Built; formed; contrived.

His bark is stoutly *timber'd*, and his pilot

Of very expert and approv'd allowance. *Shakspeare.*

TIMBERLAND, a township of England, in Lincolnshire; 8 miles north-west-by-north of Sleaford. Population 370.

TIMBERSCOMBE, a parish of England, in Somersetshire; 3 miles west-south-west of Dunster. Population 388.

TIMBERSOW, s. A worm in wood; perhaps the wood louse.—Divers creatures, though they be loathsome to take, are of this kind; as earth-worms, *timbersows*, snails. *Bacon.*

TIMBIO, a river of New Granada, in the province of Popayan, which enters the Patia. It has a settlement of the same name on its shore.

TIMBLE, GREAT and LITTLE, townships of England, West Riding of Yorkshire; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-by-west of Otley.

TIMBO, a small seaport on the Grain coast of Africa. Lat. 5. 28. N. long. 9. 20. W.

TIMBOI, a small river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, which runs east, and enters the Uruguay.

TIMBREL, s. [*Timbrel* is perhaps a corruption of *tambour*, or *tambourine*, written also *timburine*. *Todd.*] A kind of musical instrument played by pulsation.

The damsels they delight,

When they their *timbrels* smite,

And thereunto dance and carol sweet.

Spenser.

TIMBRELLED, adj. Sung to the sound of the timbrel.

In vain with *timbrell'd* anthems dark

The sable-stoled sorcerers bear his worshipt ark. *Milton.*

TIMBRIDGE, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Kingsbury Episcopi, Somersetshire.

TIMBURINE. See *TAMBOURINE.*

TIME, s. [*tim, cima, Saxon; tima, Icel.; tym, Erse; timme, Swedish.*] The measure of duration.

Come what come may,

Time and the hour runs through the roughest day.

Shakspeare.

Space of time.—He for the *time* remain'd stupidly good.

Milton.—Interval.—Pomanders, and knots of powders, you may have continually in your hand; whereas perfumes you can take but at *times*. *Bacon.*—Life considered as employed, or destined to employment.—A great devourer of his *time*, was his agency for men of quality. *Fell.*—Season; proper time.

I hope I come in *time*, if not to make,

At least, to save your fortune and your honour. *Dryden.*

A considerable space of duration; continuance; process of time.

Fight under him, there's plunder to be had;

A captain is a very gainful trade:

C

And

And when in service your best days are spent,
In *time* you may command a regiment. *Dryden.*

Age; part of duration distinct from other parts.—The way to please being to imitate nature, the poets and the painters, in ancient *times*, and in the best ages, have studied her. *Dryden.*—Past time.—I was the man in th' moon when *time* was. *Shakspeare.*—Early time. In this sense *time* seems, as Mr. Bagshaw also has observed, barbarously employed like *plenty* for *plentiful*. Ray writes *timely enough*: "Many words, had they come *timely enough*, might have been useful to me." Pref. to his Collect. of Eng. Words.—Stanley at Bosworth field, though he came *time* enough to save his life, yet he staid long enough to endanger it. *Bacon.*—Time considered as affording opportunity.

Time is lost, which never will renew,
While we too far the pleasing path pursue,
Surveying nature. *Dryden.*

Particular quality of some part of duration.

Comets, importing change of *times* and states,
Brandish your crystal tresses in the sky. *Shakspeare.*

Particular time.

Give order, that no sort of person
Have, any *time*, recourse unto the princes. *Shakspeare.*

Hour of childbirth.—She intended to stay till delivered;
for she was within one month of her *time*. *Clarendon.*—
Repetition of any thing, or mention with reference to repetition.—Four *times* he cross'd the car of night. *Milton.*—
Musical measure.

Music do I hear!

Ha, ha! keep *time*. How sour sweet music is
When *time* is broke, and no proportion kept. *Shakspeare.*

To *TIME*, *v. a.* To adapt to the time; to bring or do
at a proper time.—A man's conviction should be strong,
and so well *timed*, that worldly advantages may seem to
have no share in it. *Addison.*—To regulate as to time.

To the same purpose old Epopeus spoke,
Who overlook'd the oars, and *tim'd* the stroke. *Addison.*

To measure harmonically.

He was a thing of blood, whose every motion
Was *tim'd* with dying cries. *Shakspeare.*

TIMEFUL, *adj.* Seasonable; timely; early.—If this
arch-politician find in his pupils any remorse, any feeling of
God's future judgments, he persuades them that God hath so
great need of men's souls, that he will accept them at any
time, and upon any condition; interrupting, by his vigilant
endeavours, all offer of *timeful* return towards God. *Ra-
legh.*

TIMEKEEPER, or *TIMEPIECE*, *s.* A watch or clock
that keeps good time. *Ash.*—Messieurs Wales and Bailey
made observations on Drake's Island to ascertain the latitude
and longitude, and for putting the *time-pieces* or watches in
motion. *Cook.*

TIMELESS, *adj.* Unseasonable; done at an improper
time.

Nor fits it to prolong the heavenly feast
Timeless, indecent, but retire to rest. *Pope.*

Untimely; immature; done before the proper time.
A pack of sorrows, which would press you down,
If unprevented, to your *timeless* grave. *Shakspeare.*

Endless.

[They] headlong rush
To *timeless* night and chaos, whence they rose. *Young.*

TIMELESSLY, *adv.* Before the natural time; unseason-
ably.

O fairest flower, no sooner blown but blasted,
Soft silken primrose, fading *timelessly*. *Milton.*

TIMELINESS, *s.* The state or circumstance of being
timely. *Scott.*

TIMELKAM, a small town of Upper Austria, on the river
Ager; 3 miles west of Vocklabruck.

TIMELY, *adj.* Seasonable; sufficiently early.

The west glimmers with streaks of day,
Now spurs the lated traveller apace
To gain the *timely* inn. *Shakspeare.*

Keeping measure, time, or tune. *Not in use.*
And many bards, that to the trembling chord
Can tune their *timely* voices cunningly. *Spenser.*

TIMELY, *adv.* Early; soon.
The beds i' th' East are soft, and thanks to you,
That call'd me *timelier* than my purpose hither. *Shakspeare.*

TIMEPLEASER, *s.* One who complies with prevailing
opinions whatever they be.

Scandal, the suppliants for the people, call them
Timepleasers, flatterers, foes to nobleness. *Shakspeare.*

TIMERYCOTTA, a town and fortress of the south of
India, province of the Carnatic, and district of Palnaud.
Six miles distant from this place is a cataract of 60 feet high,
from which the water falls into a basin 120 feet in breadth,
the banks of which are ornamented with a number of small
Hindoo temples. Lat. 16. 35. N. long. 79. 25. E.

TIMESERVER, *s.* One who meanly complies with
present power.—That which politics and *time-servers* do for
earthly advantages, we will do for spiritual. *Bp. Hall.*

TIMESERVING, *s.* Mean compliance with present
power.—If such by trimming and *timeserving*, which are
but two words for the same thing, abandon the church of
England; this will produce confusion. *South.*

TIMID, *adj.* [*timidus*, Lat.] Fearful; timorous; want-
ing courage; wanting boldness.—Poor is the triumph o'er
the *timid* hare. *Thomson.*

TIMIDITY, *s.* [*timidite*, Fr.; *timiditas*, Lat.] Fearful-
ness; timorousness; habitual cowardice.

Thus in the field the royal host did stand,
None fainting under base *timiditie*,
But ready bent to use of their running hand
Against the force of forren enemy. *Mir. for Mag.*

TIMISCOUATA, a lake of Canada, in Cornwallis county,
22 miles in length, by the average breadth three quarters of
a mile, encompassed in all directions by lofty mountains
covered with thick wood almost down to its margin. To
this lake there is a portage from the St. Lawrence, by means
of which the communication is carried on between Quebec
and Halifax, a distance of 627 miles.

TIMIST, *s.* One who complies with the times; a time-
server.—A *timist* is a noun adjective of the present tense.
He hath no more of a conscience than fear, and his religion
is not his but the prince's. He reverenceth a courtier's ser-
vant's servant. *Overbury.*—One who keeps time in music.
—Guardini was an excellent *timist*. *Dr. Burney.*

TIMMIA. This name is applied to a genus of mosses by
Hedwig.

TIMMISKAMAIN LAKE, in Lower Canada, is about 30
miles long, and 10 broad, having several small islands. Its
waters empty into Utawas river, by a short and narrow
channel, 30 miles north of the north part of Nepissing lake.
The Indians named Timmisticamaings reside round this
lake.

TIMOLEON, a distinguished example of patriotism and
attachment to liberty, was of noble parentage, and a native
of Corinth. See *CORINTH*.

TIMOLIN, a village of Ireland, in the county of Kildare,
near which are the ruins of Moone abbey; 29 miles south-
west of Dublin.

TIMON, the Philiasian, a disciple of Pyrrho, flourished in
the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus, and lived to the age of
ninety years. At an early age he visited Megara, for the
advantage of Stilpo's instructions in dialectics, and afterwards
removed to Elea, where he became a hearer of Pyrrho. He
first

first professed philosophy at Chalcedon, and afterwards at Athens, where he remained till his death. He took so little pains to invite disciples to his school, that it has been said of him, that as the Scythians shot flying, Timon gained pupils by running from them. This indifference to his profession was probably owing to his love of ease and indulgence; for he was fond of rural retirement, and so much addicted to wine, that he held a successful contest with several celebrated champions in drinking. This disposition probably led him to embrace the indolent doctrine of scepticism. He seems to have treated the opinions and disputes of the philosophers with contempt, for he wrote with sarcastic humour against the whole body. His poem, entitled "Silli," often quoted by the ancients, was a keen satire, abounding with bitter invectives against men and doctrines. The remaining fragments of this poem have been industriously collected by Henry Stephens, in his "Poesis Philosophica." The public succession of professors in the Phyrriac school terminated with Timon. *Brucker by Enfield.*

TIMONEER, or **TIMONIER**, [Fr.] The helmsman.

TIMOPHEEVA, a village of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Ilim; 32 miles north-west of Vercholenk.

TIMOR, the southernmost and largest of the Molucca islands, in the eastern seas. Its extent is more considerable than the charts usually represent it, being little less than 250 miles in a north-eastern direction, by from 30 to 60 in breadth. The interior part is a chain of mountains, some of which nearly equal the peak of Teneriffe in elevation; whilst the shores on the south-east side are exceedingly low, and over-run with mangroves. Gold is said to be contained in the mountains, and to be washed down the streams; but the natives are so jealous of Europeans gaining any knowledge of it, that at a former period, when forty men were sent by the Dutch to make search, they were cut off. There were formerly several Portuguese establishments on the north side of the island, of which Diely and Leffow still remained; but these had all gradually declined, and the governor of Diely was then said to be the sole white Portuguese resident on the island. The Dutch have made some attempts to establish Christianity, but with very little success, the natives mostly remaining in their original ignorance. Lat. 10. 22. S. long. 123. 29. E.

TIMOR LAUT, an island in the Eastern seas; about 70 miles long, by 25 the average breadth. It is situated between the 7th and 8th degrees of south lat. and the 132d and 133d of east long.

TIMOROUS, *adj.* [*timor*, Lat.] Fearful; full of fear and scruple.

The infant flames, whilst yet they were conceal'd
In *tim'rous* doubts, with pity I beheld;
With easy smiles dispell'd the silent fear,
That durst not tell me what I died to hear.

Prior.

TIMOROUSLY, *adv.* Fearfully; with much fear.

We would have had you heard

The traitor speak, and *timorously* confess
The manner and the purpose of his treasons. *Shakspeare.*

TIMOROUSNESS, *s.* Fearfulness.—*Timorousness* and bashfulness hinder their proceedings. *Burton.*

TIMOTEO (Da Urbino), whose real name was T. della Vite, was born at Urbino, in 1470. He received his education as an artist under F. Francia, at Bologna, but at the age of twenty-six returned to his native city, whence he soon after went to Rome to see his countryman, Raphael, and the great works in the Vatican which had recently acquired for him so much renown. Raphael employed him in painting the Sibyls in the church of La Pace, and was satisfied of his ability in the performance: so much so, that he allowed him to retain the cartoons. After this he returned to Urbino, and there executed several great works for the cathedral and other public buildings. His most esteemed works are, the Conception, in the church of the Osservanti,

at Urbino; and Christ appearing to Mary Magdalen, in S. Angeli, at Cagli. He died in 1524, aged 54.

TIMOTHEUS, one of the most celebrated poet-musicians of antiquity, was born at Miletus, an Ionian city of Caria, 246 B. C. He was contemporary with Philip of Macedon, and not only excelled in lyric and dithyrambic poetry, but in his performance upon the cithara. According to Pausanias, he perfected that instrument by the addition of four new strings to the seven which it had before; though Suidas says it had nine before, and that Timotheus only added two, the tenth and eleventh, to that number.

It appears from Suidas, that the poetical and musical compositions of Timotheus were very numerous, and of various kinds. He attributes to him nineteen nomes, or canticles in hexameters; thirty-six proems, or preludes; eighteen dithyrambics; twenty-one hymns; the poem in praise of Diana; one panegyric; three tragedies, the Persians, Phinidas, and Laertes; to which must be added a fourth, mentioned by several ancient authors, called "Niobe," without forgetting the poem on "The Birth of Bacchus."

A musician so long eminent as Timotheus, must have excited great desire in young students to become his pupils; but, according to Bartholinus, he used to exact a *double price* from all such as had previously received instructions from any other master; saying, that he would rather instruct those who *knew nothing*, for *half price*, than have the trouble of *unteaching* such as had already acquired bad habits, and an incorrect and vicious manner of playing.

Timotheus died in Macedonia, according to Suidas, at the age of ninety-seven.

TIMOTI, a river of Darien, which rises in the mountains of the north coast, and running south-west, enters the Chucunaqui.

TIMOUS, *adj.* Early; timely. *Obsolete.*—By a wise and *timous* inquisition, the peccant humours and humourists must be discovered, purged, or cut off. *Bacon.*

TIMPERLEY, a township of England, in Cheshire; 8½ miles north-north-east of Nether Knutsford. Population 624.

TIMSBURY, a parish of England, in Southamptonshire; 2½ miles north-by-west of Romsey.—2. A parish in Somersetshire; 5 miles south-east-by-south of Pensford.

TIMUR-HISSAR, a small town of European Turkey, in Romania, sandgiakat of Salonica, with a strong castle situated on a rock.

TIMWORTH, a parish of England, in Southamptonshire, near Basingstoke.—2. A parish in Suffolk; 4 miles north-by-east of St Edmund's Bury.

TIN, *s.* [*ten*, Dutch.] One of the primitive metals. —Quicksilver, lead, iron, and *tin*, have opacity or blackness. *Peacham.*

The most considerable repository of tin-ore in Europe is that of Cornwall. The greatest part of the tin consumed in Europe is procured from thence; and Camden even supposes this abundance of tin in Cornwall and Devonshire, to have given the original denomination *Britain* to the whole kingdom. In the Syriac language, *varatanac*, or *baratanac*, signifies *land of tin*; from which Bochart derives the name *Britain*.

Tin is found in Europe, Asia, and America, but has not hitherto been discovered in the continent of Africa. This metal is much less generally disseminated than gold, silver, iron, copper, or lead; but where it occurs, it is most frequently in large quantities.

To TIN, v. a. To cover with tin.—To keep the earthen from getting into the vessel, he employed a plate of iron *tinned* over and perforated. *Boyle.*

TINACO, a river of New Granada, in the province of Venezuela, which enters the Portuguesa. It has a settlement of the same name on its banks.

TINAMASAKI, a town of Nippon, in Japan. Lat. 34. 12. N. long. 136. 55. E.

TINAQUILLO, a settlement of the Caraccas, in the province of Venezuela, situated on the shore of the river Caxede, south of the city of Valencia.

TINCA,

TINCA, the Tench, in Ichthyology. See CYPRINUS.
TINCA MARINA, the sea tench, a name given by some authors to the common *turdus*.

TINCAL, *s.* A mineral.—The *tineal* of the Persians seems to be the chrysocholla of the ancients, and what our borax is made of. *Woodward*

TINCHEBRA, a small town in the north of France, department of the Orne, on the river Noireau. Population 3000; 14 miles north of Domfront, and 30 west of Argentan.

To TINCT, *v. a.* [*tinctus*, Lat.; *teint*, Fr.] To stain; to colour; to spot; to die.—Some were *tinced* blue, some red, others yellow. *Brown*.—To imbue with a taste.—We have artificial wells made in imitation of the natural, as *tinced* upon vitriol, sulphur and steel. *Bacon*.

TINCT, *part.* Coloured; stained.—The blue in black, the green in gray, is *tinced*. *Spenser*.

TINCT, *s.* Colour; stain; spot.

That great med'cine hath

With his *tinced* gilded thee *Shakspeare*.

TINCTURE, *s.* [*teinture*, Fr.; *tinctoria* from *tinctor*, Latin.] Colour or taste superadded by something.

Hence the morning planet gilds her horn;

By *tinctor* or reflection they augment

Their small peculiar. *Milton*.

Extract of some drug made in spirits.—In *tinctor* drawn from vegetables, the superfluous spirit of wine distilled off leaves the extract of the vegetable. *Boyle*.

To TINCTURE, *v. a.* To imbue or impregnate with some colour or taste.

The bright sun compacts the precious stone,
Imparting radiant lustre like his own;
He *tinctor* rubies with their rosy hue,
And on the sapphire spreads a heavenly blue. *Blackmore*.

To imbue the mind—Early were our minds *tinctor*ed with a distinguishing sense of good and evil; early were the seeds of a divine love, and holy fear of offending, sown in our hearts. *Atterbury*.

TINCULEN, or TINZULEN, a village of Taflet, in the southern part of Morocco; 120 miles south-west of Taflet.

To TIND, *v. a.* [*tandjau*, M. Goth.; *taenda*, Su. Goth.; *tanban*, Sax., from the Celt and Welsh, *tan*, fire. *Wachter*, and *Serenius*.] To kindle; to set on fire.—As one candle *tindeth* a thousand. *Bp. Sanderson*.

TINDER, *s.* [*τύνθη*, *τενθη*, Saxon.] Any thing eminently inflammable placed to catch fire.

Strike on the *tinder*, ho!

Give me a taper. *Shakspeare*.

TINDERBOX, *s.* The box for holding tinder.

That worthy patriot, once the bellows,
And *tinderbox* of all his fellows. *Hudibras*.

TINDERLIKE, *adj.* Inflammable as tinder.—I am known to be a humorous patrician; hasty and *tinderlike* upon too trivial motion. *Shakspeare*.

TINE, *s.* [*tindr*, Icel.; *tinne*, West Goth. from the Goth. *taunn*, *tenn*, a tooth, *Serenius*; *тинбаг*, Sax., *occa* *rastri*.] The tooth of a harrow; the spike of a fork.—In the southern parts of England they destroy moles by traps that fall on them, and strike sharp *tines* or teeth through them. *Mortimer*.—Trouble; distress. See TEEN.

The tragical effect,

Vouchsafe, O thou the mournful'st muse of nine,

That won't st the tragic stage for to direct,

In funeral complaints and wailful *tine*. *Spenser*.

To TINE, *v. a.* [*τύναν*, Saxon. See To TIND.] To kindle; to light; to set on fire.

The priests with holy hands were seen to *tine*
The cloven wood, and pour the ruddy wine. *Dryden*.

[*τύναν*, Saxon, *to shut*.] To shut; to fence or enclose. *Colles*, and *Grose*.

To TINE, *v. n.* To rage; to smart. *Not now in use*.

Eden though but small

Yet often staid with blood of many band
Of Scots and English both, that *tynd* on his strand. *Spenser*.

TINEDALE, a valley of England, in the county of Northumberland, watered by the North Tyne, which separates it from Redesdale on the North. It was made a barony by Henry I. Several battles have been fought here, whereof memorials remain, both British and Pictish.

TINEN, or THINEH, the ruins of a city in Lower Egypt, situated upon the Pelusiac branch of the Nile. This branch is now reduced to little more than a channel of mud, traversing a smooth, barren, and naked plain. The castle of Thineh, which appears to have been built about the time of the conquest of Selim, is now falling to ruins. Lat. 30. 55. N. long. 32. 30. E.

TINEH, a small town of Tripoli, in Africa, is situated on the gulph of Sidra, or Syrtis. Lat. 30. 5. N. long. 19. 12. E.

TINMAN, or TIENMAN, *s.* Of old a petty officer in the forest, who had the nocturnal care of vert and venison, and other servile employments. *Cowel*.

TINEWALD, the parliament or annual convention of the people of the Isle of Man, of which this account is given:—the governor and officers of that island do usually summon the twenty-four keys, being the chief commons of it, once every year, viz., upon Midsummer-day, at St. John's chapel, to the court kept there, called the tinewald-court; where, upon a hill near the said chapel, the inhabitants of the island stand round about the plain adjoining; and here the laws and ordinances, agreed upon in the chapel of St. John, are published and declared unto them. At this solemnity the lord of the island sits in a chair of state, with a royal canopy over his head, and a sword held before him, attended by the several degrees of the people, who sit on each side of him, &c.

To TING, *v. n.* [from the sound; *tinter*, Fr.] To ring; to sound as a bell. *Cotgrave*, and *Sherwood*.

TING, *s.* A sharp sound: as, the *ting* of a bell. *Sherwood*.—The little bell of a church is in several places called the *ting tang*.

TING, a city of China, of the second rank, in Pe-chee-lee. Lat. 38. 32. N. long. 114. 39. E.

TINGANO, a small river on the eastern coast of Malacca, which falls into the sea of China. Lat. 5. 27. N. long. 103. 9. E.

TING-CHAN, a town of Corea; 30 miles south-east of Haimen.

To TINGE, *v. a.* [*tingo*, Lat.] To impregnate or imbue with a colour or taste.—Sir Roger is something of an humourist; and his virtues as well as imperfections are *tinged* by a certain extravagance which makes them particularly his. *Addison*.

TINGENT, *adj.* [*tingens*, Lat.] Having the power to tinge.—This wood, by the tinctor it afforded, appeared to have its coloured part genuine; but as for the white part, it appears much less enriched with the *tingent* property. *Boyle*.

TINGEWICK, a parish of England, in Buckinghamshire; 2½ miles west-by-south of Buckingham. Population 711.

TING-FAN, a city of China, of the second rank, in Koeitchoo. Lat. 26. 5. N. long. 106. 4. E.

TINGI, a cluster of small islands in the Chinese sea, near the eastern coast of Malacca. Lat. 2. 23. N. long. 104. 21. E.

TINGLASS, *s.* Bismuth.

To TINGLE, *v. n.* [*tingelen*, Dutch.] To feel a sound, or the continuance of a sound, in the ears. This is perhaps rather *tinkle*; which see.—The ears of every one that heareth it shall *tingle*. *I Sam*.—To feel a sharp quick pain with a sensation of motion.—The pale boy senator yet *tingling* stands. *Pope*.—To feel either pain or pleasure with a sensation of motion. The sense of this word is not very well ascertained.—They suck pollution through their *tingling* veins. *Tickell*.

TINGLING, *s.* A kind of pain or pleasure with a sensation of motion; a noise in the ears.—A kind of sleeping in the blood, a whoreson *tingling*. *Shakspeare*.

TINGO,

TINGO, two small settlements of Peru, one in the province of Ica, the other in that of Chachapayas.

TINGORAN, a small island of the Chinese sea, near the eastern coast of Malacca: Lat. 4. 8. N. long. 103. 33. E.

TINGRITH, a parish of England, in Bedfordshire; 4 miles east-by-south of Woburn.

TINGTCHEOU, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Fokien, situated among the mountains which separate it from Kiangsee. Some of these are excessively high, and supposed to contain mines of gold, which, however, are not worked. The district yields abundantly all necessaries; but the air is unhealthy. Lat. 25. 48. N. long. 116. 4. E.

TINGUAY, a river of Chili, in the province of Maule which runs west, and enters the Maule.

TINGUINDIN, or TINGUIRINDIN, an inconsiderable settlement of Mexico, in the intendency of Valladolid; 140 miles west-by-south of Mexico.

TINGUIRIRICA, a river of Chili, which joins the river Rapel, 15 miles from its mouth. It is noted for the lamentable accidents which have happened to those who have attempted to cross it when flooded.

TINGWALL, WEISDALE and WHITENESS, united parishes of Scotland, which lie in the mainland of Shetland, and extend 10 miles in length, by 5 in breadth, deeply intersected by the sea. Population 1927.

TINIAN, one of the Landrone islands, in the North Pacific ocean, about 42 miles in circumference first discovered by the crew of a Manilla ship, which was cast away here in the year 1638.

Tinian was once a flourishing island, and contained 30,000 inhabitants. An epidemical disorder having carried off a great proportion of these, the remainder, by the barbarous policy of the Spaniards, were transferred to other islands. The island being thus left desolate, was soon overrun with the luxuriant vegetation of the tropical regions.

TINICUM, a township of the United States, in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, on the Delaware, above Salebury. Population 249.

TINISCHT, a small town in the east of Bohemia; 73 miles east of Prague, and 11 miles south-east of Konigin-gratz, with 1000 inhabitants.

TINJULIEN, a town of Darah, to the south of Morocco, situated on the river Wad Dra; 105 miles south-east of Morocco.

To TINK, *v. n.* [*tinnio*, Lat.; *tincian*, Welsh.] To make a sharp shrill noise.

TINKER, *s.* [from *tinke*, because their way of proclaiming their trade is to beat a kettle, or because in their work they make a *tinkling* noise.] A mender of old tins and coppers.—Am not I old Sly's son, by education a cardmaker, and now by present profession a *tinker*. *Shakspeare*.

TINKER'S CREEK, a river of the United States, in Ohio, which runs into the Cuyahoga; 12 miles above Cleveland.

TINKER'S ISLAND, one of the Elizabeth's islands, in the United States, near the coast of Massachusetts; 3 miles long, and 1½ broad.

To TINKLE, *v. n.* [*tincian*, Welsh, the same; *dinkr*, Icel. sound, noise. *Serenius*.] To make a sharp quick noise; to clink.—Railing and *tinkling* rhimers, whose writings the vulgar more greedily read. *B. Jonson*.—It seems to have been improperly used by Pope.

The wandering streams that shine between the hills,
The grotts that echo to the *tinkling* rills. *Pope*.

To hear a low quick noise.

With deeper brown the grove was overspread,
A sudden horror seiz'd his giddy head,
And his ears *tinkled*, and the colour fled. *Dryden*.

To TINKLE, *v. a.* To cause to clink.—The sexton or bell-man goeth about the streets with a small bell in his hand, which he *tinkleth* all along as he goeth. *Ray*.

TINKLE, *s.* Clink; a quick noise.—The *tinkle* of the

words is all that strikes the ears, and soothes them with a transient and slightly pleasurable sensation. *Mason*.

TINKLETON, a parish of England, in Dorsetshire; 5½ miles east of Dorchester.

TINKLING, *s.* A quick noise.—The daughters of Zion are haughty, and walk with stretched out necks, making a *tinkling* with their feet. *Isaiah*.

TINLEYSVILLE, a post village of the United States, in Goochland county, Virginia; 45 miles west-north-west of Richmond.

TINMAN, *s.* A manufacturer of tin, or iron tinned over.

Did'st thou never pop
Thy head into a *tinman's* shop? *Prior*.

TINMOUTH, a post township of the United States, in Rutland county, Vermont, watered by the Otter creek; 10 miles south of Rutland. Here are iron-works. Population 1000.

TINNER, *s.* [тин, Saxon.] One who works in the tin mines.—The Cornish men, many of them could for a need live under ground, that were *tinners*. *Bacon*.

TINNEVELLY, an extensive district of the south of India, province of the Carnatic; 150 miles in length by 50 in breadth, occupying the south-east extremity of the peninsula, and separated from Ceylon by the gulf of Manaar. Generally speaking, this district may be called an open and level country, although it contains some woods, and several hills. It does not contain any river of magnitude, but is watered by numerous streams flowing from the western mountains; and in favourable seasons, yields abundant crops of rice and cotton. During the war against Tippoo Sultan, the Polygars took advantage of the absence of the army, and broke into rebellion. As soon as a sufficient number of troops could be spared, a large force was sent against them; and before the year 1803, they were all subdued, and the rents, amounting to 70,000 pagodas, or about 23,000*l.* per annum, are now as regularly paid as in other parts of the British conquests. This sum is, however, a very small revenue for so extensive a district.

TINNEVELLY, the capital of the above-mentioned district. Lat. 8. 48. N. long. 71. 1. E.

TINNIS, a small river of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, which joins the Liddel.

TINSIN, a mountain of Scotland, in Roxburghshire.

TINNUNCULUS, in Ornithology, the name of one of the long-winged hawks, called by Linnæus *Falco tinnunculus*; which see.

TINNY, *adj.* Abounding with tin.—Those arms of sea that thrust into the *tinny* strand. *Drayton*.

TINOSO, a cape in the south-east of Spain, on the coast of Murcia. Lat. 37. 30. N. long. 1. 16. W.

TINPENNY, *s.* A certain customary duty anciently paid to the tithingmen. *Bailey*.

TINSEL, *s.* [*etincelle*, Fr.] A kind of shining cloth. A *tinsel* veil her amber locks did shroud,
That strove to cover what it could not hide. *Fairfax*.
Any thing shining with false lustre; any thing shewy and of little value.

For favours cheap and common who would strive;
Yet scatter'd here and there I some behold,
Who can discern the *tinsel* from the gold? *Dryden*.

TINSEL, *adj.* Specious; showy; plausible; superficial.—*Tinsel* affections make a glorious glistening. *Beaum. and Fl.*

To TINSEL, *v. a.* To decorate with cheap ornaments; to adorn with lustre that has no value.

She, *tinsell'd* o'er in robes of varying hues,
With self-applause her wild creation views,
Sees momentary monsters rise and fall,
And with her own fool's colours gilds them all. *Pope*.

TINSLEY, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire; 2½ miles south-west-by-west of Rotherham.

TINT, *s.* [*tinta*, Ital.] A dye; a colour.

Whether thy hand strike out some free design,
Where life awakes, and dawns at ev'ry line;
Or blend in beauteous *tint* the colour'd mass,
And from the canvas call the mimic face.

Pope.

To TINT, *v. a.* To tinge; to colour. *Modern.*
No more young Hope tints with her light and bloom
The darkening scene.

Seward.

TINTA, a province of Peru. See CANES and CANCHES.—
The capital of the province has also the same name; and it
is the name of several inconsiderable settlements.

TINTAGELL, a parish of England in Cornwall; 4 miles
from Camelford. Population 730.

TINTAMAR, *s.* [*tintamarre*, old French; from *marre*,
a mattock; "pour houer la vigne, Gr. μαρρον: c'est de là
qu'on fait venir *tintamarre*, à cause du bruit que font quel-
quefois les vigneron en *tintant* sur leur *marre*." *Menage*,
and *Morin*.] A confused noise; a hideous outcry.—Squall-
ing hautboys, false-stopped violoncellos, buzzing bassoons,—
all ill-tuned. The *tintamarre*, which this kind of squeaking
and scraping and grumbling produces, I will not pain my
reader by bringing stronger to his recollection. *Mason*.

TINTERN, a parish of England, in Monmouthshire, con-
taining a considerable manufactory for iron-wire. Tintern
abbey, in this parish, was founded in 1131, for Cistercian
monks; and the ruins of its church still exhibit a fine spec-
imen of its ancient grandeur and noble Gothic architecture;
5 miles north of Chepstow.

TINTERN, a village of Ireland, in the county of Wex-
ford; 85 miles west of Dublin.

TINTINHULL, a parish of England, in Somersetshire;
2 miles south-west of Ilchester.

TINTIPAN, a large island of New Granada, off the
coast of the province of Carthagena.

TINTO, a river of the south-west of Spain, in the province
of Seville, which runs into the Atlantic, to the west of the
Guadalquivir, near the town of Moguer.

TINTO, a ridge of hills in Scotland, in the county of
Lanark; about two miles in length. Near the east end of
the range there is a cairn of a circular form, the top of which
is elevated 2351½ feet above the level of the sea, and 1740
feet above the Clyde.

TINTORETTO (II), the cognomen of a celebrated Venetian
painter, whose real name was Giacopo Robusti. He
was born at Venice, in 1512, the son of a dyer; from whence
he acquired the name of Il Tintoretto. His natural disposi-
tion towards the art of drawing manifested itself very early,
and his father had the wisdom to indulge it; and seeing it
likely to lead to something decisive, caused him to be in-
structed in painting, and finally placed him as a pupil with
Titian, then in the prime enjoyment of his reputation and
power. It is a painful thing to relate, and a severe lesson to
the pride of the most able, that where so much ability, so
much honour and wealth abode, the mean and degrading pas-
sion of jealousy should have found encouragement. Titian,
the great, the honoured Titian, that man who possessed a
mind capable of grasping almost all that the art of painting
required, who was richly and highly honoured, courted, and
employed, is said (and the truth of the story rests upon too
sound authority) to have seen, with the corroding pangs of
jealousy, the early essays of his pupil Tintoretto, and to have
permitted it to operate so strongly upon him, that he ex-
cluded the dreaded object from his house, about ten days
after his admission.

But the aspiring talents of the young painter were not to
be damped by so mean a measure, though even in the power-
ful hands of Titian. To him dismission from the eye of a
master was emancipation. He dared to think for himself,
and boldly aimed at selection in art, and an union unthought
of till then; and as Lanzi says, generously aspired at the
honour of being the founder of a school and style of his
own, by combining the form of the great Florentine, M.
Angelo, with the colour of his former master. To maintain
a due excitation to the performance of so bold an under-

taking, he wrote upon the wall of his study, "Il disegno di
Michel Angelo e il colorito di Tiziano;" and with all the
ardour of an intrepid mind, endeavoured to perfect the task
he had assigned himself, by copying whatever pictures of
Titian he could procure during the day, and drawing by
night from casts taken from the works of M. Angelo, toge-
ther with many others he procured from ancient basso-
relievos and statues. It was doubtless by his studies by night
and the lamp, that he acquired that perfect mastery of chiaro-
scuro, those decided masses of light and shade, which distin-
guish his works, both in their groups and single figures.
Add to these labours, that he modelled in wax and clay,
and clothed his figures studiously, arranging them in dif-
ferent lights, and sometimes hanging them from the ceiling,
to acquire, by drawing from them in that position, the know-
ledge of the *sotto in su*, then much in use for the adornment
of ceilings, and in the houses of the grandees. By these
deep studies, and a perfect knowledge of anatomy, he was
enabled to exert the exuberant and glowing fancy with which
nature had blessed him, in the freest and boldest manner;
and had he always applied his powers with equal intensesness,
with a careful discrimination of what was due to his own
honour, there can be no doubt but that he would have left
a name unrivalled in art. The large picture which lately
adorned the walls of the Louvre, but is now returned to its
original station, the Scuola di S. Marco at Venice, is a work
of this class, which he painted when only 36 years old; and
another is the Crucifixion, in the Scuola di S. Rocco. The
former is known by the name of Il Servo, and represents the
miracle of St. Mark descending, and breaking the bonds of a
slave condemned to death by Turks. Grand but not correct
in its style of design, astonishing the mind by the intrepid
boldness of its colour and execution, it displays more com-
plete mastery of the materials of art than is to be found in
the works of any other painter. If there be any fault in this
astonishing performance, it is that the subject is lost in the
splendour of the execution, the spirit in the matter in which
it is embodied. The same cannot be said of the Crucifixion
above mentioned, in which the lowering, deep, and ominous
tone preserved through the whole, produces the most perfect
unity, gives strength of expression to the picture, and over-
whelms the spectator with terror. All seems to be hushed
in silence round the central figure of the Saviour suspended
on the cross, with his fainting mother, and a group of male
and female mourners at his feet; and though many are the
improprieties of costume and of action, yet all vanish in the
power which compresses them to a single point, and we do
not detect them till we recover from the first impression.
Unhappily for his fame, he was not always so careful in his
labours; and the impetuosity of his mind, or perhaps the
feelings of his employers, who were numerous, did not allow
him sufficient time to do justice to himself; and he permitted
many pictures to leave his easel, possessing only the free-
dom of colour and execution which peculiarly belonged to
his pencil.

Tintoretto was so certain of his execution, that he is said
by Sandrart to have frequently wrought without a previous
sketch, or any preparatory outline, finishing as he went on.
He lived to the great age of eighty-two, and died at Venice in
1594.

TINTO, a river of South America; 20 leagues east of Cape
Honduras.

TINTWISTLE, or TINGETWISSEL, a parish of England,
in Cheshire; 9 miles north-east-by-east of Stockport. Popu-
lation 1346.

TINUL, a small river of the flat country near the river
Amazons, which runs north, and enters that river opposite
the settlement of San Joaquin de los Ormaguas.

TINUS, in Botany, a name in Pliny, book 15, chap. 30,
for what he says is sometimes termed a sort of wild laurel,
and is distinguished by the blue colour of its berries. This
description is universally agreed to apply to our *laurus-tinus*,
viburnum tinus of Linnæus; which see.

TINWALD, a parish of Scotland, in Drumfries-shire,
which

which forms a rectangular figure, six miles long by four broad, containing $51\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. Population 1204.

TINWELL, a parish of England, in Rutlandshire; 10 miles east-north-east of Uppingham.

TINWORM, *s.* An insect. *Bailey.*

TINY, *adj.* [*tint, tynd*, Danish.] Little; small; puny. *A burlesque word.*

When that I was a little *tiny* boy,
A foolish thing was but a toy.

Shakspeare.

TIOGA, a county of the United States, on the north side of Pennsylvania, bounded north by New York, east by Ontario county, south by Lycoming county, and west by Potter county. Population 1687. Chief town, Wellsborough.

TIOGA, a county of the United States, in New York, bounded north by a small angle of Steuben county, and by Seneca and Cayuga counties, east by Broome county, south by the state of Pennsylvania, and west by Steuben county. The agriculture is improving and productive, and population is increasing. Population 7899. Chief town, Spencer.

TIOGA, a post township of the United States, in Tioga county, Pennsylvania. Population 803.

TIOGA, a post township of the United States, in Broome county, New York, watered by the Susquehanna and Owego. The principal village is called Owego. Population 500; 170 miles south-west of Albany.

TIOGA, a river of the United States, which rises among the Alleghany mountains, in about lat. 41. 50. N.

TIONE, a small town of the Austrian states, in Tyrol, on the river Sarca; 19 miles west of Trent.

TIOOKEA, one of King George's islands, in the South Pacific ocean, discovered by commodore Byron.

TIORN, an island on the west coast of Sweden; 18 miles north of Gottenburg. It is about 30 miles in circumference, has good pasturage, and the inhabitants export butter, cheese, and hops. Lat. 58. 0. N. long. 11. 30. E.

TIOUGHNIOGA, a river of the United States, in New York, which rises in the south part of Onondaga county, and flows into the Chenango, in the south-east part of Broome county. Length 55 miles.

TIP, *s.* [*tip, tipken*, Dutch.] Top; end; point; extremity.

The *tip* no jewel need to wear,
The *tip* is jewel of the ear.

Sidney.

I no longer look upon lord Plausible as ridiculous, for admiring a lady's fine *tip* of an ear and pretty elbow. *Pope.*—One part of the play at ninepins.—Down goes his belief for thy homilies and articles, thirty-nine at a *tip*. *Dryden.*

To *TIP*, *v. a.* To top; to end; to cover on the end.—We'll *tip* thy horns with gold. *Shakspeare.*—To give. *This is a low cant term.*

She writes love letters to the youth in grace,
Nay, *tips* the wink before the cuckold's face.

Dryden.

To strike lightly; to tap.—A third rogue *tips* me by the elbow. *Swift.*

To *TIP*, *v. n.* With *off*: to fall off; to die. *A vulgar phrase.*

TIPERA, called by the Mahometans *Roshenabad*, a very extensive district of Bengal. It is situated on the eastern side of the Brahmapootra or Megna river, and between the 22d and 24th degrees of north lat.

By Mahometan historians it is denominated the country of Jagenagur (properly Jehaznagur), which was probably the name of its principal port, subsequently known as Alumgeer-nagur. It was invaded in the year 1279 by Toghrih, the Afghan governor of Bengal, who plundered the inhabitants, and brought away 100 elephants. In 1343, it was again invaded by Ilyas, the second independent sovereign of Bengal, who imitated the conduct of his predecessors. Along with the rest of Bengal, it devolved to the British in 1765. The rajah receives a portion of the revenue, and retains some of the eastern territory. The population has been estimated at 750,000, in an equal proportion of Hindoos and Mahometans.

TIPHIA, in Entomology, a genus of the hymenoptera order of insects, in the Gmelinian system of Linnæus; the characters of which are, that the mouth has a membranaceous roundish jaw, a mandible arched, and acute, a short tridentated lip, and no tongue; the feelers are four, filiform, unequal, stretched out in the middle of the lip; and the antennæ unfiliform and arched. This genus includes the following species:—

1. *Tiphia vespiformis*.—Black, with a ferruginous abdomen, black at the base, and cyaneous wings. The sphæx vespiformis of Fabricius.—Found in Malabar.

2. *Tiphia crassicornis*.—Black, the abdomen with three bands, the legs ferruginous, and the wings cyaneous.—Found in Spain.

3. *Tiphia nigra*.—Black, without spots.—An European insect.

4. *Tiphia femorata*.—Black, with the four hinder thighs angulated and red.—Found in England.

5. *Tiphia histrionica*.—Black, thorax maculated, abdomen with five yellow bands, the two foremost interrupted.—Found in China.

6. *Tiphia quinqueincta*.—Black, thorax spotted, abdomen with five yellow bands, the second interrupted.—Found in England.

7. *Tiphia variegata*.—Thorax black, varied with yellow, abdomen yellow.—A Siberian insect.

8. *Tiphia ciliata*.—Black, the segments of the abdomen yellow, with ciliated margin.—Found in Spain.

9. *Tiphia hæmorrhoidalis*.—Black, the abdomen with five yellow spots on each side, the toes and legs red.—Found in South America.

10. *Tiphia ephippium*.—Black, the thorax with a red dorsal spot.—Found in South America.

11. *Tiphia radula*.—Hairs black, thorax reddish before, the second and third segments of the abdomen yellow.—Found in New Holland.

12. *Tiphia dorsata*.—Black, the second and third segments of the abdomen yellow.—A Coromandel insect.

13. *Tiphia ruficornis*.—Ferruginous, spotted with black, yellow abdomen, and four black bands.—Found in Tranquebar.

14. *Tiphia tricincta*.—Black, the abdomen with three yellow bands, the anus and legs ferruginous.—Found in South America.

15. *Tiphia collaris*.—Black, the thorax on the fore-part cinereous villous, behind retuse, with cinereous wings.—Found in Malabar.

16. *Tiphia morio*.—Black, with brown wings, posterior thighs banded with cinereous.—Found in Spain.

17. *Tiphia pedestris*.—Apterous, black variegated with yellow, thorax compressed.—Found in New Holland.

TIPRIN, a settlement of Carraccas, in the province of Cumana, on the shore of the river Guarapiche.

TIPPACANOE, a river of the United States, in Indiana, which joins the Wabash, about 420 miles from its mouth. Length, about 170 miles.

TIPPERARY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, extending in a very irregular form between the King's and Queen's counties on the north, the latter county and that of Kilkenny on the east, the counties of Waterford and Cork on the south, and those of Limerick, Clare, and Galway, on the west. From the two latter counties the river Shannon forms a natural boundary; as the river Suir does from Waterford for about 15 miles on the south. The length from north to south is $73\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and its breadth $39\frac{1}{2}$. It contains 882,398 acres, or 1420 square miles, including bogs, mountain and waste. The hills near the small town of Silvermines have been marked in some maps as the Silvermines mountains; others have been called the Devil's Bit; and adjoining the Queen's county they take the name of the Sliebh-bloom mountains. Clonmell, on the Suir, and at the southern extremity of the county, is the shire town, and though very inconveniently situated for the assizes, has an excellent jail, court-house, &c. It is a place of considerable trade, and one of the principal inland towns of Ireland. Cashel, Roscrea, Nenagh,

Nenagh, Tipperary, Carrick, and some others mentioned in their proper places, are of respectable size, but none of them distinguished for trade or manufactures, unless we except the manufacture of ratteens at Carrick.

This county is divided into 12 baronies, Lower Ormond, Upper Ormond, Ikerin, Isleagh, Owen and Arra, Kilnelegurty, Kilnemanna, Slewarda and Compsy, Middle Third, Clanwilliam, Iffa and Ofa, and Eligurty; which contain 186 parishes. Population about 200,000.

TIPPERARY, a market town of Ireland, in the above county. It is not large, and appears to be in a ruinous condition, though formerly of sufficient importance to give its name to the county; 87 miles south-west of Dublin, and 20 north-west of Clonmell, on the road to Limerick.

TIPPET, *s.* [tæppet, Saxon.] Something worn about the neck.—His turban was white, with a small red cross on the top: he had also a *tippet* of fine linen. *Bacon.*

To TIPPLE, *v. n.* [tepel, a dug, old Teutonic.] To drink luxuriously; to waste life over the cup.

Let us grant it is not amiss to sit,
And keep the turn of *tipping* with a slave,
To reel the streets at noon.

Shakspeare.

To TIPPLE, *v. a.* To drink in luxury or excess.

To a short meal he makes a tedious grace,
Before the barley-pudding comes in place;
Then bids fall on; himself for saving charges
A peel'd slic'd onion eats, and *tipples* verjuice. *Dryden.*

TIPPLE, *s.* Drink; liquor.—While the *tipple* was paid for, all went merrily on. *L'Estrange.*

TIPPLED, *adj.* Tipsy; drunk.

Merry, we sail from the east,
Half *tippled* at a rainbow feast.

Dryden.

TIPPLER, *s.* A sottish drunkard; an idle drunken fellow.—Gamsters, *tipplers*, tavern hunters, and other such dissolute people. *Harmér.*

TIPPLING-HOUSE, *s.* A house in which liquors are sold; a public-house.—The knave her father — kept a *tippling-house*. *Beaumont and Fl.*

TIPSA, a town of Algiers, in the province of Constantina, the ancient *Tipasa*, of which it still presents most extensive ruins, particularly a large temple and four-faced triumphal arch, of the Corinthian order, in the very best preservation; 85 miles south-east of Constantina.

TIPSTAFF, *s.* An officer with a staff tipped with metal. The staff itself so tipped.—One hand in his had a *tipstaff* of a yellow cane, tipped at both ends with blue. *Bacon.*

TIPSTAVES, officers appointed by the marshal of the King's Bench, to attend the judges with a rod or staff tipped with silver, and take charge of such persons as are either committed, or turned over at the judge's chamber.

TIPSY, *adj.* Drunk; overpowered with excess of drink.

The riot of the *tipsy* bacchanals,
Tearing the Thracian singer in their rage.

Shakspeare.

TIPTOE, *s.* The end of the toe.

Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund day
Stands *tiptoe* on the misty mountains' tops.

Shakspeare.

TIPTON, or TIBBINGTON, a parish of England, in Staffordshire; 2½ miles west-south-west of Wednesbury. Population 8407.

TIPTOP. An expression, often used in common conversation, denoting the utmost degree, excellence, or perfection.—If you love operas, there will be the most splendid in Italy, four *tiptop* voices, a new theatre. *Gray to West.*

TIPUANIS, a river of Peru, which washes the confines of the province of Tarija.

TIPULA, in Entomology, a genus of the diptera order of insects, the characters of which are, that the mouth has a very short proboscis, membranaceous, canaliculated on the back, receiving a bristle; the haustellum short, without a vagina; the feelers two, incurved, equal, filiform, longer than the head: the antennæ are mostly filiform.

The long form of the body, the position of the wings, and the length and position of the legs, are the circumstances that make the resemblance between the gnats and tipulæ; but the structure and organs of the head are alone a very sufficient distinction.

As the tipulæ differ from the gnats in the figure of the mouth, and in being without a trunk, they differ as much from the other flies of that character, by their resembling the gnat in the shape of their body. They differ also in the conformation of the mouth, and its several parts and organs. The opening of the mouth is a slit extending itself from the fore part of the head towards the hinder part, and its lips cannot be called upper and lower; but they are lateral ones. When the body of the creature is pressed, this mouth opens, and shews what seem to be a second pair of lips within. These are more firmly closed than the others, and resemble only certain duplications of the flesh. The exterior lips are cartilaginous, and are furnished with short hairs; the interior are perfectly smooth, and of a fleshy texture. The head of the tipula is of a long and slender figure; the lips are articulated at the extremity of this head, and on each side there stands on the upper part, a sort of beard, which, when minutely examined, is found to be articulated in the manner of the antennæ of insects. These two beards, in their usual position, are placed close together, and bent forwards over the head; their office seems to be the covering of the aperture of the mouth. These seem constantly to be found in all species of the tipulæ, and placed exactly in the same manner.

The largest species of tipulæ are usually found in our meadows, and these are in no danger of being confounded with the gnat kind, their size alone being a sufficient obvious distinction. These are often found of nearly an inch in length from head to tail; but their bodies are very slender, and are composed of only nine rings. The male tipula is easily distinguished, at sight, from the female; it is much shorter in the body, and is thicker at the tail than any where else; this tail also usually turns upwards, whereas that of the female is placed in the same line with the body, and is slender, and composed of several scaly parts, proceeding from the last ring of the body. These creatures are found in our meadows through the whole summer; but the end of September and beginning of October is the time when they are most of all plentiful.

The legs of these creatures are greatly disproportioned to the body, according to the common rules of nature, especially the hinder pair, which are in the larger species usually three times the length of the body.

The large species is a creature of no great beauty; its body is of a brownish colour, and its corcelet is so elevated, that the creature seems hump-backed; the head is small, and the neck very short; the reticulated eyes are so large, that they cover almost the whole surface of the head; these are of a greenish colour, with a cast of purple, when viewed in some lights. Reaumur supposes that two very lucid specks, on the anterior part of the breast, are eyes, though placed in so very singular a manner; the wings of this creature are long, but very narrow, and seem scarcely well proportioned to the size of the animal; they are transparent, but have a slight cast of brown; and their ribs, when viewed by the microscope, appear beset with scales, or feathers, in the manner of those of the gnat kind. Some species of the tipulæ have them also fringed with these scales at the edges; there are no ailérons, or petty wings, at the origin of these, but in the place of them there are two very fine balancers or mallets; these have long pedicles, and roundish or oval heads; the stigmata of the corcelet are four; one pair is placed immediately underneath these balancers, and the other immediately below the first pair of legs; the first pair is very long, the others small, and those on the rings of the body, if there be any, are too small for our sight, even with good glasses. Each ring of the body is composed of two half cylinders, which are joined into one, by means of a membrane, which gives them room to distend or close up at the creature's pleasure. The large tipulæ all carry two antennæ, or horns, upon their

their heads; but these are of no remarkable structure, they are only composed of a great number of joints, each covered with a fine downy hairiness; and at the joining of each to the next, there is a tuft of longer and more stiff hairs. This is the description of the common large tipulæ, which we find in the meadows, and in almost all its parts is applicable to the generality of the larger species of these insects.

The smaller kinds are very numerous, and of great variety. These are frequent in all places, and at all seasons of the year; the spring shews us immense clouds of them, and even the coldest winter's day shews a great number of them in the sun-shine about noon. These creatures fly much better than the larger tipulæ; they seem indeed to be almost continually upon the wing, and their manner of flight is very singular; they are continually mounting and descending again, and that without quitting the direction of the vertical line in which they go forward; this they will often do for many hours together. In tracing these flies from their origin, they are all found to be produced from worms which have no legs, and have a regular scaly head. Those from which the larger tipulæ are produced live under ground; they are most fond of marshy places, but any ground will do that is not often disturbed. They usually are found at about an inch under the surface, and are so plentiful in some places as greatly to injure the herbage.

The numerous species are distributed, by Gmelin, into classes.

I.—With patent wings.

1. *Tipula rivosa*.—With hyaline wings; rivules brown, with a snowy spot.—Frequent in Europe.
2. *Tipula quadrimaculata*.—With wings brown-veiny, margin and four spots brown; abdomen above yellowish. There is a variety denominated *calmariensis*.—Found in the meadows of Europe.
3. *Tipula crocata*.—With wings having a brown spot; abdomen black, yellow bands.—Frequent in the north of Europe.
4. *Tipula oleracea*.—With hyaline wings; the margin of the rib brown.—Found in Europe at the roots of pot-herbs, grain, &c. &c.
5. *Tipula hortorum*.—With hyaline wings; scattered obsolete spots.—Found among the pot-herb plants of Europe.
6. *Tipula variegata*.—Black; base and sides of the abdomen red, spotted with yellow.—Found in the gardens of Europe.
7. *Tipula terrestris*, or crane fly.—With hyaline wings; brown marginal point; back of the abdomen cinereous.—Found in Europe.
8. *Tipula cornicina*.—With hyaline wings, marginal point brown; abdomen yellow; three lines brown.—Found in Europe at the roots of plants.
9. *Tipula nigra*.—With brown wings, and black body.—Found among the plants of Europe.
10. *Tipula albimana*.—Black, with testaceous thighs, and hinder tarsi white.
11. *Tipula costalis*.—Sordidly yellow; with antennæ twice longer than the body; hyaline wings, and brownish costa.—Found in Van Diemen's Land.
12. *Tipula atrata*.—With glaucous wings; marginal point and body black; first segment of the abdomen and feet red.—An European insect.
13. *Tipula bimaculata*.—With hyaline wings; two brown spots; the middle of the abdomen spotted ferruginous; plumose antennæ.—As the former.
14. *Tipula melanocephala*.—Testaceous; head and dorsal line of the thorax black; wings hyaline; three brown streaks.—A Cayenne insect.
15. *Tipula flavescens*.—With unspotted wings; yellow body; brown back.—Found in the fields of Europe.
16. *Tipula ensiformis*.—With lanceolate serrulate antennæ; wings, veins, and spot black.—Found in Sweden.
17. *Tipula regelationis*.—With hyaline glossy wings; cinereous brown body.—Found frequently in Europe.
18. *Tipula pilipes*.—Cinereous; with striated brownish wings; foremost legs hairy.

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19. *Tipula morio*.—Black; with white wings; marginal point brown; pallid feet.

20. *Tipula replicata*.—With hyaline wings; margin slender, recurved; body brown; simple antennæ.—Found in the waters of the north of Europe.

21. *Tipula monoptera*.—Black; with feet and feelers pallid.—North of Europe.

22. *Tipula gigantea*.—With wings brown, hyaline, waved longitudinally in the middle.—Found in the gardens of Austria and France.

23. *Tipula ichneumonia*.—With cinereous thorax; abdomen yellow, depressed; wings yellowish-brown; four marginal spots brown.—An European insect.

24. *Tipula discolor*.—Cinereous; abdomen on both sides yellowish; wings with brown and white spot.—As the former.

25. *Tipula pectinata*.—Black; with antennæ semi-pectinated; glaucous wings; marginal point and apex large; thighs and legs red; apices black.—As before.

26. *Tipula versicolor*.—Yellow; thorax yellow, spotted with black; abdomen and back, beneath and sides cinereous; wings, veins, and spot brown.—As before.

27. *Tipula maculosa*.—Black; bill, legs, and apex of abdomen yellowish; wings with scattered brown spots.—As before.

28. *Tipula lutea*.—Pale yellow; with yellowish wings.—As before.

29. *Tipula fuscipes*.—Black; with two yellowish bands on the abdomen; white wings, spotted with black; yellowish legs, joints and soles; with the toes brown.—As before.

30. *Tipula quadrifasciata*.—Cinereous-yellowish; with grey wings; four yellowish bands, and margin of costa pointed; with yellow legs; black joints.—As before.

31. *Tipula octopunctata*.—With white wings; eight black points; black abdomen; thorax and legs palish.—Found at Paris.

32. *Tipula Parisiensis*.—Green; with hyaline wings; brown band; the two bands of the abdomen and anus black.—As before.

33. *Tipula secalis*.—Cinereous; with ciliated wings; eyes, antennæ annulated with white; the apex of the abdomen and feet black.—Found in fields of rye. Gmelin queries whether the two last species belong to this tribe of insects:

II.—With incumbent wings: "Culiciform."

34. *Tipula plumosa*.—With greenish thorax; white wings; brown point; and plumose antennæ.—In the marshes of Europe.

35. *Tipula fasciculata*.—Black; fore-legs long and motatory; sides of the abdomen spotted with ferruginous.—Found in Germany.

36. *Tipula tendens*.—Ferruginous; with white unspotted wings; fore-legs very long and pale.—In marshes of Denmark.

37. *Tipula vibratoria*.—Fore-legs very large, motatory; white at the apex.—Found in the marshes of Europe.

38. *Tipula varia*.—Brown; fore-legs elongated; abdomen yellowish; wings varied with white and black.

39. *Tipula tremula*.—Fore-legs very long, motatory; black, with white wings.—In the marshes of Sweden.

40. *Tipula flexilis*.—Fore-legs motatory, all pallid; wings with duskyish band.—In the watery places of Europe.

41. *Tipula monilis*.—With white legs, nine black rings; wings varied with white and cinereous.—In the gardens of Europe.

42. *Tipula zonata*.—Pallid; with wings, two bands, and three points brown; thighs with brown angle.—Found in Orford.

43. *Tipula virens*.—Green; with unspotted wings; brown soles.—A Swedish insect.

44. *Tipula viridula*.—Green; with antennæ verticillate, hairy; pallid legs.—North of Europe.

45. *Tipula geniculata*.—Beneath yellowish; lines of the thorax and back of the abdomen black, with white immaculate wings.

46. *Tipula pallipes*.—Smooth-brown; with hyaline unspotted wings, and palish legs.

47. *Tipula macrocephala*.—Greenish; with eyes and back of the thorax black.—In the marshes and moist shores of Europe.

48. *Tipula pusilla*.—Green; with three black spots on the hinder part of the thorax; antennæ of the male plumose.—In the lakes of Europe.

49. *Tipula marci*.—Black, smooth; with blackish wings; fore-thighs furrowed inwards.—In the dunghills and putrescent soil of Europe: probably a variety of *hortulana*.

50. *Tipula thomæ*.—Black, smooth; with black wings; sides of the abdomen marked with a saffron line.—At Upsal.

51. *Tipula chrysanthemii*.—Black, smooth; the abdomen red at the base; the antennæ incrassated, pilose.—On the chrysanthemus *coronarius* of Spain.

52. *Tipula Johannis*.—Black, smooth; white wings; black point; short antennæ; black legs.—In shady parts of Europe.

53. *Tipula pomonæ*.—Black, smooth; hyaline wings; black point; ferruginous thighs.—In the plains of England and Norway.

54. *Tipula forcipata*.—With cylindrical black abdomen; wings brown-hyaline; anus appendiculated.—An English insect.

55. *Tipula vernans*.—Cinereous; thorax black-lineated; white wings spotted with brown.—In meadows of Denmark.

56. *Tipula hortulana*.—With hyaline wings; exterior margin black.—In the flowers of asparagus and apple.

57. *Tipula phalænoides*.—With wings deflexed, cinereous, ovate-lanceolated, ciliated.—In the walls of dunghills in Europe.

58. *Tipula hirta*.—Hairy; with wings deflexed, ovate-ciliated, tessellated with white and black.—In Lapland.

59. *Tipula persicariæ*.—Black; with wings incumbent, subciliated.—Under the leaves of the peach-tree.

60. *Tipula notata*.—Black; with white wings; with a white spot in front of the sides of the abdomen.—In Europe.

61. *Tipula juniperina*.—Cinereous; with white wings; margin villous.—Found in the juniper.

62. *Tipula culiciformis*.—Cinereous; with pallid legs; wings marked with two blackish spots.—At Upsal.

63. *Tipula incarnata*.—Incarnated; with moderate antennæ.—At Upsal.

64. *Tipula bipunctata*.—Brown; wings cinereous; marginal point white.—Found in Europe.

65. *Tipula scricea*.—Black; back black; sides of the thorax bare; balancers yellow.—In Sweden.

66. *Tipula minutissima*.—Yellow; eyes concurring in the vertex black.—In the ditches of Sweden and Austria.

67. *Tipula pulicaris*.—Black; sides of the thorax scutellum, and abdomen yellow.—In the ditches of Europe.

68. *Tipula pennicornis*.—With antennæ bipectinate; black body; halteres, or balancers, white.—In the flowers of *aristolochia clematis*.

69. *Tipula plumicornis*.—Brown; antennæ brownish-plumose; legs yellowish.—As before.

TIPUTINI, a river of Quito, in the province of Mainas. It rises in the province of Quixos and Macas, runs east, and enters the Napo.

TIQUE, a river of the Caraccas, in the province of Cumana, which runs in a serpentine course to the north, and unites itself with the Murichal, to enter the Guarapiche.

TIQUICIO, two inconsiderable settlements of New Granada, in the province of Antioquia.

TIQUILIGASTI, a settlement of South America, in the province of Tucuman, on the shore of the river Salado.

TIQUINA, a settlement of Peru, in the province of Omasuyos, on the south shore of the lake Titicaca.

TIRABOSCHI (Girolamo, Abate), author of the best history of Italian literature which that country, fertile in men of learning, taste, and talents, has produced. He was born at Bergamo, in 1731, and is styled *Cavaliere* by his biographer, and the last editor of his *History*, in a life prefixed to the index of the second edition, published at Modena in 1794. He had his education in the Jesuits' college from

fifteen till the abolition of the order. He was professor of eloquence in the university of Brera at Milan, till the year 1770, when he was appointed præfect of the Este library at Modena, by the interest of count Firmian. He first distinguished himself, after this appointment, by a new edition of the Italian and Latin vocabulary of Mandosio; which work was almost wholly new written by him, and corrected and augmented with the most refined purity of the two languages; and the Latin and Italian orations which he delivered publicly at Milan, two of which were printed, established his reputation for eloquence.

He distinguished himself during the first years of his præfectorship of the duke of Modena's library, by drawing up a new catalogue of the manuscripts, books, medals, gems, and rarities of that celebrated library, and compiled the first volume of his *History of Italian Literature*, published in 1771, which manifested such taste and solid learning as astonished his readers; but the public in general was still more astonished at his finishing the whole work in eleven years, consisting of thirteen large volumes in 4to.; a work which, by its immense erudition, profound critical discussions, and judgment in every kind of literature, acquired him the praise of the whole republic of letters.

Besides this great work, he produced during the same period the life of St. Olympia; a letter on the comparative excellence of Italian and Spanish literature; the life of Fulvio Testi; the two first volumes of the *Biblioteca Modenese*; and all the articles which he furnished to the twenty-three first volumes of the *Giornale di Modena*, a kind of review and history of new books and discoveries in arts and sciences within the year.

He was knighted by the duke of Modena, though a regular ecclesiastic, and ennobled by his fellow-citizens at Bergamo. To enable him to proceed in his great work with more convenience, his patron augmented his appointment, and gave him an assistant in the library.

His correspondence with the learned throughout Europe must have occupied much of his time: as at his decease, among his papers, were found materials for twenty-eight volumes of original letters addressed to him as author of the *Literary History of Italy*, and editor of the *Giornale di Modena*. In his numerous minor productions, as well as in those of greater volume and importance, he discovers himself to have been gifted with a quick penetration, and possessed of great facility in writing, as well as a clear conception of the works of others, which to have acquired, must have been studied with constant application.

This admirable writer died at the age of sixty-two, of a bloody-flux, in 1794.

TIRADE, in French Music, formerly implied what the Greeks meant by *αγωγῶ*, *agogo*, *ductus*, the filling up a wide interval by the intermediate diatonic notes. But, at present, *tirade* seems nearly equivalent to *volata* in Italian; a division, a flight.

TIRAGHT, an island in the Atlantic, near the west coast of Ireland; 8 miles south-west of Dunmore head.

TIRANO, a small town of Austrian Italy, in the Valteline, on the river Adda. Population 3700. It has a large yearly fair; 15 miles east of Sondrio, and 40 north-north-east of Bergamo.

TIRANO, a settlement of New Granada, in the province of Tunja. It contains 400 housekeepers; 38 miles north-east of Velez.

TIRANO, a port of the island of Margarita, on the north coast.

TIRASPOL, a small town of the south-west of European Russia, in the government of Cherson, on the Dniester; 8 miles east of Bender.

TIRE, *s.* [τιερ, Sax.; *apparatus, ordo, series.*] Rank; row. Sometimes written *tier*.

Stood rank'd of seraphim another row,
In posture to displace their second *tire*
Of thunder.

Milton.

Furniture; apparatus.

Saint

Saint George's worth
 Enkindles like desire of high exploits:
 Immediate sieges, and the *tire* of war
 Rowl in thy eager mind.

Philips.

[Corrupted from *tiar* or *tiara*, or from *attire*.] A head-dress.

Here is her picture: let me see;
 If I had such a *tire*, this face of mine
 Were full as lovely as is this of hers.

Shakspeare.

To TIRE, *v. a.* [ṭīpan, ṭīpan, Sax.] To fatigue; to make weary; to harass; to wear out with labour or tediousness.

Tir'd with toil, all hopes of safety past,
 From pray'rs to wishes he descends at last.

Dryden.

It has often *out* added to intend the signification.

A lonely way
 The cheerless Albion wander'd half a day;
Tir'd out, at length a spreading stream he spy'd. *Tickell.*

[from *attire* or *tire*, from *tiara*.] To dress the head.—
 Jezebel painted her face and *tired* her head. *Kings.*

To TIRE, *v. n.* [ṭeopan, Sax.] To fail with weariness.
 A merry heart goes all the day,
 Your sad *tires* in a mile-a. *Shakspeare.*

To TIRE, *v. n.* [ṭīpan, Sax., is found in the same sense.]
 To feed or pray upon. *An old and well authorized verb.*

Whose haughty spirit winged with desire
 Will coast my crown, and like an empty eagle
Tire on the flesh of me and of my son. *Shakspeare.*

TIREDDNESS, *s.* State of being tired; weariness.—It is not through the *tiredness* of the age of the earth, but through our own negligence that it hath not satisfied us bountifully. *Hakewill.*

TIREH, a town of Anatolia, in Asia Minor, on the Meander, in which some important manufactures are carried on. It is remarkable for the siege by Timur, in 1402, when the inhabitants redeemed their lives by the payment of a sum of money; 32 miles south-south-east of Smyrna.

TIREDSOME, *adj.* Wearisome; fatiguing; tedious.—Nothing is so *tiresome* as the works of those critics who write in a dogmatic way, without language, genius, or imagination. *Addison.*

TIREDSOMENESS, *s.* Act or quality of being tiresome.
 TIREWOMAN, *s.* A woman whose business is to make dresses for the head.—Why should they not value themselves for this outside fashionableness of the *tirewoman's* making, when their parents have so early instructed them to do so. *Locke.*

TIREYMEG LAKE, a lake of North America. Lat. 61. 52. N. long. 107.

TIRGOWISCHT. See TERGOVISTA.

TIRHOOT, an extensive district of Hindostan, province of Bahar, situated principally between the 27th and 28th degrees of northern latitude. The population, including Hajypore, is estimated at 2,000,000, in the proportion of three Hindoos to one Mahometan.

TIRING-HOUSE, or TIRING-ROOM, *s.* The room in which players dress for the stage.—This green plot shall be our stage, this hawthorn brake our *tiring-house*. *Shakspeare.*

TIRINIDARO, a settlement of Mexico, in the intendancy of Valladolid, containing 100 families of Indians.

TIRKA, a town of Central Africa, described by the Arabian geographers in the twelfth century, as situated at the eastern extremity of the kingdom of Ghana, on the frontier of Wangara. No accounts have been received, from which we can ascertain whether or not it at present exists.

TIRLEMONT, or TIENEN, an inland town of the Netherlands, in the province of South Brabant, on the small river Geete. It has a population of 8000, is tolerably built, and has considerable manufactures of woollens; also breweries and distilleries; 25 miles east of Brussels.

TIRLEY, a parish of England, in Gloucestershire; 4 miles south-west-by-west of Tewkesbury.

TIROON, a district on the east coast of Borneo, low, and abounding with sago trees. It is watered by numerous rivers, the largest of which is named the Barow or Curan.

TIRRELL, a hamlet of England, in Westmoreland; 2½ miles south-south-west of Penrith.

TIRSCHEN-REUTH, a small town of Germany, in Bavaria, in the upper Palatinate; 33 miles north-north-east of Amberg, and 20 east of Kemnat. Population 1500.

TIRSCHTIGEL, or TRZIEL, a small town of Prussian Poland; 43 miles west of Posen, and 12 east-south-east of Meseritz. Population 1900. The small river Obra divides it into the old and new towns; the former inhabited by Poles, the latter by Germans.

TIRUA, a small island in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Chili. Lat. 38. 30. N.

TIRUHA, a river of Chili, in the district of Tolten-Baxo, which runs west, and enters the sea near a point of its name.

TIRWIT, *s.* [*vanellus*, Lat.] A bird. *Ainsworth.*

TIRY, one of the Hebrides, on the coast of Scotland, and in the county of Argyle. It is about 13 miles long from south-west to north-east, and of various breadth, from 5 miles to less than 1, as it is much indented by the sea. Altogether it measures 36½ square miles of land, besides lakes, of which there are 24 in the interior, covering 600 acres. Hard whinstone and granite are the principal stones, and there is abundance of ironstone and limestone; which latter, in one quarry, is of the nature of marble. This is of various colours, variegated with beautiful figures, and takes a beautiful polish. It is now come into very general use for inside ornaments in houses. There are many duns or small castles, and other remains of antiquity. The Duke of Argyll is proprietor of the whole island. Population in 1800, 3200, being the greatest to its extent of any of the Hebrides.

'TIS, contracted for *it is*.—'Tis destiny. unshunable. *Shakspeare.*

TISBURY, a village and parish of England, in the county of Wilts, one of the largest in England. Various members of the Arundel family have monuments here; 3½ miles south-east of Hindon. Population 2019.

TISBURY, a township of the United States, in Duke's county, Massachusetts, on the north side of Martha's Vineyard; 8 miles west of Edgartown, and 85 south of Boston. Population, including the Elizabeth islands, 1202.

TISCHINGEN, a small town of Germany, in Wirtemberg; 10 miles north-north-east of Dillingen, and 53 east-by-south of Stuttgart.

TISCHNOWITZ, a small town of the Austrian states in Moravia; 15 miles north-west of Brunn.

TISHEET, a place of the Sahara, in Central Africa, containing a salt mine, whence copious supplies of that article are sent to the countries on the Niger; 150 miles north of Benown.

TISICK, *s.* [corrupted from *phthisick*.] Consumption; morbid waste.

TISICAL, *adj.* [for *phthisical*.] Consumptive.

TISIPHONE, in Mythology, one of the three furies.

TISQUI, a river of Quito, in the province of Esmeraldas, which runs north-west, and empties itself into the Blanco, opposite the mountain of Quindiu, in lat. 21. 30. N.

TISQUIUU LAKE, a lake of North America. Lat. 56. 10. N. long. 95. 45. W.

TISSINGTON, a parish of England, in Derbyshire; 4½ miles north of Ashborne. Population 484.

TISSUE, *s.* [*tissu*, Fr.; ṭīpan, *to weave*, Norman Sax.] Cloth interwoven with gold or silver, or figured colours.

In their glittering *tissues* emblaz'd
 Holy memorials, acts of zeal and love,
 Recorded eminent. *Milton.*

A robe of *tissue*, stiff with golden wire;
 An upper vest, once Helen's rich attire;
 From Argos by the fam'd adulteress brought,
 With golden flowers and winding foliage wrought. *Dryden.*

A medical

A medical term for a web-like structure: as, *the cellular tissue*.

To **TYSSUE**, *v. a.* To interweave; to variegate.—The chariot was covered with cloth of gold *tissued* upon blue. *Bacon*.

Mercy will sit between,
Thron'd in celestial sheen,
With radiant feet the *tissued* clouds down steering. *Milton*.

TISTED, EAST, a parish of England, in Southamptonshire; 5 miles south-by-west of Alton.

TISTED, WEST, a parish in the same county; 5 miles south-east-by-east of New Alesford.

TIT, *s.* [*Tit* signifies *little* in the Teutonic dialects. Thus Kilian, *titje*, Teut., *any small bird*.] A small horse. *Generally in contempt*.

No storing of pasture with baggagely *tit*,
With ragged, with aged, and evil at hit. *Tusser*.

Thou might'st have ta'en example
From what thou read'st in story;
Being as worthy to sit
On an ambling *tit*,
As thy predecessor Dory. *Denham*.

A woman. *In contempt*.

Am I one

Selected out of all the husbands living,
To be so ridden by a *tit* of tenpence?
Am I so blind and bedrid? *Beaum. and Fl.*

A *titmouse* or *tomtit*. [*parus*, Lat.] A bird.

TITA, ST., a small island in the North Pacific ocean. Lat. 68. 51. N. long. 190. 14. E.

TITAN, a small island in the south-east of France, in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Provence, the most eastern of the Hyeres group.

TITANIUM, in Mineralogy, a metal originally discovered by Mr. Gregor of Cornwall, in the grains of a black mineral found in the bed of a rivulet in the valley of Menaian, in that county. See **MINERALOGY**.

TITBIT, *s.* [properly *tidbit*; *tid*, tender, and *bit*.] Nice bit; nice food.—John pampered esquire South with *titbits* till he grew wanton. *Arbutnot*.

TITCHFIELD, a river of England, in Southamptonshire, which falls into the English channel, east of Hamble.

TITCHMARSH, a parish of England, in Northamptonshire; 1½ mile east-north-east of Thrapston. Population 589.

TITCHWELL, a parish of England, in Norfolk; 5 miles west-by-north of Burnham Westgate.

TITHABLE, *adj.* Subject to the payment of tithes; that of which tithes may be taken.—The popish priest shall, on taking the oath of allegiance to his majesty, be entitled to a tenth part or tithe of all things *tithable* in Ireland belonging to the papists, within their respective parishes. *Swift*.

TITHBY, a parish of England, in Nottinghamshire; 2 miles from Bingham.

TITHE, *s.* [τεθοα, Saxon, *tenth*.] The tenth part; the part assigned to the maintenance of the ministry.

Sometimes comes she with a *tithe* pig's tail,
Tickling the parson as he lies asleep,
Then dreams he of another benefice. *Shakspeare*.

The tenth part of any thing.—I have searched man by man, boy by boy; the *tithe* of a hair was never lost in my house before. *Shakspeare*.—Small part; small portion, unless it be misprinted for *titles*.—Offensive wars for religion are seldom to be approved, unless they have some mixture of civil *tithes*. *Bacon*.

To **TITHE**, *v. a.* [τεθοιαν, Saxon.] To tax; to levy the tenth part.

By decimation and a *tithed* death,
If thy revenges hunger for that food
Which nature loaths, take thou the destin'd tenth. *Shakspeare*.

To **TITHE**, *v. n.* To pay tithe.

For lambe, pig, and calf, and for other the like,
Tithe so as thy cattle the lord do not strike. *Tusser*.

TITHENIDIA [τιθηνυδια, Gr.], a Spartan festival. For the ceremonies observed on this occasion, see *Potter, Archaeol. Græc. lib. ii. cap. 20. tom. i. p. 432, seq.*

TITHES, ΤΥΤΗΣ, *Tenths, Decimæ, or Diximes*, the tenth part of the increase, yearly arising and renewing from the profits of lands, the stock upon lands, and the personal industry of the inhabitants; allotted to the clergy for their maintenance.

Tithes essentially differ from offerings, oblations, and obventions, which are the customary payments for communicants at Easter, for marriages, christenings, churching of women, burials, and such like. See **OBLATIONS**.

Tithes, with regard to their several kinds or natures, are personal, predial, and mixt.

TITHES, Personal, are those due or accruing from the profits of labour, art, trade, navigation, and industry of men, and of these, only the tenth part of the clear gains and profits is due; after charges deducted.

TITHES, Predial, are those which arise merely and immediately from the ground; as grain of all sorts, hay, wood, fruits, herbs; for a piece of land or ground, being called in Latin *prædium* (whether it be arable, meadow, or pasture), the fruit or produce of it is called predial.

TITHES, Mixt, are those which arise not immediately from the ground, but from things immediately nourished by the ground, as from beasts, and other animals fed with the fruits of the earth; as colts, calves, lambs, chickens, milk, cheese, eggs.

Tithes, with regard to their value, are divided into great and small.

TITHES, Great, are those of corn, hay, and wood.

TITHES, Small, are the predial tithes of other kinds, together with those that are called mixt and personal. It is said, that this division may be altered by custom, which will make wood a small tithe in the endowment of the vicar; by quantity, which will convert a small tithe into great; and by change of place, which makes the same things, e. g. hops in gardens, small tithes, in fields great tithes. But it has been admitted, that the quantity of land within any parish, that is cultivated for a particular produce, cannot change the nature of the tithe: and, according to this opinion, the law is now settled, that the tithes are to be denominated great or small, according to the nature and quality of them, and not according to the quantity.

Tithe was first legally enjoined by Moses, Lev. xxvii. 30. Numb. xviii. 21. Deut. xiv. 22. That legislator obliged the Israelites to the payment of several kinds of tithes.

Tithes are not established by Jesus Christ, as they were under the old law by the ministry of Moses; the Christian priests, and the ministers of the altar of the new covenant, lived at first wholly upon the alms and oblations of the devout.

In after-times, the laity gave a certain proportion of their revenues to the clergy, but voluntarily, and not out of any constraint or obligation: the first instances we have of this, are in the fourth and fifth centuries.

This gift was called tithe, not that it was really a tenth part of their income, or near so much; but only in imitation of the tithes of the old law.

In the following age, the prelates in their councils, in concert with the princes, made an express law to the purpose; and obliged the laity to give a full tenth part of their revenues, their fruits, &c., to the ecclesiastics.

This the church enjoyed without disturbance for two or three centuries; but in the eighth century the laity got hold of part of these tithes, either by their own authority, or by grants and donations of the princes; and appropriated them to their own uses.

Some time afterwards they restored them, or applied them to the founding of monasteries or chapters, and the church consented

consented, at least tacitly, to this resitution. In 1179, the third council of Lateran, held under Alexander III., commanded the laymen to restore all the tithes they yet held to the church.

In 1215, the fourth council of Lateran, held under Innocent III., moderated the matter a little; and, without saying any thing of the tithes which the laity already possessed, forbade them to appropriate or take any more for the future.

We may observe, that, upon the first introduction of tithes, though every man was obliged to pay tithes in general, yet he might give them to what priests he pleased, which were called arbitrary consecrations of tithes: or he might pay them into the hands of the bishop, who distributed among his diocesan clergy the revenues of the church, which were then in common. But when dioceses were divided into parishes, the tithes of each parish were allotted to its own particular minister; first by common consent, or the appointments of lords of the manors, and afterwards by the written law of the land. However, arbitrary consecrations of tithes took place again afterwards, and became in general use with us till the time of king John. But in process of years, the income of the laborious parish-priests being scandalously reduced by these arbitrary consecrations of tithes, it was remedied by pope Innocent III. about the year 1200, in a decretal epistle, sent to the archbishop of Canterbury, and dated from the palace of Lateran, which enjoined the payment of tithes to the parsons of the respective parishes, where every man inhabited, agreeably to what was afterwards directed by the same pope in other countries. This epistle, being reasonable and just, and correspondent to the ancient law, was allowed of, and became *lex terræ*.

TITHEFREE, *adj.* Exempt from payment of tithe.—All estates subject to tithes were transmitted, or purchased, subject to this incumbrance; for which the purchaser must have paid a greater price, and the farmer a higher rent, if they had been *tithe-free*. *Abp. Hori.*

TITHER, *s.* One who gathers tithes.

TITTHING, *s.* [*tit̩ɪŋ*, Saxon.] *Tithing* is the number or company of ten men with their families knit together in a society, all of them being bound to the king for the peaceable and good behaviour of each of their society: of these companies there was one chief person, who, from his office, was called (toothing-man) tithing-man; but now he is nothing but a constable. *Cowel*.—Poor Tom, who is whipt from *tithing* to *tithing*, and stock punished and imprisoned. *Shakspeare*.—Tithe; tenth part due to the priest.

Though vicar be bad, or the parson evil,
Go not for thy *tithing* thyself to the devil.

Tusser.

Anciently no man was suffered to abide in England above forty days, unless he were enrolled in some tithing.—One of the principal inhabitants of the tithing was annually appointed to preside over the rest, being called the tithing-man, the headborough, and in some countries the borsholder, or borough's elder, being supposed the discreetest man in the borough, town, or tithing. The distribution of England into tithings and hundreds is owing to king Alfred.

TITTHINGMAN, *s.* A petty peace-officer; an under-constable.—His hundred is not at his command further than his prince's service; and also every *tithing-man* may controul him. *Spenser*.

TITHYMAL, *s.* [*tithymalle*, French; *tithymallus*, Lat.] An herb. *Sherwood*.—Rubbing the stem with cowdung, or a decoction of *tithymale*. *Evelyn*.

TITI (Santi di), was born at Citta S. Sepolero, in the Florentine State, in 1538. He first acquired a knowledge of painting under the tuition of A. Bronzino, and afterwards of Bandinelli, but owes the greater part of his fame to his studies at Rome, where he long resided, and from whence, as Lanzi observes, he carried back to his native country a graceful and scientific style of art, not supported by much ideal beauty, but chiefly characterized by the truth and freshness of nature; and in expression he had few superiors in any school, none in his own. He adorned his pictures

with pieces of architecture, which science he in a measure professed, and by its means gave great relief to his figures, and increased the dignity and beauty of his compositions. His principal works are, the Supper at Emmaus, painted for the church of St. Croce, at Florence; the Resurrection of Lazarus, in the Duomo di Volterra; and the Descent of the Holy Spirit, painted for a convent at Citta di Castello. He died at Florence in 1603, aged 65, leaving a son, Tiberio Titi, born at Florence in 1578, who followed the same art with his father, but not with equal success.

TITIAN, the name by which we are acquainted with that great master, who is universally regarded as the head of the Venetian school of painting, *Tiziano Vecelli da Cadore*. This justly distinguished artist was born of noble parents at the castle of Cadore, in Friuli, in 1480, according to Vasari and Sandrart. The education he received, first from Sebastiano Zuccati of Treviso, and afterwards from Giovanni Bellini at Venice, rendered him a diligent and subtle observer of nature. His early works exhibit the greatest correctness of imitation, but in a laboured and minute style, with a finish so highly wrought, that when, at a maturer age, he painted a picture for Ferrara of the tribute-money, in competition with Albert Durer, he excelled in nicety of pencilling that master of minuteness; with this difference, that his finish did not, like the German's, obtrude itself, and impede the general effect, but obtained grandeur by distance. This picture, to which he made no companion, as he soon after changed his style, now adorns the gallery of Dresden, and remains a proof of the sense this great artist entertained of the falsity of that taste, which seeks for gratification in mere finish, and which he deserted for the adoption of a style conveying general character instead of identity. It was from the better taste of his fellow-pupil Giorgione, that Titian imbibed a more exalted view of art, and was induced to quit the meaner and more confined style with which he commenced his practice; and some portraits which he painted about this time are scarcely to be distinguished from those of Giorgione himself. But he seems to have found it not exactly to his mind, and soon discovered a variety of style more congenial to his own feelings; less softened, and perhaps less grand, but more agreeable; a style which delights the spectator less by novelty of effect, than by the exactness of truth. His first work in this style, which is entirely his own, is the archangel Raphael leading Tobiah, painted in his thirteenth year for the sacristy of S. Marziale; and soon after he painted the Presentation of the Virgin, at the Carita; one of the richest of his compositions remaining.

On the death of Giorgione, in 1511, Titian succeeded him in several important commissions, and continuing to increase in renown, was invited to the court of Alfonso, duke of Ferrara, for whom he painted the celebrated picture of Bacchus and Ariadne, now in England. Here he became acquainted with the poet Ariosto, whose portrait he painted, and in return was celebrated by him in his *Orlando Furioso*.

About 1523, Titian produced the work which, above all others, elevates him in the scale of merit among painters; viz., the celebrated picture of the Death of St. Peter the Martyr, for the church of S. Giovanni and S. Paolo at Venice, which has by almost all artists and connoisseurs been considered his chef-d'œuvre in history. This extraordinary picture was one of the first objects of French spoliation at Venice. It was painted originally on wood, but was transferred to canvas in France, in consequence of its having been much blistered from the wood by the effect of sea-water in its voyage to Marseilles; and it is now returned to its original station in a more agreeable, if not more perfect condition, than when it was first removed. The excellence of this picture procured Titian, according to Vasari, a commission from the senate to paint the battle of Cadore between the Venetians and the Imperialists, or the rout of Giaradadda, in which the action proceeded during a tremendous storm of rain. This grand work was destroyed by fire, but the composition is preserved to us by the print engraved by Fontana. Besides these, he painted several other public works, which,

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together with the friendly assistance of Pietro Aretino, whose pen delighted to dwell upon the powers of this great artist's pencil, spread his fame in every direction, and he was honoured with a superabundance of employment.

P. Aretino, about 1341, introduced him to Fred. Gonzaga, duke of Mantua, whom he painted, and also, for him, a series of the twelve Cæsars for a saloon in the palace; which have been engraved in this work.

Titian had soon after the honour of painting pope Paul III., when he visited Ferrara in 1543, and was invited by that pontiff to Rome. He arrived there in 1546. Nothing could be more flattering than his reception by the pope, who immediately upon his arrival assigned him apartments in the Palazzo Belvidere, and employed him in painting his portrait at whole length, and those of the cardinal and the duke Otavia, which gave universal satisfaction; but an *Ecce Homo*, which he painted as a present to the pope, was not esteemed by the Roman artists, whose minds were accustomed to the works of Raphael and M. Angelo. The latter is said to have remarked to Vasari, after seeing Titian at work on his *Danæ*, that it was a great pity the Venetian painters applied themselves so little to design, and had not a better mode of study, being so perfectly skilful in colour and imitation. Adding, "if this man were as much aided by art in design as he is by nature, and most particularly so in giving just resemblance of natural objects, he would be perfect; as he has a noble spirit, and a beautiful and lively manner."

He did not remain long in Rome, but on his return to Venice visited Florence, where he beheld with delight the great works of art with which it is adorned.

He received an invitation from Charles V. to visit Spain, and accordingly went to Madrid, where he arrived in 1550. He remained there three years, during which time he painted a great number of portraits and historical pictures. For the portrait which he painted of the emperor, he received 1000 crowns of gold, and was created a knight of the order of St. Jago, and a count palatine of the empire, with a stipend from the treasury of Naples of 200 crowns annually; and to this, Phillip II. added afterwards 200 more, besides paying him munificently for each of his productions. When Charles had devoted his life to the austerities of a convent, he commissioned him to paint a large picture of the Trinity, accompanied by the Holy Virgin, and surrounded by saints and angels, in which the emperor, and the empress his wife, were represented elevated to the heavens, and in the act of adoration. There is a sketch of it in England, and a print has been engraven from the picture, by which it appears to have been a very grand work.

Though Titian had returned to his native place before Philip II. came into possession of the throne, and was as much engaged as he could be, yet that monarch, when he had built the Escorial, and conceived the idea of enriching it with the most splendid materials, resorted to his father's favourite painter to assist him in perfecting it; and though it does not appear that Titian returned to Spain, yet he must have employed his pencil very assiduously in its service, from the very great number of his pictures which are to be found there, many of them among his very finest productions.

Titian was invited by Henry VIII. to England, but his numerous engagements on the continent prevented him from coming. He painted, however, two pictures for Henry, which now adorn the Marquis of Stafford's collection. Their subjects are the Bath of Diana, with the unfortunate intrusion of Acteon, and the Discovery of the crime of Calista; both are exquisite performances, and in tolerably good preservation.

This great painter is one of the happy few, for whom nature and circumstances have combined in fortunate conjunction. "For him," as Vasari justly observes, "health and fortune laboured, and he received of heaven only happiness and blessings." By him, the highest among men, the most learned, and the most beautiful, were proud to have their portraits transmitted to posterity. He was handsome in person and graceful in manners, and lived in a style worthy

of one so honoured and beloved. These blessings he was permitted to enjoy through a very uncommon portion of human existence, which was at length interrupted by the plague in his 96th year.

Perhaps no other production is so perfect in the combination of every requisite quality of a fine painting, as Titian's *Death of S. Pietro Martire* in composition, design, action, expression, *chiaro-scuro*, and colour. The choice of the scene, and the accompaniments, are every way adapted to assist in creating alarm and dismay: the tone of evening or twilight spread over the whole, and contrasted to the brilliant ray of heavenly light from above, aids the impression; and the execution is in every part correspondent to the grandeur of form selected. This picture he painted, as we have said, in the prime of his life, when he was about forty-three; and he continued long after to work in the same style, which is of his own creation, and totally different from both his former laboured one, and his latter loose and vague manner. In this picture every part is wrought to an exact character of representation, though without minuteness, or in any degree trespassing upon the heroic nature of the tragic subject; and there is no introduction of heterogeneous matter, as is too frequently to be found in his historic productions. Here he appears to have caught a glimpse of the grandeur of Michael Angelo's style, and to have employed it more effectually than in any other of his works, except perhaps in the figures on the ceiling of the *Salute*, at Venice, and the *Martyrdom of St. Laurence in the Jesuits*. In general, his selection of form is but little improved upon his model; his male figures being too fleshy for character or action, and his females too full for elegance.

The mind of Titian appears to have been of a sedate and rather serious character. All his compositions are arranged with gravity; even the gay and sometimes licentious subjects which he now and then amused himself with, are conducted with such a scale of *chiaro-scuro* and colour, as gives an air of morality to their effect, which imposes upon the spectator an air of sobriety, and induces him to discard those loose thoughts which the gay luxuriance of the style of Rubens, treating the same compositions, would inevitably excite.

Colouring appears to have been the grand foundation of the success of Titian. He knew better than any other painter the just power of each colour of his palette; and by this knowledge, produced a species of *chiaro-scuro* independent of light and shade, and perfectly distinct from that of Corregio and Lionardo da Vinci, and more immediately imitative of the general effects of nature. Master of the means of imitating the most subtle combinations of colour in visible objects, and fully comprehending the degrees of purity or of tone with which colours might be employed individually or collectively, to assist in projecting or withdrawing the various parts of a picture, he never fails to gratify the eye with a full and true relief, correspondent with the nature of the subject. In this quality he was as much ideal as the Greeks and Florentines were in form; for though the harmony and richness which he produced are to be found occasionally in nature, it is neither her every day attire, nor is it to be comprehended by superficial observers. There is a science of exceeding import to painting in the arrangements of colours, by which a skilful artist will create attraction or disgust, as it pleases him. Change the position of the colours of that most beautiful of nature's works, the rainbow; let the blue and the green occupy the centre, and the red and yellow the edges of it; and judge how far it will decrease in its power of attraction. Of this science, Titian was the first great possessor; and as he possessed the knowledge of the value of colours, so also did he that of the nature of shade; that colour (to the painter at least, though it be the absence of it to the philosopher), which destroys all colours, and renders all alike obscure; and which is the most difficult of attainment in all that relates to the art of colouring. The tone of shade that Titian employed, whatever be the substance which produced it, was used by no other so successfully, except *Tintoretto*.

oretto. It seems in its union with the local colours of objects, to have produced the half tints without further labour; or at least to have laid such a foundation, as to have made that of the subsequent tinting very trifling; and doubtless this mode of proceeding rendered him able to produce such an infinity of works as appear to have issued from his pencil. His errors flowed naturally, from the ease with which he produced the beauties of his style; and as the mind was filled with gratification by the delightful harmony and richness of colour his works presented, so it sought the less for the qualities of expression, and appropriate dress and action in the figures; and would not condemn too rudely the frequent admission of heterogeneous matter.

To the accusations of exhibiting defects like these, the works of Titian are far less justly subject than those of his imitators and successors in the Venetian school of painting; none of whom possessed the taste and judgment of this great master, though many were eminently skilful in their respective departments.

TITIANO (Girolamo Dante), called Il. According to Ridolfi, he was brought up in the school of Titian, and was employed by that master to assist him in several of his works. By frequently painting in conjunction with him, and sometimes copying his works, some of his pictures, retouched by Titian, have passed for originals by that master. He sometimes painted from his own designs, and his picture in the church of St. Giovanni, at Venice, representing S. S. Cosmo and Damiano, is worthy of the school in which he was educated. *Bryan's Dict.*

TITICACA, a lake of South America, formerly in Peru, now in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres. It is situated in the plains that lie between the two Cordilleras, in the north-western part of the province of Los Charcas. It is the most considerable of all the lakes of South America. The lake contains several islands, and amongst these that of Titicaca, the supposed residence of Manco Capac, the founder of the Peruvian nation.

TITICACA, a large island in the middle of the above lake. It is three leagues long, one wide, and five in circumference, and about one mile from the shore.

To **TITILLATE**, *v. n.* [*titillo* Lat.] To tickle.

Just where the breath of life his nostrils drew,
A charge of snuff the wily virgin threw;
The gnomes direct to every atom just,
The pungent grains of *titillating* dust.

Pope.

TITILLATION, *s.* [*titillation*, French; *titillatio*, Lat. from *titillate*.] The act of tickling.—Tickling causeth laughter; the cause may be the emission of the spirits, and so of the breath, by a flight from *titillation*. *Bacon*.—The state of being tickled.—In sweets, the acid particles seem so attenuated in the oil as only to produce a small and grateful *titillation*. *Arbuthnot*.—Any slight or petty pleasure.—The delights which result from these nobler entertainments our cool thoughts need not be ashamed of, and which are dogged by no such sad sequels as are the products of those *titillations*, that reach no higher than the senses. *Glanville*.

TITTLARK, *s.* A bird. See **TIT**, and **TITMOUSE**—The smaller birds do the like in their seasons; as the leverock, *tittlark*, and linnet. *Walton*.

TITILE, *s.* [*titul*, Saxon; *titelle*, old Fr.; *titulus*, Lat.] A general head comprising particulars.—Three draw the experiments of the former four into *titles* and tables for the better drawing of observations; these we call compilers. *Bacon*.—An appellation of honour.

To leave his wife, to leave his babes,
His mansion, and his *titles*, in a place
From whence himself does fly.

Shakspeare.

A name; an appellation.

My name's Macbeth.

—The devil himself could not pronounce a *title*
More hateful to mine ear.

Shakspeare.

The first page of a book, telling its name, and generally its subject; an inscription.

This man's brow, like to a *title* leaf,
Foretels the nature of a tragic volume.

Shakspeare.

A claim of right.

'Tis our duty

Such monuments as we can build, to raise;
Lest all the world prevent what we should do,
And claim a *title* in him by their praise.

Dryden.

To **TITILE**, *v. a.* To entitle; to name; to call.

To these, that sober race of men, whose lives
Religious *titled* them the sons of God,
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame,
Ignobly!

Milton.

TITILELESS, *adj.* Wanting a name or appellation.
Not now in use.

He was a kind of nothing, *titleless*,
Till he had forg'd himself a name o' th' fire
Of burning Rome.

Shakspeare.

TITILEPAGE, *s.* The page containing the title of a book.—We should have been pleased to have seen our own names at the bottom of the *title-page*. *Dryden*.

TITLEY, a parish of England, in Herefordshire; 3 miles north-east-by-east of Kington.

TITLINGTON, a hamlet of England, in Northumberland; 6½ miles west-by-north of Alnwick.

TITMANING, or **DIETMANING**, a small town of Bavaria, on the river Salza; 23 miles north-north-west of Salzburg, and 50 east of Munich. Population 2200.

TITMEG, a lake of North America. Lat. 62. 15. N. long. 99. W.

TITMOUSE, or **TIT**, *s.* [*tiji*, Dutch, a chick, or small bird; *tittlingier*, Icelandic, a little bird: *tit* signifies *little* in the Teutonic dialects.] A small bird.

The nightingale is sovereign of song,
Before him sits the *titmouse* silent by,
And I unfit to thrust in skilful throng,
Should Colin make judge of my foolerie.

Spenser.

TITSCHEN, **NEW**, a town of the Austrian states, in Moravia; 31 miles east of Olmutz. It contains 4300 inhabitants, and has extensive woollen manufactures.

TITSEY, a parish of England, in Surrey; 5 miles north-east-by-east of Godstone.

TITTENHANGER, a hamlet of England, in Hertfordshire; 2½ miles south-east-by-east of St. Alban's. Population 316.

TITTENLEY, a small village of England, in Cheshire, near Congleton.

TITTENSOR, a hamlet of England, in Staffordshire; 4 miles north-west-by-north of Stone.

To **TITITER**, *v. n.* [formed, I suppose, from the sound. *Dr. Johnson*.—Rather perhaps from *teitr*, Icel. very merry. *Todd*.] To laugh with restraint; to laugh without much noise.

In flow'd at once a gay embroider'd race,
And *titt'ring* push'd the pedants off the place.

Pope.

The swain mistrustless of his smutted face,
While secret laughter *tittler'd* round the place.

Goldsmith.

TITTER, *s.* A restrained laugh.—The belle's shrill *titter*, and the squire's broad stare. *Neville*.—It is doubtful what it signifies in Tusser, unless it be small weeds.

From wheat go and rake out the *titters* or tine,
If eare be not forth, it will rise again fine.

Tusser.

TITTERIE, the central province of the kingdom of Algiers, being that in which the capital is contained. It is about 60 miles long by 40 broad, extending from the coast of the Mediterranean to the plain of the Bled el Jereede, which separates it from the Sahara.

TITTESWORTH, a township of England, in the parish of Leeke, Staffordshire.

TITTING, or **DIETTING**, a small town of Germany, in Bavaria; 8 miles north of Eichstadt, and 36 west of Ra-tisbon.

TITTLE,

TITTLE, *s.* [I suppose from *tit*. *Dr. Johnson*.—German *tüttel*, punctum, apex, ab absoleto Anglo Sax. *tyban*, figere, pungero. *Wachter and Serenius*.] A small particle; a point; a dot.—In the particular which concerned the church, the Scotch would never depart from a *tittle*. *Clarendon*.

Angels themselves disdain
T' approach thy temple, give thee in command
What to the smallest *tittle* thou shalt say
To thy adorers.

Milton.

TITLESHALL, or **TITLESHALL**, a parish of England, in Norfolk; 6 miles south-south-west of Fakenham. Population 417.

TITTLTATTLE, *s.* [A word formed from *tattle* by a ludicrous reduplication.] Idle talk; prattle; empty gabble.

As the foe drew near
With love, and joy, and life and dear,
Our don, who knew this *tittle-tattle*,
Did, sure as trumpet, call to battle.

Prior.

An idle talker. *Sherwood*.—Impertinent *tittle-tattles*, who have no other variety in their discourse than that of talking slower or faster. *Tatler*.

To **TITTLTATTLE**, *v. n.* To prate idly.—You must be *tittle-tattling* before all our guests. *Shakspeare*.

TITLETATTLING, *s.* The act of prating idly.—You are full in your *tittletattlings* of Cupid: here is Cupid, and there is Cupid: I will tell you now what a good old woman told me. *Sidney*.

To **TITUBATE**, *v. n.* [*titubo*, Lat.] To stumble. This is an old verb in Cockeram's vocabulary. *Dr. Johnson* uses it in one of his definitions of *to trip*.

TITUBATION, *s.* [*titubo*, Lat.] The act of stumbling.

TITUL, a large village in the south of Hungary, at the confluence of the Theiss and the Danube, and the chief place of the district belonging to the Tschaikists or Danube pontooneers.

TITULAR, *adj.* [*titulus*, Lat.] Nominal; having or conferring only the title.—They would deliver up the kingdom to the king of England to shadow their rebellion, and to be *titular* and painted head of those arms. *Bacon*.

TITULARITY, *s.* The state of being titular.—Julius, Augustus, and Tiberius, with great humility received the name of imperator; but their successors retain the same even in its *titularity*. *Brown*.

TITULARLY, *adv.* Nominally; by title only.—The church representative is a general council; not *titularly* so, as the conventicle of Trent; but plenarily true, general, and lawful. *Mountagu*.

TITULARY, *adj.* [*titulus*, Lat.] Consisting in a title.—The malecontents of his kingdom have not been base nor *titulary* impostors, but of an higher nature. *Bacon*.—Relating to a title.—William the Conqueror, howsoever he used the power of a conqueror to reward his Normans, yet mixed it with a *titulary* pretence grounded upon the Confessor's will. *Bacon*.

TITULARY, *s.* One that has a title or right.—The persons deputed for the celebration of these masses were neither *titularies* nor perpetual curates, but persons entirely conductitious. *Ayliffe*.

TITUMATI, a river of South America, in the province of Darien, which joins the Chucunaqui.—There is another river of this name in the same province, which enters the sea in the gulf of Tucumari.

TITUS VESPASIANUS, a Roman emperor, was the eldest son of Vespasian, and born A. D. 40. See **ROME**.

TIVDIJA, a small river in the north-west of European Russia, which flows into the lake Onega on the west side. Quantities of fine marble are seen along its banks.

TIVERTON, a market-town and borough of England, in the county of Devon, situated at the confluence of the Axe and Loman rivers, from which circumstance it was anciently called Twyfordtown, or Twofordtown. It stands on the slope of a hill, rising gently towards the north, and formed

at the base triangularly by the courses of the streams. The town extends in length nearly a mile, and in breadth three quarters. The inhabitants have long been characterised for their social intercourse and mutual harmony. Regular assemblies, concerts, and card parties, are frequent in the winter, and many evening clubs and friendly societies have been formed. Tiverton was anciently governed by a portreeve and other officers; but by charter from James I. it was incorporated under a mayor, 12 capital burgesses, and 12 assistants, who elect a recorder. The right of returning two members to parliament was also granted, which has ever since been retained. In consequence of some mistakes in the election of a mayor, in 1724, the town was re-incorporated by charter of the 11th of George I. Tiverton is a place of considerable antiquity. It was a village in the reign of Alfred, and described in the Domesday Survey as lands belonging to the king. 1269 houses, and 6732 inhabitants. Market on Tuesday, and a small one on Saturday; also one on Monday for kerseys, with two annual fairs; 14 miles north of Exeter, and 161 west-by-south of London. Lat. 50. 54. N. long. 3. 29. W.

TIVERTON, a township of England, in Cheshire; 2 miles south of Tarporley. Population 493.

TIVERTON, a post township in the United States, in Newport county, Rhode Island. It is on the mainland, opposite to Portsmouth, with which it is connected by a bridge. Population 2837; 54 miles south-west of Boston.

TIVETSHALL, **ST. MARGARET** and **ST. MARY**, united parishes of England, in Norfolk; 5½ miles north-east of Diss.

TIVIOT, or **CHIVIOT MOUNTAINS**, the high hills on the borders of England and Scotland.

TIVOKEA, an island in the South Pacific ocean. It is low and sandy, of an elliptic form; 18 miles in its longest diameter. There is a lagoon in the centre, which is entered from the south-west end of the island. Trees and shrubs are numerous, but the soil is extremely scanty, consisting of a very thin covering of mould, over a low coral foundation. The inhabitants are stout made, of a dark brown, and puncture or tattoo themselves with the figures of fishes. Their features are not disagreeable; their hair and beards generally black and curling. They go perfectly naked, all except a small piece of cloth around the loins. Lat. 14. 28. S. long. 144. 56. W.

TIVOLI (the *Tibur* of the ancients), a considerable town in the central part of Italy, about 18 miles east-by-north of Rome. It is delightfully situated on an eminence, sheltered on one side by Monte Castali and a circular range of the Sabine mountains, while on the other it commands an extensive prospect over the Campagna di Roma. The sides of the hill on which it stands are covered with olives and fruit trees; but its great attraction now, as in former ages, consists in the falls of the Teverone (the ancient *Anio*), which glides gently through the town, till reaching the brink of a rock, over which it precipitates itself near 100 feet in one mass, and after boiling up in its narrow channel, rushes through a chasm of the rock into a cavern below. On the summit of the steep bank stands a beautiful temple of the Corinthian order, supposed to have been dedicated to Vesta, and built in the Augustan age.

TIVVY, *adj.* [A word expressing speed, from *tantivy*, the note of a hunting-horn.]

In a bright moon-shine while winds whistle loud,

Tivy, tivy, tivy, we mount and we fly,

All rocking in a downy white cloud:

And lest our leap from the sky should prove too far,

We slide on the back of a new-falling star.

Dryden.

TIVY or **TOWEY**, a river of Wales, in the county of Caermarthen, one of the principal in the whole principality. It rises from an extensive morass in the Alpine valley of Berwin, in the county of Cardigan, and runs southwards to Lindover; and being joined by a stream from Brecknockshire, turns towards the west, passes Llangaddock and Llandilovawr, and thence running due west, in a delightful vale, passes Caermarthen,

marthen, and turning towards the south, falls into Caermarthen bay, in a large estuary.

TIXALL, a parish of England, in Staffordshire; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-by-south of Stafford.

TIXENDALE, or **THRIKENDALE**, a township of England, in the parish of Wharram Percy, East Riding of Yorkshire; $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of New Malton.

TIXOVER, a parish of England, in Rutlandshire; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-by-north of Uppingham.

TIXTLAN, a town of Mexico, and capital of a jurisdiction of the same name; situated 30 leagues from the coast of the Pacific ocean.

TIZAPAN, the name of three inconsiderable settlements in Mexico.

TIZE, or **TIZ**, a sea-port of Mekran, in Persia, the *Tiza* of Ptolemy, once important, but now reduced to a miserable village of fifty or sixty huts.

TIZNADOS, a river of the Caraccas, in the province of Venezuela, which enters the Portugueza.

TJERINGKIN, a considerable fishing village on the island of Java, on the west coast. It was formerly a military post, with a block-house, which was burnt by the British ships of war. It is situated at the mouth of a river which is navigable a long way up for small prows; 103 miles west from Batavia.

TJIDANEE, or **TANGERANG**, a river of the island of Java, which falls into the sea of Java, near Batavia bay.

TJIDOVEAN, a river of Java, which runs a northerly course, and falls into the Java sea, in the bay of Bantam. During the rains it is very rapid, and scarcely passable.

TLACOLTEPEC, a settlement of Mexico, in the intendency of Puebla de los Angeles, containing 148 Indian families.

TLACOLULA, a settlement of Mexico, in the intendency of Puebla de los Angeles, containing 262 Indian families.

TLACOLULA, a settlement in the intendency of Mexico, containing 270 Indian families. There are two other inconsiderable settlements of the same name in Mexico.

TLALCHICOMULA, a settlement of Mexico, in the intendency of Puebla de los Angeles, containing 700 families of Indians, Spaniards, mestizoes, and mulattoes.

TLALNEPLANTA, a settlement of Mexico, in the intendency of Mexico, containing 850 Indian families.

TLALPUJAGUA, a town of Mexico, in the intendency of Valladolid; 77 miles west of Mexico.

TLALTIZAPAN, a settlement of Mexico, in the intendency of Mexico, containing 150 Indian families.

TLAMANALCO, a settlement of Mexico, in the intendency of Mexico, containing 1360 families of Indians; 6 miles east of Chalco.

TLAPOYACA, a settlement of Mexico, in the intendency of Oaxaca, which contains 180 families of Indians.—There is another settlement of the same name in the intendency of Valladolid.

TLAXCALLA, or **TLASCALLA**, a government of Mexico, in the intendency of Puebla de los Angeles, which, in 1793, contained 59,177 inhabitants, whereof 21,849 were male, and 21,029 female Indians. It is bounded on the north by Vera Cruz, on the east by Oaxaca or Guaxaca, on the south by the Pacific, and on the west by the province of Mexico; and is about 354 miles in length, and from 40 to 150 in breadth. The soil and productions are nearly the same with Mexico.

TLAXCALLA, the capital of the above province, situated on the side of a high mountain, and on the banks of a small river which runs into the Pacific ocean; 64 miles east of Mexico. Lat. 19. 19. 30. N. long. 98. W.

TLAZASALCA, the capital of a jurisdiction of the same name, in the intendency of Valladolid; 70 miles west-by-north of Mexico.

TLEMSAN, or **TREMECEN**, the most westerly of the three provinces into which the kingdom of Algiers is divided.

TLEMSAN, or **TREMECEN**, a city of Algiers, capital of the province of the same name. It was once an important place, and the metropolis of a kingdom; but in 1670, on

occasion of a revolt of the inhabitants, Hassan, then dey of Algiers, laid it in ruins, so that there does not now remain above one-sixth part of the old city, which, when entire, might have been four miles in circuit. It is plac'd on a rising ground, below some rocky precipices, whence issue a number of springs; 220 miles west-south-west of Algiers, and 50 south-south-west of Oran.

TLETCH, a small town of Tobolsk, in Asiatic Russia, on the Irtysh; 72 miles east-south-east of Tobolsk.

TLUMATSCHAU, or **TLUMASZOW**, a small town of the Austrian states, in Moravia, on the river March; 12 miles east of Hradisch, and 39 east of Brunn. Population 1100.

TO, *adv.* [το, Saxon; *te*, Dutch.] A particle coming between two verbs, and noting the second as the object of the first.—The delay of our hopes teaches us *to* mortify our desires. *Smalridge*.—It notes the intention.

Ambitious fool! with horny hoofs to pass
O'er hollow arches of resounding brass,
To rival thunder.

Dryden.

It notes the consequence.—I have done my utmost to lead my life so pleasantly as *to* forget all misfortunes. *Pope*.—After an adjective, it notes its object.

We ready are *to* try our fortunes
To the last man.

Shakspeare.

Noting futurity.—It is not blood and bones that can be conscious of their own hardness and redness; and we are still *to* seek for something else in our frame that receives those impressions. *Bentley*.

To and again, or *To and fro*, backward and forward.

The spirits perverse
With easy intercourse pass *to and fro*,
To tempt or punish mortals.

Milton.

Quite; entirely; much; very: preceding a verb, participle, or adjective; formerly much in use; *now obsolete*.

Let them all encircle him about,
And, fairy-like, *to* pinch the unclean knight. *Shakspeare*.

TO, *preposition*.—Noting motion *towards*, opposed to *from*.

Tybal't fled;
But by and by comes back *to* Romeo,
And *to't* they go like lightning.

Shakspeare.

Give not over so; *to* him again, entreat him,
Kneel down before him.

Shakspeare.

Noting accord or adaptation.

Thus they with sacred thought
Mov'd on in silence *to* soft pipes.

Milton.

Noting address or compellation.

Now *to* you, Raymond: can you guess no reason
Why I repose such confidence in you?

Dryden.

Noting attention or application.

Turn out, you rogue! how like a beast you lie:
Go buckle *to* the law.

Dryden.

Noting addition or accumulation.

Wisdom he has, and *to* his wisdom courage;
Temper *to* that, and unto all success.

Denham.

Noting a state or place whither any one goes.—Take you some company and away *to* horse. *Shakspeare*.—Noting opposition.

No foe unpunish'd in the fighting field,
Shall dare thee foot *to* foot with sword and shield. *Dryden*.

Noting amount.—There were *to* the number of three hundred horse, and as many thousand foot English. *Bacon*.—Noting proportion.

With these bars against me,
And yet to win her—all the world *to* nothing. *Shakspeare*.

Noting possession or appropriation.—Still a greater difficulty upon translators rises from the peculiarities every language hath to itself. *Felton*.—Noting perception,

The flower itself is glorious to behold,
Sharp to the taste.

Noting the subject of an affirmation.

I trust, I may not trust thee; for thy word
Is but the vain breath of a common man:
Believe me, I do not believe thee, man;
I have a king's oath to the contrary.

Shakespeare.

In comparison of. As far as.—Some Americans, otherwise
of quick parts, could not count to one thousand, nor had
any distinct idea of it, though they could reckon very well to
twenty. *Locke.*—Noting intention.

This the consul sees, yet this man lives,
Partakes the public cares; and with his eye
Marks and points out each man of us to slaughter. *B. Jonson.*

After an adjective it notes the object.

All were attentive to the godlike man,
When from his lofty couch he thus began.

Dryden.

Noting obligation.—Almanzor is taxed with changing
sides, and what tie has he on him to the contrary? He is
not born their subject, and he is injured by them to a very
high degree. *Dryden.*—Respecting.

He's walk'd the way of nature;
And to our purposes he lives no more.

Shakespeare.

Noting extent.—From the beginning to the end all is due
to supernatural grace. *Hammond.*—Towards.—She stretch'd
her arms to heav'n. *Dryden.*—Noting presence.—She still
beareth him an invincible hatred, and reveleth him to his
face. *Swift.*—Noting effect; noting consequence.

Thus, to their fame, when finish'd was the fight,
The victors from their lofty steeds alight.

Dryden.

After a verb to notes the object.

Give me some wine; fill full,
I drink to th' general joy of the whole table,
And to our dear friend Banquo.

Shakespeare.

Noting the degree.—Tell her thy brother languishes to
death. *Addison.*—Before day, to notes the present day;
before *morrow*, the day next coming; before *night*, either
the present night, or night next coming.

Banquo, thy soul's flight,
If it find heav'n, must find it out to night.

Shakespeare.

To day, to night, to morrow, are used, not very properly,
as substantives in the nominative and other cases.

To morrow, and to morrow, and to morrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day;
And all our yesterdays have lighted fools
The way to dusky death.

Shakespeare.

To day is ours, why do we fear?
To day is ours, we have it here;
Let's banish bus'ness, banish sorrow,
To the gods belongs to morrow.

Cowley.

TOA, a river of the island of Porto Rico, which runs into
the harbour of Porto Rico.

TOAD, *s.* [*raße*, Saxon.] A paddock; an animal re-
sembling a frog; but the frog leaps, the toad crawls: the
toad is accounted venomous, but without reason.

From th' extremest upward of thy head,
To the descent and dust below thy foot,
A most toad-spotted traitor.

Shakespeare.

The toad is the *rana bufo* of Linnæus, in Zoology See
RANA.

TO'ADEATER, *s.* A contemptuous term of modern
times for a fawning parasite, a servile sycophant.—I was re-
duced to be as miserable a *toadeater* as any in Great Britain,
which in the strictest sense of a word is a servant, except that
the *toadeater* has the honour of dining with my lady, and
the misfortune of receiving no wages. *Sir C. Hanbury.*

TO'ADFISH, *s.* A kind of sea-fish. See LOFHIUS PIS-
CATRIX.

TO'ADFLAX, *s.* A plant.

TO'ADISH, *adj.* Venomous; like a toad.—A speckled,

Dryden.

toadish, or poison-fish, as the seamen from experience named
it. *Sir T. Herbert.*

TO'ADSTONE, *s.* A concretion supposed to be found in
the head of a toad.—The *toadstone* presumed to be found in
the head of that animal is not a thing impossible. *Brown.*

TO'ADSTOOL, *s.* Probably from a vulgar notion that
the eating of this poisonous fungus, furnished the toad with
his poison.—A plant like a mushroom.

The grisly *toadstool* grown there mought I see,
And loathed paddocks lording on the same.

Spenser.

Another imperfect plant like a mushroom, but sometimes
as broad as a hat, called *toadstool*, is not esculent. *Bacon.*

TOAHOUTA, one of the smaller Society islands, near
Otaha.

To TOAST, *v. a.* [*tostic*, old French, *Lacombe*; *torreo*,
tostum, Latin.] To dry or heat at the fire.—The earth
whereof the grass is soon parched with the sun, and *toasted*, is
commonly forced earth. *Bacon.*—To allure mice I find no
other magic than to draw out a piece of *toasted* cheese.
Brown.—To name when a health is drunk. See the noun.
—Several popish gentlemen *toasted* many loyal healths.
Addison.

We'll try the empire you so long have boasted;
And if we are not prais'd we'll not be *toasted*.

Prior.

To TOAST, *v. n.* To give a toast or health to be drunk.
—Let not both houses of parliament have law dictated to
them by the Constitutional, the Revolution, and the Unitarian
societies. These insect reptiles, whilst they go only caballing
and *toasting*, only fill us with disgust. *Burke.*

TOAST, *s.* Bread dried before the fire.—You are both as
rheumatic as two dry *toasts*; you cannot one bear with
another's infirmities. *Shakespeare.*—Every third day take a
small *toast* of manchet, dipped in oil of sweet almonds new
drawn, and sprinkled with loaf sugar. *Bacon.*—Bread dried
and put into liquor.

Where's then the saucy boat
Co-rival'd greatness? or to harbour fled,
Or made a *toast* for Neptune.

Shakespeare.

Some squire, perhaps, you take delight to rack;
Whose game is whisk, whose treat a *toast* in sack.

Pope.

A celebrated woman whose health is often drunk. *Dr.*
Johnson. This was at first the meaning; the reason of which
is now given in the example from the Tatler. It is now ap-
plied to public characters, or private friends, whose healths
we propose to drink.—It happened that on a public day, a
celebrated beauty of those times [King Charles II.'s] was in
the Cross-Bath, [at Bath,] and one of the crowd of her ad-
mirers took a glass of the water, in which the fair one stood,
and drank her health to the company. There was in the
place a gay fellow half fuddled, who offered to jump in, and
swore though he liked not the liquor, he would have the *toast*.
He was opposed in his resolution; yet this whim gave founda-
tion to the present honour which is done to the lady we
mention in our liquor, who has ever since been called a *toast*.
Tatler.—I shall likewise mark out every *toast*, the club in
which she was elected, and the number of votes that were on
her side. *Addison.*

Say, why are beauties prais'd and honour'd most,
The wise man's passion, and the vain man's *toast*?

Why deck'd with all that land and sea afford,
Why angels call'd, and angel-like ador'd?

Pope.

TO'ASTER, *s.* One who toasts.

We simple *toasters* take delight
To see our women's teeth look white;
And ev'ry saucy ill-bred fellow
Sneers at a mouth profoundly yellow.

Prior.

TOBA, a small island in the Eastern seas, near the west
coast of Aroo. Lat. 5. 8. S. long. 135. 9. E.

TOBA'CCO, *s.* [from *Tobaco* or *Tobago* in America.
It is said not to have been known in Europe before 1500.]
See NICOTIANUM.

And for *tobacco*—who can bear it?
Filthy concomitant of claret.

Prior.

TOBA'CCO

TOBACCO KEY, a small island in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Yucatan. Lat. 16. 45. N. long. 88. 35. W.

TOBACCO POINT, a cape on the coast of Maryland, in the river Potomack; 37 miles south-south-west of Annapolis.

TOBACCONING, *adj.* Smoking tobacco.—Neither was it any news on this guild-day to have the cathedral, now open on all sides, to be filled with musketeers, waiting for the major's return, drinking and *tobacconing* as freely as if it had been turned ale-house. *Bp. Hall.*

TOBACCONIST, *s.* A preparer and vender of tobacco.—Hence it is, that the lungs of the *tobacconist* are rotted. *B. Jonson.*

TOBACCO-STOPPER, *s.* An instrument to press tobacco down into a pipe.

It is a planet now I see;

And, if I err not, by his proper

Figure, that's like a *tobacco-stopper*.

Hudibras.

TOBAGO, one of the Carribee islands, in the West Indies; about 25 miles in length, from south-east to north-west, and about 12 in its greatest breadth. This island was first discovered by Columbus, in the year 1498; but we know of no settlement that he or any of his countrymen made upon the island. When an adventurous spirit for discoveries prevailed in England under Queen Elizabeth, Sir Robert Dudley, son of the famous earl of Leicester, in an expedition against Trinadada, gave the English governor the first hint of peopling Tobago, which was then uninhabited by any European nation; but this proposal met with small encouragement. William, earl of Pembroke, in the year 1628, obtained a grant of this island, with that of Barbuda and St. Bernard; but his death happening in less than two years after, the design came to nothing. About the year 1632, some Zealanders having fitted out a small squadron for trading to those islands, made such a favourable report of this in particular upon their return home, that the company of merchants to which they belonged, undertook to settle it, and gave it the name of New Walcheren, from one of the islands in Zealand. The new colony, in a short time, increased to about 200, who, finding themselves pestered by the visits of the Carribee Indians, began to erect a fort for their preservation. The Indians had recourse to the Spaniards, who readily granted them assistance. They sent a force upon the island, which demolished the rising fort, and exterminated the new colony. It was probably from some Dutch merchants who travelled to Courland, that James, duke of that country, conceived the design of settling Tobago: being a prince of an active disposition, and finding there was room for such a settlement, he sent over a colony of his own subjects, who settled upon what has since been called Great Courland bay, and erected a small regular fort, with a town, in the neighbourhood; and the duke's title was farther confirmed by a grant from Charles II. king of England, but disputed by the Dutch. Upon the extinction of the Kettler family, dukes of Courland, in the person of Ferdinand, son of duke James, the fief of the island of Tobago reverted to the crown of England, in 1737, and by the definitive treaty concluded at Paris, in 1763, Tobago was ceded in full right to Great Britain.

Tobago possesses almost every kind of plant that grows in the Antilles, and besides, like Trinidad, the greater part of those which are peculiar to Spanish Guiana and Cape de Paria. The most valuable are Indian corn, Guinea corn, peas, beans, French beans, figs, pine-apples, pomegranates, oranges, lemons, limes, plantains, bananas, grapes, guavas, tamarinds, prickly pears, papas, and a variety of other fruits which are not to be found in Europe. Lat. 11. 16. N. long. 60. 30. W.

TOBAGO, LITTLE, a small island, near the east coast of Tobago; about 2 miles long and 1 broad.

TOBAK, a small town of the south-west of European Russia, in Bessarabia; 34 miles north-north-west of Ismail.

TOBATI, a settlement of Indians in the province and government of Paraguay; 30 miles east from Assumption. Lat. 25. 16. S. long. 57. 8. W.

TOBATI-GUAZU, a small river of the province and government of Paraguay, which runs north-north-west, and enters the Iboig.

TOBATI MINI, a river of the province and government of Paraguay, which runs north, and enters the river Grande.

TOBBERCURRY, a small village of Ireland, in the county of Sligo; 103½ miles north-west of Dublin.

TOBED NIGAURLEDEGH, a river of New Brunswick, which runs into the St. John. Lat. 46. 50. N. long. 67. 36. W.

TOBEL, a large village in the south-west of Germany, in Wirtemberg, in the mountainous track called the Black Forest. Population 900.

TOBEL, a small town of the Swiss canton of Thurgau; 6 miles south of Frauerfeld.

TOBERDONNY, a village of Ireland, in the county of Galway; 104 miles west-north-west of Dublin.

TOBERMOREY, a village of Scotland, in the parish of Kilminian, in the island of Mull, in Argyllshire, lately built by the British Society for the Encouragement of Fisheries. It contains about 600 inhabitants.

TOBITSCHAU, or **TOWACZOW**, a small town of the Austrian states, in Moravia; 12 miles south of Olmutz. Population 1100.

TOBLACH, or **DOBBIACO**, a small town of the Austrian states, in Tyrol, near the source of the Drave, and 16 miles east-south-east of Brunecker.

TOBO, a village of Middle Sweden, in the province of Upsal, with large iron works.

TOBOL, a considerable river of Asiatic Russia, which rises near the southern extremity of the Oural mountains. The first considerable stream which it receives is the Oui or Ouk, on its left bank, after the junction with which it becomes navigable.

TOBOLSK, the name of one of the two great governments into which Asiatic Russia is divided, forming the western part of that immense territory. See **RUSSIA**.

TOBOLSK, a large city, capital of the government of the same name, and of Asiatic Russia in general. It is situated on the river Irtysch, close to its junction with the Tobol.

TOBOSO, a town, or rather very large village, in the interior of Spain, in the province of La Mancha. It has 4000 inhabitants; but its chief and almost only title to notice arises from the prominent place given to it in the adventures of Don Quixote; 68 miles south-south-east of Madrid.

TOBRONO, a settlement of the island of Cuba.

TOBULBA, a small sea-port on the eastern coast of Tunis, in Africa.

TOBY, a township of the United States, in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania. Population 611.

TOBY'S CREEK, a river of the United States, in Pennsylvania, which runs into the Allegany, 20 miles below Franklin. It is about 55 miles long, and is navigable for batteaux through a great part of its course.

TOCACHI, a river of Quito, which runs south, and enters the Pisque, in lat. 0. 3. N.

TOCAIGH, a bay on the west coast of the island of Owhyee. Lat. 20. 3. N. long. 204. 4. E.

TOCAIMA, a city of New Granada, in the government of Mariquita, near the Rio Bogota. The city is small, but has a good parish church; 56 miles south-west of Santa Fe, in the high road leading down to Honda, Mariquita, Neiva, and Popayan. Lat. 4. 16. N. long. 74. 59. W.

TOCALON, a settlement of New Granada, in the province of Carthagena, situate on the shore of the Magdalena.

TOCAMA, a settlement of Peru, in the province of Tucuman.

TOCANA, a river of New Granada, in the province of Tunja, which rises east of this city, and enters the Meta.

TOCANTINES, a large river which has its head waters in the interior of Brazil, in the capitania of Goiaz, in lat. about 19. S., and near the sources of the river Parana, which carries its waters into the Plata.

TOCAT, or **TOKAT** a large and commercial city, situated in the interior of Asia Minor, in the pachalic of Sivas. It rises

rises in the form of an amphitheatre, in a deep valley on the banks of the Jekil Irmak, the ancient Iris. The streets, though frequently steep, from the unevenness of the ground, are well paved, which is rare in this country. Tocat is the ancient *Berisa*; 40 miles north-west of Sivas. Lat. 39. 35. N. long. 36. 30. E.

TOCAYA, a village of Brazil, in the district of Minas Novas, situated at the conflux of the Jigitonhonha with the Rio Grande. It is situated in the diamond district, and is chiefly supported by this trade; 35 miles north-east of Tejuco.

TOCCO, a town of Naples, in the Abruzzo Citra, on the river Pescara. Like other places in this part of Italy, it has suffered repeatedly from earthquakes; 24 miles west-south-west of Ortona-a-Mare.

TOCHIMILCO, a town of Mexico, and capital of a district of the same name, in the intendency of Puebla; 60 miles south-east of Mexico. Lat. 19. 10. S. long. 274. 45. W.

TOCKETS, or **Toccories**, a township of England, North Riding of Yorkshire; 1½ mile north of Guisborough.

TOCKHOLES, a township of England, in Lancashire; 4 miles south-south-west of Blackburn. Population 1077.

TOCKWITH, a parish of England, East Riding of Yorkshire; 5½ miles north-east of Wetherby. Population 419.

TOCOME, a river of Guiana, which rises in the country of the Indians, and joins the Hacha.

TOCOTA, a river of Portuguese Guiana, which runs south, and enters, with a large body, into the Parime.

TOCRUR, a kingdom of Central Africa, described by the Arabian writers as situated along the Niger, or, as they termed it, Nile of the Negroes, to the west of Ghana.

TOCSIN, *s.* [*toescin*, old Fr. "cloche d'alarme; de Lat. *tangere signum.*" *Roquefort.*] An alarm-bell.—The priests went up into the steeple, and rang the bells backward, which they call *tockaine*, whereupon the people of the suburbs flocked together. *Fulke.*

TOCSON HOTUN, a town of Western Tartary; 20 miles west-south-west of Turfan.

TOCUYO, a town of South America, in the government of the Caraccas, and in the province of Venezuela, situated near the source of the river of its name. It is built in a valley formed by two mountains. They reckon in the city of Tocuyo 10,200 inhabitants; 270 miles south-west of Caraccas, and 60 north of Truxillo. Lat. 9. 35. N. long. 72. 40. W.

TOCUYO, a river of South America, which has its rise in the vicinity of Lake Maracaibo, on its eastern side; 15 leagues south of Carora, upwards of 60 leagues from the Caribbean sea, into which it is discharged, and 9 leagues east of Coro. It is navigable as far as Banagua, a village situated on its banks at the distance of 40 leagues from its mouth.

TOD, *s.* [Mr. G. Chalmers notices *tod* as Saxon, denoting a quantity of wool.] A bush; a thick shrub. *Obsolete.*

Within the ivie *tod*,
(There shrouded was the little god),
I heard a busy bustling.

Spenser.

A certain weight of wool, twenty-eight pounds.—Every 'leven wether *tods*; every *tod* yields—pound and odd shilling. *Shakspeare.*—A fox: a common word in Scotland. [Mr. Chalmers thinks the animal may have been so named from his bushy tail.]

The wolf, the *tod*, the brock,
Or other vermin.

B. Jonson.

To TOD, *v. n.* To weigh; to produce a *tod*: the word, in the following passage, has been rightly expounded to mean, that the wool of eleven sheep would weigh a *tod*. *Ritson.*—Every 'leven wether *tods*; every *tod* yields—pound and odd shilling. *Shakspeare.*—Dealers in wool say, twenty sheep ought to *tod* fifty pounds of wool. *Dr. Farmer.*

TOD HEAD, a cape on the east coast of Scotland, in the county of Kincardine; 5 miles south of Stonehaven. Lat. 56. 51. N. long. 2. 11. W.

TODEA. See **OSMUNDA.**

TODBERE, a parish of England, in Dorsetshire; 5 miles south-west-by-west of Shaftsbury.

TODBURN, a hamlet of England, in Northumberland; 8½ miles north-west-by-north of Morpeth.

TODD'S FORK, a river of the United States, in Ohio, which joins the Little Miami, 5 miles above Deerfield.

TODDENHAM, a parish of England, in Gloucestershire; 3 miles north-east of Moreton in the Marsh.

TODDINGTON, or **TADDINGTON**, a parish of England, in Bedfordshire. It was formerly a market-town, and has still five annual fairs. Population 1182; 5 miles north-by-west of Dunstable, and 39 north-west-by-north of London.

TODDINGTON, a parish of England, in Gloucestershire; 2½ miles north-by-east of Winchcombe.

To TO'DDLE, *v.* To saunter about: it implies feebleness, quasi *toddle*. North. *Pegge.*

TODDY, *s.* A tree in the East Indies.—The *toddy* tree is not unlike the date or palm. *Sir T. Herbert.*—Liquor extracted from the tree.—The wine, or *toddy*, is got by piercing the tree, and putting a jar or pitcher under, so as the liquor may distil into it. *Sir T. Herbert.*—In low language, a kind of punch, or mixture of spirits and water.

TODERO, **CAPE ST.**, a promontory on the west coast of Sicily. Lat. 37. 57. N. long. 12. 39. E.

TODI, a very lofty mountain of Switzerland, in the canton of Glaris. Its perpendicular elevation is given at 11,700 feet. A road passes over one of its sides, into the country of the Grisons.

TODI, an inland town of Italy, in the State of the Church, near the Tiber. Though small, it is the see of a bishop; 15 miles west of Spoleto, and 58 north of Rome.

TODLAW, the name of a rising ground in England, in the county of Northumberland, near Elsdon, on which are three stone columns, placed in a triangular form 12 feet distant from each other, supposed to have been the sepulchral monument of some eminent Danes. Each column is nearly 12 feet in diameter.

TODMORDEN, a township of England, in Lancashire, being part of the town of Huddersfield; 8½ miles north-north-east of Rochdale. Population 3652.

TODOR NOVI, a small town and castle in the north-west of European Turkey, in Bosnia, on the Save.

TODOS SANTOS, a large and convenient bay on the coast of Brazil, and province of Bahia. It is 37 miles long from north to south; its greatest width from east to west is 27 miles, and its circumference is 36. The eastern part of the bay lies in long. 38. 42. W. lat. 12. 42. S.—It is the name also of several inconsiderable settlements in South America.

TODOS SANTOS, BAY OF, a deep bay on the coast of New California, or New Albion. Point Grajero, its northern promontory, is situated in lat. 31. 43. N. long. 243. 34. E.

TODUS, or **TODY**, in Ornithology, a genus of the order *picæ*, the characters of which are, that the bill is awl-shaped, somewhat depressed, obtuse, straight, and at its base beset with bristles; the nostrils are ovate and small; the feet are formed for walking; and the outer toe is connected at the base to the middle one.

1. *Todus viridis.*—Green, with a red breast: the green *tody*.—Found in the warmer parts of America, and the neighbouring islands.

2. *Todus cinereus.*—Ash-coloured, with the under part yellow: the *tic-tic* of Buffon; the grey and yellow fly-catcher of Edwards.—Found in open places of Surinam and Guiana.

3. *Todus fuscus.*—Ferruginous, under part olive-coloured, spotted with white; the tail ferruginous, and wings crossed with a blackish bar.—Found in South America, less than the green.

4. *Todus ceruleus.*—Bluish, with white throat; temples, throat, and abdomen orange.—Found in America, of the size of the green.

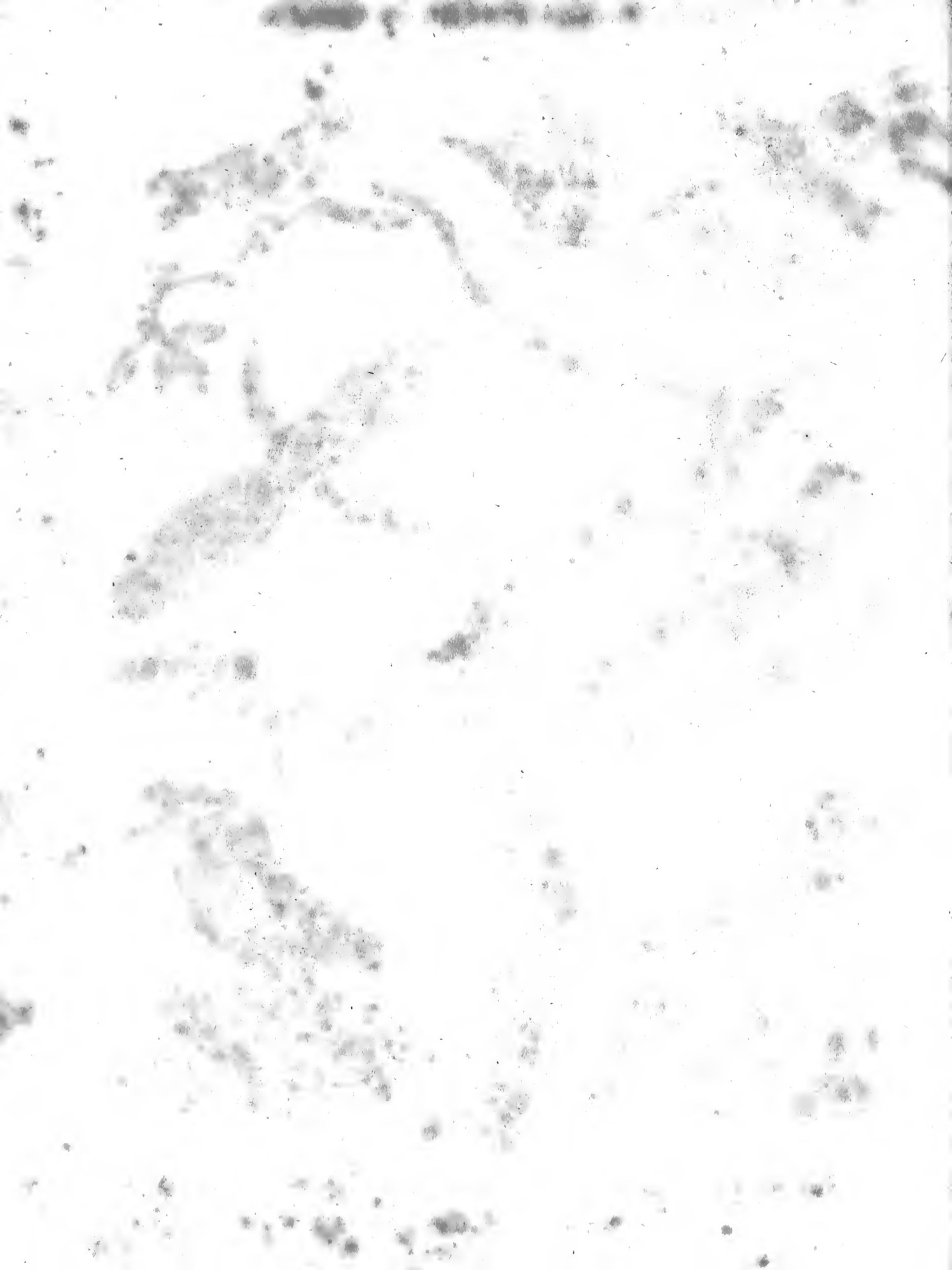
5. *Todus varius.*—Varied with blue, black and green; the bill, head, throat, neck, feet, nails, and tail black; the

margin

TODUS, TRINGA, TROCHILUS, TROGON.



1 *Tod. macrorynchos.* 2 *Trin. leucoptera.* 3 *Trin. pugnax.* 4 *Troc. minimus.*
 5 *Troc. ornatus.* 6 *Troc. juniceus.* 7 *Trog. curucui.*



margin of the tail, and the coverts of the wings, green.—Found in India.

6. *Todus leucocephalus*.—Black, the head subcristated; throat and upper part of the neck white: white-headed tody of Latham.—Found in America.

7. *Todus brachyurus*.—Black, the vertex, neck, back, and short tail black: the short-tailed tody of Latham.—Found in America.

8. *Todus plumbeus*.—Above lead-coloured, hoary, beneath milky; the crown, wing-feathers, and tail black: plumbeous tody of Latham.—Found in Surinam.

9. *Todus obscurus*.—Above brown and black, underneath very sordid white, with pale throat: the dusky tody of Pennant and Latham.—Found in Rhode island.

10. *Todus regius*.—Black and brown; the breast whitish, striated transversely with blackish; the throat and eye-brows white; the abdomen, rump, and tail red; the crest ferruginous at the apex, tipped with black: king tody of Latham.—Found in Cayenne.

11. *Todus paradiseus*.—Crested head black; body white; tail wedge-formed; the intermediate tail-feathers very long: pied bird of paradise of Edwards, and paradise fly-catcher of Latham. It has the following varieties; viz., the tody with wings and tail pale-red; the tody underneath white, the breast from cærulescent to cinereous; and the Brazilian crested tody.—Found in Africa and the island of Madagascar.

12. *Todus ferrugineus*.—Ferruginous-black, underneath ferruginous; wing-feathers marked with a brown bar; cheeks spotted with black and white: the ferruginous-bellied tody of Latham.—Found in Cayenne.

13. *Todus novus*, or *gularis*.—Brown, underneath white; throat white, and breast spotted with brown, above yellow: white-chinned tody of Latham.

14. *Todus platyrhynchos*, or *rostratus*.—Brown-yellowish, beneath yellow, throat whitish; vertex lead-coloured, with a white spot upon it; wings and tail brown; bill very broad: the broad-billed tody of Latham.

15. *Todus macrorhynchos*, or *nasutus*.—Black, bill very broad; chin, sides of the cheeks, abdomen, vent and rump red: the great-billed tody of Latham.

16. *Todus rubecula*.—Cinereous, with orange throat and breast, and white abdomen: the red-breasted tody of Latham.—Native of New Holland.

17. *Todus xanthogaster*, or *flavigaster*.—Brown-cinereous, six inches long; beneath luteous, with pale bill: the yellow-bellied tody of Latham.—Native of New Holland.

18. *Todus cristatus*.—Crest crimson; body brown, spotted with white.—Found in Guinea.

TODWICK, a parish of England, West Riding of Yorkshire; 7½ miles south-east-by-south of Rotherham.

TOE, *s.* [τᾱ, Saxon; teen, Dutch.] The divided extremities of the feet; the fingers of the feet.

Come all you spirits,
And fill me from the crown to the toe, topful
Of direst cruelty.

Shakspeare.

TOE HEAD, a cape of Scotland, on the south-west coast of the island of Lewis, in that part called Harris; 42 miles south-west of Stornoway. Lat. 57. 50. N. long. 7. 5. W.

TOE HEAD, a cape on the south coast of Ireland, in the county of Cork. Lat. 51. 27. N. long. 9. 9. W.

TOELCHUS DE APIE, a district of South America, in the country of Patagonia.

TOELCHUS DE LA CABALLO, a district of South America, in the country of Patagonia.

TOENJOLOKER, a small island in the Eastern Seas. Lat. 5. 30. S. long. 132. 32. E.

TOFO'RE, *adv.* [τοφοριαν, Saxon.] Before. *Obsolete.* It is an epilogue to make plain
Some obscure precedence that hath *tofore* been said.

Shakspeare.

TOFO'RE, *prep.* [τοφορ, Sax.] Before. *Obsolete.*—So shall they depart the manor with the corn and the bacon *tofore* him that hath won it. *Spectator.*

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TOFT, *s.* [*toftum*, low Latin; *toft*, Su. Goth. fundi pars ædificiis occupata; *toft*, Dan. et Scano-Goth. agrorum pars ædificiis vicina. *Serenius.*] A place where a mesuage has stood. *Cowel.*

TOFT, a parish of England, in Cambridgeshire; 5 miles east of Caxton.—2. A hamlet in Cheshire; 1½ mile south of Nether Knutsford.—3. A hamlet in Lincolnshire; 3½ miles west-south-west of Bourne.—4. A parish in Lincolnshire; 4½ miles west of Market Raisen.

TOFT, MONKS, or MONACORUM, a parish of England, in Cambridgeshire; 11 miles south-west of Great Yarmouth.

TOTES, or TOTREES, a parish of England, in Norfolk; 2½ miles south-west of Fakenham.

TOFTS, WEST, a parish of England, in Norfolk; 6½ miles north-north-west of Thetford.

TOFUS. See TOPHUS.

TOGA, in Antiquity, a wide woollen gown, or mantle, without sleeves, used among the Romans, both by men and women.

In process of time, none wore the toga but lewd women: whence that of Horace, in *matrona, ancilla, peccesse togata*. Lib. i. sat. ii. ver. 63.

The toga was of divers colours, and admitted of various ornaments: there was that called *toga domestica*, worn within doors; *toga forensis*, worn abroad; *toga militaris*, used by soldiers, tucked up after the Gabinian fashion; and *toga picta*, or *triumphalis*, wherein the victorious triumphed: this was embroidered with palms; that without any ornaments was called *toga pura*.

Sigonius distinguishes the several togæ, or Roman gowns, into *pura*, or *virilis, candida, pulla, picta, prætexta, trabea, and paludamentum*.

TOGATED, *adj.* [*togatus*, Lat.] Gowned; toged.—They saw a comedy acted in Christ Church-hall;—yet it did not take with the courtiers so well as it did with the *togated* crew. *A. Wood.*

TOGDA, or TODGA, a town or district of Western Africa, in the province of Sigilmessa; 50 miles west of Sigilmessa.

TOGEBAUT, a village of Irak, in Persia, 81 miles north of Isphan.

TOGED, *adj.* [*togatus*, Lat.] Gowned; dressed in gowns.

The bookish theoretic,

Wherein the *toged* consuls can propose

As masterly as he; mere prattle, without practice,

Is all his soldiership.

Shakspeare.

TOGETHER, *adv.* [τοᾱδερ, Saxon.] In company.—We turned o'er many books *together*. *Shakspeare.*—Not apart; not in separation.—That king joined humanity and policy *together*. *Bacon.*—In the same place.

She lodgeth heat and cold, and moist and dry,

And life and death, and peace and war *together*. *Davies.*

In the same time.—While he and I live *together*, I shall not be thought the worst poet. *Dryden.*—Without intermission.—The Portuguese expected his return for almost an age *together* after the battle. *Dryden.*—In concert.—The subject is his confederacy with Henry the Eighth, and the wars they made *together* upon France. *Addison.*—In continuity.

Some tree's broad leaves *together* sew'd,

And girded on our loins, may cover round.

Milton.

TOGETHER *with*. In union with; in a state of mixture with.—Take the bad *together with* the good. *Dryden.*

TOGGENBURG, THE, a long valley in the north of Switzerland, lying between the cantons of Appenzel and Zurich. From these it is separated by mountains, which render it narrow; but in length it exceeds 50 English miles. It is traversed by the river Thur, from which it sometimes takes the name of the Thurthal. It is divided into Upper and Lower.

TOGOMI, a town of Nippon, in Japan; 80 miles north-west of Meaco.

TOGOSOHATCHIE CREEK, a branch of the Oakmulgee river, in the state of Georgia.

TOGSTON, a township of England, in Northumberland; 10 miles south-east-by-south-of Alnwick.

TOHOTCHIE HÖTUN, a town of Chinese Tartary, in the country of Hami; 30 miles north-west of Hami Hotun.

TOIKO, a town of Nippon, in Japan; 80 miles east-south-east of Jedo.

To TOIL, *v. n.* [*tilian*, Saxon; *tuylen*, Dutch.] To labour; perhaps originally, to labour in tillage.

This Percy was the man nearest my soul;
Who, like a brother, *toil'd* in my affairs,
And laid his love and life under my foot. *Shakspeare.*

To TOIL, *v. a.* To labour; to work at.
Toil'd out my uncouth passage, forc'd to ride
The untractable abyss. *Milton.*

To weary; to overlabour.
He, *toil'd* with works of war, retir'd himself
To Italy. *Shakspeare.*

TOIL, *s.* Labour; fatigue.
Not to irksome *toil*, but to delight
He made us. *Milton.*

[*Toile, toiles*, Fr.; *tela*, Lat.] Any net or snare woven or meshed.

She looks like sleep,
As she would catch another Antony
In her strong *toil* of grace. *Shakspeare.*

TO'ILER, *s.* One who toils; one who wears himself. *Sherwood.*

TO'ILET, *s.* [*toilette*, Fr.] A dressing-table.
The merchant from the exchange returns in peace,
And the long labours of the *toilet* cease. *Pope.*

TOILFUL, *adj.* Laborious; full of employment.—The souterly cobbler, and *toilful* labourer. *Florio, Tr.*—Wearisome.

Now the loud tempest of the *toilful* day
Subsides into a calm. *Smollett.*

TOILSOME, *adj.* Laborious; weary.—This were it *toilsome*, yet with thee were sweet. *Milton.*

TOILSOMENESS, *s.* Wearisomeness; laboriousness.

TOJUCA, a river of Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic. Lat. 27. 44. S.

TOKA, a town of Hindostan, province of Aurungabad. It is a place of consequence. The houses are all built of stone, and several storics high. Lat. 19. 25. N. long. 75. 10. E.

TOKAY, a town in the north-east of Hungary, at the confluence of the rivers Bodrog and Theysse. It contains 4200 inhabitants, with 5 churches for as many different sects. It has also two monasteries, and well frequented yearly fairs. This town, though small, has attained great celebrity for its wine, which is among the finest and most expensive in Europe. It owes this superiority partly to the climate, partly to the great care taken in the selection of the grapes, and in the preparation of the wine. The vines are raised on a range of low hills called the Hegyallya, about 20 miles in extent. Throughout this district, the grapes are plucked one by one, after they are perfectly ripe, instead of being gathered green, ripe, and rotten, without distinction, and thrown into the press with the stalks, as in other parts of Hungary. The wine is of three sorts; the essence, or that which runs from the grapes when put into a cask, without artificial pressure. The second sort, called the *Ausbruch*, is obtained by applying a slight pressure to the same grapes; lastly comes the *Maslas*, obtained by greater pressure, but still superior to common wine. The *Ausbruch* and essence are very high priced even at Vienna; but a great part of the wine sold for Tokay is produced in other parts of Hungary. Tokay is situated 114 miles east-north-east of Pest, and 43 north-by-west of Debreczin. Lat. 48. 7. 9. N. long. 21. 24. 5. E.

TOKAY, *s.* [from *Tokay*, in Hungary.] A kind of

wine.—The wine generally known in foreign countries by the name of *tokay*, is a particular kind;—it is here called “ausbruche,” and is made by mixing a portion of luscious half-dried and shrivelled grapes with the common ones. *Townson.*

TO'KEN, *s.* [*taikns*, Goth.; *taen*, Sax.; *teycken*, Dutch.] A sign.—Shew me a *token* for good, that they which hate me may see it. *Psal.*—A mark.—They have not the least *token* or shew of the arts and industry of China. *Heylin.*—A memorial of friendship; an evidence of remembrance.

Here is a letter from queen Hecuba,
A *token* from her daughter, my fair love. *Shakspeare.*

A piece of money current by sufferance, not coined by authority: formerly of very small value; in modern times, for the convenience of change, of higher.—Buy a *token's* worth of great pains. *B. Jonson.*

To TO'KEN, *v. a.* To make known. *Not in use.*

What in time proceeds,
May *token* to the future our past deeds. *Shakspeare.*

TOKEN BESSEYS, a cluster of numerous small rocky islands, lying off the eastern coast of the island of Bouton, in the Eastern seas. They are inhabited. Lat. 5. 40. S. long. 123. 35. E.

TOKENED, *adj.* Having marks or spots.
How appears the fight?—

On our side like the *token'd* pestilence,
Where death is sure. *Shakspeare.*

TOKENHAM, a parish of England, in Wiltshire; 2½ miles south-west of Wotton Bassett.

TOKIS, a town of Nippon, in Japan; 40 miles north-north-east of Meaco.

TOKI-TAO, a small island near the coast of China. Lat. 38. 7. N. long. 120. 39. E.

TOLAGO BAY, a bay on the north-east coast of the northern island of New Zealand, in the South Pacific ocean, discovered by Captain Cook, in the year 1769. It is moderately large, and has from 7 to 13 fathoms, with a clean sandy bottom and good anchorage, and is sheltered from all winds except the north-east. Lat. 38. 22. S. long. 181. 15. W.

TOLAND (John), a writer on subjects of political and religious controversy, was born in the year 1669, in Ireland. Educated in catholic principles, he renounced them before he attained the age of sixteen years, and became a zealous opposer of popery. He completed his education in Scotland, and having spent three years in the university of Glasgow, removed to Edinburgh, where he graduated M.A. in 1690. From Edinburgh he removed to London, and became acquainted with some respectable dissenters, who enabled him to pursue his studies for two years more at Leyden. On his return to London, he visited Oxford, and here he collected materials for the execution of some literary projects: one of which was a dissertation in order to prove that the common narrative of the death of Regulus was a fable. In 1696, he published at London his “Christianity not mysterious; or a Treatise shewing that there is nothing in the Gospel contrary to Reason, or above it; and that no Christian Doctrine can be properly called a Mystery.” This publication caused an alarm among Christians of all denominations, by whom it was regarded as an attempt to overthrow revealed religion, and he was violently persecuted. He then directed his attention to other topics; and in 1698 he published a pamphlet, intitled, “The Militia Reformed,” in which he proposed to substitute that species of armament to a standing army. In the same year he wrote a “Life of Milton,” to be prefixed to an edition of his prose works, and which was also printed separately. In this preface he opposed the notion then prevalent, that the “Icon Basilike” was written by Charles I.; and from the consideration of this imposture, as he pronounced it to be, he digressed to the consideration of the spurious works that had been ascribed to Christ and his apostles. As he was supposed in the discussion of this latter topic to impugn the authenticity of the received canon of Scripture,

Scripture, he drew forth replies from some of the ablest advocates of Christianity, and particularly Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Samuel Clarke.

In 1699, Toland was engaged by the Duke of Newcastle, to publish "Memoirs of Denzil Lord Holles;" and in the following year by Mr. Robert Harley, afterwards Earl of Oxford, then a Whig, to give a new edition of Harrington's "Oceana." When the Act of Succession was passed, on occasion of the death of the Duke of Gloucester, in 1701, he published "Anglia Libera," being an explanation and eulogy of this Act; and he accompanied the Earl of Macclesfield, who was deputed to carry it to Hanover, and had the honour of presenting his book to the Electress Sophia, and of kissing her hand on the occasion. At Berlin, which he visited, he held a dispute, before the Queen of Prussia, with the learned Beausobre, on the authority of the books of the New Testament; an account of which was sent by the latter to the "Bibliothèque Germanique." Upon his return to England, in 1704, he published "Letters to Serena," (meaning the Queen of Prussia,) on the origin and force of prejudices; the history of the soul's immortality among the heathens; the origin of idolatry; and remarks on Spinoza's philosophy. These letters were animadverted upon by Wotton, and by the author of the Divine Legation. In 1708, he published at the Hague, two Latin Dissertations, entitled "Adeisidæmon, sive Titus Livius a Superstitione vindicatus," and "Origines Judaicæ, sive Strabonis de Moyse et Religione Judaica Historia breviter illustrata." In 1718, he published "Nazarenus; or Jewish, Gentile, or Mahometan Christianity," &c., in which he endeavours to shew that the Jewish converts were to observe their own law throughout all generations, &c. Two years afterwards appeared a Latin tract, entitled "Pantheisticon: sive Formula celebrandæ Sodalitatis Socraticæ, &c.;" a work which has subjected its author to the charge of atheism, and in consequence of which he was unjustly accused by Dr. Hare with having composed a profane prayer to Bacchus in his character of Pantheist. In the same year he published his "Tetradymus," on the pillar of cloud and fire that guided the Israelites; on the exoteric and esoteric philosophy of the ancients; on Hypatia, the female philosopher; and a defence of his Nazarenus against Dr. Mangey. To this work he annexed an account of his conduct and sentiments, solemnly professing his preference of the Christian religion, pure and unmixed, to all others.

Toland's life closed on the 11th of March, 1722, in the 53d year of his age. He manifested a considerable degree of resolution and patience during the progress of his illness. His posthumous works were published in 2 vols. 8vo., in 1726, and again in 1747, with an account of his life and writings, by Des Maizeaux. *Biog. Brit.*

TOLATOLA, a town on the north coast of the island of Celebes. It is a considerable place, with a fine harbour, abounding in fish, and surrounded by a plentiful country.

TOLD, *pret.* and *part. pass.* of *tell*. Mentioned; related.

The acts of God to human ears
Cannot, without process of speech, be *told*. *Milton.*

To TOLE, *v. a.* [See the etymology of TOLL.] To train; to draw by degrees; to decoy.

Voices calling me in dead of night
To make me follow, and so *tole* me on,
Through mire and standing pools, to find my ruin. *Fletcher.*

TOLEDO, *s.* [from *Toledo*, in Spain.] A sword of the finest temper.—You sold me a rapier: you told me it was a *toledo*. *B. Jonson.*

TOLEDO, a province in the central part of Spain, in New Castile, situated chiefly to the south of the Tagus. Its area (according to Antillon) is 9240 square miles; its population 371,000. Its surface consists partly of mountain tracks, partly of elevated and extensive plains, the soil of which, however, is frequently sandy or chalky, so that spring water is scarce, and hardly a tree is met with to enliven the prospect or afford a shade. The scarcity of water is a great obstacle to the extension of tillage, and, if the

corn produced be equal, or sometimes more than equal, to the consumption, it is owing to the thinness of the population. But the pasturage is good, at least in particular situations: the flocks of sheep are numerous, and the wool of the best quality. Vines, silk, honey, wax, and fruits, adapted to the temperature, are the farther products of this province.

TOLEDO, an ancient city in the interior of Spain, in New Castile, the chief town of the preceding province, and the see of an archbishop. Toledo is a place of great antiquity, and was successively the seat of government under the Goths, the Moors, and the kings of Castile; 40 miles south-south-west of Madrid, and 290 east-by-north of Lisbon. Lat. 39. 52. 24. N. long. 4. 11. W.

TOLENTINO, a town in the central part of Italy, in the State of the Church, situated on a rising ground, bathed by the river Chiento; 30 miles south-south-west of Ancona, and 92 north-north-east of Rome.

TOLERABLE, *adj.* [*tolerabilis*, Latin.] Supportable; that may be endured or supported.—It shall be more *tolerable* for Sodom in the day of judgment than for that city. *St. Matth.*—Not excellent; not contemptible; passable.—The reader may be assured of a *tolerable* translation. *Dryden.*

TOLERABLENESS, *s.* The state of being tolerable.

TOLERABLY, *adv.* Supportably; in a manner that may be endured.—The pious Christian is the only *tolerably* wise. *Hammond.*—Passably; neither well nor ill; moderately well.—Sometimes are found in these laxer strata bodies that are still *tolerably* firm. *Woodward.*

TOLERANCE, *s.* [*tolerancia*, Lat.; *tolerance*, Fr.] Power of enduring; act of enduring.—Diogenes one frosty morning came into the market-place shaking, to shew his *tolerance*; many of the people came about him, pitying him: Plato passing by, and knowing he did it to be seen, said, "If you pity him indeed, let him alone to himself." *Bacon.*

TOLERANT, *adj.* [*tolerans*, Latin.] Favourable to toleration.—We know and lament his [Gibbon's] eagerness to throw a veil over the deformities of the heathen theology, to decorate with all the splendour of panegyric the *tolerant* spirit of its votaries, to degrade by disingenuous insinuation or by sarcastic satire the importance of revelation, to exhibit in the most offensive features or distortion the weaknesses and the follies of its friends, and to varnish over the cruelties and exalt the wisdom of its merciless and unrelenting enemies. *White.*

To TOLERATE, *v. a.* [*tolero*, Lat.] To allow so as not to hinder; to suffer; to pass uncensured.—We are fully convinced that we shall always *tolerate* them, but not that they will *tolerate* us. *Swift.*

TOLERATION, *s.* [*tolero*, Lat.] Allowance given to that which is not approved.—I shall not speak against the indulgence and *toleration* granted to these men. *South.*

TOLETHORPE, a hamlet of England, in Rutlandshire; 12½ miles east of Oakham.

TOLF, a small town of Italy, in the State of the Church, remarkable on account of its extensive mines of alum; 10 miles east-north-east of Civita Vecchia.

TOLHUYS, a petty town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, on the Rhine; 6 miles west-south-west of Emmerich.

TOLKEMIT, a small town of West Prussia, near the inlet called the Frische Haff; 12 miles north-east of Elbing, and 44 south-west of Königsberg. Population 1400.

TOLL, *s.* [This word seems derived from *tollo*, Latin; *tol*, Saxon; *tol*, Dutch; *told*, Danish; *toll*, Welsh; *taille*, French.] An excise of goods; a seizure of some part for permission of the rest.—*Toll*, in law, has two significations: first, a liberty to buy and sell within the precincts of a manor, which seems to import as much as a fair or market; secondly, a tribute or custom paid for passage. *Cowel.*—Empson and Dudley the people esteemed as his horse-leaches, bold men, that took *toll* of their master's grist. *Bacon.*—The sound made by the bell being tolled.—The *toll* of a bell is its being lifted up, which causes that sound we call its *toll*. *H. Tooke.*

To TOLL, *v. n.* To pay toll or tallage.—I will buy me a son-in-law in a fair, and *toll* for him: for this, I'll none of him. *Shakspeare*.—To take toll or tallage.

The meale the more yeeldeth, if servant be true,
And miller that *tolleth* takes none but his due. *Tusser*.

To sound as a single bell.

The first bringer of unwelcome news
Hath but a losing office; and his tongue
Sounds ever after as a sullen bell,
Remember'd *tolling* a departed friend. *Shakspeare*.

To TOLL, *v. a.* To make a bell sound with solemn pauses.—Our going to church at the *tolling* of a bell, only tells us the time when we ought to go to worship God. *Stillingfleet*.—To call by sound.

They give their bodies due repose at night:
When hollow murmurs of their evening bells
Dismiss the sleepy swains, and *toll* them to their cells.
Dryden.

To notify by sound.—Slow *tolls* the village clock the drowsy hour. *Beattie*.—To take toll of; to collect.

Like the bee, *tolling* from every flower
The virtuous sweets. *Shakspeare*.

To take away; to vacate; to annul. *A term only used in the civil law; in this sense the o is short, in the former long.*—An appeal from sentence of excommunication does not suspend it, but then devolves it to a superior judge, and *tolls* the presumption in favour of a sentence. *Ayliffe*.—To take away, or perhaps to invite. See To TOLE.—The adventitious moisture which hangeth loose in a body, betrayeth and *tolleth* forth the innate and radical moisture along with it. *Bacon*.

TOLLAND, a parish of England, in Somersetshire; 3 miles north-north-east of Wiveliscombe.

TOLLAND, a county of the United States, in Connecticut, bounded north by Massachusetts, east and south-east by Windham county, south-west by Middlesex county, and west by Hartford county. Population 13,779.

TOLLAND, a village and township of the United States, and capital of Tolland county, Connecticut; 83 miles west-south-west of Boston. Population of the township, 1610.

TOLLAND, a post township of the United States, in Hampden county, Massachusetts; 110 miles west-south-west of Boston. Population 798.

TOLLAND ROYAL, a parish of England, in Wiltshire; 11½ miles south-by-east of Hindon.

TOLLBOOTH, *s.* A prison; a custom-house; an exchange. *Todd*.—Those other disciples were from the fishing-boat; this from the *toll-booth*. *Bp. Hall*.

To TOLLBOOTH, *v. a.* To imprison in a toll-booth.

To these what did he give? why a hen,
That they might *tolbooth* Oxford men. *Corbet*.

TOLLISH, *s.* A vessel by which the toll of corn for grinding is measured.

If thou beest a true man, then quoth the miller,
I swear by my *toll-dish*, I'll lodge thee all night.

Old Ballad.

TOLLENSSEE, a large lake in the north of Germany, in the grand duchy of Mecklenburg. A river of the same name proceeds from this lake, passes by New Brandenburg and Treptow, and flows into the Peene near Demmin.

TOLLER, *s.* One who collects tribute or taxes; a toll-gatherer. *Obsolete*.—One who tolls a bell.

TOLLERDINE, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Warndon, Worcestershire.

TOLLER FRATRUM, or LITTLE TOLLER, a parish of England, in Dorsetshire; 8 miles south-east of Beaminster. It has three annual fairs at Rotter Down.

TOLLER PORCORUM, or GREAT TOLLER, another parish in the above county, adjoining to the foregoing.

TOLLERTON, a hamlet of England, in Gloucestershire, near Minchinghampton.—2. A parish in Nottinghamshire; 4½

miles south-east-by-south of Nottingham.—3. A township in the North Riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles south-south-west of Easingwold. Population 481.

TOLLESBURY, a parish of England, in Essex; 7½ miles east-north-east of Maldon. Population 850.

TOLLESHUNT, DARCY, a parish of England, in Essex; 6 miles north-east-by-east of Maldon. Population 850.

TOLLESHUNT, KNIGHT'S, another parish in the above county; 1 mile north of the foregoing. Population 307.

TOLLGATHERER, *s.* The officer that takes toll.—*Toll-gatherers* are every day ready to search and exact a customary tribute. *Sir T. Herbert*.

TOLLESHUNT, MAJOR, a third parish in the same county; 1 mile west of the preceding. Population 350.

TOLMEZZO, a small town of Austrian Italy, in the Venetian delegation of Udina, with a castle and 3000 inhabitants. It has considerable manufactures of linen; 25 miles north-north-west of Udina.

TOLNA, a county in the south-west of Hungary, lying to the west of the Danube, and to the south of the county of Stuhl-Weissenburg.

TOLNA, a small town of the south-west of Hungary, on the Danube, formerly the capital of the county or palatinate of Tolna; 139 miles south-east of Presburg, and 73 south of Buda.

TOLO BAY, a large bay on the east coast of the island of Celebes, very broad at its entrance, but growing narrower towards the bottom. Lat. 1. 30. to 3. 5. S. long. 121. 18. to 123. E.

TOLOMETA. See PTOLOMETA.

TOLOSA, a town of the north of Spain, in Biscay, and the chief place in the district of Guipuscoa; 13 miles south-south-west of St. Sebastian, and 32 east-by-south of Bilbao.

TOLOSA, LAS NAVAS DE, a great plain in the south-west of Spain, in Andalusia, province of Jaen, remarkable for a victory obtained by the Christians over the Moors in 1212.

TOLPAN, a river of Chili, which runs west, and enters the Vergara.

TOLPIDDLE, a parish of England, in Dorsetshire; 8 miles east-north-east of Dorchester.

TOLSEY, *s.* The same with *tolbooth*. *Dict.*

TOLSKITHY, a hamlet of England, in Cornwall, adjoining to Redruth.

TOLSTONOSKOI, a fort of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Yenisei; 280 miles north-north-west of Turuchansk.

TOLTEN, a river of Chili, which has its rise from a lake. It runs north, and enters the Pacific ocean, after collecting the waters of several other rivers, 7 leagues west of Port Imperial, and forms a bay in lat. 39. 11. S.

TOLU, a seaport town of South America, in the province of Carthagenia, with a harbour open to the Spanish Main; 55 miles south of Carthagenia. Lat. 9. 32. N. long. 75. 30. W.—There is another older settlement of the same name in the same province.

TOLUCA, a regularly built town of Mexico, in the intendancy of Mexico. Lat. 19. 16. N. long. 99. 21. 30. W.

TOLVE, a small town in the south of the kingdom of Naples, province of the Basilicata. Population 3000; 8 miles north-east of Potenza, and 70 east of Salerno.

TOLUIFERA [from *tolu* and *fero*, to bear. Balsam of tolu-tree], in Botany, a genus of the class decandria, order monogynia, natural order of terebintaceæ (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Calyx: perianth one-leafed, bell-shaped, five-toothed, almost equal, with one angle more remote. Corolla: petals five, inserted into the receptacle; of which four are equal, linear, a little longer than the calyx; the fifth twice as big, obcordate; claw length of the calyx. Stamina: filaments ten, very short. Anthers longer than the calyx. Pistil: germ oblong. Style none. Stigma acute. Pericarp: berry? round, four-celled, four-seeded. Seed single, ovate.—*Essential Character*. Calyx five-toothed, bell-shaped. Petals five, the lowest twice as big, obcordate. Style none.

Toluifera balsamum, or balsam of tolu tree.—This is a tree

tree of large size. The bark is very thick, rough, and of a brown colour. The branches spread out wide on every side. Leaves alternate, oblong-ovate, four inches long, and two inches broad in the middle, rounded at the base, acuminate at the end, smooth, of a light-green colour, on very short strong foot-stalks. The flowers are produced in small axillary racemes or bunches, each on a slender pedicel.—Native of Spanish America, in the province of Tolu, behind Carthagena, whence Dr. Houston sent the seeds to England.

TOLUTATION, *s.* [*toluto*, Lat.] The act of pacing or ambling.—They move *per latera*, that is, two legs of one side together, which is *tolutation* or ambling. *Brown.*

TOLTZ, a small town of Germany, in Bavaria, on the Iser; 26 miles south of Munich. Population 2100.

TOM, or **ТОММ**, a considerable river of Asiatic Russia, which rises in the Altai mountains, in lat. 53. N. on the frontiers of Tartary; and after a course of about 400 miles, falls into the Obi, in lat. 58. N., about 25 miles after passing the city of Tomsk. It furnishes an extraordinary quantity of fish.

TOM, a river of China, which falls into the Heng; 5 miles south of Heng-chan.

TOM'S CREEK, a river of the United States, in New Jersey, which runs between Dover and Shrewsbury.

TOMAHAWK, an island on the east coast of Patagonia; 24 miles north-east of Seal's bay.

TORMAN, or **ТОУМАН**, a kind of imaginary money used among the Persians in the keeping of their accounts, and to facilitate the reduction of money in the payment of considerable sums.

TOMANI, a small kingdom of Western Africa, situated on the northern bank of the river Gambia, to the west of Kantore.

TOMANISI, a town of Nippon, in Japan; 75 miles west of Meaco.

TOMASWALDE, a village of Prussian Silesia, in the circle of Bunzlau, with 8000 inhabitants.

TOMASZOW, a small town in the south of Poland, on the San; 52 miles south-south-east of Lublin.

TOMB, *s.* [*tumba*, low Lat.] A monument in which the dead are enclosed.

Methinks, I see thee, now thou art below,
As one dead in the bottom of a *tomb*. *Shakspeare.*

To **TOMB**, *v. a.* To bury; to entomb.

Souls of boys were there,
And youths, that *tomb'd* before their parents were. *May.*

TOMBA, a river of Peru, which runs into the Pacific ocean, in Lat. 17. 15. S.

TOMBALY POINT, a cape on the western coast of Africa. Lat. 10. 48. N. long. 4. 36. W.

TOMBELAINE, a petty island of France, on the coast of Normandy, in a small bay between Avranches and St. Maloes.

TOMBIGBEE, or **TOMBECKBEE**, a river of the United States, in the Alabama territory, which rises within a few miles of the Muscle Shoals, flows southerly near the line between Mississippi state and the Alabama territory, joins the Alabama 45 miles above the head of Mobile bay, and 75 above the gulf of Mexico, to form the river Mobile.

TOMBLESS, *adj.* Wanting a tomb; wanting a sepulchral monument.

Lay these bones in an unworthy urn,
Tombless, with no remembrance over them. *Shakspeare.*

TOMBOY, *s.* [*Tom* a diminutive of *Thomas*, and *boy*. *Dr. Johnson.*—Verstegan derives it from *tumbe*; [*tumbepe*, Sax, a *dancer*;] hereof we yet call a wench, that skippeth or leapeth like a boy, a *tomboy*.] A mean fellow; oftener a wild coarse girl.

A lady
Fasten'd to an empery, to be partner'd
With *tomboys*, hir'd with that self-exhibition
Which your own coffers yield! *Shakspeare.*

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TOMBSTONE, *s.* A stone laid over the dead; a stone placed in memory of the dead.

The secret wound with which I bleed,
Shall lie wrapt up ev'n in my herse;
But on my *tombstone* thou shalt read
My answer to thy dubious verse.

Prior.

TOMBSTONE, a post village of the United States, in Bertie county, North Carolina.

TOMBUCTOO, a large city of Africa, which has for many centuries been the grand emporium of the interior trade of that great continent. This circumstance, ever since the rise of discovery and commercial enterprise, has excited in Europe an eager desire to visit and establish an intercourse with it. Although, however, it be reached by native caravans from every extremity of the continent, all attempts made during 300 years by European merchants and travellers, have been completely baffled. We have been able to obtain only shreds and fragments of information, and are unable to form any distinct idea of this great emporium of Africa. The latest account of Tombuctoo is that collected by Captain Lyon during his residence in Fezzan. From the description given to him by the merchants, it did not appear so large a town as had been supposed; and some represented it as not more extensive than Mourzouk. It is walled, the houses very low, and with the exception of one or two small streets, built irregularly. Many of the habitations are mere huts, composed of mats. The immense population which some have ascribed to it is accounted for by supposing that they included the Kafilas, who arrived there in great numbers, and being often obliged to remain during the rainy season, erected temporary huts. Cabra, its port, was described as rather a collection of storehouses than a town. The Nile, or Goulbi (*Jolibai*), is there very broad; and though in the dry season it may be forded by a camel, after the rains it becomes deep, rapid, and dangerous. The king is hereditary, but has little power. The trade consists in gold (brought from Jenne), cotton cloths, leather, and arms manufactured in Tombuctoo, and the neighbouring villages. There exists, to the south, a nation of Jews, who, from their colour, and difference in customs from the Moors, have sometimes been supposed to be Christians. Tombuctoo has a language peculiar to itself.

Such are the meagre and imperfect notices with which we must be content, until some fortunate adventurer shall reach this great centre of African trade. It is impossible even to fix its precise position. Our maps usually place it in about lat. 17. N. long. 1. 20. E.; about 1100 miles in the interior, from the mouth of the Senegal.

TOMDORF, a large village of the Prussian states, in Upper Lusatia, near Gorlitz.

TOME, *s.* [French; *τομος*, Gr.] One volume of many; a book.—All those venerable books of Scripture, all those sacred *tomes* and volumes of holy writ, are with such absolute perfection framed. *Hooker.*

TOME, ST., a settlement of Indians in the province of Buénos Ayres, on the west bank of the Uruguay. Lat. 28. 32. S. long. 55. 57. W.

TOMEFOBOI, a lake of Canada, in the county of Richlieu, which extends in length about 8 miles. The banks are beautiful and picturesque, with landscape and woodland scenery as romantic as the most fertile genius of an artist could well imagine. It abounds with excellent fish of many sorts, and is the resort of innumerable wild-fowl of various descriptions, as indeed are all the smaller ones. Many roads lead to the adjacent townships, and also communicate with the main ones, leading into the states of Vermont and New Hampshire.

TOMEION [formed from *τομη*, *section*], a general name used to express any sharp or cutting instrument, used either in surgery or in the mechanic arts.

TOMENTUM, properly signifies flocks or locks of wool, but by botanists is used for that soft downy matter which grows on the leaves of some plants.

TOMENTUM CEREBRI, in Anatomy, the flocculent internal surface of the pia mater, with its waving productions belonging to the intervals of the convolutions.

TOMEPEÑA, a settlement of Quito, in the province of Jaen de Bracamoros. It abounds in tobacco, cotton, honey, &c., and is surrounded with thick woods. Lat. 5. 33. S.

TOMEX [from *tomentum*, the whole plant having a nap upon it], in Botany, a genus of the class dodecandria, order monogynia.—Generic Character. Calyx: involucre universal, five-leaved, five-flowered, permanent; leaflets ovate, very concave, externally tomentose, very blunt, unequal, imbricate; outer smaller. Perianth proper five-leaved, permanent; leaflets lanceolate, externally villose, from upright spreading. Corolla none, unless the proper perianth be considered as such. Nectary; scales five, between the interior stamens, plaited, crenate, smooth, length of the filaments. Stamina: filaments twelve, filiform, unequal; exterior five, length of the perianth; interior seven, shorter. Anthers twin. Pistil: germ three-sided, smooth, superior. Style none. Stigma awl-shaped. Pericarp: berry. Seed one.—*Essential Character*. Involucre four or five-leaved. Calyx none. Corolla five-petalled. Nectary; scales five, between the lower stamens. Berry one-seeded.

1. *Tomex Japonica*, or Japanese tomex.—Floscules corolled; leaves tomentose beneath. Stem arboreous, lofty, branched, more than a fathom in height. Branches and branchlets tomentose, knobbed; the end ones angular.—Native of Japan; where it flowers in October and November.

2. *Tomex tetranthera*, or laurel-leaved tomex.—Floscules corolled; leaves smooth.—Native of China.

3. *Tomex sebifera*, glutinous tomex, or tallow tree.—Floscules apetalous; leaves smooth. The tallow tree is a large tree, with round knobbed branches, covered with a yellow shining bark: the branchlets are covered with a fine down.—Native of China and Cochinchina, in woods.

The wood, which is light and of a pale colour, is used for rafters, studs, &c., in building. The leaves and twigs abound in a viscid juice, and being bruised and macerated in water, render it glutinous; for this reason the natives work up their plaster with it, to render it more tenacious and that it may last the longer. A great quantity of a thick white oil is extracted from the berries, of which common candles are made, resembling spermaceti or wax candles, but having an unpleasant smell.

TOMIAS [τομιας, Gr.], in Antiquity, an appellation given to the sacrifice offered at the ratifications of solemn leagues. It was so called because they cut out the testicles of the victim, and took the oath standing upon them.

TOMIEH, a small and pleasant market town of Upper Egypt; 15 miles south of Siout.

TOMIEH, a large village of Egypt, near Fayoum.

TOMINA, a district or province of South America, in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres. It is about 18 leagues south-east of La Plata, and borders eastward on the Chiriguano, a nation of independent Indians.

TOMINA, the capital of the above province, is an inconsiderable place; 55 miles east from Chuquisaca.

TOMINIE BAY, or **GOONUNG TELLU BAY**, a great bay which indents the eastern coast of the island of Celebes. It abounds in rocky islands and rocky shoals.

TOMISCANING, **TOMMIS KAMAIN**, or **TEMISCAMING**, a lake of North America, which sends its waters south-eastward, through Ottawas river, into lake St. Francis, in St. Lawrence river.

TOMISVAR, a small seaport of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, situated on an arm of the Black sea. It has a harbour with a little trade, and is supposed to be the ancient Tomi, the scene of Ovid's exile; 40 miles east-by-north of Hirshova.

TOMMANAMAH, an eastern branch of Lewis's river, in North America. It is about 150 yards wide; its banks for the most part formed of solid perpendicular rocks, rising to a great height.

TOMOGUY, an island in the Eastern seas, about two miles round, shaped like a horse-shoe, the hollow forming a bay. Three-fourths of this island are occupied by a hill about 150 feet high, abounding in fruit and roots. Lat. 0. 15. S. long. 127. 4. E.

TOMORINDSCHA, a small town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, situated in the mountains between the towns of Prespa, Dibra, and Elbassan. It is inhabited by Albanians.

TOMOS, a village and mountain pass between Transylvania and Wallachia, to the south of Cronstadt. It is defended by a redoubt.

TOMPKINS, a county of the United States, in New York, formed in 1817, from a part of the counties of Seneca and Cayuga, bounded north by Seneca and Cayuga counties, east by Courtland county; south by Tioga county, and west by Seneca lake. Chief town, Ithaca.

TOMPKINS, a post township of the United States, in Delaware county, New York, on the Delaware; 27 miles south-west of Delhi, and 100 south-west of Albany. Population 996.

TOMSEH, a village of Diarbekir, in Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates; 70 miles west of Diarbekir.

TOMSK, a considerable city of Asiatic Russia, capital of an extensive district. It is situated on the right bank of the Tom, about 25 miles from its junction with the Obi. Within some years, Tomsk is stated to have been erected into the capital of a government, which comprehends a great part of the countries situated on the Obi, and most of those on the Yenisei. Lat. 56. 30. N. long. 84. 10. E.

TOMTIT, *s.* A titmouse; a small bird.—You would fancy him a giant when you looked upon him, and a *tomtit* when you shut your eyes. *Spectator*.

TOMU, a seaport of Nippon, in Japan; 115 miles south-west of Meaco.

TON, or **TUN**. In the names of places, are derived from the Saxon *tun*, a *hedge* or *wall*, and this seems to be from *sun*, a *hill*, the towns being anciently built on hills for the sake of defence and protection in times of war. *Gibson's Camden*.

TON, *s.* [tonne, Fr. See **TUN**.] A measure or weight.—Spain was very weak at home, or very slow to move, when they suffered a small fleet of English to fire, sink, and carry away, ten thousand *ton* of their great shipping. *Bacon*.

TON, or **TONCHUN**, a city of China, of the second rank, in Yunan. Lat. 26. 39. N. long. 100. 23. E.

TONAGAYON BAY, a bay in Lake Ontario, near the east end of Amherst island.

TONALA, a town of Mexico, in the intendency of Guadalupe. There is another inconsiderable settlement of the same name in Valladolid. There is also a river of the same name in the province of Tabasco.

TONAMY, a town of Nippon, in Japan; 155 miles north-west of Jedo.

TONAYAN, a settlement of Mexico, in the intendency of Vera Cruz, containing 273 Indian families.

TONDA, or **TONRA**, sometimes called **KHUASPORE TONDA**, an ancient town of Bengal, situated opposite to the ruins of Gour, but divided from them by the Bogarutty river.

TONDELO, a river of Mexico, which runs into the bay of Campeachy, and is navigable for barges of from 50 to 60 tons.

TONDERN, a district or bailiwick of Denmark, in the western division of the duchy of Sleswick, contains upwards of 40,000 inhabitants.

TONDERN, a small town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, the capital of the above district. It is tolerably well built. Population 2600; 37 miles south-west of Sleswick.

TONDI, a seaport town of the south of India, province of the Carnatic, district of Marawas. Lat. 9. 43. N. long. 76. 5. E.

TONDIMAN, a small district of the south of India, province of the Carnatic, situated about the 10th degree of northern latitude, and between the 78th and 79th degrees of eastern longitude. This district takes its name from its zemindar

mindar or possessor, who is frequently mentioned in Orme's history as one of the British allies.

TONDERAY, one of the Shetland islands, about six miles in circumference, near the west coast of Shetland. Lat. 60. 9. N. long. 1. 30. W.

TONE, a river of England; in Somersetshire, which rises about 6 miles north of Wiveliscombe, passes by Taunton, and runs into the Parrot, near Petherton Park, between Langford and Bridgewater.

TONE, a township of England; in Northumberland; 12 miles north-by-west of Hexham.

TONE, *s.* [*ton*, Fr.; *tonus*, Lat.] Note; sound.—The strength of a voice or sound makes a difference in the loudness or softness, but not in the *tone*. Bacon.—Accent; sound of the voice.

Palemon replies;
Eager his *tone*, and ardent were his eyes.

Dryden.

A whine; a mournful cry.
Made children, with your *tones*, to run for't,
As bad as bloody-bones, or Lunsford.

Hudibras.

A particular or affected sound in speaking; elasticity; power of extension and contraction.—Drinking too great quantities of this decoction may weaken the *tone* of the stomach. *Arbutnot.*

TONE is a property by which it comes under the regulation of grave and acute. See SOUND.

To TONE, *v. a.* To utter in an affected tone.—Shutting the eyes, distorting the face, and speaking through the nose, cannot so properly be called preaching, as *toning* of a sermon. *South.*

TONED, *adj.* Having tone.

An animal ovation! such as holds
No commerce with our reason, but subsists
On juices, through the well-toned tubes well strain'd.

Young.

TONG, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles east-north-east of Bradford. Population 1505.

TONG, a city of China, of the second rank, in Pe-che-lee, on the river Peiho. Extensive magazines are kept here, containing grain for the supply of the capital during several years; 10 miles east of Peking. Lat. 40. 56. N. long. 116. 20. E.

TONG, a city of China, of the second rank, at the mouth of the Yangtsekiang. Lat. 32. N. long. 120. 19. E.

TONG, a city of China, of the second rank, in Chan-si. Lat. 34. 32. N. long. 109. 30. E.

TONG, *s.* The catch of a buckle. This word is usually written *tongue*, but, as its office is to hold, it has probably the same original with *tongs*, and should therefore have the same orthography.

Their hilts were burnish'd gold, and handle strong
Of mother pearl, and buckled with a golden *tong*. *Spenser.*

TONGA ISLANDS. See FRIENDLY ISLANDS.

TONGATABOO ISLAND, one of the Friendly islands, in the South Pacific ocean, first discovered by Tasman, who called it Amsterdam; seen by Captain Cook in the year 1773, and visited by him again in 1777. Tongataboo or Tonga is about 60 miles in circuit, somewhat oblong, though by much the broadest at the east end, and its greatest length from east to west. The inhabitants usually go unarmed, but they have weapons of a very formidable nature, their spears being barbed in a dangerous manner, and their clubs very curiously carved. Their war weapons consist of the bow and arrow, spear and club. Their canoes are numerous, and variously constructed; those used for the ordinary purposes of ferrying and fishing are small, but dexterously managed; and their war boats, which possess much regularity of form, are very large and commodious. One of these was launched during the short period of the Union's stay, and was reported to be capable of carrying 300 men. Lat. 21. 11. S. long. of the middle of the island, 175. W.

TONGE, a village of England, in Kent; 1½ mile east of Milton. Here are the ruins of a castle, which is said to have been built in the year 450 by Hengist the Saxon general,

pursuant to a grant from Vortigern, of as much ground to build a seat or castle on, as he could inclose with an ox's hide, which he therefore cut into small thongs.

TONGE, a hamlet of England, in Lancashire; 2 miles north-east of Great Bolton. Population 1226.

TONGE, a township of England, in the same county; 5½ miles north-north-east of Manchester. Population 1402.

TONGE, a hamlet of England, in Leicestershire; 5½ miles north-east of Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

TONGE, a parish of England, in Salop; 4 miles east-by-south of Shiffnall. Population 468.

TONGE, OLD and NEW, two villages in the south of Holland, in the island of Overflakke; the former containing 1400, the latter 600 inhabitants; 4 miles south-east of Sommeldyk.

TONGE CASTLE, a parish of England, in the county of Salop; 3 miles from Shiffnall.

TONGELRE, an inland village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant. Population 800; 2 miles north-east of Eyndhoven, and 18 south-south-east of Bois le Duc.

TONGERLOO, a petty town of the Netherlands; 22 miles west-south-west of Antwerp. Population nearly 1000.

TONGERN, or TONGRES, an inland town of the Netherlands, in the province of Limburg, situated on the small river Jaar. Lat. 50. 47. 7. N. long. 5. 27. 43. E.

TONG-GIN, a city of China, of the first rank, in Koeichoo, on the borders of Houquang; 850 miles south-south-west of Peking. Lat. 27. 39. N. long. 108. 37. E.

TONGHAM, a township of England, in Surrey; 4 miles north-east-by-east of Farnham.

TONGHO, an extensive and fertile district of the Birman empire, constituting the principality of one of the king's sons. It is situated about the 19th degree of northern latitude, and between the 96th and 98th degrees of eastern longitude.

TONGHO, a celebrated fortress, and capital of the above district. Lat. 18. 50. N. long. 96. 40. E.

TONGKEEL, one of the Sooloo islands. Lat. 6. 2. N. long. 121. 50. E.

TONG-KIN-TSIN-FOU, a town of Corea; 48 miles west-south-west of King-ki-tao.

TONG-LAI, a town of Corea; 70 miles south of Koang-tcheou.

TONG-LAN, a town of China, of the second rank, in Quang-see. Lat. 24. 27. N. long. 106. 26. E.

TONGOI-PATCHI, a town of Tibet; 30 miles north of Oramtchi Hotun.

TONG-PIN, a city of China, of the second rank, in Shan-tung, on the river Ta-tsin; 190 miles south of Peking. Lat. 36. 6. N. long. 115. 56. E.

TONG-TCHANG, a city of China, of the first rank, in Shan-tung, on the grand canal. It carries on a great trade, and abounds in grain and fruits; 212 miles south of Peking. Lat. 36. 34. N. long. 115. 40. E.

TONG-TCHOUEN, a city of China, of the second rank, in Sechuen. Lat. 31. 6. N. long. 114. 44. E.

TONG-TCHOUEN, a city of China, of the first rank, in Sechuen. Lat. 26. 20. N. long. 103. 2. E.

TONG-TCHUEN, a town of Corea; 85 miles east-north-east of King-ki-tao.

TONGLAND, or TONGUELAND, a parish of Scotland, in the stewardry of Kirkcudbright, of a triangular figure; 8 miles long and 4 broad. Population 802.

TONGOI, a river of Chili, in the province of Coquimbo, which is small and shallow. It rises in the Cordillera, and runs south into the Pacific ocean. At its mouth is a port. Lat. 30. 17. S.

TONGORA, a small unsheltered port of Peru, and of shallow bottom, on the coast of the province of Pieura; 5 leagues west-south-west from Sechura. Lat. 5. 41. S.

TONGS, *s.* [*tanx*, Saxon; *tang*, Dutch. An instrument by which hold is taken of any thing; as of coals in the fire.

Another did the dying brands repair
With iron *tongs*, and sprinkled oft the same
With liquid waves.

Spense
TONGUE;

TONGUE, a parish of Scotland, in Sutherland; 11 miles long, and nearly of the same breadth. Population 1493.

TONGUE, *s.* [tʊnz, Saxon; *tonghe*, Dutch; from *dingen*; Wachter notices an assertion that the Latin *lingua*, was anciently *dingua*. Others cite the Gr. *φθόγγος*, a voice, a sound, from *φθεγγωαι*, to speak.] The instrument of speech in human beings.

My conscience hath a thousand several *tongues*,
And ev'ry *tongue* brings in a sev'ral tale,
And ev'ry tale condemns me for a villain. *Shakspeare.*

The organ by which animals lick.
They hiss for hiss return'd with forked *tongue*
To forked *tongue*. *Milton.*

Speech; fluency of words.
First in the council-hall to steer the state,
And ever foremost in a *tongue* debate. *Dryden.*

Power of articulate utterance.
Parrots, imitating human *tongue*,
And singing birds in silver cages hung. *Dryden.*

Speech, as well or ill used.—Give me thy hand; I am sorry I beat thee: but, while thou liv'st, keep a good *tongue* in thy head. *Shakspeare.*—A language.

With wondrous gifts endu'd,
To speak all *tongues* and do all miracles. *Milton.*

Speech as opposed to thoughts or action.—Let us not love in word, neither in *tongue*, but in deed and in truth. 1 *John.*—A nation distinguished by their language. *A scriptural term.*—Every kindred, and *tongue*, and people, and nation. *Rev.*—A bay. [*tang*, Swed.] The Lord shall destroy the *tongue* of the Egyptian sea. *Isaiah.*—A small point: as, the *tongue* of a balance.—To hold the **TONGUE**. To be silent.

'Tis seldom seen that senators so young
Know when to speak, and when to hold their *tongue*.
Dryden.

To **TONGUE**, *v. a.* To chide; to scold.
But that her tender shame
Will not proclaim against her maiden loss,
How might she *tongue* me. *Shakspeare.*

To strike a wind instrument with the tongue.
To **TONGUE**, *v. n.* To talk; to prate.
'Tis still a dream; or else such stuff, as madmen
Tongue, and brain not. *Shakspeare.*

TONGUED, *adj.* Having a tongue.—*Tongu'd* like the night crow. *Donne.*

TONGUELESS, *adj.* Wanting a tongue; speechless.—What *tongueless* blocks, would they not speak? *Shakspeare.*—Unnamed; notspoken of.
One good deed, dying *tongueless*,
Slaughters a thousand waiting upon that. *Shakspeare.*

TONGUEPAD, *s.* A great talker.—She who was a celebrated wit at London, is, in that dull part of the world, called a *tonguepad*. *Tatler.*

TONGUE RIVER, a river of North America, which, after a course of about 500 miles, falls into the Yellowstone.

TONGUETHWAITE, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Westward, Cumberland.

To **TONGUETIE**, *v. a.* To render unable to speak.—That extreme modesty, and bashfulness, which ordinarily *tongueties* us in all good company. *Goodman.*

TONGUETIED, *adj.* Having an impediment of speech.—They who have short tongues, or are *tonguetied*, are apt to fall short of the applause of the tongue to the teeth, and oftener place it on the gums, and say *t* and *d* instead of *th* and *dh*; as moder for mother. *Holder.*—Unable to speak freely from whatever cause.

Love, and *tonguetied* simplicity,
In least speak most to my capacity. *Shakspeare.*

TONIATA, a small island of the St. Lawrence. Lat. 44. 30. N. long. 75. 53. W.

TONIBAI, a port of Mexico, in the province of Sonora, very dangerous, and of difficult access.

TONIC, or **TONICAL**, *adj.* [*tonique*, Fr.; *τενω*, Gr.] Being extended; being elastic; relating to tones or sounds.—To the judicious performance upon this solemn instrument, [the organ,] my observations now naturally recur. In point of *tonic* power, I presume it will be allowed preferable to all others. *Mason.*—*A ternu not at present used.*

TONICS, *s.* Medicines to strengthen the tone.
TONIC [*τονικός*, Gr., formed from *τενω*, to stretch], in Medicine, is applied to a certain motion of the muscles, in which the fibres being extended, continue their extension to a certain degree. It is also applied to such medicines as were supposed to produce this tonic state.

TONIKAKY, an island in the Eastern seas, near the north coast of Celebes. Lat. 5. 31. N. long. 99. 31. E.

TONISKA, a village of Irkoutsk, in Asiatic Russia; 40 miles east-south-east of Stretensk.

TONK RAMPOORA, a town of Hindostan, province of Ajmeer, formerly belonging to the Mahrattá chief Jeswunt Row Holkar. Lat. 26. 12. N. long. 75. 38. E.

TONNA. See **GRAFENTOUNA**.
TONNANCOUR, or **POINT DU LAC**, a seigniory of Lower Canada, in the county of St. Maurice, with Lake St. Peter, and the St. Lawrence in front.

TONNAGE, *s.* A custom or impost due for merchandise brought or carried in tons from or to other nations, after a certain rate in every ton. *Cowel.*

TONNAY BOUTONNE, a small town in the west of France, department of the Lower Charente, situated on the small river Boutonne. Population 900; 9 miles west of St. Jean d'Angely.

TONNAY CHARENTE, a small town in the west of France, department of the Lower Charente, situated on the right bank of the river of that name; 4 miles east of Rochefort.

TONNEINS, a considerable town in the south-west of France, department of the Lot and Garonne, situated on the Garonne, and containing upwards of 6000 inhabitants; 55 miles south-east of Bourdeaux.

TONNERRE, MONT, a great mountain in the west of Germany, on the left bank of the Rhine; 10 miles from Worms, and 25 from Mentz. It is nearly 2300 feet above the level of the Rhine, and has, about half way up its side, a village called Donnersfield.

TONNERRE, a town in the central part of France, department of the Yonne, situated on the Armencon. It is still surrounded with a rampart, and has a population of 4400; 20 miles east-by-north of Auxerre.

TONNEWANTA, a river of the United States, in New York, which runs west, and enters Niagara river, opposite Grand island; 10 miles north of Black Rock. It is 90 miles long, and is navigable for boats 30 miles.

TONNINGEN, a small town of Denmark, in Sleswick, near the mouth of the Eyder. It contains only 2000 inhabitants, but has become, since the termination of the canal of Kiel, a place of uncommon activity, being the harbour where all vessels stop at the western extremity, as Kiel at the eastern; 46 miles east-by-north of Heligoland, and 30 west-south-west of Sleswick. Lat. 54. 19. 25. N. long. 8. 48. 45. E.

TONNOMAIA, one of the smaller Friendly Islands; 11 miles south of Annamooka.

TONORA, a small river of the Caraccas, which runs east, and enters the Guanipa.

TONORIUM, the Roman orators, though not constantly accompanied by a flute, had their voices frequently regulated by an instrument which Quinctilian calls a *tonorium*, Cicero, a *fistula*, and Plutarch, *σφύριγγον*, or *syrinx*, which is the same thing; and this instrument served as a kind of pitch-pipe. Both Cicero (*De Orat. lib. iii*), and Plutarch (*In Vit. C. Gracch.*), relate the well-known story of the voice of the furious tribune, Caius Gracchus, being brought down to its natural pitch, after he had lost it in a transport of passion, by means of a servant placed behind him with one

of those instruments. Cicero tells us that this *tibicen*, with his flapper, qui staret occulte post ipsum, and was not seen by the people, does not confine his employment to appeasing the passion of his master; he was, upon occasion, to incite it: "Qui infaret celeriter eum sonum, quo illum aut remissum exciterat aut a contentione revocaret." It is not easy, however, to conceive of what use this expedient could be, unless rhetorical tones were regulated by those of music.

TONORU, an ancient city of the south of India, province of Mysore. Some parts of the fortification still remain.

TONQUIN. See TUNQUIN.

TONROQUINO, a small river of Guiana, which runs north, and enters the Paraguay.

TONSBERG, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus, situated on a bay of the Baltic; 42 miles south of Christiania. Lat. 59. 23. N. long. 10. 12. E.

TONSE, a river of Hindostan. It rises in the mountains of Bogilcund, and running to the east, falls into the Ganges below Allahabad.

TONSELLA, in Botany, a genus of the class triandria, order monogynia.—Generic Character. Calyx: perianth one-leaved, bell-shaped, permanent, five-parted; segments ovate, acute. Corolla: petals five, ovate, rude, permanent, inserted into the receptacle, longer than the calyx. Nectary pitcher-shaped, quite entire, surrounding the germ. Stamina: filaments three, inserted into the inner wall of the nectary, after flowering spreading. Anthers roundish. Pistil: germ roundish, surrounded by the nectary. Style short. Stigma simple. Pericarp: berry spherical, one-celled, accompanied by the calyx and corolla. Seeds four.—*Essential Character*. Calyx five-parted. Petals five. Nectary pitcher-shaped. Berry one-celled, four-seeded.

1. *Tonsella scandens*, or climbing *tonsella*.—Leaves quite entire, acuminate. This is a tree with round branches, hairy at top, and covered with a purplish somewhat rugged bark.—Found in Guiana, and the island of Trinidad.

2. *Tonsella Africana*, or African *tonsella*.—Leaves obtuse, glandular-toothed.—Native of Guinea.

TONSIL, *s.* [*tonsille*, Fr.; *tonsille*, Lat.] *Tonsils* or almonds are two round glands placed on the sides of the basis of the tongue. *Quincy*.

TONSILE, *adj.* [*tonsilis*, Lat.] That may be clipped.

On the green,

Broider'd with crisped knots, the *tonsile* yews
Wither and fall.

Mason.

TONSURE, *s.* [*tonsura*, Lat.] The act of clipping the hair; the state of being shorn.—The vestals, after having received the *tonsure*, suffered their hair to come again, being here full grown, and gathered under the veil. *Addison*.—The tonsure was anciently a mark of infamy in France; insomuch that, when they would render any prince incapable of succeeding to the crown, they cut off his hair and shaved him.

TONTI, or TONTY, a river of Canada, which runs into Lake Erie, not far from the Orwell.

TONTYNE, *s.* [from *Tonti*, an Italian, who is said to have first formed the scheme of these life-annuities.] Annuity on survivorship. *Chambers*.

TON-TING, a large lake of China, in the province of Houquang, about 60 miles long and from 17 to 25 broad. It is connected at its southern point with the great river Yang-tse-kiang; and two other great streams in the province pass through it.

TONTORAL, a cape on the coast of Chili. Lat. 27. 27. S.

TONVORE, a cape of Scotland, on the north-west of the island of Ilay. Lat. 55. 51. N. long. 6. 27. W.

TONUSCO, a river of New Granada, in the province of Antioquia, which runs east to enter the Cauca.

TONY, *s.* A simpton: a ludicrous word.

A companion fit

For all the keeping *tonies* of the pit.

Dryden.

TONY'S ISLANDS, a cluster of small islands in the
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Eastern Seas, near the south-west coast of the island of Celebes. Lat. 5. 31. S. long. 119. E.

TOO, *adv.* [to, Sax.] Over and above; overmuch; more than enough. It is used to augment the signification of an adjective or adverb to a vicious degree.

Your father's rough and stern,

His will *too* strong to bend, *too* proud too learn. *Cowley*.

It is sometimes doubled to increase its emphasis; but this reduplication always seems harsh, and is therefore laid aside.—Oh, that this *too too* solid flesh would melt. *Shakspeare*.

Likewise; also.

See what a scourge is laid upon your hate;

And I, for winking at your discords *too*,

Have lost a brace of kinsmen.

Shakspeare.

TOOBAE, some very low islets connected by a reef in the North Pacific Ocean, and about five leagues north of Bola-bola, one of the Society islands.

TOOBIGAN, a small island in the Sooloo Archipelago. Lat. 6. 14. N. long. 120. 44. E.

TOOBOUAI ISLAND, one of the Society islands, in the South Pacific ocean. Its greatest extent, in any direction, exclusive of the reef, is not above five or six miles. According to the information of some men whom Captain Cook saw in the canoes, their island is stocked with hogs and fowls, and produces the several roots and fruits that are found at the other islands in this part of the Pacific ocean. The language is the same as that spoken at Otaheite. Lat. 23. 25. S. long. 210. 37. E.

TOOFOA, one of the Friendly islands, visible from An-namooka, by means of its height, and a volcano, which almost constantly emitted smoke, and sometimes threw up stones. Its shores are steep, and covered with black sand. The rocks are hollow, and in some places of a columnar form. The mountain, except in spots that appear to have been recently burned, is covered with verdure, shrubs and trees. The coast is about five leagues in circuit.

TOOK, the preterite, and sometimes the participle passive of *take*.

Thy soldiers

All levied in my name, have in my name

Took their discharge.

Shakspeare.

TOOKE (John Horne), the third son of a poulterer in Newport-market, was born in Newport-street, Westminster, in June, 1736, and having spent some years at Westminster and Eton schools, was admitted into St. John's college, Cambridge, in 1755, where he took the degree of B. A. After officiating for some time as an usher in a school at Blackheath, he took deacon's orders, in compliance with the wishes of his father, and served as a curate in Kent. But the law being the object of his choice, he entered in the Inner Temple in 1756. Nevertheless, in 1760, he was ordained as a priest, and inducted into the chapelry of New Brentford, purchased for him by his father. But as he entered very deeply and warmly into the political disputes of the period in which he lived, he ceased officiating as a clergyman, and took an active part in the transactions of that period. When Wilkes returned from his exile to France, and became a candidate for the representation of the county of Middlesex, Horne was his zealous adherent, and was thought to have contributed to the success of his election. It is said, that it was by his instigation that Mr. Beckford, lord mayor in 1770, made a verbal reply to his Majesty's answer to a remonstrance from the city of London; and that he drew up that reply as inscribed on the pedestal of Mr. Beckford's statue in Guildhall. He is regarded also as the principal founder of the "Society for supporting the Bill of Rights," of which he was an active member; and by his exertions Bingley, a printer, who had been committed to prison by lord Mansfield for refusing to appear for the purpose of answering to interrogatories, was at length liberated. In the years 1770 and 1771, a quarrel took place between Wilkes and Horne, in the prosecution of which the

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latter

latter lost popularity, without incurring any just charge against his political integrity. In 1771, he took his degree of M. A., though opposed by some members, among whom was Mr. Paley. To him it was owing, that the publication of the debates in the House of Commons has been continued without interruption. At this time he had a literary controversy with Junius, in which he was thought to have the advantage. In 1773, he threw off his clerical garb, and proposed to resume his legal studies with a view to the profession. But at this time an incident occurred, which was of material importance with respect to his future fortune. Mr. Tooke of Purley, in Surrey, had ineffectually opposed an inclosure bill, which was likely to be detrimental to his estate, and as this bill was passing rapidly through the Commons, he applied to Horne for advice. After some deliberation he proposed to Mr. Tooke a remedy, which was to commence with a libel on the Speaker, which he would undertake to write. Accordingly he stated the case, accompanying the statement with some severe reflections, and sent it to the Public Advertiser. When the paragraph was next day reported to the House and read, it occasioned great irritation, and a motion was made for calling the printer before the House. Mr. Horne, as the acknowledged writer, was called to the bar; he immediately obeyed the summons, and in a respectful manner confessed, that through hatred to oppression, and zeal to serve a friend, he had been urged beyond the bounds of discretion. After a long debate, he was remanded from the bar in custody of the serjeant-at-arms, and upon being brought up some days after, he was, by the good offices of some friends, discharged upon paying his fees. His purpose was answered: time was thus given for reconsidering the obnoxious bill, and the exceptionable clauses were either altered or withdrawn.

Mr. Horne was an ardent opposer of the American war; and when the news of the battle of Lexington arrived, the Constitutional Society voted 100l. to the widows and children of the Americans who had fallen in it; and the resolution to this purpose, printed in the public papers, was signed John Horne. In this resolution, the sufferers were denominated "Englishmen, who, preferring death to slavery, were, for that reason only, inhumanly murdered by the King's troops at Lexington." For this paragraph, he was prosecuted, and tried at Guildhall, in July, 1777, and pleaded his own cause. Notwithstanding the spirit and acuteness with which he defended himself, he was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 200l. In the course of this trial, he first appeared before the public as a grammatical critic; and in 1778, he printed a letter to Mr. Dunning, which discussed the force and meaning of certain conjunctions and prepositions employed in his indictment, and which was the foundation of a larger work afterwards published. In the following year, he was disappointed in his expectation of being called to the bar; for though he was eminently qualified for the profession to which he aspired, he was rejected under the pretext of his being still a clergyman. This he felt as a very grievous disappointment, and with a mind not a little exasperated, he devoted himself to politics. Accordingly, in 1780, he published a pamphlet, entitled "Facts," keenly reviewing lord North's administration, and containing two chapters on Finance, supplied by Dr. Price. Soon after the termination of the American war, parliamentary reform became a popular topic; and in 1782, Horne published a letter to Mr. Dunning (lord Ashburton), under the title of "A Letter on Parliamentary Reform, containing the Sketch of a Plan;" of which we shall merely say, that he disapproved of universal suffrage. Mr. Pitt was at this time a fellow-advocate in the same cause. Horne now avowed himself the friend of Mr. Pitt, in opposition to Mr. Fox, whose coalition with lord North he very much disapproved. In 1786, Mr. Horne, having assumed the name of his friend Mr. Tooke, published his "*Epica Pteroaenta*, or *Diversions of Purley*," so called from the country residence of his friend. Of this work, founded on his letter to Mr. Dunning already mentioned, the most prominent subject of discussion was the deriva-

tion of conjunctions and prepositions from verbs and nouns. This work attracted the notice of philologists, and gave to the author a high rank among writers on the philosophy of language. Politics, however, diverted his attention from subjects of this nature; and in 1788, he published "Two Pair of Portraits," the figures in which were the two Pitts, and the two Foxes, of the past and present generations. The first name was strongly illuminated, and the latter thrown into a dark shade. He might probably, however, at a later period, have adopted a different mode of colouring. In 1790, he opposed Mr. Fox and lord Hood at the election of representatives in parliament for Westminster; and professing himself unconnected with party, and determined neither to open a house, nor to give away a single cockade, he polled near 1700, without solicitation or corruption. On occasion of his defeat, he presented a petition to the House, in support of which he freely indulged himself in very bitter sarcastic invectives. In the year 1794, he was brought to a trial, under the charge of high treason. During the progress of this trial, he maintained the most perfect composure and self-possession; and as he had little to apprehend after the previous acquittal of Hardy, the jury brought in their verdict of "not guilty," after being only eight minutes out of court. In consequence, however, of this trial, he became more cautious in his conduct, and declined the visits at Wimbledon, where he resided, of persons known to be violent in their principles and conduct. Upon the death of Mr. Tooke, of Purley, he inherited, in consequence of a previous agreement, half of the property left by that gentleman to his nephew. In 1796, he offered himself again as a candidate for Westminster, and suffered a second defeat, after having polled 2819 votes. He was chargeable, however, with some inconsistency in the acceptance of a seat, in 1801, for the noted borough of Old Sarum, on the nomination of lord Camelford. Some attempts were made to exclude him, under the plea of his being a clergyman; but a compromise being proposed by the minister, Mr. Addington, by determining the future ineligibility of persons in holy orders, he retained his seat till the dissolution of parliament. Having published by subscription a second edition, in 4to., of his "*Diversions of Purley*," a second part in 4to., appeared in 1805, in which he chiefly adverted to etymology, and to adjectives and participles, and their formation, intermixing satirical strictures upon some literary characters of note. From this time his bodily infirmities, occasioned by a disorder to which he had been long subject, increased, though he retained his faculties in full vigour, and continued to enjoy life. His temper was little affected by mental or physical evil, and "no one more strenuously maintained," says one of his biographers, "the balance of good in human existence."—"His latter days," says the same writer, "were cheered by easy circumstances, and the attention of many friends, whom he entertained with great hospitality, and amused by his conversation, which was singularly pleasant and lively. With an unaltered brow, he could be either facetious or sarcastic, and his features seldom disclosed what was passing within. His manners were polished, and his appearance was that of a gentleman of the old school." His life at length terminated by tedious and continued decay, in March, 1812, in the 77th year of his age. As he was never married, his property was bequeathed to his natural children. *Stephen's Memoirs of John Horne Tooke.*

TOOL, s. [tol, tool, Sax.] Any instrument of manual operation.

Arm'd with such gardening *tools* as art, yet rude,
Guiltless of fire, had formed.

Milton.

A hireling; a wretch who acts at the command of another.
He'd choose
To talk with wits in dirty shoes;
And scorn the *tools* with stars and garters,
So often seen caressing Chartres.

Swift.

TOOLEY, a township of England, in Leicestershire; 5 miles north-east-by-north of Hinchley.

TOOLJAPOOR,



TOOKE.

For the Encyclopædia Londinensis, 1728.



TOOLJAPOOR, a town of Hindostan, province of Aurungabad, belonging to the Nizam. Lat. 18. 17. N. long. 76. 27. E.

TOOLOMBAH, a town of Hindostan, province of Moultan, belonging to the Afghans. Lat. 30. 58. N. long. 72. 13. E.

TOOLSYPORE, a town of Hindostan, province of Oude, belonging to the Nabob. Lat. 27. 29. N. long. 82. 17. E.

TOOLUMBO, a village of Central Africa, in Bambarra, on the northern bank of the Niger; 50 miles south-east of Bambarra.

TOOM, *adj.* [*tom*, Dan and Swed. the same.] Empty: still a northern word. *Wieliffe*, *toom* or *tume*.—A *toom* purse makes a bleit merchant. *Yorkshire Proverb*.

TOOMAVARA, a small village of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, which exhibits such vestiges of ancient buildings as prove that it was formerly a place of some consequence. Here are the ruins of a preceptory, founded by the knights templars; 169 miles south-west of Dublin.

TOOMBUDDRA, a celebrated river of the south of India. It takes its name from the junction of the *Toom* and *Bhadra*, which have their sources in the Western mountains. After the junction it continues its course to the north-east, and falls into the *Kistna* below *Rachore*.

TOOMISH, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry; 14 miles south of *Tralea*.

TOOMOON, a town of Hindostan, province of Malwah, belonging to the *Mahrattas*. It is situated on the banks of the river *Batmah*, and contains a very ancient temple. Lat. 25. 8. N. long. 78. 35. E.

TOOND, a river of Ireland, which runs into the *Lee*; 15 miles west of *Cork*.

TOORDA, a village of *Kaarta*, in Central Africa; 24 miles north of *Kemmoo*.

TOOREYPOOR, a town of the south of India, province of the *Carnatic*, and district of *Trichinopoly*. Lat. 11. 11. N. long. 78. 48. E.

TOORMOOZ, **TIRMOZ**, or **TERMED**, a city of independent Tartary, situated to the north of the *Oxus*, near its junction with the *Hissaur* river; 50 miles north of *Bulkh*.

TOOS, a small town of *Korassan*, in *Persia*; 25 miles south of *Mesched*.

TOOSI, a town on the southern coast of *Nippon*, in *Japan*; 84 miles south-south-east of *Meaco*.

TOOSI, one of a cluster of small islands, situated near the north-west coast of *Nippon*, in *Japan*. Lat. 40. 40. N. long. 140. 40. E.

To TOOT, *v. n.* [perhaps *totan*, Saxon, contracted from *to-pitan*, to know, or examine. *Dr. Johnson*.—Mr. Mason objects to this, and gives *to-tean*, to attract, as the origin; supporting it by a remark, that tradesmen at *Tunbridge Wells*, meeting company on their way thither, to solicit their custom, were called *tooters*. But, says *Todd*, it may surely be referred to the Saxon *totian*, *eminere tanquam cornu in fronte*.] To pry; to peep; to search narrowly and slyly; to look about. *Obsolete*.

I cast to go a shooting,
Long wand'ring up and down the land,
With bow and bolts on either hand,

For birds in bushes *tooting*

Spenser.

Also to sound; to make a noise. [*tuta*, Su. Goth.; *tuyten*, Teut. the same; *tuyte*, a horn.] That wiseacre deserves of all other to wear a *toting* horn. *Howell*.—To stand out; to be prominent.—Though perhaps he had never a shirt to his back, yet he would have a *toting* huge swelling ruff about his neck. *Howell*.

To TOOT, *v. a.* To look into; to see.—Then turned I agen, when I had all *ytoted*. *Pierce*.—To sound.

Jockie, say what might he be
That sits on yonder hill,

And *tooted* out his notes of glee?

W. Browne.

TO'OTER, *s.* One who plays on a pipe or horn.

Come father *Rosin*, with your fiddle now,

And two tall *toters*: Flourish to the masque. *B. Jonson*.

TOOTH, *s.* plural *teeth*. [*tunthus*, M. Goth.; *τοδ*, Sax.; *Vox antiquissima*, et plurimis linguis communis. *Serenius*.] The hardest and smoothest bones of the body, set in the edges of the jaws. *Quincy*.

Avaunt, you curs!

Be thy mouth or black or white,
Tooth that poison if it bite.

Shakspeare.

Taste; palate.

These are not dishes for thy dainty *tooth*;
What, hast thou got an ulcer in thy mouth?
Why stand'st thou picking?

Dryden.

A tine, prong, or blade, of any multifid instrument.—The priest's servant came while the flesh was in seething, with a flesh hook of three *teeth*. *Sam*.—The prominent part of wheels, by which they catch upon correspondent parts of other bodies.—In clocks, though the screws and *teeth* be never so smooth, yet if they be not oiled will hardly move, though you clog them with never so much weight; but apply a little oil, they whirl about very swiftly with the tenth part of the force. *Ray*.

TOOTH and nail. With one's utmost violence; with every means of attack or defence.—A lion and bear were at *tooth and nail* which should carry off a fawn. *L'Estrange*.

To the TEETH. In open opposition.

It warms the very sickness in my heart,
That I shall live and tell him *to his teeth*,
Thus diddest thou.

Shakspeare.

To east in the TEETH. To insult by open exprobation.—A wise body's part it were not to put out his fire, because his fond and foolish neighbour from whom he borrowed wherewith to kindle it, might *east* him therewith in the *teeth*, saying, Were it not for me thou would'st freeze, and not be able to heat thyself. *Hooker*.

In spite of the TEETH. Notwithstanding threats expressed by shewing teeth; notwithstanding any power of injury or defence.—The guiltiness of my mind drove the grossness of the foppery into a received belief, *in despite of the teeth* of all rhyme and reason, that they were fairies. *Shakspeare*.

To shew the TEETH. To threaten.

When the law shews her *teeth*, but dares not bite,
And South-Sea treasures are not brought to light. *Young*.

To TOOTH, *v. a.* To furnish with teeth; to indent.—Then saws were *tooth'd*, and sounding axes made. *Dryden*.—To lock in each other.—It is common to *tooth* in the stretching course two inches with the stretcher only. *Moxon*.

TO'OTH-ACHE, *s.* Pain in the teeth.

There never yet was the philosopher
That could endure the *tooth-ache* patiently,
However at their ease they talk'd like gods. *Shakspeare*.

TO'OTH-DRAWER, *s.* One whose business is to extract painful teeth.

TO'OTHED, *adj.* Having teeth. Sharp like a tooth. *Prompt. Parv*.

So I charm'd their ears,
That calf-like, they my lowing follow'd, through
Tooth'd briers, sharp furzes, pricking goss, and thorns.

Shakspeare.

TO'OTHFUL, *adj.* Toothsome: not in use, but the true word in *Massinger*, as Mr. Gifford has observed.

What dainty relish on my tongue
This fruit hath left! some angel hath me fed:
If so *toothful*, I will be banqueted.

Massinger.

TO'OTHLESS, *adj.* [*τοδλεαρ*, Saxon.] Wanting teeth: deprived of teeth.

Deep dinted wrinkles on her cheeks she draws,
Sunk are her eyes, and *toothless* are her jaws.

Dryden.

TO'OTHPICK, or **TO'OTHPICKER**, *s.* An instrument by which the teeth are cleansed from any thing sticking between

between them.—I will fetch you a *toothpicker* from the farthest inch of Asia. *Shakspeare.*

TO'OTHSOME, *adj.* Palatable; pleasing to the taste.—Some are good to be eaten while young, but nothing *toothsome* as they grow old. *Carew.*

TO'OTHSOMENESS, *s.* Pleasantness to the taste.

TO'THWORT, *s.* [*dentaria*, Lat.]. A plant. *Miller.*

TO'O'THY, *adj.* Toothed; having teeth.—The woof and warp unite press'd by the *toothy* slay. *Crowall.*

TOOTING, a parish of England, in Surrey. It has a church of a remarkable circular form, with a low spire; and in the neighbourhood are many handsome houses. Population 1626; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of London.

TOOTING, UPPER, a hamlet in the above county, adjoining the foregoing parish, nearer London, on the road from Southwark to Epsom.

TOP, a lake in the north-west of European Russia, in the government of Olonetz, about 44 miles in length, and 8 in breadth; 256 miles north-north-west of Petrosavodsk.

TOP, *s.* [τοπι, Saxon; *top*, Dutch and Danish; *toppr*, a crest, Icelandic.] The highest part of any thing.

I should not see the sandy hour-glass run,
But I should think of shallows and of flats,
And see my wealthy Andrew dock'd in sand,
Vailing her high *top* lower than her ribs. *Shakspeare.*

The surface; the superficies.

Shallow brooks that flow'd so clear,
The bottom did the *top* appear. *Dryden.*

The highest place.—He that will not set himself proudly at the *top* of all things, but will consider the immensity of this fabric, may think, that in other mansions there may be other and different intelligent beings. *Locke.*

The highest person.

How would you be,
If he which is the *top* of judgment, should
But judge you as you are? *Shakspeare.*

The utmost degree.—The *top* of my ambition is to contribute to that work. *Pope.*—The highest rank.—Take a boy from the *top* of a grammar school, and one of the same age bred in his father's family, and bring them into good company together, and then see which of the two will have the more manly carriage. *Locke.*—The crown of the head. The hair on the crown of the head; the forelock.

Let's take the instant by the forward *top*;
For we are old, and on our quick'st decrees
The inaudible and noiseless foot of time
Steals, ere we can effect them. *Shakspeare.*

The head of a plant.—[*top*, Danish.] An inverted conoid which children set to turn on the point, continuing its motion with a whip.

As young striplings whip the *top* for sport
On the smooth pavement of an empty court,
The wooden engine flies and whirls about,
Admir'd with clamours of the beardless rout. *Dryden.*

Top is sometimes used as an adjective to express lying on the top, or being at the top.—The *top* stones laid in clay are kept together. *Mortimer.*

To TOP, *v. n.* To rise aloft; to be eminent.—Those long ridges of lofty and *topping* mountains which run east and west, stop the evagation of the vapours to the north and south in hot countries. *Derham.*—To predominate.—The thoughts of the mind, and powers of the body, are uninterruptedly employed that way by the determinations of the will, influenced by that *topping* uneasiness while it lasts. *Locke.*—To excel.

But write thy best and *top*, and in each line
Sir Formal's oratory will be thine. *Dryden.*

To TOP, *v. a.* To cover on the top; to tip; to defend or decorate with something extrinsic on the upper part.

The glorious temple rear'd
Her pile, far off appearing like a mount
Of alabaster, *topp'd* with golden spires. *Milton.*

To rise above.—A gourd planted by a large pine, climbing by the boughs twined about them, till it *topped* and covered the tree. *L'Estrange.*—To outgo; to surpass.

He's poor in no one fault, but stor'd with all.

—Especially in pride.

—And *topping* all others in boasting. *Shakspeare.*

To crop.—*Top* your rose trees a little with your knife near a leaf-bud. *Evelyn.*

To rise to the top of.

If ought obstruct thy course, yet stand not still,
But wind about till thou hast *topp'd* the hill. *Denham.*

To perform eminently: as, he *tops* his part. This word, in this sense, is seldom used but on light or ludicrous occasions.

TOPACURO, a small river of Brazil, in the province of Seara, which runs north, and enters the Atlantic, between the Josavi and the Iguarasu.

TOPANA, a river of Peru, in the province of Canete, which runs west, and enters the Pacific.

TOPARCH, *s.* [*toparque*, old French; τωπος and αρχη, Gr.] The principal man in a place.—They are not to be conceived potent monarchs, but *toparchs*, or kings of narrow territories. *Brown.*

TOPARCHY, *s.* [*toparchie*, old French.] Command in a small district.—Four several kings swaying their ebony sceptres in each *toparchy*. *Sir T. Herbert.*

TOPAZ, *s.* [*topazius*, low Lat.] A yellow gem.—With light's own smile the yellow *topaz* burns. *Thomson.*

The Topaz was so called from Topazos, a small island in the Red Sea, where the Romans formerly obtained a stone called by them the topaz, but which is the chrysolite of the moderns. The topaz is said to have been first found by Juba, king of Mauritania; but it was known to the Hebrews before, as appears from the 118th Psalm. The most valued topazes are those of Saxony, Siberia, and Brazil. For its composition, see MINERALOGY.

TOPCLIFFE, a village and parish of England, North Riding of Yorkshire, situated on a considerable ascent, on the banks of the river Swale. It has a fair for cattle, which commences on 17th July, and continues three days: it contains 341 houses, and 1327 inhabitants; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Thirsk, and 24 north of the city of York.

TOPCROFT, a parish of England, in Norfolk; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-by-south of St. Mary Stratton.

To TOPE, *v. n.* [*topff*, German, an earthen pot; *toppen*, Dutch, to be mad. Skinner prefers the latter etymology; *tope*, Fr.] To drink hard; to drink to excess.

If you *tope* in form and treat,
'Tis the sour sauce to the sweet meat,
The fine you pay for being great. *Dryden.*

TO'PER, *s.* A drunkard.

But I no *topers* envy; for my mien
Is always gay, and my complexion green. *Cowley.*

TOPESFIELD, a parish of England, in Essex; 4 miles west-north-west of Castle Hedingham. Population 712.

TOPFUL, *adj.* Full to the top; full to the brim.

'Tis wonderful
What may be wrought out of their discontent;
Now that their souls are *topful* of offence. *Shakspeare.*

TOPGALLANT; *s.* The highest sail; it was proverbially applied to any thing elevated, or splendid.—A rose grew out of another, like honeysuckles, called *top* and *topgallants*. *Bacon.*

TOP-GALLANT ISLES, a high and rocky island of little extent, with three rocks near it, lying off the southern coast of New Holland, between 134. and 135. east long.

TOPH, or TO'PHUS, *s.* [*tophus*, Latin.] A kind of sandstone.

A native arch she drew
With pumice and light *tofusses*, that grew. *Sandys.*

TOPHUS, a kind of node, or swelling of the periosteum. Also, the sort of concretion found in the joints of gouty persons.

persons. Also, a species of sand-stone, called also *porus*, mostly of a grey colour; but it is also found of other colours, as whitish, brownish, &c., according to the soil in which it is imbedded.

TOPHA'CEOUS, *adj.* [*tophus*, Lat.] Gritty; stony.—Acids mixed with them precipitate a *tophaceous* chalky matter, but not a cheesy substance. *Arbutnot.*

TOPHE'AVY, *adj.* Having the upper part too weighty for the lower.—A roof should not be too heavy nor too light; but of the two extremes a house *topheavy* is the worst. *Wotton.*

Topheavy drones, and always looking down,
As over-ballasted within the crown,
Muttering betwixt their lips some mystic thing. *Dryden.*

TOPHET, *s.* [תפת, Heb. *a drum.*] Hell: a *scriptural name.*

The pleasant valley of Hinnom, *tophet* thence
And black Gehenna call'd, the type of hell. *Milton.*

TOPIARY, *adj.* [*topiarius*, Lat.] Shaped by cutting or clipping.

No *topiary* hedge of quickset
Was e'er so neatly cut or thickset. *Butler.*

TOPIC, *s.* [*topique*, Fr.; *τοπος*, Gr.] Principle of persuasion.—I might dilate on the difficulties, the temper of the people, the power, arts, and interest of the contrary party; but those are invidious *topics*, too green in remembrance. *Dryden.*—A general head; something to which other things are referred.—All arts and sciences have some general subjects, called *topics*, or common places; because middle terms are borrowed, and arguments derived from them for the proof of their various propositions. *Watts.*—Things as are externally applied to any particular part.—In the cure of strumæ, the *topics* ought to be discutient. *Wiseman.*

TOPICAL, *adj.* [from *τοπος*, Gr.] Relating to some general head; local; confined to some particular place.—*Topical* or probable arguments, either from consequence of Scripture, or from human reason, ought not to be admitted or credited, against the consentient testimony and authority of the ancient Catholic church. *White.*—Applied medicinally to a particular part.—A woman with some unusual hemorrhage, is only to be cured by *topical* remedies. *Arbutnot.*

TOPICALLY, *adv.* With application to some particular part.—This *topically* applied becomes a phænigmus, or rubifying medicine, and is of such fiery parts, that they have of themselves conceived fire and burnt a house. *Brown.*

TOPINHAM BARANAS, a town of Brazil, in the government of Para, on the river of the Amazons; 80 miles south-west of Pauxis. Lat. 2. 42. S.

TOPINAMBES, a large island of the river Amazons, inhabited by a nation of Indians of the same name; it is 60 leagues in length.

TOPINO, a small river in the central part of Italy, which runs into the Tiber; 5 miles south of Perugia.

TOPKNOT, *s.* A knot worn by women on the top of the head.—This arrogance amounts to the pride of an ass in his trappings; when 'tis but his master's taking away his *topknot* to make an ass of him again. *L'Estrange.*

TOP'LESS, *adj.* Having no top.
He sent abroad his voice,
Which Pallas far off echo'd; who did betwixt them hoise,
Shrill tumult to a *topless* height. *Chapman.*

Supreme; sovereign.
Sometime, great Agamemnon,
Thy *topless* deputation he puts on. *Shakspeare.*

TOPLITZ, or **TOEPLITZ**. See **TEPLITZ**.
TOPMAN, *s.* The sawyer at the top.—The pit-saw enters the one end of the stuff, the *topman* at the top, and the pitman under him, the *topman* observing to guide the saw exactly in the line. *Moxon.*

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TOPMOST, *adj.* [An irregular superlative formed from *top*.] Uppermost; highest.

From steep to steep the troops advanced with pain,
In hopes at last the *topmost* cliff to gain;
But still by new ascents the mountain grew,
And a fresh toil presented to their view. *Addison.*

TOPO, a river of Quito, in the province of Quixos and Macas, which runs south, and enters by the north point into the Pastaza.

TOPOCALMA, a large river of Chili, in the province of Santiago, which enters the Pacific ocean near Valparaiso, in lat. 33. 31. S.

TOPO'GRAPHER, *s.* [τοπος and γραφω, Gr.] One who writes descriptions of particular places.—Although one should read all the *topographers* that ever writ of, or anatomized, a town or country. *Howell.*

TOPOGRAPHICAL, or **TOPOGRA'PHIC**, *adj.* Describing particular places.—It were requisite to have a book of the *topographical* description of all places through which he passeth. *Howell.*

TOPO'GRAPHY, *s.* [*topographie*, Fr.; *τοπος* and *γραφω*, Gr.] Description of particular places.—That philosophy gives the exactest *topography* of the extramundane spaces. *Glanville.*

TOPOLAIS, a lake of Greece, in the province of Livadia.

TOPORCZ, a petty town in the north-west of Hungary; 26 miles east of Neusohl. Population 1200, chiefly Lutherans.

TOPOROW, a small town of Austrian Poland; 40 miles north-east of Lemberg.

TOPPING, *adj.* Fine; noble; gallant. *A low word.*—The *topping* fellow I take to be the ancestor of the fine fellow. *Tatler.*

TOPPINGLY, *adj.* Fine; gay; gallant; shewy. *An obsolete word.*

These *toppinglie* ghests be in number but ten,
As welcome to dairie as beares among men. *Tusser.*

TOPPINGLY, *adv.* Splendidly; nobly. *A low word.*
TO'PPLE, *v. n.* To fall forward; to tumble down.

Though bladed corn be lodged and trees blown down;
Though castles *topple* on their warders heads. *Shakspeare.*

TO'PPLE, *v. a.* To throw down.

Unruly wind—
Shakes the old beldame earth, and *topples* down
Steeple and moss-grown towers. *Shakspeare.*

TOP-PROUD, *adj.* Proud in the highest degree.

This *top-proud* fellow,
By intelligence I do know
To be corrupt and treasonous. *Shakspeare.*

TOP'SAIL, *s.* The highest sail.
Strike, strike the *topsail*; let the main sheet fly,
And furl your sails. *Dryden.*

TOPSAIL INLET, a channel between two small islands on the coast of North Carolina. Lat. 34. 18. N. long. 77. 48. W.

TOPSCHAU, or **DOBSINA**, a small town in the north of Hungary, on a river of the same name. Population 4000; 109 miles north-north-east of Buda, and 25 north of Gomer.

TOPSFIELD, a post township of the United States, in Essex county, Massachusetts; 20 miles north-east of Boston, Population 815.

TOPSHAM, a market town and sea-port of England, in the county of Devon, situated at the confluence of the rivers Clyste and Exe, which almost encompass it, though it chiefly extends along the eastern banks of the latter. It is, properly speaking, the port town of Exeter, where all the large ships lie, and are loaded and unloaded; and here the captains, ship-carpenters, &c., with the officers of customs, reside. Most of the inhabitants are employed in the ship-

L fair;

ping business. Market on Saturday, and one annual fair; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-south-east of Exeter, and 170 south-west of London. Lat. 50. 40. N. long. 3. 27. W.

TOPSHAM, a township of the United States, in Orange county, Vermont; 12 miles west of Newbury, and 25 east-north-east of Montpelier. Population 814.

TOPSHAM, a township of the United States, in Lincoln county, Maine, on the north side of the Androscoggin, opposite Brunswick; 19 miles west of Wiscasset, and 140 north-east of Boston. Population 1271.

TO'PSYTURVY, *adv.* [This Skinner fancies to *top* in *turf*.] With the bottom upward.

If we without his help can make a head
To push against the kingdom; with his help
We shall o'erturn it *topsyturvy* down.

Shakspeare.

TOQUERAGUA, a river of New Granada, in the province of San Juan de los Llanos, which runs south-south-east, and enters the Casanare.

TOR, *s.* [*top*, Saxon.] A tower; a turret.—I visited the *tor*, which is nothing but the steeple of an ancient church. *Ray*.—A high pointed rock or hill, whence *tor* in the initial syllable of some local names.

This haughty mountain, by indulgent fame
Preferr'd to a wonder, Mam *tor* has to name.

Cotton.

TOR, an ancient town of Arabia, situated near the head of the Red sea. It was once a place of great importance, when a great part of the merchandize was landed here, and conveyed to Syria and India. The coast is remarkable for the variety of madrepore and other species of coral. Lat. 28. 19. N. long. 33. 28. E.

TOR, a village of Western Africa, in the country of the Foulahs. Lat. 16. 30. N.

TOR BRYAN, a parish of England, in Devonshire; 4 miles south-west-by-south of Abbot's Newton.

TOR MOHAM, a parish of England, in Devonshire, near the sea and Torbay. Population 1350; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Torbay.

TORA, a village of Egypt, on the Nile; 8 miles south of Cairo.

TORACA, a small town in the south-west of the kingdom of Naples, in the Principato Citra. Population 1300; 8 miles east of Policastro.

TORAL, *EL*, a port of Chili. Lat. 27. 55. S.

TORBALA, a town of Hindostan, province of Lahore, district of Pukely. Lat. 34. 12. N. long. 72. 45. E.

TORBALE, a small town of Asia Minor, built in a valley between two high mountains; 30 miles south-east of Nicomedia.

TORBAY, a fine and commodious bay of the English channel, on the coast of Devonshire, situated five miles north-east of Dartmouth, and formed by two capes called Berry Point or Head, and Bob's Nose. It is about 12 miles in compass. It forms the general rendezvous of the British navy. Berry-head flag-staff is in lat. 50. 24. N. long. 3. 28. 14. W.

TORBAY, a bay of the North Atlantic, on the east coast of Newfoundland. Lat. 47. 48. N. long. 52. 20. W.

TORBAY, a town and bay on the south coast of Nova Scotia. Lat. 45. 8. N. long. 61. 15. W.

TORBIA, a small town in the north of Italy, in Piedmont, called by the Romans *Tropæ Augusti*.

TORBIDO (Francesco), called *Il Moro*, was born about the year 1500, at Verona, and perhaps rather before it, as he is said to have had, for a short time, the advantage of receiving instruction from Giorgione. He afterwards became the pupil of Liberale, and his own style is a compound of those of his masters, partaking of the glow of the former, with the elaborate finish of the latter. His principal occupation was in portrait, yet he left several historical pictures of considerable merit. Amongst them are some frescoes, representing the life of the Virgin, in the cathedral at Verona; and a picture in oil of the Transfiguration, in the

church of S. Maria Maggiore, at Venice. He died at the age of 81, but the exact date is unknown.

TORC, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, on the south side of Lough Lane, whence the southern part is called Lough Torc.

TORCAL, *EL*, a remarkable collection of rocks in the south of Spain, in an inland district between Antequera and Alora. The scenery in the neighbourhood is extremely wild and romantic.

TORCE, a small town in the west of France, department of the Mayenne. Population 1100.

TORCE, a town of Hindostan, province of Bahar. It is the capital of a small district of the same name. Lat. 23. 42. N. long. 85. 2. E.

TORCELLO, a considerable town of Austrian Italy, in the delegation of Venice, situated on an island of the same name, in the marshy district called the Lagunes. It has a population of 9000; 7 miles north of Venice.

TORCH, *s.* [*torche*, French; *torcia*, Italian; *intortium*, low Latin.] A wax light, generally supposed to be bigger than a candle.

Here lies the dusky *torch* of Mortimer,
Choak'd with ambition of the meaner sort.

Shakspeare.

TORCHBEARER, *s.* One whose office is to carry a torch.—He did in a genteel manner chastise their negligence, with making them, for that night, *torchbearers*.

Sidney.

TORCHER, *s.* One that gives light.

Ere the horses of the sun shall bring

Their fiery *torch* his diurnal ring.

Shakspeare.

TORCHES, a small river of Portuguese Guiana, which falls into the sea.

TORCHILLI (Jonas), the descendant of a respectable family in Iceland, was born in the district of Gulbringe, in 1697, and sent, in 1718, to the university of Copenhagen; from whence he proceeded to Holstein, completing his studies at the university of Kiel. Torchilli died at Copenhagen, in 1759. His works, besides some others, are:—“*Biblia Islandica ab eo Mendis Typographicis purgata*,” Havn. 1746; “*An Appendix to Anderson's Account of Iceland, in Danish*,” 1748, 8vo.; “*A Supplement to Runolf Jonæ's Icelandic Grammar*,” “*Lexicon Islandico-Latinum*.” *Gen. Biog.*

TORCHLIGHT, *s.* Light kindled to supply the want of the sun.

If thou like a child didst fear before,

Being in the dark, where thou didst nothing see;

Now I have brought thee *torchlight* fear no more.

Davies.

TORCHWORT, *s.* The name of a plant.—A stately stalk shot up of *torchwort* high.

More.

TORCULAR HEROPHILL, a name given to one of the sinuses of the brain. See ANATOMY.

TORCZYN, a small town in the south-west of European Russia, in the government of Volhynia; 11 miles west of Luck, and 41 north-by-west of Brody, in Galicia.

TORDEHAMOS, a small town in the north-west of Spain; 21 miles west-north-west of Valladolid, and 19 north-north-west of Tordesillas.

TORDESILLAS, a town in the north-west of Spain, in the province of Leon, on the right bank of the Douro, over which there is a very fine bridge. It has 4000 inhabitants. This is one of the most ancient towns in the province of Leon, and stands 25 miles west-south-west of Valladolid.

TORDYLIIUM [of Pliny. *Τορδύλιον*, Gr. of Dioscorides], in Botany, a genus of the class pentandria, order digynia, natural order of umbellatæ or umbelliferæ.—Generic Character. Calyx: umbel universal, unequal, manifold. Partial unequal, manifold, very short, flat. Involucre universal of slender undivided leaflets, commonly the length of the umbel. Partial halved, outwardly longer than the umbellet. Perianth proper five, toothed. Corolla: universal difform, radiate. Florets all fertile. Proper of the disk of five equal inflex-cordate petals. Proper of the ray similar, but the outmost

outmost petal very large and two-parted. Stamina: all with five capillary filaments. Anthers simple. Pistil: all with a roundish inferior germ. Styles two, small. Stigmas obtuse. Pericarp: fruit suborbicular, compressed, crenulate at the edge, bipartite. Seeds two, roundish, almost flat, with a raised crenulate margin. *Tordylium anthriscus* has a sub-radiate umbel, and the florets of the disk male: it is therefore now removed to the genus *caucalis*.—*Essential Character*. Corolla radiate, all hermaphrodite. Fruit suborbicular, notched at the edge. Involucres long, undivided.

1. *Tordylium Syriacum*, or Syrian hartwort.—Involucres longer than the umbel. This is a low plant, the stalks seldom rising a foot high. The lower leaves are composed of two pairs of ovate leaflets terminated by a large one; they are hairy and slightly crenate. The stalks branch out into two or three divisions, and are terminated by umbels of white flowers, which have large involucres, for the most part trifid.—Native of Syria.

2. *Tordylium officinale*, or officinal hartwort.—Involucres length of the flowers; leaflets ovate, gashed, crenate; stem pubescent. Root annual. Stem almost upright, branched, leafy, round, grooved, villose with soft short deflected hairs.—Native of the south of France, Italy, and Sicily. Very doubtful whether it be indigenous of England.

3. *Tordylium peregrinum*.—Seeds grooved, wrinkled, plaited; universal involucre one-leaved, subtrifid. Stem smooth, branched.—Native of the Levant.

4. *Tordylium Apulum*, Apulian, or small hartwort.—Umbels remote; leaves pinnate; pinnae roundish, lacinate.—Native of Italy in Apulia.

5. *Tordylium maximum*, or great hartwort.—Umbels clustered, radiate; leaflets lanceolate, gash-serrate; stem rough, with deflexed bristles.—Native of Germany, Switzerland, Austria, France, Italy and England.

6. *Tordylium filifolium*.—Umbels clustered, radiate; leaflets angular, toothed, pubescent.—Native of Carniola.

7. *Tordylium Secacul*, or Arabian hartwort.—Umbels remote; leaves doubly pinnate; pinnae gashed, tomentose.—Native of Syria, especially about Aleppo, where it is known by the name of *Secacul*, and is eaten crude by the inhabitants.

TORÉ, *prct.* and sometimes participle passive of *tear*.

Upon his head an old Scotch cap he wore,

With a plume feather all to pieces *tore*. Spenser.

TORÉ, *s.* [probably from *tear*.] The dead kind of grass that remains on the ground in winter. *Ash*.—Proportion according to rowen or *tore* upon the ground; the more *tore* the less hay will do. *Mortimer*.

TORÉLLA, a small town of the south of Italy, in the central part of the kingdom of Naples, in the Principato Ultra. Population 3300; 3 miles west-north-west of Conza.

TORÉNIA [so named by Linnæus, from Olef Toreen, a Swedish clergyman, who discovered this with other plants in China], in Botany, a genus of the class didynamia, order angiospermia, natural order of personatæ, scrophulariæ (*Juss.*)—*Generic Character*. Calyx: perianth one-leaved, tubular, angular, permanent, bifid: upper lip three-cusped; lower narrower, quite entire. Corolla one-petalled, ringent: upper lip entire; lower trifid, the middle segment more produced. Stamina: filaments four: the two upper simple; the two lower two-parted, the lower branchlet shorter and barren. Anthers twin, contiguous by pairs. Pistil: germ oblong. Style filiform, thicker above. Stigma bifid, acute. Pericarp: capsule oblong, two-celled. Seeds very many.—*Essential Character*. Calyx two-lipped: upper lip three-cusped. Filaments, the lower with a sterile branchlet. Capsule two-celled.

1. *Torenia Asiatica*, or smooth torenia.—Smooth; stem creeping; leaves ovate, emarginate, on long petioles. The whole plant is smooth. Flowers larger than in the next species.—Native of India and China.

2. *Torenia hirsuta*, or hairy torenia.—Hirsute; stem erect;

leaves very short, petioled. Flowers small on one-flowered axillary and terminating peduncles.—Native of the East Indies.

3. *Torenia cordifolia*, or heart-leaved torenia.—Somewhat hairy; erect; leaves heart-shaped, on short petioles. This is a small herbaceous plant.—Native of Coromandel; in moist pasture lands about Samulcotah.

TORÉUTICE [*τορευτική*, formed from the Greek *τορος*, *lath*, of *τορεω*, *terebro*, *perforo*], that part of sculpture called *turning*.

TORFÆUS, THORMODUS, or THORMOD TORVESEN, an eminent historian, was born in a small island, called Engoe, on the southern coast of Iceland. In 1719 he died. Torfæus was a man of considerable learning, and particularly conversant with ancient history and antiquities; and he was much respected by the northern sovereigns, Frederick III., Christian V., and Frederick IV. His works, actually published and left in MS., were very numerous. The collection of his MSS., relating more especially to the history of Iceland, amounts to several volumes folio, and is preserved in the king's library at Copenhagen. *Gen. Biog.*

TORFAUE, a district of Siwah, in Africa, on the caravan route from thence to Fezzan.

TORGAU, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the government of Merseburg, on the Elbe; 46 miles north-west of Dresden, and 65 south-by-west of Berlin.

TORGEISKOI, a village of Irkoutsk, in Asiatic Russia; 24 miles north-north-west of Mertschinsk.

TORGELOW, a small town in the north of the Prussian states, in Pomerania, on the river Ucker; 9 miles north of Passewalk.

TORIESDALE HEAD, a cape on the north coast of Scotland. Lat. 58. 30. E. long. 4. 10. W.

TORIGNY, a small town in the north-west of France, department of La Manche. Population 1600; 9 miles south-east of St. Lo, and 22 east of Coutances.

TORIN ROCKS, a cluster of rocks near the south-west coast of the Island of Mull. Lat. 56. 16. N. long. 6. 28. W.

TORISA, a river of European Turkey, which joins the Maritza (the ancient Hebrus) at Adrianople.

TORKINGTON, a township of England, in Cheshire; 3 miles south-east of Stockport.

TORKSEY, a parish of England, in Lincolnshire, situated near the confluence of the Ees-Dyke into the Trent; 7 miles east of Gainsborough.

TORLEUM, a mountain of Scotland, in Perthshire, 1400 feet above the level of the sea.

TORMARTON, a parish of England, in Gloucestershire; 4 miles south-east-by-east of Chipping Sodbury.

To TORMENT, *v. a.* [*tourmenter*, Fr.] To put to pain; to harass with anguish; to excruciate.

No sleep close up that deadly eye of thine,
Unless it be while some *tormenting* dream
Affrights thee with a hell of ugly devils. Shakspeare.

To tease; to vex with importunity.—To put into great agitation. [*tormente*, Fr. a great storm; *tormentare*, Ital. to agitate.]

They, soaring on main wing,
Tormented all the air. Milton.

TORMENT, *s.* [*tourment*, Fr.] Any thing that gives pain, as disease.—They brought unto him all sick people that were taken with divers diseases and *torments*, and he healed them. *St. Matthew*.—Pain; misery; anguish.

The more I see
Pleasures about me, so much more I feel
Torment within me. Milton.

Penal anguish; torture.

No prisoners there, enforc'd by *torments*, cry;
But fearless by their old tormentors lie. Sandys.

[*tormentum*, Lat.] An engine of war to cast stones or darts. *Not in use*.—All *torments* of war, which we call engines,

gines, were first invented by kings or governors of hosts.
Sir T. Elyot.

TORMENTER, or **TORMENTOR**, *s.* One who torments; one who gives pain.—He called to me for succour, desiring me at least to kill him, to deliver him from those *tormentors*. *Sidney.*—One who inflicts penal tortures.—The ancient martyrs passed through such new inventions and varieties of pain as tired their *tormentors*. *Addison.*

TORMENTIL, *s.* [*tormentilla*, Lat.] Septfoil. A plant.—The root of *tormentil* has been used for tanning of leather, and accounted the best astringent in the whole vegetable kingdom. *Miller.*

TORMENTILLA [Dimin. from *tormenta* or *tormina*; being supposed to cure the diseases of the bowels], in Botany, a genus of the class icosandria, order polygynia, natural order of senticosæ, rosaceæ (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Calyx: perianth one-leafed, flat, eight-cleft; the alternate segments smaller and more acute. Corolla: petals four, obcordate, flat, spreading, inserted by their claws into the calyx. Stamina: filaments sixteen, awl-shaped, shorter by half than the corolla, inserted into the calyx. Anthers simple. Pistil: germs eight, small, converging into a head. Styles filiform, length of the stamens, inserted into the side of the germ. Stigmas obtuse. Pericarp none. Receptacle of the seeds very small, loaded with seeds, inclosed within the calyx. Seeds eight, roundish, naked. *Tormentilla* differs from *potentilla* in number only: hence the two genera might be combined; and accordingly are so by Schreber and others.—*Essential Character.* Calyx eight-cleft, inferior. Petals four. Seeds roundish, naked, wrinkled, fastened to a small juiceless receptacle.

1. *Tormentilla erecta*, or common tormentil.—Stem somewhat upright, branched; leaves sessile. Root remarkably large and woody, brown on the outside, red within.—Native of Europe, in dry pastures, especially on heaths, among small shrubs; flowering in June and July.

2. *Tormentilla reptans*, or trailing tormentil.—Stem prostrate, simple; leaves petioled. Root perennial, small and slender.—Native of Germany and England.

TORMES, a river of Spain, which rises among the mountains in the south of the province of Salamanca, crosses the province of Leon, passes the towns of Alva de Tormes, Salamanca, &c.; and falls into the Douro on the borders of Portugal.

TORN, *part. pass. of tear.* Ye shall not eat any flesh that is *torn* of beasts. *Exod.*

TORNA, a palatinate in the north-west of Hungary, situated between those of Gomer and Zyps, and now subject to the same palatine as Aba-Ujvar, which lies on its south-east frontier. It has an area of 210 square miles, and about 20,000 inhabitants. The title of upper palatine is hereditary in the family of Reglewicz.

TORNA, the chief town of the above palatinate, is a small place situated on the river Torna; 19 miles south-west of Caschau, and has 1300 inhabitants.

TORNA'DO, *s.* [*tornado*, Span.] A hurricane; a whirlwind.

Nimble coruscations strike the eye,
And bold *tornados* bluster in the sky.

Garth.

It is a sudden and violent gust of wind rising suddenly from the shore, and afterwards veering round all points of the compass like a hurricane; very frequent on the coast of Guinea. These winds frequently shift suddenly from one quarter of the horizon to another, and then come again to the former point. Before a tornado comes, it calms the constant easterly winds; and when they are past, the easterly wind gathers force again, and the weather clears up fair.

TORNARSUK, an island near the west coast of West Greenland. Lat. 61. 50. N. long. 47. 30. W.

TORNAVACCAS, a mountain range in the west of Spain, which extends northward from the Tagus along the borders of Portugal, till it reaches the province of Leon, where it joins the Sierra de Guadarrama, or Castilian mountains.

TORNEA, a small but remarkable town on the north of Finland, at the north extremity of the gulf of Bothnia. It stands on a small island in the large river Tornea, and having been built by order of government (in 1620), is regular in its streets; but the houses being widely separated, the population does not exceed 700. Lat. 65. 50. 50. N. long. 24. 6. 15. E.

TORNEA LAPPMARK, the most northern of the six provinces of Swedish Lapland, lying between the river Tornea, Lulea Lappmark, and Norwegian Lapland. The part of it to the east of Tornea, was ceded to Russia in 1809.

TORNEA, a river of Sweden, which issues from the lake Kipis, in lat. 69. 0. N. long. 20. 40. E.; forms the boundary between Russian and Swedish Lapland, and falls into the gulf of Bothnia, below Tornea.

TORNESE, a cape of the Morea, forming the north-west point of that peninsula, opposite to the Ionian island of Zante.

TORNESE, a small town of the Morea, situated near the promontory of the same name.

TORNESS, a cape on the south coast of the island of Stronsa. Lat. 58. 56. N. long. 2. 29. W.

TORO, a small inland town of Italy, in the north of the kingdom of Naples. Population 2400; 15 miles south-east of Molise.

TORO, the name of three districts, all situated in the north of Spain, but at a considerable distance from each other. They are termed respectively the *partidos* or divisions of Toro, Carrion, and Reynosa; the first situated on the Douro, near the province of Valladolid; the second to the north, on the river Carrion; the third further to the north, in the mountains of Biscay, between Burgos and Santillanos.

TORO, a city in the north-west of Spain, in the province of Leon, and the chief place of the preceding district; 17 miles east of Zamora, and 105 north-west of Madrid. Lat. 41. 45. N. long. 5. 37. W.

TORO, an island in the Baltic, near the coast of Sweden. Lat. 58. 49. N. long. 17. 40. E.—2. A small island in the Mediterranean, near the south coast of Sardinia. Lat. 39. N. long. 8. 34. E.—3. An islet in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Majorca.—4. A settlement of Peru, in the province of Chumbivilcas. It is also the name of a settlement in Mexico, in the province of Cinaloa, and of another in Chili, in the province of Maule.—5. A large and capacious bay in the province of Veragua, to the west of the bay of Almirante.

TORO, SAN ANTONIO DEL, a city of New Granada, in the province of Carthegena.

TOROELLA, a small town of Spain, in Catalonia, near the mouth of the river Ter; 17 miles south-south-east of Figueras.

TOROFF, a town of Bengal, district of Silhet. Lat. 24. 20. N. long. 91. 18. E.

TOROGAY, one of the smaller Hebrides, in the sound of Harris.

TOROK-BETSE, or **TURKISH BETSCHE**, a very large village of Hungary, on the Theyss; 28 miles north-north-east of Peterwaradein.

TORON, a small town of European Turkey, in Macedon, situated on a neck of land which projects into the Archipelago, between the gulfs of Monte Santo and Cassandro; 70 miles south-east of Salonki.

TORONDI, a river of the Caraccas, in the province of Maracaibo, which runs north and afterwards turning to the west, enters by the east into Lake Maracaibo.

TORONTAL, a county in the south of Hungary, including the western part of the Banat of Temisvar, lying along the east bank of the Theyss, and intersected by the Bega. It forms a dead flat of 2800 square miles in extent, and contains nearly 210,000 inhabitants.

TOROPALCA, a settlement of Peru, in the province of Porco; 19 leagues from Potosi.

TOROPEZ, a considerable town in the north-west of European Russia, in the government of Pskov, situated on the

the river Oropa, and the lake Solomino. It has a cathedral and 13 parish churches, two monasteries, and a population of between 7000 and 8000. Toropez is 156 miles south-east of Pskov, and 245 south of St. Petersburg. Lat. 56. 29. 30. N. long. 30. 46. 15. E.

TOROSAY, a parish of Scotland, in Argyllshire, in Mull, on the east side of the island, along the sound of Mull. It extends 12 miles in every direction. Population 2114.

TOROTZKO, a small town situated on a hill in Transylvania; 19 miles north of Weissenburg.

TOROX, a small town in the south of Spain, on the coast of Granada; 25 miles east of Malaga, and 12 east of Almunecar.

TORPEDO, *s.* [Latin.] A fish which while alive, if touched even with a long stick, benumbs the hand that so touches it, but when dead is eaten safely.—The *torpedo*, or cramp-fish, came to hand; a fish, if Pliny writes truth, that by hiding itself with mud and dirt catches lesser fish very strangely; for by his frigidty he benumbs such fish as swim over or lodge near him, and so preys upon them. *Sir T. Herbert.*

The Torpedo, called also the *cramp fish*, or *electric ray*, is the *raia torpedo* of Linnæus, in Ichthyology, a sea-fish, famed, both among the ancient and modern naturalists, for a remarkable numbness with which it strikes the arm of such as touch it. See *RAIA TORPEDO*.

TORPENHOW, a township of England, in Cumberland; 8 miles north-east-by-north of Cockermouth.

TORPENT, *adj.* [*torpens*, Lat.] Benumbed; struck motionless; not active; incapable of motion.—Let the earth be still and stupid;—anon an universal soil flow into this *torpent* mass. *More.*—A comprehensive expedient to assist the frail and *torpent* memory through so multifarious an employment. *Evelyn.*

TORPE'SCENT, *adj.* [*torpescens*, Latin.] Becoming torpid.

Their *torpescient* soul
Clenches their coin.

Shenstone.

TORPHICHEN, a parish of Scotland, in Linlithgowshire; 9 miles long, and 2½ broad on an average. The general appearance is hilly. Population 1131.

TORPHICHEN, a decayed village in the above parish, which contains about 300 inhabitants; 4 miles south-west of Linlithgow, and 3 north-west of Bathgate.

TORPID, *adj.* [*torpidus*, Lat.] Numbed; motionless; sluggish; not active.—The sun awakes the *torpid* sap. *Thomson.*

TORPIDITY, *s.* Torpor; state of being torpid.—Sir W. Bellers happened to stop at a fisherman's house in Cornwall, whose net had been much torn by a large clod of earth, which, upon being examined, was very full of swallows, that awaked from their *torpidity* upon being brought near the fire. *Daines Barrington.*

TORPIDNESS, *s.* The state of being torpid.—Though the object about which it is exercised be poor, little, and low, yet a man hath this advantage by the exercise of this faculty about it, that it keeps it from rest and *torpidness*, it enlargeth and habituates it for a due improvement even about nobler objects. *Hale.*

TORPITUDE, *s.* State of being motionless; numbness; sluggishness.—Some, in their most perfect state, subsist in a kind of *torpitude* or sleeping state. *Derham.*

TORPOR, *s.* [Latin.] Dulness; numbness; inability to move; dulness of sensation.—Motion discusses the *torpor* of solid bodies, which, beside their motion of gravity, have in them a natural appetite not to move at all. *Bacon.*

TORQUAY, a small village of England, in Devonshire, situated in a retired cove of Torbay; about two miles from the extreme point of Hope's Ness: 18½ miles south-by-east of Exeter, and 195 west-south-west of London.

TORQUEMADA, a small town in the north-west of Spain, in Leon, with 2300 inhabitants; 12 miles east-by-north of Palencia.

TORQUILLA, a river of South America, in the province

of Darien, which enters Tarena, just before the latter enters the sea.

TORRE (John Maria de la), a celebrated Italian Philosopher, was born at Rome, in 1710, studied at the Clementine College, and was elected professor of mathematics and philosophy in the College of Ciudad, in the Frioul; and afterwards removed to Naples, where he taught the same sciences in the archiepiscopal seminary. In 1754 he was appointed librarian to the King of Naples, superintendent of the royal printing-house, and conservator of the museum. In the construction of microscopes he is said to have made considerable improvements. He was a member of the principal academies in Italy, and a correspondent of those of Paris and Berlin, and of the Royal Society of London. He died in March, 1782. His works, besides a Treatise on Arithmetic, are, "The Science of Nature," Naples, 1749, 2 vols. 4to.; Venice, 1750, 4to.; "Elementa Physicæ," Naples, 1767, 8vo.; "History of the Phenomena of Vesuvius," *ibid.*, 1755, 4to.; "Microscopic Observations," *ibid.*, 1776.

TORRE, a small town of Italy, in Piedmont, situated in the angle formed by the junction of the rivers Angrogna and Felice. It has a population of 2100; 6 miles south-west of Pinerolo.

TORRE, a small town in the north of Italy, in Piedmont. Population 1600; 6 miles south-south-west of Mondovi.

TORRE. See CASERTA.

TORRE, a small river in the north-east of Italy, in Friuli, which falls into the Lisonzo, at Gradisca.

TORRE DEL GRECO, a considerable town of Italy, situated on the sea coast, at the foot of Vesuvius. It contains a population of 16,000, employed for the most part in fishing, navigation, and the culture of the vine; 9 miles east-south-east of Naples.

TORRE LAGUNA, a small town in the central part of Spain, in New Castile. It is remarkable chiefly as the birth-place of Cardinal Ximenes; 26 miles north-north-east of Madrid, and 22 north-west of Guadalaxara.

TORRE DI NOGARA, a small town of Austrian Italy, in the delegation of Verona; 11 miles east of Mantua.

TORRE DELLA NUNCIATA, or TORRE DELL'ANNUNCIATA, a small town of Italy, situated on the sea-coast, near the foot of Vesuvius; 12 miles east-south-east of Naples. Its population, amounting to 3500, is employed chiefly in trade and navigation.

TORRE DE MONCORVA, a small town in the north of Portugal, province Traz-os-Montes, with 2000 inhabitants; 87 miles east of Oporto.

TORRE DE OLIVETO, a small town of the island of Sicily, in the Val di Demona.

TORRE DE LA SALINAS, a petty town in the south-east of Spain, in the province of Valencia; 20 miles south-east of Orihuela.

TORRE VELHA, a fort in Portugal, at the mouth of the Tagus, on the south side of the river.

TORRE LA VIEJA, a small town of the north of Spain, in the province of Burgos, on the Resaya; 16 miles south-west of Santander.

TORREFACTION, *s.* [*torrefaction*, Fr., *torrefacio*, Lat.] The act of drying by the fire.—Here was not a scorching and blistering, but a vehement and full *torrefaction*. *Bp. Hall.*

To TORREFY, *v. a.* [*torrefacio*, Lat.] To dry by the fire.—In the sulphur of bodies *torrefied* consist the principles of inflammability. *Brown.*

TORRELLA DE MONGRI, a small town in the north-east of Spain, in Catalonia; 18 miles east of Gerona.

TORRENT, *s.* [*torrens*, Lat.] A sudden stream raised by showers.

The near in blood,

Forsake me like the *torrent* of a flood.

Sandys.

A violent and rapid stream; tumultuous current.—Not far from Caucasus are certain steep falling *torrents*, which wash down many grains of gold, as in many other parts of the world; and the people there inhabiting used to set many fleeces of

wool in these descents of waters, in which the grains of gold remain, and the water passeth through, which Strabo witnesseth to be true. *Raleigh.*

TORRENT, *adj.* [*torrens*, Lat.] Rolling in a rapid stream.

Fierce Phlegeton,
Whose waves of *torrent* fire inflame with rage. *Milton.*

TORRENTE, a town on the east coast of Spain, with 5400 inhabitants; 5 miles south-west of Valencia.

TORRES, a cape in the north of Spain, on the coast of Asturias. Lat. 43. 37. N. long. 5. 44. W.

TORRES, a river of Paraguay, which enters the Parana.
TORRES VEDRAS, a very old town of Portuguese Estremadura. It has 2300 inhabitants, four churches, an hospital, a castle, and four convents; 25 miles north-north-west of Lisbon.

TORRE XIMENO, an inland town in the south of Spain, in Andalusia. It has 4000 inhabitants, and is situated at the junction of cross roads from Jaen to Andujar and Alcala la Real; 10 miles west of Jaen.

TORRI, a little state of Western Africa, bordering on Adrah, of which it is independent.

TORRICELLA, a small town in the north of the kingdom of Naples, in the Abruzzo Citra. Population 3000; 6 miles north of Lanciano.

TORRICELLA, a small town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, situated at the conflux of the Taro and the Po; 10 miles north-by-west of Parma; and 25 east of Piacenza.

TORRICELLI (Evangelista), a very distinguished mathematician and philosopher, was born at Faenza in 1608, and at the age of eighteen he went to Rome to complete his education, and particularly to extend his acquaintance with mathematics, under the instruction of Benedetto Castelli, who was professor of mathematics in that city. After the perusal of Galileo's "Treatise on Motion," he composed a work of a similar kind, which being shewn to Galileo by Castelli, excited his admiration, and induced him to invite the young author to his house. But as Galileo died three months after his arrival, he proposed to return to Rome; he was diverted, however, from his purpose, by being appointed mathematician and philosopher to the grand duke Ferdinand II., who also advanced him to the mathematical chair at Florence. In this honourable station he assiduously prosecuted his speculations and experiments, till death prematurely deprived the world of the benefit which could not fail to result from them, in the year 1647, at the age of 39 years. His "Treatise on Motion," already mentioned, was published in a "Collection of his Mathematical Works" in 1644. But Torricelli's fame is sufficiently established by his discovery of the true principle upon which the barometer is constructed. Torricelli was no less celebrated for his mathematical knowledge, evinced by his improvement of the science of indivisibles discovered by Cavalieri, and for his acquaintance with the principles of optics, by which he was led to improve the construction of telescopes and microscopes. His discoveries, by which his name is immortalized among the promoters of useful sciences, are recorded in his "Lezioni Accademiche," published at Florence in 1715, 4to. by Buonaventuri, with the life of Torricelli prefixed. The style with which he wrote his native language was pure and elegant, and his general character was such as to command the respect and esteem of all who knew him.

TORRID, *adj.* [*torride*, Fr.; *torridus*, Lat.] Parched; dried with heat.—Galen's commentators mention a twofold dryness; the one concomitated with a heat, which they call *torrid* tabes; the other with a coldness, when the parts are consumed through extinction of their native heat. *Harvey.*
—Burning; violently hot.

This with *torrid* heat,
And vapours as the Libyan air adust,
Began to parch that temperate clime. *Milton.*

It is particularly applied to the regions or zone between the tropics.

Columbus first

Found a temperate in a *torrid* zone;
The feverish air fann'd by a cooling breeze. *Dryden.*

TORRIGLIA, a small town and castle of the Sardinian states, in the duchy of Genoa; 10 miles north-east of Genoa.

TORRIMORE HEAD, a cape of Scotland, on the east coast of the island of Skye. Lat. 57. 22. N. long. 6. 2. W.

TORRIN-BEG, a rock on the south-west of the island of Mull. Lat. 56. 19. N. long. 6. 20. W.

TORRINGFORD, a post village of the United States, in Litchfield county, Connecticut.

TORRINGTON, or **GREAT TORRINGTON**, a market town of England, in the county of Devon, so termed to distinguish it from a village of the same name. This town is beautifully situated, partly on the summit, and partly on the declivity of a noble eminence, which forms the eastern bank of the river Torridge, over which there is a stone bridge of four arches. Market on Saturday, and four annual fairs; 10 miles south-by-west of Barnstaple, and 194 west-by-south of London. Lat. 50. 56. N. long. 4. 8. W.

TORRINGTON, BLACK, another parish in the same county; 5 miles west-by-north of Hatherleigh. Population 754.

TORRINGTON, EAST and WEST, two parishes of England, in Lincolnshire; 4 miles north-east of Wragby.

TORRINGTON, GREAT and LITTLE, a parish and hamlet of England, in Herefordshire; 6 miles from Ledbury. Population 488.

TORRINGTON, LITTLE, a parish of England, in Devonshire; 2 miles south of Great Torrington. Population 481.

TORRINGTON, a post township of the United States, in Litchfield county, Connecticut; 7 miles north of Litchfield. Population 1586.

TORRISDALE, a village of Scotland in Sutherlandshire. The river Torrisdale, which rises from Loch Laoghail or Loyal, falls into the north sea at this village, where there is a valuable salmon fishery.

TORRISDALE BAY, a bay on the north coast of Scotland, in the county of Sutherland.

TORRISHOLME, a township, of England, in Lancashire; 2 miles north-west of Lancaster.

TORRYBURN, a parish of Scotland, in Fifeshire, formed by the union of the baronies of Torry and Crombie. It is about 5 miles in length, and 2 in breadth. Population 1461.

TORRYBURN, a village of Scotland, in the above parish; 9 miles west of North Ferry, 4 south-west of Dunfermline, and 2 east of Culross.

TORSAAS, a small town of the south of Sweden, in the province of Smaland, at the source of a river which also bears the name of Torsaa; 18 miles south-south-west of Calmar.

TORSAKER, a small town in the central part of Sweden, province of Angermanland; 27 miles north of Hernosand.

TORSE, *s.* [In heraldry.] A wreath.

TORSEL, *s.* [*torse*, Fr.] Anything in a twisted form.—When you lay any timber on brickwork, as *torsels* for mantle trees to lie on, or lintols over windows, lay them in loam. *Moxon.*

TORSHELLA, a petty town in the central part of Sweden, in Sudermania, on a river which runs into the Malar lake. It has only 500 inhabitants; 46 miles west of Stockholm.

TORSHOK, a considerable town of the interior of European Russia, government of Tver, on the river Tverza. Its situation on an eminence is picturesque, and it is divided into parts by the river, which flows between steep banks, and is crossed by a bridge of boats. Population 10,000; 45 miles north-west of Tver. Lat. 57. 2. 9. N. long. 34. 5. 30. E.

TORSION, *s.* [*torsio*, Lat.] The act of turning or twisting.

TORSTASSELLER-HEAD, a cape of Scotland, on the east coast of the island of Lewis.

TORT,

TORT, *s.* [*tortum*, low Lat.] Mischief; injury; calamity. *Obsolete.*

Then gan triumphant trumpets sound on high,
That sent to Heaven the echoed report
Of their new joy, and happy victory
Against him that had been long opprest with *tort*,
And fast imprisoned in sieged fort. *Spenser.*

TORTHORWALD, a parish of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, containing about 8½ square miles, 900 acres of which are included in Lochar Moss.

TORTHERWALD, a village in the above parish. Population 932.

TORTILE, *adj.* [*tortilis*, Lat.] Twisted; wreathed.

TORTINGTON, a parish of England in Sussex; 3 miles south-west-by-west of Arundel.

TORTION, *s.* [*tortus*, Lat.] Torment; pain. *Not in use.*—All purgers have a raw spirit or wind, which is the principal cause of *tortion* in the stomach and belly. *Bacon.*

TORTIOUS, *adj.* Injurious; doing wrong.

Ne ought he cared whom he endamaged
By *tortious* wrong, or whom bereaved of right. *Spenser.*

TORTIVE, *adj.* [*tortus*, Lat.] Twisted; wreathed.

Knots by the conflux of meeting sap,
Infect the sound pine, and divert his grain
Tortive and errant from his course of growth. *Shakspeare.*

TORTOISE, *s.* [*tortue*, Fr.] An animal covered with a hard shell; there are *tortoises* both of land and water.

In his needy shop a *tortoise* hung,
An alligator stuff. *Shakspeare.*

A form into which the ancient soldiers used to throw their troops, by bending down and holding their bucklers above their heads so that no darts could hurt them.
Their targets in a *tortoise* cast, the foes
Secure advancing, to the turrets rose. *Dryden.*

TORTOLA, a small town of the interior of Spain, in New Castile, on the river Henares; 7 miles above Guadalaxara.

TORTONA, a town of Italy, in the Sardinian states, the capital of a province of the same name. It is the see of a bishop; 22 miles south-south-west of Pavia, and 56 east-south-east of Turin. Lat. 44. 53. 26. N. long. 8. 56. 32. E.

TORTONA, a province of the Sardinian states, formed of a part of the duchy of Milan, and comprising 220 square miles, with a population of nearly 40,000.

TORTORICI, a small town in the island of Sicily, in the Val di Demona. Population 2800; 20 miles south-west of Melazzo, and 40 west-south-west of Messina.

TORTOSA, a considerable town in the north-east of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, on the left bank of the Ebro. It is the see of a bishop, has a population of 11,000, and is divided into the old and new towns, both surrounded with walls; 93 miles south-east of Saragossa, and 92 west-by-south of Barcelona.

TORTOSA, a sea-port of Syria, formerly called *Orthosia*, supposed to be built about the fifth or sixth century; 35 miles north of Tripoli. Lat. 34. 55. N. long. 35. 58. E.

TORTOSA, CAPE, a promontory of Spain, on the coast of Catalonia. Lat. 40. 40. N. long. 0. 47. E.

TORTUE, a river of America, which runs into the Wabash. Lat. 39. 30. N. long. 87. 55. W.

TORTUE, LA, a small river of Lower Canada, which falls into the St. Lawrence from the south, about 4 miles above Montreal.

TORTUES, a river of the United States, in Louisiana, which runs into the Missouri. Lat. 38. 26. N. long. 94. 24. W.

TORTUGA SALADA, an island in the Caribbean sea, about 36 miles in circumference. The east end is full of rugged and broken rocks, which stretch themselves a little way out to sea. At the south-east part is an indifferent good road for shipping. The turtles come into the sandy bays to lay their eggs, and from hence the island has

its name. There is no anchoring anywhere but in the road where the salt ponds are, or in the harbour. It is uninhabited, and is 95 miles east-north-east of the port of La Guaira. Lat. 11. 7. N. long. 64. 30. W.

TORTUGA, an island of the North Atlantic ocean, about six miles from the north coast of the island of Hispaniola. It is about 60 miles in circumference. It is surrounded by rocks on the north and west side, and the bottom on the east is not only difficult to find, but very dangerous, through shoals and rocks of sand. It is fertile, and abundant in tobacco, palms, sandal wood, resin, China root, aloes, sugar, indigo, cotton, and all sorts of tropical fruits. It is scarce of water. It abounds in wild boars. It has only one convenient port, the entrance into which forms two channels. Lat. 20. 4. N. long. 72. 44.

TORTUGA, a small island in the North Atlantic ocean, near the coast of the province of Honduras.

TORTUGA, a small island on the coast of the province and government of Carthagena, in the new kingdom of Granada, on the side of the entrance of the mouth of the river San Juan.

TORTUGA, a small island in the gulf of California, lying in the centre, about an equal distance from the coast of California and that of Mexico.

TORTUGA, a port of Peru, in the province of Santa.

TORTUGA, PUNTA DE, a cape on the coast of Brazil. Lat. 3. S. long. 41. W.

TORTUGAS, DRY, shoals to the westward, a little southerly from Cape Florida, or the south point of Florida, in South America. They are 134 leagues from the bar of Pensacolo, and in lat. 24. 32. N. and long. 83. 40. W.

TORTUGAS, POINT, the south point of the port of Coquimbo, on the coast of Chili. The road or harbour is well sheltered, but will not contain above 20 or 30 vessels safely. Lat. 29. 37. S.

TORTUGILLA, a small island in the Spanish Main, near the coast of South America. Lat. 8. 45. N. long. 76. 20. W.

TORTUGUITAS, some small islands in the gulf of California, situate one at the bay of Conception, and the other within the same.

TORTULA, a genus of mosses, in Hedwig's fundam. 2. 92. comprehending some species of mnum and bryum.

TORTUOSITY, *s.* Wreath; flexure.—These the midwife contriveth unto a knot close unto the body of the infant, from whence ensueth that *tortuosity*, or complicated nodosity, called the navel. *Brown.*—Crookedness; depravity.—He discerneth the uprightness of godliness, and the *tortuosity* of wickedness. *Granger.*

TORTUOUS, *adj.* [from *tortuosus*, *tortus*, Lat.] Twisted; wreathed; winding.

So vary'd he, and of his *tortuous* train
Curl'd many a wanton wreath. *Milton.*

Aqueous vapours, like a dry wind, pass through so long and *tortuous* a pipe of lead. *Boyle.*—Mischievous.

What *tortuous* planets, or malevolent
Conspiring power? *Lodge.*

TORTURA, a small sea-port of Palestine, called in Scripture, Dor and Nephath. The environs are very fertile; 15 miles south of Acre.

TORTURE, *s.* [*torture*, Fr.; *tortura*, Lat.] Torments judicially inflicted; pain by which guilt is punished, or confession extorted.

Hecate
Then led me trembling through those dire abodes,
And taught the *tortures* of th' avenging gods. *Dryden.*

Pain; anguish; pang.
Better be with the dead,
Than on the *torture* of the mind to lie
In restless extasy. *Shakspeare.*

To **TORTURE**, *v. a.* To punish with tortures.
Hipparchus my enfranchis'd bondman,
He may at pleasure whip, or hang, or *torture*. *Shakspeare.*
To

To vex; to excruciate; to torment.
Still must I cherish the dear, sad remembrance,
At once to *torture*, and to please my soul. *Addison.*

To keep on the stretch.—The bow *tortureth* the string continually, and thereby holdeth it in a continual trepidation. *Bacon.*

TORTURER, *s.* He who tortures; tormenter.
I play the *torturer* by small and small,
To lengthen out the worst that must be spoken. *Shakspeare.*

TORTURINGLY, *adv.* So as to torment or punish.
An host of furies
Could not have baited me more *torturingly*. *Beaumont and Fl.*

TORTUROUS, *adj.* Tormenting, occasioning torture.
TORTWORTH, a parish of England, in Gloucestershire; 3½ miles west-by-north of Wootton-under-Edge.

TORVAKAIRY, a town of the south of India, province of Mysore. Lat. 13. 10. N. long. 76. 43. E.

TORVER, a township of England, in Lancashire; 5½ miles west-south-west of Hawkshead.

TORVITY, *s.* [*torvitas*, Lat.] Sourness; severity of countenance. *Not used.* *Cockeram.*

TORVOUS, *adj.* [*torvus*, Lat.] Sour of aspect; stern; severe of countenance. *Not used.*—That *torvous* sour look produced by anger, and that gay and pleasing countenance accompanying love. *Derham.*

TORWOOD, a forest of Scotland, in Stirlingshire, noted for having given shelter to Sir William Wallace.

TORWORTH, a hamlet of England, in Nottinghamshire; 5 miles north-west-by-north of East Retford.

TORY, *s.* Opposed to a *whig*.—The knight is more a *tory* in the country than the town, because it more advances his interest. *Addison.* See *WHIG*.

TORY, an island in the Atlantic ocean, about seven miles north from Bloody Farland Point, on the north coast of Ireland, about three miles long, and hardly one broad. Lat. 55. 16. N. long. 8. 7. W.

TORY. See *TAVAI POENAMMOO*.
TORYISM, *s.* The notions of a tory.—Nothing would illustrate the subject better than an inquiry into the rise and progress of our late parties; or a short history of *toryism* and whiggism from their cradle to their grave, the introductory account of their genealogy and descent. *Bolingbroke.*

TORZELO, a small island of Italy; 6 miles from Venice.

TOSA, a river in the north of Italy, which rises in the mountain de la Fourche, and falls into the Lago Maggiore, in the duchy of Milan.

TOSA, a small town in the north-east of Sicily, in the Val di Demona, at the mouth of the river Polina; 12 miles east of Cefalu.

TOSA, a sea-port town in the north-east of Spain, in Catalonia, on a promontory of the same name, with 2400 inhabitants; 23 miles south-south-east of Gerona.

TOSA, a town on the southern coast of Xicoco, in Japan, capital of a province. Lat. 33. 40. N. long. 134. 50. E.

TOSAGUA, an abundant river of Quito, in the province of Esmeraldas, which runs south-south-west, and unites itself with the Chones, in lat. 32. 30. S.—There is a settlement of the same name on its shores.

TOSANLU, a river of Asia Minor, the ancient *Lycus*, which rises in the mountains of Armenia, and after running about 200 miles almost due west, falls into the Jekil Irmak; about 30 miles north of Amasia.

TOSCANELLO, a small town of Italy, in the State of the Church. It is the see of a bishop; 20 miles north of Civita Vecchia, and 43 north-west of Rome.

TOSCOLANO, a small town of Austrian Italy, in the Milanese, delegation of Brescia. Population nearly 3000; 6 miles east-north-east of Salo.

To TOSE, *v. n.* [of the same original with *tease*.] To comb wool.

TOSELAND, a parish of England, in Huntingdonshire; 4 miles north-east-by-east of St. Neots.

TOSINO, a river of the central part of Italy, which

crosses the marquisate of Ancona, and falls into the Adriatic, in Lat. 42. 57. N.

TOSNA, a river in the north of European Russia, which joins the Neva at Pella, in the government of Petersburg.

TOSO, a river of Quito, in the province of Esmeraldas, which runs north-west, and enters the Juli, in lat. 13. S.

TOSQUIATOSSY CREEK, one of the head branches of the Allegany river.

To TOSS, *v. a.* [*tassen*, Dutch; *tasser*, French, to accumulate; *Minsheu*. *Θεωσαι*, Gr. to dance; *Meric Casaubon*. *Tosen*, German, to make a noise; *Skimmer*: perhaps from *to us*, a word used by those who would have any thing thrown to them.] Pret. *tossed* or *tost*; part. pass. *tossed* or *tost*.—To throw with the hand, as a ball at play.

With this she seem'd to play, and, as in sport,
Toss'd to her love in presence of the court. *Dryden.*

To throw with violence.—Back do I *toss* these treasons to thy head. *Shakspeare*.—To lift with a sudden and violent motion.

Behold how they *toss* their torches on high,
How they point to the Persian abodes. *Dryden.*

To agitate; to put into violent motion.—I have made several voyages upon the sea, often being *tossed* in storms. *Addison*.—To make restless; to disquiet.

She did love the knight of the red cross,
For whose dear sake so many troubles her did *toss*. *Spenser.*

To keep in play; to tumble over.—That scholar should come to a better knowledge in the Latin tongue than most do, that spend four years in *tossing* all the rules of grammar in common schools. *Ascham.*

To TOSS, *v. n.* To fling; to winch; to be in violent commotion.

And thou, my sire, not destin'd by thy birth,
To turn to dust and mix with common earth,
How wilt thou *toss* and rave, and long to die,
And quit thy claim to immortality! *Addison.*

To be tossed.
Your mind is *tossing* on the sea,
There where your argosies
Do overpeer the petty traffickers. *Shakspeare.*

To Toss up. To throw a coin into the air, and wager on what side it shall fall.

I'd try if any pleasure could be found,
In *tossing up* for twenty thousand pound. *Bramston.*

TOSS, *s.* The act of tossing.—The discus that is to be seen in the hand of the celebrated Castor at Don Livio's is perfectly round; nor has it any thing like a sling fastened to it, to add force to the *toss*. *Addison*.—An affected manner of raising the head.

His various modes from various fathers follow;
One taught the *toss*, and one the new French wallow;
His sword-knot this, his cravat that designed. *Dryden.*

TO'SSEL, *s.* See *TASSEL*.—Tie at each lower corner a handful of hops with a piece of packthread to make a *tossel*, by which you may conveniently lift the bag when full.—*Mortimer.*

TO'SSER, *s.* One who throws; one who flings and writhes.—Whoever or whatever agitates.

I did expect,
Instead of Mars, the storm-goaler Eolus,
And Juno proffering her *Deiopeia*
As satisfaction to the blustering god
To send his *tossers* forth. *Beaumont and Fl.*

TOSSIA, a town of Asia Minor, situated on the Kisil Irmak, and on the route from Amasia to Constantinople. Lat. 40. 20. N. long. 34. 10. E.

TOSSIDE, a hamlet of England, West Riding of Yorkshire; 7 miles south-west-by-south of Settle.

TOSSIGNANO, a small town of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical States; 13 miles west of Ferrara.

TO'SSING,

TOSSING, *s.* Violent commotion.

Dire was the *tossing*; deep the groans: Despair
Tended the sick, busiest from couch to couch. *Milton.*

TOSSPOT, *s.* A toper and drunkard.—*Tossspots* still
had drunken head. *Shakspeare.*

TOST, preterite and part. pass. of *toss*.—In a troubled
sea of passion *tost*. *Milton.*

TOST, or TOSCHEK, a small town of Prussian Silesia; 28
miles south-east of Oppeln, and 20 west-north-west of Beu-
then. Population 800.

TOSTA, a river of Guatimala, in the province of Nicara-
gua, which enters the Pacific ocean, in lat. 12. 30. S.

TOSTAR, a name sometimes given to Suster, or Shuster;
which see.

TOSTO, a cape on the north coast of Spain. Lat. 43.
13. N. long. 9. 10. W.

TOSZ, a small but rapid river of the Swiss canton of
Zurich, which falls into the Rhine; 2 miles south-east of
Eglisau. On its banks stands a large village of the same
name.

TOTA, a lake of New Granada, in the province of Tunja,
on the top of a mountain desert. It is of a circular figure,
and nearly six leagues in circumference.

TOTA, a settlement of New Granada, in the province of
Tunja, containing 300 families, and 200 Indians.

TOTAL, *adj.* [*totus*, Lat.; *total*, Fr.] Whole; com-
plete; full.

They set and rise;
Lest *total* darkness should by night regain
Her old possession, and extinguish life. *Milton.*

Whole; not divided.

Either to undergo

Myself the *total* crime; or to accuse
My other self, the partner of my life. *Milton.*

TOTALITY, *s.* [*totalité*, Fr.] Complete sum; whole
quantity.—Identity, diversity; possibility, act; *totality*,
parts, &c., are but wise cautions against ambiguities of
speech. *Bacon.*

TOTALLY, *adv.* Wholly; fully; completely.—The
sound interpreters expound this image of God, of natural
reason; which, if it be *totally* or mostly defaced, the right
of government doth cease. *Bacon.*

TOTALNESS, *s.* Entireness.

TOTANA, a town of the south-east of Spain, in Murcia.
It is situated on the great road through Murcia, leading from
Andalusia into Valencia, and contains 8200 inhabitants; 15
miles east-north-east of Lorca. Lat. 37. 45. N. long. 1.
16. W.

TOTAVIMANCHA, a small river of Brazil, in the pro-
vince of Pernambuco, which enters the Atlantic.

To TOTE. See To TOOT.

TOTEOLMALOYA, a settlement of Mexico, in the in-
tendancy of Mexico, containing 128 families of Indians.

TOTHAN, GREAT and LITTLE, adjoining parishes of
England, in Essex; 3 miles north-north-east of Maldon.
Population 788.

TOTHEA, a river of Wales, in Cardiganshire, which runs
into the Pescotter, in Rescob forest.

T'OTHER, contracted for *the other*.—As bad the one
as *t'other*. *Farnaby.*

TOTHIL, a parish of England, in Lincolnshire; 3½ miles
north-west of Alford.

TOTILA, king of the Ostrogoths in Italy, was a com-
mander of the Gothic garrison at Treviso, and upon the
deposition and murder of his uncle Eraric, was chosen to
succeed him A.D. 541. See GOTH.

TOTLEY, a township of England, in Derbyshire; 8 miles
north-west-by-north of Chesterfield.

TOTMA, a small town in the north-east of European
Russia, in the government of Vologda, on the river Suchona.
It contains 2400 inhabitants; 92 miles north-east of Vologda.
Lat. 60. 8. N. long. 42. 41. 15. E.

TOTNELL, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Yet-
minster, Dorsetshire.

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TOTNES, a market town of England, in the county of
Devon, beautifully situated on the river Dart, from the bridge
over which it extends up a hill, three quarters of a mile in
length, stretching along its brow, and commanding a fine
view of the winding stream and the country in its vicinity,
but sheltered at the same time by higher grounds on every side.
Many of the houses have piazzas in front, and the higher
stories project over the lower ones, according to the fashion
of ancient times. The town was formerly surrounded by a
wall, and had four gates; the east and north gateways are
now standing. The corporation consists of a mayor, recorder,
13 burgomasters or assistants, and about 70 common-council-
men. It sends two members to parliament, and the first re-
turn was made in the 23d of Edward I. The right of elec-
tion is vested in the corporation. There is only one weekly
market held here, on Saturday; and in lieu of the weekly
market on Tuesday, a monthly market is established the first
Tuesday in every month, which market is considered the
finest for cattle in the west of England. Totnes had origi-
nally four chartered annual fairs; but two only are now
held, viz., on the 12th of May and the 28th of October.
The town contains 356 houses, and 3125 inhabitants; 24
miles south-south-west of Exeter, and 196 west-by-south of
London. Lat. 50. 25. N. long. 3. 40. W.

TOTOLTEPEC, a settlement of Mexico, in the intenden-
dancy of Mexico, containing 233 Indian families.

TOTOLZINTLA, a settlement of Mexico, containing 120
Indian families.

TOTOMEHUACAN, a settlement of Mexico, in the in-
tendancy of Puebla de los Angeles, containing 460 families
of Indians, and 60 of Spaniards, mulattoes, &c.

TOTON, or TOUETON, a hamlet of England, in Notting-
hamshire; 5 miles south-west-by-west of Nottingham.

TOTAL, a lake of Quito, in the province of Quito,
and near the lake of the same name.

TOTAL, an island on the coast of Chili, in the pro-
vince of Coquimbo. Lat. 29. 20. S.

TOTAL, a town of South America, in the province of
Cordova; 54 miles north of Cordova.

TOTAL, a small island in the Pacific ocean, near the
coast of Chili. Lat. 29. 20. S.

TOTORKOW, or TUTURKAI, a small town of European
Turkey, in Romania, with a small castle on a hill, on the
Danube; 24 miles west of Silistria.

TOTRUSCH, a small town of European Turkey, in Mol-
davia, situated on the river Totrusch; 110 miles south of
Jassy.

TOTTENHAM, a populous village in Middlesex.

TOTTENHILL, a parish of England, in Norfolk; 6 miles
north-north-east of Market Downham.

To TOTTER, *v. n.* [*touteren*, Teut. *to tremble*: *tittra*,
Icel. the same.] To shake so as to threaten a fall; to stagger.

What news, in this our *tottering* state?

—It is a reeling world indeed, my lord;

And I believe will never stand upright. *Shakspeare.*

TOTTERIDGE, a parish of England, in Hertfordshire,
situated on the ridge of a hill; 11 miles north-north-west of
St. Paul's, London.

TOTTERNHOE, or TOTERNAL, a parish of England,
in Bedfordshire; 2 miles west-south-west of Dunstable.

TOTTERY, or TOTTY, *adj.* Shaking; unsteady;
dizzy. Neither of these words is used, except in vulgar
language: as *totty-headed* for *giddy-headed*.

Siker thy head very *tottie* is,

So on thy corbe shoulder it leans amisse. *Spenser.*

TOTTINGTON, HIGH and LOW, adjoining townships
of England, in Lancashire; 5 miles north-north-west of Bury.
Population of the former, 1556; of the latter, 5917.

TOTTINGTON, a parish of England, in Norfolk; 4
miles south-south-west of Watton.

TOVARRA, a small town in the south-east of Spain, si-
tuated in a fertile valley, and containing 3000 inhabitants;
53 miles north-north-west of Murcia.

TOUBANG, a large and populous town on the north coast of the island of Java. It has an ancient mosque, and is 470 miles east from Batavia.

To TOUCH, *v. a.* [*toucher*, Fr., doubtless from the M. Goth. *tekan*, to touch.] To perceive by the sense of feeling.—Nothing but body can be *touch'd* or *touch*. *Creech*.—To handle slightly, without effort or violence.—In the middle of the bridge there is a draw-bridge made with such artifice, that the sentinel discovering any force approaching, may by only *touching* a certain iron with his foot, draw up the bridge. *Brown*.—To reach with any thing, so as that there be no space between the thing reached and the thing brought to it.

Him thus intent, Ithuriel with his spear
Touch'd lightly.

Milton.

To come to; to attain.

Their impious folly dar'd to prey
On herds devoted to the god of day;
The god vindictive doom'd them never more,
Ah, men unblest'd! to *touch* their natal shore.

Pope.

To try as gold with a stone.

When I have suit,
Wherein I mean to *touch* your love indeed,
It shall be full of poise and difficulty,
And fearful to be granted.

Shakspeare.

To relate to.

The quarrel *toucheth* none but us alone;
Betwixt ourselves let us decide it then.

Shakspeare.

To meddle with; not totally to forbear.

He so light was at legerdemain,
That what he *touch'd* came not to light again.

Spenser.

To affect.

What of sweet
Hath *touch'd* my sense, flat seems to this.

Milton.

To move; to strike mentally; to melt.

The tender sire was *touch'd* with what he said,
And flung the blaze of glories from his head,
And bid the youth advance.

Addison.

To delineate or mark out.

Nature affords at least a glimm'ring light:
The lines, though *touch'd* but faintly, are drawn right.

Pope.

To censure; to animadvert upon. *Not used*.—Dr. Parker, in his sermon before them, *touch'd* them for their living so near, that they went near to *touch* him for his life. *Hayward*.—To infect; to seize slightly.—Pestilent diseases are bred in the summer; otherwise those *touch'd* are in most danger in the winter. *Bacon*.—To bite; to wear; to have an effect on.—Its face must be very flat and smooth, and so hard, that a file will not *touch* it, as smiths say, when a file will not eat or rase it. *Mozon*.—To strike a musical instrument.—They *touch'd* their golden harps, and praised. *Milton*.—To influence by impulse; to impel forcibly.

No decree of mine,

To *touch* with highest moment of impulse
His free will.

Milton.

To treat of perfunctorily.—This thy last reasoning words
touch'd only. *Milton*.

To TOUCH up. To repair, or improve by slight strokes, or little emendations.—What he saw was only her natural countenance *touch'd up* with the usual improvements of an aged coquette. *Addison*.

To TOUCH, v. n. To be in a state of junction so that no space is between them; as, two spheres *touch* only at points.—To fasten on; to take effect on.—Strong waters pierce metals, and will *touch* upon gold that will not *touch* upon silver. *Bacon*.

To TOUCH at. To come to without stay.—Civil law and history are studies which a gentleman should not barely *touch at*, but constantly dwell upon. *Locke*.

To TOUCH on. To mention slightly.—The shewing by what steps knowledge comes into our minds, it may suffice to have only *touch'd on*. *Locke*.

To TOUCH on or upon. To go for a very short time.

Which monsters, lest the Trojan's pious host
Should bear, or *touch upon* th' enchanted coast,
Propitious Neptune steer'd their course by night. *Dryden*.

To TOUCH on or upon. To light upon in mental inquiries.—It is impossible to make observations in art or science which have not been *touch'd upon* by others. *Addison*.

TOUCH, s. Reach of any thing so that there is no space between the things reaching and reached.

No falsehood can endure
Touch of celestial temper, but returns
Of force to its own likeness.

Milton:

The sense of feeling.

O dear son Edgar,
Might I but live to see thee in my *touch*,
I'd say, I had eyes again.

Shakspeare.

The fifth sense is *touch*, a sense over the whole body.
Locke.—The act of touching.

With one virtuous *touch*
The archchemic sun produces precious things.

Milton.

State of being touched.

The time was once when thou unurg'd wou'dst vow,
That never *touch* was welcome to thy hand,
Unless I *touch'd*.

Shakspeare.

Examination, as by a stone. *Dr. Johnson*.—A common kind of black marble, frequently made use of in ornaments, was formerly called *touch*. From its solidity and firmness it was also used as the test of gold; and from this use of it the name itself was taken. It seems to be the same with that anciently called basalt. *Rev. Mr. Whalley's* note on the following passage in B. Jonson's Forest, II. "Show of *touch* or marble."—So Fuller. Worth. in Yorksh. "Vulgar eyes confound black marble, polished to the height, with *touch*, geat (jet), and ebony." Hence perhaps the phrase, as true as *touch*. "She—though true as *touch*, though daughter of a king," &c. *Spenser*.—See TOUCHSTONE.

To-morrow, good Sir Michael, is a day
Wherein the fortune of ten thousand men
Must bide the *touch*.

Shakspeare.

Test; that by which any thing is examined.—The law-makers rather respected their own benefit than equity, the true *touch* of all laws. *Carew*.—Proof; tried qualities.

Come, my sweet wife, my dearest mother, and
My friends of noble *touch*! when I am forth,
Bid me farewell and smile.

Shakspeare.

[*Touche*, Fr.] Single act of a pencil upon the picture.

Artificial strife
Lives in those *touches*, livelier than life.

Shakspeare.

Feature; lineament.

Thus, Rosalind, of many parts
By heav'nly synod was devis'd;
Of many faces, eyes and hearts,
To have the *touches* dearest priz'd.

Shakspeare.

Act of the hand upon a musical instrument.

Here let the sounds of music
Creep in our ears; soft stillness and the night
Become the *touches* of sweet harmony.

Shakspeare.

Power of exciting the affections.

Not alone
The death of Fulvia, with more urgent *touches*,
Do strongly speak to us.

Shakspeare.

Something of passion or affection.

He loves us not:
He wants the natural *touch*.

Shakspeare.
Particular

Particular relation.—Speech of *touch* towards others should be sparingly used; for discourse ought to be as a field, without coming home to any man. *Bacon*.—[*Touche*, Fr.] A stroke.—Another smart *touch* of the author we meet with in the fifth page, where, without any preparation, he breaks out all on a sudden into a vein of poetry. *Addison*.—Animadversion; censure.

Soon mov'd with *touch* of blame, thus Eve,
What words have pass'd thy lips, Adam, severe. *Milton*.

Exact performance of agreement.—He was not to expect that so perfidious a creature should keep *touch* with him. *L'Estrange*.—A small quantity intermingled.

Madam, I have a *touch* of your condition,
That cannot brook the accent of reproof. *Shakspeare*.

A hint; slight notice given.—The king, your master, knows their disposition very well; a small *touch* will put him in mind of them. *Bacon*.—A cant word for a slight essay.—Print my preface in such a form as, in the booksellers' phrase, will make a sixpenny *touch*. *Swift*.

TOUCHABLE, *adj.* Tangible; that may be touched.

TOUCHAN, a city of China, of the second rank, in Koeitchoo. Lat. 25. 46. N. long. 107. 3. E.

TOUCHE (Claude Guymond de la), a French poet, was born in 1719, and entered among the Jesuits; but a comedy, acted in 1748, occasioned his alienation from their fraternity. The slight of this body was resented by him in a poetical epistle published in 1766, and entitled "Les Soupçons du Cloître, ou le Triomphe du Fanatisme," in which he has exhibited the Jesuits in the blackest colours. Upon abandoning their society, he attached himself to the theatre; and in 1757 introduced on the stage his tragedy "Iphigénie en Tauride," the subject of which he borrowed from Euripides. This play, though chargeable with many defects, was well received, and has retained its reputation. Whilst he was preparing another tragedy on the story of Regulus, he fell a sacrifice to a pulmonary disorder in 1760. Among his MSS. was found his "Épître de l'Amitié," which has been read with pleasure. *Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

TOUCHE, a small river of Martinique, which enters the sea in the bay of its name.

TOUCH-HOLE, *s.* The hole through which the fire is conveyed to the powder in the gun.—In a piece of ordnance, if you speak in the *touch-hole*, and another lay his ear to the mouth of the piece, the sound is far better heard than in the open air. *Bacon*.

TOUCHINESS, *s.* Peevishness; irascibility.—My friends resented it as a motion not guided with such discretion as the *touchiness* of those times required. *King Charles*.

TOUCHING, *prep.* [This word is originally a participle of *touch*.] With respect, regard, or relation to. It has often the particle *as* before it, of which there seems to be no use. *Touching* is now obsolete, though more concise than the mode of speech now adopted.

Touching our person, seek we no revenge;
But we our kingdom's safety must so tender,
Whose ruin you three sought, that to her laws
We do deliver you. *Shakspeare*.

TOUCHING, *adj.* Pathetic; affecting; moving.

TOUCHINGLY, *adv.* With feeling emotion; in a pathetic manner.—This last fable shows how *touchingly* the poet argues in love affairs. *Garth*.

TOUCHMENOT, *s.* [*cucumis agrestis*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth*.

TOUCHSTONE, *s.* [*picrre de touche*, French.] Stone by which metals are examined.—Chilon would say, that gold was tried with the *touchstone*, and men with gold. *Bacon*.—Any test or criterion.—Time is the surest judge of truth: I am not vain enough to think I have left no faults in this, which that *touchstone* will not discover. *Dryden*.

TOUCHWOOD, *s.* Rotten wood used to catch the fire struck from the flint.—To make white powder, the powder of rotten willows is best; spunk, or *touchwood* prepared, might make it russet. *Brown*.

TOUCHY, *adj.* Peevish; irritable; irascible.—Was ever such a *touchy* man heard of? *Beaumont and Fl.*

TOUCY, a small town in the central part of France, department of the Yonne. Population 1900; 15 miles west-by-south of Auxerre.

TOUGET, a small town in the south-west of France, department of the Gers, near the river Macaoue. Population 1800; 17 miles north-east of Auch.

TOUGH, a parish of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire; 5 miles long, and 3 broad. Population 589.

TOUGH, *adj.* [toh, Sax. from the Goth. *tihan*, ducere. *Serenius*.] Yielding to flexure or extension without fracture; not brittle.—Of bodies some are fragile, and some are *tough*, and not fragile. *Bacon*.—Stiff; not easily flexible.

The bow he drew,
And almost join'd the horns of the *tough* eugh. *Dryden*.

Not easily injured or broken.

O sides you are too *tough*!
Will you yet hold? *Shakspeare*.

Viscous; clammy; ropy; tenacious. Difficult: this is an ancient usage of the word, and is still a colloquial one; as, a *tough* piece of business.—If that I speke of love, or make it *tough*. *Chaucer*.

To TOUGHEN, *v. a.* To make tough.

To TOUGHEN, *v. n.* To grow tough.—Hops off the kiln lay three weeks to cool, give and *toughen*, else they will break to powder. *Mortimer*.

TOUGHNESS, *s.* [tohnneſſe, Sax.] Not brittleness; flexibility.

A well-temper'd sword is bent at will,
But keeps the native *toughness* of the steel. *Dryden*.

Viscosity; tenacity; clamminess; glutinousness.—In the first stage the viscosity or *toughness* of the fluids should be taken off by diluents. *Arbutnot*.—Firmness against injury.—I confess me knit to thy deserving with cables of perdurable *toughness*. *Shakspeare*.

TOUINCHOSE, a post in the eastern part of Chinese Tartary. Lat. 41. 40. N. long. 111. 14. E.

TOVIS, or DREIKIRCHEN, a small town of Transylvania, in the county of Lower Weissenburg, near the Marosch.

TOUKIE, a city of China, of the second rank, in Quangsee. Lat. 23. 10. N. long. 106. 49. E.

TOUL, a town in the north-east of France, in the department of the Meurthe. It is situated on the Moselle, in a fertile valley, and surrounded by a chain of hills, covered with vineyards. Population about 7000; 14 miles west of Nancy, and 40 south-south-west of Metz. Lat. 48. 40. 32. N. long. 5. 53. 16. E.

TOULON, a small town in the east of France, department of the Saone and Loire, on the river Arroux. It is joined to a village of the same name on the other side of the river, by a bridge of thirteen arches. Population 1600; 20 miles west-by-north of Charolles, and 22 south-south-west of Autun.

TOULON, a well known sea-port in the south-east of France, situated in the department of the Var, on a bay of the Mediterranean. It is built at the foot of a ridge of lofty, and in general arid mountains, which shelter it from the north. Its environs yield vines, figs, and other products of a warm latitude. Viewed from a distance, Toulon presents nothing remarkable.

TOULOUSE, a large town in the south of France, formerly the capital of Upper Languedoc, now of the department of the Upper Garonne, situated on the right bank of the Garonne. In a historical sense it acquired an unfortunate title to notice, by an obstinate battle fought on 10th April 1814, between the British under Lord Wellington, and the French under Soult; neither commander having been apprised of the abdication of Buonaparte. The British troops were successful, but suffered severely: their loss in killed and wounded was between 4000 and 5000 men. The climate of Toulouse is warm for a northern constitution. The environs produce maize, wheat, vines, and other fruits of a southern

southern latitude; 150 miles south-east of Bourdeaux, and 420 south-by-west of Paris. Lat. 43. 35. 46. N. long. 1. 26. 36. E.

TOUMANDI DAGHI, a mountain of Anatolia, part of the ancient Olympus; 20 miles south-east of Boursa.

TOUMEN, a town of Mantchoo Tartary; 608 miles east-north-east of Pekin.

TOUMEN, a river of Corea, which falls into the sea of Japan. Lat. 42. 30. N. long. 130. 34. E.

TOUMET, a post in the eastern part of Chinese Tartary. Lat. 41. 7. N. long. 110. 49. E.

TOUN, a town of Korassan, in Persia; 90 miles north-west of Herat.

TOUNA, the ruins of a considerable town of that name in Upper Egypt, now surrounded and formed into an island by the waters of Lake Menzaleh.

TOUP (Jonathan), a learned critic, was born at St. Ives, in Cornwall, in the year 1713, and entered at Exeter-college, Oxford, where he took a bachelor's degree. After being presented to the rectory of St. Martin, Cornwall, he took the degree of M. A. at Cambridge, in 1756. His "Emendationes in Suidam" introduced him to the learned world: it was published successively in three parts, the first in 1760, the second in 1764, and the third in 1766. The learning of this writer recommended him to the notice and patronage of bishop Warburton, whose positive and contemptuous manner he too much resembles; and for which he received merited castigation. In 1769, he published "Epistola Critica ad Virum celeberrimum Gul. Episc. Glocestr.," which contains remarks on the Greek writers. Warton's edition of Theocritus, which appeared in 1770, was accompanied with valuable corrections and annotations by Toup; and in 1772, he published, in a separate work, "Curæ posteriores, sive Appendicula Notarum atque Emendationum in Theocritum, Oxonii nuperrime publicatum," 4to. His treatment of Reiske, on account of his edition of Theocritus, drew upon him the very severe animadversion of that learned writer. By the recommendation of Warburton to Keppel, bishop of Exeter, Mr. Troup obtained a prebend in the church of Exeter, and the vicarage of St. Martin. In 1775, he printed "Appendicula Notarum in Suidam;" and in 1778, his "Longini omnia quæ extant; Gr. et Lat., &c." This latter work was well received, and a second edition was printed in Svo.

He died in January, 1785, in his 72d year. *Nicholl's Anec. Gen. Biog.*

TOUPE'E, or *TOUPET*, *s.* [*toupet*, French.] A kind of foretop; natural or artificial hair particularly dressed on the forehead.—Remember second-hand *toupees* and repaired ruffles. *Swift*.—I see nothing but red heels below, high *toupees* and largely aspiring curls above, accompanied with the scent of amber. *Hist. of Duelling.*

TOUQUES, a petty town in the north of France, department of Calvados, situated near the small river of the same name. It has a castle, a population of 1100, a small harbour, and a considerable fishery; 6 miles north-west of Pont l'Eveque, and 25 north-east of Caen.

TOUR, a small town in the central part of France, department of the Puy de Dome. Population 1700; 25 miles west of Issoire.

TOUR, *s.* [*tour*, French.] Ramble; roving journey.—I made the *tour* of all the king's palaces. *Addison*.—Turn; revolution. In both these senses it is rather French than English. First Ptolemy his scheme celestial wrought, And of machines a wild provision brought; Orbs centric and eccentric he prepares, Cycles and epicycles, solid spheres In order plac'd, and with bright globes inlaid, To solve the *tours* by heavenly bodies made. *Blackmore.*

In Milton it is probably tower; elevation; high flight. The bird of Jove, stoop'd from his airy *tour*, Two birds of gayest plume before him drove. *Milton.*

Turn; cast; manner.—The whole *tour* of the passage is his: a man given to superstition can have no security, day or night, sleeping or waking. *Bentley.*

TOUR and TAXIS, or THURN and TASSIS, the name, in a former age, of two small counties of Italy, in the Milanese. The title of prince of Tour and Taxis is still held by a German family of rank, remarkable for having established the use of posts in the empire. They are still at the head of the post-office in several states of Germany.

TOUR DES BALEINES, LA, a tower and light-house in the west of France, on the western extremity of the isle of Rhe.

TOUR LANDRY, a small town in the west of France, department of the Maine and Loire. Population 1700; 9 miles north-east of Cholet, and 22 south-south-west of Angers.

TOUR DE PEIL, LA, a small town in the west of Switzerland, on the lake of Geneva, near Vevay. Population 700.

TOUR DU PIN, LA, a small town in the south-east of France, department of the Isere. It is situated on the Bourbre, and has a population of 1600; 22 miles west-south-west of Chamberri.

TOUR DE ROUSSILLON, a small town in the south of France, in the Eastern Pyrenees, on the river Gly. It has a population of 900; 3 miles east of Perpignan.

TOUR LA VILLE, a small town in the north-west of France, department of La Manche. Population 3400; 4 miles from Cherbourg.

TOUR LA VILLE, or TOUR DE TREME, a small town of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg; 2 miles north of Gruyeres.

TOURA, a town of Upper Egypt, anciently called *Troja*.

TOURADJA, an extensive inland district of Celebes, inhabited by mountaineers, and also by a race of people called Biajoos, who are itinerant fishermen.

TOURAIN, an inland province of France, bounded by the provinces Maine, the Orleanois, Berri, Poitou, and Anjou. It is watered by the Loire, the Cher, the Indre, and the Vienne. Tours is the capital.

TOURATTEA, a country of Celebes, extending from the river Tjeeko along the sea coast, to the south and east, to the river Tino.

TOURBE, a small river in the north-east of France, department of the Marne. It falls into the Aisne near Servan.

TOURINA, CAPE, a promontory in the north-west of Spain, on the west coast of Galicia. Lat. 43. 3. N. long. 9. 20. W.

TOURIST, *s.* One who makes a tour or ramble. *A modern word.*

TOURMALET, one of the passes of the Pyrenees, in the central part, near Bareges.

TOURMALINE, in Mineralogy, a stone sometimes used as a gem by jewellers, and particularly remarkable for exhibiting electricity by heat or friction. See MINERALOGY.

TOURMENTE, CAPE, a bold bluff point on the north bank of the river St. Lawrence, rising more than 1800 feet above the river. It is 7 miles below the island of Orleans.

TOURN, *s.* The sheriff's turn, or court.—The sheriff's *turn* decided in all affairs, civil and criminal. *Burke*.—A spinning-wheel. Exmore dialect. *Grose.*

TOURNAGHAUT, a celebrated pass of the south of India, leading from the western coast called the Concan, into the interior of the country. Lat. 17. 47. N. long. 73. 25. E.

TOURNAMENT, or TOURNEY; *s.* [*toirnementum*, low Latin; *τερνεμεντα*, *torneamenta*, hastiludia: Occurrit apud Cantacuzenum, lib. i. cap. 42. Meursii Gloss. Græco-Barb.] Tilt; joust; military sport; mock encounter.

He liv'd with all the pomp he could devise, At tilts and *tournaments* obtain'd the prize, But found no favour in his lady's eyes. *Dryden.*

Milton uses it simply for encounter; shock or battle.

With cruel *tournament* the squadrons join!
Where cattle pastur'd late, now scatter'd lies
With carcasses, and arms, the ensanguin'd field. *Milton.*

TOURNANS, a small town in the north of France department of the Seine and Marne, with 1600 inhabitants; 14 miles

14 miles north-by-east of Melun, and 17 south-south-west of Meaux.

TOURNAY, a small town in the south-west of France, department of the Upper Pyrenees. Population 800; 12 miles south-east of Tarbes.

TOURNAY, a large town of the Netherlands, the chief place of a district in the province of Hainault. It adjoins the frontier of French Flanders, and is traversed by the Scheldt, which has here more the appearance of a canal than a river. On one side of it is a broad and handsome quay, almost the only embellishment of the town, which in general is ill built and gloomy.

TOURNEFORT (Joseph Pitton de), the great leader of the French school of botany, and one of the three most distinguished systematic writers of the age preceding Linnæus, was born at Aix, in Provence, in 1656. Being destined by his parents for the church, he was educated at the Jesuits' college of his native town; but he soon imbibed a taste for natural knowledge, which led him at the age of 21, on the death of his father, to change his original destination, for the profession of physic. This latter indeed was but subservient to a most ardent devotion for botanic science, which ever after made the object and the happiness of his life. Having soon exhausted the botanical riches of a physic-garden at Aix, and of the circumjacent fields, he extended his researches to the neighbouring Alps, and afterwards to the Pyrenees, where his hardy frame of body, and his observing enterprising mind, rendered easy to him the acquisition of the principal vegetable stores of those romantic and fertile regions. Even the thievish and lawless hordes, which then abounded in the Pyrenean fastnesses, were scarcely formidable to a traveller, whose only riches were dried plants, and whose ostensible provision for his journey consisted of a little black bread, in which he concealed his money. The intermediate winters between his several visits to Dauphiny, Savoy, Catalonia, the Pyrenees, &c., were spent in the university of Montpellier, where he first entered in 1679; but he is said to have taken his doctor's degree at Orange. At Montpellier he enjoyed the intimacy of Magnol.

The merits of Tournefort, as a botanist, soon became conspicuous at Paris, and, aided by a fortunate introduction, procured him the especial favour of professor Fagon, then chief physician to the queen, who resigned in his favour the superintendance of the royal garden. In this school he was soon attended by a numerous throng of students, eager to follow him in his excursions round Paris, and to profit by his practical remarks.

The subject of our memoir now became desirous of further examining the productions of other countries than his own, in their native situations. For this purpose he travelled, in 1688, to Spain and Portugal, afterwards into Holland and England; enriching by these means his own collection of dried plants, as well as the living collections of the Parisian garden, and procuring the acquaintance and correspondence of all the most eminent cultivators of the science in which he excelled.

The studies and labours of Tournefort were facilitated and encouraged by a royal pension, which could certainly not come under the opprobrious denomination of a sinecure. In 1692, he became a member of the Academy of Sciences, and in 1694 published in French his "*Elements de Botanique*," making three octavo volumes, dedicated to Louis XIV.—This was but a prelude to his immortal work, the "*Institutiones Rei Herbariæ*," of which the first edition, in three quarto volumes, with 476 plates, appeared in 1700. The second, which, with a reference to the "*Elements*," is called the third, was published by Anthony de Jussieu, at Lyons, in 1719, with the "*Corollarium*," composed of the author's Oriental discoveries. In 1698, when he was admitted a member of the Medical Faculty at Paris, he published a little duodecimo volume, "*Histoire des Plantes qui naissent aux Environs de Paris*," afterwards translated by professor Martyn into English. The reputed virtues of the plants are subjoined to their synonyms and descriptions.

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The arrangement is alphabetical; the style desultory, nor is this one of the best books of its kind.

We know not at what period Tournefort received the order of St. Michael, but that he was decorated therewith appears by his portrait, published by Dr. Thornton, from an original picture; and the circumstance is alluded to by Haller, *Bibl. Bot.* v. 2, 3.

At the earnest recommendation of his friend Fagon, Tournefort was dispatched, under royal patronage, on a voyage to the Levant, the avowed object of which was to investigate the plants of ancient writers, as well as to make new discoveries. He was accompanied by a German physician, named Andrew Gundelscheimer, and by Claude Aubriet, one of the most exquisite botanical painters that the world ever saw. These travellers left Paris on the 9th of March, 1700, and embarking at Marseilles the 23d of April, anchored nine days afterwards in Crete. The investigation of the Archipelago, Greece, the shores of the Euxine, the countries of Bithynia, Cappadocia, Iberia, Armenia, Georgia, Galatia, Lydia, &c., occupied two years, and our adventurers returned in safety to Marseilles, on the 3d of June, 1702. Tournefort's account of this expedition, written in French, and published soon after his decease, is one of the most agreeable, intelligent, and valuable books of travels extant. The work is addressed, in the form of letters, to the comte de Pontchartrain, secretary of state. On arriving at Paris, it was his design to have turned to advantage the connections and reputation he had acquired, by devoting himself to the practice of physic. His time, however, was incessantly occupied; and the preparation of his "*Voyage du Levant*" for publication, which, considering the books necessary to be consulted, was no light or speedy task, led him too often to encroach on the night, after the superabundant labours of the day. His health became impaired, but this could not relax his ardour. His fate, however, was precipitated by the accident of a carriage in the street, which crushed his breast, and even threatened him with instant death, from which he was rescued by the exertions of a friend near at hand. He languished for a few months only after this event, and died December 28, 1708, in the fifty-third year of his age. We find no mention of his place of burial, nor of any monument erected to his memory. He was never married. He left his collection of plants to the king, who bestowed a pension of a thousand livres on his nephew, as an avowed return for this legacy, and a testimony of royal esteem for the deceased. Of Tournefort's system of classification, we have given an account in the article Botany.

TOURNEFORTIA [so named by Linnæus, in memory of Joseph Pitton Tournefort, the famous author of an elegant arrangement of plants, under the title of *Institutiones Rei Herbariæ*], in Botany, a genus of the class pentandria, order monogynia, natural order of asperifoliæ, borraginæ (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Calyx: perianth five-parted, small; segments awl-shaped, permanent. Corolla one-petalled, funnel-form; tube cylindrical, globular at the base; border half-five-cleft, spreading; segments acuminate, horizontal, gibbous in the middle. Stamina: filaments five, awl-shaped, at the throat of the corolla. Anthers simple, in the throat, converging, acuminate. Pistil: germ globular, superior. Style simple, length of the stamens, club-shaped. Stigma circumcised, entire. Pericarp: berry globular, two-celled, perforated by two pores at top. Seeds four, subovate, separated by pulp.—*Essential Character*. Berry two-celled, two-seeded, superior, perforated at top by two pores.

1. *Tournefortia serrata*, or serrate-leaved *tournefortia*.—Leaves ovate, serrate; petioles spinescent; spikes terminating, recurved.—This, and most of the other species, are natives of South America.

2. *Tournefortia hirsutissima*, or hairy *tournefortia*.—Leaves ovate-petioled, acuminate; stem hirsute; spikes branched, terminating; berries hirsute.—Native of the islands in the West Indies.

3. *Tournefortia volubilis*, or climbing *tournefortia*.—Leaves ovate,

ovate, acuminate, smooth; petioles reflexed; stem twining. This has a twining woody stalk, which twists about the neighbouring trees for support, and rises to the height of ten or twelve feet, sending out several slender woody branches.—Native of Jamaica.

4. *Tournefortia syringæfolia*, or lilac-leaved tournefortia.—Leaves subcordate-ovate, acuminate, smooth; spikes branched.—Found in Cayenne.

5. *Tournefortia foetidissima*, or fetid tournefortia.—Leaves ovate-lanceolate, rough-haired; peduncles branched; spikes pendulous.

6. *Tournefortia humilis*, or dwarf tournefortia.—Leaves lanceolate, sessile; spikes simple, recurved, lateral.

7. *Tournefortia bicolor*, or two-coloured tournefortia.—Leaves ovate, acuminate, smooth, somewhat wrinkled above; spikes cymed, erect, recurved.

8. *Tournefortia cymosa*, or broad-leaved tournefortia.—Leaves ovate, quite entire, naked; spikes cymed.

9. *Tournefortia argentea*, or silvery tournefortia.—Leaves ovate, obtuse, tomentose-silky; spikes terminating, compound.

10. *Tournefortia sericea*, or silky tournefortia.—Leaves ovate-lanceolate, beneath tomentose-silky; spikes lateral and terminating, dichotomous-panicled.

11. *Tournefortia suffruticosa*, or hoary-leaved tournefortia.—Leaves sublanceolate, hoary; stem suffruticose.

Propagation and Culture.—These plants are propagated by seeds, which must be procured from the countries where they grow naturally; these should be sown in small pots filled with light earth, and plunged into a hot-bed of tanners bark.

TOURNETTE, a mountain of the Alps, in Savoy, near Annecy. Its height is nearly 7200 feet above the level of the sea.

To TOURNEY, v. n. To tilt in the lists.

An elfin born of noble state,
Well could he *tourney*, and in lists debate. *Spenser.*

TOURNIQUET, s. A bandage used in amputations, straitened or relaxed by the turn of a handle.—If the orifice does not readily appear, loosen the *tourmiquet*, and the effusion of blood will direct you to it. *Sharp.*

TOURNON, a small town in the south-east of France, department of the Ardeche, situated on a declivity near the Rhone. It has a population of 3500. On the opposite bank of the Rhone is cultivated the well known wine called hermitage; 12 miles north-by-west of Valence, and 60 south-east of Lyons.

TOURNON, a small town in the south-west of France, department of the Lot and Garonne, with 1100 inhabitants; 14 miles of Villeneuve, and 22 north-east of Agen.

TOURNUS, a small town in the east of France, department of the Saone and Loire, situated on the Saone. Population 5200; 17 miles south of Chalons, and 20 north of Macon.

TOUROUVRE, a small town in the north of France, department of the Orne. Population 1700; 7 miles north-east of Mortagne.

TOURRETTIA [so named by Dombey from Mons. de la Tourrette, author of *Chloris Lugdunensis*, and *Botanicæ Scholæ Veterinariæ Lugd. prælectiones*], in Botany, a genus of the class didynamia, order angiospermia, natural order of personatæ, bignonix (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Calyx: perianth one-leaved, tubular, before flowering coloured, two-lipped; upper lip acute, lower indistinctly four-toothed, having a membrane internally; permanent. Corolla one-petalled; tube compressed, length of the calyx; upper lip galeate, compressed, with the margins converging; lower lip none, but in place of it a double toothlet. Stamina: filaments four, filiform, concealed under the upper lip, two of them shorter. Anthers two-lobed. Pistil: germ oblong, somewhat four-cornered, tubercled. Style filiform, length and situation of the lip. Stigma bifid. Pericarp: capsule oblong, coriaceous, muricate with spines, (some of which are hooked,) four-celled, two-valved. Seeds few

(four to six) in each cell, subtriquetrous, ovate, girt with a membranaceous margin, emarginate and crenulate at the base, covered with a common membrane.—*Essential Character.* Calyx two-lipped. Corolla: lower lip none, but two toothlets instead of it. Capsule echinate, four-celled, two valved.

Touretteia lappacea. Root annual. Stem scandent, four-cornered, fistulous, branched. Leaves opposite the primordial ones ternate, lateral leaflets two-parted, at the next knot double-ternate without a tendril, at the upper knots of the stem ternate-decompound or pedate, with the common petiole growing out into a convoluted branched tendril. Flowers in a naked terminating raceme, of a dusky violet colour. At the base of the peduncles, which are alternate and very short, there is a bristle-shaped bracte.—Native of Peru.

TOURS, a small town in the central part of France, department of the Puy de Dome. Population nearly 2000; 25 miles east-by-south of Clermont.

TOURS, a considerable town in the central part of France, the capital of the department of the Indre and Loire. It is situated in a delightful plain, in one of the finest parts of France. It stands on the south or left bank of the Loire, a little above the spot where that river is joined by the Cher. The climate is considerably warmer than in Britain during summer; the winters are not long, but at intervals sharp. Tours being the capital of a department, contains a prefecture, and the different offices connected with it. Its environs contain a greater number of neat country houses than is common in French towns; 70 miles east of Angers, and 145 south-south-west of Paris. Lat. 47. 23. 46. N. long. 0. 40. 38. E.

TOURTERELLES, a cluster of small islands in the Indian sea, near the eastern coast of Africa. Lat. 11. 50. N.

TOURVES, a town in the south-east of France, department of the Var. Population nearly 3000; 22 miles north of Toulon.

TOURVILLE, a small town in the north of France, department of the Eure. Population 1100; 10 miles west of Louviers.

To TOUSE, v. a. [probably of the same original with *taw, tease, tose.*] To pull; to tear; to haul; to drag: whence *touser*, or *towzer*, the name of a mastiff.

Take him hence; to the rack with him:
We'll *towse* you joint by joint,
But we will know his purpose. *Shakespeare.*

To towze such things as flutter,
To honest Bounce is bread and butter. *Swift.*

To disorder the hair. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*—It is yet used, in some places, for disordering the dress.

To TOUSE, v. n. To tear; to rave.

She, struggling still with those
That 'gainst her rising pain their utmost strength oppose,
Starts, tosses, tumbles, strikes, turns, *touses*, spurns, and
sprawls,
Casting with furious limbs her holders to the walls. *Drayton.*

To TOUSLE, v. a. The diminutive of *touse* in the second sense: a *low expression.*

TOUSSAINT, a river of North America, which enters Lake Erie; 20 miles east of the Miami.

TOUTTI, a small town of Nubia, on the western bank of the Nile; 90 miles north of Sennar.

TOUVET, a large village in the south-east of France, near the river Isere. Population 1100; 18 miles north-east of Grenoble.

TOUVRE, a small but navigable river in the west of France, which falls into the Charente, near Angouleme.

TOU-YANG, a town of China, of the second rank, in Quang-see. Lat. 23. 18. N. long. 107. 4. E.

TOU-YUN, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Koeitchoo, separated only by a hill from the territory of a people called the Miaose, a barbarous race, whom the Chinese have never been able to subdue. Lat. 26. 12. N. long. 107. 2. E.

TOW,

TOW, *s.* [τοπ, Sax.] Flax or hemp beaten and combed into a filamentous substance.—*Tow* twisted round the handle of an instrument makes it easier to be held. *Sharp.*

To TOW, *v. a.* [τεον, τεοχαν, Sax., *to lead; toghen*, old Dutch.] To draw by a rope, particularly through the water.

Thou knew'st too well
My heart was to thy rudder ty'd by the string,
And thou should'st tow me after. *Shakspeare.*

TO'WAGE, *s.* [toiage, Fr.] The act of towing. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*—Money paid for towing. *Bailey.*

TOWAHNAHOOKS, a river of North America, which falls into the Columbia, about 275 miles before the latter empties itself into the Pacific ocean. Its banks are chiefly inhabited by the Snake Indians, who live principally on salmon, with which the river abounds.

TOWAMENSING, a township of the United States, in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. Population 488.

TOWAR, a small island near the north coast of Celebes, in the Eastern seas. Lat 1. 18. N. long. 124. 25. E.

TOWARD, or **TOWARDS**, *prep.* [τοπαριδ, τοπαριδε, Sax.] In a direction to.—He set his face *toward* the wilderness. *Num.*—With local tendency to.

The currents drive,
*Tow'rd*s the retreating sea, their furious tide. *Milton.*

Near to: as, the danger now comes *towards* him.—With respect to; touching; regarding.

Repent you not,
As that the sin hath brought you to this shame,
Which sorrow's always *tow'rd*s ourselves, not heaven?
Shakspeare.

With ideal tendency to.—This was the first alarm England received *towards* any trouble, after it had enjoyed for so many years the most uninterrupted prosperity. *Clarendon.*—Nearly; little less than.—I am *towards* nine years older since I left you. *Swift.*—This word used sometimes to have its two syllables separated from each other, and the noun governed put between them. *Mason.*

Whose streams run forth there to the salt sea-side,
Here back return, and *to* their spring *ward* go. *Fairfax.*

TO'WARD, or **TO'WARDS**, *adv.* [It is doubtful whether in this use the word be adverb or adjective.] Near; at hand; in a state of preparation.—We have a foolish trifling banquet *towards*. *Shakspeare.*

TO'WARD, *adj.* Ready to do or learn; not froward.—Why, that is spoken like a *toward* prince. *Shakspeare.*

TOWARD, **POINT**, a cape of Scotland, at the south end of the county of Argyle, on the Clyde; 24 miles south of Inverary. Lat. 55. 52. N. long. 4. 42. W.

TO'WARDLINESS, *s.* Docility; compliance; readiness to do or to learn.—The beauty and *towardliness* of these children moved her brethren to envy. *Ralegh.*

TO'WARDLY, *adj.* Ready to do or learn; docile; compliant with duty.—Some young *towardly* noblemen or gentlemen were usually sent as assistants or attendants. *Bacon.*

TO'WARDNESS, *s.* Docility.—Parents will not throw away the *towardness* of a child, and the expense of education upon a profession, the labour of which is increased, and the rewards are vanished. *South.*

TOWCESTER, a market town of England, in the county of Northampton, situated on two streams, into which the little river Tove or Wedon is here divided, and which encompasses the town. Over these there are three bridges. The town is handsome, and consists chiefly of one long and very broad street. Towcester is a place of considerable antiquity, and during the time of the Saxons was a place of great strength, a castle having been built by them, of which there are still some vestiges on the north-west side of the town. The famous military road called the Watling-street runs through the town, and appears plainly in the road to Stoney Stratford. Horseley places here the Roman station *Lactoduro*. Towcester contains 471 houses, and 2245 inhabitants. Market on Tues-

day, and three annual fairs; 8 miles south-west of Northampton, and 60 north-west of London.

TOWEDNACK, a parish of England, in Cornwall; 3 miles south-west-by-west of St. Ives. Population 532.

TO'WEL, *s.* [touaglio, Italian.] A cloth on which the hands are wiped.

The attendants water for their hands supply,
And having wash'd, with silken *towels* dry. *Dryden.*

TO'WER, *s.* [τοπ, Sax.; turris, Lat.] A high building; a building raised above the main edifice.

He them beholding, soon
Comes down to see their city, ere the *tower*
Obstruct heaven-towers. *Milton.*

A fortress; a citadel.—A strong *tower* from the enemy. *Psalms.*—A high head-dress.

Lay trains of amorous intrigues
In *towers*, and curls, and periwigs. *Hudibras.*

High flight; elevation.
To TO'WER, *v. n.* To soar; to fly or rise high.

No marvel
My lord protector's hawks do *tower* so well. *Shakspeare.*

TOWER HILL, the name of a hill and village in the United States, in South Kingston, Rhode Island.

TOWER ISLAND, a small island in the Eastern seas, near the south coast of the island of Flores. Lat. 9. 2. S. long. 124. 44. E.

TO'WERED, *adj.* Adorned or defended by towers.

Might she the wise Latona be,
Or the *tow'red* Cybele. *Milton.*

TOWERIDGE, a river of England, in the county of Devon. It rises about 4 miles from Hartland Point, near the source of the Tamar, and enters the Severn at Barnstaple bay, about 2 miles below Appledore, where it is joined by the Tav.

TOWERMUIR, the name of a tower in England, in the county of Lincoln, situated between Tattershall and Horn-castle.

TO'WERMUSTARD, *s.* [turritis, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

TOWERSEY, a parish of England, in Buckinghamshire; 9 miles south-west of Aylesbury.

TO'WERY, *adj.* Adorned or guarded with towers.

Rise, crown'd with lights, imperial Salem rise!
Exalt thy *tow'ry* head, and lift thy eyes! *Pope.*

TOWIE, or **TOWIE KINBATTOCK**, a parish of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, about 3½ miles long, and 2 broad, watered by the Don. Population 585.

TO'WLINE, *s.* [toh-line, Sax.] The rope or chain used in towing.

TOWLSTON, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire; 2 miles west of Tadcaster.

TOWN, *s.* [tun, Sax.; tuyn, Dutch, from tynan, Sax. *to shut in.*] Any walled collection of houses.

When Alexandria was besieg'd and won,
He pass'd the trenches first, and storm'd the *town*. *Betterton.*

Any collection of houses larger than a village.—Before him *towns*, and rural works between. *Milton.*—In England, any number of houses to which belongs a regular market, and which is not a city or the see of a bishop.—The inhabitants of a town.

To the clear spring cold Artæa went;
To which the whole *towne* for their water sent. *Chapman.*

The court end of London.
A virgin whom her mother's care
Drags from the *town* to wholesome country air. *Pope.*

The people who live in the capital.
He, all at once let down,
Stuns with his giddy larum half the *town*. *Pope.*

It is used by the inhabitants of every town or city: as we say, a new family is come to *town*.—There is some new dress
or

or new diversion just come to town *Law*.—It is used emphatically for the capital: as he lives six months in *town*, and six in the country.

TO'WNCLERK, *s.* An officer who manages the public business of a place.—The *townclerk* appeased the people. *Acts*.

TO'WNCRIER, *s.* An officer in a town, whose business is to make proclamations.—Speak thy speech trippingly on the tongue: but if you mouth it, as many of our players do, I had as lieve the *town-crier* had spoke the lines. *Shakspeare*.

TOWNHOUSE, *s.* The hall where public business is transacted.—A *townhouse* built at one end will front the church that stands at the other. *Addison*.—A house in opposition to a house in the country, where a person has both.

TO'WNISH, *adj.* Appertaining to those who live in a town.

On *townish* men, (though happy they
Appear to open sight,
Yet many times unhappie haps
And cruel chances light.

Turberville.

TO'WNLESS, *adj.* Without towns; deprived of towns.—They of the religion are now *townless* and armless; and so are her greatest peers, most of them out of office, and provincial command. *Howell*.

TOWNSHEND, a post township of the United States, in Middlesex county, Massachusetts; 44 miles north-west of Boston. Population 1246.

TOWNSHEND, a post township of the United States, in Windham county, Vermont; 40 miles south-south-west of Windsor. Population 1115.

TOWNSHEND, CAPE, a cape on the north-east coast of New Holland. Lat. 22. 15. S. long. 209. 43. W.

TOWNSHEND ISLAND, an island on the east coast of New Holland. Lat. 22. 13. S. long. of the cape, 159. 29. E.

TOWNSHEND, POINT, a cape on the south-east coast of Admiralty island, in the north Pacific ocean. Lat. 57. 7. N. long. 225. 57. E.

TO'WNSHIP, *s.* The corporation of a town; the district belonging to a town.—I am but a poor petitioner of our whole *township*. *Shakspeare*.

TO'WNSMAN, *s.* An inhabitant of a place.
Here come the *townsmen* in procession,
Before your highness to present the man. *Shakspeare*.

One of the same town.

TOWNSTALL, a parish of England, in Devonshire, near Dartmouth. Its church is situated on a hill, and has a tower 69 feet high, which serves as a landmark at sea. Population 987.

TOWNTALK, *s.* Common prattle of a place.—If you tell the secret, in twelve hours it shall be *towntalk*. *L'Estrange*.

TO'WNTOP, *s.* A large top. Formerly one of these was kept in every village, to be whipped in frosty weather, that the peasants might be kept warm by exercise, and out of mischief, while they could not work. *Steevens*.—It is now a term only among boys.—To sleep like a *towntop*, is a proverbial expression: a top is said to sleep, when it turns round with great velocity, and makes a smooth humming noise. *Blackstone*.

TOWTHORPE, or TOUTHORPE, a township of England, East Riding of Yorkshire; 9½ miles west-north-west of Great Driffield.—A township in the North Riding of the same county; 5 miles north-by-east of York.

TOWTON, a village of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire; 3 miles south-east of Tadcaster. It is famous for a sanguinary battle fought here between the forces of the houses of York and Lancaster, on Palm Sunday, 1461. The Yorkists gained a complete victory; and 36,000 men, of whom nine were noblemen, besides many knights and esquires, fell in the battle and in the pursuit.

TOWYN, a parish of Wales in the county of Merioneth,

situated on the river Towynmy; 11 miles from Barmouth, and 217¼ from London. Population 1941.

TOWYNNY, a river of Wales, in Montgomeryshire, which runs into the Dowy; 5 miles north-east of Machynleth.

TO'XICAL, *adj.* [*toxicum*, Lat.] Poisonous; containing poison.

TOXOTÆ [*τοξοται*, Gr.], among the Athenians, bowmen, a sort of inferior officers, or rather servants, who attended the *lexiarchi*. They were much like the Roman *licitors*: there were a thousand of them in the city of Athens, that lived in tents, erected first in the forum and afterwards in the *areopagus*.

TOXTETH PARK, a township of England, in Lancashire; 3 miles south-east of Liverpool. Population 5864.

TOY, *s.* [*toyen*, *toighen*, to dress with many ornaments, Dutch.] A petty commodity; a trifle; a thing of no value:

Because of old

Thou thyself doat'st on womankind, admiring
Their shape, their colour, and attractive grace:
None are, thou think'st, but taken with such *toys*. *Milton*.

A plaything; a bauble.—What a profusion of wealth laid out in coaches, trappings, tables, cabinets, and the like precious *toys*. *Addison*.—Matter of no importance.

'Tis a cockle or a walnut shell,

A knack, a *toy*, a trick, a baby's cap. *Shakspeare*.

Folly; trifling practice; silly opinion.—The things which so long experience of all ages hath confirmed and made profitable, let us not presume to condemn as follies and *toys*, because we sometimes know not the cause and reason of them. *Hooker*.—Play; sport; amorous dalliance.

So said he, and forbore not glance or *toy*
Of amorous intent. *Milton*.

Odd story; silly tale,

I never may believe

These antic fables, nor these fairy *toys*. *Shakspeare*.

Slight representation.—Shall that which hath always received this construction, be now disguised with a *toy* of novelty? *Hooker*.—Wild fancy; irregular imagery; odd conceit.

The very place puts *toys* of desperation,
Without more motive, into every brain,
That looks so many fathoms to the sea,
And hears it roar beneath. *Shakspeare*.

To TOY, *v. n.* To trifle; to dally amorously; to play.—To *toy*, to wanton, dally, smile and jest. *Shakspeare*.

To TOY, *v. a.* To treat foolishly.—They must have oyle, candels, wine and water, flower, and such other things, trifled and *toyed* withal. *Dering*.

TO'YER, *s.* One who toys; one who is full of tricks.

Wanton Cupid, idle *toyer*,

Pleasing tyrant, soft destroyer! *Harrison*.

TO'YFUL, *adj.* Full of tricks.—It quicken'd next a *toyful* ape. *Donne*.

TO'YISH, *adj.* Trifling; wanton.—Your ringing of bells, your burning of lights in the open daylight, with I wot not how many other *toyish* devices. *Crowley*.

TO'YISHNESS, *s.* Nugacity; wantonness.—Your society will discredit that *toyishness* of wanton fancy, that plays tricks with words, and frolics with the caprices of frothy imagination. *Glanville*.

TO'YMAN, *s.* A seller of toys.

But what in oddness can be more sublime,
Than S——, the foremost *toyman* of his time? *Young*.

TOYNTON, HIGH and LOW, adjoining parishes of England, in Lincolnshire; 2 miles east of Horncastle.

TOYNTON, ALL SAINTS, and ST. PETER'S, adjoining parishes in the above county; 2½ miles south of Spilsby.

TO'YSHOP, *s.* A shop where playthings and little nice manufactures are sold.—Fans, silks, ribbands, laces, and gewgaws,

gewgaws, lay so thick together, that the heart was nothing else but a *toyshop*. Addison.

To TOZE, *v. a.* [See *To TOUSE* and *TEASE*.] To pull by violence or importunity.—Think'st thou, for that I insinuate, or *toze* from thee thy business, I am therefore no courtier. *Shakspeare*.

TOZER, a large village of the Bled-el Jereede, to the south of Tunis. It is the ancient *Tisurus*; 50 miles south-south-west of Gafsa.

TOZZIA [so named by Micheli in honour of Bruno Tozzi, Abbot of Vallumbrosa, F. R. S.], in Botany, a genus of the class didynamia, order angiospermia, natural order of personatæ, *lysimachia* (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Calyx: perianth one-leaved, tubular, very short, five-toothed, permanent. Corolla one-petalled, ringent; tube cylindrical, longer than the calyx; border spreading; upper lip bifid; lower trifid; segments all nearly equal, rounded. Stamina: filaments four, concealed beneath the upper lip. Anthers roundish. Pistil; germ ovate. Style filiform, situation and length of the stamens. Stigma headed. Pericarp: capsule globular, one-celled, one-valved. Seed single, ovate.—*Essential Character*. Calyx five-toothed. Capsule one-celled, globular, one-seeded.

Tozzia alpina.—Root formed of roundish scales. Stem square, branched. The whole habit tender and succulent. Leaves round, bluntly notched, pale. Peduncles axillary, short, one-flowered. Flowers yellow, with the three lower segments spotted of a deeper yellow, serrate. Fruit globular, drawn out into a conical point.—Native of the mountains of Switzerland, Austria, South of France, Italy, and the Pyrenees, in rough moist places.

TRAARBACH, a small town of the Prussian province of the Lower Rhine, on the Moselle; 24 miles north-east of Treves.

TRABA, a small sea-port of European Turkey, in the island of Candia.

TRACADUCHE, or **CARLETON**, a settlement on the north side of Chaleur bay, in lower Canada.

TRACE, *s.* [*trace*, French; *traccia*, Italian.] Mark left by any thing passing; footsteps.

These as a line their long dimension drew,
Streaking the ground with sinuous *trace*.

Milton.

Remain; appearance of what has been.

The shady empire shall retain no *trace*
Of war, of blood, but in the Sylvan chace.

Pope.

Track; path.

This like monk let olde thinges pace,
And held after the newe world the *trace*.

Chaucer.

[From *tirasser*, French; *tirasses*, traces.] Harness for beasts of draught.

Her waggon spokes made of long spinner's legs;

The cover, of the wings of grasshoppers;

The *traces*, of the smallest spider's web. *Shakspeare*.

To TRACE, *v. a.* [*tracer*, French; *tracciare*, Italian.] To follow by the footsteps, or remaining marks.—To this haste of the mind a not due *tracing* of the arguments to their true foundation is owing *Locke*.—To follow with exactness.

That servile path thou nobly dost decline,

Of *tracing* word by word, and line by line. *Denham*.

To mark out.—He allows the soul power to *trace* images on the brain, and perceive them. *Locke*.—To walk over.—We do *trace* this alley up and down. *Shakspeare*.

To TRACE, *v. n.* To walk; to travel.—Thus long they *trae'd* and *travers'd* to and fro. *Spenser*.

TRACEABLE, *adj.* That may be traced.—The boundaries of the ancient *Citium* are not *traceable*. *Drummond*.

TRACER, *s.* One that traces.—Pliny, the only man among the Latins who is a diligent and curious *tracer* of the prints of nature's footsteps. *Hakewill*.

TRACERY, *s.* Ornamental stonework.—Some modern moulding or ornament will here and there unfortunately be

detected in the moulding of an arch, the *tracery* of a niche, or the ramifications of a window. *Warton*.

TRACHEA, in Anatomy, the wind-pipe (from *τραχεια αρτηρια*, Gr.), a rough tube containing air (rough from its cartilaginous rings), whence the Latin *asperia arteria*. It is the tube conveying air into the lungs, and commencing at the root of the tongue.

TRACHEÆ is the appellation given by Malpighi, Grew, &c., to the large spiral-coated vessels of plants; which, being generally found filled with air only, are likewise termed air-vessels. The discoveries of Dr. Darwin, Mr. Knight, and others, have shewn them rather to be sap-vessels, and that the empty state in which they are usually found, is owing to their contents having been expelled on dissection, by the elasticity and irritability of their coats. Such is known to be the fact with regard to the arteries of animals.

TRACHELIUM [from *τραχηλος*, the neck], in Botany, a genus of the class pentandria, order monogynia, natural order of campanacæ, campanulacæ (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Calyx: perianth five-parted, very small, superior. Corolla one-petalled, funnel-form; tube cylindrical, very long, very slender; border patulous, small, five-parted; segments ovate, concave. Stamina: filaments five, capillary, length of the corolla. Anthers simple. Pistil: germ three-sided-roundish, inferior. Style filiform, twice as long as the corolla. Stigma globular. Pericarp: capsule roundish, obtusely three-lobed, three-celled, opening by three holes at the base. Seeds numerous, very small.—*Essential Character*. Corolla funnel-form. Stigma globular. Capsule three-celled, inferior.

1. *Trachelium cæruleum*, or blue throatwort.—Branched, erect; leaves ovate, serrate, flat. Root perennial, fleshy, tuberous, sending out many fibres which spread wide on every side.—Native of Italy and the Levant.

2. *Trachelium diffusum*, or spreading throatwort.—Very much branched, diffused; branches divaricating, recurved; leaves awl-shaped.

3. *Trachelium tenuifolium*, or fine-leaved throatwort.—Nearly upright; leaves linear, ciliate, hispid.—This and the preceding are natives of the Cape of Good Hope.

Propagation and Culture.—This plant is propagated by seeds, which should be sown in autumn when they are ripe. When the plants come up, they should be kept clean from weeds, and as soon as they are big enough to remove, they should be transplanted on an east-angled border of light undunged earth, placing them in rows six inches apart, and four inches distant in the rows, shading them from the sun till they have taken new root; after which they require no other care but to keep them clean from weeds till autumn, when they may be transplanted into the borders of the flower-garden, where they will flower the following summer.

TRACHENBERG, a small town of Prussian Silesia; 24 miles north of Breslau.

TRACHEOTOMY [from *τραχεια*, Gr., the *wind-pipe*, and *τεμνω*, to cut], denotes the operation of making an opening into the wind-pipe. See *SURGERY*.

TRACHICHTHYS, a genus of fishes, first described by Dr. Shaw, the characters of which are as follow: head rounded in front; eye large, mouth wide, toothless, descending. Gill-membrane furnished with eight rays, of which the four lowermost are rough on the edges. Scales rough; abdomen mailed with large carinated scales. There is one species, viz. :—

Trachichthys Australis, or Southern *trachichthys*.—With mailed abdomen; a native of the coast of New Holland. Its colour is a bright pink-ferruginous, or fair reddish-brown. The middle part of all the fins of a deeper colour than the rest of the animal, and the edges lighter, or of a yellowish tinge.

TRACHINUS, in the Linnæan system of Ichthyology, the name of a genus of fish of the order of the jugulars: the characters are, that the head is compressed and not smooth; the membrane of the gills has six rays, and the lower lamina of the opercula is serrated; and the anus is

near the breast. Linnæus mentions one species, viz., the draco. Artdi refers the uranoscope also to this genus.

The name is originally Greek, the word *τραχέειος* signifying rough, sharp, or prickly. It was given to this fish from the rays of its back-fin being remarkably rigid, and sharp like prickles.

TRACHURUS *Brasiliensis*, a name given by Mr. Ray to a fish of the scomber kind, the scomber cordyla of Linnæus, known among writers on these subjects by its Brazilian name guaratereba.

TRA'PING, *s.* Course; path; regular track.

Not all those precious gems in heaven above
Shall yield a sight more pleasing to behold,
With all their turns and tracings manifold. *Sir J. Davies.*

TRACK, *s.* [*traccia*, Italian; *taracq*, Arab.; *drach*, Heb.] Mark left upon the way by the foot or otherwise.

Hung by the neck and hair, and dragg'd around,
The hostile spear yet sticking in his wound,
With tracks of blood inscrib'd the dusty ground. *Dryden.*

A road; a beaten path.

Behold Torquatus the same track pursue,
And next, the two devoted Decii view. *Dryden.*

To TRACK, *v. a.* To follow by the footsteps or marks left in the way.—He was not only a professed imitator of Horace, but a learned plagiarist in all the others; you track him every where in their snow. *Dryden.*

TRACK, one of the Nicobar islands. Lat. 7. 30. N. long. 94. 6. E.

TRACKEHNEN, a village of Prussian Lithuania, with a large stud of horses belonging to government; 15 miles south-south-west of Gumbinnen.

TRACKLESS, *adj.* Untrodden; marked with no footsteps.

Lost in trackless fields of shining day,
Unable to discern the way,
Which Nassau's virtue only could explore. *Prior.*

TRAC'KSCOUT, *s.* [*treck-schuyt*, Dutch; *trekken*, to draw.] A passage boat, in Holland, usually towed or drawn by a horse.—It would not be amiss if he travelled over England in a stage-coach, and made the tour of Holland in a trackscoute. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

TRACT, *s.* [*tractus*, Latin.] Any kind of extended substance.

Heaven hides nothing from thy view,
Nor the deep tract of Hell. *Milton.*

A region; a quantity of land.—Only there are some tracts which, by high mountains, are barred from air and fresh wind. *Raleigh.*—Continuity; any thing protracted, or drawn out to length.—The myrtle flourisheth still; and wonderful it is that for so long a tract of time she should still continue fresh. *Howell.*—Course; manner of process: unless it means, in this place, rather, discourse; explanation.

The tract of every thing
Would, by a good discourser, lose some life
Which action's self was tongue to. *Shakspeare.*

It seems to be used by Shakspeare for track.
The weary sun hath made a golden set,
And by the bright tract of his fiery car,
Gives signal of a goodly day to-morrow. *Shakspeare.*

[*Tractatus*, Lat.] A treatise; a small book.—The church clergy at that time writ the best collection of tracts against popery that ever appeared. *Swift.*

To TRACT, *v. a.* To trace out. *Obsolete.*
Streight gan he him revyle, and bitter rate,
As shepherdes curre, that in darke eveninges shade
Hath tracted forth some salvage beast's trade. *Spenscr.*

An ancient abbreviation of *retract* and *protract*: as, to tract and speak of a thing again, retractare," *Huloet*; "to tract the time." *Barret.*

TRACTABILITY, *s.* [*tractabilité*, old French.] Capability of being managed.

TRA'CTABLE, *adj.* [*tractabilis*, Lat.] Manageable; docile; compliant; obsequious; practicable; governable.

If thou dost find him tractable to us,
Encourage him, and tell him all our reasons;
If he be leaden, icy, cold, unwilling,
Be thou so too. *Shakspeare:*

Palpable; such as may be handled.—The other measures are of continued quantity visible, and for the most part tractable; whereas time is always transient, neither to be seen nor felt. *Holder.*

TRA'CTABLENESS, *s.* The state of being tractable; compliance; obsequiousness.—It will be objected, that whatsoever I fancy of children's tractableness, yet many will never apply. *Locke.*

TRA'CTABLY, *adv.* In a tractable manner; gently.

TRA'CTATE, *s.* [*tractatus*, Lat.] A treatise; a tract; a small book.—We need no other evidence than Glanville's tractate. *Hale.*

TRACTA'TION, *s.* [*tractatio*, Lat.] Discussion of a subject.—A fit task for him, that intended a full tractation of the points controverted. *Bp. Hall.*

TRA'CTILE, *adj.* [*tractus*, Lat.] Capable to be drawn out or extended in length; ductile.—The consistencies of bodies are very divers; fragile, tough; flexible, inflexible; tractile, or to be drawn forth in length, intractile. *Bacon.*

TRACTILITY, *s.* The quality of being tractile.—Silver, whose ductility and tractility are much inferior to those of gold, was drawn out to so slender a wire, that a single grain amounted to twenty-seven feet. *Derham.*

TRACTION, *s.* [*tractus*, Lat.] The act of drawing; the state of being drawn.—The malleus being fixed to an extensible membrane, follows the traction of the muscle, and is drawn inwards to bring the terms of that line nearer in proportion as it is curved, and so gives a tension to the tympanum. *Holder.*

TRACTORLÆ, among the Romans, were diplomas or tickets given by the Emperor to such as he sent into, or called out of, the provinces; by which they were entitled to the use of the public post, and to be maintained at the expense of the government.

TRACTRIX, in Geometry, a curve line, called also catenaria.

TRACY'S LANDING, a post village of the United States, in Ann Arundel county, Maryland.

TRADATE, a small town of Austrian Italy, in the Milanésé; 20 miles north-west of Milan.

TRADE, *s.* [*tratta*, Ital.] Traffic; commerce; exchange of goods for other goods, or for money.—Whosoever commands the sea, commands the trade; whosoever commands the trade of the world, commands the riches of the world, and consequently the world itself. *Raleigh.*—Occupation; particular employment, whether manual or mercantile, distinguished from the liberal arts or learned professions.

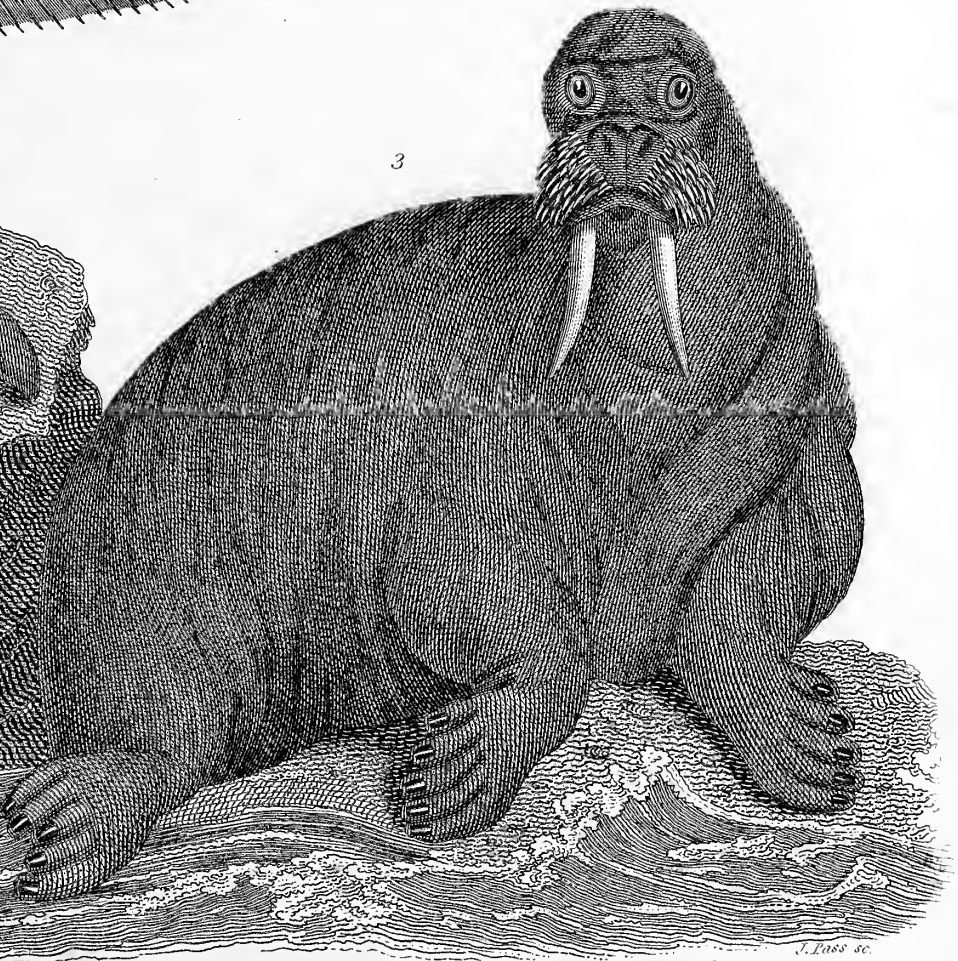
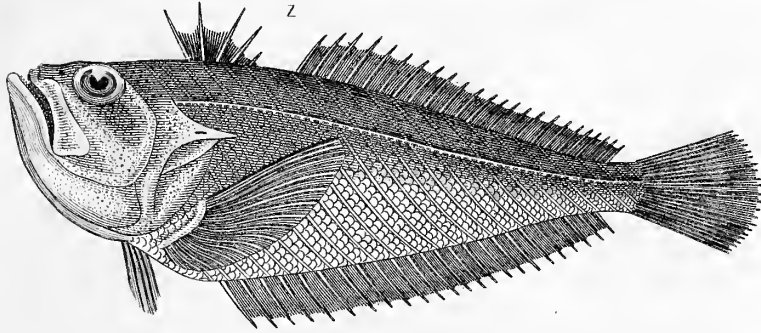
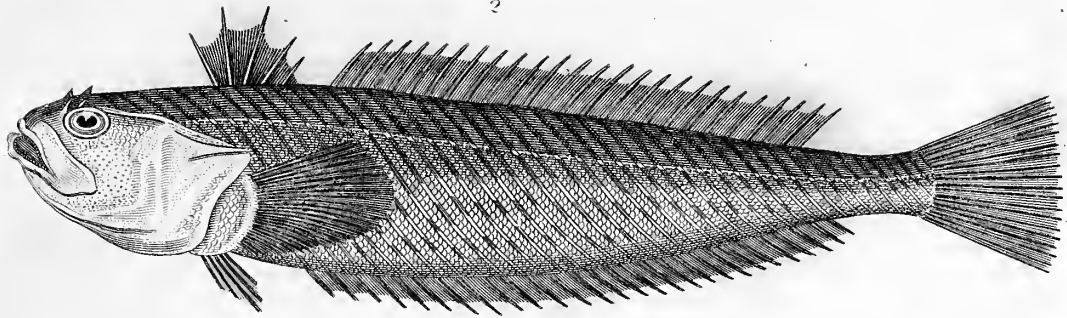
How dizzy! half way down
Hangs one that gathers samphire, dreadful tradc. *Shakspeare.*
Instruments of any occupation.

The shepherd bears
His house and household gods, his trade of war,
His bow and quiver, and his trusty cur. *Dryden.*

Any employment not manual; habitual exercise.—Call some of young years to train them up in that trade; and so fit them for weighty affairs. *Bacon.*—Custom; habit; standing practice.—Thy sin's not accidental, but a trade. *Shakspeare.*—Formerly trade was used of domestic, and traffic of foreign commerce.

To TRADE, *v. a.* To traffic; to deal; to hold commerce.—He commanded these servants to be called, to know how much every man had gained by trading. *St. Luke.*—To act merely for money.

TRACHINUS AND TRICHECUS.



J. Fass sc.

1. *Tr. Esoc* 2. *A variety* 3. *Trichechus Rosmarus* 4. *Tr. Manatus*.



Saucy and overbold! how did you dare
To trade and traffic with Macbeth,
In riddles and affairs of death?

Shakspeare.

Having a trading wind.—They on the *trading* flood ply
toward the pole. *Milton.*

To TRADE, *v. a.* To sell or exchange in commerce.—
They were thy merchants: they *traded* the persons of men
and vessels of brass in thy market. *Ezek.*

TRADE-WIND, *s.* The monsoon; the periodical wind
between the tropics.

Thus to the eastern wealth through storms we go,
But now, the Cape once doubled, fear no more;
A constant *trade-wind* will securely blow,
And gently lay us on the spicey shore.

Dryden.

TRADED, *adj.* Versed; practised.

Trust not those cunning waters of his eyes;
For villainy is not without such rheum:
And he long *traded* in it makes it seem
Like rivers of remorse and innocence.

Shakspeare.

TRA'DEFUL, *adj.* Commercial; busy in traffic.

Ye *tradeiful* merchants that with weary toil
Do seek most precious things to make your gain,
And both the Indies of their treasure spoil,
What needeth you to seek so far in vain.

Spenser.

TRADER, *s.* One engaged in merchandise or com-
merce.—Pilgrims are going to Canterbury with rich offerings,
and *traders* riding to London with fat purses. *Shakspeare.*

One long used in the methods of money getting; a prac-
titioner.

TRADESCANT (John), one of the fathers of natural history in England, having been the first who made any considerable collection of natural productions, as well as one of the earliest cultivators of exotic plants in this country, is reported by Anthony Wood to have been a Dutchman. Dr. Pulteney thinks he was not settled in England during the life of Gerarde, though often mentioued in the second edition of that author's Herbal, by its editor Johnson, as well as in Parkinson's Works. He is recorded to have been for a considerable time in the service of the lord-treasurer Salisbury, and Lord Wooton. He travelled into various parts of Europe, even as far as Russia, and was on board a fleet sent against the Algerines in 1620. He brought home plants and other curiosities from these various excursions; but it does not appear what was their primary object. About the year 1629, he obtained the title of gardener to King Charles I., and about that time, or before, was settled at Lambeth, where his own garden was situated. Some remains of this were traced out by Sir William Watson, 120 years afterwards. Tradescant's Ark, or Museum; became very famous as a collection of natural rarities. It was much visited by the great, and even by the royal family, all of whom took pleasure in enriching it, as in later times their descendants have done to other such collections. A catalogue of the Museum Tradescantium, in 12mo., appeared in 1656, with portraits of the owner and his son, engraved by Hollar. By this catalogue, the museum appears to have been furnished, not only with birds, quadrupeds, fish, shells, insects, minerals, fruits, &c., but also with warlike instruments, habits, utensils, coins, and medals. There is annexed a catalogue in English and Latin of the plants cultivated in the author's garden. His portrait represents him as greatly advanced in age at this period, but the time of his death is not known. His son, of the same name, visited Virginia, and returned with several new plants; amongst others the original Tradescantia, hereafter mentioned. The son inherited his father's collections, and dying in 1662, bequeathed them to Mr. Elias Ashmole, so that they may be said to have laid the foundation of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, in which they, like the name of their original owner, are now sunk.

TRADESCANTIA [so named by Ruppilius, in his Flora Jenensis, from John Tradescant, who first introduced it in Europe], in Botany, a genus of the class hexandria, order

monogynia, natural order of ensatae, junci (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Calyx: perianth three-leaved; leaflets ovate, concave, spreading, permanent. Corolla: petals three, orbicular, flat, spreading very much, large, equal. Stamina: filaments six, filiform, length of the calyx, erect, villose, with jointed hairs. Anthers kidney-form. Pistil: germ ovate, obtusely three-cornered. Style filiform, length of the stamens. Stigma three cornered, tubulous. Pericarp: capsule ovate, covered by the calyx, three-celled, three-valved. Seeds few, angular.—*Essential Character.* Calyx three-leaved. Petals three. Filaments equal, with jointed hairs. Capsule three-celled.

1. Tradescantia Virginica, or common Virginian spiderwort.—Erect; leaves lanceolate, smooth; flowers heaped in an umbel, terminating.—Native of Virginia and Maryland.

2. Tradescantia crassifolia, or thick-leaved spiderwort.—Erect; leaves ovate, woolly at the edge and beneath; flowers heaped in umbels, terminating.—Native of Mexico.

3. Tradescantia erecta, or upright spiderwort.—Erect; leaves ovate, narrowed at the base, smooth; peduncle terminating, naked, bifid, racemed.—Native of Mexico.

4. Tradescantia Zanonica, or gentian-leaved spiderwort.—Erect; leaves broad-lanceolate; peduncles lateral, solitary, jointed in the middle, many-flowered; bractes in pairs.—Native of the southern parts of Jamaica, in mountain woods, flowering in the spring months.

5. Tradescantia discolor, or purple-leaved spiderwort.—Stemless; even bractes equitant, compressed; leaves lanceolate, coloured underneath.—Native of South America on the Mosquito shore.

6. Tradescantia Malabarica, or grass-leaved spiderwort.—Erect; even; peduncles solitary, very long.—Native of the East Indies.

7. Tradescantia nervosa, or nerve-leaved spiderwort.—Scape one-flowered.—Supposed to be a native of Suratte. From Mutis.

8. Tradescantia divaricata, or straddling spiderwort.—Stem dichotomous; leaves ovate-lanceolate, smooth; sheaths villose; flowers paniced; filaments smooth.—Found on the banks of rivers in Guiana and Cayenne.

9. Tradescantia geniculata, or knotted spiderwort.—Procumbent, hirsute.—Native of South America, Martinico, in moist hedges.

10. Tradescantia monandra, or one-stamened spiderwort.—Diffused; leaves ovate-acuminate; peduncles axillary, many-flowered; flowers one-stamened.—Native of the western part of Hispaniola, in mountain woods.

11. Tradescantia multiflora, or many-flowered spiderwort.—Erect; branched; leaves cordate, ciliate on the edge and sheaths; peduncles clustered, axillary; flowers three-stamened.—Native of Jamaica, in mountain woods.

12. Tradescantia cordifolia, or heart-leaved spiderwort.—Creeping, filiform; leaves cordate; peduncles terminating, solitary, many-flowered.—Native of Jamaica, in moist, shady, grassy parts of high mountains; flowering in autumn.

13. Tradescantia procumbens, or trailing spiderwort.—Stem procumbent, rooting; leaves ovate, ciliate at the base, sheathing; peduncles cymed, axillary; stamens unequal.—Native of the Caraccas. Perennial.

14. Tradescantia axillaris, or axillary spiderwort.—Stem branched; flowers sessile, lateral.—Native of the East Indies, where cattle are very fond of it. Annual.

15. Tradescantia formosa, or handsome spiderwort.—Leaves opposite, connate.—Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Thunberg.

16 Tradescantia crestata, or crested spiderwort.—Creeping, even; spathes two-leaved, imbricate.—Native of Ceylon.

17. Tradescantia papilionacea, or papilionaceous spiderwort.—Creeping, even; spathes three-leaved, imbricate.—Native of the East Indies.

18. Tradescantia tuberosa, or tuberous-rooted spiderwort.—Roots tuberous; joints of the stem radical; bractes in two rows, falcate, ciliate.

19. Tradescantia paniculata, or paniced spiderwort.—Stems creeping; panicle terminating, many-flowered.—This and

and the one preceding are both natives of Coromandel, in moist vallies.

Propagation and Culture.—Virginian spiderwort multiplies so fast by its roots, as also from the seeds, if permitted to fall, that it must be yearly reduced, to keep it within bounds. The best time to remove and part the roots is in the autumn. The other species from the East and West Indies, require the heat of a stove, in which some of them may be abundantly increased both by seeds and offsets. Some of the species are annual, and can be propagated only by seeds; but the greater part is perennial. *Tradescantia formosa*, being a native of the Cape of Good Hope, requires only the protection of the dry stove.

TRADES FOLK, s. People employed in trades.—By his advice victuallers and *tradesfolk* would soon get all the money of the kingdom into their hands. *Swift*.

TRADESMAN, s. A shopkeeper. A merchant is called a *trader*, but not a tradesman.

Boastful and rough, your first son is a squire;
The next a *tradesman*, meek and much a liar.

Pope.

TRADITION, s. [*traditio*, Lat.] The act or practice of delivering accounts from mouth to mouth without written memorials; communication from age to age.—To learn it we have *tradition*; namely, that so we believe, because both we from our predecessors, and they from theirs, have so received. *Hooker*.—Any thing delivered orally from age to age.—It is well known to have been a general *tradition* amongst these nations, that the world was made and had a beginning. *Wilkins*.—Traditional practice; old custom.

Throw away respect,

Tradition, form, and ceremonious duty. *Shakspeare.*

The act of giving up; delivery: a *latinism*.—A deed takes effect only from the *tradition* or delivery. *Blackstone*.

TRADITIONAL, adj. Delivered by tradition; descending by oral communication; transmitted by the foregoing to the following age.—If there be any difference in natural parts, it should seem the advantage lies on the side of children born from wealthy parents, the same *traditional* sloth and luxury which render their body weak, perhaps refining their spirits. *Swift*.—Observant of traditions, or idle rites. *Not used, nor proper.*

God forbid

We should infringe the holy privilege
Of sanctuary!

You are too senseless obstinate, my lord;
Too ceremonious and *traditional*.

Shakspeare.

TRADITIONALLY, adv. By transmission from age to age.—There is another channel wherein this doctrine is *traditionally* derived from Saint John, namely, from the clergy of Asia. *Burnet*.—From tradition without evidence of written memorials.—It crosseth the proverb, and Rome might well be built in a day, if that were true which is *traditionally* related by Strabo, that the great cities Anchiale and Tarsus were built by Sardanapalus both in one day. *Brown*.

TRADITIONARY, adj. Delivered by tradition; transmissive; handed down from age to age.—Oral tradition is more uncertain, especially if we may take that to be the *traditionary* sense of texts of Scripture. *Tillotson*.

TRADITIONER, or TRADITIONIST, s. One who adheres to tradition.—We are not able to ascertain who the Masorites or *traditionists* were, that settled the present standard of the Hebrew Scriptures. *Pilkington*.

TRADITIVE, adj. [*trado*, Lat.] Transmitted or transmissible from age to age.

Suppose we on things *traditive* divide,
And both appeal to Scripture to decide.

Dryden.

TRADITORES, a name given in the first ages of the church to such Christians as, in times of persecution, to avoid death and martyrdom, delivered up the sacred writings to the persecutors.

To TRADUCE, v. a. [*traduco*, Lat.] To censure; to condemn; to represent as blameable; to calumniate; to

decry.—From that preface he took his hint; though he had the baseness not to acknowledge his benefactor, but instead of it to *traduce* me in libel. *Dryden*.—To propagate; to increase or continue by deriving one from another.—Some believe the soul is made by God, some by angels, and some by the generant: whether it be immediately created or *traduced* hath been the great ball of contention to the latter ages. *Glanville*.

TRADUCEMENT, s. Censure; obloquy.

Rome must know

The value of her own: 'twere a concealment

Worse than a theft, no less than a *traducement*,

To hide your doings.

Shakspeare.

TRADUCER, s. A false censorer; a calumniator.—St. Austin tells the *traducers*, that 'tis for want of a serious and solid casuistry, that they plunge themselves into such gross misrepresentations. *Biblioth. Bibl.*—One who derives.

TRADUCIBLE, adj. Such as may be derived.—Though oral tradition might be a competent discoverer of the original of a kingdom, yet such a tradition were incompetent without written monuments to derive to us the original laws, because they are of a complex nature, and therefore not orally *traducible* to so great a distance of ages. *Hale*.

To TRADUCT, v. a. [*traduco*, *traductum*, Lat.] To derive. *Not now in use*.—Consider our nature, as it is now depraved in us, and by the corrupt conduct of our sinful parents *traducted* unto us. *Fotherby*.

TRADUCTION, s. [*traductio*, Lat.] Derivation from one of the same kind; propagation.—The patrons of *traduction* accuse their adversaries of affronting the attributes of God; and the asserters of creation impeach them of violence to the nature of things. *Glanville*.—Tradition; transmission from one to another.—Touching traditional communication and *traduction* of truths connatural and engraven, I do not doubt but many of them have had the help of that derivation. *Hale*.—Conveyance; act of transferring.—Since America is divided on every side by considerable seas, and no passage known by land, the *traduction* of brutes could only be by shipping; though this was a method used for the *traduction* of useful cattle from hence thither, yet it is not credible that bears and lions should have so much care used for their transportation. *Hale*.—Transition.—The reports and fugues have an agreement with the figures in rhetoric of repetition and *traduction*. *Bacon*.

TRADUCTIVE, adj. Derivable; deducible.—It will consist only of a number of instances of similar customs of a striking nature, which all would judge imitations and *traductive*, if that system be true. *Warburton*.

TRADEWATER, a river of the United States, in Ohio, which has its rise in Christian county, and running a north-west course, falls into the Ohio 200 miles below the mouth of Green river. It is about 70 yards wide at its mouth, and 80 miles long.

TRAETH BICHAN, a bay of the Irish sea, on the west coast of Wales, in the county of Merioneth; 2 miles north of Harlech.

TRAETH MAWER, a bay of the Irish sea, on the west coast of Wales, between the counties of Merioneth and Caernarvon; 4 miles north of Harlech.

TRAETTA, a small town of Italy, in the north-west part of the kingdom of Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro. It has 3500 inhabitants, and stands on the river Garigliano, occupying the site of the ancient Minturna.

TRAFALGAR, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Andalusia, at the entrance of the straits of Gibraltar, opposite to cape Esparte, on the coast of Africa. 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. Lat. 36. 10. N. long. 68. W.

TRAFFICK, s. [*traffique*, Fr.; *traffico*, Italian.] Commerce; merchandizing; large trade; exchange of commodities. *Traffic* was formerly used of foreign commerce in distinction

distinction from *trade*.—As he was, for his great wisdom, stiled the English Solomon, he followed the example of that wise king in nothing more than by advancing the *traffic* of his people. *Addison*.—Commodities; subject of traffic.

You'll see a draggled damsel
From Billingsgate her fishy *traffic* bear.

Gay.

To **TRAFFIC**, *v. n.* [*traficquer*, French; *trafficare*, Italian.] To practise commerce; to merchandize; to exchange commodities.—They first plant for corn and cattle, and after enlarge themselves for things to *traffic* withal. *Bacon*. To trade meanly or mercenarily.

How hast thou dar'd to think so vilely of me,
That I would condescend to thy mean arts,
And *traffic* with thee for a prince's ruin?

Rowc.

To **TRAFFIC**, *v. a.* To exchange in traffic.—If in our converse we do not interchange sober useful notions, we shall at the best but *traffic* toys and baubles, and most commonly infection and poison. *Gov. of the Tongue*.

TRAFFICABLE, *adj.* Marketable.—Money itself—is in some cases a *trafficable* commodity. *Bp. Hall*.

TRAFFICKER, *s.* [*traficquer*, Fr.] Trader; merchant.

Your Argosies with portly sail,
Like signiors and rich burghers on the flood,
Do overpeer the petty *traffickers*
That curtsy to them.

Shakspeare.

TRAFFORD, BRIDGE, a township of England, in Cheshire; 4½ miles north-east-by-east of Chester.

TRAFFORD, MICKLE, a township in the same county; 3 miles north-east of Chester.

TRAFFORD, WIMBOLDS, another township of England, in Cheshire; 6 miles north-east-by-north of Chester.

TRA'GACANTH, *s.* [*tragacantha*, Latin.] A gum which proceeds from the incision of the root or trunk of a plant so called. *Trevour*.

TRAGARTH, a river of Wales, in Brecknockshire, which runs into the Melta, above Istradwelthy.

TRAGE'DIAN, *s.* [*tragædus*, Lat.] A writer of tragedy.—Many of the poets themselves had much nobler conceptions of the Deity, than to imagine him to have any thing corporeal; as in these verses out of the ancient *tragedian*. *Stillingfleet*.—An actor of tragedy.

I can counterfeit the deep *tragedian*;
Speak, and look back, and pry on ev'ry side,
Tremble and start at wagging of a straw,
Intending deep suspicion.

Shakspeare.

TRAGEDY, *s.* [*tragædia*, Lat.] A dramatic representation of a serious action.—All our *tragedies* are of kings and princes; but you never see a poor man have a part unless it be as a chorus, or to fill up the scenes, to dance, or to be derided. *Bp. Taylor*.—Any mournful or dreadful event.

I shall laugh at this,
That they, who brought me in my master's hate,
I live to look upon their *tragedy*.

Shakspeare

TRAGEN, a place of Fezzan, in Africa; 25 miles east of Mourzouk.

TRAGHAN, a town of Fezzan, in Africa, once considerable, but now reduced to 500 or 600 inhabitants.

TRAGIA [so named by Plumier, in memory of Hieronymus Tragus, whose real name was Jerome Bock, a German divine and physician], in Botany, a genus of the class monoecia, order triandria, natural order of tricocceæ, euphorbiæ (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Male flowers.—Calyx: perianth three-parted; segments ovate, acute, flat, spreading. Corolla none. Stamina: filaments three, length of the calyx. Anthers roundish. Females on the same plant.—Calyx: perianth five or six-parted; leaflets ovate, concave, acute, permanent. Corolla none. Pistil: germ roundish, three-grooved. Style single, erect, longer than the calyx. Stigma trifid, spreading. Pericarp: capsule tricococcus, roundish, three-celled, hispid; each cell marked on the outside at the base with two dots. Seeds solitary, globular.—*Essential*

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Character. Male.—Calyx three-parted. Corolla none. Female.—Calyx five-parted. Corolla none. Style trifid. Capsule tricococcus, three-celled. Seeds solitary.

1. *Tragia volubilis*, or twining *tragia*.—Leaves cordate-ovate, acuminate; stem twining. Stem suffrutescent, loose, round, stinging with its bristles; branches filiform, all directed one way, simple.—Native of the East and West Indies.

2. *Tragia cordifolia*, or heart-leaved *tragia*.—Leaves cordate; stem twining; female bractes five-leaved, pinnatifid. Stem shrubby, twining, hispid, as is the whole plant.

3. *Tragia involucrata*, or involucred *tragia*.—Leaves lanceolate; female bractes five-leaved pinnatifid.—Native of the East Indies.

4. *Tragia mercurialis*, or ovate-leaved *tragia*.—Leaves ovate.—An American plant.

5. *Tragia urens*, or stinging *tragia*.—Leaves lanceolate, obtuse, somewhat toothed. This is an annual plant.—Native of Virginia.

6. *Tragia chamaëlea*, or lance-leaved *tragia*.—Leaves lanceolate, obtuse, quite entire.—Native of the East Indies.

7. *Tragia cannabina*, or hemp-leaved *tragia*.—Leaves three-parted.—Native of Malabar.

8. *Tragia corniculata*, or horn-fruited *tragia*.—Leaves subcordate-ovate, attenuated, almost quite entire; valves of the capsules two-horned.—Found in the island of Trinidad.

Propagation and Culture.—These plants being of no great beauty, are seldom preserved, except in the stoves of botanic gardens. Sow the seeds on a hot-bed early in the spring; when the plants are in a proper state transplant each into a separate pot, plunge the pots into a hot-bed of tanner's bark, and treat them in the same manner as other tender plants, which require to be kept in the bark stove.

TRA'GICAL, or **TRA'GICK**, *adj.* [*tragicus*, Lat.; *tragique*, Fr.] Relating to tragedy.

The root and *tragical* effect,
Vouchsafe, O thou the mournfull'st muse of nine,
That won't the *tragic* stage for to direct,
In funeral complaints and wailful time
Reveal to me.

Spenser.

Mournful; calamitous; sorrowful; dreadful.

A dire induction I am witness to;
And will to France, hoping the consequence
Will prove as bitter, black, and *tragical*.

Shakspeare.

TRA'GICALLY, *adv.* In a tragical manner; in a manner befitting tragedy.—Juvenal's genius was sharp and eager; and as his provocations were great, he has revenged them *tragically*. *Dryden*.—Mournfully; sorrowfully; calamitously.—Many complain and cry out very *tragically* of the wretchedness of their hearts. *South*.

TRA'GICALNESS, *s.* Mournfulness; calamitousness.—Like bold Phaëton we despise all benefits of the Father of Light, unless we may guide his chariot; and we moralize the fable as well in the *tragicalness* of the event as in the insolence of the undertaking. *Dec. of Chr. Piety*.

TRAGICO'MEDY, *s.* [*tragicomedie*, Fr.] A drama compounded of merry and serious events.

On the world's stage, when our applause grows high,
For acting here life's *tragi-comedy*,
The lookers on will say we act not well,
Unless the last the former scenes excel.

Denham.

TRAGICO'MICAL, *adj.* [*tragicomique*, Fr.] Relating to *tragi-comedy*.—The whole art of the *tragi-comical* farce lies in interweaving the several kinds of the drama, so that they cannot be distinguished. *Gay*.—Consisting of a mixture of mirth with sorrow.

TRAGICO'MICALLY, *adv.* In a tragicomical manner.

Laws my Pindaric parents matter'd not,
So I was *tragicomically* got.

Bramston.

TRAGONISI, a small uninhabited island of European Turkey, in the Grecian archipelago; 2 miles from Myconi.

TRAGOPOGON [of Pliny; *Τραγοπωγων* of Dioscorides; from *τραγος*, a goat, and *πωγων*, a beard; on account of the

the large down to the seed], in Botany, a genus of the class syngenesia, order polygamia æqualis, natural order of compositæ semiflosculosæ, cichoraceæ. (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Calyx: common simple, eight-leaved; leaflets lanceolate, equal, alternately interior, all united at the base. Corolla: compound imbricate, uniform; corollets hermaphrodite, many, exterior ones a little longer. Proper: one-petalled, ligulate, truncate, five-toothed. Stamina: filaments five, capillary, very short. Anther cylindrical, tubulous. Pistil: germ oblong. Style filiform, length of the stamens. Stigmas two, revolute. Pericarp none. Calyx converging, acuminate, length of the seeds, ventriculose, at length reflexed. Seeds solitary, oblong, attenuated to both ends, angular, rugged, terminated by a long awl-shaped down-bearing stipe. Down feathered, flat, with about thirty-two rays. Receptacle naked, flat, rugged—*Essential Character*. Calyx simple: down feathered: receptacle naked,

1. *Tragopogon pratensis*, or common yellow goat's-beard.—Calyxes nearly equal to the ray of the corollas; leaves entire, keeled, acuminate, dilated at the base; peduncle round. Root biennial. Flowers large and handsome, opening at day-break, and closing before noon, unless the weather be cloudy.—Native of Europe and Siberia. Not unfrequent in Britain among grass; flowering in June.

2. *Tragopogon mutabilis*, or changeable goat's-beard.—Calyxes eight-leaved, equalling the ray of the corolla; leaves entire, stiff, lanceolate-acuminate. Root biennial.—Native of Siberia.

3. *Tragopogon undulatus*, or wave-leaved goat's-beard.—Calyxes equalling the ray of the corolla; leaves entire, sub-linear, those on the stem waving very much.

4. *Tragopogon Orientalis*, or Oriental goat's-beard.—Calyxes shorter than the ray of the corolla; leaves entire, somewhat waved.—Native of the Levant.

5. *Tragopogon major*, or great yellow goat's-beard.—Calyxes longer than the ray of the corolla; leaves entire, stiff; peduncles thickened at top; corollets rounded at the end.—Native of several parts of Europe.

6. *Tragopogon porrifolius*, or purple goat's beard.—Calyxes half as long again as the ray of the corollas; leaves entire, stiff; peduncle thickened at top.

7. *Tragopogon crocifolius*, or crocus-leaved goat's-beard.—Calyxes longer than the ray of the corolla; leaves entire; root-leaves and peduncles villose at the base.—Native of Italy and the south of France. Biennial.

8. *Tragopogon villosus*, or hairy goat's beard.—Calyxes half as long again as the ray of the corolla; stem and leaves villose. Root biennial.—Native of Spain and Siberia.

9. *Tragopogon Dalechampii*, or great-flowered goat's-beard.—Calyxes one-leaved, shorter than the corolla, unarmed; leaves runcinate. Root perennial, thick and succulent.—Native of Spain, the south of France, and Barbary.

10. *Tragopogon picroides*, or prickly-cupped goat's-beard.—Calyxes one-leaved, shorter than the corolla, prickly; leaves runcinate, toothletted.—Native of the South of Europe.

11. *Tragopogon asper*, or rough goat's-beard.—Calyxes shorter than the corolla, hispid; leaves entire; stem-leaves oblong.—Native of Montpellier.

12. *Tragopogon dandelion*, or dandelion goat's-beard.—Leaves ensiform, entire, even; scapes radical.—Native of Virginia.

13. *Tragopogon lanatus*, or woolly goat's-beard.—Leaves ensiform, waved, villose; scapes radical.—Native of Palestine.

14. *Tragopogon Virginicus*, or Virginia goat's-beard.—Radical-leaves lyrate, rounded; stem-leaves undivided.—Native of Virginia and Canada.

Propagation and Culture.—These plants are propagated from seeds, which should be sown in April upon an open spot of ground, in rows about nine or ten inches distance, and when the plants are come up, they should be hoed out, leaving them about six inches asunder in the rows.

TRAHIGUERA, a small town of the east of Spain, in Valencia, with 2000 inhabitants; 16 miles north-west of Peniscola.

TRAHONA, a small town of Austrian Italy, in the Valte-line. It is situated in a valley, to which it gives name; 12 miles south of Chiavenna.

TRAJAN (M. Ulpius Trajanus), a Roman emperor. See ROME.

To TRAJE'CT, *v. a.* [*trajectus*, Latin.] To cast through; to throw.—If the sun's light be *trajected* through three or more cross prisms successively, those rays which in the first prism are refracted more than others, are in the following prisms refracted more than others in the same proportion. *Newton*.

TRAJ'E'CT, *s.* [*trajectus*, Lat.] A ferry; a passage for a water-carriage.

What notes and garments he doth give thee,
Bring to the *traject*, to the common ferry,
Which trades to Venice.

Shakspeare.

TRAJE'CTION, *s.* [*trajectio*, Lat.] The act of darting through.—Later astronomers have observed the free motion of such comets as have, by a *trajection* through the æther, wandered through the celestial or interstellar part of the universe. *Boyle*.—Emission.—The *trajections* of such an object more sharply pierce the martyred soul of John, than afterwards did the nails the crucified body of Peter. *Brown*.—Transposition.—The *trajection* is so familiar, that I cannot but wonder that any should scruple at it. *Knatchbull*.

TRAJE'CTORY, *s.* The orbit of a comet.—I might preface to you in the words of Sir Isaac Newton, when he found out the *trajectory* of a comet. *Harris*.

To TRAIL, *v. a.* [*trailer*, Fr.] To hunt by the track; to draw along the ground.

Beat thou the drum, that it speak mournfully;
Trail your steel pikes.

Shakspeare.

To draw a long floating or waving body.
What boots the regal circle on his head,
That long behind he *trails* his pompous robe,
And, of all monarchs, only grasps the globe?

Pope.

[*Treglen*, Dutch.] To draw; to drag.
Because they shall not *trail* me through their streets
Like a wild beast, I am content to go.

Milton.

To TRAIL, *v. n.* To be drawn out in length.—Swift men of foot, whose broad-set backs their *trailing* hair did hide. *Chapman*.

TRAIL, *s.* Scent left on the ground by the animal pursued; track followed by the hunter.

I do think, or else this brain of mine
Hunts not the *trail* of policy so sure
As I have us'd to do, that I have found
The very cause of Hamlet's lunacy.

Shakspeare.

Any thing drawn to length.
From thence the fuming *trail* began to spread,
And lambent glories danc'd about her head.

Dryden.

Any thing drawn behind in long undulations.
A sudden star it shot through liquid air,
And drew behind a radiant *trail* of hair.

Pope.

TRAILFLAT, a parish of Scotland, united to Tinwald in 1650; which see.

To TRAIN, *v. a.* [*trainer*, French, from the German *tragen*, to draw.] To draw along.

In hollow cube
Training his devilish enginery.

Milton.

To draw; to entice; to invite; to allure.

If but twelve French
Were there in arms, they would be as a call
To *train* ten thousand English to their side.

Shakspeare.

To draw by artifice or stratagem.

Oh *train* me not, sweet mermaid, with thy note!
To drown me in thy sister's flood of tears.

Shakspeare.

To draw from act to act by persuasion or promise.

We

We did *train* him on,
And his corruption being ta'en from us,
We as the spring of all shall pay for all. *Shakspeare.*

To educate; to bring up: commonly with *up*.

I can speak English,
For I was *train'd up* in the English court. *Shakspeare.*

To exercise, or form to any practice by exercise.—Abram armed his *trained* servants born in his house, and pursued. *Gen.*

TRAIN, *s.* [*train*, Fr.] Artifice; stratagem of enticement.

Their general did with due care provide,
To save his men from ambush and from *train*. *Fairfax.*

The tail of a bird.—Costly followers are not to be liked, lest while a man makes his *train* longer he makes his wings shorter. *Bacon.*—The part of a gown that falls behind upon the ground.

A thousand pounds a-year, for pure respect!
That promises more thousands: honour's *train*
Is longer than his fore skirts. *Shakspeare.*

A series; a consecution: either local or mental.—Distinct gradual growth in knowledge carries its own light with it, in every step of its progression, in an easy and orderly *train*. *Locke.*—Process; method; state of procedure.—If things were once in this *train*, if virtue were established as necessary to reputation, and vice not only loaded with infamy, but made the infallible ruin of all men's pretensions, our duty would take root in our nature. *Swift.*—A retinue; a number of followers or attendants.

My *train* are men of choice and rarest parts,
That in the most exact regard support
The worships of their names. *Shakspeare.*

An orderly company; a procession.
Fairest of stars, last in the *train* of night,
If better thou belong not to the dawn. *Milton.*

The line of powder leading to the mine.
Since first they fail'd in their designs,
To take in heaven by springing mines;
And with unanswerable barrels
Of gunpowder, dispute their quarrels;
Now take a course more practicable,
By laying *trains* to fire the rabble. *Hudibras.*

TRAIN of artillery. Cannons accompanying an army.—With an army abundantly supplied with a *train of artillery*, and all other provisions necessary, the king advanced towards Scotland. *Clarendon.*

TRAINA, an inland town in the north-east of Sicily, in the Val di Demona, situated on the river Traina; 30 miles west-north-west of Catania, and 60 south-west of Messina.

TRAINABLE, *adj.* That may be trained.—Youth [is] by grace and good counsell *trainable* to vertue. *Old Morality.*

TRAINBANDS, *s.* [Perhaps for *trained band*.] The militia; the part of a community trained to martial exercise.—He directed the *trainbands*, which consisted of the most substantial householders, to attend. *Clarendon.*

TRAINBEARER, *s.* One that holds up a train.

TRAINED, *adj.* Having a train.

He swooping went
In his *train'd* gown about the stage. *B. Jonson.*

TRAINEL, a small town in the north-east of France, department of the Aube, with 1100 inhabitants; 6 miles south of Nogent-sur-Seine, and 27 west of Troyes.

TRAINER, *s.* One who trains up; an instructor. *Ash.*

TRAINING, *s.* The act of forming to any exercise by practice.—Such superficial *trainings* as were used by the lieutenants of the several counties here in England. *Sanderson.*

TRAINO'IL, *s.* Oil drawn by coction from the fat of the whale.

TRAINY, *adj.* Belonging to train oil. *A bad word.*
Here steams ascend,
Where the huge hogsheads sweat with *trainy* oil. *Gay.*

To TRAIPISE, *v. a.* [*A low word.* See TRAPE.] To walk in a careless or sluttish manner.

Two slip-shod muses *traipse* along,
In lofty madness, meditating song. *Pope.*

TRAIT, *s.* [*trait*, Fr.] A stroke; a touch.—By this single *trait* Homer marks an essential difference between the Iliad and Odyssey; that in the former the people perished by the folly of their kings; in this by their own folly. *Broome.*

TRAITOR, *s.* [*traditor*, Lat.] One who being trusted betrays.—There is no difference, in point of morality, whether a man calls me *traitor* in one word, or says I am one hired to betray my religion, and sell my country. *Swift.*

TRAITOR, *adj.* Treacherous.—Each rebel wish, each *traitor* inclination. *Johnson.*

TRAITORS' COVE, a harbour on the western side of the island of Revilla Gigedo, in the North Pacific ocean, so called by Captain Vancouver, from his having here been exposed to an attack of the natives, who resisted all his efforts to conciliate them. Lat. 55. 40. N. long. 228. 31. E.

TRAITORS' HEAD, the north-east point of Erromango, one of the New Hebrides, so called by Captain Cook in 1774, from the treacherous conduct of its inhabitants. Lat. 18. 43. S. long. 169. 28. E.

TRAITORS' ISLANDS, a cluster of small islands in a bay of the Pacific ocean, on the coast of New Guinea. Lat. 1. 12. S. long. 137. E.

TRAITORS' ISLAND, an island in the Pacific ocean, discovered by Le Maire and Schouten, in 1616, and so called from an attempt made by the natives to seize the vessel. It belongs to the Friendly islands, and is called by the natives Neoota-bootaboo. Lat. 15. 55. N. long. 173. 48. W.

TRAITORLY, *adj.* Treacherous; perfidious.—These *traitorly* rascals' miseries are to be smil'd at, their offences being so capital. *Shakspeare.*

TRAITOROUS, *adj.* Treacherous; perfidious; faithless.—More of his Majesty's friends have lost their lives in this rebellion than of his *traitorous* subjects. *Addison.*

TRAITOROUSLY, *adv.* In a manner suiting traitors; perfidiously; treacherously.—They had *traitorously* endeavoured to subvert the fundamental laws, deprive the king of his regal power, and to place on his subjects a tyrannical power. *Clarendon.*

TRAITOROUSNESS, *s.* Perfidiousness; treachery. *Scott.*

TRAITRESS, *s.* A woman who betrays.

By the dire fury of a *traitress* wife,
Ends the sad evening of a stormy life. *Pope.*

TRAJANOPOLI, a considerable town of European Turkey, in Romania, situated on the right bank of the Maritza, the ancient *Hebrus*, about 30 miles from its mouth. It is the see of a Greek archbishop, and contains about 15,000 inhabitants; but being at some distance from the most frequented roads, it is little visited by travellers; 35 miles south of Adrianople, and 140 west of Constantinople. Lat. 41. 19. N. long. 26. 20. E.

TRAKENBURG, a market town of Austria, in Styria, with an iron mine and manufactures of glass; 19 miles south-east of Cilley.

TRAKOSKIN, a small town of Austrian Croatia; 19 miles west-by-south of Warasdin.

TRALATION, *s.* [*tralatio*, Lat.] The using of a word in a less proper but more significant notion.—According to the broad *tralatation* of his rude Rhemists. *Bp. Hall.*

TRALATI'TIOUS, *adj.* [*tralatitius*, Lat.] Metaphorical; not literal.—Unless we could contrive a perfect set of new words, there is no speaking of the Deity without using our old ones in a *tralatitious* sense. *Stackhouse.*

TRALATI'TIOUSLY, *adv.* Metaphorically; not literally; not according to the first intention of the word.—Language properly is that of the tongue directed to the ear
by

by speaking; written language is *tralatitiously* so called, because it is made to represent to the eye the same words which are pronounced. *Holder.*

TRALEE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, near a small river which discharges itself into a large bay of the Atlantic, measuring two leagues by three, called the bay of Tralee. This town was destroyed in the rebellion of 1641; it also suffered severely in the wars carried on in Ireland, in the time of James II. The entrance into Tralee bay is between two small islands called the Sampier isles. Vessels of light burdens can sail up to the town at high water. Prodigious quantities of herrings are taken in this bay in the fishing season. Tralee returns one member to the imperial parliament; 144½ miles north-west of Dublin, 50 south-west of Limerick, and 45 north-west of Cork. Lat. 52. 16. N. long. 9. 35. W.

To TRALINEATE, v. n. To deviate from any direction. If you *tralineate* from your father's mind, What are you else but of a bastard kind? Do then, as your progenitors have done, And by their virtues prove yourself their son. *Dryden.*

TRALLES (Balthasar-Lewis), an eminent physician, was born at Breslau, in 1708, and having studied medicine at Hall, under Frederic Hoffman, settled in his native city, where he gained great reputation. His works were numerous and valuable, and caused him to be admitted into the Imperial Academy at Vienna, and the Royal Society of Berlin. But his most celebrated work was that on opium, entitled "Usus Opii salubris et noxius in Morborum Medela, solidis et certis principiis superstructus," 1757-1762, 2 vols. 4to.

TRALLONG, a parish of Wales, in Breconshire; 5 miles from Brecon.

TRALUCENT, adj. [*traluens*, Lat.] Clear; translucent.—The clouds were of relieve, embossed and *tralucent*. *B. Jonson.*

TRAMANDI, a settlement of Brazil, on a river of the same name which runs into the Atlantic. Lat. 27. 15. S.

TRAMEYES, a small town in the east of France, department of the Saone and Loire. Population 1800; 9 miles west of Macon.

TRAMEZZO, a village of Austrian Italy, in the Milanese, situated on the right bank of the lake of Como. It is beautifully situated, and contains a number of villas and country-houses.

TRAMMEL, s. [*trama*, *tragula*, Lat.] A net in which birds or fish are caught.—The *trammel* differeth not much from the shape of the bunt, and serveth to such use as the wear and haking. *Carew.*—Any kind of net.

Her golden locks she roundly did uptry
In braided *trammels*, that no looser hairs
Did out of order stray about her dainty ears. *Spenser.*

A kind of shackles in which horses are taught to pace.—I may go shufflingly at first, for I was never before walked in *trammels*; yet I shall drudge at constancy, till I have worn off the hitching in my pace. *Dryden.*

To TRAMMEL, v. a. To catch; to intercept.

If the assassination
Could *trammel* up the consequence, and catch
With its surcease success. *Shakespeare.*

TRAMONTANE, s. [*tramontani*, Ital. "those folks that live beyond the mountains!" *Florio.*] A foreigner; a stranger; a barbarian. The Italians gave this name, by way of contempt, to all who lived beyond the Alps.—A happiness those *tramontanes* ne'er tasted. *Massinger.*

TRAMONTANE, adj. Strange; foreign; barbarous.

When virtue is so scarce,
That to suppose a scene where she presides,
Is *tramontane*, and stumbles all belief. *Cowper.*

TRAMONTI, a small town of Italy, in the west of the kingdom of Naples, in the Principato Citra. Population 2900.

TRAMORE, a neat, regular, well built village of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, situated on a broad, open, and dangerous bay in St. George's channel, often fatally mistaken for Waterford harbour in hazy weather, to the utter destruc-

tion of both vessel and mariners; 80½ miles south-south-west of Dublin, and 6 south-west of Waterford.

To TRAMP, v. a. [*trampa*, Su. Goth.; *trampen*, Dutch.] To tread.—It is like unto the camamele; the more ye tread it and *trampe* it, the sweeter it smelleth, the thicker it groweth, the better it spreadeth. *Stapleton.*

To TRAMP, v. n. To travel on foot: a vulgar expression.

TRAMP, or TRAMPER, s. A stroller; one who travels on foot; a beggar. *Tramp* is the Sussex term, according to Grose: *tramp* is a common vulgar word in many parts of England.—We shall be pestered with all the *trampers* that pass upon the road.—*Trampers* indeed! I would have you to know his worship could have rode upon as good a gelding as any one in the country. *Graves.*

To TRAMPLE, v. a. [*trampa*, Su. Goth.; *trampen*, Dutch. See *To TRAMP.*] To tread under foot with pride, contempt, or elevation.—My strength shall *trample* thee as mire. *Milton.*

To TRAMPLE, v. n. To tread in contempt.

Your country's gods I scorn,
And *trample* on their ignominious altars. *Rowe.*

To tread quick and loudly,
I hear his thundering voice resound,
And *trampling* feet that shake the solid ground. *Dryden.*

TRAMPLER, s. One that tramples.

TRAMUTOLA, a town of Italy, in the south-west part of the kingdom of Naples, in the Basilicata. It contains 4000 inhabitants, but is in other respects a place of little interest; 28 miles north-east of Policastro, and 58 east-south-east of Salerno.

TRAN, a small town of the north-east of Spain, in the province of Biscay, and district of Guipuscoa, near the river Bidasoa.

TRANA'TION, s. [*trano*, Lat.] The act of swimming over.

TRANCE, s. [*transe*, Fr.; *transitus*, Lat. It might therefore be written *transe*. *Dr. Johnson.* See *TRANSE.*] An extasy; a state in which the soul is rapt into visions of future or distant things; a temporary absence of the soul from the body.

Rapt with joy resembling heavenly madness,
My soul was ravish't quite as in a *trance*. *Spenser.*

To TRANCE, v. a. To entrance.

Would she but shade her tender brows with bay,
That now lie bare in careless wilful rage;
And *trance* herself in that sweet extacy,
That rouseth drooping thoughts of bashful age! *Bp. Hall.*

TRANCED, adj. Lying in a trance or extacy.

His grief grew puissant, and the strings of life
Began to crack. Twice then the trumpets sounded,
And there I left him *trane'd*. *Shakespeare.*

TRANCOSO, a small town in the north of Portugal, in the province of Beira; 9 miles west of Pinhel. Population 2000.

TRANEKIAR, an ancient and strong fortress of Denmark, on the east side of the island of Langeland. It is situated on a hill, 9 miles from Rudkioping.

TRANENT, a parish of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, about 6 miles long and 3 broad, lying on the frith of Forth. The battle of Preston was fought partly in this parish, the scene of action lying about half a mile north of the church. Population 3036.

TRANENT, a town of Scotland, in the above parish; 9 miles east of Edinburgh, and 7 west of Haddington; through which the great east road to Dunbar, Berwick, &c. passes. It contains about 1400 inhabitants, who are mostly employed about the collieries, and in rural occupations.

TRANFRANT, a small seaport of Algiers; 30 miles south-west of Oran.

TRANGRAM, s. An odd intricately contrived thing.—What's the meaning of all these *trigrams* and gimcracks? What are you going about, jumping over my master's hedges, and running your lines cross his grounds? *Arbutnot.*

TRANI,

TRANI, a considerable town of Italy, in the east of the kingdom of Naples, province of Bari, situated on the Adriatic. Its population is computed at 14,000. It is the see of an archbishop, and is situated 23 miles west-by-north of Bari, and 125 east-by-north of Naples. Lat. 41. 19: N. long. 16. 28. E.

TRANMORE, a township of England in Cheshire; 7 miles north-by-east of Great Neston.

TR'ANNEL, *s.* A sharp pin. Perhaps from *trennel*.—With a small *trannel* of iron, or a large nail ground to a sharp point, they mark the brick. *Moxon*.

TRANQUEBAR, a seaport town of the south of India, province of the Carnatic, and district of Tanjore, situated at one of the mouths of Caveri river. The population is estimated at 20,000. The fort, which is called Danebourg, is kept in very neat order; and the buildings being all white, are seen from a great distance at sea. Lat. 11. N. long. 79. 55. E.

TRANQUIL, *adj.* [*tranquillus*, Lat.] Quiet; peaceful; undisturbed.

I had been happy
So I had nothing known. Oh now, for ever
Farewell the *tranquil* mind! farewell content! *Shakspeare*.

TRANQUILLITY, *s.* [*tranquillitas*, Lat.] Quiet; peace of mind; peace of condition; freedom from perturbation.

Leave off,
To let a weary wretch from her due rest,
And trouble dying souls' *tranquillity*. *Spenser*.

To **TRANQUILLIZE**, *v. a.* [*tranquilliser*, Fr.] To compose; to render calm. *Coles*.—The music employed ought to be of a kind which experience has proved to be most efficacious in soothing and *tranquillizing* the spirits. *Mason*.

TRANQUILLY, *adv.* In a tranquil state or manner.
TRANQUILLNESS, *s.* State of being tranquil.
To **TRANSACT**, *v. a.* [*transactus*, Lat. *Dr. Johnson*. In our language, *transact* is not ancient.] To manage; to negotiate; to conduct a treaty or affairs. To perform; to do; to carry on.—It cannot be expected they should mention particulars which were *transacted* amongst some few of the disciples only, as the transfiguration and the agony. *Adison*.

To **TRANSACT**, *v. n.* To conduct matters; to treat; to manage.—It is a matter of no small moment certainly for a man to be rightly informed, upon what terms, and conditions, he is to *transact* with God, and God with him, in the great business of his salvation. *South*.

TRANSACTION, *s.* [*transactio*, Fr.] Negotiation; dealing between man and man; management; affairs; things managed.—It is not the purpose of this discourse to set down the particular *transactions* of this treaty. *Clarendon*.

TRANSACTIONS, PHILOSOPHICAL, are a kind of journal of the principal things that come before the Royal Society of London. The *Transactions* contain the several discoveries and histories of nature and art, made by the members of the Society, or communicated by them from their correspondents, with the several experiments, observations, &c. made by them, or transmitted to them, &c.

They were first set on foot in 1665, by Mr. Oldenburg, secretary of the Society, and were continued by him till the year 1677. Upon his death, they were discontinued till January 1678, when Dr. Grew resumed the publication of them, and continued it for the months of December 1678, and January and February 1679, after which they were intermitted till January 1683. During this last interval, they were supplied in some measure by Dr. Hooke's Philosophical Collections. They were also interrupted for three years, from December 1687 to January 1691; besides other smaller interruptions amounting to near one year and a half more, before October 1695, since which time the *Transactions* have been regularly carried on.

They were for many years published in numbers, and the printing of them was always, from time to time, the single
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acts of the respective secretaries, till the year 1752, when the Society thought fit that a committee should be appointed to reconsider the papers read before them, and to select out of them such as they should judge most proper for publication in the future *Transactions*. The members of the council constitute a standing committee for this purpose. They meet on the first Thursday of every month, and no less than seven members of the committee (of which number the president, or, in his absence, a vice-president, is always to be one) are allowed to be a quorum, capable of acting in relation to such papers. The question, with regard to the publication of any paper, is always decided by the majority of votes taken by ballot.

They are published annually in two parts, at the expence of the Society, and each fellow is entitled to receive one copy *gratis*, of every volume published after his admission into the Society.

The Philosophical *Transactions*, to the end of the year 1700, were abridged in three volumes, by Mr. John Lowthorp; those from the year 1700 to 1720 were abridged in two volumes, by Mr. Henry Jones; those from 1719 to 1733 were abridged in two volumes, by Mr. John Eames and Mr. John Martyn. Mr. Martyn continued the abridgment of those from 1732 to 1744, in two volumes; and those from 1743 to 1750, in two volumes. At the beginning of the present century, a complete abridgment from 1665 to 1800, was published by Dr. Hutton and others, in 18 vols. 4to.

TRANSACTOR, *s.* One who manages; one who conducts affairs.—God, who knows and governs all things, is the sovereign director and *transactor* in matters that so come to pass, [the fulfilling of prophecies]. *Derham*.

TRANSA'LPINE, *adj.* Situate beyond the Alps; barbarous. See **TRAMONTANE**.—Travellers, that know *transalpine* garbs. *Beaum. and Fl.*

To **TRANSA'NIMATE**, *v. a.* [*trans* and *anima*, Lat.] To animate by the conveyance of one soul from another.—Not men; for what spark of humanity? nor dogs;—but, by the strangest *μετεμψυχοσις* that ever was feigned by poets, very incarnated, *transanimated* devils. *Dean King*.

TRANSANIMA'TION, *s.* Conveyance of the soul from one body to another.—They believe the *transanimation* of souls into beasts and vegetables. *Sir T. Herbert*.

To **TRANSCEND**, *v. a.* [*transcendo*, Lat.] To pass; to overpass.—It is a dangerous opinion to such popes, as shall *transcend* their limits and become tyrannical. *Bacon*.—To surpass; to outgo; to exceed; to excel.

This glorious piece *transcends* what he could think;
So much his blood is nobler than his ink. *Wallcr*.

To surmount; to rise above.—Make disquisition whether these unusual lights be meteorological impressions not *transcending* the upper region, or whether to be ranked among celestial bodies. *Howell*.

To **TRANSCEND**, *v. n.* To climb. *Not in use*.—To conclude, because things do not easily sink, they do not drown at all, the fallacy is a frequent addition in human expressions, which often give distinct accounts of proximity, and *transcend* from one unto another. *Brown*.—To surpass thought.—The consistence of grace and free will, in this sense, is no such *transcending* mystery, and I think there is no text in Scripture that sounds any thing towards making it so. *Hammond*.

TRANSCENDENCE, or **TRANSCENDENCY**, *s.* Excellence; unusual excellence; supereminence.—In a most weak and debile minister great power, great *transcendence*. *Shakspeare*.—Exaggeration; elevation beyond truth.—It is true greatness to have in one the frailty of a man, and the security of a God: this would have done better in poesy, where *transcendencies* are more allowed. *Bacon*.

TRANSCENDENT, *adj.* *transcendens*, Lat.; *transcendant*, Fr.] Excellent; supremely excellent; passing others.

If thou beest he—But O! how fall'n, how chang'd
From him who in the happy realms of light,

Cloth'd with *transcendent* brightness, didst outshine
Myriads, though bright. *Milton.*

TRANSCENDENTAL, *adj.* [*transcendentalis*, low Lat.] General; pervading many particulars.—Others differ as to species, but as to genus are the same: such are man and lion. There are others again, which differ as to genus, and coincide only in those *transcendental* comprehensions of eas, being, existence, and the like: such are quantities and qualities, as for example an ounce, and the colour white. *Harris.*—Supereminent; passing others.—Though the Deity perceiveth not pleasure nor pain, as we do; yet he must have a perfect and *transcendental* perception of these, and of all other things. *Grew.*

TRANSCENDENTLY, *adv.* Excellently; supereminently.—The law of Christianity is eminently and *transcendently* called the word of truth. *South.*

TRANSCENDENTNESS, *s.* Supereminence; unusual excellence.—I cannot attain the measure of your *transcendentness*, but confess my disability and imperfection. *Montagu.*

To TRANSCOLATE, *v. a.* [*trans* and *colo*, Lat.] To strain through a sieve or colander; to suffer to pass, as through a strainer.—The lungs are, unless pervious like a sponge, unfit to imbibe and *transcolate* the air. *Harvey.*

To TRANSCRIBE, *v. a.* [*transcribo*, Lat.] To copy; to write from an exemplar.—He was the original of all those inventions from which others but *transcribe* copies. *Clarendon.*

TRANSCRIBER, *s.* A copier; one who writes from a copy.—A coin is in no danger of having its characters altered by copiers and *transcribers*. *Addison.*

TRANSCRIPT, *s.* [*transcriptum*, Lat.] A copy; any thing written from an original.—The Grecian learning was but a *transcript* of the Chaldean and Egyptian; and the Roman of the Grecian. *Glanville.*

TRANSCRIPTION, *s.* [*transcription*, Fr.; *transcriptus*, Lat.] The act of copying.—The corruptions that have crept into it by many *transcriptions* was the cause of so great difference. *Brewerwood.*

TRANSCRIPTIVELY, *adv.* In manner of a copy.—Not a few *transcriptively* subscribing their names to other men's endeavours, transcribe all they have written. *Brown.*

To TRANSCUR, *v. n.* [*transcurro*, Lat.] To run or rove to and fro.—By fixing the mind on one object, it doth not spatiate and *transcur*. *Bacon.*

TRANSCURSION, *s.* [*transcursus*, Lat.] Ramble; passage through; passage beyond certain limits; extraordinary deviation.—In a great whale, the sense and the affects of any one part of the body instantly make a *transcursion* throughout the whole. *Bacon.*

TRANSE, *s.* [*transe*, Fr. See **TRANCE**.] A temporary absence of the soul; an extasy.

Abstract as in a *transe*, methought I saw,
Though sleeping, where I lay, and saw the shape
Still glorious before whom awake I stood. *Milton.*

TRANSELEMENTATION, *s.* Change of one element into another.—Rain we allow; but if they suppose any other *transelementation*, it neither agrees with Moses's philosophy, nor St. Peter's. *Burnet.*

TRANSEPT, *s.* [*trans* and *septum*, Lat.] A cross aisle.—The pediment of the southern *transept* is pinnacled, not inelegantly, with a flourished cross. *Warton.*

TRANSEXION, *s.* [*trans* and *sexus*, Lat.] Change from one sex to another.—It much impeacheth the iterated *transexion* of hares, if that be true which some physicians affirm; that transmutation of sexes was only so in opinion, and that those transfeminated persons were really men at first. *Brown.*

To TRANSFER, *v. a.* [*transfero*, Lat.] To convey; to make over from one to another: with *to*, sometimes with *upon*.—By reading we learn not only the actions and the sentiments of distant nations, but *transfer to* ourselves the knowledge and improvements of the most learned men. *Watts.*—To remove; to transport.—The king was much

moved with this unexpected accident, because it was stirred in such a place where he could not with safety *transfer* his own person to suppress it. *Bacon.*

TRANSFER, *s.* A change of property; a delivery of property to another.—Whether the bank of Amsterdam, where industry had been for so many years subsisted and circulated by *transfers* on paper, doth not clearly decide this point? *Bp. Berkeley.*

TRANSFERABLE, *adj.* That may be transferred.

TRANSFERER, *s.* One who transfers.

TRANSFIGURATION, *s.* [*transfiguration*, Fr.] Change of form.—In kinds where the discrimination of sexes is obscure, these transformations are more common, and in some without commixture; as in caterpillars or silkworms, wherein there is a visible and triple *transfiguration*.—The miraculous change of our blessed Saviour's appearance on the mount.

Did Raphael's pencil never chuse to fall?
Say, are his works *transfigurations* all? *Blackmore.*

To TRANSFIGURE, *v. a.* [*trans* and *figura*, Lat.] To transform; to change with respect to outward appearance.

The nuptial right his outrage strait attends,
The dower desir'd is his *transfigur'd* friends:

The incantation backward she repeats,
Inverts her rod, and what she did defeats. *Garth.*

To TRANSFIX, *v. a.* [*transfixus*, Latin.] To pierce through.

With linked thunderbolts
Transfix us to the bottom of this gulph. *Milton.*

To TRANSFORM, *v. a.* [*trans* and *forma*, Lat.] To metamorphose; to change with regard to external form.

Love is blind, and lovers cannot see
The pretty follies that themselves commit;
For if they could, Cupid himself would blush
To see me thus *transformed* to a boy. *Shakespeare.*

To TRANSFORM, *v. n.* To be metamorphosed.
His hair *transforms* to down, his fingers meet
In skinny films and shape his oary feet. *Addison.*

TRANSFORMATION, *s.* Change of shape; act of changing the form; state of being changed with regard to form; metamorphosis.

Something you have heard
Of Hamlet's *transformation*; so I call it,
Since not th' exterior, nor the inward man,
Resembles that it was. *Shakespeare.*

TRANSFRETATION, *s.* [*trans* and *fretum*, Lat.] Passage over the sea.—Since the *transfretation* of King Richard the Second, the crown of England never sent over numbers of men sufficient to defend the small territory. *Davies.*

To TRANSFUND, *v. a.* [*transfundo*, Lat.] To transfuse. *Not in use.*—The best instrument of gratitude is speech, that most natural, proper, and easy mean of conversation, of signifying our conceptions, of conveying, and, as it were, *transfunding* our thoughts and our passions into each other. *Barrow.*

To TRANSFUSE, *v. a.* [*transfusus*, Lat.] To pour out of one into another.—Where the juices are in a morbid state, if one could suppose all the unsound juices taken away and sound juices immediately *transfused*, the sound juices would grow morbid. *Arbutnot.*

TRANSFUSIBLE, *adj.* That may be transfused.

TRANSFUSION, *s.* [*transfusus*, Lat.] The act of pouring out of one into another.—Something must be lost in all *transfusion*, that is, in all translations, but the sense will remain. *Dryden.*

TRANSFUSION OF THE BLOOD, in Physiology, the transfer of the blood of one animal into the vascular system of another, by means of a tube connected with a vein of the receiving animal, and an artery of the other. A vein is first opened, to allow the efflux of the animal's own blood, and thus to make room for the fresh supply. This preliminary evacuation

evacuation produces syncope; the animal ceases to move, and appears dead: but when the end of the tube connected with the artery of the other animal is introduced into the vein, and the stop-cock is turned, the current of arterial blood produces reanimation; the power of motion and the former strength are restored.

The experiments on this subject were first tried in England, where T. Clarke failed in his attempts in the year 1657; Phil. Trans. N^o 35. Lower succeeded in 1665, and communicated his success to the Royal Society; Phil. Trans. N^o 30. This was on dogs: Th. Coxe did it on pigeons; Birch, vol. ii. p. 50. Coxe and King exhibited the experiment on dogs before the Society, transfusing the blood from vein to vein; *ibid.* p. 123: Phil. Trans. N^o 19, 20, 25, 27. It was again performed from a sheep to a dog; Birch, p. 133; and the experiment was afterwards frequently repeated; Birch, vol. ii. pp. 162, 179, 190, 191. It was also performed in France and other countries.

The first proceedings in this matter seem to have been investigated merely by curiosity, or at least by a disposition to inquire into the powers of the animal economy. But higher views soon opened themselves: it was conceived that inveterate diseases, such as epilepsy, gout, and others, supposed to reside in the blood, might be expelled with that fluid, while, with the blood of a sheep or calf, the health and strength of the animal might be transferred to the patient. The most sanguine anticipations were indulged on the occasion, and the new process was almost expected to realize the alchemical reveries of an elixir of life and immortality. The experiment was first tried in France, where the blood of a sheep was transfused into the veins of a stupid youth, with the effect, as was asserted, of sharpening his wits. (Phil. Trans. 27, 32.) And a similar experiment was made without injury in a healthy man. (*Ibid.*) Lower and King transferred blood from a sheep into the system of a literary man, who had offered himself for the experiment, at first without inconvenience, but afterwards with a less favourable result; the Royal Society still recommending perseverance in the trials. Birch, vol. ii. pp. 216, 225, 227, 312. Phil. Trans. N^o 30.

These events were not calculated to keep up the expectations that had been raised, of brilliant results; and other occurrences produced still more severe disappointment. The French youth first mentioned, died lethargic soon after the second transfusion: the physicians incurred great disgrace, and were judiciously prosecuted by the relations. (Phil. Trans. 28, 32, 36, 37, 54.) Not however discouraged by this unlucky case, they soon after transfused the blood of a calf into a youth related to the royal family, who died soon after with the intestines inflamed. (Phil. Trans. 28, 30.) The parliament of Paris now interfered, and proscribed the practice. (Du Hamel, Hist. Acad. Reg. Societ. p. 21, 22.) Two persons having died after transfusion at Rome, the pope also issued a prohibitory edict. (Eph. Nat. Cur. Dec. I, ann. 1, obs. 149. Merclin de Transfus. Sanguinis, p. 25, 85.) The practice has recently been revived by Dr. Blundell in cases of death from intense hæmorrhage; and with much success.

To TRANSGRE'SS, v. a. [*transgressus*, Lat.] To pass over; to pass beyond.

Long stood the noble youth, oppress'd with awe,
And stupid at the wondrous things he saw,
Surpassing common faith, *transgressing* nature's law.

Dryden.

To violate; to break.—This sorrow we must repeat as often as we *transgress* the divine commandments. *Wake.*

To TRANSGRE'SS, v. n. To offend by violating a law.—I would not marry her, though she were endowed with all Adam had left him before he *transgressed*. *Shakspeare.*

TRANSGRE'SSION, s. [*transgression*, Fr.] Violation of a law; breach of a command.

Shall I abuse this consecrated gift
Of strength, again returning with my hair

After my great *transgression*: so requite
Favour renew'd, and add a greater sin?

Milton.

Offence; crime; fault.

Teach us, sweet madam, for our rude *transgression*

Some fair excuse.

Shakspeare.

TRANSGRE'SSIVE, adj. Faulty; culpable; apt to break laws.—Though permitted unto his proper principles, Adam perhaps would have sinned without the suggestion of Satan, and from the *transgressive* infirmities of himself might have erred alone, as well as the angels before him. *Brown.*

TRANSGRE'SSOR, s. Lawbreaker; violator of command; offender.—He intended the discipline of the church should be applied to the greatest and most splendid *transgressors*, as well as to the punishment of meaner offenders. *Clarendon.*

TRANSIENT, adj. [*transiens*, Lat.] Soon past; soon passing; short; momentary; not lasting; not durable.

How soon hath thy prediction, seer blest!

Measur'd this *transient* world, the race of time,

Till time stand fix'd.

Milton.

TRANSIENTLY, adv. In passage; with a short passage; not with continuance.—I touch here but *transiently*, without any strict method, on some few of those many rules of imitating nature which Aristotle drew from Homer. *Dryden.*

TRANSIENTNESS, s. Shortness of continuance; speedy passage.—It were to be wished that all words of this sort, as they resemble the wind in fury and impetuosity, so they might do also in *transientness* and sudden expiration. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

TRANSILIENCE, or TRANSILIENCY, s. [*transilio*, Lat.] Leap from thing to thing.—By unadvised *transiliency* leaping from the effect to its remotest cause, we observe not the connection of more immediate casualties. *Glanville.*

TRANSIT, s. [*transitus*, Lat.] In Astronomy the passing of any planet just by or under any fixed star; or of the moon covering or moving close by any other planet. *Harris.*

TRANSITION, s. [*transitio*, Lat.] Removal; passage from one to another.—Heat and cold have a virtual *transition*, without communication of substance, but moisture not. *Bacon.*—Change; made of change.—The spots are of the same colour throughout, there being an immediate *transition* from white to black, and not declining gradually, and mixing as they approach. *Woodward.*—[*transition*, Fr.] Passage in writing or conversation from one subject to another.—He with *transition* sweet new speech resumes. *Milton.*

TRANSITION ROCKS, in Geology, a name introduced by Werner, to designate those rocks which, on account of their containing few organic remains, and lying immediately over other rocks which contain none, are supposed by him to have been formed when the world was passing from an uninhabitable to a habitable state. See *MINERALOGY, GEOLOGY, and ROCKS.*

TRANSITIVE, adj. [*transitivus*, Lat.] Having the power of passing.—One cause of cold, is the contact of cold bodies; for cold is active and *transitive* into bodies adjacent, as well as heat. *Bacon.*—[In grammar.] A verb *transitive* is that which signifies an action, conceived as having an effect upon some object; as *fero terram*, I strike the earth. *Clarke.*

TRANSITORILY, adv. With speedy evanescence; with short continuance.

TRANSITORINESS, s. Speedy evanescence.—The worldly man is at home in respect of his affections; but he is, and shall be, a mere sojourner in respect of his *transitoriness*. *Bp. Hall.*

TRANSITORY, adj. [*transitorius*, from *transeo*, Lat.] Continuing but a short time; speedily vanishing.—O Lord, comfort and succour all them who in this *transitory* life are in trouble. *Comm. Prayer.*

TRANSLA'TABLE, adj. Capable of being translated.

To

To TRANSLATE, *v. a.* [*translater*, old French; to remove from one place to another, as well as to interpret in another language. *Cotgrave*.—[*Translatus*, Latin.] To transport; to remove.—By faith Enoch was translated that he should not see death. *Heb.*—It is particularly used of the removal of a bishop from one see to another.—Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, when the king would have translated him from that poor bishopric to a better, he refused, saying, he would not forsake his poor little old wife, with whom he had so long lived. *Camden*.—To transfer from one to another; to convey.—I will translate the kingdom from the house of Saul, and set up the throne of David. *2 Sam.*—To change.

Happy is your grace,
That can translate the stubbornness of fortune
Into so quiet and so sweet a style. *Shakspeare.*

To interpret in another language; to change into another language retaining the sense.

Were it meant that in despite
Of art and nature such dull clouds should write,
Bavius and Mævius had been sav'd by fate
For Settle and for Shadwell to translate. *Duke.*

To explain. *A low colloquial use.*
There's matter in these sighs, these profound heavens
You must translate; 'tis fit we understand them. *Shakspeare.*

TRANSLATION, *s.* [*translatio*, Latin.] Removal; act of removing.—His disease was an asthma; the cause a metastasis or translation of humours, from his joints to his lungs. *Harvey*.—The removal of a bishop to another see.—If part of the people be somewhat in the election, you cannot make them nulls or cyphers in the privation or translation. *Bacon*.—The act of turning into another language; interpretation.—A book of his travels hath been honoured with translation into many languages. *Brown*.—Something made by translation; version.—Of translations, the better I acknowledge that which cometh nearer to the very letter of the very original verity. *Hooker*.—Tralation; metaphor.—Metaphors, far-fet, hinder to be understood; and, affected, lose their grace; or when the person fetcheth his translations from a wrong place. *B. Jouson*.

TRANSLATI'VE, *adj.* [*translatice*, Fr.] Translative; transposed. *Cotgrave* and *Sherwood*.—Transported from a foreign land. *Mason*.—I have frequently doubted whether it be a pure indigence, or translative. *Evelyn*.

TRANSLA'TIVE, *adj.* [*translativus*, Lat.] Taken from others.

TRANSLA'TOR, *s.* [*translateur*, old French.] One that turns any thing into another language.
A new and nobler way thou dost pursue,
To make translations and translators too. *Denham.*

TRANSLA'TORY, *s.* Transferring.—The translatory is a lie that transfers the merits of a man's good action to another more deserving. *Arbutnot*.

TRANSLOCA'TION, *s.* [*trans* and *locus*, Latin.] Removal of things reciprocally to each other's places.—There happened certain translocations at the deluge, the matter constituting animal and vegetable substances being dissolved, and mineral matter substituted in its place, and thereby like translocation of metals in some springs. *Woodward*.

TRANSLU'CENCY, *s.* Diaphaneity; transparency.—Lumps of rock crystal heated red hot, then quenched in fair water, exchanged their translucency for whiteness, the ignition and extinction having cracked each lump into a multitude of minute bodies. *Boyle*.

TRANSLU'CENT, or TRANSLU'CID, *adj.* [*trans* and *lucens*, or *lucidus*, Latin.] Transparent; diaphanous; clear; giving a passage to the light.—In anger the spirits ascend and wax eager; which is seen in the eyes, because they are translucid. *Bacon*.—The quarry has several other translucent stones, which want neither beauty nor esteem. *Sir T. Herbert*.

TRANSMARINE, *adj.* [*transmarinus*, Latin.] Lying on the other side of the sea; found beyond sea.—She might have made herself mistress of Timaurania, her next transmarine neighbour. *Howell*.

To TRANSMIEW, *v. a.* [*transmulo*, Latin.] To transmute; to transform; to metamorphose; to change. *Obsolete*.

When him list the rascal routs appall,
Men into stones therewith he could transmew,
And stones to dust, and dust to nought at all. *Spenser.*

TRANSMIGRANT, *adj.* [*transmigrans*, Latin.] Passing into another country or state.—Besides an union in sovereignty, or a conjunction in pacts, there are other implicit confederations, that of colonies or transmigrants towards their mother nation. *Bacon*.

To TRANSMIGRATE, *v. n.* [*transmigro*, Latin.] To pass from one place or country into another.—This complexion is maintained by generation; so that strangers contract it not, and the natives which transmigrate, omit it not without commixture. *Brown*.

TRANSMIGRATION, *s.* [*transmigration*, French; from *transmigrate*.] Passage from one place or state into another.—From the opinion of metempsychosis, or transmigration of the souls of men into the bodies of beasts, most suitable unto their human condition, after his death, Orpheus the musician became a swan. *Brown*.

TRANSMIGRATOR, *s.* One who passes from one place or country into another.—Whenever we find a people begin to revive in literature, it was owing to one of these causes; either to some transmigrators from those parts coming and settling among them, or else to their going thither for instruction. *Ellis*.

TRANSMI'SSION, *s.* [*transmissus*, Latin.] The act of sending from one place to another, or from one person to another.—In the transmission of the sea-water into the pits, the water riseth; but in the transmission of the water through the vessels it falleth. *Bacon*.

TRANSMI'SSIVE, *adj.* [*transmissus*, Lat.] Transmitted; derived from one to another.

Itself a sun; it with transmissive light
Enlivens worlds deny'd to human sight. *Prior.*

To TRANSMIT, *v. a.* [*transmitto*, Lat.] To send from one person or place to another.—He sent orders to his friend in Spain to sell his estate, and transmit the money to him. *Addison*.

TRANSMI'TTAL, *s.* The act of transmitting; transmission. Besides the transmittal to England of two-thirds of the revenues of Ireland, they make our country a receptacle for their supernumerary pretenders to offices. *Swift*.

TRANSMI'TTER, *s.* One that transmits.
He lives to build, not boast, a generous race,
No tenth transmitter of a foolish face. *Savage.*

TRANSMI'TTIBLE, *adj.* That may be transmitted; that may be conveyed from one place to another.—A transmittible gallery over any ditch or breach in a town-wall, with a blind and parapet cannon-proof. *Marg. of Worcester*.

TRANSMU'TABLE, *adj.* [*transmutable*, Fr.] Capable of change; possible to be changed into another nature or substance.—It is no easy matter to demonstrate that air is so much as convertible into water; how transmutable it is unto flesh may be of deeper doubt. *Brown*.

TRANSMU'TABLY, *adv.* With capacity of being changed into another substance or nature.

TRANSMUTA'TION, *s.* [*transmuto*, Lat.] Change into another nature or substance; an alteration of the state of a thing. The great aim of alchemy is the transmutation of base metals into gold.—Am not I old Sly's son, by birth a pedlar, by education a cardmaker, by transmutation a bear herder. *Shakspeare*.—Successive change. *Not proper*.—The same land suffereth sundry transmutations of owners within one term. *Bacon*.

To TRANSMUTE, *v. a.* [*transmutō*, Lat.] To change from one nature or substance to another.—That metals may be *transmuted* one into another, I am not satisfied of the fact. *Ray*.

TRANSMUTER, *s.* One that transmutes.

TRANSOM, *s.* [*transenna*, Lat.] A thwart beam or lintel over a door.—[Among mathematicians.] The vane of an instrument called a cross staff, being a piece of wood fixed across with a square socket upon which it slides. *Bailey*.

TRANSPARENCY, *s.* [*transparence*, Fr.] Clearness; diaphaneity; translucence; power of transmitting light.—A poet of another nation would not have dwelt so long upon the clearness and *transparency* of the stream; but in Italy one seldom sees a river that is extremely bright and limpid, most of them being muddy. *Addison*.

TRANSPARENT, *adj.* [*trans* and *appareo*, Lat.] Per-vious to the light; clear; pellucid; diaphanous; translucent; not opaque.

Nor shines the silver moon one half so bright,
Through the *transparent* bosom of the deep,

As doth thy face through tears of mine give light,
Thou shin'st in every tear that I do weep. *Shakspeare*.

TRANSPARENTLY, *adv.* Clearly; so clearly as to be seen through.—Bodies almost *transparently* fair. *Whitlock*.

TRANSPARENTNESS, *s.* The state or quality of being transparent. *Ash*.

To TRANSPASS, *v. a.* To pass over.—The river Hyp-phasis, or, as Ptolemy calleth it, Bipasis, was Alexander's non ultra; which yet he *transpassed*, and set up altars on the other side. *Gregory*.

To TRANSPASS, *v. n.* To pass by; to pass away.—Not so proper as the verb active.

Which shall so soon *transpass*,

Though far more fair than is thy looking-glass. *Daniel*.

TRANSPICUOUS, *adj.* [*trans* and *specio*, Lat.] Trans- parent; pervious to the sight.

What if that light,
Sent from her through the wide *transpicuous* air,
To the terrestrial moon, be as a star? *Milton*.

To TRANSPIERCE, *v. n.* [*transpercer*, Fr.] To pe- netrate; to make way through; to permeate.

A mind, which through each part infus'd doth pass,
Fashioned and works, and wholly doth *transpierce*
All this great body of the universe. *Raleigh*.

TRANSPIRABLE, *adj.* [*transpirabile*, Fr.] Capable of transpiring. *Cotgrave* and *Sherwood*.

TRANSPIRA'TION, *s.* [*transpiration*, Fr.] Emission in vapour.—The *transpiration* of the obstructed fluids is imagined to be one of the ways that an inflammation is removed. *Sharp*.

To TRANSPIRE, *v. a.* [*transpiro*, Lat.] To emit in vapour.

To TRANSPIRE, *v. n.* [*transpirer*, Fr.] To be emitted by insensible vapour.—The nuts fresh got are full of a soft pulpy matter, which in time *transpires*, and passes through the shell. *Woodward*.—To escape from secrecy to notice.—If they have raised a battery, as I suppose they have, it is a masked one, for nothing has *transpired*. *Ld. Chesterfield*.

To TRANSPLA'CE, *v. a.* To remove; to put into a new place.—It was *transplac'd* from the left side of the Vatican unto a more eminent place. *Wilkins*.

To TRANSPLA'NT, *v. a.* [*trans* and *planto*, Lat.] To remove and plant in a new place.

The noblest fruits *transplanted* in our isle,
With early hope and fragrant blossoms smile. *Roscommon*.

To remove and settle.—If any *transplant* themselves into plantations abroad, who are schismatics or outlaws, such are not fit to lay the foundation of a new colony. *Bacon*.—To remove.

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Of light the greater part he took

Transplanted from her cloudy shrine, and plac'd
In the sun's orb. *Milton*.

TRANSPLANTA'TION, *s.* The act of transplanting or removing to another soil.—It is confessed, that love changed often doth nothing; nay, it is nothing; for love, where it is kept fixed to its first object, though it burn not, yet it warms and cherishes, so as it needs no *transplantation*, or change of soil, to make it fruitful. *Suckling*.—Conveyance from one to another.—What noise have we had for some years about *transplantation* of diseases, and transfusion of blood. *Baker*.—Removal of men from one country to another.—This appears a replication to what Menelaus had offered concerning the *transplantation* of Ulysses to Sparta. *Broome*.

TRANSPLAN'TER, *s.* One that transplants.

TRANSPLE'NDENCY, *s.* Supereminent splendour.—The supernatural and unimitable *transplendency* of the Di- vine Presence. *More*.

TRANSPLE'NDENT, *adj.* Supereminently splendid.

TRANSPLE'NDENTLY, *adv.* With supereminent splen- dour.—The divinity, with all its adorable attributes, is hypostatically, vitally, and *transplendently* residing in this hu- manity of Christ. *More*.

To TRANSP'ORT, *v. a.* [*trans* and *porto*, Latin.] To convey by carriage from place to place.

Why should she write to Edmund! might not you
Transport her purposes by word? *Shakspeare*.

To carry into banishment, as a felon.—We return after being *transported*, and are ten times greater rogues than be- fore. *Swift*.—To sentence as a felon to banishment. To hurry by violence of passion.

You are *transported* by calamity

Thither where more attends you, and you slander
The helms o' th' state. *Shakspeare*.

To put into extasy; to ravish with pleasure.—Here *trans- ported* I behold, *transported* touch. *Milton*.

TRANSPORT, *s.* Transportation; carriage; convey- ance.—The Romans neglected their maritime affairs: for they stipulated with the Carthaginians to furnish them with ships for *transport* and war. *Arbuthnot*.—A vessel of car- riage; particularly a vessel in which soldiers are conveyed.

Nor dares his *transport* vessel cross the waves,
With such whose bones are not compos'd in graves. *Dryden*.

Rapture; extasy.—A truly pious mind receives a tem- poral blessing with gratitude, a spiritual one with extasy and *transport*. *South*.—A felon sentenced to exile.

TRANSPORTANCE, *s.* Conveyance; carriage; re- moval.

O, be thou my Charon;

And give me swift *transportance* to those fields,
Where I may wallow in the lily beds
Propos'd for the deserver! *Shakspeare*.

TRANSPO'RTANT, *adj.* Affording great pleasure.—So rapturous a joy, and *transportant* love. *More*.

TRANSPORTA'TION, *s.* Conveyance; carriage.—Cottington and Porter had been sent before to provide a vessel for their *transportation*. *Wotton*.—Transmission or conveyance.—Some were not so solicitous to provide against the plague, as to know whether we had it from the malignity of our own air, or by *transportation*. *Dryden*.—Banish- ment for felony.—Extatic violence of passion.—All pleasures that affect the body must needs weary, because they trans- port, and all *transportation* is a violence; and no violence can be lasting but determines upon the falling of the spirits. *South*.

TRANSPO'RTEDLY, *adv.* In a state of rapture.

TRANSPO'RTEDNESS, *s.* State of rapture.—What a mean opinion doth this imply,—that we who are old men, christian philosophers, and divines, should have so little government of ourselves as to be puffed up with those poor accessions of titular respects, which those, who are really and

hereditarily possessed of, can wield without any such taint or suspicion of *transportedness*. *Bp. Hall.*

TRANSPORTMENT, *s.* Transportation or conveyance in ships.

You,—

Your last *transportment* being assail'd by a galley,
Hid yourself i' the cabin. *Beaum. and Fl.*

TRANSPORTER, *s.* One that transports.—The pilchard merchant may reap a speedy benefit by dispatching, saving, and selling to the *transporters*. *Carew.*

TRANSPOSAL, *s.* The act of putting things in each other's place. *Swift.*

To **TRANSPOSE**, *v. a.* [*transpositum*, Lat.] To put each in the place of other.—*Transpose* the propositions, making the medius terminus the predicate of the first and the subject of the second. *Locke.*—To put out of place; to remove.

That which you are my thoughts cannot *transpose*;
Angels are bright still, though the brightest fell. *Shakspeare.*

TRANSPPOSITION, *s.* [*transposition*, Fr.] The act of putting one thing in the place of another.—Perspicuity of style is often hindered by the ornaments of speech;—by too curious a *transposition* of words from their natural place; by using too many metaphors. *Instr. for Oratory.*—The state of being put out of one place into another.—The common centre of gravity in the terraqueous globe is steady, and not liable to any accidental *transposition*, nor hath it ever shifted its station. *Woodward.*

TRANSPPOSITIONAL, *adj.* Relating to transposition.—The most striking and most offensive error in pronunciation among the Londoners, I confess, lies in the *transpositional* use of the letters *w* and *v*, ever to be heard where there is any possibility of inverting them. Thus they always say, *weal*, instead of *veal*; *wicked*, for *wicked*. *Pegge.*

To **TRANSSHAPE**, *v. a.* To transform; to bring into another shape.—I'll tell thee how Beatrice prais'd thy wit: I said thou hadst a fine wit; right, said she, a fine little one; nay, said I, he hath the tongues; that I believe, said she; for he swore a thing to me on Monday night which he forswore on Tuesday morning; there's a double tongue: thus did she *transshape* thy particular virtues. *Shakspeare.*

TRANSTRUM, a term used to express a sort of cross or transverse seats that were placed in the polycrote galleys of ancient times, and served for the places of several of the rows of men, who could move and work their oars under the seats of the other or lateral rowers of the next tire.

Meibomius, who has written expressly on the naval architecture of the ancients, has better understood the places and use of these transtra, than any other author of late times; by a proper arrangement of these seats, and the lateral ones above and below each, he has taken off greatly from the height allowed by Scaliger, and others, to the polycrote vessels.

To **TRANSUBSTANTIATE**, *v. a.* [*transubstantier*, Fr.] To change to another substance.

Nor seemingly, but with keen dispatch
Of real hunger, and concoctive heat,
To *transubstantiate*; what redounds, transpires
Through spirits with ease. *Milton.*

TRANSUBSTANTIATION, *s.* [*transubstantiation*, Fr.] A miraculous operation believed in the Romish church, in which the elements of the eucharist are supposed to be changed into the real body and blood of Christ.—How is a Romanist prepared easily to swallow, not only against all probability, but even the clear evidence of his senses, the doctrine of *transubstantiation*? *Locke.*

TRANSUBSTANTIATOR, *s.* One who maintains the Romish notion of transubstantiation.—It may serve to guard us from diverse errors,—such as that of the Roman *transubstantiators*, who affirm that the body of our Lord is here upon earth at once present in many places, namely, in every place where the host is kept, or the eucharist is celebrated. *Barrow.*—There were in the primitive times some heretics,

who thought those words of Christ concerning the eating his flesh, and drinking his blood, were to be understood grossly and literally of oral eating, just as the *transubstantiators* at this day pretend. *Dr. Potter.*

TRANSUDATION, *s.* The act of passing in sweat, or perspirable vapour, through any integument.—The drops proceeded not from the *transudation* of the liquors within the glass. *Boyle.*

To **TRANSUDE**, *v. n.* To pass through in vapour.—Purulent fumes cannot be transmitted throughout the body before the maturation of an aposthem, nor after, unless the humour break; because they cannot *transude* through the bag of an aposthem. *Harvey.*

TRANSVERSAL, *adj.* [*trans* and *versalis*, Lat.] Running crosswise.—An ascending line, direct, as from son to father, or grandfather, is not admitted by the law of England; or in the *transversal* line, as to the uncle or aunt, great-uncle or great-aunt. *Hale.*

TRANSVERSALLY, *adv.* In a cross direction.—There are divers subtle inquiries and demonstrations concerning the several proportions of swiftness and distance in an arrow shot vertically, horizontally, or *transversally*. *Wilkins.*

To **TRANSVERSE**, *v. a.* [*transversus*, Lat.] To change; to overturn.—Nothing can be believed to be religion by any people, but what they think to be divine; that is; sent immediately from God: and they can think nothing to be so, that is in the power of man to alter or *transverse*. *Leslie.*

TRANSVERSE, *adj.* [*transversus*, Lat.] Being in a cross direction.

His volant touch
Fled and pursu'd *transverse* the resonant fugue. *Milton.*

TRANSVERSELY, *adv.* In a cross direction.—At Stonehenge the stones lie *transversely* upon each other. *Stillingfleet.*

To **TRANSUME**, *v. a.* [*transumo*, Lat.] To take from one thing to another; to convert one thing into another.

Bread and wine
Transum'd, and taught to turn divine. *Crayshaw.*

TRANSMUMPT, *s.* [*transumpt*, old Fr.; *transumptum*, Lat.] An exemplification or copy of a record. *Cotgrave.*—The pretended original breve was produced, and a *transumpt* or copy thereof offered them. *Ld. Herbert.*

TRANSMUPTION, *s.* The act of taking from one place to another.—Having by a kind of *transumption* and accommodation borrowed those former words of his. *South.*

TRANSYLVANIA, a large province of the Austrian empire, bounded by Hungary on the north and west, and by European Turkey on the east and south. It lies between 45. 33. and 47. 37. of N. lat. and between 22. 46. and 26. 3. of E. long. Its form is oblong: its territorial extent about 23,700 square miles; and its population is computed at somewhat more than 1,600,000.

Political Divisions.—Transylvania, like Hungary, is divided into civil and military: the former consists of three large districts or provinces, called from the earliest settlers, the lands of the Hungarians, the Saxons, and the Szeklers. The land of the Hungarians was divided into counties, and the others into districts, called in Latin *Sedes*. Joseph II. abolished this distinction, and introduced that of the three circles of Hermanstadt, Fogaras, and Clausenburg. The old division has been restored since his death. The chief towns are—

	<i>Inhabitants.</i>
Cronstadt	24,000
Clausenburg (the capital)	20,000
Hermanstadt	16,000
Maros Vasarhely	9500
Vasarhely	6000
Udvarhely	6000
Schesburg	6000

Face of the Country, Rivers, and Climate.—The Carpathian mountains surround Transylvania on the east, the south, and partly on the north; and as lateral chains branch-

ing

ing off from this range cross the country in every direction, the greatest part of it consists of alternate mountains and valleys, with few extensive plains. Many of these mountains are romantic, and contain a number of caverns, presenting a wide field of examination for the botanist, the geologist, and the metallurgist; but are often of such height and steepness, that none but the most intrepid hunters or the Walachian shepherds can venture to explore them. The most mountainous parts are to the east and north: the south presents hills of little elevation, intermixed with plains, interrupted here and there by marshes or small lakes. These eminences are commonly covered with vineyards; the higher elevations with forests; but almost all contain mines. These mountains form a natural defence of the country against invasion, presenting only very narrow passages into the neighbouring provinces of Walachia, Moldavia, and the Bukowine. The principal rivers of Transylvania are the Maros, the Samos, and the Aluta; the Aranyos, the Lapos, the Sajo, and the two Kokels, are of inferior size. All these rivers have their source within the country, and their direction is in general from east to west. The two first flow towards the Theys, the Aluta towards the Danube. The lakes, like those of Switzerland, Scotland, and other countries where the water is inclosed by mountains, are of great depth. The climate of Transylvania is cold, considering its latitude. The valleys are hot in summer, but subject to sudden changes of temperature, and to cold at night. On the whole, this province is healthy, though not unfrequently visited by the plague, in consequence of its vicinity to Turkey.

Manufactures and Trade.—This country, like Hungary and Slavonia, is extremely backward, the Austrian government having taken no effectual steps for promoting productive industry, till within the last half century. Woollens are wrought at particular places, such as Cronstadt and Hermanstadt; and fabrics of cottons have also been established. The blue stuff used in the dress of women, and formerly brought from Turkey, is now made at home. Hats are manufactured of a coarse quality; and as to glass, Transylvania is now no longer dependent on Bohemia. The exports of the country are timber, metals, and a few of the manufactures just mentioned; the imports are wool, cotton, skins, and a variety of manufactured articles from Vienna. Here are no canals, and hardly any navigable rivers. A few great roads have been of late finished at the public expence, but the cross roads are wretched. The only dealers in the country entitled to the name of merchants, are Greeks and Armenians.

Inhabitants.—No country, not even Hungary, contains a greater variety of tribes of different origin: a circumstance owing to the arrival at different periods of new settlers, and to their remaining comparatively unmixed in a country so thinly peopled, with so few towns, and so little commercial intercourse. The Magyar bears here the same character as in Hungary, attached to the chase and to war, possessing considerable intelligence, but ill fitted for whatever requires continued application. The Szecklers occupy the mountains, and have been from time immemorial the guardians of the frontiers; they bear a considerable resemblance to the Highlanders of Scotland, and in nothing more than in seldom carrying their industry beyond the rearing of the necessaries of life. Settlers from Germany were first introduced in the middle of the 12th century, having been brought originally from Flanders and the south of Germany, and being subsequently reinforced by Protestant emigrants from the Austrian states. The name of Saxon is given to them merely because in a remote age all Germans were styled Saxons by their neighbours. They are in general careful and industrious. Their habitations are neater than those of the rude tribes around them. The language they speak is a dialect of German.

These three nations possess the chief political privileges; in particular, that of sitting at the national diet. But in point of number, they are greatly surpassed by the descendants of the Walachians, who form half the population of the principality. Like the Slowacs in Hungary, or the Irish peasantry, the Walachian cottagers find, in the midst

of filth and poverty, the means of rearing families. They are employed chiefly as common labourers, as shepherds, or as waggoners.

Transylvania was known to the Romans by the title of *Dacia Consularis Mediterranea*. It was conquered by Trajan, who settled a colony there. On the irruption of the northern hordes, it became subject successively to the Goths, the Huns, the Alans, the Sclavi, the Avari, and finally to the Magyars. During some time it was ruled by a prince of its own, but it fell under the power of the kings of Hungary, and was governed by a deputy, who, when he happened to be of the royal family, had the title of prince, but otherwise of waiwode, a title commonly translated palatine, but which means general or duke. In 1541, Transylvania was again separated from Hungary, and remained an independent province till 1699, when its last prince gave it up to Austria. During the interval it appears to have seldom enjoyed any long period of tranquillity. Placed between rude and ambitious neighbours, it was alternately exposed to the incursions of the Hungarians and the Turks; while the internal disputes about the election of its rulers, who were never hereditary, always supplied them with pretexts for their inroads.

The name of Transylvania is derived from the Hungarians, who called the woody country to the east of the Theys, *Silagy* or *Sylvania*, and the territory to the east of these woods *Terra ultra Sylvas partes Transylvanæ*, or *Transylvanenses*. Erdely, the name given to this country, in common Hungarian, has the same signification.

TRANTERS, s. Men who carry fish from the sea-coasts to sell in the inland countries. *Bailey*.—Country people, amongst whom alone this word is current, extend its meaning to all those who purchase any kind of provisions in order to sell them again. *Mason*.

TRANWELL, a hamlet of England, in Northumberland; 2 miles south-south-west of Morpeth.

TRAP, s. [trap, trapp, Sax.; *trape*, Fr.; *trappola*, Ital.] A snare set for thieves or vermin.—The trap springs and catches the ape by the fingers. *L'Estrange*.—An ambush; a stratagem to betray or catch unawares.

God and your majesty
Protect mine innocence, or I fall into
The trap is laid for me.

Shakspeare.

A play at which a ball is driven with a stick.—Unruly boys learn to wrangle at trap, or rook at span-farthing. *Locke*.

To TRAP, *v. a.* [trappan, Sax.] To ensnare; to catch by a snare or ambush; to take by stratagem.

My brain more busy than the lab'ring spider,
Weaves tedious snares to trap mine enemies. *Shakspeare.*

[See TRAPPING.] To adorn; to decorate.

The steed that bore him
Was trapp'd with polish'd steel, all shining bright,
And covered with th' achievements of the knight. *Spenser.*

TRAP, a post township of the United States, in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania; 27 miles north-west of Philadelphia.

TRAP, a village of the United States, in Frederick county, Maryland; 7 miles south-west of Frederickstown.

TRAPA [from *trapæa*, *calco*], in Botany, a genus of the class tetrandria, order monogynia, natural order of hydrocharides. (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Calyx: perianth one-leafed, four-parted, acute, permanent, growing to the base of the germ; leaflets two, lateral, and two at the angles of the germ. Corolla: petals four, obovate, larger than the calyx. Stamina: filaments four, length of the calyx; anthers simple. Pistil: germ ovate, two-celled; style simple, length of the calyx. Stigma headed, emarginate. Pericarp: none. Seed: nut ovate-oblong, one-celled, armed with four spines, in the middle of the side, opposite, spreading, (which were the leaves of the calyx,) acute, thick.—*Essential Character*. Calyx four-parted. Corolla four-petalled. Nut girt with four opposite spines, which were the leaves of the calyx.

1. *Trapa natans*, or four-horned water caltrops.—Nuts four-horned;

four-horued; spines spreading. The immersed leaves are multifid and capillary, like those of *myriophyllum*: the floating leaves are rhomb-shaped, with bladdery petioles. The four leaves of the calyx surround the germ, two at the sides, and two at the angles of it, whence the horns of the fruit.—Native of Europe and Asia.

2. *Trapa bicornis*, or two-horned water caltrops.—Nuts two-horned. The nut of this is woody-coriaceous, black-brown, inversely pyramidal.—Native of China. The Chinese cultivate the plant in their most barren marshes for the food of the inhabitants.

To TRAPAN, *v. a.* [τρεππαν, Saxon. Dr. Johnson notices this word as *trepan*; but the more proper way of writing it seems to be *trapan*, as distinguishing it from the verb *trepan* of a very different meaning. *Todd.*] To lay a trap for; to ensnare.

Forthwith alights the innocent *trapan*'d;
One leads his horse, the other takes his hand.

Cotton.

TRAPAN, *s.* A cheat; a stratagem; a snare.—Nothing but gins, and snares, and *trapans* for souls. *South.*

TRAPANI, the ancient *Drepanum*, a considerable town in the west of Sicily, in the Val di Mazzara, situated on a tongue of land, projecting into the sea, and forming a large and commodious harbour. This place is of importance, both as a naval, military, and commercial position. Its population is about 20,000. It is in general better built than most towns of the island. Trapani is a fortified place; and some additions were made to its works during the occupancy of Sicily by the British troops. In the neighbourhood are the remains of a temple of Venus; 24 miles north of Mazzara, and 40 west of Palermo. Lat. 38. 5. N. long. 12. 30. E.

TRAPANI, CAPE, a promontory on the north coast of the island of Candia, called by the ancients *Promontorium Drepanum*; 14 miles west of Retimo.

TRAPAN'NER, *s.* A deceiver.—The insinuations of that old pander and *trapanner* of souls. *South.*

TRAPANO, a small town of Greece, on the west coast of the Morea.

TRAPDO'OR, *s.* A door opening and shutting unexpectedly.—The arteries which carry from the heart to the several parts have valves which open outward like *trapdoors*, and give the blood a free passage; and the veins, which bring it back to the heart, have valves and *trapdoors* which open inwards, so as to give way unto the blood to run into the heart. *Ray.*

To TRAPE, *v. a.* [Commonly written *to traipse*: probably of the same original with *drab*.] To run idly and sluttishly about. It is used only of women.

TRAPES, *s.* An idle slatternly woman.

He found the sullen *trapes*

Posset with th' devil, worms, and claps.

Hudibras.

TRAPEZIUM, *s.* [τραπεζιον, Gr.; *trapeze*, French.] A quadrilateral figure, whose four sides are not equal, and none of its sides parallel.—Two of the lateral *trapezia* are as broad. *Woodward.*

TRAPEZO'ID, *s.* [τραπεζιον and ειδος, Gr.; *trapesoide*, Fr.] An irregular figure, whose four sides are not parallel.—Some have used *trapezium* for a square, and *trapezoid* for a figure approaching a square.

TRAPPE, a post township of the United States, in Talbot county, Maryland; 6 miles east-south-east of Oxford.

TRAPPE, *Monks of La*, monks of the Cistercian order, belonging to an abbey beautifully situated on a large valley in the province of Le Perche, on the confines of Normandy, in France. The abbey was founded in 1140, by Rotrou, Count of Perche, and dedicated under the name of the Blessed Virgin, in 1214, by Robert, Archbishop of Rouen. The abbey was subjected to a very rigorous discipline by the Abbé d'Rance, in 1664.

TRAPPINGS, *s.* [This word Minshew derives from *drap*, French, *cloth*.] Ornaments appendant to the saddle.

Caparisons and steeds,

Bases and tinsel *trappings*, gorgeous knights
At joust and tournament.

Milton.

Ornaments; dress; embellishments; external, superficial, and trifling decoration.

These indeed seem,

But I have that within which passeth shew;
These but the *trappings* and the suits of woe. *Shakspeare.*

TRAPRENE LAW, a small conical hill of Scotland, in East Lothian, in the parish of Prestonkirk; about 1½ mile north-west from the village of Whittingham.

TRAPSTICK, *s.* A stick with which boys drive a wooden ball.—A foolish swoop between a couple of thick bandy legs and two long *trapsticks* that had no calfs. *Spectator.*

TRAQUAIR, a parish of Scotland, in the county of Peebles, lying on the south bank of the Tweed, and watered by the river Quair. It is nine miles long, and from four to five in breadth, containing 17,290 acres, of which about 4000 are arable. Population 621.

TRASARTS, called by Golberry TRARSHAZIANS, a powerful tribe of Moors, who roam over the territory situated to the north of the Senegal. They are in possession of an extensive forest of white gum.

TRASH, *s.* [*tros*, Icelandic; *drusen*, German.] Any thing worthless; dross; dregs.

Who steals my purse, steals *trash*; 'tis something, nothing;
'Twas mine, 'tis his; and has been slave to thousands.

But he that filches from me my good name,
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed.

Shakspeare.

A worthless person.

I suspect this *trash*

To be a party in this injury.

Shakspeare.

Matter improper for food, frequently eaten by girls in the green sickness.—O that instead of *trash* thou'dst taken steel.

Garth.—Among hunters, a piece of leather, a couple, or any other weight fastened round the neck of a dog, when his speed is superior to the rest of the pack.—See the third sense of *To TRASH*; and notes on *Shakspeare's Tempest*.—Johnson believed that the original signification of *trash*, was the loppings of trees, from the verb.—Huts of trees and *trash*. *Carleton.*

To TRASH, *v. a.* To lop; to crop. *Warburton.*—To crush; to humble; to clog; to encumber; to impede the progress of.

Being once perfected how to grant suits,

How to deny them; whom to advance, and whom

To *trash* for over-topping.

Shakspeare.

To TRASH, *v. n.* To follow, with bustle, as if beating down every thing in the way; to trample.—A guarded lackey to run before it, and py'd liveries to come *trashing* after it.

The Puritan.

TRASHY, *adj.* Worthless; vile; useless.—A judicious reader will discover in his closet that *trashy* stuff, whose glittering deceived him in the action. *Dryden.*

TRAU, a small town of Austrian Dalmatia, with a small harbour on the coast of the Adriatic. It stands on an islet, having on the one side the mainland, on the other the island of Bua; 14 miles west-by-north of Spalatro.

TRAVAGLIATO, a small inland town of Austrian Italy, in the Milanese. Population 2000; 4 miles west of Brescia.

To TRA'VAIL, *v. n.* [*travailler*, Fr.] To labour; to toil.—Obey our will, which *travails* in thy good. *Shakspeare.*—To be in labour; to suffer the pains of childbirth. —I *travail* not, nor bring forth children. *Isaiah.*

To TRA'VAIL, *v. a.* [*travagliare*, Ital.] To harass; to tire.

A gleam of light turn'd thitherward in haste

His *travell'd* steps.

Milton.

TRA'VAIL, *s.* Labour; toil; fatigue.—As every thing of price, so this doth require *travail*. *Hooker.*—Labour in childbirth.—To procure easy *travails* of women, the intention is to bring down the child, but not too fast. *Bacon.*

TRAVALLA, a small sea-port town of Celebes, on the west coast, situated on a small creek at the head of a little inlet or bay. It contains only about 200 inhabitants; 9 miles south of Dungally. Lat. 1. 10. S.

TRAVANCORE,

TRAVANCORE, a province situated at the south-west extremity of Hindostan, between the 8th and 10th degrees of north latitude. To the north it is bounded by the territories of the Cochin rajah, on the south and west by the sea, and on the east by a range of woody mountains which divide it from the British district of Tinnevely. Its length may be estimated at 140 miles, by 40 in breadth.

TRAVANCORE, the ancient capital of the above mentioned province. The ancient name of this town was Malara. Lat. 8. 25. N. long. 77. 22. E.

TRAVAY BAY, a bay on the south-west coast of Tiree, one of the Western islands of Scotland. Lat. 56. 31. N. long. 6. 48. W.

TRAUCHBURG, or **TRAUENBURG**, a petty town of Germany, in Bavaria; 12 miles west-south-west of Kempen. It gives name to a small county.

TRAVE, a river of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, which passes Lubeck, and falls into the Baltic, near the small town of Travemunde.

TRAVE, or **TRA'VIS**, *s.* [*travail*, Fr.] A wooden frame for shoeing unruly horses.—She sprong as a colt doth in a *trave*. Chaucer.—[*trabs*, Lat.] A beam; a lay of joists; a traverse.—On the right side of the choir was made a *travys* for her to say her prayers. A. Wood.

To TRAVEL, *v. n.* [This word is generally supposed originally the same with *travail*, and to differ only as particular from general: in some writers the word is written alike in all its senses; but it is more convenient to write *travail* for labour, and *travel* for journey.] To make journeys: it is used for sea as well as land, though sometimes we distinguish it from *voyage*, a word appropriated to the sea.

I've watch'd and *travell'd* hard;
Some time I shall sleep out, the rest I'll whistle. Shakspeare.

To pass; to go; to move.
By th' clock 'tis day;
And yet dark night strangles the *travelling* lamp. Shakspeare.

To make journeys of curiosity.—Nothing tends so much to enlarge the mind as *travelling*, that is, making a visit to other towns, cities, or countries, beside those in which we were born and educated. Watts.—To labour; to toil. This should be rather *travail*.—If we labour to maintain truth and reason, let not any think that we *travel* about a matter not needful. Hooker.

To TRAVEL, *v. a.* To pass; to journey over.—Thither to arrive—I *travel* this profound. Milton.—To force to journey.—There are other privileges granted unto most of the corporations, that they shall not be charged with garrisons, and they shall not be *travelled* forth of their own franchises. Spenser.

TRAVEL, *s.* [*travail*, Fr.] Journey; act of passing from place to place.

Love had cut him short,
Confin'd within the purlieu of his court.
Three miles he went, nor farther could retreat,
His *travels* ended at his country seat. Dryden.

Journey of curiosity or instruction.
Let him spend his time no more at home,
Which would be great impeachment to his age,
In having known no *travel* in his youth. Shakspeare.

Labour; toil. This should be *travail*, as in Daniel.
He wars with a retiring enemy,
With much more *travail* than with victory. Daniel.

Labour in childbirth. This sense belongs rather to *travail*.
Thy mother well deserves that short delight,
The nauseous qualms of ten long months and *travel* to requite. Dryden.

TRAVELS. Account of occurrences and observations of a journey into foreign parts.—A book of his *travels* hath been honored with the translation of many languages. Brown.

TRAVELLED, *adj.* Having made journeys.—It began from a *travelled* doctor of physic, of bold spirit, and of able elocution. Wotton.

TRAVELLER, *s.* [*travailleur*, Fr.] One who goes a journey; a wayfarer.

The weary *traveller* wand'ring that way,
Therein did often quench his thirsty heat. Spenser.

One who visits foreign countries.—Farewell monsieur *traveller*; look you lisp and wear strange suits, and disable all the benefites of your own country. Shakspeare.

TRAVELLER'S REST CREEK, a fine creek of clear water, about 20 yards wide, so called by Captains Lewis and Clarke in 1806, in their journey across the American continent, because they rested here before they proceeded farther to explore their adventurous route towards the Pacific ocean. It falls into the main branch of Clarke's river on the west, in lat. 46. 48. 28. N.

TRAVELTAINTED, *adj.* Harrassed; fatigued with travel.—I have foundered nine score and odd posts; and here, *traveltainted* as I am, have, in my pure and immaculate valour, taken Sir John Coleville. Shakspeare.

TRAVEMUNDE, a small town in the north of Germany, at the mouth of the Trave, belonging to the city of Lubeck, to which it serves as a port; 8 miles north east of Lubeck. Lat. 53. 57. 46. N. long. 10. 51. 40. E.

TRAVENDAHL, a castle and bailiwick of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, noted in Danish history for the treaty negotiated and concluded here in 1700, between the king of Denmark and duke of Holstein; 2 miles south-west of Segeberg.

TR'EVERS, *adv.* [Fr.] Athwart; across. *Not used.*—He swears brave oaths, and breaks them bravely, quite *travers*, athwart the heart of his lover. Shakspeare.

TR'EVERS, **VAL DE**, a district of the Swiss canton of Neufchatel, consisting of a romantic valley among the Jura mountains, watered by the Reuse. It contains six villages, with about 4000 inhabitants, a number of whom are lace knitters, watch-makers, or stocking weavers. The chief place is the village of Travers; 11 miles west of Neufchatel. Rousseau resided here during three years.

TR'EVERSABLE, *adj.* Liable to legal objection.—But whether that presentment be *traversable*, vide *Stamf. Hale*.

TR'EVERSE, *adv.* [*a travers*, Fr.] Crosswise, athwart.—Bring water from some hanging grounds, in long furrows; and from those drawing it *traverse* to spread. Bacon.

TR'EVERSE, *prep.* Through crosswise.
He through the armed files
Darts his experienc'd eye, and soon *traverse*
The whole battalion views their order due. Milton.

TR'EVERSE, *adj.* [*transversus*, Lat.; *traverse*, Fr.] Lying across; lying athwart.—The paths cut with *traverse* trenches much encumbered the carriages until the pioneers levelled them. Hayward.

TR'EVERSE, *s.* Any thing laid or built cross; any thing hung across.—Presently the *traverse* wrought with pearls was opened, and the caliph himself discovered. Fuller.—Something that thwarts, crosses, or obstructs; cross accident; thwarting obstacle. This is a sense rather French than English. Dr. Johnson.—It means nothing but *turn*; and was formerly used without any reference to cross or *adverse*.—He sees no defect in himself, but is satisfied that he should have carried on his designs well enough, had it not been for unlucky *traverses* not in his power. Locke.—A flexure; a turning.—We soon came to a high hill, which we mounted by a military road, cut in *traverses*. Johnson.—Subterfuge; trick.—Many shifts and subtle *traverses* were overwrought by this occasion. Proceed against Garnet.—An indictment traversed; a legal objection. See the third sense of **To TR'EVERSE**.—They usually give security to the Court, to appear at the next assizes or sessions, and then and there try the *traverse*. Blackstone.

To TR'EVERSE, *v. a.* [*traverser*, Fr. *It was anciently accented on the last syllable.*] To cross; to lay athwart.

Myself, and such
As slept within the shadow of your power,
T Have

Have wander'd with our *travers'd* arms, and breath'd
Our sufferance vainly. *Shakspeare.*

To cross by way of opposition; to thwart with obstacles.
—John Bull thought himself now of age to look after his
own affairs; Frog resolved to *traverse* this new project; and
to make him uneasy in his own family. *Arbutnot.*—To
oppose; to cross by an objection. *A law term.*

You save th' expence of long litigious laws,
Where suits are *travers'd*, and so little won,
That he who conquers is but last undone. *Dryden.*

To wander over; to cross.—He that shall *traverse* over
all this habitable earth, with all those remote corners of it,
reserved for the discovery of these later ages, may find some
nations without cities, schools, houses, garments, coin; but
not without their God. *Wilkins.*—To survey; to examine
thoroughly.—My purpose is to *traverse* the nature, prin-
ciples, and properties of this detestable vice, ingratitude.
South.

To TRA'VERSE, *v. n.* To use a posture of opposition
in fencing.—To see thee fight, to see thee *traverse*, to see
thee here, to see thee there. *Shakspeare.*

TRAVERSE BAY, GRAND, a bay on the east-side of
Lake Michigan. Lat. 44. 45. N. long. 85. W.

TRAVERSE ISLANDS, a chain of islands at the east end
of Noquet's Bay, in Lake Michigan. On one of the largest
is a town of the Ottoway Indians.

TRAVESIA, a river of Quito, in the province of Moxos,
which communicates with the Mato, and runs north.

TRAVESTED, *adj.* [*travesti*, Fr.; *travistito*, Ital.]
Dressed in the clothes of another; disguised.—I see poor
Lucan *travested*, not apparelled in his Roman toga, but
under the cruel sheers of an English tailor. *Bentley.*

TRA'VESTY, *adj.* Dressed so as to be made ridiculous;
burlesqued.

TRA'VESTY, *s.* A burlesque performance; a work *trav-*
estied.—A work grave, serious, and even respectable for its
poetry, in the reign of Edward the sixth, at length in a cul-
tivated age has contracted the air of an absolute *travestie*.
Warton.

To TRA'VESTY, *v. a.* To turn into burlesque and ridi-
cule.—One would imagine, that John Dennis, or some hero
of the Dunciad, had been here attempting to *travesty* this
description of the restoration of Eurydice to life. *Dr.*
Warton.

TRA'ULISM, *s.* [*traulizo*, Lat., from the Gr., to *stutter*.]
A stammering repetition of syllables.—As for *a w a*, &c. I
know not what other censure to pass on them, but that they
are childish and ridiculous *traulisms*. *Dalgarno, Deaf*
and Dumb Man's Tut.

TRAUMATIC, *adj.* [*τραυματικός*, Gr.] Vulnerary;
useful to wounds.—I deterged and disposed the ulcer to in-
carn, and to do so I put the patient into a *traumatic* decoc-
tion. *Wiseman.*

TRAUMA'TICS, *s.* Vulneraries; medicines good to
heal wounds. *Chambers.*

TRAUN, a navigable river of upper Austria, which rises
in Styria, and after flowing through the lakes of Hallstadt
and Traun, runs into the Danube.

TRAVNICK, a town in the north-west of European Tur-
key, in Bosnia, situated at the foot of a chain of mountains,
between the rivers Bosnia and Verbacz; 70 miles west-by-
south of Isvornick, and 74 north-by-east of Spalatro.

TRAUNKIRCHEN, a small town of Upper Austria, on
the west side of the lake of Traun; 11 miles south-south-east
of Vocklabruck.

TRAUNSTEIN, a small town of Bavaria, on the Traun.
It contains 2500 inhabitants; 48 miles east-by-south of Mun-
ich, and 18 west of Salzburg. See REICHENHALL.

TRAUNSTEIN, a mountain of Upper Austria, among the
Noric Alps, on the east side of the lake of Traun, about
5600 feet in height.

TRAUNSTEIN, a small town of Lower Austria; 63
miles west-by-north of Vienna, and 11 south-west of Zwell.

TRAUNVIERTEL, (i. e. Quarter of the Traun,) a dis-

trict of Upper Austria, lying along the river Traun, from the
Danube to the borders of Styria. It has a territorial extent
of 1955 square miles, with 170,000 inhabitants.

TRAVO, a small town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma,
district of Piacenza, on the river Trebia.

TRAUTENAU, a small town of Bohemia; 22 miles north
of Koniggratz, and 72 east-north-east of Prague. Popula-
tion 2100.

TRAUTMANNSDORF, a lordship of Lower Austria,
from which a family of princes and counts, well known in
Germany, take their title.

TRAWDEN FOREST, a township of England, in Lan-
cashire; 2 miles south-east of Colne. Population 1941.

TRAWSFYNN, a parish of Wales, in Merionethshire,
between Llanelltyd and Maentwrog; 223 miles from Lon-
don. Population 1481.

TRAY, *s.* [*traeg*, Su. Goth.; *trua*, Lat. *Serenius*.] A
shallow wooden vessel.

No more her care shall fill the hollow *tray*,
To fat the guzzling hogs with floods of whey. *Gay.*

TRAYTRIP, *s.* A play, I know not of what kind. *Dr.*
Johnson.—Some game at tables or draughts. *Tyrwhitt.*—
From *trey*, or *trea*, *three*. Written also *trea-trip*.—I shall
play my freedom at *traytrip*, and become thy bond slave.
Shakspeare.

TRAZ OZ MONTES, a large province occupying the
north-east of Portugal, and extending in a form nearly square,
having to the south the course of the Douro, to the north the
Spanish province of Galicia. Its territorial extent is about
5500 square miles, equal to four of our average counties:
its population, much more thinly spread, hardly exceeds
350,000.

TREA'CHER, TREA'CHETOUR, or TREA'CHOUR, *s.*
[*tricheur*, Fr.] A traitor; one who betrays; one who vio-
lates his faith or allegiance. *Not in use.*

Good Claudius with him battle fought,
In which the king was by a *treachetour*
Disguised slain. *Spenser.*

Where may that *treachour* then be found,
Or by what means may I his footing tract? *Spenser.*

Play not two parts,
*Treach*er and coward both. *Beaum. and Fl.*

TRE'ACHEROUS, *adj.* Faithless; perfidious; guilty of
deserting or betraying.

Desire in rapture gaz'd awhile,
And saw the *treacherous* goddess smile. *Swift.*

TREACHEROUS BAY, a dangerous bay, as its name
imports, in the Eastern seas, in Gaspar's strait.

TRE'ACHEROUSLY, *adv.* Faithlessly; perfidiously; by
treason; by dishonest stratagem.

Thou hast slain
The flower of Europe for his chivalry,
And *treacherously* hast thou vanquish'd him. *Shakspeare.*

TRE'ACHEROUSNESS, *s.* The quality of being *treach-*
erous; perfidiousness.

TRE'ACHERY, *s.* [*tricherie*, Fr., from *triengen*, Germ.,
to *deceive*, to *betray*. See TRICK.] Perfidy; breach of
faith.—And Joram said to Ahaziah, there is *treachery*, O
Ahaziah. *2 Kings.*

TRE'ACLE, *s.* [*triacle*, Fr.; *triackle*, Dutch; *theriaca*,
Lat.; *triacle*, old Engl.] A medicine made up of many
ingredients.—The physician that has observed the medicinal
virtues of *treacle*, without knowing the nature of each of the
sixty odd ingredients, may cure many patients with it. *Boyle.*
—Melasses; the spume of sugar.—Any sovereign remedy
was at this time [in the 13th century] called *treacle*. Venice
treacle is still in some repute. The sirop of the sugar-bakers,
now called *treacle*, cannot have been known so early. *Ellis.*

To TREAD, *v. n.* pret. *trod*, *trode*; part. pass. *trod-*
den. [*trudan*, Gothic; *træðan*, Saxon; *treden*, Dutch.]
To set the foot.—Where'er you *tread* the blushing flowers
shall

shall rise. *Pope*.—To trample; to set the feet in scorn or malice.

Thou

Must, as a foreign recreant, be led
With manacles along our street, or else
Triumphantly tread on thy country's ruin,
And bear the palm.

Shakspeare.

To walk with form or state.

When he walks, he moves like an engine,
And the ground shrinks before his treading.

Shakspeare.

To copulate as birds.

They bill, they tread, Alcione compressed,
Seven days sits brooding on her floating nest.

Dryden.

To TREAD, *v. a.* To walk on; to feel under the foot.

Would I had never trod this English earth,
Or felt the flatteries that grow upon it!

Shakspeare.

To press under the foot.—Tread the snuff out on the floor
to prevent stinking. *Swift*.—To beat; to track.

Full of briars is this working world.

— They are but burs: if we walk not in the trodden paths,
our very petticoats will catch them. *Shakspeare.*

To walk on in a formal or stately manner.—Methought
she trod the ground with greater grace. *Dryden*.—To crush
under foot; to trample in contempt or hatred.—Through
thy name will we tread them under that rise against us.
Psal.—To put in action by the feet.—They tread their
wine-presses and suffer thirst. *Job*.—To love as the male
bird the female.—He feather'd her and trod her. *Dryden.*

TREAD, *s.* Footing; step with the foot.

The quaint mazes in the wanton green,
For want of tread, are undistinguishable.

Shakspeare.

Way; track; path.

Cromwell is the king's secretary; further
Stands in the gap and tread for more preferment.

Shakspeare.

The cock's part in the egg.

TRE'ADER, *s.* He who treads.—The treaders shall
tread out no wine in their presses. *Isa.*

TREADHAVEN, or THIRDHAVEN, a river of the United
States, in Maryland, which passes by Easton, flows south-
west, and runs into the Choptank, east of Benoni's point.

TRE'ADLE, *s.* A part of an engine on which the feet
act to put it in motion.—The farther the fore-end of the
treadle reaches out beyond the fore-side of the lathe, the
greater will the sweep of the fore-end of the treadle be, and
consequently the more revolutions are made at one tread.
Moron.—The sperm of the cock.—At each end of the egg
is a treadle, formerly thought to be the cock's sperm. *Der-
ham.*

TREADMILL, *s.* An instrument of prison discipline
of recent invention. It is composed of a large revolving cy-
linder, having ledges or steps fixed round its circumference;
the prisoners walk up these ledges, and their weight revolves
the cylinder. It is an excellent exercise, highly conducive
to health, and a great improvement on our old system of
beating hemp. It is to be regretted, however, that it is not
applied to some use, nothing being easier.

TREGUE, *s.* [*treuga*, Germ.; *triggwo*, Goth.] A
truce. *Obsolete.*

Which to confirme, and fast to bind their league,
After their weary sweat and bloody toile,
She them besought, during their quiet tregue
Into her lodging to repaire a while,
To rest themselves, and grace to reconcile.

Spenser.

TREALES, a township of England, in Lancashire; 1½
mile north-east of Kirkham. Population 671.

TRE'ASON, *s.* [*trahison*, Fr.] An offence committed
against the dignity and majesty of the commonwealth: it is
divided into high treason and petit treason. High treason
is an offence against the security of the commonwealth, or
of the king's majesty, whether by imagination, word, or

deed; as to compass or imagine treason, or the death of the
prince, or the queen consort, or his son and heir-apparent;
or to deflower the king's wife, or his eldest daughter unmar-
ried, or his eldest son's wife; or levy war against the king
in his realm, or to adhere to his enemies by aiding them; or
to counterfeit the king's great seal, privy seal, or money; or
knowingly to bring false money into this realm counter-
feited like the money of England, and to utter the same; or
to kill the king's chancellor, treasurer, justice of the one
bench, or of the other; justices in eyre, justices of assize,
justices of oyer and terminer, when in their place and doing
their duty; or forging the king's seal manual, or privy
signet; or diminishing or impairing the current money:
and, in such treason, a man forfeits his lands and goods to
the king: and it is called treason paramount. Petit treason
is when a servant kills his master, a wife her husband, a
secular or religious man his prelate: this treason gives for-
feiture to every lord within his own fee: both treasons are
capital. *Cowel*.—He made the overture of thy treasons to
us. *Shakspeare.*

TRE'ASONABLE, or TRE'ASONS, *adj.* Having the
nature or guilt of treason. *Treasonous* is out of use.

Him by proofs as clear as founts in July
I know to be corrupt and treasonous.

Shakspeare.

Most men's heads had been intoxicated with imaginations
of plots, and treasonable practices. *Clarendon.*

TRE'ASONABLENESS, *s.* State or quality of being
treasonable. *Ash.*

TRE'ASONABLY, *adv.* In a treasonable manner; with
a treasonable view.

TRE'ASURE, *s.* [*tresor*, French; *thesaurus*, Latin.]
Wealth hoarded; riches accumulated.—He used his laws as
well for collecting of treasure, as for correcting of manners.
Bacon.

To TRE'ASURE, *v. a.* To hoard; to deposit; to lay
up.

No, my remembrance treasures honest thoughts,
And holds not things like thee; I scorn thy friendship.

Rowe.

TRE'ASURER, *s.* [*tresorier*, French.] One who has
care of money; one who has charge of treasure.

This is my treasurer, let him speak
That I have reserved nothing.

Shakspeare.

TRE'ASURERSHIP, *s.* Office or dignity of treasurer.—
He preferred a base fellow, who was a suitor for the treasurer-
ship, before the most worthy. *Hakevill.*

TRE'ASUREHOUSE, *s.* Place where hoarded riches
are kept.—Let there be any grief or disease incident to the
soul of men, for which there is not in this treasurehouse
a present comfortable remedy to be found. *Hooker.*

TRE'ASURESS, *s.* She who has charge of treasure.—
Do they not call the virgin Marie the queen of heaven, the
gate of Paradise, the treasure of grace? *Dering.*

TRE'ASURY, *s.* [*tresorerie*, French.] A place in which
riches are accumulated.

And yet I know not how conceit may rob
The treasury of life, when life itself
Yields to the theft.

Shakspeare.

It is used by Shakspeare for treasure.

Thy sumptuous buildings
Have cost a mass of public treasury.

Shakspeare.

TREASURY ISLANDS, a small group, of very unequal
size, forming part of Solomon's islands. They are low,
covered with trees of agreeable appearance. That on the
north is the lowest; its middle lies in lat. 7. 23. 30. S.
and long. 155. 29. 30. E. They are five or six, or perhaps
more, in number, and at a distance appear as only one.
The group occupies a circuit of about ten leagues.

To TREAT, *v. a.* [*traiter*, French; *tracto*, Lat.] To
negotiate; to settle.

To treat the peace, a hundred senators
Shall be commissioned.

Dryden.
[tracto,

[*tracto*, Latin.] To discourse on; to use in any manner, good or bad.—He *treated* his prisoner with great harshness. *Spectator*.—To handle; to manage; to carry on.—Zeuxis and Polygnotus *treated* their subjects in their pictures, as Homer did in his poetry. *Dryden*.—To entertain without expence to the guest.

To TREAT, *v. n.* [*traiter*, French; *τραχητιαν*, Saxon.] To discourse; to make discussions.—Of love they *treat* till the evening star appear'd. *Milton*.—To practice negotiation.—The king *treated* with them. *2 Mac*.—To come to terms of accommodation.

You Master Dean frequent the great,
Inform us, will the emperor *treat*?

Swift.

To make gratuitous entertainments.—If we do not please, at least we *treat*. *Prior*.

TREAT, *s.* An entertainment given.

This is the ceremony of my fate;
A parting *treat*, and I'm to die in state.

Dryden.

Something given at an entertainment.

Dry figs and grapes, and wrinkled dates were set,
In canisters t' enlarge the little *treat*.

Dryden.

TREATABLE, *adj.* [*traitable*, French.] Moderate; not violent; tractable.—A virtuous mind should rather wish to depart this world with a kind of *treatable* dissolution, than be suddenly cut off in a moment, rather to be taken than snatched away. *Hooker*.

TREATABLY, *adv.* Not with violence; moderately.—In the meanwhile there will be always some skilful persons, which can teach a way how to grind *treatably* the church with jaws that shall scarce move, and yet devour in the end more than they that come ravening with open mouth, as if they would worry the whole in an instant. *Hooker*.

TREATER, *s.* One who discourses.—Speeches better becoming a senate of Venice, where the *treaters* are perpetual princes. *Wotton*.—One who gives an entertainment.

TREATISE, *s.* [*tractatus*, Latin.] Discourse; written tractate.

The time has been my fell of hair
Would at a dismal *treatise* rouse, and stir
As life were in't.

Shakspeare.

TREATISER, *s.* One who writes a treatise. *Not in use*.—I tremble to speak it in the language of this black-mouthed *treatiser*. *Featley*.

TREATMENT, *s.* [*traitment*, French.] Usage; manner of using good or bad.—I speak this with an eye to those cruel *treatments*, which men of all sides are apt to give the characters of those who do not agree with them. *Addison*.—Entertainment.—Accept such *treatment* as a swain affords. *Pope*.

TREATY, *s.* [*traite*, French.] Negotiation; act of treating.

She began a *treaty* to procure
And establish terms betwixt both their requests.

Spenser.

A compact of accommodation relating to public affairs.—A peace was concluded, being rather a bargain than a *treaty*. *Bacon*.—[For *entreaty*.] Supplication; petition; solicitation.

I must

To the young man send humble *treaties*, dog,
And palter in the shift of lowness.

Shakspeare.

Treatise. *Obsolete*.—The Scotch have *tretie* in this sense. See *Jamieson*.—In the first part of this *treaty* of obedience of subjects to their princes. *Homily against Rebellion*.

TREBBI, or TREPPIN, a small town of the Prussian province of Brandenburg, on the river Rude, surrounded by morasses. It has 1200 inhabitants, and is 22 miles south-by-west of Berlin, and 16 south-south-east of Potsdam.

TREBEL, a small river on the confines of Mecklenburg and Pomerania, which falls into the Peene at Demmin.

TREBELLIANICA, or TREBELLIAN FOURTH, in the Roman Jurisprudence, a right belonging to an heir instituted by testament. If the testator, after appointing a full and

general heir, spent and disposed of all his effects in legacies; or if he went *ultra dodrantem*, beyond three-fourths thereof; in that case, the heir was allowed to retrench and detain one fourth part of the legacies to his own use. This was called the *trebellianica*.

In like manner, if the testator charges his heir with a feoffment of trust, and to restore the inheritance to another; in that case the heir might likewise retain a fourth of the whole succession, that the quality of heir might not be rendered wholly vain and fruitless.

TREBELLIVS (Pollio), a Latin historian, flourished about the year 298 of the vulgar era. According to Vopiscus, he wrote the lives of the Roman Emperors from the two Philips to Claudius; but we have extant only the latter part of the reign of the elder Valerian, that of his son, the lives of the two Gallieni, those of the thirty tyrants, and that of Claudius. He is reckoned one of the "Historiæ Augustæ Scriptores," and praised by Vopiscus for his exactness, which applies only to some dates, as in other points he is very incorrect. His style is somewhat superior to that of the other historians. *Vossius*.

TREBES, a small town in the south of France, department of the Aude, near the canal of Languedoc; 6 miles south-east of Carcassonne.

TREBIA, or TREBBIA, a river in the north of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, which rises among the Appennines, and falls into the Po above Piacenza.

TREBIGH, or TURBIGH, a hamlet of England, in Cornwall; 4½ miles west-south-west of Collington.

TREBISOND, a considerable city of Asia Minor, on the coast of the Black Sea. It is very ancient, and is mentioned by Xenophon, under the appellation of *Trapezus*, as forming the termination of the retreat of the Ten Thousand. At the southern extremity of the town is the citadel, which commands a full view of the city and environs. Mountains rise behind Trebisond, but of less elevation than along the rest of the neighbouring coast of Asia Minor; and they are in a very high state of cultivation, producing barley, flax, and wine. Lat. 37. 23. N. long. 39. 43. E.

TREBITSCH, or TREBITZ, a small town of the Austrian states, in Moravia, on the Iglawa. It contains 3700 inhabitants, of whom a number are Jews; 20 miles east-south-east of Iglau.

TREBLE, *adj.* [*triple*, French; *tripulus*, *triplex*, Lat.] Threefold; triple.

All his malice served but to bring forth
Infinite goodness, grace and mercy shewn
On man by him seduc'd; but on himself
Treble confusion, wrath and vengeance pour'd. *Milton*.

Sharp of sound. *A musical term*.—The sharper or quicker percussion of air causeth the more *treble* sound, and the lower or heavier the bass sound. *Bacon*.

To TREBLE, *v. a.* [*triplico*, Latin; *tripler*, French.] To multiply by three; to make thrice as much.

I would not be ambitious in my wish,

To wish myself much better; yet for you,
I would be *trebled* twenty times myself,

A thousand times more fair.

Shakspeare.

To TREBLE, *v. n.* To become threefold.—Whoever annually runs out, as the debt doubles and *trebles* upon him, so doth his inability to pay it. *Swift*.

TREBLE, *s.* [The chorister or boy who usually carried the *thurible* or incense-pot, in the devotions of the church of Rome, was called *puer thuribularis*; and I have heard it a happy conjecture of a most ingenious friend, that a *treble* voice in music was owing to the small and shrill tone of the *thuribular* or incense-boy: as the said boy, carrying a little tinkling bell in one hand, might possibly give the name of *treble*, to the least bell. *Cowel*.] The highest or acutest part of music; the smallest of a ring of bells; a sharp sound.—The *treble* cutteth the air so sharp, as it returneth too swift to make the sound equal; and therefore a mean or tenor is the sweetest. *Bacon*.

TREBLENESS, *s.* The state of being treble.—The just proportion

proportion of the air percussed towards the baseness or *trebleness* of tones, is a great secret in sounds. *Bacon*.

TREBLY, *adv.* Thrice told; in threefold number or quantity.—The seed being so necessary for the maintenance of the several species, it is in some doubly and *trebly* defended. *Ray*.

TREBNITZ, a small town of Prussian Silesia, in the principality of Oels, containing 1500 inhabitants; 14 miles north of Breslau, and 15 west-north-west of Oels.

TREBOROUGH, a parish of England, in Somersetshire; 5 miles south-by-east of Dunster.

TREBUCHET, a machine for throwing stones, for which purpose a sling was sometimes fixed to it: it acted by means of a great weight fastened to the short arm of a lever, which being let fall, raised the end of the long arm with a great velocity.

TRECASI, a small town of Italy, in the south-east of the kingdom of Naples, in the Terra d'Otranto. It has a small harbour; and is 4 miles east of Alessano.

TRECASTLE, a parish of Wales, in Brecknockshire, on the road from Brecon to Llandovery; 179 miles from London.

TRECENTO, a small town in the north of Italy, in the States of the Church; 12 miles west-north-west of Ferrara.

TRECHEDIPNA [*τρεχεδιπνα*, Gr., formed of *τρεχω*, *I run*, and *διπνον*, *a supper*], in Antiquity, a kind of livery, or distinguishing habits worn by parasites; the wearing of which was a sufficient passport to the tables of their patrons whose livery it was.

TREDINGTON, a parish of England, in Gloucestershire; 2 miles south-east-by-east of Tewkesbury.—Also, a parish in Worcestershire; 2 miles north of Shipton-upon-Stour.

TREDONOCK, a parish of England, in Monmouthshire; 3 miles from Caerleon. Here is preserved an entire monument of a Roman soldier of the second legion, which was found by the sexton, in digging a grave, about a hundred years ago. It is particularly described by Dr. Gibson, in his additions to Camden.

TREE, *s.* [*triu*, M. Goth.; *trie*, Icelandic; *tree*, Dan.] A large vegetable, rising with one woody stem, to a considerable height.—It is pleasant to look upon a *tree* in summer covered with green leaves, decked with blossoms, or laden with fruit, and casting a pleasant shade: but to consider how this *tree* sprang from a little seed, how nature shaped and fed it till it came to this greatness, is a more rational pleasure. *Burnet*.—Wood, simply. See **TREEN**.—Not only vessels of gold and silver, but also of *tree* and of *erthe*. *Wieliffe*.—Any thing branched out.

Vain are their hopes who fancy to inherit,
By *trees* of pedigree, or fame or merit:
Though plodding heralds through each branch may trace
Old captains and dictators of their race. *Dryden*.

TREE, GERMANDER, *s.* A plant.
TREE OF LIFE, *s.* [*lignum vite*, Lat.] An evergreen: the wood is esteemed by turners. *Miller*.

TREE, PRIMROSE, *s.* A plant.
TREE ISLAND, a rock in the East Indian ocean, in Gaspar strait.

TREE ISLAND, a small island in the Indian sea, near the eastern coast of Africa. Lat. 17. 10. N.

TREEN, old. plur. of *tree*.
Well run greenhood, got between
Under the sand-bag he was seen;
Lowting low like a for'ster green,
He knows his tackle and his *treen*. *B. Jonson*.

TREEN, *adj.* [*treopern*, Sax.] Wooden; made of wood. *Treen ware* is still a phrase among country people.—Give it a horn spoon, and a *treen* dish. *B. Jonson*.

TREETON, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles south-by-east of Rotherham.

TREFDRAETH, a parish of Wales, in Anglesey; 8 miles from Bangor. Population 497.

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TREFEGLYS, a parish of Wales, in Montgomeryshire; 7 miles from Newton. Population 1654.

TREFFILAN, a parish of Wales, in Cardiganshire; 4 miles from Llansantfraed.

TREFFURT, a small town of Prussian Saxony, situated on a hill near the river Werua; 29 miles south-south-east of Göttingen.

TREFOIL, *s.* [*trifolium*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller*.—Some sow *trefoil* or rye-grass with their clover. *Mortimer*.

TREFONTI, the name of three small islands belonging to Sicily, and situated on the coast of the Val di Mazzara.

TREFORT, a large village in the east of France, department of the Ain, situated on a mountain called Revermont. It contains, with the eleven adjacent hamlets, about 2300 inhabitants; 11 miles north-east of Bourg.

TREFRIEU, a parish of Wales, in Carnarvonshire, near the river Conway; 2 miles from Llanwrst.

TREGANNON, **TREGARON**, or **CAIRNESTOWN**, a town of Wales, in the county of Cardigan, situated on the river Berwin, which joins the Tive a little lower down.

TREGANON, a parish of Wales, in Montgomeryshire; 8 miles from Montgomery. Population 658.

TREGARE, a township of England, in Monmouthshire; 1½ mile north of Ragland.

TREGAYON, a hamlet of Wales, in Anglesea; 12 miles from Bangor.

TREGONY, a market town and very decayed borough of England, in the county of Cornwall, situated on the banks of the river Fal. It consists chiefly of one long street. The old town was situated on the low ground, at the bottom of the hill on which the present one is built. The right of election is vested in the townsmen who are housekeepers, and the number of voters may amount to about 180. The chief interest in the borough is now possessed by Lord Darlington, and contains 923 inhabitants. Market on Saturday, and five annual fairs; 8 miles south-east of Truro, and 248 west-south-west of London.

TREGUIER, a town of France, in Brittany, department of the Cotes du Nord, situated on a peninsula. It contains 2100 inhabitants; has a secure harbour, which can admit vessels of 200 tons; 11 miles north-east of Lannion, and 50 north-west of St. Brieux. Lat. 48. 46. 54. N. long. 3. 13. 35. W.

TREGUNNO, a hamlet of England, in the parish of St. Breage, near Helstone.

TREIGNAC, a small town in the south of France, department of the Correze, with 2600 inhabitants; 22 miles north of Tulle.

TREIGNY, a small town in the central part of France, department of the Yonne; 9 miles south-east of St. Fargeau. Population 1800.

TRE'ILLAGE, *s.* [French.] A contexture of palés to support espalliers, making a distinct inclosure of any part of a garden. *Trevour*.—There are as many kinds of gardening as of poetry: makers of flower-gardens are epigrammatists and sonneteers; contrivers of bowers, grottoes, *treillages*, and cascades, are romance writers. *Spectator*.

TREIS, a small town of the Prussian province of the Lower Rhine, near the confluence of the Moselle and the Deim, with 1100 inhabitants; 16 miles south-west of Coblenz.

TREISAM, one of the ten circles into which the grand duchy of Baden was divided in 1810. It extends along the river Treisam, from the Rhine to the circle of the Danube, and thus includes the middle part of the Brisgau, and almost the whole district of Hochberg. It is populous, and of great fertility, containing 126,000 inhabitants. The chief town is Freyburg.

TREISAM, a small river in the west of Germany, in the Brisgau, which rises in the Black Forest, and falls into the Rhine below Freyburg.

TREISHINISH, or **TRESHUNISH ISLES**, a cluster of small islands of Scotland, in the Hebrides, belonging to Argyllshire, lying about four leagues west of the island of Mull. None

of the Treishnish isles are inhabited. Lat. 56. 30. N. long. 6. 25. E.

TRELLECK, a parish of England, in Monmouthshire, in which there is a mineral spring; 3 miles south of Monmouth. Population 823.

TRELLECK, or TRILLECH GRANGE, a hamlet in the above county; 6 miles north-west-by-west of Chepstow.

TRELLIS, *s.* [French.] Is a structure of iron, wood, or osier, the parts crossing each other like a lattice. *Trevoux*.—Gardens full of orange and cypress trees, fountains, and *trellis* work covered with vines. *Gray*.

TRELLISED, *adj.* Having trellises.—The windows are large, *trellized*, and neatly carved. *Sir T. Herbert*.

TRELON, a small inland town of French Flanders, with 1000 inhabitants; 9 miles south-east of Avesnes.

TREMADOCK, a market town of Wales, in the county of Caermarthen, recently built. It contains a neat market-house, and a small church, with a chapel for Protestant dissenters; 20 miles from Caernarvon.

TREMAIN, a post village in the United States, in Ulysses, New York; 11 miles north-west of Ithica.

TREMAN, a town of the south of India, province of the Carnatic, situated on the north bank of the Coleroon river. Lat. 11. 1. N. long. 79. 20. E.

TREMATON, a village of England, in the parish of St. Stephen's, county of Cornwall; 1 mile west of Saltash, situated on the river Lyner, which falls into the Tamar.

TREMAYNE, a parish of England, in Cornwall; 6½ miles west-north-west of Launceston.

TREMBLADE, a small town in the south-west of France, department of the Lower Charente, with 2500 inhabitants. Its harbour receives vessels of 600 tons; 4 miles south-by-west of Marenes.

To TREMBLE, *v. n.* [*tremo*, Lat.] To shake as with fear or cold; to shiver; to quake; to shudder.

My compassionate heart

Will not permit my eyes once to behold

The thing, whereat it trembles by surmise. *Shakspeare*.

To quiver; to totter.—We cannot imagine a mass of water to have stood upon the middle of the earth like one great drop, or a *trembling* jelly, and all the places about it dry. *Burnet*.—To quaver; to shake as a sound.—Winds make a noise unequally, and sometimes when vehement *tremble* at the height of their blast *Bacon*.

TREMBLE, POINT AU, a cape on the coast of Canada, in the river St. Lawrence; 12 miles above Quebec.

TREMBLER, *s.* One who trembles.—Those base submissions that the covetous mammonist, or cowardly *trembler*, drudges under. *Hammond*.

TREMBLEY (Abraham), an eminent naturalist, was born at Geneva, in 1710, and having finished his own education in Holland, he undertook that of the children of M. Bentinck. He thence went to London, and had the charge of the young Duke of Richmond. In the course of these employments he travelled into various parts, and directed his attention to various objects, particularly of natural history. His discovery with regard to the propagation of the fresh-water polypes, engaged general attention, and he gave an account of it in his work printed at Leyden in 1744, and entitled "Memoir pour servir à l'Histoire Naturelle d'un Genre de Polypes d'eau douce a Bras en Forme de Cornes." His papers on other subjects of natural philosophy, as electricity, geology, &c., are printed in the Transactions of the Royal Society, of which he was a member. He died at Geneva, highly esteemed and respected, in 1784. *Haller*.

TREMBLING, *s.* Tremour.—When he heard the king, he fell into such a *trembling* that he could hardly speak. *Clarendon*.

TREMBLINGLY, *adv.* So as to shake or quiver.

Tremblingly she stood

And on the sudden dropt.

Shakspeare.

TREMBOWLA, or TRENBOWLA, a town of Austrian Poland; 18 miles south of Tarnopol.

TREMELLA [Dimin. from *tremo*, to tremble], in Botany; a genus of the class cryptogamia, order algæ.—Generic Character. Substance uniform, membranaceous, gelatinous, pellucid. Eleven species are enumerated in the fourteenth edition of *Systema Vegetabilium*: nine by Relhan: and nineteen by Withering. *Tremella nostoc* is not uncommon after rain in grass-fields, and on gravel walks; and is vulgarly supposed to be the remains of a meteor or fallen star. It is somewhat gelatinous, consisting of several leaves variously lobed and waved, slightly adhering to the ground by a central root; the substance very thin. It varies in colour, but is usually some shade of olive. When dry, it is of a dark brown and brittle. Micheli describes the seeds as lying in the form of little strings of beads coiled up within the folds of the plant, and only to be discovered by the microscope. This and three other species, viz. *granulata*, *mesenterica*, and *sabinæ*, are figured in English Botany.

TREMELLIUS (Emanuel), an excellent Hebrew scholar, was the son of a Jew at Ferrara, and born there about the year 1510. He died at Metz, in 1580. All Tremellius's writings related to the Oriental languages; and of these were Hebrew, Chaldaic, and Syriac grammars, a Hebrew Catechism, and Commentaries on the Prophecy of Hosea. Of his version of the Bible, F. Simon says, that it is not much esteemed by the Protestants; and that the writer's Judaism has given him a singularity of manner, which makes him often wander from the true sense of a passage, and moreover that his Latin style is affected and inaccurate. *Simon*.

TREMENTINE, a small town in the west of France, department of the Maine and Loire, with 1700 inhabitants; 25 miles south-west of Angers.

TREMENDOUS, *adj.* [*tremendus*, Lat.] Dreadful; horrible; astonishingly terrible.—There stands an altar where the priest celebrates some mysteries sacred and *tremendous*. *Tatler*.

TREMENDOUSLY, *adv.* Horribly; dreadfully.

TREMENDOUSNESS, *s.* State or quality of being tremendous. *Scott*.

TREMITI ISLANDS, called by the ancients *Diomedis Insula*, three petty islands in the Adriatic, distant about 15 miles from the province of Capitanata, in the kingdom of Naples. They are situated in lat. 42. 10. N. long. 15. 30. E.

TREMLES, or STRIMLOW, a small town in the south-east of Bohemia; 71 miles south-south-east of Prague. Population 1000.

TREMOLETO, a small town in the north of Italy, in Tuscany, district of Leghorn.

TREMOLITE, in Mineralogy, a mineral which received its name from Tremola, a valley in the Alps, where it was discovered. See MINERALOGY.

TREMOUILLE, a small town in the west of France, department of La Vendee. Population 800; 32 miles east-by-south of Poitiers.

TREMOUR, *s.* [*tremor*, Lat.] The state of trembling.—He fell into an universal *tremour* of all his joints, that when going his legs trembled under him. *Harvey*.—Quivering or vibratory motion.—These stars do not twinkle when viewed through telescopes which have large apertures: for the rays of light which pass through divers parts of the aperture tremble each of them apart, and by means of their various, and sometimes contrary *tremours*, fall at one and the same time upon different points in the bottom of the eye. *Newton*.

TREMULOUS, *adj.* [*tremulus*, Lat.] Trembling; fearful.—The tender *tremulous* Christian is easily distracted and amazed by them. *Dee of Chr. Piety*.—Quivering; vibratory.—Breath vocalized, that is, vibrated or undulated, impresses a swift *tremulous* motion in the lips, tongue, or palate, which breath passing smooth does not. *Holder*.

TREMULOUSLY, *adv.* With trepidation.

TREMULOUSNESS, *s.* The state of quivering.

TREMSBUTTEL, a large village of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein; 18 miles north-east of Hamburg, and 18 west-south-west of Lubeck.

TREMUDA,

TREMUDA, a river of Guatimala, which runs north, and enters the sea opposite the island of Roatan.

TREN, a small river of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick. It falls into the Eyder at Friedrichstadt.

TREN, *s.* A fish spear. *Ainsworth.*

To **TRENCH**, *v. a.* [*trancher*, Fr.] To cut.

Safe in a ditch he bides,

With twenty *trenched* gashes on his head. *Shakspeare.*

To cut or dig into pits or ditches.—*Trench* the ground, and make it ready for the Spring. *Evelyn.*—To fortify by earth thrown up.

Pioneers with spades and pickax arm'd,
Forerun the royal camp to *trench* a field. *Milton.*

To **TRENCH**, *v. n.* To encroach.—We are said to have *trenched* upon the liberty of subjects and property of goods. *Bp. Hall.*

TRENCH, *s.* [*tranche*, Fr.] A pit or ditch.

On that coast build,

And with a *trench* enclose the fruitful field. *Dryden.*

Earth thrown up to defend soldiers in their approach to a town, or to guard a camp.

The citizens of Corioli have issued forth
And given to Lartius and to Marcius battle:

I saw our party to the *trenches* driven,
And then I came away. *Shakspeare.*

TRENCHAND, or **TRENCHANT**, *adj.* [*trenchant*, Fr.] Cutting; sharp.

Against a vanquish'd foe, their swords
Were sharp and *trenchant*, not their words. *Hudibras.*

TRENCHER'S ISLAND, or **HILTON HEAD**, an island of the United States, near the coast of South Carolina; 25 miles long. Lat. 32. 13. N. long. 80. 68. W.

TRENCHER-MONT RIVER, a small river of the island of St. John's, in the gulf of St. Lawrence. It empties into the sea three or four leagues to the westward of the eastern extremity of the island.

TRENCHER, *s.* [*trenchoir*, Fr.] A piece of wood on which meat is cut at table.

No more

I'll scrape *trencher*, nor wash dish. *Shakspeare.*

The table.

How often hast thou,

Fed from my *trencher*, kneel'd down at the board,
When I have feasted? *Shakspeare.*

Food; pleasures of the table.—It could be no ordinary declension of nature that could bring some men, after an ingenious education, to place their *summum bonum* upon their *trenchers*, and their utmost felicity in wine. *South.*

TRENCHERFLY, *s.* One that haunts tables; a parasite.—He found all people came to him promiscuously, and he tried which of them were friends, and which only *trencherflies* and spongers. *L'Estrange.*

TRENCHERFRIEND, *s.* A parasite; a trenchermate.—You fools of fortune, *trencherfriends*, time's flies. *Shakspeare.*

TRENCHERMAN, *s.* A cook. *Obsolete.*—Palladius assured him, that he had already been more fed to his liking than he could be by the skilfullest *trenchermen* of Media. *Sidney.*—A feeder; an eater.—You had musty victuals and he hath help to eat it: he's a very valiant *trencherman*; he hath an excellent stomach. *Shakspeare.*

TRENCHERMATE, *s.* A table companion; a parasite.—Because that judicious learning of the ancient sages doth not in this case serve the turn, these *trenchermates* frame to themselves a way more pleasant; a new method they have of turning things that are serious into mockery, an art of contradiction by way of scorn. *Hooker.*

TRENCK (Frederic, Baron von), an adventurer, was descended from a noble Prussian family, and born at Konigsberg, in 1726. Having been much indulged in his youth, and losing his father when he was twelve years of age, he

became ungovernable, and the sport of his own impetuous passions. In 1742, at the age of sixteen years, he entered into the Prussian guards, then quartered at Potsdam. In 1744, at the commencement of the second Silesian war, he attended the king as an aid-de-camp; but being suspected of a traitorous correspondence, he was arrested, and confined in the prison of Glatz, and failing in his first attempt to make his escape from prison, he at length succeeded by bribery, and got safe to Bohemia, and afterwards to Elbing, in Polish Prussia, in March, 1747. After various adventures he arrived at Moscow, where he insinuated himself into the good graces of the lady of the grand chancellor Bestuchef, the favourite of Elizabeth. From Moscow he made a circuitous tour to Vienna, with a view of recovering some contested property; and dissatisfied with the reception he found at the Austrian court, he determined to return again to Russia; but in passing through Dantzic, he was arrested at the request of the Prussian resident, and committed to prison at Magdeburg, where he remained ten years. Here he amused himself, during a tedious and rigorous imprisonment, in writing verses; which, long after his release in 1763, he published at Frankfort-on-the-Mayne, in 1769. He published some other works at Aix-la-Chapelle, where he became editor of a gazette, and married a lady of respectable character and connections. Finding the occupation of a gazette-writer tiresome and not lucrative, he began business as a wine-merchant; but the wine-trade not answering his expectations, he disappeared about the year 1783. In 1792, he edited a journal at Hamburg and Altona, and from the latter place he removed to France, where he lost his life by the guillotine in the month of July, 1794. The Memoirs of his own Life appeared at Berlin in 1787, in two parts 8vo. Of the authenticity of the facts stated in these memoirs, great doubts have been entertained. His life, translated into French by himself, was published at Paris in 1789, 3 vols. 8vo. A new edition of his "Macedonian Hero," was printed in 1788, Franckfort and Leipsic, 8vo. *Gen. Biog.*

To **TREND**, *v. n.* To tend; to lie in any particular direction. *Dr. Johnson.*—The word, Mr. Mason says, is merely *nautical*: "To *trend*, to run off in a certain direction."—On one side, the vast range of the Pyrenees *trend* away till lost in remoteness. *Young.*

TRENDELBURG. See **DRENNELBURG**.

TRENDING, *s.* A particular direction.

The scouts to several parts divide their way,
To learn the natives' names, their towns explore,
The coasts and *trendings* of the crooked shore. *Dryden.*

TRENDLE, *s.* [*trpenbel*, Sax.] Any thing turned round. Now improperly written *trundle*.

TRENDLE, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Pitminster, Somersetshire.

TRENEGLOS, a parish of England, in Cornwall; 7½ miles north-east-by-east of Camelford.

TRENO, a small town of Austrian Italy; 4 miles north-west of Milan.

TRENT, a river of England, which has its rise in Staffordshire, from three springs to the west of Leek. It soon becomes a pretty large river, coming down from the hills with a very rapid current; and being augmented in the flat country by the accession of other rivers, it flows past Trentham, to which it gives name, and from thence to Burton in Derbyshire, when it first becomes navigable. It soon after enters Nottinghamshire near Radcliffe-upon-Soar, in a clear stream, and bold rapid current; thence flowing past the groves of Clifton, it winds round the town of Nottingham, giving fertility to an immense range of meadows studded with villas, villages, and comfortable farms, in some places sweeping over fertile plains, in others reflecting on its glossy surface, high swelling knolls, and green feathered cliffs that add to the sublimity of the scene. Its scenery round Holme Pierpoint and Radcliffe is pleasing in the extreme. It then proceeds with rather a tortuous course through a highly cultivated country towards Newark, where it suddenly takes a bend towards the north, and pursues that route as far as Clifton-upon-Trent,

Trent, where it becomes the boundary between Nottingham and Lincolnshire, and passes Gainsborough, but does not leave that county until it reaches Heck Dyke, from whence it proceeds, after a course of near 200 miles, to the Humber. At Gainsborough, about eight miles before its leaving the county, it loses the influence of the tide, which flows up so far, and is no longer navigable for vessels of any great burden; but vessels of a flatter construction are constantly occupied in it as high up as Burton. Its navigation is indeed of such importance to the country at large, in consequence of the numerous communications which it forms with other rivers and canals, that every means have been taken to afford it all the facilities possible. For this purpose it has a side cut of ten miles in length, in order to avoid 21 shoals, which occur in little more than 13 miles of its course between Trent bridge at the commencement of the Nottingham canal, and Sawley Ferry at the commencement of the Trent and Mersey canal. It has a communication by canals with Mersey, the Severn, and the Thames.

TRENT, a parish of England, in Somersetshire; 3 miles north-east-by-east of Yeovil.

TRENT, a circle of the Austrian states, in the Tyrol, which includes the eastern part of the Italian confines, and the chief part of the ancient bishopric of Trent.

TRENT, a city of Austria, in the Tyrol, on the Adige, not far from the borders of Italy. It stands in a small but delightful valley among the Alps, but its climate is subject to great extremes, being intensely cold in winter, while the reflection of the heat from the surrounding mountains, makes it as intensely hot in summer. Though surrounded with walls, it is not capable of sustaining a siege. Its population, about 10,000 in number, are employed partly in the manufacture of silk, partly in the culture of vines and tobacco. Their bishopric was included among the secularizations of 1802, given at first to the grand duke of Tuscany, and afterwards to Bavaria, but restored after 1815 to Austria.

The great feature in the history of Trent is its council or assemblage of Catholic prelates from all parts of Europe, opened in 1545, after the reformation had acquired a considerable degree of consistency, and continued with more or less of interruption during 18 years; 85 miles south of Innsbruck, and 70 north-west of Venice. Lat. 46. 6. 26. N. long. 11. 3. 45. E.

TRENT, a river of the United States, in North Carolina, which runs into the Neuse at Newbern.

TRENT, a river of Upper Canada, which rises out of Rice Lake, and is the channel by which a chain of shallow lakes connected with Lake Huron are brought into Lake Ontario.

TRENTALS, *s.* [*trente*, Fr.] *Trentals* or *trigintals* were a number of masses, to the tale of thirty, said on the same account, according to a certain order instituted by Saint Gregory. *Ayliffe*.—Their diriges, their *trentals*, and their shrifts. *Spenser*.

TRENTHAM, a township of England, in Staffordshire, situated upon the river Trent; 3 miles south-south-east of Newcastle-under-Lyne. Population 555.

TRENTISHOE, a parish of England, in Devonshire; 9 miles east-by-north of Ilfordcombe.

TRENTON, a post township of the United States, in Hancock county, Maine, at the mouth of the Union river; 275 miles north-east of Boston. Population 501.

TRENTON, a post township of the United States, in Oneida county, New York; 12 miles north of Utica. Population 1548.

TRENTON, a town of the United States, and the capital of the state of New Jersey, in Hunterdon county, situated on the east bank of the Delaware, opposite the falls. At the foot of the falls there is an elegant covered bridge across the river. Population 3003; 10 miles south-west of Princeton, 30 north-east of Philadelphia, and 60 south-west of New York. Lat. 40. 13. N. long. 75. 48. W.

TRENTON, a post town of the United States, and capital of Jones county, North Carolina, on the Trent.

TRENTON, New, a post township of the United States, in Franklin county, Indiana.

TRENTSCHIN, or TRENTSIN, a palatinate occupying the north-west corner of Hungary, and adjacent to Galicia, Silesia, and Moravia. Its area is 1650 square miles, and its population 250,000, partly of Slowae, partly of Magyar descent. Situated among the Carpathians, this country abounds in timber.

TRENTSCHIN, or TRENTSIN, a small town of Hungary, near the Waag, and the chief place of the above palatinate; 87 miles north-east of Vienna, and 54 south-east of Olmutz. Lat. 48. 53. 50. N. long. 18. 1. 35. E.

TREPAN, *s.* [*trepan*, Fr. from *τρῆπα*, Gr. *to pierce*.] An instrument by which chirurgeons cut out round pieces of the skull.—A snare; a stratagem by which any one is ensnared.

But what a thoughtless animal is man,

How very active in his own *trepan*?

Roscommon.

To TREPAN, *v. a.* [*trepanner*, Fr.] To perforate with the trepan.—Few recovered of those that were *trepanned*. *Arbuthnot*.—To catch; to ensnare.

They *trepan'd* the state, and fac'd it down

With plots and projects of our own.

Hudibras.

TREPASSE BAY, or TREPASSE HARBOUR, a bay on the south coast of Newfoundland. The harbour is large and well secured; the ground is good to anchor in; and the shores of the bay are bold and rugged. Lat. 46. 50. N. long. 53. W.

TREPHINE, *s.* A small trepan; a smaller instrument of perforation managed by one hand.—I shewed a trepan and *trephine*, and gave them liberty to try both upon a skull. *Wiseman*.

TREPIDATION, *s.* [*trepidatio*, Lat.] The state of trembling, or quivering.

They pass the planets seven, and pass the fix'd,

And that crystalline sphere whose balance weighs

The *trepidation* talk'd, and that first mov'd.

Milton.

State of terror.—Because the whole kingdom stood in a zealous *trepidation* of the absence of such a prince, I have been the more desirous to research the several passages of the journey. *Wotton*.

TREPORT, a small town in the north of France, department of the Lower Seine, at the mouth of the small river Bresle. It has a population of 2000. It has a harbour and a good fishery; 17 miles north-east of Dieppe. Lat. 50. 4. N. long. 1. 26. E.

TREPRENAL, a township of England, in Salop; 5 miles south of Oswestry.

TREPTOW, OLD, a small town of Prussia, in Pomerania, on the Tollen-see, with 2000 inhabitants; 55 miles west-north-west of Old Steffin, and 42 south of Stralsund. Lat. 53. 39. N. long. 13. 10. E.

TREPTOW, CIRCLE. See DEMMIN.

TREPTOW AM REGA, or NEW TREPTOW, a small town of Prussia, in Pomcrania, or the river Rega, which is made navigable to this place. Population 3400; 15 miles south-south-west of Colberg, and 53 north-north-east of Steffin. Lat. 54. 5. N. long. 15. 25. E.

TRES HERMANOS, three small islands in the bay of Honduras, near the coast. Lat. 19. 20. N. long. 88. 50. W.

TRES ISLAS, three small islands of the Atlantic ocean, opposite the entrance of the river Essequibo. Lat. 6. 50. N.

TRES MONTES, CAPE, on the coast of Chili. Lat. 45. 11. S.

TRES PIES, small islands of the Pacific ocean, so called from their number, three. They are barren and desert, abounding only in marine wolves. Lat. 20. 47. S.

TRESA, a river of Austrian Italy, in the Milanese, which unites the Lake Maggiore with the Lake Lugano.

TRESCAW, one of the Scilly islands, situated to the west of Annet. It contains about 40 families, and is extremely fertile. Near the landing place are the remains of a castle built on a rock.

TRESCORIO, a small town of Austrian Italy, in the Milanese delegation of Bergamo.

TRESHAM,

TRESHAM, a parish of England, in Gloucestershire; 3 miles south-east-by-east of Wotton-under-Edge.

TRESKELLY, a hamlet of England, in the parish of St. Germans, Cornwall.

TRESKOWITZ, or **TRESKOTOWICE**, a petty town of the Austrian states, in Moravia; 20 miles south of Brunn. Population 900.

TRESMERE, a parish of England, in Cornwall; 6 miles west-by-north of Launceston.

To TRESPASS, *v. n.* [*trespasser*, Fr.] To transgress; to offend.—They not only contradict the general design and particular expresses of the gospel, but *trespass* against all logic. *Norris*.—To enter unlawfully on another's ground.

Their morals and economy,
Most perfectly they made agree:
Each virtue kept its proper bound,
Nor *trespass'd* on the other's ground.

Prior.

TRESPASS, *s.* [*trespas*, Fr.] Transgression; offence.

Your purpos'd low correction
Is such, as basest, and the meanest wretches,
For pilferings, and most common *trespass*,
Are punish'd with.

Shakspeare.

Unlawful entrance on another's ground.

TRESPASSER, *s.* An offender; a transgressor.—The court had power to correct the *trespasser* with stripes.

Addison.—One who enters unlawfully on another's ground.—If I come upon another's ground without his licence, or the licence of the law, I am a *trespasser*, for which the owner may have an action of trespass against me. *Walton*.

TRESPASSES, **BAYE DE**, a bay of the Atlantic, on the coast of France, in the province of Brittany. Lat. 48. 3. N. long. 4. 37. W.

TRESS, *s.* [*tresse*, Fr., a *twist*; *treccia*, Ital.] A lock; a curl of hair; a gathering of hair. Dr. Johnson gives *tresses* only, observing that it is without a singular; but it is not so.

Hung be the heavens with black, yield day to night!
Comets, importing change of times and states,
Brandish your crystal *tresses* in the sky.

Shakspeare.

TRESSED, *adj.* Knotted; curled; having the hair in a tress; having *tresses*.—He, plung'd in pain, his *tressed* locks doth tear. *Spenser*.

TRESSSEL. See **TRESTLE**.

TRESSON, a small town in the north-west of France, department of the Sarthe, on the small river Etangsort; 17 miles south-east of Le Mans. Population 1200.

TRESSURE, *s.* In heraldry, a kind of border.—The arms are a lion with a border, or *tressure*, adorned with flower-de-luces. *Warton*.

TRESTLE, *s.* [*resteau*, Fr.] In some parts of the north called *trest*; in other parts of England, *tressel*. The frame of a table; a movable form by which any thing is supported; a three-legged stool.—This is not for an unbuttoned fellow to discuss in the garret at his *trestle*. *Milton*.

TRESWELL, or **TRUSWELL**, a parish of England, in Nottinghamshire; 5 miles east-by-south of East Retford.

TRET, *s.* [Probably from *tritus*, Lat.] An allowance made by merchants to retailers, which is four pounds in every hundred weight, and four pounds for waste or refuse of a commodity. *Bailey*.

TRETHINGS, *s.* [*trethingi*, low Latin, from *trethu*, Welsh, *to tax*.] Taxes; imposts.

TRETS, a small town in the south-east of France, department of the Mouths of the Rhone, with 2900 inhabitants; 20 miles north-east of Marseilles.

TRETTO, a village of Austrian Italy, in the territory of Venice, situated on a hill, with considerable iron and silver mines.

TRETYRE, a parish of England, in Herefordshire; 6 miles west of Ross.

TREVALGA, a parish of England, in Cornwall; 1½ mile north-east-by-east of Bossiney.

TREVANNION, **CAPE**, the north-west extremity of the island of Trevannion. Lat. 10. 39. S. long. 164. 52. E.

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TREVANNION'S ISLAND, a small triangularly shaped island in the South Pacific ocean, one of the group called Queen Charlotte's islands. It is said to be very populous. Lat. 10. 43. S. long. 163. 43. E.

TREUCHTLINGEN, a petty town of Germany, in Bavaria, on the Altmuhl; 14 miles west-north-west of Eichstadt. Population 800.

TREUEN, a small town of Saxony; 4 miles west-north-west of Auerbach, and 66 west-south-west of Dresden. Population 1500.

TREVENNEN'S ISLAND, the southernmost of the Marquesas, in the South Pacific ocean. Near the south-eastern point of the coast is a rock resembling a church with a spire. Several small bays are formed in the southern side, the best of which is terminated by the south-western point of the island. It was named Friendly Bay, from the conduct of the inhabitants, of whom more than a hundred peaceably surrounded the ship with their canoes, and bartered fruits for beads and other trifles. Lat. 9. 14. S. long. 220. 21. E.

TREVES, a district or government of the Prussian states, comprising the south-west part of the province of the Lower Rhine. It consists of part of the old electorate of Treves, and a small portion of the duchy of Luxemburg, along with some other petty districts in the county of Sponheim, the principality of Saarbruck, and the bishopric of Metz. The area of the whole is 2480 square miles; the population 290,000. It is divided into the eleven circles of—Daun, Pruyrn, Bittburg, Wittlich, Berncastel, Town of Treves, Country of Treves, Saarburgh, Merzig, Saarbruck, Ottweiler. This country, situated at a considerable distance from the Rhine, is watered by the Moselle, which, though not in the last part of its course, is here a considerable river.

TREVES, or **TRIERS**, the most ancient, and one of the most celebrated cities in Germany, the capital formerly of an electorate and archbishopric, now of a Prussian government in the province of the Lower Rhine. There is here, under the direction of a society, a good collection of antiquities and natural curiosities; 22 miles east-north-east of Luxemburg, and 70 west-by-south of Mentz. Lat. 49. 46. N. long. 6. 38. E.

TREVES, a small town in the west of France, department of the Maine and Loire, situated on the Loire; about 9 miles north-west of Saumur.

TREVET, *s.* [*trjette*, Sax.; *trepied*, Fr.] Any thing that stands on three legs: as, a stool.

TREVETHIN, a parish of England, in Monmouthshire 6½ miles west-north-west of Usk. Population 2423.

TREVI, a small town in the central part of Italy, in the States of the Church, situated on a mountain in the delegation of Spoleto.

TREVICO, a small inland town of Italy, in the central part of the kingdom of Naples, in the Principato Ultra, with 2500 inhabitants.

TREVIERES, a small town in the north of France, department of Calvados, with 1000 inhabitants. This is a pasturage district, and exports large quantities of excellent butter; 9 miles west of Bayeux, and 26 north-west of Caen.

TREVISANI (Francesco), a native of Treviso, was initiated in the art of painting by Zanchi at Venice, where, in contradistinction of Angiolo, his relative, he was called Roman. At Rome he formed himself on the best styles of the day, but an unbounded talent for mimicking every manner, from Correggio to Cignani, never suffered him to persist long in the imitation of one model. Rome is gorged with his pictures: they often possess elegance of choice, a finished pencil, and a general strength of tone. His St. Joseph, in the church of the Collegio Romano, is a distinguished performance. He died in 1746, aged 90. *Fuseli's Pilkington*.

TREVISANI (Angiolo), was born and resided at Venice. His inventive power is proved at the Carita and other churches of that capital, but his real merit lay in portraits. By persevering in that study, he acquired a style not sublime indeed, but natural, select, and adapted to the times. The diligence and dexterity of his tool greatly assisted him

in the management of his chiaro-scuro. He was living in 1753.

TREVISO, a considerable town of Austrian Italy, and capital of the delegation of the same name, situated on the rivers Sile and Piavesella, at their confluence. It is the see of a bishop, and contains 12,000 inhabitants; 20 miles north-by-west of Venice, and 140 east of Milan. Lat. 45. 42. N. long. 12. 9. E.

TREVISO, a delegation or province of Austrian Italy, in the government of Venice. It has a mild climate and fertile soil, with a superficial extent of only 1310 square miles. It has a population of nearly 300,000.

TREVOUX, a small town in the east of France, department of the Ain. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the declivity of a small hill, on the left bank of the Soaue. It contains a population of 2800; 14 miles north of Lyons.

TREW (Christopher James), a physician and naturalist, was born at Lauffen, in Franconia, in 1695, and settled at Nuremberg, where he was made director of the academy "Naturæ Curiosorum." He also contributed much towards establishing a society under the title of "Commercium Litterarium Noricum ad Rei Medicæ et Scientiæ Naturalis Incrementum institutum," which published its memoirs. To these societies he communicated several papers, and he also published several splendid works on anatomy and botany. Among others, we may enumerate the following: "De Differentiis quibusdam inter Hominem natum et nascendum intercedentibus," 1736, 4to.; "Epistola ad Alb. Hallerum de Vasis Linguae salivalibus et sanguiferis," 1734, 4to.; "Tabulæ Osteologicæ Corporis Humani," fol. max. with coloured plates, 1767. In 1750 he commenced his publication of one of the most splendid of the imitations of Flora, under the title of "Plantæ selectæ, quarum Imagines pinxit G. Dionysius Elret." To the incomparable designs of Elret, Trew added descriptions and remarks; and the work appeared in decades, seven of which were completed. In the same year he began a similar publication of garden flowers, intitled "Amœnissimæ Florum Imagines," which was carried on to six decades. He also published an improved edition of Blackwell's Herbal, in English and German, with an addition of some plants. Being in possession of Gesner's wooden plates, he gave an impression of 216 figures of plants from them, intitled "Icones posthumæ Gesnerianæ," 1748. Trew died in 1769. *Haller.*

TREWIA [so named by Linnæus in honour of the above-mentioned Trew, in Botany, a genus of the class polyandria, order monogynia.—Generic Character. Calyx: perianth three-leaved; leaflets ovate, reflexed, coloured, permanent. Corolla: none, unless the calyx be taken for it. Stamina: filaments numerous, capillary, length of the calyx; anthers simple. Pistil: germ inferior; style simple, length of the stemens; stigma simple. Pericarp: capsule turbinate, three-sided, crowned, three-celled, three-valved. Seeds solitary, convex on one side, angular on the other.—*Essential Character.* Calyx three-leaved, superior. Corolla none. Capsule tricocous.

Trewia nudiflora.—This is a lofty tree, with a trunk as thick as a man can embrace, covered with an ash-coloured bark; leaves on long round petioles, a span and more in length, and almost two hands wide, oblong-ovate, cordate, attenuated at the point, thin and soft, dusky green on the upper surface, but brighter on the lower; flowers on round pale-green peduncles, axillary, of an herbaceous colour, void of smell.—Native of the East Indies.

TREWALCHMAI, a township of Wales, in Anglesey; 10 miles from Bangor. Population 485.

TREWEN, a parish of England, in Cornwall; 5 miles west-by south of Launceston.

TREWHET, **HIGH** and **LOW**, adjoining townships of England, in the parish of Rothbury, Northumberland; 13 miles west-south-west of Alnwick.

TREWICH, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Bolam, Northumberland; 6 miles from Morpeth.

TREXTON, or **THREXTON**, a parish of England, in Norfolk; 2½ miles west-by-south of Watton.

TREY, *s.* [*tres*, Lat.; *trois*, Fr.] Any three at cards. White-handed mistress, one sweet word with three. —Honey, milk, and sugar; there are three. —Nay then, two *treys*; methegrin, wort, and malmsey. *Shakspeare.*

TREYDER AA, a small river in the north-west of Russia, in Livonia, which falls into the gulf of Riga.

TREYFORD, a parish of England, in Sussex; 4½ miles west-south-west of Midhurst.

TREYM, or **TOUR DE TREME**, a small town of the Swiss canton of Freyberg; 2 miles north of Gruyeres.

TREYSA, an old town of the west of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, on the river Schwalm, and the capital of the county of Ziegenhayn. It contains 1900 inhabitants; 30 miles south-west of Cassel, and 18 east-north-east of Marburg.

TREYSA ON THE LUMBDE, a village of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, province of Upper Hesse. Population 1200.

TRIABLE, *adj.* Possible to be experimented; capable of trial.—For the more easy understanding of the experiments *triable* by our engine, I insinuated that notion, by which all of them will prove explicable. *Boyle.*—Such as may be judicially examined.—No one should be admitted to a bishop's chancellorship without good knowledge in the civil and canon laws, since divers causes *triable* in the spiritual court are of weight. *Ayliffe.*

TRIAD, *s.* [*trias*, Lat.] Three united. In music, the harmonic triad, 1. 3. 5.—Ahad, Æon, Psyche, the Platonical *triad.* *More.*

TRIADELPHIA, a post township of the United States, in Montgomery county, Maryland.

TRIAL, *s.* [*trial*, old French; "preuve par temoins ou autrement; jugement rendu sur enquête et preuves. Les Anglois servent encore de ce mot, qui leur a été transmis par Guillaume le Batârd." *Lacombe.*] Test; examination. With *trial* fire touch me his finger end; If he be chaste the flame will back descend, And turn him to no pain; but if he start, It is the flesh of a corrupted heart. *Shakspeare.*

Experiment; act of examining by experience.

I leave him to your gracious acceptance,
Whose *trial* shall better publish his commendation.

Shakspeare.

Experience; experimental knowledge.—Others had *trial* of cruel mockings and scourgings. *Heb.*—Judicial examination.

He hath resisted law,
And therefore law shall scorn him further *trial*.
Than the severity of public power. *Shakspeare.*

Temptation; test of virtue.
Lest our *trial*, when least sought,
May find us both perhaps far less prepar'd
The willing I go. *Milton.*

State of being tried.
Good shepherd, tell this youth what 'tis to love.
—It is to be all made of sighs and tears;
It is to be made all of faith and service,
All humbleness, all patience and impatience;
All purity, all *trial*, all observance. *Shakspeare.*

TRIAL POINT, a cape on the south-east coast of the island of Jura. Lat. 55. 54. N. long. 5. 52. W.

TRIALITY, *s.* Three united; state of being three.—There may be found very many dispensations of *triality* of benefices. *Wharton.*

TRIANA, SANTA CRUZ DE, a town of Chili, and capital of the province of Rancagua. It has a parish church, and two chapels; 53 miles south of Santiago. Lat. 34. 19. S.

TRIANCOURT, a small town in the north-east of France, department of the Maese. Population 900; 17 miles north of Bar-sur-Ornain.

TRIANGLE, *s.* [*triangulum*, Lat.] A figure of three angles.—The three angles of a *triangle* are equal to two right ones. *Locke.*

TRIALING

TRIANGLE ISLAND, an island of South America, in the mouth of the Orinoco.

TRIANGLE ISLAND, one of the smaller Bahama islands. Lat. 20. 51. N. long. 69. 53. W.

TRIANGLED, *adj.* Having three angles.

TRIANGLES, a dangerous shoal in the Eastern seas, near the north coast of the Præcel, or Prasil.

TRIANGLES, NORTHERN, a reef of rocks in the bay of Honduras. Lat. 18. 50. N. long. 87. 50. W.

TRIANGLES, SOUTHERN, a reef of rocks and islets in the bay of Honduras. Lat. 17. 5. N. long. 111. 59. W.

TRIANGULAR, *adj.* [*triangularis*, Lat.] Having three angles.—Though a round figure be most capacious for the honey, and convenient for the bee; yet did she not chuse that, because there must have been *triangular* spaces left void. *Ray.*

TRIANGULARLY, *adv.* After the form of a triangle.—A portico formed circularly, a plain cut *triangularly*. *Harris.*

TRIANTHEMA [three-flowered], in Botany, a genus of the class decandria order digynia, natural order of succulentæ, portulacæ (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Calyx: perianth five-leaved; leaflets oblong, coloured within, mucronate below the tip, permanent. Corolla none, unless the calyx formed of a calyx and corolla together be so called. Stamina: filaments ten (in some five to twelve), capillary, length of the calyx; anthers roundish. Pistil: germ rather superior, oblongish, retuse; style one or two, filiform, length of the stamens, hispid on one side; stigmas simple. Pericarp: capsule oblong, truncate, retuse, cut round; cells two, superior, and two inferior. Seeds solitary or two, subovate. The number of stamens and styles in distinct species is different.—*Essential Character.* Calyx mucronate below the tip. Corolla none. Stamina five or ten. Germ retuse. Capsule cut round.

1. *Trianthea monogyna*.—Flowers five-stamened, one-styled. This sends out many trailing branches which lie flat on the ground, spreading two feet or more each way, and having much the appearance of purslane; with fleshy succulent leaves almost oval; the flowers come out from the joints of the stalks, they are somewhat of a purple colour.—It grows naturally in most of the islands in the West Indies, and is often a troublesome weed there.

2. *Trianthea crystallina*.—Flowers five-stamened, one-styled, heaped; leaves oval; stem shrubby.—Native of Arabia and the East Indies.

3. *Trianthea pentandra*.—Flowers five-stamened, two-styled.—Native of Arabia.

4. *Trianthea fruticosa*.—Shrubby, one-styled; alternate filaments anther-bearing.—Native of the kingdom of Tunis.

5. *Trianthea humifusa*.—One-styled; leaves lanceolate; stem frutescent, round.—Native of the Cape of Good Hope.

6. *Trianthea anceps*.—One-styled; leaves lanceolate; stem frutescent, ancipital.—Native of the Cape of Good Hope.

7. *Trianthea decandra*.—Flowers ten-stamened, two-styled.—Native of the East Indies.

Propagation and Culture.—Sow the seeds on a good hot-bed in the spring, and when the plants are fit to remove, plant them on another hot-bed, to bring them forward, otherwise the seeds will not ripen. In June they may be transplanted into a warm border, where they will grow until the frost in autumn kills them.

TRIARIAN, *adj.* [*triarii*, Lat., old soldiers, placed as a reserve.] Occupying the third post or place. *Not in use.*

Let our week days lead up the van,
Let the brave second and *triarian* band
Firm against all impression stand:

The first we may defeated see;
The virtue and the force of these are sure of victory. *Cowley.*

TRIBAU, BOHEMISCHE or BOHEMIAN, a petty town in the east of Bohemia; 90 miles east-by-south of Prague, and 6 west of Landskron. It contains 900 inhabitants.

TRIBAU, MAHRISCH, or MORAWSKA TRZEBOWA, a small town of the Austrian states, in Moravia, on the

Trzebowka; 28 miles north-west of Olmutz. Population 3100.

TRIBE, *s.* [*tribus*, Lat. The word is from the Gr. *τριβος*, or *τριβος*, a third part, by changing the *t* into *b*; whence the Lat. *tribus*, which originally meant a third part of the people. *Thes. Gr. and Morin.*] A distinct body of the people as divided by family or fortune, or any other characteristic.

Who now shall rear you to the sun, or rank
Your *tribes*, and water from th' ambrosial fount. *Milton.*

It is often used in contempt.
Folly and vice are easy to describe,
The common subjects of our scribbling *tribe*. *Roscommon.*

To TRIBE, *v. a.* To divide into tribes or classes.—Our fowl, fish, and quadrupeds, are well *tribed* by Mr. Willughby and Mr. Ray. *Bp. Nicolson.*

TRIBESEES, or TRIBSEES, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, on the Trebel, with 1400 inhabitants; 12 miles east-by-south of Rostock.

TRIBLET, or TRI'BOULET, *s.* A goldsmith's tool for making rings. *Ainsworth.*

TRIBOLI, or TEREBOLE, a town of Asia Minor, on the coast of the Black sea, situated at the extremity of the cape, bounding a deep bay of the same name. The town is supposed to contain 400 families, and has two handsome khans. There is a port, where small vessels may ride securely in stormy weather; 72 miles east of Trebisond.

TRIBOMETER [formed of *τριβω*, *I rub*, and *μετρον*, *I measure*], in Mechanics, a term applied by Muschenbroeck to an instrument invented by him for estimating the friction of metals. It consists of an axis formed of hard steel, passing through a cylindric piece of wood: the ends of the axis, which are highly polished, are made to rest on the polished semicircular cheeks of various metals, and the degree of friction is estimated by means of a weight suspended by a fine silken string or ribband over the wooden cylinder. For a farther description and figure of this instrument, and the result of various experiments performed with it, see Muschenb. *Int. ad Phil. Nat. vol. i. p. 151, &c.*

TRIBONIANUS, or TRIBONIAN, an eminent jurist, was a native of Side, in Pamphylia, and richly furnished with Greek and Roman literature, so that he composed works on a great variety of subjects. But as he principally devoted himself to the study of civil law, he excelled in this department, and rose to some of the highest posts in the empire. In the office of questor, to which he was advanced, his avarice led to such a degree of oppression, that in the sedition of Constantinople, A. D. 532, his removal was one of the demands of the people. His influence, however, was such, that he was soon restored, and he continued on account of his talents and by means of his servile adulation, to enjoy the favour and confidence of his sovereign for twenty years. He was elevated to the dignities of consul and master of the offices, and was consulted on all important occasions. He has been charged with enmity to the Christian faith, and he has been under the inconsistent imputations of Atheism and Paganism. Whether charges of this kind be true or false, he was notorious for his avarice and want of integrity; and from the contrast presented by his heart and his understanding, Gibbon has drawn an unjust parallel between him and our great Bacon. His death is placed about the year 546, *Anc. Un. Hist. Gibbon.*

TRIBSTADT, or TRIPSTADT, a petty town of the Bavarian province of the Rhine; 6 miles south of Kaiserslautern.

TRIBULATION, *s.* [*tribulation*, Fr.] Persecution; distress; vexation; disturbance of life.

The just shall dwell,
And after all their *tribulations* long,
See golden days, fruitful of golden deeds. *Milton.*

TRIBULATION, CAPE, a cape on the north-east of New Holland. Lat. 16. 6. S. long. 145. 21. E.

TRIBULUS [*Τριβυλος*, of Dioscorides. *Tribulus* of Virgil; a triplici cuspidate; *ετι τρεις βολαις εχει*, from its having three

three spikes to the fruit], in Botany, a genus of the class decandria, order monogynia, natural order of grinales. Rutaceæ. (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Calyx: perianth five-parted, acute, a little shorter than the corolla. Corolla: petals five, oblong, obtuse, spreading. Stamina: filaments ten, awl-shaped, very small; anthers simple. Pistil: germ oblong, length of the stamens. Style none. Stigma headed. Pericarp roundish, prickly, of five or ten capsules, gibbous on one side, often armed with three or four dagger-points, angular on the other, converging, with transverse cells. Seeds many, turbinate, oblong.—*Essential Character.* Calyx five-parted. Petals five, spreading. Style none. Capsules five, gibbous, spiny, many-seeded.

1. *Tribulus inaximus*, or great caltrops.—Leaves about four-paired; outer leaflets larger; pericarps ten-seeded, awnless. This is an annual plant, with pretty thick, compressed, channelled stalks, which trail upon the ground, and are near two feet long.—Native of Jamaica, and some of the other islands in the West Indies.

2. *Tribulus lanuginosus*, or woolly caltrops.—Leaves about five-paired; leaflets almost equal; seeds two-horned. Stems ascending, long, round, hairy, jointed.—Native of Ceylon.

3. *Tribulus terrestris*, or small caltrops.—Leaves six-paired, almost equal; seeds four-horned.—Native of most of the hot and temperate parts of the world; as the south of Europe, Barbary, Siberia, the coast of Coromandel, China, Cochinchina, and the West Indies.

4. *Tribulus cistoides*.—Leaves eight-paired; leaflets almost equal.—Native of South America and the West India islands. Houston found it at the Havanna. Miller cultivated it before 1773.

Propagation and Culture.—Sow the seeds of *tribulus terrestris* where they are intended to stand. The other sorts being natives of hot countries, are very tender, and the seeds must be sown on a hot-bed early in the spring. When the plants come up, transplant each into a separate pot, filled with rich light earth, plunge them into the tan-pit, and treat them in the same manner as other tender exotic plants; being careful to bring them forward as early as possible in the summer, otherwise they will not perfect their seeds in this country.

TRIBUT'NAL, *s.* [*tribunal*, Lat. and Fr.] The seat of a judge.

I' th' market-place, on a *tribunal* silver'd,
Cleopatra and himself in chairs of gold
Were publicly enthron'd.

Shakspeare.

A court of justice.

Summoning arch-angels to proclaim
Thy dread *tribunal*.

Milton.

TRIBUNE, *s.* [*tribun*, *tribunus*, Lat.] An officer of Rome chosen by the people.

These are the *tribunes* of the people,
The tongues o' the common mouth: I do despise them.

Shakspeare.

The commander of a Roman legion.

The tribunes of the people were first established in the year of Rome 260. The first design of the creation was to shelter the people from the cruelties of usurers, and to engage them to quit the Aventine mount, whither they had retired in displeasure.

The tribunes were, as it were, the heads and guardians of the people. They called assemblies of the people when they pleased; and in those assemblies they frequently annulled the decrees of the senate. Nothing could be concluded without their consent, which they expressed by subscribing the letter T at the bottom of the decree. They had it also in their power to prevent the execution of any decree, without giving any reason for it, and merely by subscribing *Veto*. This interposition was called *intercessio*. They sometimes even called the consuls and dictator to account for their conduct before the people. The tribunes of the people, by virtue of their office, claimed and exercised a power of sum-

moning the senate at any time, whenever the affairs of the people required it, though the consuls themselves were in the city. It has been taken for granted, on the authority of Valerius Maximus, that the tribunes of the people, on their first creation, were not admitted into the senate, but had seats placed for them before the door in the Vestibule.

A. Gellius says that they were not made senators before the law of Atinius, who is supposed to be C. Atinius Labeo, tribune of the people, A. U. 623; but that cannot possibly be true, since it is evident from the authority of Dionysius, that near four-centuries before, the tribunes, by the mere weight and great power of their office, had gained an actual admission into the senate, within two years after their first creation; in which we find them debating and enforcing, with great warmth, the demands of the commons, for a liberty of intermarriages with the nobles, and the choice of a plebeian consul. So that the intent of this Atinian law could not be, as it is commonly understood, that the tribunes should be senators in virtue of their office, for that they had been from the beginning; but that for the future they should always be chosen out of the body of the senate, or, which is the same thing, out of those who had already borne the office of quæstor. A. Gell. xiv. 8. Vide Pighil. *Annales*, A. U. 623. Dionys. lib. x. 11. Dionys. xi. 57. Middleton of Rom. Sen. p. 45.

Sylla the dictator, was the first who presumed to put a stop to the encroachments of the tribunes, A. U. 672; but under Cotta, the consul, they recovered part of their power, A. U. 679; and in 683, Pompey the Great re-established them in the possession of their ancient privileges. Their power subsisted till the time of Julius Cæsar. And in the year of Rome 731, the senate by a decree transferred the whole authority of tribunes of the people to Augustus and his successors, so that they had little more than the name and form of magistrates; whence the emperors were said to be *tribunitia potestate donati*. Accordingly, Augustus himself was tribune for thirty-seven years; Tiberius assumed the same quality; as likewise did his successor; signifying the year of their tribunate on their medals and coins; but their design in it was only to possess themselves of all the authority, that there might be nobody to oppose them.

TRIBUTESHIP, *s.* The office of a tribune.—What am I the wiser for knowing that Trajan was in the fifth year of his *tribuneship*, when he entertained the people with such a horse-race or bull-baiting? *Addison.*

TRIBUT'NIAL, or TRIBUT'NIOUS, *adj.* [*tribunitius*, Lat.] Suiting a tribune; relating to a tribune.—Let them not come in multitudes, or in a *tribunitious* manner; for that is to clamour counsels, not to inform. *Bacon.*

TRIBUR, a small town of the west of Germany, in Hesse Darmstadt; 7 miles south-east of Mentz, and 30 north of Mannheim. Population 1300.

TRIBUTARIOS, Los, an island of the Atlantic ocean, situated near the north coast of Cuba.

TRIBUTARY, *adj.* [*tributaire*, Fr.; *tributarius*, Lat.] Paying tribute as an acknowledgment of submission to a master.

Whilst Malvern, king of hills, fair Severn overlooks,
Attended on in state with *tributary* brooks. *Drayton.*

Subject; subordinate.

These he, to grace his *tributary* gods,
By course commits to several government,
And gives them leave to wear their sapphire crowns,
And wield their little tridents. *Milton.*

Paid in tribute.—Nor flattery tunes these *tributary* lays.
Concannon.

TRIBUTARY, *s.* One who pays a stated sum in acknowledgment of subjection.—All the people therein shall be *tributaries* unto thee, and serve thee. *Deut.*

TRIBUTE, *s.* [*tribut*, Fr.; *tributum*, Lat.] Payment made in acknowledgment; subjection.—They that received *tribute* money said, Doth not your master pay *tribute*? *St. Matt.*

To TRIBUTE, *v. a.* To pay as tribute.—An amorous trifler,

trifler, that spendeth his forenoons on his glass and barber, his afternoons with paint or lust, *tributing* most precious moments to the sceptre of a fan! *Whitlock.*

TRICALA, or TRIKALA, anciently called *Tricea*, a considerable town of European Turkey, in Romania, the capital of a sandgiacat or district comprising a considerable part of Thessaly; 30 miles west of Larissa, and 33 east-by-south of Joannina.

TRICALA, a small town of European Turkey, in the Morea, about 18 miles distant from Corinth. There is likewise in this quarter a mountain of the same name, commanding a very extensive view.

TRICARICO, a small town of Italy, in the south part of the kingdom of Naples, in the province of Basilicata, on the river Basiento. It is the see of a bishop; 19 miles east of Potenza, and 75 east of Salerno.

TRICE, *s.* [from *thrice*, that is, while one can count three: "All sodenly, as who saith *treis*." *Gower*, Conf. Am. b. i.] A short time; an instant; a stroke.—If they get never so great spoil at any time, the same they waste in a *trice*, as naturally delighting in spoil, though it do themselves no good. *Spenser.*

TRICERA [from *τρεις* and *κερας*, a horn. Three-horned; so named from its capsule], in Botany, a genus of the class monoecia, order tetrandria, natural order of tricocœæ, euphorbiæ (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Umbel simple, with the male florets peduncled; and a female in the middle, sessile. Involucre none.—Males. Calyx: perianth one-leaved, four-parted to the base; segments lanceolate, acute, erect, permanent, coloured. Corolla none. Stamina: filaments four, erect, longer than the calyx, ovate. Anthers sitting on the top of the filaments, lanceolate, acute, channelled in the middle, after flowering recurved.—Female. Calyx: perianth five-leaved; leaflets ovate, acute, erect, coloured. Corolla none. Pistil: germ subtrigonal. Styles three, short, roundish, conical, after flowering bipartite. Stigmas longer than the styles, recurved, patulous, channelled, permanent. Pericarp: capsule oblong, trigonal, three-horned, three-celled, three-valved. Seeds in pairs, oblong, obtuse.—*Essential Character.* Male.—Calyx four-leaved. Corolla none. Filaments ovate.—Female. Calyx: five-leaved. Corolla none. Styles conical. Capsule three-horned, three-celled.

Tricera lævigata.—This is a branching shrub, two or three feet high. Branches almost simple, long, spreading, four-cornered, leafy, even. Leaves on short round petioles, opposite, ovate-lanceolate, quite entire, veined above, marked with lines at the edge, veinless beneath, stiffish, very smooth. Flowers in simple, axillary, opposite umbels; the common peduncle four-cornered, three-times shorter than the leaves.—Native of Jamaica in mountain coppices in the western parts of the island; flowering in the spring months.

TRICERO, a small walled town in the north-west of Italy, in Piedmont. Population 900; 10 miles west-north-west of Casale.

TRICESIMO, a small town of Austrian Italy, in the Venetian delegation of Udina. It is situated to the north of Udinar.

TRICHECHUS, a genus of the order of bruta, and class of mammalia, in the Linnæan system: the characters of which are, that it has no fore-teeth in the full-grown animal, either above or below; that it has solitary tusks in the upper jaw; that the grinders on both sides are formed of a rugged bony substance; that the lips are geminated or doubled; and the hinder feet, at the extremity of the body, united into a fin.

This genus is altogether marine, comprehending few species. Gmelin, in his edition of the Linnæan System, enumerates the three following species and varieties:—

1. *Trichechus rosmarus*, the *rosmarus* of Johnston, the *morse* of Buffon, the *sea-horse* of Ray and Ellis, and the *Arctic walrus* of Pennant and Cook's last voyage. It is characterised by its distant, exerted tusks. It inhabits the

Northern seas, and chiefly within the arctic circle. It grows to a large size, having been found 18 feet long, and 12 feet in girth round the body. Its form is inelegant; having a small head, short neck, thick body, and short legs; the lips thick, and the upper one cleft into two large rounded lobes, the surface having numerous semi-transparent bristles of a yellowish tinge, and about the size of a straw in diameter, and three inches long, pointed at their extremities; the eyes small; round orifices instead of ears; the skin thick and wrinkled, and scattered over with short brownish hairs; with five toes on each foot, connected by webs; the hind-feet broader than the fore-feet, and the tail very short. In the upper jaw are two long tusks, sometimes two feet but generally about one foot in length, without cutting teeth, and with four roundish grinders.—These animals are found about the northern parts of America, in the gulf of St. Lawrence, between 47° and 48° lat., in Davis's Straits, and within Hudson's Bay in lat. 62°; in great numbers about Spitzbergen, also on the coast of Greenland and of Nova Zembla, and on the headlands extending towards the north pole. They are gregarious, produce their young, one at a time, early in the spring, and feed on sea-plants, shell-fish, &c.

Unprovoked the walrus is harmless, otherwise furious and vindictive. The female, when surprised on the ice, flings its young into the sea, plunges after it, and having carried it to a safe distance, returns with great rage to revenge the injury. They sometimes fasten their teeth in the boats, to sink them, or crawl under them, to overset them, indicating, by gnashing their teeth and roaring frightfully, great tokens of rage. Their attachment to one another is very strong; for a wounded walrus plunges to the bottom, and rises again suddenly with a number of attendants to attack the boat whence they received insult. They are said to lie on the ice in herds of many hundreds, loudly roaring, and giving notice of ice in the night or in a fog, when it could not be seen: some of the herd are always on the watch, who, on the approach of danger, awake the rest. They are soon frightened by a flash in the musket-pan, and plunge into the deep; but the female will defend the young to the last, on the ice or in the water; nor will the young one quit the dam, though she be dead. In the gulf of St. Lawrence, this animal is called a sea-cow, and it is said to resemble a cow much more than a horse, which name may probably be a corruption of the Russian name *morse*. The teeth of the walrus are used for ivory: the animals are killed chiefly for the sake of the oil; and it is said that a very strong and elastic leather may be prepared from the skin.

2. *Trichechus dudong*, the dugon of Buffon, and the Indian walrus of Pennant, with approximate, exerted tusks.—This animal inhabits the seas about the Cape of Good Hope and the Philippine Islands.

3. *Trichechus manatus*, the manati or sea-cow of Ray, and lamantin of Buffon; without tusks, slightly hairy; with a horizontal tail in place of hind-feet.—Found in the larger rivers as well as seas of Guiana, and growing to the length of 16 or 18 feet; the skin being dark-brown, with scattered hairs upon it; the feet with five toes; the body nearly of the same thickness to the tail, when it suddenly narrows; the tail flat, of the shape of a spatula, thicker in the middle, and thinner towards the edges.

The *trichechus Clusii*, or *Clusius's manati*, is supposed to be a variety: it grows to an enormous size in the South American rivers. As an article of food, it is said to be superior to any other animal of this genus, particularly the young. It is taken by means of harpoons. The Indians take great numbers, by making dams across the mouths of the shallow lakes formed by the floods. Dr. Shaw mentions a manati, called by the inhabitants of the country, on account of its gentle nature, "*Matum*," which, at the time of the arrival of the Spaniards, was kept by a prince of Hispaniola in a lake adjoining to his residence: it hated the Spaniards, but would offer itself to its Indian favourites, and carry over the lake ten at a time, singing and playing on its back. The *trichechus*

Y hydropethicus,

hydropithecus, or sea-ape manati of Pennant, is only known from the description of Steller, who, near the coast of America, saw a singular animal which he named a sea-ape, and which Pennant supposes to belong to this genus. It was an animal that delighted in frolic, and sported like a monkey.

Trichechus Australis, the variety α of *trichechus manatus*, according to Gmelin's Linnæus, but a distinct species in Shaw's Zoology; hairy, with four-toed unguiculated feet, or with a horizontal tail in place of hind-feet; the round-tailed manata of Pennant; growing to the length of 14 or 15 feet, and found in the rivers of Africa, particularly in the Senegal. It is about six feet and a half long, and three feet eight inches in circumference in the thickest part of the body, and in the thinnest part near the tail about two feet two inches. The flesh of this animal is said to resemble veal; but it is chiefly killed by the negroes for the sake of its blubber or fat.

Trichechus borealis, a variety of *trichechus manatus* in Gmelin's edition of Linnæus, but a distinct species in Shaw's Zoology; the whale-tailed manata of Pennant. It approaches nearly to the whale tribe; it never goes ashore, nor attempts to climb the rocks, like the walrus and the seal. It brings forth in the water, and, like the whale, suckles its young in that element. It inhabits the seas about Bering's and the other Aleutian islands, but never appears off Kamtschatka, unless blown thither by a tempest. It is the same species that inhabit near Rodriguez, or Diego Reys, an island east of the Mauritius, and probably extending to New Holland. These animals live perpetually in the water, but in calm weather frequent the mouths of rivers in great numbers, and approach in time of flood so near the land, that they will suffer themselves to be stroked by the hand; but if hurt, swim out to the sea, presently returning again. They live in families, one near another; each consisting of a male, a female, a half-grown young one, and a very small one. The affection between the male and the female is so great, that if the latter is attacked, the former will defend her to the utmost; and if she is killed, will follow her carcase to the shore, and for some days swim near the place where it was landed. They are very voracious, and when full of the fuci that grow in the sea, fall asleep on their backs. The back and sides are generally above water, and gulls are found perching on their backs, in order to pick up the insects which they find upon them. They are taken by harpoons fixed to a strong cord; but when struck, it requires the force of 30 men to draw them on shore. When a manati is struck, its companions swim to its assistance, and make many efforts to overturn the boat, or break the rope of the harpoon, and others will strike at the harpoon with their tails. They make a noise, by loud breathing, like the snorting of a horse. Their size is enormous, some being 28 feet long, and 800 lbs. in weight. The circumference of the body near the shoulders is 12 feet, about the belly 20, near the tail 4 feet 8 inches, the head 31 inches, the neck near seven feet; and hence we may infer the deformity of the animal. Near the shoulders are two feet, or rather fins, two feet two inches long, without fingers or nails; beneath they are concave, and covered with hard bristles; the tail is thick, strong, and horizontal, terminating in a stiff black fin, and resembling the substance of whale-bone; the skin is thick, hard, and black, unequal on its surface, like the bark of oak, so hard as scarcely to be cut with an axe, and without hair; beneath the skin is a thick blubber, tasting like oil of almonds. The flesh is coarser than beef, and will not soon putrify; that of the young ones has the taste of veal. The skin is used for shoes, and for covering the sides of boats. The Russians call this animal "Morskaja Korowa," or sea-cow, and "Kapustnik," or eater of herbs. *Pennant's Quadrupeds.*

TRICHERLÆ, the name of a genus of fossils, of the class of fibrariæ; the characters of which are, that they are not elastic, and are composed of straight and continuous filaments.

TRICHESTRUM, the name of a genus of fossils; of the

class of the selenites, but differing extremely in figure and structure from the common kinds.

TRICHIASIS [derived from $\tau\rho\iota\chi\eta$, *the hair*], sometimes also named *entropæon*, denotes a faulty inclination of the eye-lashes, inwards against the globe of the eye. See **SURGERY**.

TRICHILIA, in Botany, a genus of the class decandria, order monogynia, natural order of trihilatæ, meliæ (*Juss.*) —Generic Character. Calyx: perianth one-leaved, tubular, mostly five-toothed, short. Corolla: petals five, lanceolate, spreading. Nectary cylindrical, tubular, with a ten-toothed mouth, shorter than the petals, connate of ten filaments. Stamina: filaments none. Anthers ten, erect, rising from the margin of the tube of the nectary, deciduous. Pistil: germ obovate, subtrilobate. Style short. Stigma headed, three-toothed. Pericarp: capsule roundish, subtrigonal, three-celled, three-valved. Seeds solitary, berried. —*Essential Character.* Calyx mostly five-toothed. Petals five. Nectary toothed, cylindrical, bearing the anthers at the top of the teeth. Capsule three-celled, three-valved. Seeds berried.

1. *Trichilia hirta*.—The trees of this genus vary in height, from ten to thirty feet high. Leaves pinnate; leaflets few, elliptic, acuminate, smooth; racemes clustered.—Native of Jamaica.

2. *Trichilia spondioides*.—Leaves unequally pinnate, sub-hirsute; pinnae numerous; the lower ones larger; racemes axillary. This is a small tree, ten feet high or much lower, with an upright stem, and divided into very few branches.—Native of Jamaica, St. Domingo, and Carthage, flowering there principally in November.

3. *Trichilia emetica*.—Leaves pinnate, villose underneath; leaflets elliptic.—Native of Arabia Felix, on mountains.

4. *Trichilia glabra*.—Leaves pinnate, smooth; outmost leaflets larger.—Native of the Havannah, in mountain woods.

5. *Trichilia pallida*.—Leaves unequally pinnate, membranaceous; racemes axillary and terminating; flowers eight-stamened; capsules two-valved.—Native of the West Indies, flowering in February and March.

6. *Trichilia moschata*.—Leaves alternately pinnate; racemes axillary; flowers subdecandrous, one-petalled; capsules one-seeded.—Native of Jamaica, where it is called by the title of musk-wood, on account of the smell of every part of the plant when rubbed. Flowers in May.

7. *Trichilia spectabilis*.—Leaves pinnate; leaflets obovate; racemes axillary, compound.—Native of New Zealand.

8. *Trichilia alliacea*.—Leaves pinnate; leaflets lanceolate, acute; racemes axillary, superdecompound.—Native of the island of Namoka.

9. *Trichilia heterophylla*.—Leaves pinnate and ternate; leaflets ovate, acuminate; racemes axillary; flowers eight-stamened.—Native of Madagascar.

10. *Trichilia trisoliata*.—Leaves ternate; leaflets obovate, shining.—Native of Curaçao, in dry pastures, and on the neighbouring continent; flowering in April and May.

11. *Trichilia nervosa*.—Leaves ternate; leaflets ovate.—Native of Java.

12. *Trichilia spinosa*.—Leaves simple, ovate, emarginate; branches thorny.—Native of the East Indies.

Propagation and Culture.—These trees and shrubs being natives of hot countries, cannot be preserved in England but in a stove. They may be propagated by seeds sown in pots, and plunged into a hot-bed; when the plants are fit to remove, plant each in a separate small pot, plunged again into the hot-bed, and shade them until they have taken new root. They may also be increased by cuttings during any of the summer months. In their native countries they thrive best in a dry gravelly soil.

TRICHINOPLY, a celebrated city and fortress of the south of India, and capital of a district of the same name. It is advantageously situated on the south bank of the river Cavery, opposite the island of Seringham, famous for its magnificent Hindoo temples. Lat. 10. 50. N. long. 78. 50. E.

TRICHIURUS,

TRICHIURUS, a genus of the order of Apodes; the characters of which are, that the head is extended, with lateral opercula or gill-covers; that the teeth are ensiform, and semi-sagittated at the apex or tips; that it has seven branchiostegous or gill-membrane rays; that the body is compressed and ensiform, and the tail subulated, without any fin: whence it is called *lepturus*, and in English needle-tail. There are two species.

1. *Trichiurus lepturus*, or *argenteus*; silvery trichiurus.—With the lower jaw longer than the upper; and equally distinguished by the singularity of its shape, and brilliancy of its colour; the body very compressed, tapering towards the extremity, and terminating in a fine point; the whole body, except the fins, of a bright silver-colour; the head narrow, and the mouth wide; the lateral line of a gold-colour, commencing at the gills and continued to the tip of the tail; the dorsal fin moderately wide, transparent, and of a yellowish tinge, commencing almost behind the head, and terminating near the end of the tail in a mere membrane, the other parts being strongly radiated; the pectoral fins small and of an oval shape; without any direct vent-fin, but having a series of very small naked spines or rays, about 110 in number, continued from the vent, which is situated about the middle of the body, to nearly the tip of the tail. Its general length is from two to three feet; it is said to be very voracious, swims with rapidity, and in the pursuit of its prey sometimes leaps into small vessels, which happen to be sailing by it.—It is a native of the rivers and larger lakes of South America, and is considered as an eatable fish; it is also found in some parts of India and in China.

2. *Trichiurus Indicus*, or *electricus*, or *fuscus*; brown trichiurus.—With jaws of equal length; nearly equal in size to the preceding, but different in the conformation of the jaws, which are of equal length, and in the form of its teeth, which are very minute; the tail, less slender and sharp, and the colour of the whole fish pale brown, variegated with spots of a deeper cast.—A native of the Indian seas, and possessing a degree of electrical power.

TRICHOCARPUS [from *τριχ*, *τριχος*, a hair, and *καρπος*, a fruit. Hairy-fruited], in Botany a genus of the class polyandria, order digynia.—Generic Character. Calyx: perianth one-leaved, four or five parted; segments ovate, acute, spreading, permanent. Corolla none. Stamina: filaments very many (sixty to seventy), capillary, longer than the calyx, inserted into the receptacle. Anthers small, roundish. Pistil: germ ovate, villose. Styles two, long, bifid at the top. Stigmas obtuse. Pericarp: capsule ovate-four-cornered, bristly; bristles long, rigid, deciduous; one-celled, four-valved. Seeds numerous, small, fastened to a free, ovate-oblong receptacle, involved in a viscid membrane.—*Essential Character*. Calyx four or five-parted. Corolla none. Styles two, bifid. Capsule bristly, four-valved, many-seeded.

Trichocarpus laurifolia.—This is a tree growing to the height of fifty feet. Leaves scattered, coriaceous, oblong, acute, quite entire, veined, smooth, petioled. Corymbs few-flowered, subdichotomous, lateral.—Native of the woods of Guiana.

TRICHOCEPHALUS, a genus of the Intestina order of Vermes; the characters of which are, that the body is elastic and contorted, the hinder part thick and elevated, the anterior capillary and of double length, sometimes terminating knotty. Of this genus there are six species, distributed into two classes: viz.

I.—With simple head.

1. *Trichocephalus hominis*.—Above subcrenated, beneath smooth, forepart very subtilely striated; two inches long.
2. *Trichocephalus equi*.—Two inches and a half long.
3. *Trichocephalus Apri*.—With tail on both sides furnished with crenated scales; equal to the human.
4. *Trichocephalus muris*.—With the head three-knotted.—Found in the intestine of the mouse, between the duodenum and rectum.
5. *Trichocephalus vulpis*.—With an acute head; neck

transversely striated, and unilateral vesicles.—Found in the cœcum of the fox.

II.—With uncinated or hooked head.

6. *Trichocephalus lacertæ*.—With a tail on both sides scaly.—Found in the intestines of the lizard.

TRICHODA, a genus of the Infusoria order of Vermes; the characters of which are, that the worm is inconspicuous with the naked eye, pellucid, and hairy on the other part. Gmelin's edition of Linnæus comprehends forty-seven species, of which we select these:—

I.—Without a tail.

1. *Trichoda patella*.—Univalve; before and behind furnished with extended unequal bristles.—Found in the marshes of Denmark.

2. *Trichoda ursula*.—Smooth, elongated, equal, on the fore-part hairy.—Found in putrid infusions of hay and other vegetables.

3. *Trichoda linter*.—Ovate-oblong, somewhat prominent at both ends.—Found by the Greenlanders in water, in which the lichen *coriarius* has been infused.

4. *Trichoda pubes*.—Ovate oblong, gibbous, on the fore-part depressed.—Found in duck-weed water.

5. *Trichoda Cypris*.—Obovate, above sinuated towards the hinder part, on the fore-part hairy.—Found in water covered with duck-weed.

6. *Trichoda silurus*.—Oblong, hairy before and behind, with a ciliated back.—Found in water abounding with conferva.

7. *Trichoda mytilus*.—Subclavated, at both ends wider, green and ciliated.—Found in marsh-water.

8. *Trichoda urnula*.—Pitcher-shaped; before hairy.—Found rarely in water covered with duck-weed.

9. *Trichoda lynceus*.—Subquadrate, with hooked beak and hairy mouth.

10. *Trichoda semiluna*.—Semi orbicular, on the fore-part below hairy.—Found in duck-weed water.

11. *Trichoda orbis*.—Orbicular, emarginated and hairy on the fore-part.

12. *Trichoda cimex*.—Above convex, below smooth and hairy.—Found in vegetable infusions.

13. *Trichoda camelus*.—Hairy on the fore-part, thickish in the middle; and on both sides emarginated.—Found as the last.

14. *Trichoda acarus*.—Piriform, on the fore part below hairy, behind pedated.—In water covered with duck-weeds.

15. *Trichoda bomba*.—Mutable, on the fore-part furnished with scattered hairs.—As the last.

16. *Trichoda ciliata*.—Ventricose, behind pectinated with hairs.—Found in muscle-water.

17. *Trichoda sulcata*.—With ovate ventricose apex, acuminate, ventral furrow, and on both sides hairy.—As before.

II.—With tail.

18. *Trichoda transfuga*.—Broadish, before hairy, behind bristly, sinuated on one side, mucronated on the other.—Found in sea-water for some time kept.

19. *Trichoda ludio*.—Cirrated, above hairy, with an extended tail.—Found rarely in the grove-waters of Denmark.

20. *Trichoda pupa*.—Aculeated, hairy in front, with a bent tail.—Found in duck-weed water.

21. *Trichoda clava*.—Clavated, hairy in front, with a reflexile tail.—Found rarely in the marshy waters of Denmark.

TRICHOMANES [*Τριχομανες*, of Dioscorides. From *τριχ*, *τριχος* hair, and *μανια*, madness. From the hairiness of the fern, and its supposed efficacy in mania], in Botany, a genus of the class cryptogamia, order filices, natural order of filices or ferns.—Generic Character. Fructifications inserted into the margin of the frond, separate. Involucres urn-shaped, undivided, opening outwards. Columns extending beyond the involucres, like styles.

I.—With a simple frond.

1. *Trichomanes membranaceum*.—Fronds simple, oblong, lacerated.—Native of South America and Jamaica.

2. *Trichomanes*

2. *Trichomanes pusillum*.—Fronds simple, linear, gashed; shoot creeping.—Native of Jamaica.
3. *Trichomanes crispum*.—Fronds pinnatifid, lanceolate; pinnae parallel, subserrate.—Native of Martinico.
4. *Trichomanes reptans*.—Fronds cuneate-ovate; gash-pinnatifid; shoot creeping.—Native of Jamaica.
5. *Trichomanes asplenoides*.—Fronds pendulous, lanceolate, pinnatifid, very smooth; segments two-lobed; lobes obtuse; fructifications two-valved.—Native of Jamaica.
6. *Trichomanes polypodioides*.—Fronds lanceolate, pinnatifid, repand; flowers solitary, terminating.—Native of the East Indies.

II.—With a compound frond.

7. *Trichomanes crinitum*.—Fronds subpinnate, hairy; pinnae ovate, pinnatifid; segments bifid; subdivisions blunt; fructifications bristle-bearing, on an upright rough-haired stipe.—Native of Jamaica.
8. *Trichomanes lucens*.—Fronds bipinnatifid, pendulous, lanceolate, hirsute, shining; pinnae parallel; segments roundish, subserrulate; stipe extremely hirsute.—Native of Jamaica.
9. *Trichomanes hirsutum*.—Fronds pinnate; pinnae alternate, pinnatifid, hairy.—Native of America, Japan and Cochinchina.
10. *Trichomanes sericeum*.—Fronds bipinnatifid, pendulous, lanceolate, tomentose; pinnae alternate; segments linear, obtuse, entire; the lower ones bifid; fructifications terminating, hirsute.—Native of Jamaica.
11. *Trichomanes pyxidiferum*.—Fronds subbipinnate; pinnae alternate, clustered, lobed, linear.—Native of America.
12. *Trichomanes Tunbrigense*.—Fronds pinnate; pinnae oblong, dichotomous, decurrent, toothed.—It was first discovered near Tunbridge, in moist clefts of rocks and stony places.
13. *Trichomanes adiantoides*.—Fronds pinnate; pinnae ensiform, acuminate, gash-serrate; serratures bifid.—Native of the East Indies and of Africa.
14. *Trichomanes fucoides*.—Fronds bipinnatifid, ovate, smooth; pinnae ovate; segments two-parted; subdivisions serrate, obtuse; fructifications two-valved, inserted above the base of the pinnae.—Native of Jamaica.
15. *Trichomanes ciliatum*.—Fronds erect, bipinnatifid, deltoid; pinnae ovate; segments linear, obtuse, ciliate; fructifications terminating, bivalved, rough-haired; stipe margined.—Native of Jamaica.
16. *Trichomanes lineare*.—Fronds subbipinnate, pendulous, lanceolate, smooth; leaflets remote; pinnules linear, two-parted; fructifications terminating, two-valved; stipe capillary.—Native of Jamaica.
17. *Trichomanes strigosum*.—Fronds bipinnate; pinnules rhomboid, hairy, serrate; fructifications solitary below the serratures.—Native of Japan.

III.—With a superdecompound frond.

18. *Trichomanes undulatum*.—Fronds tripinnatifid, or bipinnatifid, pendulous, lanceolate; leaflets and pinnae alternate, decurrent; segments linear, retuse, crenulate-waved; fructifications terminating, two-valved.—Native of Jamaica.
19. *Trichomanes scandens*.—Fronds superdecompound; leaflets alternate; pinnae alternate, oblong, serrate.—Native of America, common in the woods of Jamaica.
20. *Trichomanes Chinense*.—Fronds superdecompound; leaves and pinnae alternate, lanceolate; segments of the pinnae wedge-shaped.—Native of China, where it was found by Osbeck.
21. *Trichomanes rigidum*.—Fronds four-times pinnatifid, erect, deltoid; leaflets spreading; pinnae lanceolate; segments linear, gashed at the end; fruit-bearing cups pedicelled, axillary.—Native of Jamaica.
22. *Trichomanes polyanthos*.—Fronds four times pinnatifid, deltoid, erect; pinnae and pinnules decurrent; segments linear, obtuse; fructifications two-valved, numerous; stipe margined.—Native of Jamaica.
23. *Trichomanes clavatum*.—Fronds four times pinnatifid, oblong-lanceolate, loose; pinnae and pinnules decurrent;

- segments linear, emarginate; fructifications terminating, two-valved, roundish; stipe roundish.—Native of Jamaica.
24. *Trichomanes Canariense*.—Fronds superdecompound, three-parted; leaflets alternate; pinnae alternate, pinnatifid.—Native of the Canary Islands, and also of the sides of mountains in Portugal.
25. *Trichomanes Japonicum*.—Fronds superdecompound; pinnules gash-trifid, acute.—Native of Japan.
26. *Trichomanes capillaceum*.—Fronds superdecompound; pinnae filiform, linear, one-flowered.—Native of South America.

27. *Trichomanes aculeatum*.—Fronds superdecompound, scandent, very much branched; leaflets palmate; segments linear, obtuse; stipe prickly.—Native of Jamaica.

Propagation and Culture.—See *acrostichum* and *adiantum*. Most of the species are stove plants.

TRICHOPUS, a new genus of fishes, described by Cepad; the characters of which are, that the body is compressed, and that the ventral fins have an extremely long filament. These fishes are natives of the Indian seas and rivers, and are distinguished, one species excepted, by the remarkable length of one ray of the ventral fins, which extends the whole length of the body, or even beyond it.

1. *Trichopus goramy*, or rufescent trichopus.—With a silvery cast on the sides, and the second ray of the ventral fins extremely long.—Native of the fresh waters of China, where it is greatly esteemed as an article of food, and known by the name of "Goramy." It is a prolific species, and easily introduced into new situations; having been imported into Java, and many other of the eastern islands.

2. *Trichopus Arabicus*, or greenish trichopus.—The *labrus gallus* of Linnæus. See *LABRUS GALLUS*.

3. *Trichopus satyrus*.—With sinking forehead, projecting chin, and extremely long, single-rayed ventral fins. This fish is known in some countries by the name of "Goramy," or "Gouramy."

4. *Trichopus pallasii*, or brown trichopus.—With pale undulations; a black spot on each side of the body and tail; and long single-rayed ventral fins. Described by Dr. Pallas as a species of *labrus*, and by Kolreuter, in the *Petersburg Transactions*, as a sparus. See *LABRUS TRICHOPTERUS*.

5. *Trichopus monodactylus*, or silvery trichopus.—With brownish back; and short, single-rayed, rigid ventral fins.

TRICHOSANTHES [from *τριχ*, hair, and *ανθος*, a flower], in Botany, a genus of the class monoecia, order syngenesia, natural order of cucurbitaceæ.—Generic Character. Male flowers.—Calyx: perianth one-leafed, club-shaped, very long, smooth; mouth five-toothed, reflexed, small. Corolla five-parted, growing to the calyx, flat, spreading; segments ovate-lanceolate, ciliate; with very long branching hairs. Stamina: filaments three, very short, at the top of the calyx. Anther a cylindrical erect body, covered on all sides with a fariniferous line, creeping up and down. Pistil: styles three, very small, growing to the tube of the calyx. Females on the same plant with the males.—Calyx: perianth as in the male, superior, deciduous. Corolla as in the male. Pistil: germ oblong, slender, inferior. Style filiform, length of the calyx. Stigmas three, oblong, awl-shaped, gaping. Pericarp: pome oblong, three-celled; cells remote. Seeds many, compressed, obtuse, coated.—*Essential Character*. Calyx five-toothed. Corolla five-parted, ciliate. Male.—Filaments three. Female.—Style trifid. Pome oblong.

1. *Trichosanthes anguina*, or snake gourd.—Pomes round, oblong, curved in. Stem obtusely five-cornered, rough-haired, climbing by tendrils.—Native of China.

2. *Trichosanthes nervifolia*.—Pomes ovate, acute; leaves cordate-oblong, three-nerved, toothed.—Native of the East Indies.

3. *Trichosanthes cucumerina*.—Pomes ovate, acute; leaves cordate, angular.—Native of the East Indies, Japan and Cochinchina.

4. *Trichosanthes amara*.—Pomes tubinate-ovate.—Native of the island of Dominica; annual, flowering there in December.

5. *Trichosanthes*

5. *Trichosanthes pilosa*.—Stem and leaves hairy; spikes axillary; bracts lanceolate, serrate; pomes ovate, acute.—Native of Cochinchina.

6. *Trichosanthes tricuspidata*.—Pomes ovate, acute, leaves three-cusped, smooth, many-nerved; stipules roundish, thick, crenate; spikes axillary.—Native of Cochinchina.

7. *Trichosanthes scabra*.—Pomes roundish; leaves roundish, rugged, very much wrinkled; peduncles one-flowered.—Native of Cochinchina.

Propagation and Culture.—Sow the seeds on a hot-bed early in the spring; and treat the plants in the same way as cucumbers and melons.

TRICHOSTEMA [from the Gr. *τριχος*, *trichos*, hair, and *σθημων*, *sthemon*, hairy-stamened], in Botany, a genus of the class didynamia, order gymnospermia, natural order of verticillata or labiata.—Generic Character. Calyx: perianth one-leafed, two-lipped; upper lip twice as large, trifold, equal, acute; lower two-parted, acute. Corolla one-petalled, ringent; tube very short; upper lip compressed, sickle-shaped; lower three-parted, the middle segment very small, oblong. Stamina: filaments four, capillary, very long, curved in; two of them a little shorter. Anthers simple. Pistil: germ four-cleft. Style capillary, length and figure of the filaments. Stigma bifid. Pericarp none. Calyx larger, reflexed, so that the upper lip becomes the lower, ventricose, converging. Seeds four, roundish.—*Essential Character*. Corolla: upper lip sickle-shaped. Stamina very long.

1. *Trichostema dichotoma*.—Stamens very long; standing out. This is an annual plant, which rises about six or eight inches high, dividing into small branches.—Native of Virginia and Pennsylvania.

2. *Trichostema brachiata*.—Stamens short; included. This has an herbaceous branching stalk, which rises from nine inches to a foot high.—Native of Virginia.

3. *Trichostema spiralis*.—Stems very long; spiral. Stem herbaceous, four feet high, erect. Flowers white-violet, in long terminating spikes.—Native of Cochinchina.

Propagation and Culture.—Sow the seeds in autumn, in pots filled with light earth: in winter place the pots under a frame, to shelter them from severe frost, but expose them to the open air at all times when the weather is mild. In the spring transplant them on to a bed of light earth; shading them from the sun till they have taken new root, and keep them clean from weeds.

TRICHOSTOMUM. (Hairy-mouthed.) One of Hedwig's genera of mosses, including some of Linnæus's bryums. One of them, namely, *Trichostomum capillaceum*, is figured in t. 1152, of English Botany.

TRICHOTOMY, *s.* [*τριχοτομια*, Gr.] Division into three parts.—Some disturb the order of nature by dichotomies, *trichotomies*, sevens, twelves: let the subject with the design you have in view determine the number of parts into which you divide it. *Watts*.

TRICK, *s.* [*triche*, old Fr.; *tresk*, Dutch; from *triegen*, Germ., to deceive.] A sly fraud.—Sir Thomas Moor said, that a *trick* of law had no less power than the wheel of fortune, to lift men up, or cast them down. *Raleigh*.—A dexterous artifice.

Gather the lowest and leaving the top,
Shall teach thee a *trick* for to double thy crop. *Tusser*.

A vicious practice.
Suspicion shall be stuck full of eyes:
For treason is but trusted like a fox,
Who ne'er so tame, so cherish'd and lock'd up,
Will have a wild *trick* of his ancestors. *Shakspeare*.

A juggle; an antic; any thing done to cheat jocosely, or to divert.

A reverend prelate stopp'd his coach and six,
To laugh a little at our Andrew's *tricks*. *Prior*.

An unexpected effect.
So felless foes who broke their sleep,
To take the one the other, by some chance,
Some *trick* not worth an egg, shall grow dear friends.
Shakspeare.

A practice; a manner; a habit. We still say, he has a *trick* of winking with his eyes, of speaking loud, &c.—I spoke it but according to the *trick*: if you'll hang me, you may. *Shakspeare*.—A number of cards laid regularly up in play: as, a *trick* of cards.—A plait or knot of hair. [*Trica*, low Lat. See the second meaning of *To TRICK*.]—I prefer that kind of tire:—it stirs me more than all your court-curles, or your spangles, or your *tricks*: I affect not these high gable-ends, these Tuscan tops. *B. Jonson*.

To TRICK, *v. a.* [*tricher*, Fr.; *triegen*, Germ.] To cheat; to impose on; to defraud.—It is impossible that the whole world should thus conspire to cheat themselves, to put a delusion on mankind, and *trick* themselves into belief. *Stephens*.—To dress; to decorate; to adorn; properly to knot.—They turned the imposture upon the king, and gave out, that to defeat the true inheritor he had *tricked* up a boy in the likeness of Edward Plantagenet. *Bacon*.—To perform with a light touch: though it may mean here to dress. [*Trycka*, Swed.] It is a term of heraldry; as, to *trick* arms.—They are blazoned there; there they are *tricked*, they and their pedigrees. *B. Jonson*.

To TRICK, *v. n.* To live by fraud.
Thus they jog on, still *tricking*, never thriving,
And murdering plays, which still they call reviving. *Dryden*.

TRICKER, *s.* [this is often written *trigger*.] The catch which being pulled disengages the cock of the gun, that it may give fire.

As a goose
In death contracts his talons close;
So did the knight, and with one claw
The *tricker* of his pistol draw. *Hudibras*.

TRICKERY, *s.* Act of dressing up; artifice.—You taught us to set a just value upon the eccentricities of impetuous and untutored genius, by giving us an opportunity to compare them with the *trickeries* of cold and systematic refinement. *Dr. Parr*.

TRICKING, *s.* Dress; ornament.—Get us properties and *tricking* for our fairies. *Shakspeare*.

TRICKISH, *adj.* Knavishly artful; fraudulently cunning; mischievously subtle.—All he says is in a loose, slippery, and *trickish* way of reasoning. *Atterbury*.

To TRICKLE, *v. n.* [Of this word there is no etymology that seems well authorized or probable. *Dr. Johnson*.] To fall in drops; to rill in a slender stream.

Imbrown'd with native bronze, lo! Henly stands,
Tuning his voice and balancing his hands:
How fluent nonsense *trickles* from his tongue!
How sweet the periods, neither said nor sung. *Pope*.

TRICKMENT, *s.* Decoration.
No tomb shall hold thee;
But these two arms; no *trickments* but my tears
Over thy hearse. *Beaumont and Fl.*

TRICKSTER, *s.* One who practises tricks.—Another of these *tricksters* wrote and published a piece entitled, *The Assembly Man*. *Robinson*.

TRICKSY, *adj.* Pretty; dainty; neat; briskly; lively; merry. *Still used in some parts of the north*.

The fool hath planted in his memory
An army of good words; and I do know
A many fools that stand in better place,
Garnish'd like him, that for a *tricksy* word
Defy the matter. *Shakspeare*.

TRICKTRACK, *s.* [*trictrac*, French.] A game at tables.—Loitering in sloth and idleness, cross-legged like so many taylors, the Turk wastes almost his whole time, lolling on these cushions or sophas, smoaking tobacco, and drinking coffee or sherbet, without either diversion or amusement, but playing with shells, or at *trick-track*, or the goose. *Memoirs of P. H. Bruce*.

TRICOLOOR, a town of the south of India, province of the Carnatic. Lat. 11. 59. N. long. 79. 20. E.

TRICORPORAL, *adj.* [*tricorpus*, Lat.] Having three bodies.

TRICOT, a small town in the north of France, department of the Oise, with 1200 inhabitants; 6 miles south of Montdidier, and 25 north-east of Beauvais.

TRIDACTYLIA, in Ornithology, a genus of birds, separated by Dr. Shaw from *picus*, on account of the number of toes; this having but three, whereas the genuine pice are all furnished with four. Its Generic Characters are:—beak many-sided, straight, wedge-shaped at the tip; nostrils covered with setaceous recumbent feathers; and feet with only three toes, placed two before and one behind. The species are the following:—

1. *Tridactylia hirsuta*.—Downy, varied with black and white. See *PICUS TRIDACTYLUS*.

2. *Tridactylia undulata*.—Waved, varied with black and white, beneath white. The southern three-toed woodpecker of Latham. First described by Brisson, and by him said to inhabit Cayenne.

TRIDAX [*Θριδαξ*, Gr., is the name of some pot-herb in Dioscorides], in Botany, a genus of the class syngenesia, order polygamia superflua, natural order of compositæ oppositifoliæ, corymbiferæ (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Calyx: common cylindrical, imbricate; scales ovate-oblong, obscurely acute, erect. Corolla: compound radiate; corollets hermaphrodite, tubular in the disk; female in the ray. Proper in the hermaphrodites funnel-form, five-toothed, erect;—in the females ligulate, three-parted; segments equal, the middle one narrower. Stamina in the hermaphrodites; filaments five, capillary, very short. Anther cylindrical, tubular. Pistil in the hermaphrodites: germ oblong. Style bristle-shaped, length of the stamens. Stigma obtuse;—in the females, germ oblong. Style filiform, length of the corollet. Stigma obtuse. Pericarp none. Calyx unchanged. Seeds in the hermaphrodites solitary, oblong; down many-rayed, simple, a little longer than the calyx;—in the females, very like the others. Receptacle chaffy, flat; chaffs lanceolate, shorter than the seed.—*Essential Character*. Calyx imbricate, cylindrical. Corollets of the ray three-parted. Down many-rayed, simple. Receptacle chaffy.

Tridax procumbens.—Stalks trailing and emitting roots at the joints, herbaceous and hairy. Leaves placed by pairs, rough, hairy, about an inch and half long, and three quarters of an inch broad, ending in acute points, and acutely jagged on the edges. The flowers are produced upon long naked peduncles which terminate the branches. The florets are of a pale copper colour, inclining to white.—Native of America.

Propagation and Culture.—Sow the seeds in pots plunged into a hot-bed. When the plants are fit to remove, put each into a small pot, filled with light earth: plunge the pots into the tan-pit; shading them from the sun till they have taken new root, and then treating them as other tender plants from the West Indies, placing them in autumn in the bark-stove, where they should constantly remain.

TRIDE, *adj.* [among Hunters; *tride*, French.] Short and ready. *Bailey*.

TRIDENT, *s.* [*tridens*, Latin.] A three-forked sceptre of Neptune.

His nature is too noble for the world.
He would not flatter Neptune for his *trident*. *Shakspeare*.

TRIDENT, or **TRIDENTED**, *adj.* Having three teeth.
Neptune—

Held his *tridented* mace upon the south:
The winds were whist, the billows danc'd no more. *Quarles*.

TRIDING, *s.* [*tridunga*, Saxon; rather *trithing*.] The third part of a county or shire. This division is only used in Yorkshire, where it is corrupted into *riding*.

TRIDUAN, *adj.* [from *triduum*, Lat.] Lasting three days.—Happening every third day.

TRIE, a small town in the south-west of France, department of the Upper Alps, with 800 inhabitants; 13 miles east-north-east of Tarbés.

TRIEBEL, a small town of the Prussian states, in Lower Lusatia, near the river Neisse, containing 1000 inhabitants; 47 miles south of Frankfort on the Oder.

TRIEDROSTYLA [derived from the Gr. *τρις*, *thrice*, *εδρα*, a *side*, and *στυλος*, a *column*], in Natural History, the name of a genus of spars.

TRIEL, a small town in the north of France, department of the Seine and Oise, and adjacent to the Seine. Population 1900; 20 miles west-by-north of that capital.

TRIEMERUS, the **THREE-DAY FLY**, a fly somewhat like the butterfly; it has four large yellowish wings, and a long body, with a head furnished with long antennæ, large eyes, and a spiral trunk.—It is found among the nettles and mallows.

TRIEMMERIS [*τριμημερις*, Gr., *semitemernaria*], a kind of cæsura in Latin verse, in which, after the first foot of the verse, there remains an odd syllable, which helps to make up the next foot.

As in, *Ille latus niveum molli fultus hyacintho*.

TRIENAGH BAY, a bay on the west coast of Ireland. Lat. 54. 53. N. long. 8. 15. W.

TRIE'NNIAL, *adj.* [*triennis*, Lat.] Lasting three years.—Richard the third, though he came in by blood, yet the short time of his *triennial* reign he was without any, and proved one of my best lawgivers. *Howell*.—Happening every third year.—To the bishop for procurations, on account of his *triennial* visitation, three shillings and eight pence. *Warton*.

TRIENS, in Antiquity, a copper money, of the value of one-third of an *as*, which on one side bore a Janus's head, and on the other a water-rat.

TRIENTALIS [so named from its small size], in Botany, a genus of the class heptandria, order monogynia, natural order of rotacææ, lysimachiaæ (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Calyx: perianth seven-leaved; leaflets lanceolate, acuminate, spreading, permanent. Corolla stellate, flat, octepetalled, equal, seven-parted, very slightly cohering at the base; segments ovate-lanceolate. Stamina: filaments seven, capillary, inserted into the claws of the corolla, patulous, length of the calyx. Anthers simple. Pistil: germ globular. Style filiform, length of the stamens. Stigma headed. Pericarp: berry capsular, juiceless, globular, one-celled, covered with a very thin crust, opening by various sutures. Seeds some, angular. Receptacle very large, hollowed out for the seeds.—*Essential Character*. Calyx seven-leaved. Corolla seven-parted, equal, flat. Berry juiceless.

Trientalis Europæa, or chickweed winter-green.—Root perennial, somewhat tuberous, creeping. Stem simple, erect, a span high, almost naked at bottom, leafy at top. Leaves clustered, spreading, lanceolate, quite entire, smooth, veined. Peduncles terminating, aggregate, one-flowered, spreading. Flowers snow-white, very elegant.—Native of the northern parts of Europe, Canada, and Siberia, in woods on the sides of mountains, and on turf heaths; in Yorkshire and Northumberland. It is more plentiful in Scotland.

TRIER, *s.* One who tries experimentally.—The ingenious *triers* of the German experiment found, that their glass vessel was lighter when the air had been drawn out than before by an ounce and very near a third. *Boyle*.—One who examines judicially.—Courts of justice are bound to take notice of acts of parliament, and whether they are truly pleaded or not; and therefore they are the *triers* of them. *Hale*.—Test; one who brings to the test.

You were used

To say, extremity was the *trier* of spirits;
That common chances common men could bear.

Shakspeare.

TRIESCH, or **TZESZTE**, a small town of the Austrian states, in Moravia; 6 miles south-west of Iglau. Population 2900.

TRIESTE, **GOVERNMENT OF**, a province of the Austrian empire, containing the southern half of the kingdom of Illyria, and bordering on the Adriatic, Croatia, and the government of Laybach. Its territorial extent is 5020 square miles, and its population 540,000. The province is divided into the four circles of Trieste, Goritz, Fiume, and Carlstadt. See farther, **ILLYRIA**, **ISTRIA**, and **GORITZ**.

TRIESTE, a circle of the government of the same name, in

in Illyria. It contains 1440 square miles, with 176,000 inhabitants, and is divided into the four arrondissements of Trieste, Duins, Capo d'Istria, and Rovigno.

TRIESTE, a large and thriving sea-port of the Austrian dominions, the capital of a district in the Illyrian territory. It is situated near the north-west extremity of the gulph of Venice, and is divided into the old and new town. It is almost the only sea-port for a very large track of country, the south of Germany, the Illyrian provinces, and part of the Slavonian; in short, for the long track of Austrian territory extending from Tyrol to Transylvania. The territory belonging to the town comprises 170 square miles, and a population of nearly 9000. Trieste belonged to France during five years, from 1809 to 1814; 212 miles south-south-west of Vienna, and 69 east-north-east of Venice. Lat. 40. 43. N. long. 12. 58. 30. E.

TRIESTE ISLAND, a small island at the bottom of the gulf of Campeachy, westward of Port Royal Island, about 3 leagues from east to west. The creek which separates it from Port Royal Island is scarcely broad enough to admit a canoe. Good fresh water will be got by digging 5 or 6 feet deep in the salt sand: at a less depth it is brackish and salt, and at a greater depth than 6 feet it is salt again.

TRIESTY, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Mayo; 21 miles west of Killala.

TRIETERICAL, *adj.* [*trietericus*, Latin.] Triennial; kept every third year.—The *trieterial* sports, I mean the orgia, that is the mysteries of Bacchus. *Gregory*.

TRIETERIS [*τρίηρης*, Gr.], a cycle of three years.

Thales, it is said, observing that the lunar revolution never exceeded thirty days, appointed twelve months of thirty days each; so that the year consisted of three hundred and sixty days: and in order to reduce these months to an agreement with the revolution of the sun, he intercalated thirty days at the end of every two years, whence that space of time was called a *period of three*, because the intercalation was not made till after the expiration of full two years, though really it was only a period of two years; as we are informed by Censorinus, De Die Natali.

TRIEWALD (Martin), an eminent mathematician and engineer, was born at Stockholm, in 1691, and being intended for trade, he travelled to England for information and improvement on subjects that concerned his commercial pursuits. Disappointed in prospects of this kind, he changed his object; and was fortunately engaged by the proprietor of some coal-mines, near Newcastle, to superintend the machinery of his works. This situation corresponded to his genius and inclination; and he was thus led to pay particular attention to mechanics, both in theory and practice. In 1726 he returned, after an absence of ten years, to his native country, where he constructed a steam-engine, and read lectures in philosophy, illustrated by a course of experiments, similar to those of Desaguliers, which he had attended in London. He thus attracted the notice of the king and of the States, who conferred upon him a pension, with the title of Director of Machinery. He also proposed some improvements in the manufacture of iron and steel. Thus diligently and actively employed for the benefit of his country, he received a commission as captain of engineers and inspector of fortifications; and he invented various machines connected with those offices, models of which are preserved in the Academy of Sciences at Stockholm, and also in the Academy of Lund. Diving was also an object of his attention, and on this subject he wrote a treatise, entitled "Konst at lefwa under Watnet, or the Art of living under Water," Stockholm, 1741, 4to. For this invention he received honorary rewards both from his own sovereign and the king of France. In 1729 he was elected a member of the Society of Upsal; and the same honour was conferred upon him by the Royal Society of London and other learned bodies. Triewald died suddenly in 1747. He communicated various papers to the Academy of Sciences at Stockholm, which appear in its Memoirs for the years 1739, 1740, and 1747. *Beckman's Hist. of Inventions. Desaguliers' Philos. Gen. Biog.*

To **TRIFALLOW**, *v. a.* [*tres*, Latin, and *pealga*, Saxon, a harrow.] To plow land the third time before sowing. *Bailey*.—The beginning of August is the time of *trifallowing*, or last plowing, before they sow their wheat. *Mortimer*.

TRIFID, *adj.* Cut or divided into three parts. *Bailey*.

TRIFISTULARY, *adj.* [*tres* and *fistula*, Lat.] Having three pipes.—Many of that species whose *trifistulary* bill or cranny we have beheld. *Brown*.

To **TRIFLE**, *v. n.* [*tryfelen*, Dutch.] To act or talk without weight or dignity; to act with levity; to talk with folly.—When they say that we ought to abrogate such popish ceremonies as are unprofitable, or else might have other more profitable in their stead, they *trifle* and they beat the air about nothing which toucheth us, unless they mean that we ought to abrogate all popish ceremonies. *Hooker*.—To mock; to play the fool.

Do not believe,
That, from the sense of all civility,
I thus would play and *trifle* with your reverence.

Shakspeare.

To indulge light amusement; as, he *trifled* all his time.—Whatever raises a levity of mind, a *trifling* spirit, renders the soul incapable of seeing, apprehending, and relishing the doctrines of piety. *Law*.—To be of no importance.—'Tis hard for every *trifling* debt of two shillings to be driven to law. *Spenser*.

To **TRIFLE**, *v. a.* To make of no importance. *Not in use*.

Threescore and ten I can remember well,
Within the volume of which time I've seen
Hours dreadful and things strange; but this sore night
Hath *trifled* former knowings.

Shakspeare.

TRIFLE, *s.* A thing of no moment.

Brunetta's wise in actions great and rare,
But scorns on *trifles* to bestow her care:
Thus every hour Brunetta is to blame,
Because the occasion is beneath her aim.
Think nought a *trifle*, though it small appear;
Small sands the mountain, moments make the year;
And *trifles* life. Your care to *trifles* give,
Or you may die, before you truly live.

Young.

TRIFLER, *s.* [*trifelaar*, Dutch.] One who acts with levity; one that talks with folly.

Shall I, who can enchant the boist'rous deep,
Bid Boreas halt, make hills and forests move,
Shall I be baffled by this *trifler*, love?

Granville.

TRIFLING, *adj.* Wanting worth; unimportant; wanting weight.—To a soul supported with an assurance of the divine favour, the honours or afflictions of this life will be equally *trifling* and contemptible. *Rogers*.

TRIFLINGLY, *adv.* Without weight; without dignity; without importance.—Those who are carried away with the spontaneous current of their own thoughts, must never humour their minds in being thus *triflingly* busy. *Locke*.

TRIFLINGNESS, *s.* Lightness; emptiness; vanity.—The *triflingness* and petulance of this scruple I have represented upon its own proper principles. *Bp. Parker*.

TRIFOLIATE, *adj.* [*tres* and *folium*, Latin.] Having three leaves.

Trifoliata cytissus restrained its boughs
For humble sheep to crop, and goats to brouze.

Harte.

TRIFOLIUM [*Τριφυλλον* of Hippocrates and Dioscorides], in Botany, a genus of the class diadelphia, order decandria, natural order of papilionacæ or leguminosæ.—Generic Character. Calyx: umbellet or head with the common receptacle. Perianth one-leaved, tubular, five-toothed, permanent. Corolla papilionaceous, commonly permanent, shrivelling. Banner reflected. Wings shorter than the banner. Keel shorter than the wings. Stamina: filaments diadelphous (simple and nine-cleft.) Anthers simple. Pistil: germ subovate. Style awl-shaped; ascending. Stigma simple.

ple. Pericarp: legume scarcely longer than the calyx, one-valved, not opening, deciduous. Seeds very few, roundish. It is very difficult to give a complete character of this genus, with its true and essential mark. The appearance and various attributes of the species prove this genus to be natural: nor have they discovered the limits who have attempted to divide it.—*Essential Character.* Flowers in a head. Legume scarcely longer than the calyx, not opening, deciduous.

I.—Melilots. Legumes naked, many-seeded.

1. *Trifolium cæruleum*, or blue melilot trefoil.—Racemes ovate; legumes half-naked, mucronate; stem erect; spikes oblong. This is an annual plant.—Native of Germany.

2. *Trifolium Indicum*, or Indian melilot trefoil.—Legumes racemed, naked, one-seeded; stem erect.—Native of the East Indies, China, Africa, and Italy, if the plant be the same in all these countries. There are several varieties.

3. *Trifolium massanense*, or Sicilian melilot trefoil.—Legumes racemed, naked, one-seeded, bow-striated, semi-ovate, acute; stem erect.—Native of Sicily, Italy, and Barbary.

4. *Trifolium Polonicum*, or Polonian melilot trefoil.—Legumes racemed, naked, two-seeded, lanceolate; stem erect. This differs from the next species, in having the stem altogether round.—Native of Poland.

5. *Trifolium officinale*, or common melilot trefoil.—Legumes racemed, naked, two-seeded, wrinkled, acute; stem erect. Root annual, strong, woody. Stem upright, grooved, yellowish-green, two feet high or more, with spreading alternate branches.—Common melilot grows wild in most parts of Europe, in corn-fields, pastures, and by way-sides.

6. *Trifolium Italicum*, or Italian melilot trefoil.—Legumes racemed, naked, two-seeded, wrinkled, obtuse; stem erect; leaflets entire.—Native of Italy.

7. *Trifolium Creticum*, or Cretan melilot trefoil.—Legumes racemed, naked, two-seeded, membranaceous; stem nearly upright.—Native of Candia and Algiers.

8. *Trifolium ornithopodioides*, or bird's-foot melilot trefoil.—Legumes naked, eight-seeded, about three together, twice as long as the calyx; stems declined.—Native of Denmark, France and Britain, on dry gravelly heaths and pastures, among short grass, flowering in June and July.

II.—Lotoid. Legumes covered, many-seeded.

9. *Trifolium lupinaster*, bastard lupine, or trefoil.—Heads halved; leaves quinate, sessile; legumes many seeded.—Native of Siberia.

10. *Trifolium reflexum*, or reflex-headed trefoil.—Fruiting heads bent back; legumes three-seeded.—Native of Virginia.

11. *Trifolium strictum*, or upright trefoil.—Heads globular; legumes two-seeded; calyxes length of the corolla; leaflets serrulate; stipules rhombed. Root annual.—Native of Italy and Spain, in pastures.

12. *Trifolium hybridum*, or mule trefoil.—Heads umbelled, legumes four-seeded; stem ascending.—Native of several parts of Europe.

13. *Trifolium repens*, creeping white trefoil, or Dutch clover.—Heads umbelled; legumes four-seeded; stem creeping. Root perennial, fibrous. Stems numerous, prostrate, creeping, extending, white, branched at the base, leafy, smooth. Leaves on long petioles. White clover is common in pastures through the greater part of Europe; flowering from the end of May to September. There are many varieties, depending on richness or poverty of soil. Haller has noticed no less than eleven.

14. *Trifolium comosum*.—Heads globular, umbelled, imbricate; banners bent down, permanent; legumes four-seeded.—Native of America.

15. *Trifolium alpinum*, or alpine trefoil.—Heads umbelled, scape naked; legumes two-seeded, pendulous; leaflets linear-lanceolate. Root very large.—Native of the Alps, Pyrenees, Monte Baldo, &c.

III.—Lagopuses: with villose calyxes.

16. *Trifolium subterraneum*, or subterranean trefoil.—Heads villose, four-flowered or thereabouts; with a central

reflexed, rigid, stellate involucre wrapping up the fruit.—Root annual.—Native of France, Italy, Spain, and England.

17. *Trifolium globosum*, or globular trefoil.—Heads villose, globular; upper calyxes destitute of a floret.—Native of Arabia, Syria and China.

18. *Trifolium cherleri*, or hairy trefoil.—Heads villose, globular, terminating, solitary; all the calyxes fertile; stems procumbent; leaves obcordate. This is allied to the next, but the whole calyxes are hairy.—Native of France, Italy, and the hills about Algiers.

19. *Trifolium lappaceum*, or bur trefoil.—Spikes subovate; calycine teeth setaceous, hispid; stem patulous; leaves ovate.—Native of France, Spain, and Italy.

20. *Trifolium rubens*, or long spiked trefoil.—Spikes villose, long; corollas one-petalled; stem erect; leaves serrulate. This is a large elegant trefoil.—Native of the south of Europe, and about Algiers in Africa.

21. *Trifolium pratense*, common purple trefoil, or honey-suckle trefoil.—Spike dense; stems ascending; corollas unequal; calycine teeth four, equal; stipules awned. Root perennial, striking almost right down, and scarcely creeping, branching, granulated, ash-coloured. Spikes of flowers terminating, ovate, obtuse, solitary, sometimes peduncled, but commonly sessile between two opposite erect floral leaves. Besides the principal use to which clover is applied, for feeding cattle, it may be mentioned that the heads are used in Sweden to dye woollen green. With alum they give a light, and with copperas a dark green. The seeds also yield a dye. There are several varieties.

22. *Trifolium medium*, or zigzag trefoil.—Spikes loose; stems flexuose, branched; corollas nearly equal; stipules subulate-linear.—It is found in chalk and in gravel with a clay bottom; in many parts of Europe, in Great Britain, Sweden, Denmark, Austria, Carniola, Piedmont, Holland, Switzerland, and many parts of Germany.

23. *Trifolium alpestre*, or alpine trefoil.—Spikes dense; corollas nearly equal; stipules setaceous, diverging; leaflets lanceolate; stem stiff and quite simple.—Native of Britain, but is found in dry mountainous woody places, in Hungary, Austria, Bohemia, Moravia, Stiria and Piedmont. Several varieties.

24. *Trifolium pannonicum*, or Hungarian trefoil.—Spikes villose, long; corollas one-petalled; leaves quite entire; stem erect; both extremely villose.—Native of Lower Hungary, in the neighbourhood of Schemnitz, in moist meadows.

25. *Trifolium squarrosum*, or round-leaved trefoil.—Spikes oblong, somewhat hairy; the lowest teeth of the calyxes reflexed; stem herbaceous, erect.—Native of Spain.

26. *Trifolium incarnatum*, or crimson trefoil.—Spikes villose, oblong, obtuse leaflets. This is an annual trefoil, and of the largest and most showy.—Native of Italy, the south of France, and of Barbary, about Algiers.

27. *Trifolium ochroleucum*, pallid or sulphur-coloured trefoil.—Head villose; stem erect, pubescent; lowest leaflets obcordate; lowest calycine tooth very long.—Native of France, Switzerland, Austria, Silesia, Italy and England.

28. *Trifolium angustifolium*, or narrow-leaved trefoil.—Spikes villose, conic-oblong; calycine teeth setaceous, almost equal; leaflets linear.—Native of Germany, the South of France, Italy, Spain, Carniola, Barbary, and the Island of Madeira.

29. *Trifolium arvense*, or hare's-foot trefoil.—Spikes extremely villose, subcylindrical; calycine teeth setaceous, longer than the corolla; leaflets obovate-linear. Root small and annual. The whole plant villose. Stem mostly erect, much branched, round, firm, changing its direction from joint to joint.—Native of Europe and Barbary, in barren sandy pastures and fields; flowering in July and August.

30. *Trifolium maritimum*, or teal-headed trefoil.—Spikes hairy, globular; calycine teeth leafy, finally spreading; stipules lanceolate; leaflets obovate.—It grows in salt-marshes and meadows near the sea in various parts of England, from Norfolk all along the south and west coast to Wales.

31. *Trifolium stellatum*, or star-headed trefoil.—Spikes hairy

hairy; calyxes spreading; stem diffused; leaflets obcordate.—Native of the South of France, Carniola, Italy, Sicily and Barbary.

32. *Trifolium clypeatum*, or oriental trefoil.—Spikes ovate; calyxes patulous; lowest segment largest, lanceolate; leaflets ovate.—Native of Italy and the Levant.

33. *Trifolium scabrum*, or rough trefoil.—Heads sessile, lateral, ovate; calycine teeth unequal, permanent, rigid, recurved.—Native of several parts of Europe, as Germany, Switzerland, Carniola, South of France, Italy, Britain; also of the hills about Algiers in Barbary.

34. *Trifolium glomeratum*, or round-headed trefoil.—Heads hemispherical, sessile lateral, smooth; calycine teeth cordate, reflexed, veined.—Native of England, Spain, Italy; also Barbary, about Algiers.

35. *Trifolium striatum*, or soft knotted trefoil.—Heads sessile, lateral and terminating, ovate; calyxes elliptic, hirsute, grooved; teeth setaceous.—Native of Britain, Germany, France, Spain and Italy, in dry barren pastures.

36. *Trifolium suffocatum*, or suffocated trefoil.—Heads sessile, lateral, roundish, smoothish; calycine teeth lanceolate, acute, recurved, longer than the corolla.—Native of Sicily.

37. *Trifolium Alexandrinum*, or Egyptian trefoil.—Heads oblong, peduncled; stem erect; leaves opposite.—Native of Egypt.

38. *Trifolium uniflorum*, or one-flowered trefoil.—Stemless; peduncles trifid and subtriflorous, shorter than the stipule.—Native of Syria, Judea, Arabia, abundant about Constantinople, and Candia.

IV.—Bladdery, with inflated ventricose calyxes.

39. *Trifolium spumosum*, or bladdered trefoil.—Spikes ovate; calyxes inflated, smooth, five-toothed; general involucre five-leaved.—Native of France and Italy.

40. *Trifolium resupinatum*.—Spikes subovate; corollas turned upside down; calyxes inflated, gibbous at the back; stems prostrate.—Native of Belgium, Silesia, the South of France and Italy.

41. *Trifolium tomentosum*, or woolly trefoil.—Spikes sessile, globular, tomentose; calyxes inflated, obtuse.—Native of the South of Europe and of Barbary.

42. *Trifolium hispdatum*, or shaggy trefoil.—Heads involucred, terminating; calycine teeth setaceous, villose; shorter than the corolla; leaflets obovate.—Native of Barbary near Mascar.

43. *Trifolium sphærocephalon*, or globular trefoil.—Villose; heads round, involucred; segments of the calyx setaceous, longer than the corolla; leaflets obcordate.—Native of Barbary near Mascar.

44. *Trifolium fragiferum*, or strawberry trefoil.—Heads roundish; calyxes inflated, two-toothed, reflexed; stems creeping.—Native of all parts of Europe, flowering in July and August.

V.—Hop trefoils, with the banner of the corolla bent in.

45. *Trifolium montanum*, or mountain trefoil.—Spikes subimbricate, about three; banners awl-shaped, shrivelling; calyxes naked; stem erect.—Native of many parts of Europe, on very dry hills, from Sweden to Spain.

46. *Trifolium agrarium*, or upright hop trefoil.—Spikes oval, imbricate; banners bent down, permanent; calyxes naked; stem erect. Root annual.—Native of many parts of Europe, in pastures.

47. *Trifolium spadicum*, or bay-flowered trefoil.—Spikes oval, imbricate; banners bent down, permanent; calyxes hairy; stem erect.—Native of several parts of Europe, in dry pastures.

48. *Trifolium procumbens*, or procumbent hop trefoil.—Spikes oval, many-flowered; banners grooved; stems procumbent; common petiole elongated at the base.

49. *Trifolium filiforme*, or least trefoil.—Spikes few-flowered, loose; peduncles flexuose; banners smooth; stem prostrate; all the leaflets subsessile.

50. *Trifolium minus*, or small yellow trefoil.—Spikes in hemispherical heads; peduncles stiff; banners smoothish; stems prostrate; common petiole very short at the base.

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51. *Trifolium biflorum*, or two-flowered trefoil.—Spikes two-flowered, sessile; involucre hispid, funnel-form; leaves lanceolate.—Native of Virginia and Canada.

Propagation and Culture.—If the seeds of the melilots, which are annual plants, be permitted to scatter, the plants will rise without care, and require no other culture but to be kept clean from weeds, and to be thinned where they grow too close.

White or Dutch clover grows naturally in most of the pastures in England, and is generally known among the country people by the title of white honeysuckle. The seed of this white Dutch clover is annually imported from Flanders, by the way of Holland, from whence it received the name of Dutch Clover.

Since the red clover has been cultivated in England, there has been great improvement made of the clay lands, which before produced little but rye-grass, and other coarse bents; which, by being sown with red clover, have produced more than six times the quantity of fodder they had formerly on the same land, whereby the farmers have been enabled to feed a much greater stock of cattle than they could before, which has enriched the ground, and prepared it for corn; and where the land is kept in tillage, it is the usual method now among the farmers, to lay down their ground with clover, after having had two crops of corn, whereby there is a constant rotation of wheat, barley, clover, or turnips on the same land.

The clover-seed is always sown with barley in the Spring, and when the barley is taken off, the clover spreads and covers the ground, and this remains two years, after which the land is plowed again for corn.

When clover is to be saved for seed, a common custom is to feed it down close until the end of May, which early feed is a vast advantage for ewes, lambs, &c. as it comes in before the natural grasses.

These are the common advantages derived from clover; but a greater benefit may be obtained by cutting it green, as often as it attains a sufficient growth, and soiling horses and cattle with it, in racks and cribs. In this manner it will support more than twice the stock it would do if fed off the ground; besides the additional quantity of manure, that will be made in the stables and yards, if they are kept littered with straw, fern, &c. which increase of manure will fully compensate the farmer for his expense in cutting and bringing the clover into the yards. The quick growth of clover after mowing shades the ground, and prevents the sun from exhaling the moisture of the land, so much as it would if fed bare; consequently it continues to spring with more vigour; and the moment one crop is off, another begins to shoot up. Whereas when cattle feed it, they frequently destroy as much as they eat; and besides, break the necks of the roots with their feet, which prevents the clover from springing so freely as it does after a clean cut by the scythe. In hot weather, which is the common season for feeding clover, the flies are generally so troublesome to the cattle, that they are continually running from hedge to hedge, to brush them off, by which it is inconceivable what injury they do to the crop. But when they are fed in stables and yards, they are more in the shade, they thrive better, and consume the whole of what is given to them without waste.

In some countries, the yellow trefoil is sown after the same manner as the common red clover, especially on chalky ground, where it will thrive, and produce a better crop than clover.

Trifolium filiforme and *minus* grow naturally among grass in most of the upland pastures in this country; and the seeds of the former are frequently sold in the shops by the name of hop-clover, and are by many mixed with other sorts of clover and grass seeds, for laying down ground to pasture.

As to the other species, which are mostly preserved in botanic gardens, they are easily propagated by seeds, sown in an open bed of ground, either in autumn or spring.

TRIFOLY, *s.* [*trifolium*, Lat.] Sweet trefoil. *Mason*.

—She was crowned with a chaplet of *trifoly*. *B. Jonson*.

TRIFORM, *adj.* [*triformis*, Latin.] Having a triple shape.

The moon her monthly round
Still ending, still renewing through mid heaven,
With borrow'd light her countenance *triform*
Hence fills, and empties, to enlighten the earth. *Milton.*

TRIFORMIUM, the gallery which usually goes round a church of the pointed style, over the side-aisles, so called by Gervasius and other ancient writers.

TRIFORMIS, an epithet given to Diana.

To TRIG, *v. a.* [perhaps from *τρῖζ*, Sax. *alveus*.] To fill; to stuff. This is still a northern verb; and *trig* is also there used as an adjective for *full*.—By how much the more a man's skin is full *trig'd* with flesh, blood, and natural spirits. *More.*

To TRIG, *v. a.* [*trega*, Goth., *tardare*. *Serenius*.—See TRIGGER.] To stop a wheel; to catch a wheel so as to prevent it from going backward or forward. *Bailey.*

TRIG, *adj.* Full. See To TRIG.—Trim; neat. [perhaps from *To trick*, to dress.] Used in some parts of the north, and in Scotland.

TRIGA, a kind of car, or chariot, with three horses.

TRIGAMY, *s.* [*τρεις* and *γαμος*, Gr.] State of being married three times; state of having three husbands or wives at one time.—They marry oft-times at nine or twelve years of age; the laity twice, ecclesiastics but once; *trigamy* to all is hateful. *Sir T. Herbert.*

TRIGARDON, a small place of European Turkey, on the coast of the ancient *Ætolia*. It occupies the site of the ancient town of *Æniades*, at the mouth of the large river *Achelous*, now the *Aspro-Patamo*. It was once commercial and populous, but from the accumulation of sand, vessels cannot now approach it.

TRIGAULT (Nicholas), a Jesuit missionary, was born at Douay, in 1577, and having entered into the Society of Jesus, was sent, in 1610, on a mission to the East Indies. After a year's residence in China, he came to Europe for a recruit of missionaries, and returned with forty-four associates. At length his life and labours terminated at Nanking, in 1628. Of his works, which were numerous, we shall only mention his treatise, entitled "De Christiana Expeditione apud Sinas ex Mathei Ricci Commentariis," 1615, 4to. This work, composed from the memoirs of Ricci, contains a description of the manners, laws, and customs of the empire of China, with an account of the acts of the Jesuits in that country. "A Chinese Dictionary," 3 vols. printed in China. *Moreri.*

TRIGEMINI NERVI, the nerves of the fifth pair of the head.

TRIGGER, *s.* [from *trigue*, Fr.; from *intricare*, Latin.] A catch to hold the wheel on steep ground. The catch that being pulled looses the cock of the gun.—The pulling the *trigger* of the gun with which the murder is committed, has no natural connection with those ideas that make up the complex one, murder. *Locke.*

TRIGINTALS, *s.* [from *triginta*, Latin.] Trentals or *trigintals* were a number of masses to the tale of thirty, instituted by Saint Gregory. *Ayliffe.*

TRIGLA, or GURNARD, a genus of fish of the order of the Thoracici; the characters of which are, that the head is large, mailed, and marked by rough lines; the eyes large and round at the vertex; the mouth large; the palate and mandibles armed with sharpened teeth; and the nostrils double; the aperture of the branchiæ or gills large; the gill-cover spiny, and the gill membrane seven-rayed; the body covered with scales, wedge-formed; the back straight, with a longitudinal furrow on both sides, spinous; the lateral line near the back, straight; the abdomen thick, the ventral and pectoral fins large, and, in some species, near the pectoral fins are finger-shaped processes.

1. *Trigla cataphracta*, or red gurnard.—With double fingers; forked elongated snout, and octagonal mailed body: its length is about twelve inches: the longitudinal rows or divisions of the body are marked by twelve serrated or

aculeated lines; beneath the throat is a pair of ramified cirri; the pectoral fins and tail are pale-brown; the other fins pale-yellow, and nearly transparent; rays of the first dorsal fin running out beyond the membrane.—A native of the Mediterranean.

2. *Trigla lyra*, or red gurnard.—Silvery beneath, with triple fingers, and bifid denticulated snout. This is the piper of the British Zoology. Its length is from one to two feet or more; its lateral line formed of small scales; its scales are small, pectoral fins large, slightly tinged with dull blue; tail of like colour; the other fins yellowish, with red rays.—Native of the European seas, and considered as an excellent fish for the table.

3. *Trigla gurnardus*, or grey gurnard.—With triple fingers, and lateral line mailed with rounded whitish scales: length the same as that of the former; colour above deep grey, with blackish and red spots, beneath silvery; scales small, lateral line strongly marked with a series of larger, rounded, whitish scales, with a dusky central spot.—Native of the European seas, and not uncommon about our own coasts, feeding on worms, insects, &c.

4. *Trigla cuculus*, or red cuckow gurnard.—Silvery beneath, with triple fingers, and first dorsal fin marked by a black spot; an elegant species, about a foot in length, of a more slender shape than the last; colour on the upper parts a beautiful red, more or less distinctly marked by whitish transverse bars; scales extremely small; lateral line composed of pointed white scales edged with black, and a similar row on each side of the back; fins transparent; the first dorsal marked on the edge by a black spot, the second tinged near its edge with yellow.—Native of the European seas, and esteemed as a food.

5. *Trigla lucerna*.—With triple fingers, sub-bifid snout, and lateral line bifid at the tail.—Native of the Northern seas, and conjectured to be a variety of the *trigla hirundo*.

6. *Trigla hirundo*, or grey-brown gurnard.—Silvery beneath, with triple fingers, and very large olivaceous pectoral fins spotted with blue: the Sapphiric gurnard of the British Zoology; and stock-fish of Willughby. Of the same size with the grey gurnard; scales middle-sized, lateral line rough, pectoral fins very large, of a violaceous olive, sometimes richly edged and spotted with blue.—Native of the European seas, occasionally springing out of the water to some distance by means of its large pectoral fins.

7. *Trigla lineata*, or red gurnard.—Marked above by dusky-sanguine spots, with the body crossed on each side by numerous perpendicular lines: the streaked gurnard of the British Zoology. Size and habit of *trigla cuculus*; colour bright-red, abdomen silvery; on each side of the back, close to the base of the dorsal fin, a row of broad, serrated, short processes of a yellow colour; lateral line formed by a row of similar ones; scales small, sides above and below the lateral line marked into very numerous, narrow perpendicular divisions; pectoral fins large, rounded, of a dusky-brown, spotted with black; rest of the fins yellowish, with a tinge of red, especially the tail, which is slightly lunated.—Native of the Mediterranean sea.

8. *Trigla Asiatica*, or silvery gurnard.—With quadruple fingers; body smooth, snout smooth and prominent; anterior gill-covers serrated; pectoral fins falcated.—Native of the Indian seas.

9. *Trigla evolans*, or springing gurnard.—With triple fingers, and three serrated spines between the dorsal fins; allied to the *trigla volitans*, but finished with three separate pectoral processes; the pectoral fins very large, but less than those of the next species; the pectoral fins blackish.—Native of the American seas.

10. *Trigla volitans*, or red gurnard.—With aculeated scales, very large pectoral fins spotted with blue, and sextuple fingers connected by a membrane; the milvus of Salvian, *Aldrovandus*, *Willughby*, &c. This is a highly singular and beautiful species; length about twelve inches; colour crimson above, pale or whitish beneath; head blunt, armed on each side with two very strong large spines, pointing backwards; the whole body covered with very strong carinated

and sharp-pointed scales, hardly separable; first dorsal fin pale violet, crossed with deeper lines, and at its origin two separate rays longer than the rest; second dorsal fin pale, with the rays barred by brown; pectoral fins very large, transparent, of an olive-green, richly varied with numerous bright-blue spots, six pectoral processes, not separate, but united, and appearing like a small fin on each side of the thorax; tail pale violet, with the rays crossed by dusky spots, and strengthened on each side of the base by two obliquely transverse bony ribs or bars.—Native of the Mediterranean, Atlantic, and Indian seas, where it swims in shoals, and is often seen flying out of the water to a considerable distance.

11. *Trigla Japonica*, or alata; the Japanese gurnard.—With eleven fingers on each side, palmated by a membrane. About four inches in length; head angular; lower jaw and hinder margin of the gill-covers furnished with two strong spines.—Native of the Japanese sea.

12. *Trigla Adriatica*.—With the body verticillated by scales, and aculeated lateral line; pectoral fins black beneath, and triple fingers; supposed to be a variety of *trigla lineata*, and differing from it by being varied with bands of black spots, and having the spots of the pectoral fins disposed into two transverse bands, the edges being marked beneath by a row of blue spots.—Observed in the Adriatic sea.

13. *Trigla minuta*.—With triple fingers, and bicarinated black. A small species: head hard and rough, emarginated and denticulated in front, and furnished with two spines above the eyes; posterior gill-covers spiny; pectoral and ventral fins very sharp-pointed; tail rounded.—Native of the Indian seas.

14. *Trigla Carolina*, or whitish gurnard.—Speckled with red, with triple fingers, and brown pectoral fins transversely banded with black; length about ten inches; dorsal fins pale orange spotted with brown. the first fin marked by a black spot; tail slightly rounded at the end, and crossed by three or four rows of brown spots.—Native of the American seas.

15. *Trigla cavillone*, or red gurnard.—With a single spine above each eye, and six on each side of the back of the head. Length about three inches; body covered with small denticulated, rough scales; colour red; pectoral fins white above, and dark-green or olive beneath.—Native of the Mediterranean, and known on the French coasts by the appellation of Cavillone.

16. *Trigla punctata*, or rose-red gurnard.—With blood-red specks, and broad obtuse head, spined on the hind-part. Length about eight inches; head broad, obtuse, and furnished behind with strong spines; scales middle-sized; pectoral fins very large, rounded, and of a dusky-blue colour, speckled with red, and inclining to yellow towards their tips; rest of the fins and tail yellow speckled with red.—Native of the American seas.

17. *Trigla pini*, or red gurnard.—With triple fingers, and body marked on each side by numerous transverse convex lines. Similar in habit to that of *trigla piper*, but in other respects much allied to *trigla lineata*; colour red, with yellowish abdomen; scales small; dorsal and lateral line aculeated, from which pass perpendicular convex lines terminating rather obtusely above and below, and bearing some resemblance to pine-leaves; fins and tail yellowish; ventral fins red, with an obscure bluish cast.—Native region unknown.

18. *Trigla chabrontera*.—With the body mailed beneath, and red fins. Allied to the *trigla cataphracta*, but differing by not having the body marked by an octagonal form; the under parts only being furnished with bony divisions: above the snout are several spines pointing backwards; and above and below the tail are also placed three spines: all the fins, except the tail, are of a bright red.—Native of the Mediterranean. *Shaw's Zoology*.

TRIGLA, the name of a divinity among the Germans with three heads, which was probably Diana Trivia, or Hecate.

TRIGLOCHIN [from *τρεις*, three, and *γλωχιν*, a point: the capsule opening in three points, like the barbs of an arrow], in Botany, a genus of the class hexandria, order trygynia, natural order of tripetaloidæ, junci (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Calyx: perianth three-leaved; leaflets roundish, obtuse, concave, deciduous. Corolla: petals three, ovate, concave, obtuse, like the calyx. Stamina: filaments six, very short. Anthers as many, shorter than the corolla. Pistil: germ large. Styles none. Stigmas three or twice as many, reflexed, feathered. Pericarp: capsule ovate-oblong, obtuse; cells as many as there are stigmas, opening at the base by acute valves. Seeds solitary, oblong.—*Essential Character*. Calyx three-leaved. Petals three, calyx-form. Style none. Capsule opening at the base.

1. *Triglochis palustre*, or marsh arrow-grass.—Capsules three-celled, even, linear, attenuated at the base. Root fibrous, tufted, perennial. Leaves radical, sheathing, bifarious, linear, channelled.—Native of Europe, Siberia and Barbary, in wet boggy meadows, flowering in July.

2. *Triglochis bulbosum*, or bulbous arrow-grass.—Capsules three-celled, even, linear, attenuated at the top. Root bulbous, covered with bristles, heaped into a tufted bundle.—Native of the Cape of Good Hope.

3. *Triglochis maritimum*, or sea arrow-grass.—Capsules six-celled, grooved, ovate. Scape scarcely longer than the leaves, inclining at the base, terminating in a dense spike of greenish-purple flowers, on short flower-stalks. Leaves wider and more fleshy than in the *palustre*, with which it agrees in habit.—Native of most parts of Europe, and of Siberia, in salt-marshes, and in the ouze of large rivers, where the tide flows; flowering throughout the summer. All domestic cattle being very fond of this plant, it may deserve the notice of such as possess salt-marshes.

TRIGLYPH, *s.* [*τρεις* and *γλυφη*, Gr.; *triglyphe*, Fr.] In architecture. A member of the frieze of the Doric order set directly over every pillar, and in certain spaces in the intercolumniations. *Harris*.—The Doric order has now and then a sober garnishment of lion's heads in the cornice, and of *triglyphs* and metopes always in the frieze. *Wotton*.

TRIGNO, a river of Italy, in the north of the kingdom of Naples, in the province of Molise. It rises near Carovilli, and falls into the Adriatic at Vasto.

TRIGON, *s.* [*τριγωνον*, Gr.] A triangle. A term in astrology.—The astronomers tell of a watery *trigon*. *Harington*.

TRIGONAL, *adj.* Triangular; having three corners.—A spar of a yellow hue shot into numerous *trigonal* pointed shoots of various sizes, found growing to one side of a perpendicular fissure of a stratum of free-stone. *Woodward*.

TRIGONELLA [dimin. from *trigona* (corolla)]; so named from its three-cornered corolla, in Botany, a genus of the class diadelphia, order decandria, natural order of papilionaceæ, or leguminosæ.—Generic Character. Calyx: perianth one-leaved, bell-shaped, half-five-cleft; toothlets awl-shaped, nearly equal. Corolla papilionaceous, as it were three-petalled; banner subovate, obtuse, reflex-spreading. Wings two, ovate-oblong, outwardly reflex-spreading, so that the banner with the wings constitutes as it were a regular three-petalled corolla. Keel very short, obtuse, occupying the navel of the flower. Stamina: filaments diadelphous (simple and nine-cleft) short, rising. Anthers simple. Pistil: germ ovate-oblong. Style simple, rising. Stigma simple. Pericarp: legume ovate-oblong, compressed, covered. Seeds many, roundish. From the form of the corolla only this becomes a distinct genus.—*Essential Character*. Banner and wings nearly equal, spreading, in form of a three-petalled corolla.

1. *Trigonella ruthenica*, or small fenugreek.—Legumes peduncled, heaped, pendulous, linear, straight; leaflets sub-lanceolate.—This is a biennial plant; the roots decaying soon after the seeds are ripe.—Native of Siberia.

2. *Trigonella platycarpus*, or round-leaved fenugreek.—Legumes peduncled, heaped, pendulous, oval, compressed; stem

stem diffused, leaflets roundish. Root biennial.—Native of Siberia.

3. *Trigonella striata*.—Legumes peduncled, nearly upright, distant; peduncles larger than the leaf.—Native of Abyssinia.

4. *Trigonella polycerata*, broad-leaved, or Spanish fenugreek.—Legumes subsessile, heaped, erect, nearly straight, long, linear; peduncles awnless.

5. *Trigonella hamosa*, or Egyptian fenugreek.—Legumes peduncled, racemed, declined, hooked round; peduncles spiny, longer than the leaf. Annual.—Native of Egypt.

6. *Trigonella spinosa*, or thorny fenugreek.—Legumes subpeduncled, heaped, declined, sickle-shaped, compressed; peduncles thorny, very short.—Native of the island of Candia.

7. *Trigonella corniculata*, or horse-shoe fenugreek.—Legumes peduncled, heaped, declined, somewhat sickle-shaped; peduncle long, somewhat spiny; stem erect.—Native of the South of Europe.

8. *Trigonella monspeliaca*, or trailing fenugreek.—Legumes heaped, sessile, bowed, divaricated, inclined, short; peduncle mucronate, unarmed.—Native of France, Italy, and Algiers.

9. *Trigonella laciniata*, or jagged fenugreek.—Legumes peduncled, subumbelled, elliptic; leaflets wedge-form, toothed; stipules laciniated.—Native of Egypt.

10. *Trigonella fœnum-græcum*, or common fenugreek.—Legumes sessile, strict, nearly erect, somewhat sickle-shaped, acuminate; stem erect. Leaflets oblong, oval, indented on their edges, on broad furrowed foot-stalks. The flowers come out singly at each joint from the axils; they are white, and sit very close to the stalk.—Native of France, the county of Nice, Spain, Germany and Barbary. The wild plant differs, in having long runners next the root, all pressed close to the ground, the stem only being upright; leaflets obovate, not obtusely lanceolate; with the joints of the leaves purple. Legumes more hairy.

11. *Trigonella Indica*, or Indian fenugreek.—Legumes sessile, subsolitary, subfalcate; leaflets quite entire; stem diffused.—Native of the East Indies.

12. *Trigonella pinnatifida*.—Stem prostrate, four-cornered legumes linear, compressed, erect, sessile.—Native of Spain, in the neighbourhood of Madrid.

Propagation and Culture.—Sow the seeds where the plants are designed to stand, for they will not bear transplanting. If they are sown in autumn, the plants will come earlier to flower, and good seeds may be obtained with more certainty than from spring plants. All the culture they require, is to thin them where they stand too close, and to keep them clean from weeds.

TRIGONIA [so named from the form of the fruit], in Botany, a genus of the class diadelphia, order decandria, natural order of malpighiæ (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Calyx: perianth one-leaved, turbinate; border five-cleft, the two upper segments more deeply separated, erect, diverging. Corolla papilionaceous; five-petalled: banner erect, flat, clawed. Wings reflexed, longer, narrower. Keel two-petalled, converging. Stamina: filaments ten, connected into a sheath, distinct at top, some (3, 5, 7,) often barren. Anthers oblong. Pistil: germ ovate, small. Style short, ascending. Stigma headed, flat, girt with a membranaceous margin. Pericarp: capsule oblong, three-cornered, three-grooved, acute, one-celled, three-valved; valves boat-shaped, doubled; outer coriaceous, inner membranaceous, woolly within. Seeds very many, roundish, involved in long wool, fastened to three threads uniting the valves.—*Essential Character*. Calyx five-parted. Petals five, unequal, uppermost foveolate at the base within. Nectary: two scales at the base of the germ. Filaments: some barren. Capsules leguminose, three-cornered, three-celled, three-valved.

1. *Trigonella villosa*.—Leaves obovate beneath, tomentose, hoary. Branches round, smooth below, villose above; branchlets hoary-tomentose. Leaves on the younger branchlets petioled, opposite, two or three inches long, ovate. Racemes from the last axils quite simple, terminating, com-

posed; branches opposite, spreading very much, decreasing upwards. Pedicels opposite or alternate, spreading very much, with a yellowish down on them like the peduncles.—Native of Cayenne.

2. *Trigonella lævis*.—Leaves oblong on both sides, smooth shining.—Native of Guiana.

TRIGONOMETRICAL, *adj.* Pertaining to trigonometry.

TRIGONOMETRICALLY, *adv.* According to the rules of trigonometry.—In the years 1741 and 1742, Mr. J. Rennshaw, my agent, went round the coast of England, and surveyed it *trigonometrically*. *Whiston*.

TRIGONOMETRY, *s.* [from the Gr. *τριγωνος*, a triangle, and *μετρον*, a measure.] The science of determining the sizes and proportions of the parts of triangles. This branch of geometry being available to measure many inaccessible dimensions from some known parts, is the foundation of many of the important conclusions in the sciences of astronomy, navigation, &c. Strictly speaking, however, trigonometry has a still more extensive signification; for the laws deducible from measuring the angles of three-sided figures are applicable to the analysis of angles in general, and this again to the determination of the sizes and proportion of other figures. Trigonometry is of two kinds, *plane* and *spherical*. We shall commence with a brief account of the former, referring those who are desirous of going deeper to the numerous and well-known elaborate treatises on the subject.

DEF. I. *The tangent of an arch, or angle*, is that portion of the geometrical tangent at one extremity of the arch, which is intercepted between the sides of the corresponding angle. Thus in plate 1. fig. 1., AH is the tangent to the arch AD , or to the angle ACD .

II. *The secant of an arch, or angle*, is that portion of a geometrical secant through one extremity of the arch, which is intercepted between a tangent at the other and the centre. Thus in fig. 1., CH is a secant of the arch AD or of the angle ACD .

III. *The complement of an arch, or angle*, is the difference between it and a quadrant, or right angle. Thus DB is the complement of the arch AB , and the angle DCB the co. of the angle DCA .

IV. *The sine of an arch, or angle*, is the perpendicular drawn from one extremity of the arch to the opposite side of the angle. Thus (fig. 1.) DG is the sine of the arch AD , or the angle ACD .

V. *The versed sine of an arch, or angle*, is the intercept of the diameter between the sine and tangent. Thus GA is the versed sine of the arch AD or angle ACD .

VI. *The supplement of an arch, or angle*, is the difference between it and a semicircumference, or two right angles. Thus the arch DA is the supplement of the arch DE , and the angle DCA the supplement to the angle DCE .

These definitions being understood, we proceed to make the following assertions.

1. The square of the secant of an angle is equal to the sum of the squares of the tangent and of the radius.

2. The rectangle under the tangent and cotangent of an arch, or angle, is equal to the square of the radius.

3. The square of the radius is equal to the sum of the squares of the sine and cosine of an arch or angle.

4. The ratio of the sine to the cosine of an angle is the same as that of the tangent to the radius.

5. The rectangle under the secant and cosine of an angle is equal to the square of the radius.

6. The sine of an angle is equal to the sine of its supplement.

7. The sine of an angle is equal to half the chord of twice the corresponding arch.

8. The rectangle under the radius and the sine of twice an angle is equal to twice the rectangle under its sine and cosine.

9. The rectangle under the radius and the cosine of twice an angle is equal to the difference between the square of the radius and twice the square of the sine of the angle.

10. Let

10. The tangent of half a right angle is equal to the radius.

11. The sine is equal to the cosine of half a right angle, and the square of each is equal to half the square of the radius.

12. The cosine of an angle equal to one-third of two right angles is equal to half the radius.

13. The square of the sine of an angle equal to one-third of two right angles is equal to three-fourths of the square of the radius.

14. The sine of an angle equal to one-third of a right angle is equal to half the radius.

15. The square of the cosine of an angle equal to one-third of a right angle is equal to three-fourths of the square of the radius.

16. In a triangle the sides are to each other as the sines of their opposite angles.

17. In a triangle the tangent of half the sum of any two angles is to the tangent of half their difference, as the sum of the opposite sides is to their difference.

18. In a triangle the cosine of any angle multiplied by twice the product of the sides which contain it, is equal to the sum of the squares of those sides diminished by the square of the third side.

19. In a right-angled triangle given the two sides containing the right angle, the triangle itself may be determined.

20. In a right-angled triangle given the side opposite the right angle and one of the remaining sides, the triangle itself may be determined.

21. In a right-angled triangle given the side opposite the right angle, and one acute angle, the triangle itself may be determined.

22. In a right-angled triangle given either side about the right angle, and either acute angle, the triangle itself may be determined.

23. In any triangle given two sides and the included angle, the triangle itself may be determined.

24. Given two angles of a triangle, and the side opposite either of them, the triangle itself may be determined.

25. Given two angles of a triangle, and the side between them, the triangle itself may be determined.

26. Given the three sides of a triangle, the triangle itself may be determined.

27. Given two sides of a triangle, and the angle opposite either of them, the triangle itself may be in some cases determined.

We proceed now to the proofs, which will be numbered in the same way.

1. Let A C D (fig. 1.) be any angle represented by A. Then if we use R to represent A C the sec. $\sec^2 A = \tan^2 A + R^2$, the proof being exactly the same as in 111, in the article Geometry, where it was shewn that in every right-angled triangle the square of the side subtending the right angle = the sum of the squares of the two sides containing that angle.

2. Let A C D (fig. 1.) be any angle represented by A. Then $\tan A \times \cotan A = R^2$. For the angles H A C, A C B, C B K, being all right angles, A H is parallel to C B, and A C to B K. Now (by 95 Geom.) the angle A C H = the angle C K B, and the angle A H C = the angle H C B. Therefore, (by 99 Geom.) A H : B C :: A C : B K, . . . (by 162 Geom.) A H \times B K = B C \times A C = A C². Q.E.D.

3. Let A C D (fig. 1.) be the angle represented by A. Then $R^2 = \sin^2 A + \cos^2 A$. For by 111, Geometry, C D² = D C² + C G². Q.E.D.

4. Let A C D (fig. 1.) be the angle, represented by A. Then, $\frac{\sin A}{\cos A} = \frac{\tan A}{R}$, which is plainly deducible from Geometry, 98.

Obs: Hence, if the complementary angle B C D be called B, it follows by this Art., that

$$\frac{\sin B}{\cos B} = \frac{\tan B}{R};$$

i. e. As the sine, cosine, and tangent of B are respectively the cosine, sine, and cotangent of A,

$$\frac{\cos A}{\sin A} = \frac{\cotan A}{R}.$$

5. Let A C D (fig. 1.) be the angle, represented by A. Then $\sec A \times \cos A = R^2$. For by 99 Geom., C H : C D :: C A : C G; . . . by 162 Geom., C H \times C G = C D \times C A = C A². Q. E. D.

Hence it follows that, representing the angle B C D by B,

$$\sec B \times \cos B = R^2;$$

i. e. as the secant and cosine of B are respectively the cosecant and sine of A,

$$\text{cosec } A \times \sin A = R^2.$$

It will easily be perceived that all the above definitions of goniometrical lines are applicable, whatever be the magnitude of the given angle, although we appear to have considered those only, such as A C D, which are less than a right angle.

Thus in fig. 2, if A C D' be the given angle, A H' will be its tangent, according to Def. I.; because A H' is "that portion of the geometrical tangent intercepted between the two sides" C A, C D', (the latter being produced backwards through C, in order to meet the geometrical tangent at H'). Also B C D' being the difference between the angle A C D' and a right angle, is the complement of the former, by Def. III., and therefore B K' is the cotangent of A C D'.

Again: C H' is the secant of A C D', according to Def. II.; and C K', its cosecant.

Finally: D' G' is the sine of A C D' C G' its cosine, A G' its versed sine, according to Def. IV. and Obs., and Def. V.

And not only may the definitions given above be extended to the cases of such angles as A C D', but likewise the assertions made hitherto.

Thus: C H'² = A H'² + A C², that is, $\sec^2 A C D' = \tan^2 A C D' + R^2$.

$$(1). \quad A H' : B C :: A C : B K', \quad \dots \quad \tan A C D' \times \cotan A C D' = R^2.$$

$$(2). \quad D' G'^2 + C G'^2 = R^2, \quad \dots \quad \sin^2 A C D' + \cos^2 A C D' = R^2.$$

$$(3). \quad D' G' : A H' :: C G' : A C, \quad \dots \quad \frac{\sin A C D'}{\cos A C D'} = \frac{\tan A C D'}{R}. \quad (\text{Art. 4.})$$

$$D' I : B K' :: C I : C B \quad \dots \quad \frac{\cos A C D'}{\sin A C D'} = \frac{\cotan A C D'}{R}.$$

$$(\text{Obs. 4.}) \quad C H' : C D :: C A : C G', \quad \dots \quad \sec A C D' \times \cos A C D' = R^2.$$

$$(5). \quad C K' : C D' :: C B : C I \quad \dots \quad \text{cosec } A C D' \times \sin A C D' = R^2.$$

$$(5. \text{ Obs.})$$

6. This is evident; for if A C D be any angle, then A' C D is its supplement, and these angles have both the same sine D G.

7. Let A C D (fig. 3.) be any angle, and let the arch D A D' be twice the arch D A, then the sine of A C D is equal to half the chord D D'.

Draw C D'. Inasmuch as the arch A D = the arch A D', the angle A C D = the angle A C D', by 99 and 100 Geom. Likewise in the triangles A C D, A C D', the side C D = C D', and the side C E is common. Therefore, the side D E = E D'. But as the angle C E D = C E D', D E is perpendicular to C A, and . . . is the sine of A C D (Def. IV.): hence $\sin A C D = \frac{D D'}{2}$. Q.E.D.

8. Let A C D (fig. 4.) be any angle represented by A; and let D C D' = 2 A. Then $R \times \sin 2 A = 2 \sin A \times \cos A$.

Join D' D, and draw D G perpendicular to C D'. As in the preceding C E D' is a right angle, and . . . = to D G D'. Likewise the angle D D' C is common to the two triangles D D' G, E D' C; and . . . these triangles are equiangular to each other. Consequently, by Prop. 4, Euclid, C D' : D D' :: C E : C G; but "if 4 right lines be proportionate, the rectangle under the extremes is equal to the rectangle under the means." . . . C D' \times D G = D D' \times C E = 2 D E \times C E. But C D' is the radius, D G is the sine of D C D' or twice A C D, D E is the sine of A C D, and C E is the cosine of A C D; hence $R \times \sin 2 A = 2 \sin A \times \cos A$. Q.E.D.

9. Let ACD be any angle, represented by A ; and let $DCD' = 2A$. Then, $R \times \cos 2A = R^2 - 2 \sin^2 A$.

By the preceding,

$$R \times \sin 2A = 2 \sin A \times \cos A.$$

$$\therefore R^2 \times \sin^2 2A = 4 \sin^2 A \times \cos^2 A;$$

but, by 3, $\sin^2 2A = R^2 - \cos^2 2A$, and $\cos^2 A = R^2 - \sin^2 A$,

$$\therefore R^2 \times (R^2 - \cos^2 2A) = 4 \sin^2 A \times (R^2 - \sin^2 A),$$

$$\therefore R^4 - R^2 \times \cos^2 2A = 4 \sin^2 A \times (R^2 - \sin^2 A),$$

$$\therefore R^2 \times \cos^2 2A = R^4 - 4 \sin^2 A \times (R^2 - \sin^2 A),$$

$$= R^4 - 4 \sin^2 A \times R^2 + 4 \sin^4 A,$$

$$= (R^2 - 2 \sin^2 A)^2,$$

\therefore rooting both sides, $R \times \cos 2A = R^2 - 2 \sin^2 A$. Q. E. D.

If the angle A were divided into two equal parts, we should have, by the preceding formula,

$$R \times \cos 2 \left(\frac{A}{2} \right) = R^2 - 2 \sin^2 \left(\frac{A}{2} \right);$$

$$\text{i. e. As } 2 \left(\frac{A}{2} \right) = A,$$

$$R \times \cos A = R^2 - 2 \sin^2 \frac{A}{2};$$

in other terms, *the rectangle under the radius and cosine of an angle is equal to the difference between the square of the radius and twice the square of the sine of half the angle*; which is, in fact, only the preceding theorem in another form of expression.

By the preceding formula, inasmuch as

$$\sin^2 \frac{A}{2} = R^2 - \cos^2 \frac{A}{2}, \text{ (by 3), we have}$$

$$R \times \cos A = R^2 - 2 \left(R^2 - \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} \right)$$

$$= 2 \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} - R^2,$$

$$\therefore R^2 + R \times \cos A = 2 \cos^2 \frac{A}{2};$$

in other terms, *twice the square of the cosine of half an angle is equal to the square of the radius, together with the rectangle under the radius and the cosine of the angle*.

10. Let ACD (fig. 5.) be $= 45^\circ$, i. e. half a right angle. Then, $\tan 45^\circ = R$.

In the triangle HAC the angle HAC is a right one, AH being a tangent of the circle at A ; and HCA is given half a right angle. Consequently, since by 96 Geom. "the three angles of any triangle are equal to two right angles," the angle AHC must be half a right angle. Hence, by 104 Geom., the side AH is equal to the side AC ; but AH is the *tan* of ACD , and AC is the radius. Q. E. D.

11. In the fig. above mentioned, let ACD be $= 45^\circ$. Then, $\sin 45^\circ = \cos 45^\circ$, and $\sin^2 45^\circ = \cos^2 45^\circ = \frac{R^2}{2}$.

Now draw DG perpendicular to AC ; and for the same reasons as above, $DG = CG$. Likewise, by 111 Geom., $CD^2 = DG^2 + CG^2$; that is, $CD^2 = 2DG^2$. Hence, $DG^2 = CG^2 = \frac{CD^2}{2}$. But DG is the sine, and CG the cosine of ACD , and CD is the radius. Q. E. D.

12. Let ACD (fig. 6.) be $= 60^\circ$, i. e. one-third of two right angles. Then, $\cos 60^\circ = \frac{R}{2}$.

Now join AD . The three angles of the triangle ACD are equal to two right angles, by 96 Geom.; but the angle ACD is given equal to one-third of two right angles, therefore the remaining angles ADC and DAC must be together equal to two-thirds of two right angles. Wherefore, as $CD = CA$, the angle $ADC =$ the angle DAC , and each of them is equal to one-third of two right angles. Consequently, since "every triangle which has its three angles equal, has its sides equal," the three sides AC , CD , DA , are equal; and therefore, by 103 Geom., the side CA is equally divided at the point G , by the perpendicular DG , i. e. $CG = \frac{CA}{2}$. But CA is the radius, and CG the cosine of ACD . Q. E. D.

13. In the figure above mentioned, let $ACD = 60^\circ$. Then $\sin^2 60^\circ = \frac{3R^2}{4}$.

$$\text{Now } \sin^2 60^\circ + \cos^2 60^\circ = R^2 \text{ by 3;}$$

$$\therefore \sin^2 60^\circ + \frac{R^2}{4} = R^2, \text{ by the preceding.}$$

$$\therefore \sin^2 60^\circ = R^2 - \frac{R^2}{4} = \frac{3R^2}{4} \quad \text{Q. E. D.}$$

14. Let ACD , (fig. 7.) be $= 30^\circ$, i. e. one-third of a right angle. Then, $\sin 30^\circ = \frac{R}{2}$.

Now since the angle ACD is one third of a right angle, the angle BCD is two thirds of a right angle; that is, BCD is one third of two right angles. Consequently (by 12,) $\cos BCD = \frac{R}{2}$; but "the cosine of an angle is the sine of the complement of the angle," therefore, $\cos BCD = \sin ACD$.

$$\text{Hence, } \sin ACD = \frac{R}{2}.$$

15. In the figure above, let ACD be $= 30^\circ$. Then $\cos^2 30^\circ = \frac{3R^2}{4}$.

$$\sin^2 30^\circ + \cos^2 30^\circ = R^2 \text{ (by 3.)}$$

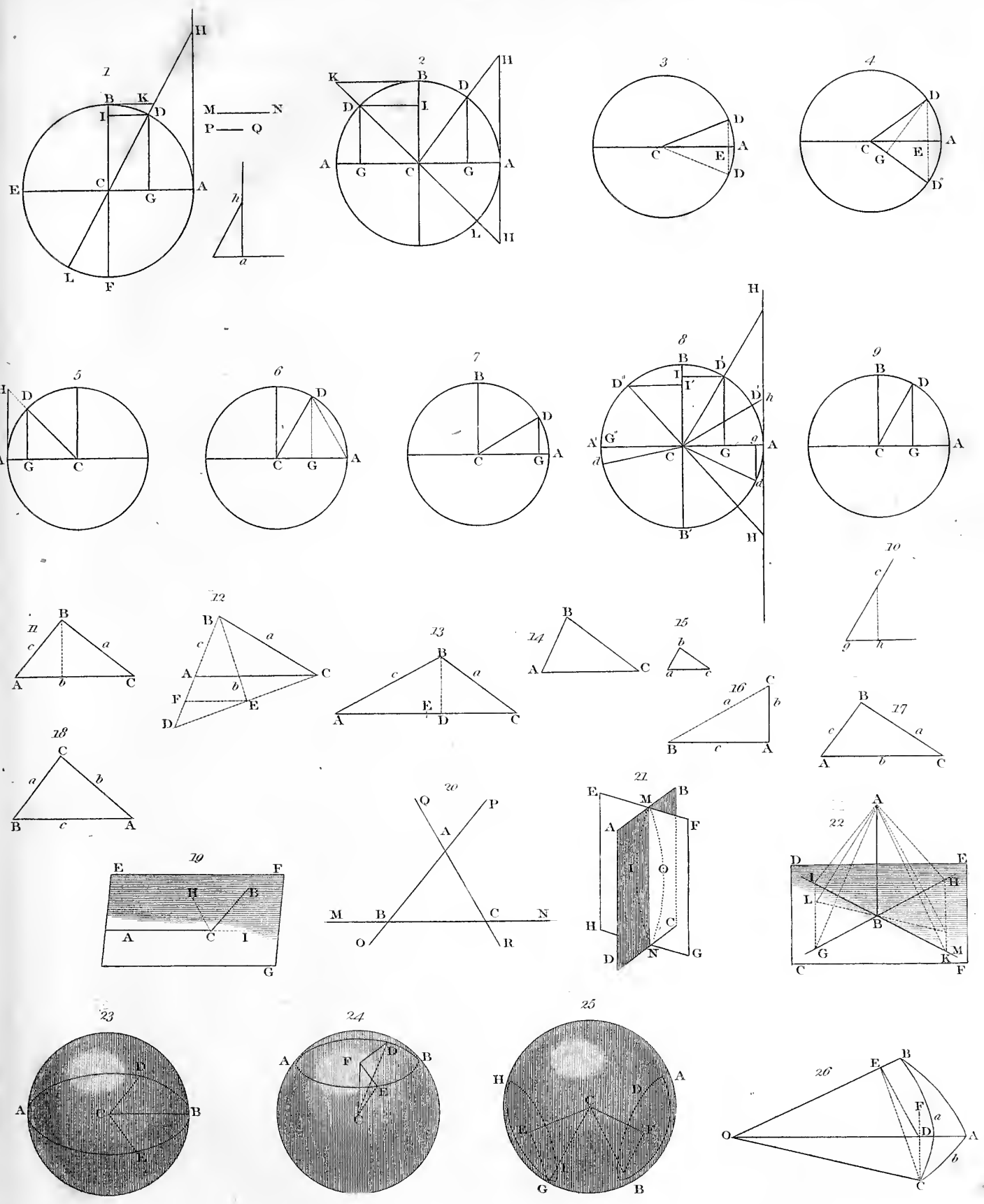
$$\therefore \frac{R^2}{4} + \cos^2 30^\circ = R^2 \text{ (by 14.)}$$

$$\therefore \cos^2 30^\circ = R^2 - \frac{R^2}{4} = \frac{3R^2}{4} \quad \text{Q. E. D.}$$

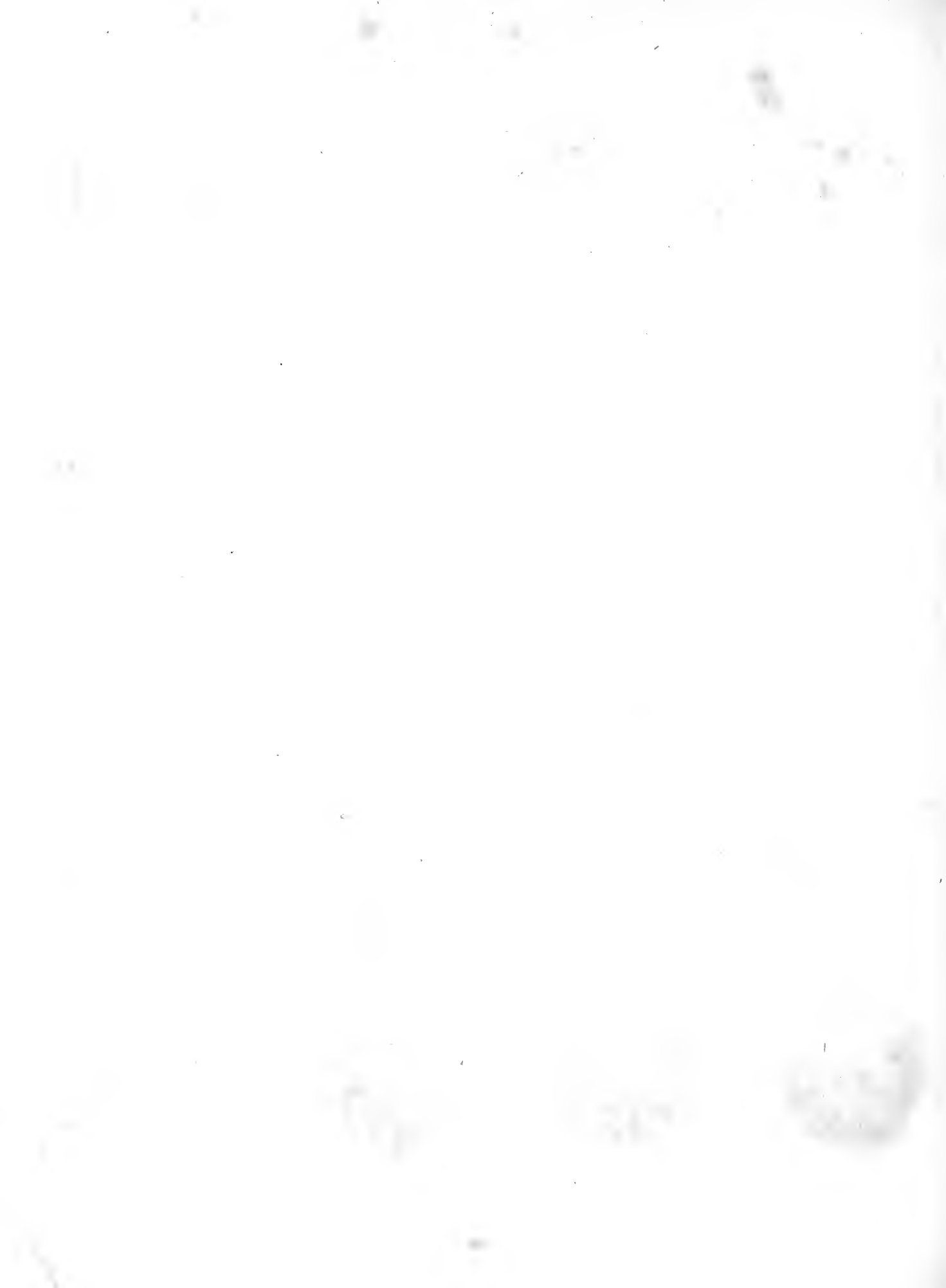
If we consider only such angles as are less than a right angle, it follows from the preceding propositions, that we can determine the magnitude of an angle in some cases, by knowing certain of its goniometrical lines. Thus, if we know that the tangent of an angle is equal to the radius, or that its sine or cosine is to the radius as $1 : \sqrt{2}$, the angle must necessarily be equal to half a right angle, by 10 and 11, respectively. If we know that the cosine of an angle is equal to half the radius, or that its sine is to the radius as $\sqrt{3} : 2$, the angle must necessarily be equal to one-third of two right angles, by 12 and 13 respectively. If we know that the sine of an angle is equal to half the radius, or that its cosine is to the radius as $\sqrt{3} : 2$, the angle must necessarily be equal to one-third of a right angle by 14 and 15 respectively. But there are certain other angles immediately determinable from their goniometrical lines, which we proceed to enumerate. It appears from 6, that the magnitude of an angle is not generally determinable from the ratio of its *sine* to the radius, inasmuch as the same sine corresponds to two angles, viz., those which are *supplementary* one to the other. But in order to prevent the same ambiguity with regard to the other goniometrical lines, mathematicians have recourse to the following expedient: All perpendiculars to the diameter AA' , fig. 8, such as DG , BC , at the *upper* side of AA' are affected with the sign $+$; and those, such as AH' , CB' , at the *under* side of AA' , are affected with the sign $-$. Likewise: all perpendiculars to the diameter BB' , such as DR , CG , at the right side of BB' , are affected with the sign $+$; and those such as $D''I'$, CA' , at the *left* side of BB' , are affected with the sign $-$. Thus, AH' is written $-AH'$, which distinguishes it from $+AH$, to which it may be equal in length; and $D''I'$ is written $-D''I'$, which distinguishes it from $+DI$, to which it may be equal in length. It is, however, only necessary to write the *minus* signs to their corresponding lines, the others being always understood to have the sign $+$.

Now, if the radius CD (fig. 8.) be supposed to revolve round the point c , so as to form with its first position CA , angles of increasing magnitude, it is plain that the sine DG beginning from nothing (when CD coincides with CA), will continually augment, as at D , till CD reaches the point B , where it will be equal to CB the radius; thenceforward it will continually diminish till it vanishes at the point A' into nothing. Hence at the three remarkable points A , B , A' the magnitude of the sine will be thus expressed algebraically:

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J. Pass sc.



$\sin 0^\circ = 0$, meaning that 0 is the limit of size from which the sine begins, the revolving radius setting out from A.

$\sin 90^\circ = R$.

$\sin 180^\circ = 0$, meaning that 0 is the limit to which the sine approaches, the revolving radius coming to A'.

Again, on the same supposition, it appears that the cosine CG, beginning from equality with the radius (when CD coincides with CA), will continually diminish, as at D, till CD reaches B, where it will vanish; thenceforward it will continually augment till it again becomes equal to the radius, when CD coincides with CA'. Hence at the same remarkable points A, B, A', the magnitude of the cosine will be thus expressed algebraically:

$\cos 0^\circ = R$, meaning that the radius is the limit from which the cosine begins, the revolving radius setting out from A.

$\cos 90^\circ = 0$, meaning that 0 is the limit to which the cosine approaches, the revolving radius coming to B.

$\cos 180^\circ = -R$, meaning that the left-hand radius is the limit to which the cosine approaches, the revolving radius coming to A'.

Finally, on the same supposition it appears that the tangent Ah beginning from nothing (when CD coincides with CA), will continually augment, as at D', and become at length indefinitely great, when CD is at the point B; for then the geometrical tangent AH being parallel to one side, CB, of the angle ACB, the portion of it intercepted between both sides will be immeasurably great. When the revolving radius gets beyond B, as at D'', then the intercepted portion above mentioned will be AH' contained between the sides CA and CD'', the latter been produced backwards through C, so as to meet the geometrical tangent at H'. When the radius comes to A', the tangent again vanishes. Hence, at the same remarkable points A, B, A', the magnitude of the tangent will be thus expressed algebraically:

$\tan 0^\circ = 0$, meaning that 0 is the limit from which the tangent begins, the revolving radius setting out from A.

$\tan 90^\circ = \infty$, meaning that a quantity indefinitely great is that to which the tangent approaches, the revolving radius coming to B.

$\tan 180^\circ = 0$, meaning that 0 is the limit to which the tangent approaches, the revolving radius coming to A'.

The preceding formulæ may be registered thus:

$$\tan 45^\circ = R \sin 45^\circ = \frac{R}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \cos 45^\circ = \frac{R}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \cos 60^\circ =$$

$$\frac{R}{2} \quad \sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot R \quad \sin 30^\circ = \frac{R}{2} \quad \cos 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot R$$

$$\sin 0^\circ = 0, \cos 0^\circ = R, \tan 0^\circ = 0 \quad \sin 90^\circ = R, \cos 90^\circ = 0, \tan 90^\circ = \infty, \sin 180^\circ = 0, \cos 180^\circ = -R, \tan 180^\circ = 0.$$

From the above table we have a ready means of determining the magnitude of such angles as have any of the sines, cosines, or tangents, there registered. For example, if it be required to find the magnitude of the acute angle (fig. 10.), bac , upon being given that the intercept ab , between the perpendicular from one of its sides on the other, is half the distance ca ; this angle is plainly equal to one-third of two right angles. Because, taking in the goniometric circle, a cosine CG (fig. 9.), equal half the radius, the triangle GCD will be equiangular to bac (99 and 101 Geometry) inasmuch as the angles at G and b are equal, and $CG : CD :: ba : ac$. Consequently the angle $bac =$ the angle GCD ; but the angle GCD is $= 60^\circ$, because its cosine $= \frac{R}{2}$, and therefore also the angle $bac = 60^\circ$.

But these formulæ would suffice to determine the magnitude of but very few angles. It therefore becomes an object to construct a table in which the sines, cosines, &c., of many different angles shall be registered; so that whatever be the ratio of the three lines ab, ac, cb , amongst each other, we may find it in the table opposite some angle which

will therefore be equal to the angle bac , whose magnitude is thereby determined.

If in the formula (9) $R \times \cos 2A = R^2 - 2 \sin^2 A$, we take $A = 30^\circ$, then $\cos A = \frac{R \cdot \sqrt{3}}{2}$, and the formula becomes

$$R \times \frac{R \sqrt{3}}{2} = R^2 - 2 \sin^2 15^\circ,$$

$$\therefore 2 \sin^2 15^\circ = R^2 - R^2 \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \sin 15^\circ &= \sqrt{\frac{R^2 - R^2 \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{2}} \\ &= R \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}}. \end{aligned}$$

We have thus found the value of the sine of an angle $= 15^\circ$; and by help of the same formula, we may find, in the same manner, the value of the sines of angles equal respectively to $7^\circ 30', 3^\circ 45', \&c., \&c.$, each successive angle being half the preceding. Likewise, inasmuch as the sine of an angle is equal to the cosine of its complement, the values thus found for the sines of angles equal respectively to $15^\circ, 7^\circ 30', 3^\circ 45', \&c. \&c.$, will be the values for the cosines of angles equal respectively to $75^\circ, 82^\circ 30', 86^\circ 15', \&c. \&c.$, which are the complements of the former. We might therefore register these two series of sines and cosines, which would enable us to determine the magnitude of several angles. By a similar process we might compute the values of the sines, cosines, tangents, &c., of innumerable angles, and these values being registered, serve likewise to the above purpose.

Now we may facilitate very much our operations by using a certain number to express a given radius, and using numbers bearing relation therewith, to express the sine cosine, &c. Thus substituting 1 for R , we may change the preceding formulæ thus:—

$$\tan 45^\circ = 1, \sin 45^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \cos 45^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2}, \cos 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad \sin 0^\circ$$

$$= 0, \cos 0^\circ = 1, \tan 0^\circ = 0, \sin 90^\circ = 1, \cos 90^\circ = 0, \tan 90^\circ = \infty, \sin 180^\circ = 0, \cos 180^\circ = -1, \tan 180^\circ = 0.$$

The sines, cosines, &c., heretofore spoken of, are now seldom registered in mathematical tables; instead of them we register their logarithms, which is found to be more convenient in practice. The logarithms of the sines, cosines, &c. of angles, are called the logarithmic sines, cosines, &c., of these angles; and being put opposite their corresponding angles in the tables, are used instead of the natural sines, &c.

We may calculate the logarithms of the natural sines, &c., from these sines themselves; but for this purpose it is found most eligible to take the numeral radius $= 10,000,000,000$, or 10^{10} , instead of 1, and to consider the natural sines, &c., as made up of submultiple parts of this numeral radius, in the same manner as we before considered them as made up of submultiple parts of 1. In fact, 10^{10} , or any other number, may be looked upon as the unit or whole represented by 1.

16. Let ABC (fig. 11.) be any triangle, of which the three sides are represented severally by a, b, c , and the three corresponding opposite angles by A, B, C . Then

$$\begin{aligned} a : c &:: \sin A : \sin C, \\ \text{and } a : b &:: \sin A : \sin B, \\ \text{and } b : c &:: \sin B : \sin C. \end{aligned}$$

Now represent the perpendicular from the vertex of any angle B on the opposite side by y . Then

$$\frac{y}{c} = \sin A,$$

$$\frac{y}{a} = \sin C.$$

$$\therefore \sin A : \sin C :: \frac{y}{c} : \frac{y}{a} :: ay : cy :: a : c.$$

In like manner it is shown that $\sin A : \sin B :: a : b$, and $\sin B : \sin C :: b : c$, by drawing perpendiculars from the vertices of the other angles C and A to the other sides c and a . Q. E. D.

17. Let ABC (fig. 12), be a triangle, whose sides and angles are represented, as above, by a, b, c , and A, B, C . Then

$$\tan \left(\frac{A+C}{2} \right) : \tan \left(\frac{A-C}{2} \right) :: a+b : a-b.$$

Produce BA , which is not the greater of the two sides under consideration, until it be equal to the other BC ; join CD , and let fall on it the perpendicular BE , which divides it equally at E . The angle $BDC = BDC$; therefore, because "a triangle that has two sides equal, has also its angles opposite the equal sides equal;" $BDC = BCA + ACD$. But, by 95 Geom. $BAC = BDC + ACD$, $\therefore BAC = BCA + 2ACD$, $\therefore ACD = \frac{BAC - BCA}{2} = \frac{A-C}{2}$. Likewise,

as $BAC = BDC + ACD$, adding the angle BCA to both, we get $BAC + BCA = BDC + ACD + BCA = 2BDC = 2BCD$
 $\therefore BCD = \frac{BAC + BCA}{2} = \frac{A+C}{2}$.

Again: $AD = BD - BA = BC - BA$; \therefore if AD be equally divided at F , $AF = \frac{AD}{2} = \frac{BC - BA}{2} = \frac{a-c}{2}$; and $2BF = 2BA + 2AF = BD + BA = BC + BA$, $\therefore BF = \frac{BC + BA}{2} = \frac{a+c}{2}$.

Finally: Joining FE , FE is parallel to AC , by 2d of 6th of Euclid: consequently $BE : bE :: BF : AF$, by the same; that is, representing the perpendiculars BE and bE respectively by y and y' , as also the line EC by x , we have

$$y : y' :: BF : AF, \\ \therefore \frac{y}{x} : \frac{y'}{x} :: BF : AF :: \frac{a+c}{2} : \frac{a-c}{2} :: a+c : a-c.$$

But, $\frac{y}{x} = \tan BCD = \tan \frac{A+C}{2}$, and $\frac{y'}{x} = \tan ACD = \tan \frac{A-C}{2}$; hence

$$\tan \frac{A+C}{2} : \tan \frac{A-C}{2} :: a+c : a-c.$$

In like manner it is shown that $\tan \frac{A+B}{2} : \tan \frac{A-B}{2} ::$

$a+b : a-b$; and that $\tan \frac{B+C}{2} : \tan \frac{B-C}{2} :: b+c : b-c$. Q. E. D.

18. Let ABC (fig. 13.) be a triangle, whose sides and angles are represented as above by a, b, c , and A, B, C . Then $\cos A \times 2bc = b^2 + c^2 - a^2$.

Represent the perpendicular BD by y , and dividing AC equally at E , represent the intercept AD by x . The intercept DC will be represented by $(b-x)$. Then by Geom. 111,

$$c^2 = y^2 + x^2, \text{ and } a^2 = y^2 + (b-x)^2, \\ \therefore c^2 - x^2 = a^2 - (b-x)^2, \\ \therefore c^2 - a^2 = x^2 - (b-x)^2 = -b^2 + 2bx, \\ \therefore 2bx = b^2 + c^2 - a^2,$$

$$\therefore 2bc \times \frac{x}{c} = b^2 + c^2 - a^2,$$

that is, as $\cos A = \frac{x}{c}$,

$$\cos A \times 2bc = b^2 + c^2 - a^2,$$

or, in another form,

$$\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}. \text{ Q. E. D.}$$

Obs. We are now in a condition to proceed to the measurement of *triangles*, or *Trigonometry*, properly so called.

In a triangle there are three sides and three angles: certain of these being given in magnitude, determine the triangle both in form and magnitude. For,

1^o. Two sides and the included angle being given, the triangle can be of but one form and magnitude, by 99 Geom.

2^o. Three sides being given, the triangle can be of but one form and magnitude, by 101 Geom.

3^o. Two angles and a side being given, the triangle can be of but one form and magnitude, by 101 Geom.

3^o. Two angles and a side being given, the triangle can be of but one form and magnitude, by 102 Geom.

There are no other three of the above six parts which will absolutely and completely determine the triangle. For if the three *angles* be given, the triangle is determined indeed as to *form*, inasmuch as all triangles with three such angles must by 167 Geom. have their sides respectively proportional to each other, and therefore be similar in figure. Thus, if figs. 14 14 ABC, abc , be two triangles having the three angles at A, B, C , equal respectively to those at a, b, c ; then, $AB : ab :: BC : bc$, and $AC : ac$; and $BC : bc :: AC : ac$; so that, having their angles equal and their sides proportional, these triangles are similar in form. But they are, or at least may be, very unequal in *magnitude*, and therefore a triangle is not determinable from such data, completely as to form and magnitude, but partially as to form alone.

So also if two sides and an angle *opposite* one be given, the triangle may be determinable neither as to form nor magnitude.

Two sides and an angle opposite one being given, the triangle can be of but of one, or a second, form and magnitude.

91. Let a, b, c , (fig. 16.) be respectively the three sides of the right-angled triangle; A, B, C , the corresponding opposite angles, A being the right one. Then, b, c, A , being given or known, a, B, C , may be determined.

DEM. For $a = \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}$; $\tan B = \frac{b}{c}$; and $\tan C = \frac{c}{b}$. Q. E. D.

Thus, suppose it were given that the two sides, b and c , about the right-angle of a right-angled triangle were respectively equal to 3 and $3\sqrt{3}$ (feet, inches, or any other linear unit); then, we should have

$$b^2 = 3^2 = 9, \\ c^2 = (3\sqrt{3})^2 = 27, \\ \therefore a = \sqrt{9 + 27} = 6.$$

Likewise

$$\tan B = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \tan C = \sqrt{3}$$

Here we have determined the third side, a , to be 6 (feet, inches, or whatsoever was the linear unit chosen). The two acute angles are also determined; because to find them from having their tangents, we have only to consult a trigonometrical table, and whatever angles in it have tangents of the values found, are equal to the angles computed. Thus,

if 1 be the tabular radius, we shall see $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ registered as the tangent of 30° , and $\sqrt{3}$ as the tangent of 60° ; for \tan

$$30^\circ = \frac{\sin 30^\circ}{\cos 30^\circ} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \text{ and } \tan 60^\circ = \frac{\sin 60^\circ}{\cos 60^\circ} = \sqrt{3}.$$

Obs. 1. As the angles B and C are together equal to a right angle, having determined either, we may obtain the other immediately; for $c = 90^\circ - B$. Thus, if we find that B is $= 30^\circ$, C must be $= 90^\circ - 30^\circ = 60^\circ$.

Obs. 2. Instead of looking in a trigonometrical table for angles corresponding to the tangents so found, we more frequently take the logarithms of those values found for the tangents, and then consult a table. Thus, if the sides of the above triangle were $b = 43$, and $c = 55$, we should have (using the tabular radius $r = 10^{10}$),

$$\tan B = r \cdot \frac{b}{c},$$

$\therefore \log.$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \log. \tan B &= \log. r + \log. \frac{b}{c} \\ &= \log. r + \log. b - \log. c. \\ &= \log. 10^{10} + \log. 43. - \log. 55. \end{aligned}$$

But in a logarithmic table whose base = 10,
 $\log. 10^{10} = 10$
 $\log. 43 = 1,6334685$

$$\therefore \log. 10^{10} + \log. 43 = 11,6334685$$

and, $\log. 55 = 1,7403627$

$\therefore \log. 10^{10} + \log. 43 - \log. 55 = 9,8931058$,
 which logarithm corresponds to an angle = $38^{\circ} 1' 8''$, $\therefore B = 38^{\circ} 1' 8''$, and $\therefore c = 51^{\circ} 58' 52''$.

Again,

$$a = \sqrt{b^2 + c^2};$$

therefore a may be found by extracting the square root of $42^{\circ} + 55^{\circ}$. It is easier, however, to find the value of a by logarithms, to which the preceding formula is not adapted, being unresolvable into factors, and thereby preventing us from substituting the sum of their two logarithms for the logarithm of their product. We must, therefore, obtain the value of a by means of some other formula, viz.;

$$\cos B = r \frac{c}{a}.$$

$$\therefore a = r \frac{c}{\cos B}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \log. a &= \log. r + \log. \frac{c}{\cos B}, \\ &= \log. r + \log. c - \log. \cos B, \\ &= 10 + 1,7403627 - \log. \cos 38^{\circ} 1' 8''; \end{aligned}$$

but, in the table of logarithmic cosines, 9,8964202 corresponds to an angle of $38^{\circ} 1' 8''$, and therefore we have
 $-\log. a = 10 + 1,7403627 - 9,8964202$,
 $= 1,8439425$;

and, as 1,8439425 is the logarithm of the number 69, 81, &c., we find

$$a = 69, 81, \&c.$$

20. a, b, A , (fig. prec.) being given, c, B, C , may be determined.

DEM. For $c = \sqrt{a^2 - b^2}$, by 111 Geom.; and $\sin B = \frac{b}{a}$,

$$\cos C = \frac{b}{a},$$

In logarithms, as

$$\sqrt{a^2 - b^2} = \sqrt{(a+b) \cdot (a-b)} = (a+b)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (a-b)^{\frac{1}{2}}, \therefore$$

$$\log. c = \log. (a+b)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (a-b)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \log. (a+b)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \log. (a-b)^{\frac{1}{2}}; \therefore \log. c = \frac{1}{2} \log. (a+b) + \frac{1}{2} \log. (a-b).$$

And,

$$\begin{aligned} \log. \sin B &= \log. b - \log. a, \\ \log. \cos C &= \log. b - \log. a. \end{aligned}$$

Q. E. D.

21. a, B, A, C , (fig. prec.) being given, b, c , may be determined.

DEM. For, $\sin B = \frac{b}{a}$, $\therefore b = a \cdot \sin B$; and $\frac{c}{a} = \cos B$,

$$\therefore c = a \cdot \cos B.$$

In logarithms,

$$\begin{aligned} \log. b &= \log. a + \log. \sin B, \\ \text{and, } \log. c &= \log. a + \log. \cos B. \end{aligned}$$

Q. E. D.

22. Representing the sides and angles as above, then b, A, B, C , being given, a, c , may be determined.

DEM. For $\sin B = \frac{b}{a}$, $\therefore a = \frac{b}{\sin B}$; and $\frac{b}{c} = \tan B$,

$$\therefore c = \frac{b}{\tan B}.$$

In logarithms,

$$\begin{aligned} \log. a &= \log. b - \log. \sin B, \\ \text{and, } \log. c &= \log. b - \log. \tan B. \end{aligned}$$

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Q. E. D.

Triangles which are not right-angled may be solved, that is, determined from certain data, with little less facility than the above.

23. Let a, b, c , (fig. 17.) be respectively the three sides of the triangle, A, B, C , the opposite corresponding angles. Then, any two sides, as a, b , and the included angle C , being known, the third side c , and the remaining angles A, B , may be determined.

DEM. (By 17.)

$$\tan \left(\frac{A+B}{2} \right) = \tan \left(\frac{A+B}{2} \right) \frac{a-b}{a+b};$$

but as $A+B+C = 180^{\circ}$, $\therefore A+B = 180^{\circ} - C$, $\therefore \frac{A+B}{2} = 90^{\circ} - \frac{C}{2}$. Consequently, subtracting half the given angle

C from a right angle, we obtain $\frac{A+B}{2}$, and therefore can find its tangent in the tables. Hence, as a and b are likewise given, we obtain the whole value of $\tan \frac{A+B}{2}$, from whence

we get the corresponding angle $\frac{A-B}{2}$ by the tables. But

from half the sum $\frac{A+B}{2}$, and half the difference $\frac{A-B}{2}$, of the two angles A and B , we can determine both separately; as we have only to add half the difference to half the sum for the greater, and to subtract half the difference from half the

sum of the lesser. Thus, if $C = 40^{\circ}$, then $\frac{A+B}{2} = 90^{\circ} - \frac{C}{2} = 70^{\circ}$; and if, from the above method of computation, we find, by the tables, that $\frac{A-B}{2} = 10^{\circ}$, then

$$\frac{A+B}{2} + \frac{A-B}{2} = A = 70^{\circ} + 10^{\circ} = 80^{\circ},$$

$$\text{and, } \frac{A+B}{2} - \frac{A-B}{2} = B = 70^{\circ} - 10^{\circ} = 60^{\circ}.$$

Again: having thus computed A and B , we may find c For, (by 16.)

$$\frac{c}{a} = \frac{\sin C}{\sin A}, \therefore c = a \cdot \frac{\sin C}{\sin A}.$$

from which formula for c its value may be determined, as a , $\sin C$ and $\sin A$, are known quantities.

In logarithms,

$$\log. c = \log. a + \log. \sin C - \log. \sin A.$$

Q. E. D.

24. Representing the sides and angles as above, then any two angles, as A, B , and a side, as a , opposite either of these angles, A , being given, the third angle, C , and the remaining sides, b, c , may be found.

DEM. The third angle, C , is found by subtracting the sum of A and B from 180° ; for $A+B+C = 180^{\circ}$, $\therefore C = 180^{\circ} - (A+B)$. Likewise, by (16.)

$$\frac{b}{a} = \frac{\sin B}{\sin A}, \therefore b = a \cdot \frac{\sin B}{\sin A};$$

$$\text{and, } \frac{c}{a} = \frac{\sin C}{\sin A}, \therefore c = a \cdot \frac{\sin C}{\sin A}.$$

Hence, b and c are found in terms either given as a , or easily computable from trigonometrical tables, as $\sin A, \sin B, \sin C$.

In logarithms,

$$\begin{aligned} \log. b &= \log. a + \log. \sin B - \log. \sin A, \\ \text{and, } \log. c &= \log. a + \log. \sin C - \log. \sin A. \end{aligned}$$

This, &c.

25. For two angles being given the third is determinable, as in the prec.; and the solution of this question will be thus reduced to the last.

26. Representing the sides and angles as above, then a, b, c being given, A, B, C may be found.

2 C

DEM

DEM. (By 18.)

$$\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}.$$

From which value, in known terms, for $\cos A$, we may find A itself from the tables. Hence, the triangle may be determined 23, by as we know one of its angles and the including sides. Q. E. D.

Obs. We may determine B and C without the help of 23, as we determined A , namely by the formulæ 20.

$$\cos B = \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac},$$

$$\cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab}.$$

27. Representing the sides and angles as above, then any two sides, as a, b , and the angle, as A , opposite either of them, a , being given, the triangle itself may be determined in two cases, viz., 1°, if the given side *not* opposite the given angle be less than the other given side; 2°, if the given side *not* opposite the given angle be less than the third side.

DEM. (By 18.)

$$\frac{\sin B}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{a}, \therefore \sin B = \frac{b}{a} \cdot \sin A.$$

In logarithms,

$$\log. \sin B = \log. \sin A + \log. b - \log. a.$$

Consequently $\sin B$ is determined, the quantities b, a , and $\sin A$ being known. But as, (by 6), the sine is the same for two supplementary angles, we cannot determine to which of these the sine found belongs, unless, in some cases, from other considerations.

1°. If b (fig. 18.) be less than a , then B will also be less than A . Therefore, if A be acute, B will likewise be acute; and if A be not acute, B will be acute. Hence, in this case B must be that supplementary angle, which is less than 90° .

Thus, if $b : a :: 1 : 2$, and $\sin A = \sqrt{3}$; then, $\sin B = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, which is the sine either of an angle equal 60° , or 120° ; but as b is less than a the angle B must be acute, and therefore must be the lesser of these supplementary angles, i. e. 60° .

2°. If b be less than c , then by GEOM. 106, B will be also less than C . Therefore, if C be acute, B will be likewise acute; and if C be not acute, B will be acute by 197 GEOM. Hence, as before, though the value we find for $\sin B$ belongs indifferently to two supplemental angles, as we know from other considerations that B is acute, we know that it must be the lesser of these supplementary angles, and therefore can determine it.

Again: having computed B , we obtain C , because $C = 180^\circ - (A + B)$; and having thus found C , we may obtain the third side c , of the triangle; for

$$\frac{c}{a} = \frac{\sin C}{\sin A}, \therefore c = a \cdot \frac{\sin C}{\sin A}.$$

In logarithms,

$$\log. c = \log. a + \log. \sin C - \log. \sin A.$$

Q. E. D.

We now proceed to the consideration of *spherical* trigonometry.

DEF. I. A right line is perpendicular to a plane when perpendicular to all the straight lines in that plane which pass through the point where the line meets the plane.

DEF. II. When two planes cut each other, the *angle between them*, or their mutual inclination, is measured by the angle between two right lines drawn in those planes from the same point of their line of intersection, and perpendicular to it.

DEF. III. Two planes are *perpendicular to each other* when the angle between them is measured by a right angle.

DEF. IV. Any figure made where a solid is cut by a surface, is called a *Section* of that solid.

DEF. V. A *sphere* is a solid figure bounded by one sur-

face, such, that all right lines drawn from it to one and the same point within the figure are equal to one another.

DEF. VI. In a sphere, the point from which the surface is every where equally distant is called the *centre* of the sphere.

DEF. VII. A right line drawn from the centre of a sphere, and terminated in the surface, is called a *Radius* of the sphere.

DEF. VIII. A right line drawn through the centre of a sphere, and terminated both ways in the surface, is called a *Diameter* of the sphere.

DEF. IX. A *great* circle of a sphere is that made by a plane passing through the centre of the sphere.

DEF. X. A *lesser* circle of a sphere is that made by a plane which does not pass through the centre of the sphere.

DEF. XI. A *spherical triangle* is a spherical surface bounded by three arcs of great circles.

α . The three arcs which bound a spherical triangle are called its *sides*; and are usually considered to be each less than a semi-circumference.

β . The three angles contained between the planes of the three great circles whose arcs form a spherical triangle, are called the *angles of the triangle*.

γ . A spherical triangle is said to be *right-angled* when any of its angles is a right angle. But, unlike a plane right-angled triangle, it may have two or three of its angles each a right angle.

1. One portion of a right line cannot be in a plane, and another portion out of it.

2. Three right lines which meet one another are in the same plane.

3. If two planes cut one another, their line of intersection will be a right one.

4. If at the point where two right lines intersect a right line stand perpendicular to both, it shall also be perpendicular to the plane in which they lie.

5. Every section of a sphere, made by a plane, is a circle.

6. All great circles of the same sphere are equal to each other.

7. Two great circles on the same sphere divide each other into two equal parts.

8. All small circles equally distant from the centre of the sphere are equal to each other.

9. In any right-angled spherical triangle, the product of the sine of the side opposite the right angle and the sine of either remaining angle is equal to the sine of the side opposite the latter angle.

10. In any right-angled spherical triangle, the tangent of either side adjacent to the right angle is equal to the product of the tangent of the side opposite the right angle and the cosine of the angle between these sides.

11. In any right-angled spherical triangle, the eosine of the side opposite the right angle is equal to the product of the cosines of the remaining sides.

(1.) Let ACB (fig. 19.) be a right line, one part of which, AC , is in the plane $DEFG$. Then, no other part of the line can be out of the plane $DEFG$.

DEMONSTRATION.—Suppose the part CB to lie out of the plane $DEFG$. Produce the right line AC , in the plane $DEFG$, to any point I , and let a plane pass through the points A and I . Then the line AI is in this plane. Also let this plane be turned about AI until it pass through the point B ; and as the points C, B , are in this new plane, the right line CB is also in this plane. Now draw CH in this plane, making, with CI , a greater angle than BCI : consequently, by Geom. 91, the angles ACH and HCI are together = to two right angles. But as the line ACB is likewise supposed a right one, the angles ACH and HCB together would be also equal to two right angles. Therefore the angle HCI would be equal to the angle HCB , the greater to the less,—which is impossible. Hence the above supposition is false; CB does not lie out of the plane $DEFG$. Q. E. D.

(2.) Let the three right lines MN, OP, QR , (fig. 20.) meet one another in the points A, B, C . Then, these three right lines are in one and the same plane.

Conceive any plane passing through the line BC to be so turned

turned about BC, so as to pass through the point A; the right lines BA, CA, having respectively the two points B and A, C and A, in this plane, must themselves lie in it. Hence, the three right lines BC, BA, CA, being in the same plane, the three right lines MN, OP, QR, would likewise be in it, by the preceding. Q.E.D.

(3.) Let ABCD, EFGH, (fig. 21.) be two planes cutting one another in the line MN. Then, this line MN is a right one.

Suppose the line MN, which is common to the two planes, not to be a right line. In this case the points M and N might be joined by a right line MM' in the plane ABCD; and, as this right line is supposed different from MN, it is not in the plane EFGH, and there might be another right line, M'ON', drawn in the plane EFGH, between the same points M and N. Consequently, on this supposition, the two right lines MM', M'ON', would enclose a space, which is impossible. Hence, the supposition is false; that is, the line of intersection MN is a right one. Q.E.D.

(4.) Let AB (fig. 22.) be a right line perpendicular to both the right lines GH, IK, at their point of intersection, B. Then, AB is perpendicular to the plane CDEF, in which these lines GH, IK, lie.

Through the point B draw any right line LM, in the plane CDEF. Take the portions BG, BI, BH, BK, equal to each other; and draw the right lines AG, AI, AH, AK. In the four triangles thus formed, ABG, ABI, ABH, ABK, the four angles ABG, ABI, ABH, ABK, are granted equal, being all right angles. Likewise the side AB is common, and therefore as the sides BG, BI, BH, BK, have been taken equal, the four bases AG, AI, AH, AK, are equal by Geom. 99; and as the sides BI, BG, are equal respectively to the sides BH, BK, and the contained angles IBG, HBK, being vertically opposite, are also equal, therefore the angles BIL, BKM, are equal; and also the bases IG, HK. Consequently, the three sides AG, AI, IG, of the triangle AIG having been proved respectively equal to the three sides AH, AK, HK, of the triangle AHK, the angle AIL opposite AG is equal to the corresponding angle AKM opposite AH. But in the triangles IBL, KBM, the vertically opposite angles IBL, KBM, are equal; as also the angles BIL, BKM; and the sides BI, BK: therefore, by Geom. 99, IL=KM, and BL=BM. Thus, in the triangles AIL, AKM, we have shown that AI=AK, IL=KM, and the angle AIL=AKM; wherefore, by Geom. 99, AL=AM. Hence, as in the triangles ABL, ABM, it has been proved that AL=AM, and BL=BM, the side AB being common, we have the angle ABL=ABM, by 101 Geom.; that is, AB is perpendicular to LM. In the same manner it may be demonstrated that AB is perpendicular to every other right line in the plane CDEF; whence, by Def. I. AB is perpendicular to the plane itself. Q.E.D.

(5.) Let ADDEA, (fig. 23.) be a plane section of a sphere. Then, ADDEA is a circle.

DEM. First: If the plane pass through the centre, c, of the sphere as in figure 23. Draw right lines, CD, CE, CB, &c., from the centre to all points, D, E, B, &c., of the boundary of the section; and as all these right lines are drawn from the centre to the surface of the sphere, they are all equal, by Def. VII. Then ADDEA is a circle.

Secondly: If the plane do not pass through the centre, c, of the sphere, as in figure 24. Draw the right line CF perpendicular to the plane of the section ADDEA; and also a right line, CD, CE, to any points, D, E, &c., of the boundary of the section. Join FD and FE. By Def. II. CF is perpendicular to FD and FE; therefore, by 111 Geom., $CD^2 = CF^2 + FD^2$, and also $CE^2 = CF^2 + FE^2$. Consequently, as $CD = CE$ by Def. VI, $CF^2 + FD^2 = CF^2 + FE^2$, $\therefore FD^2 = FE^2$, $\therefore FD = FE$. Hence, all the right lines, such as FD, FE, &c., drawn from the point F to the boundary of the section, being equal, this boundary is a circle. Q.E.D.

(6.) Because their respective radii, being all radii of the same sphere, are equal.

(7.) The intersection of the planes of two great circles is a diameter of the sphere, and a common diameter of both circles; it therefore divides both into equal parts.

(8.) Let ABD, GHI, (fig. 25.) be two small circles equally distant from the centre c (that is, having the perpendiculars CF, CE, drawn to them from the central, equal). Then, the circle ABD, GHI, are equal to each other.

DEM. Draw CB, CG, from the centre c, to any points B, G, in the circumferences ABD, GHI; and join FB, EG. Consequently, as CF, CE, are, by Def. I. perpendicular to FB, EG, we have, by Geom. 111, $CB^2 = CF^2 + FB^2$, and also $CG^2 = CE^2 + EG^2$. But $CB = CG$, being radii of the sphere, $\therefore CF^2 + FB^2 = CE^2 + EG^2$, or as $CF = CE$, $\therefore FB = EG$. Hence, as the radii of the two circles ABD, GHI, are equal, the circles themselves must be equal. Q.E.D.

(9.) Let ABC be a triangle, formed on the surface of a sphere whose centre is o, by the planes ABO, ACO, CBO, of three great circles, whose arcs AB, AC, CB, form the three sides of the triangle. Also, let the planes ABO, ACO, be perpendicular, that is, let the angle BAC of the triangle be a right one. Then, calling the three angles, BAC, ABC, ACB, of the triangle (that is, the three angles under the planes ABO and ACO, ABO and CBO, ACO and CBO), A, B, C, respectively, and the sides BC, AC, AB, opposite these angles respectively, a, b, c; we shall have

$$\sin a \times \sin B = \sin b, \text{ and } \sin a \times \sin C = \sin c.$$

DEM. From the vertex of the angle c draw the right line CD perpendicular to OA; and from the point D draw the right line DE perpendicular to OB. Join EC by a right line. Now, CD being perpendicular to OA, is perpendicular to the plane ABO; because drawing in this plane the right line DF at right angles to OA, CD will then be perpendicular to DO by construction, and to DF, by Def. III., inasmuch as the planes ABO, ACO, are perpendicular to each other: consequently (by I.) CD is perpendicular to the plane ABO. But CD being perpendicular to the plane ABO must be also perpendicular to the line DE, by Def. I.; and therefore CDE is a right-angled triangle. Hence, in the right-angled triangles CDO, DEO, CDE, we have, (by the 47 of the 1st of Euclid.)

$$OC^2 = OD^2 + CD^2;$$

$$\text{and } OD^2 = OE^2 + DE^2;$$

$$\text{and } EC^2 = ED^2 + CD^2, \therefore EC^2 - ED^2 = CD^2.$$

Putting the values for OD^2 and CD^2 found from the last two equations into the first, we get

$$OC^2 = OE^2 + EC^2;$$

consequently, by the triangle OEC is also right-angled at E. Thus, DE and CE being drawn respectively in the planes ABO, CBO, perpendicular to OB, the intersection, we have the angle DEC equal to the angle between the planes, by Def. II. that is to the angle B. Likewise, in the right-angled triangle CDE,

$$\sin DEC = \sin B = \frac{CD}{CE}. \text{ But, } \frac{CD}{CO} = \sin DOC = \sin (\text{of}$$

corresponding arch) $AC = \sin b, \therefore CD = CO \times \sin b$; also $\frac{CE}{CO} = \sin COE = \sin (\text{of corresponding arch}) BC = \sin a,$

$$\therefore CE = CO \times \sin a. \text{ Hence, } \sin B = \frac{CD}{CE} = \frac{CO \times \sin b}{CO \times \sin a}$$

$$\therefore \sin a \times \sin B = \sin b.$$

Instead of beginning with the vertex of angle c, we might as well have begun from that of angle B, and the process would have been exactly similar, only that for angle B we should have had angle c, and for b the side opposite B, we should have had c the side opposite c. Making these substitutions in the above formula, we obtain, without going through another demonstration, $\sin a \times \sin C = \sin c$. Q. E. D.

(10.) In the preceding figure, representing the sides and angles as before, we shall have

$$\tan c = \tan a \times \cos B, \text{ and } \tan b = \tan a \times \cos C.$$

DEM. In the right-angled triangle CDE, $\cos DEC$, or $\cos B,$

$$= \frac{DE}{CE}. \text{ But, } \frac{DE}{OE} = \tan DOE = \tan (\text{of arch}) BA = \tan c,$$

$$\therefore DE = OE \times \tan c; \text{ also, } \frac{CE}{OE} = \tan COE = \tan (\text{of arch})$$

$$BC =$$

$BC = \tan a$, $\therefore CE = OE \times \tan a$. Hence, $\cos B = \frac{OE \times \tan c}{OE \times \tan a}$, $\therefore \tan c = \tan a \times \cos B$.

As explained in last Article, had we begun the construction in the figure from B instead of C , we should have obtained an exactly similar formula to the above, the angle C taking the place of B , and the side b that of c ; that is to say, without further demonstration, $\tan b = \tan a \times \cos C$. Q. E. D.

(11.) In the last figure, retaining the same notation, we shall have

$$\cos a = \cos b \times \cos c.$$

DEM. $\cos a = \cos$ (of arch) $BC = \cos BOC = \frac{OE}{OC}$. But $\frac{OE}{OD} = \cos DOE = \cos$ (of arch) $BA = \cos c$, $\therefore OE = OD$

$\times \cos c$; also, $\frac{OD}{OC} = \cos DOC = \cos$ (of arch) $AC = \cos b$, $\therefore OC = \frac{OD}{\cos b}$. Hence, $\cos a = \frac{OD \times \cos c}{\cos b} = \cos b \times \cos c$.

Q. E. D.

The application of trigonometry to practical purposes, has already been sufficiently shewn in the articles ASTRONOMY, NAVIGATION, OPTICS, &c., to which we refer our readers.

TRIGONUM, an ancient musical instrument. One of this kind was taken from an ancient painting in the museum of the king of Naples, in which it is placed on the shoulder of a little dancing Cupid, who supports the instrument with his left hand, and plays upon it with his right. The trigonum is mentioned by Athenæus, lib. iv. and by Julius Pollux, lib. iv. cap. 9.

TRIGUERA [so named by Cavanilles, from a Spanish botanist], in Botany, a genus of the class pentandria, order monogynia, natural order of luridæ, solonææ (Juss.)—Generic Character. Calyx: perianth one-leaved, half-five-cleft, permanent; segments unequal, acute. Corolla one-petalled, bell-shaped. Tube very short. Border ventricose, plaited, five-cleft, longer than the calyx; the two upper segments reflexed. Nectary membranaceous, short, five-toothed, surrounding the germ. Stamina: filaments five, very short, inserted outwardly into the teeth of the nectary. Anthers sagittate, converging. Pistil: germ roundish, two-grooved. Style filiform, straight, a little longer than the stamens. Stigma obtuse. Pericarp: a dry berry, subglobular, grooved, four-celled. Seeds two in each cell, roundish, compressed, rugged; one above the other.—*Essential Character*. Corolla bell-shaped, with an unequal border. Nectary short, five-toothed, surrounding the germ. Filaments inserted into the nectary. Berry four-celled, with two seeds in each cell.

1. *Triguera ambrosiaca*.—Stem grooved and winged; upper leaves obovate, toothed, pubescent. Stem angular; somewhat winged. Radical leaves obovate, quite entire; stem-leaves toothed, hairy. Peduncles axillary, in pairs. Corolla resembling that of *hyoscyamus* or *henbane*, of a violet colour.

2. *Triguera inodora*.—Leaves ovate-lanceolate, quite entire, smooth. This is scarcely winged, the leaves little or not at all running down the stalk; they are also smooth, and not toothed.—Both are annual plants, natives of Andalusia, in Spain.

TRILATERAL, *adj.* [*tres* and *latus*, Lat.] Having three sides.

TRILITERAL, *adj.* [*tres* and *litera*, Lat.] Consisting of three letters.—This name is *triliteral*:—it consists of three letters, *thau*, *beth*, and *he*; all which are here symbolical. *Biblioth. Bibl.*

TRILIX [a tissue of three threads of different colours], in Botany, a genus of the class polyandria, order monogynia.—*Generic Character*. Calyx: perianth three-leaved; leaflets ovate, acute, spreading, flat, permanent. Corolla: petals three, lanceolate, acute, less than the calyx. Stamina: filaments numerous, capillary, length of the corolla. An-

thers roundish, twin, minute. Pistil: germ five-cornered. Style cylindrical. Stigma simple. Pericarp: berry subpentagonal, five-celled, covered with the calyx. Seeds numerous, roundish, minute.—*Essential Character*. Calyx three-leaved. Corolla three-petalled. Berry five-celled, many-seeded.

Trilix lutea.—This is a shrub ten or twelve feet high, and very much branched. Branches round and somewhat rugged. Leaves alternate, petioled, subpeltate, cordate-ovate, serrate, acuminate, veined, pubescent. Petioles round, smooth. Flowers yellow (not from the corolla but the anthers). Peduncles mostly terminating. Pedicels alternate, one-flowered, round, pubescent.—Native of Carthage, in America.

TRILL, *s.* [*trillo*, Ital.; *drilla*, Su. Goth., to utter quavering; *tralla*, to sing.] Quaver; tremulousness of music.—I have often pitied in a winter night a vocal musician, and have attributed many of his *trills* and quavers to the coldness of the weather. *Tatler*.

To TRILL, *v. a.* [*drilla*, *tralla*, Su. Goth. See the noun.] To utter quavering.

Through the soft silence of the listening night
The sober-suited songstress *trills* her lay.

Thomson.

To shake. *Obsolete*.

What hast thou to do, and I lose my cote?

I will *trill* the bones while I have one grote. *Old Morality*.

To TRILL, *v. n.* [*trilla*, Swed. See To TRICKLE.] To trickle; to fall in drops or slender streams.

Aye, she took 'em; read em' in my presence;

And now and then an ample tear *trill'd* down

Her delicate cheek.

Shakspeare.

To play in tremulous vibrations of sound.

Am I call'd upon the grave debate,

To judge of *trilling* notes and tripping feet.

Dryden.

TRILLION, *s.* [A word invented by Locke.] A million of millions; a million twice multiplied by a million.

TRILLIUM, in Botany, a genus of the class hexandria, order trigynia, natural order of samentaceæ, asparagi (Juss.)—*Generic Character*. Calyx: perianth three-leaved, spreading; leaflets ovate, permanent. Corolla: petals three, subovate, a little bigger than the calyx. Stamina: filaments six, awl-shaped, shorter than the calyx, erect. Anthers terminating, oblong, length of the filaments. Pistil: germ roundish. Styles filiform, recurved. Stigmas simple. Pericarp: berry roundish, three-celled. Seeds many, roundish.—*Essential Character*. Calyx three-leaved. Corolla three-petalled. Berry three-celled.

1. *Trillium cernuum*, or drooping trillium.—Flowers peduncled, drooping. Root perennial, tuberous. Stem erect, a foot high, smooth. Leaves three together, terminating. Flower solitary, among the leaves, without bracts.—It grows naturally in the woods, in many parts of North America.

2. *Trillium erectum*, or upright trillium.—Flower peduncled, erect. This has a taller stalk. The three leaves are placed at a distance from the flower, which stands upon a long foot-stalk, and is erect; the petals are purple, larger, and end with sharper points.—Native of Virginia, Canada, and other parts of North America.

3. *Trillium sessile*, or sessile-flowered trillium.—Flower sessile, erect. Stalk purple. The three leaves grow at the top like the first; but they are much longer, and end in acute points. The leaves are mottled.—It grows in shady thickets in Carolina and Virginia.

Propagation and Culture.—These plants are propagated by seeds, which should be sown upon a shady border soon after they are ripe, and then the young plants will come up the next spring; but if the seeds are sown in the spring, they will remain in the ground a year. When the plants come up, keep them clean, and in autumn, after their leaves decay, transplant the roots to a moist shady place, where they are to remain.

TRILLO, a small town of the interior of Spain, in the province

vince of Madrid, situated on the Tagus; 68 miles east-north-east of Madrid, and 26 south-by-west of Siguença.

TRILU'MINAR, or TRILU'MINOUS, *adj.* [*triluminaris*, Lat.] Having three lights. *Dict.*

TRIM, *adj.* [ἄετρίμμεδ, Sax., *completed*; τριύμαν, τριύμαν, *to prepare, to dispose or set out.*] Nice; snug; dressed up. *It is used with slight contempt.*

A trim exploit, a manly enterprize,
To conjure tears up in a poor maid's eyes
With your derision. *Shakspeare.*

TRIM, *s.* Dress; geer; ornaments. *It is now a word of slight contempt.*

They come like sacrifices in their trim,
And to the fire-ey'd maid of smoky war,
All hot, and bleeding, will we offer them. *Shakspeare.*

Trimming.—The gold, that was laid upon the trim of vests, was in perfect lustre. *Sir T. Herbert.*

To TRIM, *v. a.* [τριύμαν, Saxon, *to prepare.*] To fit out.

Malicious censurers ever,
As rav'nous fishes do a vessel follow
That is new trimm'd. *Shakspeare.*

To dress; to decorate.
Our youth got me to play the woman's part,
And I was trimm'd in madam Julia's gown. *Shakspeare.*

To shave; to clip.—Mephibosheth had neither dressed his feet, nor trimmed his beard. *2 Sam.*—To make neat; to adjust.

I found her trimming up the diadem
On her dead mistress. *Shakspeare.*

To balance a vessel.—Sir Roger put his coachman to trim the boat. *Spectator.*—To lose in fluctuating between two parties.

He who would hear what every fool could say,
Would never fix his thoughts, but trim his time away.
Dryden.

It has often up emphatical.
He gave you all the duties of a man,
Trim'd up your praises with a princely tongue,
Spoke your deservings like chronicle. *Shakspeare.*

To TRIM, *v. n.* To balance; to fluctuate between two parties.—If such by trimming and time-serving, which are but two words for the same thing, betray the church by nauseating her pious orders, this will produce confusion. *South.*

TRIM, a town of Ireland, in the county of Eastmeath, on the river Bayne. It is the county town, and before the union sent two members to the Irish parliament. It is governed by a sovereign recorder, and town clerk; 20 miles south-west of Drogheda, and 23 north-west of Dublin. Lat. 53. 32. N. long. 6. 48. W.

TRIMAPORE, a town of the south of India, province of the Carnatic. Lat. 10. 20. N. long. 78. 55. E.

TRIMBUCK, a strong fortress of Hindostan, province of Aurangabad, situated near the source of the river Godavery, which in 1818 surrendered to the British after a short bombardment. Lat. 20. 1. N. long. 73. 42. E.

TRIMDON, a township of England, in the county of Durham; 8 miles south-east of Durham.

TRIMETER, *adj.* [τριμετρος, Gr.; *trimetre*, Fr.] Consisting of three poetical measures, forming an iambic of six feet.—Though the iambic verse consists of six feet, yet it is called trimeter, two feet being joined together in scanning. *Roscommon.*

TRIMMINGHAM, a parish of England, in Norfolk; 5 miles south-east-by-east of Cromer.

TRIMLEY, ST. MARTIN'S, a parish of England, in Suffolk; 8½ miles south-east-by-east of Ipswich.

TRIMLEY, ST. MARY, another parish in the above county, adjoining the foregoing.

TRIMLY, *adv.* Nicely; neatly.
Her yellow golden hair
Was trimly woven, and in tresses wrought. *Spenser.*
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TRIMMER, *s.* One who changes sides to balance parties; a turncoat.

To confound his hated coin,
All parties and religions join,
Whigs, tories, trimmers. *Swift.*

A piece of wood inserted.—Before they pin up the frame of ground-plates, they must fit in the summer and the girders, and all the joists and the trimmers for the stair-case. *Moxon.*

TRIMMING, *s.* Ornamental appendages to a coat or gown.—Judgment without vivacity of imagination is too heavy, and like a dress without fancy; and the last without the first is too gay, and but all trimming. *Garth.*

TRIMNESS, *s.* Neatness; petty elegance of dress. *Sherwood.*

TRIMPLEY, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Kidderminster; 2 miles north of Bewdley.

TRINIAL, *adj.* [*trinus*, Lat.] Threefold.
That far-beaming blaze of majesty,
Wherewith he wont at heaven's high council-table
To sit the midst of trinal unity,
He laid aside. *Milton.*

TRINCO, a small pleasant town, with a church, on a mountain torrent of the same name, situated on the great road from Buenos Ayres to Potosi; 1000 miles from the former place.

TRINCOMALEE, a town, fortress, and excellent harbour of Ceylon. It is situated on the north-east side of the island. The town is of greater extent than Columbo, but contains fewer houses, and much less population. The fort is very strong, and commands the principal bays, particularly the entrance to the harbour. It has also a citadel called Fort Ostenburgh, erected on a cliff which projects into the sea, and which cannot be attacked till after the capture of the lower fort. Lat. 8. 31. N. long. 81. 23. E.

TRINDELEN, a rock in the Scaggerac, almost equally distant from the coasts of Jutland and Norway; 7 miles north-north-east from the island of Lessee. Lat. 67. 27. N. long. 11. 1. E.

TRINDLE, *s.* See TRUNDLE.
TRINE, *s.* [*trinus*, Lat.] An aspect of planets placed in three angles of a trigon, in which they are supposed by astrologers to be eminently benign.

To the other five,
Their planetary motions, and aspects,
In sextile, square, and trine, and opposite,
Of noxious efficacy. *Milton.*

TRINE, *adj.* [*trinus*, Lat.] Threefold; thrice repeated.—In other parts trine immersion most commonly prevailed, as it does in the Greek church to this very day. *Wheatley.*

To TRINE, *v. a.* To put in a trine aspect.
This advantage age from youth has won,
As not to be outridden, though outrun;
By fortune he was now to Venus trin'd,
And with stern Mars in Capricorn was join'd. *Dryden.*

TRINESIA, or TRINASUS, a small town of European Turkey, in the Morea, at the bottom of the gulf of Kolokythia, situated to the right of the mouth of the Eurotas. Near it are the ruins of Gythium, the military fort of the Lacedæmonians; 22 miles south of the ruins of Sparta.

TRING, a market town of England, in the county of Hertford, situated on the borders of Buckinghamshire, near the Brawnstone canal. The town is very neat, and contains many handsome houses. At Little Tring, a neighbouring village in this parish, rises one of the heads or branches of the Thames, which leaving the county at Puttenham, runs by Aylesbury to Thame. Tring was anciently a considerable town, and gave name to the hundred. Population 1847; 22 miles west of Hertford.

TRING, a township of Lower Canada, in the district of Quebec, and county of Buckingham.

TRINGA, or SAND-PIPER, the name of a distinct genus of birds, of the order of the Grallæ; the distinguishing characters of which are, that the beak is roundish, and of the length

length of the head; the nostrils linear; and that the feet have each four toes, the outmost being generally connected at bottom by a small membrane. The species are numerous, and as follow.

1. *Tringa pugnax*.—With red bill and legs; three lateral tail-feathers unspotted, and face granulated with fleshy papillæ.

2. *Tringa vanellus*.—With red legs, dependent crest, and black breast. This is the lapwing or bastard plover of Ray, Willughby, Pennant, &c.

3. *Tringa gambetta*.—With red bill and feet; body variegated with yellow and cinereous; beneath white. This is the *totanus ruber* of Brisson, the *totanus alter* of Willughby and Ray, and gambet of Pennant and Latham.

4. *Tringa interpres*.—With red legs; black body, varied with white and ferruginous; and white breast and abdomen. This is the *arenaria* of Brisson, the Hebrid sand-piper of Pennant, the turnstone or sea-dotterel of Ray, Willughby, Latham, &c.

The *morinella*, or *tringa* with red feet, blackish tail-feathers, white at the base, grey body, and black breast; or *arenaria cinerea* of Brisson, is a variety.

5. *Tringa striata*.—With base of bill and legs red; tail-feathers white with bands of brown, and many white tail-feathers. This is the *totanus striatus* of Brisson, and striated sand-piper of Pennant, &c. The *totanus nævius* of Brisson is a variety.

6. *Tringa bononiensis*.—With ochraceous legs; long head and neck; body above black, and beneath white; throat and breast marked with ferruginous spots: the greater lapwing of Latham.

7. *Tringa macularis*.—With base of bill and legs incarnated; body spotted; eye-brows and double band of the wings white. This is the *turdus aquaticus* of Brisson, the spotted *tringa* of Edwards, and the spotted sand-piper of Pennant.

8. *Tringa lobata*.—With subulate bill, bent at the apex; pinnated legs, and white undulated breast: the grey coot-footed *tringa* of Edwards, and grey phalarope of Pennant and Latham. Of this there is a variety, white beneath, black above, with yellowish longitudinal streaks; the band of the wings white; and legs lobated.

9. *Tringa hyperborea*.—With subulate bill, bent at the apex; pinnated legs; cinereous breast, and sides of the neck ferruginous: the cock-coot-footed *tringa* of Edwards, the small cloven-footed gull of Willughby, and red phalarope of Pennant and Latham.

10. *Tringa erythropus*.—With red legs, front, rump and tail red and white; the body above and wings cinereous-brown; the abdomen ferruginous: the red-legged sand-piper of Latham.

11. *Tringa alpina*.—Testaceous-brown, with blackish breast; tail-feathers cinereous, whitish; legs brownish.

12. *Tringa Helvetica*.—With black bill and legs; beneath black; white vent; tail-feathers white with black bands: the Swiss sand-piper of Pennant.

13. *Tringa ochropus*.—With the apex of the bill pointed; legs greenish; black brown and green: abdomen and outermost tail-feathers white: the *cinclus tertius* of Aldr., Ray, and Will., the *ocrophus medius* of Gesner, and green sand-piper of Pennant and Latham. Of this there is a variety, viz. *littorea*, with smooth bill, cinereous legs, and brown tail-feathers: the shore sand-piper of Pennant; and also another variety, with the back and wings cinereous, with obsolete whitish spots.

14. *Tringa hypoleucos*.—With smooth bill; livid legs; body cinereous with black streaks; beneath white: the common sand-piper of Ray, Willughby, and Pennant.

15. *Tringa canutus*.—With smooth bill; cinereous legs; first tail-feathers serrated; and the outer white unspotted. This is the knot of Pennant, &c.

16. *Tringa arenaria*.—With black bill and legs; grey body; under and whole face white; collars grey.

17. *Tringa fasciata*.—With bill, vertex, hind part of the head, spot near the eyes, and abdomen, black; front and rounded tail white; back cinereous; seven first tail-feathers white.

18. *Tringa cinclus*.—With bill and legs black; collars

white; tail and rump grey and brown. This is the least snipe of Ray and Sloane, the wagtail of Brown, the sanderling of Albinus, and the purre of Pennant. The *cinclus* with brown legs is a variety.

19. *Tringa calidris*.—With bill and legs blackish; body beneath olivaceous; and rump variegated: the dusky sand-piper of Latham.

20. *Tringa pusilla*.—With brown bill and legs; body beneath reddish; outer tail-feathers with a white shaft, and variegated rump: the little sand-piper of Pennant.—Found in St. Domingo, north of Europe, and rarely in England.

21. *Tringa glareola*.—With smooth bill; greenish legs; body punctated brown and white; breast whitish: the wood sand-piper of Pennant and Latham.—Found in Sweden.

22. *Tringa ruficollis*.—With black legs; head above and neck striated with ferruginous and black: and ferruginous throat: the red-necked purre of Latham.

23. *Tringa squatarola*.—With black bill; greenish legs; grey body, beneath whitish: the grey plover of Ray, &c. and grey sand-piper of Pennant and Latham. Of this there is a variety, with black bill and legs; body brown, variegated with white: tail-feathers white with brown bands.

24. *Tringa Islandica*.—With brown bill and legs; body beneath ferruginous; secondary tail-feather with a white margin: the red sand-piper of Pennant.

25. *Tringa cinerea*.—Cinereous; beneath white; legs obscurely green; head with black spots; neck obscurely virgated: the ash-coloured sand-piper of Pennant and Latham.

26. *Tringa atra*.—With black head and neck; back and wings brownish, mixed with black; breast and abdomen cinereous; rump cinereous, undulated with white and black.

27. *Tringa noveboracensis*.—Obscure, beneath white; breast spotted with brown; tail cinereous: New York sand-piper of Pennant and Latham.

28. *Tringa virgata*.—Obscure, beneath white; with yellowish legs; head and neck obscurely striated lengthwise with white: streaked sand-piper of Latham.

29. *Tringa borealis*.—With brown bill and legs; body above cinereous, beneath white; tail and tail-feathers obscure.

30. *Tringa novæ-terre*.—Above black, beneath ash-white; bill, spurious wings, tail-feathers, and tail, black; with cinereous legs: Newfoundland sand-piper of Latham.

31. *Tringa variegata*.—Above varied with brown, black, and red; front and throat pale; neck and breast streaked with whitish and black longitudinally; abdomen white; bill and legs obscure: variegated sand-piper of Latham.

32. *Tringa glacialis*.—With pinnated yellowish legs; apex of black bill dilated; cheeks and throat testaceous; body above obscure, beneath white: plain phalarope of Pennant.

33. *Tringa fusca*.—With bill, vertex, and legs pinnated and black; body above brownish and cinereous, beneath white; throat cinereous, tintured with red: the coot-footed *tringa* of Edwards, and brown phalarope of Pennant and Latham.

34. *Tringa cancellatus*.—With upper feathers brown, white at the margin; lower white lineated transversely obscurely; pinnated legs obscure.

35. *Tringa leucoptera*.—Black, beneath red, with cinereous bill, green legs, white wings and yellow vent: the white-winged sand-piper of Latham.

36. *Tringa maritima*.—Above varied with grey and white; beneath white, with yellow legs; middle of the back violet; throat and tail obscure: the selinger sand-piper of Latham.

37. *Tringa undata*.—Obscure, undulated with yellow and white; the rump, the tip of the secondary tail-feathers, and wing-coverts, white; tail cinereous, white at the apex: the waved sand-piper of Pennant and Latham.

38. *Tringa uniformis*.—Wholly dilutely cinereous, with a short black bill: uniform sand-piper of Pennant and Latham.

39. *Tringa Australis*.—Above cinereous, spotted brown; beneath reddish; abdomen and rump whitish; tail and tail-feathers obscure; bill and legs black: southern sand-piper of Latham.

40. *Tringa Nævia*.—With obscure bill; legs greenish; body above cinereous, spotted with red and black; beneath reddish

reddish and white, spotted with obscure or bay: the freckled sand-piper of Pennant and Latham.

41. *Tringa grisea*. With black bill and legs; body above grey, beneath white; primary tail-feathers brown; tail grey and white at the margin; a band obscurely grey parallel to the margin: the grised sand-piper of Latham.

42. *Tringa keptuschca*.—With cinereous body; black vertex; abdomen blackish, terminating reddish.

TRINGLE, in Architecture, a name common to several little square members, or ornaments; as reglets, listels, and platbands.

TRINIDAD, an island of the Atlantic ocean, opposite the coast of Cumana, from which it is separated by the gulf of Paria, which varies in its breadth, being on an average about 75 miles. At its southern and northern extremities, however, Trinidad approaches to within 10 or 11 miles of the American land. The island is of an irregular square form, having two points stretching to the west from its north and south corners. Its longest lines are from Cape Galera on the north-east, to Point Ycaque or Icaque on the south-west, 79 miles, and from Cape Galeota on the south-east to Cape Blanca on the north, 56 miles.

Trinidad is the largest, most fertile, and most beautiful of all the Leeward islands. It is full of forests, abounding in the finest woods, of large dimensions, fit for ship-building, while others again are equally well adapted to ornamental purposes. The climate is less moist than that of Guiana, and not so dry as that of Cumana. The winter or rainy season begins there in June, and ends in October, as in all the islands of the Carribean sea.

Trinidad was discovered by Columbus on the 31st July 1498. The labours of the Indians soon fertilised the land of which they had been masters, for the benefit of their conquerors. Some negroes were afterwards taken there, and united in the work of the natives. Sir Walter Raleigh, who visited Trinidad when attracted by the chimera of El Dorado in 1593, relates that the inhabitants then cultivated excellent tobacco and the sugar cane. The Spaniards assured him that the rivers were full of gold dust. The full importance of this colony, however, was not discovered till the year 1783, when every measure was adopted for its rapid settlement. An edict was issued, permitting all foreigners professing the Roman Catholic religion to establish themselves in this colony. It protected, at the same time, for a period of five years, those new inhabitants from debts contracted in the countries they had quitted. It invited, in short, all the traders and navigators of the nations which were at peace with Spain, to frequent the island, placing but a few restrictions on its commerce, and these such as could be easily eluded. In consequence of this liberal policy, crowds of new colonists crowded from Europe, and from the British and French possessions, bringing with them their industry and capitals. The inhabitants increased so rapidly, that, though in 1783 the whole amounted only to 2763, they were estimated six years afterwards at 18,918. In 1797, the island capitulated to a British force under the command of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, without any resistance. From this period till the peace of Amiens in 1802, the population increased from 18,918 to 24,239 inhabitants: the produce of sugar had also greatly increased, being almost doubled. In 1783 the tonnage of the vessels employed in the commerce of Trinidad was only 150 tons; in 1802, 60 vessels were employed, whose tonnage amounted to 60,000 tons. The emigration which took place from St. Domingo and the British colonies, to Trinidad, after the peace of Amiens, had increased its population in 1807 to 31,000, of which 21,000 were slaves. Trinidad has since this period remained in the hands of the British. The north-east point of the island is in lat. 10. 51. N. long. 60. 55. 25. W.

TRINIDAD, an island in the Straits of Magellan. It is low and desert, but covered with trees.

TRINIDAD, a city of the island of Cuba, situate on the south side of the island, and on the shore of a river of the same name, with a celebrated port, at which is carried on a traffic in sugar and tobacco, both of excellent quality. Its natives, who are much given to seafaring,

are good mariners. This city lies in lat. 21. 42. N. long. 80. 6. W.

TRINIDAD, a city of Guatemala, on the shore of the river Belen, in the province of Costa Rica, three leagues distant from the sea, but by an intransitable route. It is 82 miles east-south-east from Guatemala, in lat. 13. 46. N. long. 90. 15. W.

TRINIDAD, a town of the kingdom of Guatemala, in the province of Sonsonate, situate near a bay on the coast of the Pacific ocean.

TRINIDAD, a missionary settlement of Indians, in Paraguay, on the west bank of Parana. Lat. 27. 7. S. long. 55. 44. W.—It is the name of several other settlements in South America, mostly inconsiderable.

TRINIDAD, LA, a settlement of Veragua, on a river which runs into the gulf of Mexico; 18 miles south-east of La Conception.

TRINIDAD, a river of South America, in the province of Parana, which enters the Chagre.—2. A river of Brazil, in the province of San Vicente, which enters the sea.—3. A river of Terra Firma, in the province of Veragua, which runs south, and enters the large river Martin, before it falls into the sea.—4. A river of Peru, in the province of Patoz, which enters the Guallaga at its source.

TRINITA, a small town in the north-west of Italy, in Piedmont, province of Mondovi. Population 2500.

TRINITARIAN, *s.* A believer of the Trinity.—They make a difference between nominal and real *trinitarians*. *Swift*.—One of a monastic order, instituted in honour of the Trinity. The order came into England about the middle of the fourteenth century.

TRINITARIAN is however a term used very variously, and arbitrarily: frequently it stands as a common name for all persons who have sentiments on the mystery of the Trinity, different from those of the Catholic church.

Sometimes it is more immediately restrained to some one or other particular class of such persons.

TRINITE, or CAPE ST. MICHAEL, a seignory of Lower Canada, in the county of Surrey.

TRINITY, *s.* [*trinitas*, Lat.; *trinité*, Fr.] The incomprehensible union of the three persons in the Godhead.—Touching the picture of the *Trinity*, I hold it blasphemous and utterly unlawful.—*Peachment*.

TRINITY, or TRINIDADO, a river of Mexico, which takes its rise in Louisiana, in lat. 34. N. long. 99. W. It enters the province of San Luis Potosi, and discharges itself into Galvestan's bay, in lat. 29. 30. N.

TRINITY, or LA TRINITE, a seaport town of the island of Martinco. The harbour is formed on the south-east side by the Point Caravelle, which is two leagues in length; and on the other side by a very high hill, about 350 or 400 paces in length, which only joins to the mainland by an isthmus not above 200 feet broad. During the hurricane season, ships have a safe station in this port. Another advantage they have here is, that when they set out for Europe, they are to the windward of all the islands, and save about 300 leagues in their passage, which they would find by the way of St. Domingo or Porto Rico. Lat. 14. 53. N. long. 61. 8. W.

TRINITY BAY, a large bay on the east coast of Newfoundland. Lat. 48. N. long. 53. 10. W.

TRINITY BAY, a large but not a very deep bay of the South Pacific ocean, on the north-east coast of New Holland, between Cape Grafton and Cape Tribulation.

TRINITY, CAPE, a low point on the south coast of the islands of Kodiak, in the north Pacific ocean. Lat. 56. 45. N. long. 154. 26. W.

TRINITY-GASK, a parish of Scotland, in Perthshire, in Stratherne, which stretches for several miles on both sides of the Erne. Population 740.

TRINITY-HOUSE, is a kind of college at Deptford, belonging to a society of seafaring persons, founded for the regulation of seamen, and security and convenience of ships and mariners on our coasts.

This society was incorporated by Henry VIII. in 1515, who

who confirmed to them not only all the ancient rights and privileges of the mariners of England, but also their several possessions: which, together with various grants of queen Elizabeth and king Charles II., were confirmed by letters patent of the 1st of James II. in 1685; under the name of the master, wardens, and assistants of the guild or fraternity of the most glorious and undivided Trinity, and of St. Clement in the parish of Deptford Strand, in the county of Kent.

This corporation is governed by a master, four wardens, eight assistants, and eighteen elder brethren: the inferior members of the fraternity, denominated younger brethren, and chosen among the masters and mates expert in navigation, are of an unlimited number, and serve for supplying vacancies among the thirty-one elder brethren. The master, &c. of this corporation, are invested by charter with a power to examine the mathematical children of Christ's Hospital; to examine the masters of his Majesty's ships; to appoint pilots for conducting ships in and out of the river Thames; and to amerce such as shall act as masters or pilots without their approbation in a fine of 20*l.*; to settle the several rates of pilotage, and erect light-houses, and other sea-marks, on the several coasts of the kingdom, for the security of navigation; to prevent aliens from serving on board English ships, without their licence, under penalty of 5*l.* for each offence; to punish seamen for desertion or mutiny in the merchant service; to hear and determine the complaints of officers and seamen in this service, under an appeal to the Court of Admiralty; and to grant licences to poor seamen (non-freemen) to row on the river Thames.

To this company belongs the ballast-office, for cleaning and deepening the river Thames, by taking from it a sufficient quantity of ballast for the supply of all ships that sail out of the river; in which service sixty barges, of the burden of thirty tons, and two men each, are constantly employed: all ships taking in ballast pay to them 12*d.* a ton.

This corporation is empowered by charter to purchase lands, &c. to the amount of 500*l.* per annum, and also to receive charitable benefactions to the like amount. They have also light-houses, to which all ships pay a halfpenny per ton.

Out of the income of this corporation, about three thousand poor seamen, their widows and orphans, are annually relieved, at the expense of about 6000*l.*

The house in which the brethren of this corporation usually meet for the dispatch of business, is on Tower-Hill. They have three hospitals, two at Deptford, and one at Mile-End, which last is designed for decayed sea-officers, masters of vessels, pilots, and their widows.

TRINITY INLET, a bay of the North Pacific ocean, on the west coast of North America; 30 miles south of Queen Charlotte's Sound.

TRINITY ISLAND, an island in the North Pacific ocean, discovered by Captain Cook, situated in lat. 56. 33. N. long. 206. 47. E.

TRINKET, *s.* [*trinquetum*, a game at tables, as trick-track, draughts, or chess; whence *trinquet* or *trinket*, might be applied to one of the marks or figures used in the game, and thence to any toy.] Toys; ornaments of dress; superfluities of decoration.—They throng who should buy first, as if my *trinkets* had been hallowed. *Shakspeare*.—Things of no great value; tackle; tools.—Go with all your servants and *trinkets* about you. *L'Estrange*.

To TRINKET, *v. n.* To give trinkets.—By their tricks and *trinketing* between party and party, and their intriguing it with courtiers and court-ladies, they had upon the matter set the whole court together by the ears. *South*.

TRINO, a town in the north-west of Italy, in Piedmont, situated on the Po, at the confluence of the small river Astura. Its population is about 5500, and its only buildings worth notice are the churches; 10 miles east-by-north of Casale, and 28 east-north-east of Turin.

TRINOBANTES, TRINOANTES, or TRINOVANTES, in Ancient Geography, were inhabitants of Britain, situated

next to the Cantii northward, and occupied, according to Camden and Baxter, that country which now composes the counties of Essex and Middlesex, and some part of Surrey. But if Ptolemy be not mistaken, their territories were not so extensive in his time, as London did not then belong to them. The name of this British nation seems to be derived from the three following British words; *Tri, Now, Hant*, which signify the inhabitants of the new city. This name was perhaps given them by their neighbours, on account of their having newly come from the continent into Britain, and having there founded a city called Tri-Now, or the New City, the most ancient name of the renowned metropolis of Britain. The Trinobantes had come so lately from Belgium, that they seem hardly to have been firmly established in Britain, at the time of the first Roman invasion. For their new city, which soon after became so famous, was then so inconsiderable, that it is not mentioned by Cæsar, though he must have been within sight of the place where it was situated. They were then at war with their neighbours, the Cattivellauni, whose king, Cassibelanus, commanded the confederated Britons against the Romans; and, on this account, the Trinobantes were amongst the first of the British states who deserted that confederacy and submitted to Cæsar. They submitted again to the Romans, on their next invasion in the reign of Claudius, with the same facility, and almost for the same reason. For, in the interval between the invasion of Julius and that of Claudius, the Cattivellauni had reduced them under their obedience; and, in order to emancipate themselves from this subjection to their neighbours, they put themselves under the protection of the Romans. But the Trinobantes soon became weary of their obedience to their new masters. For the Roman colony at Camulodunum, which was within their territories, depriving some of them of their estates, and oppressing them several other ways, they joined in the great revolt of the Britons under Boadicea, and shared very deeply in the miseries of that revolt. From that time the Trinobantes remained in peaceable subjection to the Romans, as long as they continued in Britain. The country of the Trinobantes was greatly valued and much frequented by the Romans, on account of the excellence of its soil and climate, and the many advantages of its situation. That sagacious people soon fixed their eyes on the new town of the Trinobantes; and observing its admirable situation for health, for pleasure, and for trade, great numbers of them settled in it, and giving it the name of Londinium from its situation, and of Augusta from its grandeur, it became in a little time the largest and most opulent city in this island. In the reign of Nero, as Tacitus informs us, London was become a city highly famous for the great conflux of merchants, her extensive commerce, and plenty of all things. No fewer than seven of the fourteen journeys of Antoninus begin or end at London; a plain proof, among many others, that this city was the capital of Britain in the Roman times, as it is at present the great and flourishing metropolis of the British empire. Camulodunum, now Malden in Essex, was the seat of the first Roman colony in Britain, and a place of great beauty and magnificence in these times; though at present few or no vestiges of its ancient grandeur remain. Cæsariomagus, from its pompous name, was probably a place of some note in the Roman times; but it is now so entirely ruined, that it is difficult to discover the ground where it once stood; some of our antiquaries placing it at Chelmsford, and others at Dunmow. The Colonia of Antoninus was probably Colchester, and Duroilitum, as some think, Leiton, but, according to others, Waltham. But though the county of Essex was certainly very much frequented by the Romans, who erected many noble works in it, yet time, cultivation, and various accidents, have made so great a change in the face of that country, that very few vestiges of these works are now remaining. The territories of the Trinobantes were included in that Roman province which was called Britannia Prima.

TRINOMALEE, a town and fortress of the south of India, province of the Carnatic. It is situated on a mountain,

tain, and contains a Hindoo temple of great reputed sanctity. Lat. 12. 16. N. long. 79. 10. E.

TRINO'MIAL, or TRINO'MINAL, *adj.* [*tres* and *nomen*, Lat.] In mathematics, consisting of three parts or monomes.

TRIO, *s.* [*terzetto*, Ital.] A piece of music in three parts; three principal parts. *Mus. Dict.*

TRIO'BOLAR, or TRIO'BOLARY, *adj.* [*triobolaris*, Lat.] Vile; mean; worthless.—Turn your libel into verse, and then it may pass current amongst the ballad-mongers for a *tribular* ballad. *Cheyne.*

TRIONTO, a small river of Italy; in the south of the kingdom of Naples, in Calabria Citra. It falls into the gulf of Tarento; 10 miles east of Rossano.

TRIONTO, a cape of Italy, on the coast of Naples, in the gulf of Tarento. Lat. 39. 48. N. long. 16. 57. E.

TRIOPTERIS [from *τρεις* and *πτερον*, *triplex ala*, three-winged. The fruit having three membranes], in Botany, a genus of the class *dicandria*, order *trigynia*, natural order of *trihilatæ*, *malpighiæ* (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Calyx: perianth five-parted, very small, permanent. Corolla: petals (wings of the seeds) six, ovate, from erect spreading, equal, permanent. Three others smaller, but equal among themselves, stand round the former. Stamina: filaments ten, capillary (united at the base), placed on the outside of the petals (so called); the outer ones shorter. Anthers simple. Pistil: germ trifid. Styles three, erect. Stigmas obtuse. Pericarp: capsules erect, keeled at the back, each having a single wing at the base, and a double expanded one at the top, not opening. Seeds solitary, roundish.—*Essential Character.* Calyx five-parted, with two honey pores at the base on the outside. Petals roundish, clawed. Filaments cohering at the base. Capsules three, one-seeded, three or four-winged.

1. *Triopteris Jamaicensis.*—Leaves oblong, acuminate, veined, shining; racemes compound, terminating, loose; fruits three-winged. This is a climbing shrub.—Native of Jamaica and Hispaniola.

2. *Triopteris Indica.*—Leaves roundish-ovate, subcordate, acuminate, shining, smooth; racemes compound, terminating; fruits three-winged. This is a large twining shrub.—Native of the East Indies, in mountain forests.

3. *Triopteris ovata.*—Leaves ovate, bluntish, subcordate, smooth, petioles biglandular; racemes compound, terminating; fruits three-winged. Stem shrubby.—Native of the island of Dominica.

4. *Triopteris rigida.*—Leaves roundish, acute, margined; marked with lines, coriaceous; racemes compound, axillary; fruits three-winged. Stem shrubby, twining.—Native of Hispaniola.

5. *Triopteris acutifolia.*—Leaves ovate-lanceolate, acute, smooth; panicle terminating; fruits four-winged; wings equal. Branches round, woody, smooth, as is the whole plant.—Native of Cayenne.

6. *Triopteris acuminata.*—Leaves oblong, acuminate, smooth; umbels panicled, terminating; fruits four-winged; wings in pairs, the lower ones shorter.—Native of Cayenne.

7. *Triopteris buxifolia.*—Leaves oblong, bluntish, smooth; umbel terminating; fruits four-winged; wings almost equal.—Native of the Antilles.

8. *Triopteris citrifolia.*—Leaves ovate-oblong, acute, smooth; umbels axillary, peduncled; fruits four-winged; wings in pairs; the lower ones shorter.—Native of South America, Jamaica, and Dominica.

TRIOSTEUM [so named from the fruit containing three seeds of a bony substance], in Botany, a genus of the class *pentandria*, order *monogynia*, natural order of *aggregatæ*, *caprifolia* (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Calyx: perianth five-parted, superior, spreading, length of the corolla; leaflets lanceolate, permanent. Corolla one-petalled, tubular; border shorter than the tube, five-parted, erect; lobes rounded, the lower ones smaller. Stamina: filaments five, filiform, length of the corolla. Anthers oblong. Pistil: germ roundish, inferior. Style cylindrical, length of the stamens. Stigma thickish. Pericarp: berry obovate, sub-

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trigonal, three-celled. Seeds solitary, bony, obtusely three-cornered, obtuse, grooved.—*Essential Character.* Calyx length of the corolla. Corolla one-petalled, almost equal. Berry three-celled, inferior. Seeds solitary.

1. *Triosteum perfoliatum.*—Leaves connate; flowers sessile, in whorls. This has a perennial root composed of thick fleshy fibres, which are contorted and rough.—Native of North America.

2. *Triosteum angustifolium.*—Leaves connate; peduncles opposite, one-flowered. The roots of both these plants are used indiscriminately in North America, as an emetic, for *Ipecacuhana*.

3. *Triosteum triflorum.*—Peduncles opposite, three-flowered; leaves petioled.—Native of Madagascar.

Propagation and Culture.—The two first sorts are hardy enough to thrive in the open air, but should be planted on a moist light soil; on dry ground they must be watered constantly in dry weather.

Sow the seeds in a border of light earth, where the morning sun only comes; if they be sown in the spring, they will remain in the ground a whole year, during which time the border must be constantly kept clean; the following spring when the plants appear, water them duly in dry weather; but if they be sown in autumn, they will come up the following spring.

TO TRIP, *v. a.* [*treper*, Fr.; *trippen*, Dutch.] To supplant; to throw by striking the feet from the ground by a sudden motion.

He conjunct
Tripp'd me behind.

Shakspeare.

To strike from under the body.—*I tript up thy heels and beat thee.* *Shakspeare.*—To catch; to detect.

These women
Can *trip* me, if I err; who, with wet cheeks,
Were present when she finish'd.

Shakspeare.

TO TRIP, *v. n.* To fall by losing the hold of the feet; to fail; to err; to be deficient.—*Virgil* is so exact in every word, that none can be changed but for a worse: he pretends sometimes to *trip*, but it is to make you think him in danger when most secure. *Dryden.*—To stumble; to titubate.—I may have the idea of a man's drinking till his tongue *trips*, yet not know that it is called drunkenness. *Locke.*—To run lightly.

In silence sad,
Trip we after the night's shade.

Shakspeare.

To take a short voyage.

TRIP, *s.* A stroke or catch by which the wrestler supplants his antagonist.

O thou dissembling cub! what wilt thou be,
When time hath sow'd a grizzle on thy case?
Or will not else thy craft so quickly grow,
That thine own *trip* shall be thine overthrow? *Shakspeare.*

A failure; a mistake.

He saw his way, but in so swift a pace,
To choose the ground might be to lose the race:
They then, who of each *trip* th' advantage take,
Find but those faults which they want wit to make. *Dryden.*

A short voyage or journey.—I took a *trip* to London on the death of the queen. *Pope.*

TRIP, *s.* [*thyrpa*, Icel. caterva.] A flock or herd of goats. *Bullockar*, and *Cockeram.*—A *trip* of sheep, i. e. few sheep: Norfolk. *Ray.*—A small flock of sheep has the same name in some parts of the north.

TRIP, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Bridgewater, Somersetshire.

TRIPALL, or TRIPPALL, a river of England, in Northumberland, which runs into the South Tyne, at Bellister Castle; 7 miles west of Hexham.

TRIPARTITE, *adj.* [*tripartite*, French; *tripartitus*, Latin.] Divided into three parts; having three correspondent copies; relating to three parties.—Our indentures *tripartite* are drawn. *Shakspeare.*

TRIPARTITION, *s.* A division into three parts. *Ash.*
 TRIPATORE, a town of the south of India, province of the Carnatic, and district of Tanjore. Lat. 10. 10. N. long. 78. 40. E.

TRIPATORE, a town of the south of India, district of Baramahal. This place was frequently taken and retaken during the wars with Hyder Aly. Lat. 12. 32. N. long. 78. 42. E.

TRIPLE, *s.* [*tripe*, French; *trippa*, Italian and Spanish.] The intestines; the guts.

How say you to a fat *tripe* finely broil'd?

—I like it well.

Shakspeare.

It is used in ludicrous language for the human belly.

TRIPEDAL, *adj.* [*tres* and *pes*, Latin.] Having three feet.

TRIPERSONAL, *adj.* [*tres*, Latin; and *personal*.] Consisting of three persons.—Thou, that sittest in light and glory unapproachable, Parent of angels and men! Next, thee I implore, omnipotent king, Redeemer of the lost remnant whose nature thou didst assume, ineffable and everlasting love! And thou, the third subsistence of divine infinitude, illumining Spirit, the joy and solace of created things! one *tripersonal* Godhead! look upon this thy poor and almost spent and expiring church. *Milton.*

TRIPETALOUS, *adj.* [*τριεις* and *πεταλον*.] Having a flower consisting of three leaves.

TRIPETTY, a town of the south of India, province of the Carnatic, containing a very celebrated Hindoo temple. The image is one of the numerous incarnations of Vishnu. Lat. 13. 31. N. long 79. 33. E.

TRIPHTHONG, *s.* [*triphthongue*, French; *τριεις* and *φθοσση*, Greek.] A coalition of three vowels to form one sound: as *eau*; *eye*.

TRIPLARIS [from *triplex*, threefold], in Botany, a genus of the class triandria, order trigynia, natural order of polygoneæ (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Calyx: perianth one-leaved, ovate, trifid; segments lanceolate, membranaceous, spreading, very long, permanent; six-cleft. Corolla: petals three, length of the tube of the calyx; none. Stamina: filaments three, awl-shaped, length of the tube of the calyx. Anthers linear, membranous, ovate. Pistil: germ ovate, triangular; angles compressed. Styles three, awl-shaped, length of the stamens. Stigmas three-sided, villose. Pericarp none. Seed: nut three-sided, within the ovate base of the calyx.—*Essential Character.* Calyx very large, three-parted, or six-parted. Corolla three-petalled, or none. Nut three-sided, within the ovate base of the calyx.

1. *Triplaris Americana*.—Spikes erect, terminating. This is an upright elegant tree, with a trunk the height of a man, and a thin head made up of horizontal branches forming a long pyramid. Leaves oblong-ovate, acuminate, very large, a span long, entire, petioled. Spikes long, slender, erect, terminating, hairy; with small, ovate, acuminate, hairy bractes.—Native of South America.

2. *Triplaris ramiflora*.—Racemes lateral, aggregate. This is a branching diffused tree. Leaves ovate, or roundish-ovate.—Native of the woods about Carthage, but more rare than the preceding; by the river Cinu it is more common.

TRIPLE, *adj.* [*triple*, French; *triplex*, *tripulus*, Latin.] Threefold; consisting of three conjoined.

See in him

The *triple* pillar of the world transform'd
 Into a strumpet's stool.

Shakspeare.

Treble; three times repeated.—We have taken this as a moderate measure betwixt the highest and lowest; but if we had taken only a *triple* proportion, it would have been sufficient. *Burnet.*

To TRIPLE, *v. a.* To treble; to make thrice as much, or as many.—To what purpose should words serve, when nature hath more to declare than groans and strong cries; more than streams of bloody sweat; more than his doubled

and *tripled* prayers can express? *Hooker.*—To make threefold.

Time, action, place, are so preserved by thee,
 That e'en Corneille might with envy see
 Th' alliance of his *tripled* unity.

Dryden.

TRIPLET, *s.* Three of a kind.

There sit C—nts, D—ks, and Harrison,
 How they swagger from their garrison;
 Such a *triplet* could you tell,
 Where to find on this side hell.

Swift.

Three verses rhyming together: as,

Waller was smooth, but Dryden taught to join
 The varying verse, the full resounding line,
 The long majestic march and energy divine.

Pope.

TRIPPLICATE, *adj.* [from *triplex*, Latin.] Made thrice as much.—*Triplicate* ratio, in geometry, is the ratio of cubes to each other; which ought to be distinguished from triple. *Harris.*—All the parts, in height, length, and breadth, bear a duplicate or *triplicate* proportion one to another. *Grew.*

TRIPPLICATION, *s.* The act of trebling or adding three together.—Since the margin of the visible horizon in the heavenly globe is parallel with that in the earthly, accounted but one hundred and twenty miles diameter; sense must needs measure the azimuths, or verticle circles, by *triplication* of the same diameter of one hundred and twenty. *Glanville.*

TRIPLICITY, *s.* [*triplicité*, French; from *triplex*, Latin.] Trebleness; state of being threefold.—It was a dangerous *triplicity* to a monarchy, to have the arms of a foreigner, the discontents of subjects and the title of a pretender to meet. *Bacon.*

TRIPIOIDES, a Surgeon's instrument with a threefold basis, used in the restoring of great depressions of the skull.

TRIPLOW, or THRIPILOW, a parish of England, in Cambridgeshire, noted for its heath, on which the army chose Oliver Cromwell for their leader in 1648; 8 miles south of Cambridge.

TRIPMADAM, *s.* An herb.—*Tripmadam* is used in salads. *Mortimer.*

TRIPPOD, *s.* [*tripus*, Latin. "Sedebat Martinus in sella rusticana, ut est in usibus servulorum, quas nos rustici Galli *tripetias*, vos scholastici, aut certè tu qui de Græcia venis, *tripodas* nuncupatus. *Sulp. Sev. Dial.* 2.] A seat with three feet, such as that from which the priestess of Apollo delivered oracles.

Two *tripods* cast in antic mould,
 With two great talents of the finest gold.

Dryden.

TRIPPOD, or TRIPPO, a famed sacred seat or stool supported by three feet, on which the priest and sybils were placed to render oracles.

TRIPOLI, an extensive territory on the northern coast of Africa, forming the most easterly of the Barbary states. It consists chiefly of a line of coast extending about 800 miles in length, or from Cape Razatin in 11. 38. E. long., to Port Bomba in 32. 20. E. long. Its interior boundaries are, on the east the desert of Barca, on the south Fezzan, on the west Tunis, and part of the Bled el Jereede, or country of dates. The habitable part of this country consists chiefly of the coast, which for a few miles inland, is almost throughout of exuberant fertility; but beyond this limit, the productive qualities of the soil entirely disappear, and the interior is occupied either with deserts of sand, or with the mountainous districts of Garian and Mesulata. The Tripolitan territory includes the country colonised by the Greeks, and celebrated by them under the name of Cyrene. It appears then to have included a much greater extent of cultivated territory than now, and to have supported a larger population. In the great bay called now the gulf of Sidra, are the quicksands so dreaded by the ancients, under the appellation of Syrtis. At this point the Greeks derived their most intimate knowledge of the African desert,

desert, and its savage inhabitants, called then the Nasamones and Lotophagi, the last from the lotus, a species of berry on which they subsisted, and still found in abundance on the shores of the Syrtis.

The productions of Tripoli vary exceedingly, according to the different quarters of the country. The track along the coast produces, in the utmost luxuriance, every article peculiar to the finest tropical climates. The exportation of corn might be considerable, did not the Tripoline government follow the absurd policy of prohibiting it, unless by the bashaw, merely for his own profit. The same law applies to horses and mules, the breed of which is cultivated with the greatest care; and though the former be of small size, they are very active and serviceable. Bullocks, sheep, and poultry, are reared in immense quantities; and animal food being little consumed, afford an ample object of exportation.

The basis of the population in Tripoli consists of a mixed race of Moors, Arabs, and Turks. They seldom exceed the middle size. The Moors have a very fair complexion; while that of the Arabs is dark and sallow. They are all remarkable for regular and athletic forms; and a cripple or a deformed person is scarcely to be seen among them.

From the imperfect notices afforded by travellers, it appears certain, that this region affords a rich magazine of Greek and Roman antiquities. Along the whole coast, and in many parts of the interior, are found fine specimens of classic architecture. The spots most remarkable in this respect that have been hitherto observed, are Ptolometa (formerly Ptolemais), and still more Lebida, the Leptis Magna of the ancients. The remains of the latter are about three miles in length, and two in breadth, and consist of gateways, walls, an immense number of pillars, some of the very finest granite, and numerous inscribed marbles.

TRIPOLI, a considerable city, capital of the territory of the same name in Northern Africa, is built in a low situation, on a neck of land projecting a short distance into the sea. It is of great extent, though a large portion of the space inclosed within its walls being unoccupied, the population is not supposed to exceed 25,000. The caravanseras, mosques, houses of the foreign consuls, and of the higher ranks of the natives, are mostly built of stone, and regularly whitewashed twice a year. The lower ranks construct their houses of earth, small stones, and mortar; the height never exceeds one story; and they are built in a square form, with a court in the centre, which is generally paved with stone brought from Malta. The roofs being flat, serve at once as an agreeable promenade, and as a receptacle for the rain water, which is conveyed by pipes to cisterns constructed below.

The body of the inhabitants of Tripoli consist of the race called Moors, distinguished by reclus Oriental habits, and by a bigoted attachment to the Mahometan religion. Notwithstanding, however, their contempt for Christians and Jews, they do not interrupt them in the free exercise of their religion. Reverence for deceased relations forms one of the amiable features in the character of the Tripolitans. This is shewn by continued periods of lamentation, and regular visits paid to their tombs. Their character, however, is not generally the subject of praise. Revenge, avarice, treachery, and deceit, are described as predominant vices. In their intercourse with Christians, particularly, all sort of chicanery and low cunning are employed. They do not even possess the Mussulman virtue of sobriety; winehouses being public, and intoxication as common as in Britain.

The prince, as usual in Mahometan countries, enjoys an authority altogether despotic. He is nominally, indeed, the subject of the Porte, from which, at the entrance of his reign, he must receive confirmation. The trade of Tripoli is chiefly confined to Malta, Tunis, and the Levant. The vessels employed in it are mostly Maltese and Ottoman, with only a few belonging to Tripoli. The annual caravan from Morocco to Mecca, combining commercial with religious objects, passes through this city. The pilgrims, when fatigued, often freight a ship from Tripoli to Alexandria.

Caravans also come generally twice a year, bringing all the commodities of interior Africa, slaves, gold dust, pearls, ivory, ostrich feathers, saffron, drugs, senna, camel's hair, camels, mules, antelopes, &c., which are exchanged for coarse European cloths, a few silks, baracans or cloaks of the country, Tunisian caps, powder, muskets (which ought to be very light, and have long barrels), pistols, scimitars, hardware, glass-beads, toys, Venetian looking-glasses, &c. The traders from Bornou and Soudan are described as dealing with a simplicity and good faith not to be found among the Moors. Lat. 32. 54. N. long. 13. 18. E.

TRIPOLI, a seaport of Syria, capital of a pachalic of the same name. It is situated at the foot of the branches of Lebanon, and along the edge of a small triangular plain, which extends between them and the sea, and terminates in a flat promontory, on which is situated the place of anchorage. The pachalic of Tripoli contains a great part of the ancient *Phœnicia*, and consists of the declivity of Lebanon, with the plain interposed between it and the Mediterranean. It is in general well watered, and covered with rich verdure, exhibiting extensive groves of mulberry, orange, lemon, and other fruit trees. The mountainous districts, inhabited by the independent tribes of the Maronites and Ansarians, are better cultivated than the plains. Latakia or Ladikieh is the only other considerable town, except Tripoli itself. For some time past, this pachalic has been generally included either under that of Acre, or that of Damascus. Lat. 34. 26. N. long. 35. 44. E.

TRIPOLIZZA, a town of Greece, in the Morea, situated in a narrow valley, at the foot of Mount Mænalus; 22 miles south-south-west of Argos, and 30 north-north-west of the ruins of Sparta. It is said to have been built of the remains of several towns, Megalopolis, Tøgea, Mantinæa, and Pallantium, without, however, occupying the site of any of these places, which were at a considerable distance from each other. Its situation is bleak, the ground which it occupies is rugged and uneven, and the general plan of the town extremely irregular.

TRIPOLY, *s.* [I suppose from the place whence it is brought.] A sharp cutting sand.—In polishing glass with putty, or *tripoly*, it is not to be imagined that those substances can by grating and fretting the glass bring all its least particles to an accurate polish. *Newton.*

TRIPONTARY, a town of the south of India, district of Cochin. It is situated on the side of a lake, and is the occasional residence of the Cochin rajah. Lat. 9. 57. N. long. 76. 20. E.

TRIPOS, *s.* A tripod. See TRIPOD.

Craz'd fool, who would'st be thought an oracle,
Come down from off the *tripos*, and speak plain. *Dryden.*

TRIPOSSOOR, a town of the south of India, province of the Carnatic; 30 miles west-by-north from Madras.

TRIPOTAMIA, or TRIPOTEMI, a small town of Greece, in the central part of the Morea, situated in a valley, in a fertile and well cultivated country. It is inhabited almost exclusively by Greeks, and is 25 miles north-by-west of Tripolizza.

TRIPPER, *s.* One who trips.

TRIPPING, *adj.* Quick; nimble.

The clear sun of the fresh wave largely drew,
As after thirst; which made their flowing shrink
From standing lake, to *tripping* ebb; that stole
With soft foot tow'rd's the deep. *Milton.*

TRIPPING, *s.* Light dance.

Back, shepherds, back, enough your play,
Here be without duck or nod,
Other *trippings* to be trod,
Of lighter toes. *Milton.*

TRIPPINGLY, *adv.* With agility; with swift motion.

This ditty after me
Sing, and dance it *trippingly*. *Shakspeare.*

TRIPSACUM

TRIPSACUM [*Τριψις, tritus*, from *τριψω, tero*], in Botany, a genus of the class monoecia, order triandria, natural order of gramina, gramineæ, or grasses.—Generic Character. Male flowers double on one side, alternate, in the upper part of the spike.—Calyx: glume two-flowered; outer floret male, inner neuter; each two-valved; outer valve lanceolate, flattish, obtuse, awnless, cartilaginous, with the margins thinner (the interior one straightish), embracing the interior, oblong, triangular-boat-shaped, acute, almost the length of the exterior. Corolla: in each two-valved, membranaceous, very thin, awnless; less than the calyx; valves nearly equal; exterior ovate, boat-shaped, bluntish; interior lanceolate, bifid at the top. Nectary two-leaved, very small; leaflets triangular, fleshy, convex, truncate, mucronate at both ends, the upper margin thinner, the middle emarginate. Stamina of the outer floret: filaments three, capillary, longer than the calyx. Anthers parallel-iped.—Of the inner floret: filaments three, very slender, sub-connate. Anthers none. Female flowers on the same spike below the males, immersed alternately on each side into the rachis. Calyx: involucre ovate, cartilaginous, very thick, ventricose below, shining, obscurely margined on both sides at the back, submarginate with a blunt top, embracing the glume with a thinner margin. Glume two-valved; outer valve oblong, ventricose, attenuated at the top, acuminate, thickish, doubled; inner similar, bluntish. Corolla two-valved, smaller than the calyx and more tender; outer valve larger, ventricose, bluntly three-toothed; inner scarcely smaller, flat at the back, emarginate. Glume barren, one-valved, oblong, folded together at each margin, two-toothed, by the anterior side of the corollet, and much smaller than it. Nectary two-leaved, very small; leaflets linear, membranaceous, very thin, acutely emarginate at the top. Stamina: filaments three, at the base of the germ, very small, broad at the base, capillary. Anthers linear, very small, barren. Pistil: germ oblong. Style longer than the calyx, compressed. Stigmas two, very long, twisted, villose. Pericarp none. Seed one, ovate, compressed a little, acuminate with the permanent style.—*Essential Character.* Male.—Calyx: glume four-flowered. Corolla: glume membranaceous. Female.—Calyx: glume with perforated sinuses. Corolla: glume two-valved. Styles two. Seed one.

1. *Tripsacum dactyloides*.—Spikes androgynous. Leaves an ell or more in length. Culms the thickness of a goose quill or of the little finger, with few joints and long internodes, angular, tinged with purple, as high as a man, dividing at top into three, four, or five spikes, a long span or a foot in length, and straight.—Native of Virginia. It flowers in August.

2. *Tripsacum hermaphroditum*.—Spike hermaphrodite. Root annual, fibrous. Culm erect, two feet high, roundish, very smooth, jointed, branched.—Native of Jamaica.

TRIPTIS, a small town in the interior of Germany, in Saxe-Weymar, on the river Orla; 4 miles east of Neustadt.

TRIPTOTE, *s.* [*triptoton*, Latin.] A noun used but in three cases. *Clarke.*

TRIPUDIARY, *adj.* [*tripudium*, Latin.] Performed by dancing.—Claudius Pulcher underwent the like success when he continued the *tripudiary* augurations. *Brown.*

To **TRIPUDIATE**, *v. n.* [*tripudio*, Latin.] To dance. *Not in use. Cockeram.*

TRIPUDIATION, *s.* [*tripudium*, Latin.] Act of dancing. **TRIPUDIUM**, in Antiquity, a species of divination, in which omens were drawn from the rebounding of corn thrown to chickens.

TRIQUETRA OSSA, the small irregular bones occasionally found between the regular bones of the cranium.

TRIREME, *s.* [*triremis*, Latin.] A galley with three benches of oars on a side.

TRISA'GION, *s.* [old French; *τρεις* and *αγιος*, Greek.] A particular kind of hymn.—Hereto agrees the seraphical hymn, called the *trisagion*, Holy, holy, holy, &c. that used

to be sung in all churches throughout the Christian world. *Bp. Bull.*

TRIS-DIAPASON, or **TRIPLE-DIAPASON**, in Music, what is otherwise called a triple eighth.

TRISE, at Sea, the seamen's word for hauling up of any thing with a dead-rope, or one that doth not run in a block, but is pulled by hand or by main strength: thus if any cask, chest, or other goods, hath only a rope fastened to it, and so without a tackle be pulled up into a ship by hand, they say it is trised up.

TRISECTION, *s.* [*tres* and *sectio*, Latin.] Division into three equal parts: the trisection of an angle is one of the desiderata of geometry.

TRISMEGISTUS [formed from *τρεις*, *thrice*, and *μεγιστος*, *greatest*], an epithet, or surname, given to one of the two Hermeses, or Mercuries, kings of Thebes, in Egypt, who was contemporary with Moses.

TRISPYRGOI, a cape on the coast of Greece, in Livadia. Lat. 36. 53. N. long. 23. 29. E.

TRISSINO (Giangiorgio), an Italian poet, was descended from a noble lineage, and born in 1478 at Vicenza. In his youthful studies he was industrious and ardent. Besides the Latin and Greek languages, the latter of which he acquired under Demetrius Chalcondylas, he became a proficient in mathematics, physics, architecture, and other fine arts. He was employed in posts of trust and honour by the popes Leo X. and Clement VII., and he also received many tokens of distinction from the Venetian republic and his native city. He died at Rome in 1550. His great work, in which he was engaged for twenty years, was his epic poem, entitled "Italia Liberata de' Goti," the subject of which was the deliverance of Italy from the Goths in the reign of the emperor Justinian. His model in the composition of this work was Homer, whom he servilely imitated, insomuch that, according to Voltaire, "he took every thing from him but his genius." *Gen Biog.*

TRIST, *adj.* [*tristis*, Latin.] Sad; gloomy. Old Cornish *trist*, sad; *tristyans*, sorrow.

Amaz'd, asham'd, disgrac'd, sad, silent, *trist*,
Alone he would all day in darkness sit.

Fairfax.

TRISTAN D'ACUNHA, the largest of three islands in the South Atlantic ocean, about 1500 miles from any land either to the west or north, very lofty, and about 15 miles in circumference. A part of the island, towards the north, rises perpendicularly from the sea to a height apparently of a thousand feet or more. A level then commences, forming what among seamen is termed table land, and extending towards the centre of the island; from whence a conical mountain rises, not unlike in appearance to the Peak of Teneriffe, as seen from the bay of Santa Cruz. These islands are certainly worthy of a more particular inquiry; for they are not 50 leagues from the general track of vessels bound to China, and to the coast of Coromandel by the outer passage. In war time an excellent rendezvous might be settled there for ships that wanted no other supply than that of water. Lat. 37. S. long. 15. 40. W.

TRISTE, an island on the coast of America, near the boundary of the provinces of Vera Cruz and Merida, in the lake or gulf of Terminos. It abounds in delicious water; is full of lizards and other reptiles, and is desert. Lat. 18. 20. N.

TRISTFUL, *adj.* [*tristis*, Latin.] Sad; melancholy; gloomy; sorrowful. *A bad word.*

Heaven's face doth glow
With *tristful* visage; and, as 'gainst the doom,
Is thoughtsick at the act. *Shakspeare.*

To **TRISTI'TIATE**, *v. a.* [from *tristitia*, Latin.] To make sad or sorrowful. *Not used.*—Nor is there any, whom calamity doth so much *tristitiate* as that he never sees the flashes of some warming joy. *Feltham.*

TRISTRA, **TRUSTRA**, or **TRISTA**, in our old Law, an immunity, by which a man is excused from attending on the lord of the forest, when he is disposed to chace within the forest;

forest; so that he cannot be compelled to hold a dog, follow the chase, nor stand at the place appointed, which otherwise he might be, under pain of amerement.

TRISULC, *s.* [*trisolcus*, Latin.] A thing of three points.—Consider the threefold effect of Jupiter's *trisolc*, to burn, discuss, and terebrate. *Brown.*

TRISULCATE, *adj.* Having three points or forks.

Sons of him

That hurls the bolt *trisulcate*.

Old Ballad.

TRISYLLABICAL, *adj.* Consisting of three syllables.

TRISYLLABLE, *s.* [*trisyllaba*, Latin.] A word consisting of three syllables.

TRITE, *adj.* [*tritius*, Latin.] Worn out; stale; common; not new.

She gives her tongue no moment's rest,

In phrases batter'd, stale, and *trite*,

Which modern ladies call polite.

Swift.

TRITELY, *adv.* In a trite or common way.

TRITENESS, *s.* Staleness; commonness.—The scarcity of sermons, which, while they preach the Gospel to the poor, disgust not the fastidious ear of modern elegance by *triteness* or vulgarity, has long been a subject of regret and of complaint. *Wrangham.*

TRITHEISM, *s.* [*tritheisme*, Fr.; $\tau\rho\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ and $\delta\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$, Gr.] The opinion which holds three distinct gods.—Dr. Sherlock is certainly clear from the charge of *tritheism*. *Bp. Bull.*

TRITHEIST, *s.* One who maintains tritheism.—I will lay together the several theses which he hath undertaken to defend against both Arians and Socinians on one hand, as also against Sabellians and *tritheists* on the other. *Nelson.*

TRITHEISTIC, *adj.* Relating to tritheism.—Reprinting exploded *tritheistic* notions. *South.*

TRITHEMIUS (John, Abbot,) was born in the year 1442, at the village of Tritenheim, near Treves, whence he took his name. Having finished his course of education in the universities of Treves and Heidelberg, he was chosen abbot of the Benedictine monastery of Spanheim in 1483, which he superintended for twenty-two years, and when he withdrew from it in consequence of a faction of the monks, he was placed by the bishop of Wurtzburg at the head of a monastery in that city, where he died in 1518, at the age of seventy-six. "Trithemius," says one of his biographers, "was a person of vast erudition, a philosopher, mathematician, chemist, poet, historian, and divine, and conversant in the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages." His works, written in Latin, are numerous, but those in biography and history are held in the highest estimation. Otherwise, "he appears to have been a person whose great learning was considerably tinged with credulity, and whose industry was superior to his judgment." *Dupin. Gen. Biog.*

TRITING, *s.* [$\tau\rho\iota\delta\iota\eta\eta\gamma\alpha$, Sax., whence *triding*, *riding*; which see.] The tiring contains three or four hundreds, or the third part of a shire or province. *Cowel.*—It is now retained only in Yorkshire, in its three *ridings*.

TRITICAL, *adj.* [from *tritius*, Latin.] Trite; common; worn out.—He appears from a *tritival* philosophy to have earned his uncommon credulity, and a peculiar propensity to the marvellous, into our British, Roman, and Dano-Saxon archæology. *Warton.*

TRITICALNESS, *s.* Triteness.—Where there is not a *tritivalness* or mediocrity in the thought, it can never be sunk into the genuine and perfect bathos by the most elaborate low expression. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

TRITICUM [Latin *q.* tritum, vel quod ex spicis tritum-rando facile excutiat. In Greek, $\tau\rho\iota\tau\iota\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, *q.* $\sigma\rho\upsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$, from $\sigma\rho\omicron\rho\omicron\varsigma$, *secd*], in Botany, a genus of the class triandria, order digynia, natural order of gramina, gramineæ or grasses.—Generic Character. Calyx: a common receptacle elongated into a spike. Glume two-valved, subtriflorous; valves ovate, bluntish, concave. Corolla two-valved, nearly equal, size of the calyx; exterior valve ventricose, blunt with a point; interior valve flat. Nectary two-leaved; leaflets acute, gibbous at the base. Stamina: filaments three, capillary. An-

thers oblong, forked. Pistil: germ turbinate. Styles two, capillary, reflexed. Stigmas feathered. Pericarp none. Corolla fosters the seed, opens and drops it. Seed one, ovate-oblong, blunt at both ends, convex on one side, grooved on the other.—*Essential Character.* Calyx two-valved, solitary, subtriflorous (or many-flowered, on a flexuose toothed rachis.) Corolla blunt with a point.

I.—Annual. Corn or Grain."

1. *Triticum æstivum*, summer or spring wheat.—Calyxes four-flowered, ventricose, smooth, imbricate, awned. This will ripen much earlier, and therefore has been often sown in the spring, at the same time with oats; but if the season should prove wet, it is very subject to grow tall, and to have very thin grains; so that unless from the severity of the winter, or some other accident, the winter corn has been injured, the practice of sowing spring wheat is rarely used.

2. *Triticum hybernum*, winter or lammas wheat.—Calyxes four-flowered, ventricose, even, imbricate, with little or no awns. Common or winter wheat has long ears or spikes, with the grains ranged in four rows, and imbricate; the chaff smooth, ventricose or bellied, and not terminated by awns or beards. The last character however is not constant, for winter or lammas wheat has frequently short awns, but they never grow to the length of those in spring wheat. Wheat being subject to the severity of winter, its roots are wonderfully disposed to withstand the inclemency of the season. The first, or seminal root, is pushed out at the same time with the germ; and that, together with the meal, nourishes the plant, until it has formed the crown. When this has become sufficiently large, it detaches a number of strong fibres, which push themselves obliquely downwards. These are the coronal roots. A small pipe preserves the communication between them and the seminal roots. It makes an essential part of the plant, and is observed to be longer or shorter, according to the depth at which the seed has been buried. The crown however is always formed just within the surface; and its place is the same, whether the grain has been sown deep or superficially. As the increase and fructification of the plant depends upon the vigorous absorption of the coronal roots, it is no wonder that they should fix themselves so near the surface, where the soil is always the richest. The stalk, straw, or culm as Linnæus calls it, is three feet high at a medium, jointed, cespitose, or in tufts; seventy-two have been known to issue from one root. Leaves smooth, three lines wide; much more, and of a very dark green in good ground. Spike close, weighty, several inches in length. The lower flowers imperfect, as is commonly the case in this order of plants. The glumes or chaffs of the calyx are ovate-lanceolate, and end in a point like a short awn; they contain for the most part each four flowers, but there are sometimes only three, and sometimes five or six, but then one or more of these fall off without producing any grain. The two glumes or chaffs of the corolla are equal, but the outer one puts forth an awn a little below the tip, an inch or two inches in length; sometimes however there is none; the inner one is hollow, awnless, and two-toothed, between these lies the seed or grain, which is villose, and the largest of its congeners. The nectaries are small, fringed, and silky.

Varieties.—The principal varieties of winter wheat are, the white and red lammas and red Kentish without awns, and the red and white bearded wheat. Of these there are innumerable subordinate varieties, of which those most esteemed are the Taunton-dean, Egg-shell, Hedge-wheat, Essex white, Essex dun, Hertfordshire white, and brown, and velvet ears: though in the midland counties there is no sort preferred to the brown lammas.

3. *Triticum compositum*, or many-spiked wheat.—Spike compound; spikelets clustered, awned. Linnæus's account of the many-spiked wheat is, that it is allied to the summer or spring wheat, but that the spike is four times as large and a hand in length, formed of spikelets in two rows, alternate, approximating, from nine to twelve, the lower ones

shorter, but the upper one single. Chaffs smooth, keeled. Awns a hand in length.—It is said to be a native of Egypt, at least it is cultivated there, as it is also about Naples, in other parts of Italy, and in the south of France.

4. *Triticum turgidum*, gray pollard or duck-bill wheat.—Calyxes four-flowered, ventricose, villose, imbricate, obtuse. This is called gray wheat, duck-bill wheat, and gray pollard, in Sussex fuller's wheat; (in other places bearded wheat, dunover, rivets, pole or poll-rivet, red poll-rivet, square-gray, pendulum, yeograde, &c.) It has two varieties: viz. cone wheat; and Barbary wheat.

5. *Triticum Polonicum*, Polish or Poland wheat.—Calyxes two-flowered, naked; florets with very long awns; teeth of the rachis bearded. The Polonian wheat grows tall, and the ears are long and heavy, so that where it is sown too thick it is very subject to be lodged, on which account it is little regarded; but since it produces much flour it is worthy of cultivation.

6. *Triticum spelta*, or spelt wheat.—Calyxes four-flowered, truncate; florets awned, hermaphrodite, the middle one neuter. Spelt has a stout straw that is almost solid. Spikes strong, white.—It is much cultivated in many of the southern countries of Europe. In the south of France they call it *épéaute blanche*, and sow it in spring; it ripens in July and August; it requires strong land, and they esteem it to be very useful in destroying weeds, to which the stoutness of the straw is well adapted. Spelt is supposed to be the *Zea* of the Greeks, and the *Far* of the Romans.

7. *Triticum monococcum*, or one grained wheat.—Calyxes subtriflorous, the first awned, the middle one sterile. This one-grained wheat is sown in autumn, before the common sort, and yet ripens later; it is therefore longer in the ground than any other, and continues a whole year, or even more in the mountains. It is less subject to smut than common wheat. The straw is excellent for thatching. The flour is used for the same purposes as spelt; but is of a better quality: the bread made of it is light, though brown; but its great excellence is for gruel.

II.—Annual Grasses.

8. *Triticum Hispanicum*, or Spanish wheat-grass.—Calyxes six-flowered; florets all directed the same way, awned at the tip. This is an annual grass, scarcely a span in height.—Native of Spain.

9. *Triticum prostratum*, or trailing wheat-grass.—Spike ovate, compressed, bifarious; glumes both of calyx and corolla smooth; awns shorter than the floret. This also is an annual grass.—Native the Caspian deserts, in the driest soil.

10. *Triticum pumilum*, or dwarf wheat-grass.—Spike ovate; glumes somewhat awned, those of the calyx two-grooved. This is a small annual species.—Native of Siberia.

III.—Perennial Grasses; except 16, 17, 18.

11. *Triticum junceum*, or rushy sea wheat-grass.—Calyxes five-flowered, truncate; leaves rolled in, mucronate-pungent. Root perennial, creeping. The whole plant very glaucous; the lower part of the stem however is of a more or less vivid violet hue and very smooth and shining. Leaves rigid and sharply pungent, perfectly smooth at the back; their upper side marked with numerous longitudinal rough furrows. Stipulas very short. Spike solitary, erect, straight and stiff, much broader in proportion to its length than that of any other British triticum, and consisting of numerous alternate flat spikelets, of five or six florets each, perfectly smooth and beardless. The glumes are furrowed and blunt; the interior valve of the corolla flat and fringed.—Native of Europe, the Levant, Siberia, and Barbary. There are two varieties.

12. *Triticum distichum*.—Calyxes four-flowered, smooth, awnless; flowers distich; leaves filiform.—Native of the Cape of Good Hope.

13. *Triticum repens*, or creeping wheat-grass, quick, quich, twitch, couch, or dog's-grass.—Calyxes five-flowered, awl-shaped, many-nerved; florets acuminate; leaves flat; root creeping. Root perennial, creeping very much, jointed,

coated; fibres downy. This troublesome and pernicious weed is too well known to farmers and gardeners, under the names of quich, quitch, squitch, twitch, couch and scutch-grass, all evidently corrupted from *quich*, which signifies living, and is a term well appropriated to this grass, because every particle of the root will grow. In Scotland and the north of England, it has the appellation of quickens. In some counties it is called spear-grass and dog's-grass.—It must be observed, that farmers call any perennial grass with creeping roots, that infest arable land, by this name. This pest of the husbandman and gardener is not however without its use. At Naples the roots are collected in large quantities, and sold in the markets to feed horses; they have a sweet taste, something approaching to that of liquorice. When dried and ground to meal they have been made into bread in years of scarcity. The juice of them drank liberally is recommended by Boerhaave in obstructions of the viscera, particularly in cases of schirrous liver and jaundice. Cattle are frequently found to have schirrous livers in winter, and to be cured soon when turned out to grass in the spring. It is well known that dogs eat the leaves to excite vomiting. Horses eat them when young, but leave them when fully grown. Cows, sheep, and goats eat them. The variety figured in *flora danica* and *flora rustica* has awns from two to four lines in length, and the calyxes contain from four to six flowers. There is another variety.

14. *Triticum caninum*, fibrous or bearded wheat-grass.—Calyxes four-flowered, acuminate, three or five-nerved; florets awned; leaves flat. Root perennial, fibrous, tomentose, not creeping.

15. *Triticum maritimum*, or sea wheat-grass.—Calyxes many-flowered; florets mucronate; spike branched.—Native of France, Spain, Barbary and Egypt, but not of England.

16. *Triticum tenellum*, or delicate wheat-grass.—Calyxes four-flowered or more; florets awnless, acute; leaves bristle-shaped. Root annual.—Native of France, Spain, Italy, and Switzerland.—Introduced in 1781, by Mons. Thouin.

17. *Triticum unioloides*, or linear-spiked wheat-grass.—Spikelets linear-lanceolate, keeled, distich. Root annual, capillary, villose.—Native of Italy, Sicily, and Barbary.

18. *Triticum loliaceum*, or dwarf sea wheat-grass.—Calyxes obtuse, many-flowered; spike simple, directed one way; florets awnless; culm branched. Root annual, consisting of long downy fibres, as in most grasses that grow in pure sand.—Native of England, in many parts on the sandy beach.

19. *Triticum unilaterale*, or one-sided wheat-grass.—Calyxes one-sided, alternate, awnless.—Native of the south of France and Italy, on the sea-coast.

Propagation and Culture.—The season for sowing of lammas or winter wheat is autumn, and always when the ground is moist. In the downs of Hampshire, Wiltshire; and Dorsetshire, the farmers begin sowing their wheat in August, if there happens rain; so that when they are in their harvest, if the weather stops them, they employ their people in sowing, for if the corn is not forward in autumn, so as to cover the ground before winter, it seldom succeeds well on those dry lands, especially if the spring should prove dry; but in the low strong lands, if they get their wheat into the ground by the middle of November, the farmers think they are in good season; but sometimes it so happens from the badness of the season, that in many places the wheat is not sown till Christmas or after, but this late-sown wheat is subject to run too much to straw, especially if the spring should prove moist.

The usual allowance of seed-wheat to one acre of land is three bushels, but from repeated experiments it has been found that two bushels is sufficient on good land. The drill system is a great saving in seed, and perhaps the best method of seeding the ground, though dibbling still exists to some extent in some counties. Therefore, if the farmers have regard to their own interest, they should save this expence of seed, which amounts to a considerable article in large farms, especially

especially when it is to be purchased, which most of the skilful farmers do, at least every other year, by way of change; for they find that the seeds continued long upon the same land will not succeed so well as when they procure a change of seeds from a distant country.

Preparation.—The old preparation for wheat is a naked summer fallow. In some counties the fallows are ploughed just before harvest on to two bout ridges, ready to plough and sow under furrow in the spraining method, a seedsman to every plough, which reverses the ridges. In others they lay their lands into ten or twelve furrow stiches or lands, and sow some under furrow, some under the harrow. Ridges vary exceedingly, according to their wetness; and in Kent, by means of the turn-wrest plough, they have no ridges, but the whole field an even surface.

Other preparations for wheat are beans, clover, peas, potatoes, rape, tares, and turnips. Wheat should never be sown after rye, barley or oats.

Beans, if well cultivated, form the best preparation for wheat. Clover forms a very excellent preparation for wheat. This may be effected by the following course of crops. 1. Turnips. 2. Barley. 3. Clover. 4. Wheat.

Peas are a good preparation for wheat, on land which is too light for beans. Great crops of wheat have been grown after potatoes, well manured for, and on a proper soil. A good crop of winter tares leaves the ground in such loose, friable order, that it is much better husbandry to sow turnips or plant cabbages on it, than to leave it to receive tillage for wheat.

Steeping the seed.—It has been a great controversy whether this operation be beneficial or not; the evidence certainly goes much in favour of doing it; and there can be no objection to it except the expence and trouble; unless the seed-wheat be suffered to lie too long in some mixtures. The intention of them is to guard against the smut, and the modes of steeping, brining, and liming are innumerable. Arsenic has lately had the preference; and Mr. Young informs us, that it appears from his experiments that steeping the seed from twelve to twenty-four hours in a ley of wood-ashes, in lime water, and in a solution of arsenic, gave clean crops from extremely smutty seed; but a short time in those mixtures had a much less effect.

Salt water, where the sea is near, and brine, where it is not so, are the common steeps for seed wheat in most places. After soaking for a few hours, it is taken out, and a sufficient quantity of lime, to dry it for sowing, is sifted over it.

October and November are the months in which wheat is commonly sown. It has been lately thought in some places that September is a still better time, provided it be wet enough; but few farmers are ready so early.

Harvesting.—It is well known that wheat is for the most part cut with the sickle; in some parts, where straw is more than ordinarily valuable, it is cut near the ground, but in most places at a considerable height.

In Middlesex, Kent, Surrey, and West Devonshire, reaping (provincially near London called *bagging*.) is mostly done with a toothless hook of about twice the weight of a common sickle. It is sharpened in the same manner as a scythe; and the corn is cut by a succession of blows, made within two or three inches of the ground. The reaper collects enough for one sheaf at a time, binds and sets it up in tens, called a shock. This bagging is, to all intents and purposes, mowing with one hand against the standing corn. By this operation the straw is cut much closer to the ground than can be done by hand-reaping; it is equally expeditious, and secures a greater quantity of straw, which near London is a considerable object. Upon the whole, hand-reaping is preferable to every other method; an expert reaper will cut, bind, and shock from half to three quarters of an acre per day. The writer of this article has known one man in Surrey reap, bind, and set up an acre in one day, in a crop that cut forty shocks to the acre.

In bagging, the corn is struck at horizontally and almost close to the ground with one hand; whilst the other hand and arm strike it at the same instant about the middle of the

straw; thus driving it upright against the standing corn, the workman taking a sweep round as much as will form a sheaf, and collecting the whole together in the centre, into a sort of leaning cone; finally striking the hook under its base, to disengage it entirely from the soil; but still supporting it with the left arm and the leg, until the hook be put beneath it, to lift it horizontally to the band. If a crop of wheat be free from weeds, and stand well, this method of cutting is expeditious and eligible enough; but if it be lodged, or ravelled, or foul at bottom, it is improper: at best it requires expert workmen to make good work. A scythe in good hands will do as well or better, and is still more expeditious.

TRITLINGTON, a hamlet of England, in Northumberland; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Morpeth.

TRITOMA, a genus of the Coleoptera order of insects; the characters of which are, that the antennæ are clavated or club-shaped, the club being perfoliate, and the anterior palpi or feelers hatchet-formed. It has seven species, as follow.

1. *Tritoma bipustulatum*.—Black, with wing sheaths marked by a scarlet lateral spot.—Found in England.

2. *Tritoma glabrum*.—Smooth, black, with pitchy antennæ and feet.—Found in Sweden.

3. *Tritoma dubium*.—Black, with wing-sheaths and feet testaceous.

4. *Tritoma vittatum*.—Red, with black wing-sheaths; fillet red.—Found in India.

5. *Tritoma morio*.—Black, silky, with antennæ and feet of the same colour.

6. *Tritoma sericeum*.—Blackish, silky, with feet testaceous.—Found in Germany.

7. *Tritoma collaræ*.—Black, with the sides of the thorax and abdomen red.—Found in New Holland.

TRITON, in Mythology, a sea demi-god, held by the ancients to be an officer, or trumpeter, of Neptune, attending on him, and carrying his orders and commands from sea to sea.

The poets and painters represent him as half man, half fish, terminating in a dolphin's tail, and bearing in one hand a sea-shell, which served him as a trumpet.

TRITON, a genus of the mollusca order of worms; the characters of which are, that the body is oblong, the tongue spiral, the tentacula twelve in number, and bipartite, six on each side, and the three hinder ones cheliferous. There is one species, viz. *Triton littoreus*, which is found in the clefts of submarine rocks.

TRITURABLE, *adj.* [*triturable*, Fr., from *trituro*.] Possible to be pounded or comminuted.—It is not only *triturable* and reducible to powder by contrition, but will not subsist in a violent fire. *Brown.*

To TRITURATE, *v. a.* [*trituro*, Latin.] To thresh; to pound. *Not used.* *Cockeram.*

TRITURATION, *s.* [*trituration*, Fr.; *trituro*, Lat.] Reduction of any substances to powder upon a stone with a muller, as colours are ground: it is also called *levigation*.—He affirmeth, that a pumice stone powdered is lighter than one entire; that abatement can hardly be avoided in *trituration*. *Brown.*

TRIVADY, or TRIVIDY, a town of the south of India, province of the Carnatic, containing a large temple, which serves as a citadel. Lat. 11. 42. N. long. 79. 45. E.

TRIVALENOOR, a town of the south of India, province of the Carnatic. Lat. 11. 51. N. long. 79. 30. E.

TRIVANDAPATAM, a town of the south of India, province of Travancore. It is the station of a large portion of the Travancore troops, many of whom are disciplined in the European manner. Lat. 9. 27. N. long. 76. 55. E.

TRIVANT, *s.* A truant. See TRUANT.—Thou art a trifer, a *trivant*, thou art an idle fellow. *Burton.*

TRIVELL, a hamlet of England, in Herefordshire; 7 miles from Ross.

TRIVENTO, a small town of Italy, in the north of the kingdom of Naples. It is the see of a bishop, has 3100 inhabitants, and stands in a mountainous country, on the right bank of the river Trigno; 10 miles north-by-east of Molise, and 60 north-north-east of Naples.

TRIVERO, a small town in the north of Italy, in Piedmont, province of Biella. Population 3300.

TRIVET, *s.* [See TREVET.] Any thing supported by three feet.

The *trivet* table of a foot was lame,
A blot which prudent Baucis overcame,
Who thrusts beneath the limping leg a sherd. *Dryden.*

TRIVET (Nicholas), an English historian of the thirteenth century, was the descendant of a respectable family in Norfolk. Having entered among the Dominicans in London, he studied at Oxford and at Paris; and at the latter place collected from books on the history of the Normans and Franks such passages as related to the English nation, and supplied their defects from the best accounts which he could procure in his own country. In this way he composed his "Annals of the Six Kings of England sprung from the Counts of Anjou," introducing a detail of the most remarkable events that occurred under the Roman pontiffs, the emperors, the kings of France, and other contemporary princes, together with an account of learned men, particularly of his own order, and intending that his work should be a continuation of that of William of Malmesbury. He also wrote various other works, partly containing illustrations of ancient authors, but none of them were printed, except his commentary on St. Augustine's book "De Civitate Dei." Soon after his return from France he became prior of a monastery in London, where he died in 1328, at the age of nearly 70 years. His historical work has passed through several editions under different titles, for which we refer to Aikin's Gen. Biog.

TRIVIAL, *adj.* [*trivialis*, Lat.] Vile; worthless; vulgar; such as may be picked up in the highway.

Be subjects great, and worth a poet's voice,
For men of sense despise a *trivial* choice. *Roscommon.*

Light; trifling; unimportant; inconsiderable. This use is more frequent, though less just.

This argues conscience in your grace,
But the respects thereof are nice and *trivial*,
All circumstances well considered. *Shakspeare.*

TRIVIALLY, *adv.* Commonly; vulgarly.—Money is not the sinews of war, as is *trivially* said, where the sinews of men's arms, in effeminate people, fail. *Bacon.*—Lightly; inconsiderably.—The presence of a beautiful woman of honour, to minds which are not *trivially* disposed, displays an aciracy which is not to be communicated by any other object. *Tatler.*

TRIVIALNESS, *s.* Commonness; vulgarity; lightness; unimportance.

TRIVICARY, an ancient city of the south of India, province of the Carnatic, but of which very little remains. Lat. 12. 3. N. long. 79. 43. E.

TRIVIER, *St.*, a small town in the east of France, department of the Ain, with 1200 inhabitants; 11 miles north-east of Trevoux, and 20 south-west of Bourg.

TRIVIER DE COURTES, *St.*, a small town in the east of France, department of the Ain, containing, with the adjacent hamlets, 1600 inhabitants; 20 miles north-west of Bourg.

TRIVIGILLO BAY, a bay of the gulf of Honduras, on the south shore of the gulf of Mexico.

TRIVIGLIO, a considerable town of Austrian Italy, in the Milanese, delegation of Bergamo, on the river Adda. It has a population of more than 6000; 20 miles east of Milan.

TRIVIUM, a term invented in the times of barbarism to express the three sciences that were first learned in the schools, viz., grammar, rhetoric, and logic; and the schools in which these sciences were taught were called *triviales*.

TRIUMFETTA [so named by Plumier, in memory of Giov. Battista Triumfetti, prefect of the botanic garden at Rome], in Botany, a genus of the class dodecandria, order monogynia, natural order of colummiferæ, tiliaceæ (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Calyx: perianth five-leaved; leaflets

lanceolate, arilled below the tip, deciduous. Corolla: petals five, linear, erect, obtuse, concave, bent back, awned below the tip. Stamina: filaments sixteen, equal, ascending, length of the corolla, awl-shaped, erect. Anthers simple. Pistil: germ roundish. Style length of the stamens. Stigma bifid, acute. Pericarp: capsule globular, fenced on every side with hooked prickles, four-celled. Seedstwo, convex on one side, angular on the other.—*Essential Character.* Calyx five-leaved. Corolla five-petalled. Capsules hispid, opening in four parts.

1. *Triumfetta lappula*, or prickly-seeded triumfetta.—Leaves emarginate at the base; flowers uncyclized. This rises with an upright stem to the height of six or seven feet.—Native of Jamaica, Martinico, and other islands of the West Indies, the Bermudas, and Brazil.

2. *Triumfetta glandulosa*, or glandular triumfetta.—Flowers complete; leaves ovate-lanceolate, tomentose-hoary beneath. Branches woody, round, villose.—Native of Arabia Felix and India.

3. *Triumfetta bartramia*, or currant-leaved triumfetta.—Leaves entire at the base, undivided. Root annual.—Native of the East Indies.

4. *Triumfetta velutina*, or velvet triumfetta.—Flowers complete; leaves ovate, somewhat angular, acuminate, tomentose-hoary beneath. Stem softly villose, round.—Native of the Isle of France.

5. *Triumfetta procumbens*, or procumbent triumfetta.—Leaves roundish-cordate, subtrilobate tomentose; stem procumbent.—Native of the Society Isles.

6. *Triumfetta hirta*, or hairy triumfetta.—Flowers complete; leaves three-lobed; the branches of the terminating panicle dichotomous, rough-haired. Stem frutescent.—Native of the island of Santa Martha in America.

7. *Triumfetta semitriloba*, or mallow-leaved triumfetta.—Flowers complete; leaves half-three-lobed. This is an upright branching shrub, six feet high.—Native of the West Indies.

8. *Triumfetta grandiflora*, or great flowered triumfetta.—Flowers complete; leaves subcordate-ovate, entire, serrate, somewhat hairy; floral leaves lanceolate; branches rough-haired. This differs from the other species, in having the corallas twice or thrice as large.—Native of Montserrat.

9. *Triumfetta macrophylla*, or long-leaved triumfetta.—Flowers complete; leaves ovate-cordate, entire, unequally serrate, acuminate, tomentose, glandular at the base. Branches round, tomentose, as the whole plant is.—Native of South America.

10. *Triumfetta rhombæfolia*, or rhomb-leaved triumfetta.—Leaves rhomboid; the upper ones lanceolate-ovate; flowers complete. This is an upright branching shrub, three feet in height.—Native of the West Indies.

11. *Triumfetta annua*, or annual triumfetta.—Leaves ovate, undivided; sometimes but rarely lobed. This is an annual plant, rising about two feet and a half high, and sending out several branches on every side.

Propagation and Culture.—Sow the seeds on a hot-bed early in the spring; when the plants come up, transplant each into a separate pot filled with light, fresh, kitchen-garden-earth, and plunge them into a moderate hot-bed of tanner's bark, shading them from the sun until they have taken new root, and then treating them in the same manner as other tender exotic plants. In autumn remove them into the bark stove, and refresh them with water frequently, except in very cold weather. If the plants live through the winter, they will flower the following summer, and ripen their seeds in autumn; but may be continued two or three years if carefully managed.

TRIUMPH, *s.* [*triumphus*, Lat.] Pomp with which a victory is publicly celebrated.

Hence will I drag thee headlong by the heels
Unto a dunghill, which shall be thy grave;
And there cut off thy most ungracious head,
Which I will bear in *triumph* to the king. *Shakspeare.*

State of being victorious.

Sublime

Sublime with expectation when to see
In *triumph* issuing forth their glorious chief.

Milton.

Victory; conquest.

Eros has

Packt cards with Cæsar, and false play'd my glory
Unto an enemy's *triumph*.

Shakspeare.

Joy for success.—Great *triumph* and rejoicing was in heaven.
Milton.—Show; exhibition of masks; stately procession. *Obsolete.*

Knights and barons bold,
In weeds of peace, high *triumphs* hold.

Milton.

A conquering card now called *trump*. See TRUMP.

To TRIUMPH, *v. n.* [*triumpho*, Latin; *trionpher*, Fr.]
This word is always accented in prose on the first syllable,
but in poetry sometimes on the last.—To celebrate a victory
with pomp; to rejoice for victory.

Your victory, alas! begets my fears;
Can you not then *triumph* without my tears?

Dryden.

To obtain victory.

There fix thy faith and *triumph* o'er the world;
For who can help, or who can save besides?

Rowe.

To insult upon an advantage gained.

How ill beseeeming is it in thy sex
To *triumph*, like an Amazonian trull.

Shakspeare.

To TRIUMPH, *v. a.* To triumph over; to subdue.

We that, within these fourscore years, were born
Free, equal lords of the *triumphed* world.

B. Jonson.

The triumph was the most pompous spectacle known
among the ancients: authors usually attribute its invention
to Bacchus, and derive the term from *ἑριαμχος*, one of his
titles; and tell us, that he first triumphed upon the conquest
of the Indians; and yet this ceremony was only in use
among the Romans.

The triumph was of two kinds, the *less* and the *greater*.
The *less* triumph was granted upon a victory over some
unequal and unworthy enemy, as over pirates, slaves, &c.
This they called *ovatio*, because the only sacrifices offered in
it were sheep.

The *greater* triumph, called also *curulis*, and simply the
triumph, was decreed by the senate to a general upon the
conquering of a province, or gaining a single battle. The
order and economy of the triumph were thus.—The general
having dispatched couriers with tidings of his success, the
senate met in Bellona's temple to read the letters: this done,
they send him the title *Imperator*, with orders for him to
return, and bring his victorious troops along with him.

When he was arrived near the city, the general and principal
officers took oath of the truth of the victory; and the day
of triumph was appointed.

The day being arrived, the senate went to meet the con-
queror without the gate called Capena, or Triumphalis, and
marched in order before him to the Capitol. He was richly
clad in a purple robe, embroidered with figures of gold,
setting forth his glorious achievements; his buskins were be-
set with pearl, and he wore a crown, which at first was only
laurel, but afterwards was gold; in one hand he bore a
laurel branch, and in the other a truncheon. He was drawn
in a car, or chariot, adorned with ivory and plates of gold,
drawn usually by two white horses; though sometimes by
other animals, as that of Pompey, when he triumphed over
Africa, by elephants; that of Mark Antony, by lions; that
of Heliogabalus, by tigers; that of Aurelian, by deer; and
that of Nero, by hermaphrodite mares, &c.

At his feet were his children, or sometimes on the chariot-
horses. It is added, that the public executioner was behind
him, to remind him, from time to time, that these honours
were transitory, and would not screen him from the severity
of the laws, if he should ever be found delinquent.

The cavalcade was led up by the musicians, who had
crowns on their heads; after them came several chariots, in
which were plans of the cities and countries subdued, done

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in relievō: they were followed by the spoils taken from the
enemy, their horses, arms, gold, silver, machines, tents, &c.
After these came the kings, princes, or generals subdued,
loaded with chains, and followed by mimics and buffoons,
who insulted over their misfortunes. Next came the officers
of the conquering troops, with crowns on their heads.

After these appeared the triumphal chariot, before which,
as it passed, they all along strewed flowers, and the music
played in praise of the conqueror amidst the loud acclama-
tions of the people, crying *Io triumphe!*

The chariot was followed by the senate, clad in white
robes; and the senate by such citizens as had been set at
liberty or ransomed.

The procession was closed by the priests, and their officers
and utensils, with a white ox led along for the chief victim.

In this order they proceeded through the triumphal gate,
along the Via Sacra, to the Capitol, where the victims were
slain.

In the mean time all the temples were open, and all the
altars loaden with offerings and incense; games and combats
were celebrated in the public places, and rejoicings
appeared every where.

TRIUMPHAL, *adj.* [*triumphalis*, Lat.] Used in ce-
lebrating victory.

Ye—so near heaven's door,

Triumphal with *triumphal* act have met.

Milton.

TRIUMPHAL, *s.* [*triumphalia*, Lat. triumphal orna-
ments.] A token of victory. *Not in use.*

He to his crew that sat consulting brought
(Joyless *triumphals* of his hop'd success),
Ruin, and desperation, and dismay.

Milton.

TRIUMPHANT, *adj.* [*triumphans*, Lat.] Celebrating
a victory.—Captives bound to a *triumphant* car. *Shak-
speare.*—Rejoicing as for victory.

Think you, but that I know our state secure,
I would be so *triumphant* as I am?

Shakspeare.

Victorious; graced with conquest.

He speedily through all the hierarchies
Intends to pass *triumphant*, and give laws.

Milton.

TRIUMPHANTLY, *adv.* In a triumphant manner in
token of victory; joyfully as for victory.

Through armed ranks *triumphantly* she drives,
And with one glance commands ten thousand lives.

Granville.

Victoriously; with success.

Thou must, as a foreign recreant, be led
With manicles along our streets; or else
Triumphantly tread on thy country's ruin,
And bear the palm.

Shakspeare.

With insolent exultation.—A mighty governing lye goes
round the world, and has almost banished truth out of it;
and so reigning *triumphantly* in his stead, is the source of
most of those confusions that plague the universe. *South.*

TRIUMPHER, *s.* One who triumphs.—August was dedi-
cated to Augustus by the senate, because in the same month
he was the first time created consul, and thrice *triumpher* in
Rome. *Peacham.*

TRIUMPHO DE LA CRUZ, a cape on the coast of Hon-
duras. Lat. 15. 56. N. long. 88. 25. W.

TRIUMVIRATE, or TRIUMVIRI, *s.* [*triumviratus* or
triumviri, Lat.] A coalition or concurrence of three men.

With these the Piercies them confederate,

And, as three heads, conjoin in one intent,
And instituting a *triumvirate*,
Do part the land in triple government.

Daniel.

TRIUNE, *adj.* [*tres* and *unus*, Lat.] At once three and
one.—We read in Scripture of a *triune* Deity, of God made
flesh in the womb of a virgin, and crucified by the Jews.
Burnet.

TRIXIS [from *τριξος* for *τριστος* *triplex*], in Botany, a
genus of the class syngenesia, order polygamia necessaria,

2 G

natural

natural order of *compositæ oppositifolia, corymbifera (Juss)*.—Generic Character. Calyx: common imbricate, ovate; scales eight to ten, oblong, acuminate, convex, almost equal; outer somewhat keeled, membranaceous at the tip. Corolla: compound; corollets hermaphrodite, numerous, in the disk; females fewer, shorter, in the ray; proper in the hermaphrodites funnel-form, with a very short tube, and an erect five-cleft border; in the females funnel-form, with a compressed tube, and a trifid border; the hinder segment larger, the anterior ones smaller. Stamina: in the hermaphrodites filaments five, length of the tube; anther cylindrical, above the border. Pistil: in the hermaphrodites, germ linear, pubescent. Style filiform, length of the stamens, bifid at the tip. Stigmas reflexed. Pericarp none. Calyx unchanged, converging. Seeds: in the hermaphrodites often abortive; in the females ovate, somewhat compressed, margined, convex behind, blunt at the tip, sub-trigonal, hirsute. Down none. Receptacle chaffy; chaffs oblong, acute, concave, membranaceous.—*Essential Character*. Corollets of the ray trifid. Seeds hairy at the tip, without any down. Receptacle chaffy.

1. *Trixis terebinthinaea*.—Leaves ovate, serrulate, hispid, hirsute beneath; flowers corymbed.

2. *Trixis aspera*.—Leaves ovate, attenuated at the base and tip, tooth-serrate, rough; flowers panicked.

3. *Trixis erosa*.—Leaves broad-ovate, gash-serrate, wrinkled, rugged; petioles longer.—These are natives of the West Indies, the first of Jamaica; and the last of Dominica and St. Christopher's.

TROAD, or PLAIN OF TROY, a track of Asia Minor, to which this name, unknown to the natives, has been applied by modern Europeans. This spot is not distinguished by any of the features which form the usual subjects of geographic delineation. It contains no great cities, no grand features of nature, not even any ancient monuments of peculiar magnitude. The extraordinary interest excited by it depends solely on its being the scene of events celebrated in the immortal verse of the first of Grecian poets. This alone gives it a pre-eminence over all the other regions of Western Asia. "So high the deathless muse can raise her theme." Yet a considerable mystery hangs over this curious subject. The most learned travellers and inquirers, Chandler, Wood, Chevalier, Bryant, Gell, Clarke, Hobhouse, Carlyle, &c. have exhausted their efforts, without bringing out any result in which the public is disposed fully to acquiesce. The decision of the question must depend upon a multiplicity of details, into which it would not consist with the plan and limits of this work to enter. It may be expected, however, that we should take some general survey of the *campi ubi Troja fuit*, a district which the recollections and associations connected with it render so justly and deeply interesting.

Modern scepticism has exercised its full influence upon this subject. Bryant, one of the most learned inquirers, denies not only that any spot can be identified as Troy, but that there ever was such a place as Troy, or such an event as the Trojan war. This supposition, in itself extremely improbable, has been refuted by medals and inscriptions relating to that subject, as well as by other circumstances. Other writers have endeavoured to place Troy in a position farther to the south, and on the shore of the Egean sea. But the general opinion seems now fixed upon that part of the coast of Asia Minor which lies immediately without the narrow sea called anciently the *Hellespont*, and now the *Dardanelles*. Here is found the island of Tenedos, in the situation assigned by Homer, and retaining its name unaltered; and notwithstanding difficulties of detail, the general features exhibit a very striking correspondence. We find here a plain of considerable extent, watered by several streams, and behind which rises a chain of lofty mountains, called by the Turks *Kazdaghi*, but which entirely correspond to the *Gargarus* and *Ida* of Homer. Every trace of the ancient Troy being confessedly obliterated, its site can only be guessed by the relative position of the natural objects alluded to by Homer. Of these, in this level track, the most conspicuous are

the rivers; and upon them chiefly the grand controversy has hinged. The most considerable is the *Mender* or *Mender Sou*, which rises about 40 miles to the southward, amid the steepes of *Ida*, whence it is precipitated in a lofty cascade. It traverses the plain in a northern direction, with a certain declination westward, and falls into the mouth of the *Hellespont* at a place called *Koum Kale*. Notwithstanding the different direction in which the researches of Chevalier long turned the attention of the learned, it seems now universally agreed that this must be the *Scamander*. Its very name is of considerable weight; for those of natural objects very usually survive the original language; and the *Mender* has a farther claim, as being decidedly the largest river of the plain. Besides, the scene of Homer's battles is clearly fixed in a great plain to the east of the *Scamander*. Such a plain exists to the east of the *Mender*, and in no other position. This river is, after all, only a great mountain torrent, which, in the heat of summer, is nearly or altogether dry; but when filled with the winter rains, it is about 300 yards wide, deep, and rapid; insomuch that Dr. Clarke and Mr. Gell incurred considerable danger in fording it. On the eastern side the *Mender* receives a rivulet called the *Callifat Osmack*, rising in the lower heights of *Ida*, and joining the *Mender* about four miles before its falling into the sea. The course of this rivulet is about 15 miles, and its stream not generally rapid, though its depth is such that it can be crossed only at a ford. This river Dr. Clarke conceived to be the *Simois*, traversing the *Simoisian* plain, on which were fought all the great battles narrated in the *Iliad*. There is, however, a much larger river, second only to the *Scamander*, among those which traverse the plain of *Troy*, called the *Thymbrek*. It flows much farther eastward, leaving a wide interval between it and the *Scamander*, which it joins only at its mouth. The name strongly suggests the *Thymbrius*, a river mentioned by Homer, and not the scene of any great achievements.

We have now to consider the human structures by which this plain is distinguished. Among these, the most remarkable are the ruins near *Palaio Callifat*, first discovered and pointed out by Dr. Clarke, and clearly proved by him to occupy the site of the *New Ilium* of *Strabo*. They are situated about three miles from the sea, and nearly midway between the *Mender* and the *Thymbrek*. The remains of a citadel could be clearly traced, and Turks were employed raising enormous blocks of marble from the foundations surrounding the eminence on which it was situated. The appearance of the structure exhibited that colossal and massive style of architecture which characterised the early ages of Greece. *Strabo* himself, however, following *Demetrius of Scepsis*, placed old *Troy* three miles and a half farther to the west. This carries us to the village of *Tchiblack*, where were noticed very considerable remains of ancient architecture, but in such a state of disorder and ruin, that no precise description of them could be given. The most remarkable are on the top of a hill, nearly a mile from the place called *Beyan Mezaley*, in the midst of a beautiful grove of oak trees. Here the ruins of a Doric temple of white marble lay heaped together in the most striking manner, mixed with very large fragments of broken pillars.

Besides the ruins already described, there are those of *Halil Elly*, a village beyond the *Thymbrek*. They appear to be rather the remains of ten temples than of one. The earth, to a very considerable extent, is covered with broken columns of marble and granite; while Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian capitals, some very beautiful, lie dispersed in all directions.

A characteristic feature of this plain consists in a considerable number of *tumuli* or mounds, which are named by the natives with the appellation *tepe*, supposed a corruption of *taphos*, tomb, and which may fairly be judged the remains of those erected in honour of the Grecian and Trojan heroes. Among the most remarkable is the *Aiantium* or tomb of *Ajax*, situated upon the ancient *Rhetean* promontory on the coast of the *Hellespont*. The shrine on the top still remains in a state of remarkable preservation; and Dr. Clarke conceives, that of all the remains of former ages, there are few objects more

more powerfully calculated to affect the mind by local enthusiasm. A striking view is here afforded of the Hellespont and the plain of Troy. Another *tumulus* is found in the middle of the Simoisian plain, and on the top of a natural mound, from which circumstances Dr. Clarke supposes it to be the tomb of Ilus. There are a considerable number of other *tumuli*, particularly on the sea-coast, but which it is difficult to identify.

In ascending to the source of the Mender in the Idæan chain, Dr. Clarke passed first through rugged rocky passes, resembling some parts of the Tyrol, and inhabited by a race of rude mountaineers. He came then to the village of *Æne*, the *Æneia* of Strabo, and the name of which strongly suggests the kingdom said to be erected here by *Æneas*, after the capture of Troy. These open into a beautiful plain, appearing as one of the happiest territories in nature, cultivated like a garden, regularly inclosed, and surrounded by mountains. Amid this is *Beyramitch*, the present capital of all Troas, and a large well built town. It contains numerous fragments of antiquity brought from *Kushunlu Tepe*, a large conical mountain, forming one of the first steeps of *Gargarus*. In this place, accordingly, are found the marks of several immense temples; but only their area can now be traced, filled with fragments of *terra cotta* and other materials; the columns and ornaments having been almost entirely carried off.

At the southern extremity of the plain of Troy, nearly opposite to *Tenedos*, appear on a height the remains of *Alexandria Troas*. This was once a splendid city, built by *Antigonus*, and improved by *Lysimachus*, who, in honour of his master, gave to it the name of *Alexandria*. Although it has served for many ages as a magazine of architectural ornaments to *Constantinople*, and all the surrounding country, the monuments which remain are still surprising. The aqueducts of *Herodes Atticus*, formed of enormous masses of hewn stone, the walls of the city in the same colossal style of masonry, and the baths, all exhibit the grand style of ancient building. Broken marble tomb-stones are scattered about, of such prodigious size, that they appear like rocks covering the soil. But the finest building is that called, upon a false theory, the palace of *Priam*, which, besides the vast quantity of marble used in its construction, appears to have been entirely covered with a coating of metal. It is seen to a great distance at sea. The immense theatre, built on the slope of the hill, and looking towards the sea, is still in a state of considerable perfection. The diameter measures 252 feet. Several other edifices may be traced, though it is difficult to trace the purposes for which several of them were erected.

TROARN, a small town in the north of France, department of *Calvados*, with 1000 inhabitants; 9 miles east of *Caen*.

To **TROAT**, *v. a.* To cry as a buck does at rutting time. *Dict.*

TROBRIAND ISLANDS, a cluster forming part of the archipelago of *Louisiade*, discovered by *D'Entrescasteux*. *Cape Denis*, the most northern point of *Trobriand*, the largest, is situated in lat. 8. 24. S. long. 151. 8. E.

TROCADIE, a small island in the gulf of *St. Lawrence*, near the north coast of *St. John's Island*.

TROCAMANA, a small river of *Quito*, in the province of *Mainas*, which enters the *Tigre*, just where that river joins the *Amazons*.

TROCAR *s.* [*trocar*, corrupted from *trois quart*, Fr.] A chirurgical instrument.—The handle of the *trocar* is of wood, the canula of silver, and the perforator of steel. *Sharp*.

The *trocar* is commonly used for tapping the abdomen, in cases of ascites and ovarian dropsy; the tunica vaginalis, in cases of hydrocele; the bladder, when there is no other mode of evacuating the urine.

TROCAZZANO, a small town of Austrian Italy, in the Milanese, delegation of *Cremona*, not far from the *Adda*.

TROCHAICAL, or **TROCHAIC**, *adj.* [*trochaicus*, Lat.] Consisting of *trochees*.—More of that true harmony, which

will best support a poem, will result from a variety of pauses and from an intermixture of those different feet, iambic and *trochaic* particularly, into which our language naturally falls, than from the uniformity of similar terminations. *Dr. Warton*.

TROCHAIC, *s.* A *trochaical* verse.—The supplicating song is highly pathetic and poetical, especially when he conjures the powers below in beautiful *trochaics*;

“By the hero's armed shades,
“Glittering through the gloomy glades;
“By the youths that died for love,
“Wandering in the myrtle grove.”

Dr. Warton.

TROCHANTERS, *s.* [*τροχανήρες*, Gr.] Two processes of the thigh bone, called *rotator major* and *minor*, in which the tendons of many muscles terminate. *Dict.*

TROCHEE, *s.* [*trocheus*, Lat.; *troché*, Fr.; *τροχαιος*, Gr.] A foot used in Latin poetry, consisting of a long and short syllable.

TROCHIL, or **TROCHILUS**, *s.* [*trochilus*, Latin.] A small sea-bird, said to get its meat out of the crocodile's mouth.—The crocodile opens his chaps to let the *trochil* in to pick his teeth, which gives it the usual feeding. *Sir T. Herbert*.—A name sometimes given to the wren.

TROCHILIC, *adj.* Having power to draw out, or turn round.—I am advertised that there is one, which by art *trochilic*, will draw all English surnames of the best families out of the pit of poetry; as *Boucher* from *Busyrus*, *Percy* from *Perseus*, &c. *Camden*.

TROCHILICS, *s.* [*τροχιλιον*, *τροχος*, Greek, a wheel.] The science of rotatory motion.—There succeeded new inventions and horologies, composed by *trochilics*, or the artifice of wheels, whereof some are kept in motion by weight, others without. *Brown*.

TROCHILO, CAPE, one or the southern points of the island of *Cerigo*, in *Greece*; 6 miles south-east of *Cape Liado*.

TROCHILUS, the **HUMMING-BIRD**, or **HONEY-SUCKER**, in Ornithology, a genus of birds of the order *picæ*; the Characters of which are, that the bill is longer than the head, subulate-filiform, or cylindric, slender, with slightly-thickened tip; the upper mandible sheathing the lower; the tongue filiform, consisting of two conjoined slips forming a tube, and extensile; the legs slender and rather short, and feet formed for walking; the tail composed of ten feathers.

The humming-birds constitute a lively brilliant race, distinguished by their beautiful colours and diminutive size, peculiar natives of the American continent and adjacent islands, and, with few exceptions, confined to the hotter regions. The genus is extensive, and it has therefore been found convenient to divide them into two sections, *viz.*, the curve-billed and the straight-billed.

I.—Curved-billed.

1. *Trochilus paradiseus*.—Red; head crested; blue wings, and two of the tail-feathers very long. This is the *Paradise humming-bird* of *Latham*.—A native of *New Spain*.

2. *Trochilus pella*.—Red (purple-red, *Shaw*), with brown (black, *Shaw*) head; golden (topazine, *Shaw*) throat; green rump, and two very long middle tail-feathers. This is the *colibri topaze* of *Buffon*, the long-tailed red humming-bird of *Edwards*, and the *topaz humming-bird* of *Latham*. It is the most brilliant of this section, and has a decided superiority to all the rest by its magnitude as well as colours. The female is far inferior to the male with respect to brilliancy of colour.—This bird is a native of several parts of *South America*, but is principally found in *Surinam* and *Guiana*, frequenting the banks of rivers and brooks. During flight, they skim the surface of the water like swallows.

3. *Trochilus superciliosus*.—Gilded or shining brown; elongated middle tail-feathers (white at the tips, *Shaw*), grey beneath, with long bill and white eye-brows. *Shaw*. The *supercilious humming-bird* of *Latham*, distinguished from all others by the great length of its bill, and its strongly-cuneated tail. The female differs by being of a pale rufous grey beneath, by having a shorter bill, the lower mandible whitish,

whitish, and the tail slightly cuneiform and tipped with white.—Found in Cayenne.

4. *Trochilus polytmus*.—Glossy-green, with black crown and tail; violet-brown wings, and two very long outer tail-feathers. This is the long-tailed black-cap humming-bird of Edwards, and black-capped humming-bird of Latham. An elegant species, of considerable size.—A native of South America, and found also in Jamaica. The female is greenish above and white below; the sides of the neck varied with white and green, and the tail destitute of the two long plumes so conspicuous in that of the male.

5. *Trochilus forficatus*.—Gold-green, with blue crown, and gold-blue forked tail, and two outer feathers very long. The long-tailed green humming-bird of Edwards, and fork-tailed humming-bird of Latham. An elegant but rare species.—Found in Jamaica.

6. *Trochilus leucurus*.—Coppery-green, with brown quill-feathers; a reddish crescent in front of the neck, and white even tail. The white-tailed humming-bird of Edwards and Latham.—Native of Surinam.

7. *Trochilus jugularis*.—Gold-green, with a tinge of dusky-blue; with blood-red throat and breast, blackish abdomen, and even tail. Red-breasted humming-bird of Edwards and Latham. The garnet-throated humming-bird of Latham is of the same species.—Found in Surinam.

8. *Trochilus thaumantius*.—Gold-green, with blackish quill-feathers, and tail-feathers edged with white; the exterior one entirely white on the outside. The admirable humming-bird of Latham, first described by Marcgrave.—A native of Brasil and several other regions of South America.

9. *Trochilus dominicus*, or *pectoralis*.—Gold-green, with velvet-black breast; white belly, and purplish steel-blue tail. The black-breasted and St. Domingo humming-bird of Latham. The female is said to be distinguished from the male by having the green on the fore-part of the neck divided by two white streaks, and the breast of a paler black than that of the male.—A native of the West India islands.

10. *Trochilus mango*.—Copper-green, with black descending throat-stripe and abdomen; violet-brown wings, and ferruginous tail edged with black. The Mango humming-bird of Latham. The female is said to differ in having the two middle tail-feathers gold-green, like the back.—A native of South America, particularly of Brasil, but found in St. Domingo, Jamaica, and other West India islands. Dr. Latham mentions a variety of this species, in which the throat, on each side of the black stripe, was white. Gmelin makes the "*mellivora avis maxima*" of Ray and Sloane a variety of this.

11. *Trochilus holosericeus*.—Gilded-green, with brown wings; black tail and abdomen, and blue pectoral bar. The black-bellied humming-bird of Edwards and Latham.—Native of Mexico and Guiana.

12. *Trochilus galeritus*.—Gold-green, with brown quill-feathers, and purple crest.—Found in Chili.

13. *Trochilus exilis*.—Brownish-green, with a gloss of red; glossy-green crest with gilt tip, and black wings and tail. The little humming-bird of Latham, and humming-bird of a black colour of Bancroft. The smallest of the curve-billed section.—Native of Guiana.

14. *Trochilus cyaneus*.—Velvet-crimson, with blue back, and black wings. The crimson-headed blue humming-bird of Latham.—A native of Mexico.

15. *Trochilus furcatus*.—Glossy violet-blue, with gold-green crown and throat, and black wings, abdomen, and forked tail. The lesser fork-tailed humming-bird of Latham.—A native of several parts of South America, and of some of the larger West India islands.

16. *Trochilus macrourus*, or *forcipatus*.—Gold-green, with violet head and neck; abdomen marked by a white spot, and forked tail. Cayenne fork-tailed humming-bird of Latham.

17. *Trochilus purpuratus*.—Green, with crown, wings, and bifurcated tail purple, and wreath blue. The purple-crowned humming-bird of Latham.

18. *Trochilus auratus*. See *Jugularis*. Of this Gmelin gives a variety, viz., with cheeks, nape and throat golden-red; head and body black, with shining green.

19. *Trochilus gramineus*.—See *Dominicus* or *Pectoralis*.

20. *Trochilus violaceus*.—Dark purple-violet, glossy on the fore-parts, with green and gold wings and tail, the latter tinged with black. The violet humming-bird of Latham.—Native of Cayenne.

21. *Trochilus maculatus*.—See *Gutturalis*.

22. *Trochilus punctulatus*.—Gold-green, with blackish wings; shoulders and back spotted with white, and brown tail with white tip. The spotted humming-bird of Latham.—Native of Mexico, where it is called "*Hoitzitzil*."

23. *Trochilus albus*.—See *Gutturalis*, of which it is a variety.

24. *Trochilus aurantius*.—Brown, with orange head; yellow throat and breast, purple wings, and ferruginous tail. The orange headed humming-bird of Latham.—Native of South America.

25. *Trochilus flavifrons*.—Green, with yellow front, and black wings and tail. The yellow-fronted humming-bird of Latham, and yellow-fronted honey-sucker of Pennant.

26. *Trochilus venustissimus*.—See *Cyaneus*.

27. *Trochilus margaritaceus*.—Bright-green, pearl-grey beneath, with the tail steel-blue at the base, purple-brown in the middle, and white at the tip. The grey-necked humming-bird of Latham. Conjectured by Dr. Shaw to be female?

28. *Trochilus hirsutus*.—See *Brasiliensis*.

29. *Trochilus multicolor*.—See *Histrio*.

30. *Trochilus cinereus*.—Gold-green, ash-coloured beneath, with violet-brown wings, and rounded steel-blue tail with white tips. The ash-bellied humming-bird of Latham.

31. *Trochilus gularis*.—Gold-green; white beneath, with blackish wings and tail, and deep-blue throat and vent.—Probably a native of South America.

32. *Trochilus fulvus*.—Yellow, with the tail-feathers and covers thick; beneath brownish.—A native of South America.

33. *Trochilus varius*.—Gold-green; beneath whitish-brown, with a double pectoral band green-blue and blood-red.—Found in South America.

34. *Trochilus cyanurus*.—Green; cinereous beneath, with the throat, breast, and two very long middle-tail-feathers blue. The blue-tailed humming-bird of Latham.—Native of New Spain.

35. *Trochilus furcifer*.—Gold-green, with brown wings; white throat, and glossy blue-green breast and forked tail.—Native of Paraguay.

36. *Trochilus maximus*.—Gold-green, with white throat, ferruginous vent, and blue crown, quill and tail-feathers. Ekelberg's humming-bird of Latham.

37. *Trochilus Capensis*.—Green, with long middle tail-feathers, and blue wing-coverts. Ekelberg's humming-bird of Latham.

38. *Trochilus chrysobronchos*.—Gold-green, with very bright throat and breast; subferruginous wings, and white-edged tail.—Native of Guiana.

39. *Trochilus sparganurus*.—Gold-green, with emerald throat, and black forked tail, with a gold-crimson bar across the feathers. The bar-tailed humming-bird.—A very beautiful species, said to be a native of Peru.

40. *Trochilus porphyurus*.—Brown, with velvet-black throat, and purple neck-stripes and tail. A variety of the mango, according to Latham.—Native of South America and the West India islands.

41. *Trochilus gutturalis*.—Gold-green, with emerald throat; whitish rufous on each side; black breast, and black abdominal stripe. The *trochilus gularis* of Latham; and *maculatus* of Gmelin. The green-throated humming-bird of Latham.

42. *Trochilus nitidus*.—Violet-tailed humming-bird of Latham,

Latham, and *trochilus albus* of Gmelin's Linnæus. Supposed by Shaw to be a variety of the preceding.

43. *Trochilus Brasiliensis*.—Gold-green; rufescent beneath, with violet-brown wings and tail; the latter tipped with white, and white-feathered legs. The rufous-bellied humming-bird of Latham. The *trochilus hirsutus* of Gmelin's Linnæus. An elegant species.—Native of Brazil.

44. *Trochilus fasciatus*.—Green-gold, with rufus undulations; blackish-rufous head; and a black band edged with white along each side of the body. Banded humming-bird.—Native of Paraguay.

45. *Trochilus punctatus*.—Gold-green; beneath brownish undulated with white; with subviolaceous wings, and tail white at the base and tip. Scalloped humming-bird, strongly allied to the mango, and it is not impossible, says Dr. Shaw, that it may be the young, in its first year's plumage.

46. *Trochilus aureo-iridis*.—Gold-green, with blackish wings; and steel-blue tail with white tip.—Native of the West India islands.

47. *Trochilus aurentus*.—Dark gold-green, with brighter throat and shoulders; black breast, brown abdomen, and subviolaceous tail.—A native of the island of Porto-Rico.

48. *Trochilus trimaculatus*.—Gold-green; black beneath, with three white spots on each side; brown quill-feathers, and steel-blue tail.—Native of South America. Dr. Shaw conjectures that this may be only a variety of *trochilus mango*, *holosericeus*, or *pectoralis*.

49. *Trochilus elegans*.—Gold-green, with black breast; violet-black wings; and greenish-black forked tail.—Native of St. Domingo.

50. *Trochilus histrio*.—Brown, with gold-green crown, throat, breast, and shoulders; red belly, and blue cheeks. The harlequin humming-bird of Latham and Shaw, and the multicolor of Latham and others. A highly elegant species, and remarkable for its variety of colours.—Native country uncertain.

51. *Trochilus christatellus*.—Green, with shining gold-green crest; and black wings and tail. Gilt-crested humming-bird of Latham. A small and elegant species, much allied to the *trochilus exilis*.

II.—With straight bills.

52. *Trochilus platyrus*.—Gold-green, with brown belly, quill-feathers, and tail; the two middle tail-feathers naked with webbed tips. The racket-tailed humming-bird of Latham.—This is a rare species, and a native of South America.

53. *Trochilus latipennis*, or *campylopterus* of Linn. Gmel. —Gold-green; grey beneath, with brown wings and tail; and the shafts of the greater quill-feathers dilated and incurved. The broad-shafted humming-bird of Latham.—One of the larger humming-birds, a native of Cayenne, and a very rare species.

54. *Trochilus auritus*.—Gold-green; white beneath, with slightly elongated violaceous ear-feathers, black wings, and lateral tail-feathers. The violet-eared humming-bird of Latham; an elegant species.—Native of Cayenne. Gmelin mentions a variety with a purple band below the eyes, a large area near the ears, below which is a green-blue spot.

55. *Trochilus mellivorus*.—Gold-green, with blue head, neck, and breast, and white nuchal bar, abdomen and tail. White-bellied humming-bird of Edwards and Latham.—Native of South America, and not uncommon in Cayenne. The *trochilus fimbriatus*, or spotted-necked humming-bird of Latham and Gmel. Linn. is supposed to be a variety. There are also other varieties mentioned by Viellot.

56. *Trochilus ourissia*.—Gold-green, with blue back, breast, and belly; brown quill-feathers, and golden-brown tail. The green and blue humming-bird of Edwards and Latham.—Native of Surinam. N.B. The American word "Ourissia," signifying a sun-beam, is applied by some of the earlier writers to certain species of humming-birds, on account of the splendour of their colours. Gmelin mentions a variety, viz.: *trochilus green*; beneath blue, with orange spot on the chin; quill-feathers and tail obscure.

57. *Trochilus superbus*.—Gold-green, with blue crown; double black-and-white cheek-stripe, and crimson throat and breast. Stripe-cheeked humming-bird of Shaw. This superb humming-bird is a most beautiful species, and one of the finest of this brilliant race.—Native, probably, of South America.

58. *Trochilus sapphirinus*.—Bright sapphire-coloured, with slightly-gilded-back; brown wings; black abdomen, and steel-blue tail. The sapphire humming-bird of Latham.—Native of South America. Gmelin mentions a variety, viz., *trochilus* with sapphire breast, white belly, and tail blue-black.

59. *Trochilus smaragdo-sapphirinus*.—With bright sapphire-blue head and throat; gold-green body; brown wings, and steel-blue tail. The sapphire and emerald humming-bird of Latham.—Native of South America and the West Indies. Shaw suggests that the two last mentioned humming-birds really constitute one species. He mentions a variety of the last from Viellot, viz., the blue-gorge humming-bird.

60. *Trochilus lucidus*.—Bright gold-green, with deep-blue throat, breast, and tail; and a white spot behind each eye: supposed by Azara and Sonnini to be the same with the sapphire and emerald humming-bird.—Native of Paraguay.

61. *Trochilus amethystinus*.—Gold-green, varied beneath with grey and brown, with amethystine throat, and forked tail. The amethystine humming-bird of Latham.—Native of Cayenne.

62. *Trochilus moschitus*.—Purple-brown; blackish beneath, with ruby-gold crown, topazine throat, and black-tipped tail. The ruby-necked humming-bird of Latham. To this species Dr. Shaw refers the *trochilus elatus* of Gmelin's Linnæus, or ruby-crested humming-bird of Edwards and Latham. This is one of the most beautiful of the straight-billed humming-birds.—Native of South America, and particularly of Brazil, Guiana, and Surinam. The ruby-crested humming-bird is a variety.

63. *Trochilus pegasus*.—Gold-green; grey beneath, with brown wings, and blackish-purple tail with greenish hue. Grey-bellied humming-bird and gold-throated humming-bird of Latham. Dr. Shaw suggests that this may be a young female of *trochilus moschitus*.

64. *Trochilus hypophæus*.—Gilded-brown; whitish beneath, with brown crown, and gold-green stripe down the middle of the throat. The brown-crowned humming-bird of Latham, conjectured by M. Viellot to be no other than an advancing young of *trochilus moschitus*.

65. *Trochilus carbunculus*.—Glossy-black, with dark-red crown and nape, fiery-red throat and breast, and gilded-rufous tail.—The carbuncle humming-bird of Latham is suggested to be a variety of *trochilus moschitus*; rare in Cayenne.

66. *Trochilus chrysurus*.—Gold-green, with cinnamon throat, brown quill-feathers, and topazine tail.—Native of Paraguay.

67. *Trochilus colubris*.—Gold-green; about three inches in length; beneath white, with gold-red throat, and purple-brown wings and tail. The red-throated humming-bird of Edwards and Latham, red-throated honey-sucker of Pennant, *guainumbi* of Marcgrave. A beautiful species.—A native of America, breeding in Carolina, Florida, and, as some say, in Canada; and also a native of Jamaica and some other West India islands. The female differs in having the whole under side white, without any redness on the throat, and all the tail-feathers, exclusive of the two middle ones, tipped with white. The general history of this beautiful bird is detailed by Mr. Pennant, in his *Arctic Zoology*. Its flight is rapid, so that it is transient as lightning, and resembling this meteor in the glare of its colours; it feeds only upon the wing, suspended over the flower from which it extracts nourishment. The most violent passions sometimes agitate the little bodies of these birds. Their contests in disputing possession of the same flower are very violent; tilting against one another with such fury, as if they intended to transfix their antagonists with their long bills. They are

fearless of mankind, coming into apartments of houses, the windows of which are left open, but when approached, darting away with admirable velocity. Their nests, made in branches of trees amidst the thick foliage, are found with difficulty; they are of elegant structure, formed on the outside the moss, and within lined with down or gossamer collected from the great mullein, but sometimes constructed of flax, hemp, hair, and other soft materials. The female is said to be the builder, and the male supplies her with materials: both assist in the labour of incubation, which lasts twelve days; they lay only two eggs, which are white, and as small as peas. It is suggested that the patch-necked humming-bird of Latham's first supplement is no other than a young male of this species. The tomimeo of Gmelin is a variety.

68. *Trochilus rubineus*.—Green-gold, with gold-red throat, purplish-brown wings, and rufous tail. The ruby-throated humming-bird of Latham.—Native of South America, and particularly of Brazil, and is considered as one of the rarer kinds of humming-birds.

69. *Trochilus melisugus*.—Gold-green, with glossy blue-green throat, violet-black wings, and feathered legs. The emerald-throated humming-bird of Shaw, the all-green humming-bird of Edwards, and the Cayenne humming-bird of Latham.—This is one of Marcgrave's guainumbis.

70. *Trochilus collaris*.—Rufous, paler beneath, with gold-green crown, and gold-red throat, with the feathers elongated on each side. The ruff-necked humming-bird of Latham.—This species is numerous in Nootka Sound.

71. *Trochilus ornatus*.—Brownish, with rufous crest, emerald throat, and elongated rufous neck-feathers with gold-green tips. The tufted-necked humming-bird of Latham.—Native of Guiana.

72. *Trochilus albirostris*.—Blackish, with gold-green throat; each feather edged with grey, and white bill, thighs, and vent. The white-billed humming-bird of Shaw.—Native of Cayenne.

73. *Trochilus Vielloti*.—Blackish-olive, with golden gloss; beneath whitish, with violet-brown quill-feathers. Viellot's humming-bird, and black humming-bird of Latham. This small species is common in the island of St. Domingo, supposed by Viellot to be the *trochilus niger* of Linnæus.

74. *Trochilus leucocrotaphos*.—Gold-green; beneath grey, with white belly; a whitish stripe behind the eyes, and blue-black quill and tail-feathers.—The most common species in Paraguay.

75. *Trochilus maugeanus*.—Gold-green; beneath glossed with violet-blue, with violaceous-black wings and tail, the latter slightly forked. Maugean humming-bird, or Tobago humming-bird of Latham.—Native of the island of Porto-Rico, whence it was brought by M. Mauge.

76. *Trochilus ruber*.—Sub-ferruginous; slightly spotted with brown, with the side-feathers of the tail violet-brown. The little brown humming-bird of Latham.—Brought from Surinam.

77. *Trochilus cristatus*.—Gold-green, cinereous beneath; with golden-blue pointed crest, and violet quill-feathers and tail. The crested green humming-bird of Edwards and Latham. The female differs in wanting the crest, and in being ash-coloured beneath.—Native of South America, and some of the West India islands.

78. *Trochilus pileatus*.—Brown, with glossy-blue-pointed crest. The trochilus puniceus of Linn. Gmel., and crested brown humming-bird of Latham.

79. *Trochilus minimus*.—Gold-green; measuring about an inch and a half in length; beneath whitish, with violet-brown wings and tail. Least humming-bird of Edwards and Shaw, &c. The smallest of the genus, and consequently of the whole feathered tribe: its general length being somewhat more than an inch and a quarter.

80. *Trochilus striatus*.—Brown; beneath white, with a longitudinal stria or streak green-gold; brown cap; black quill-feathers; base of the tail cinnamon-coloured, tip obscure. The brown-crowned humming-bird of Latham.—Found in the island of Tobago.

81. *Trochilus obscurus*.—Blue; crown obscure; chin and throat glossy-green; middle of the back greenish; rump, wings, and tail purple.—The dusky-crowned humming-bird of Latham.

82. *Trochilus cyanocephalus*.—Green-gold, with head, tail-feathers, and crown blue; abdomen red.—Found in Chili.

83. *Trochilus glaucopus*.—Green-gold, with blue front; white vent; violet-brown tail-feathers; pennated feet; tail steel-blue sub-furcated. The blue-fronted humming-bird of Latham.—Found in Brazil.

84. *Trochilus cyanomelas*.—Variegated with white and blue; throat and breast red. Black and blue humming-bird of Bancroft and Latham.—Found in Terra Firma and the Caribbee islands.

85. *Trochilus Guianensis*.—Green, with crest and breast red; quill-feathers and tail-feathers green, variegated with red and purple.—Guiana humming-bird of Latham.

TROCHINGS, *s.* The branches on a deer's head.

Ainsworth.
TROCHISCH, *s.* [τροχισκος, Greek; *trochiscus*, Latin.] A kind of tablet or lozenge.—The *trochisks* of vipers, so much magnified, and the flesh of snakes some ways condited and corrected. *Bacon.*

TROCHITÆ, or TROCHITES, in Natural History, a kind of figured fossile stones, resembling parts of plants; vulgarly called St. Cuthbert's beads. They are found in great plenty in the bodies of the rocks at Braughton and Stock, two villages in Craven, at all depths under ground; also in Mendip-hills, &c.

TROCHITE, *s.* [from τροχος, Greek; a wheel.] A kind of figured fossil stone.—Near Levinz in Westmoreland, I met with a stone which ran almost across the river Kent, made of several millions of *trochites*, pretty regularly cemented into one mass. *Bp. Nicolson.*

TROCHTELFINGEN, a small town of the west of Germany. It has 2300 inhabitants, and is the chief place of a lordship; 14 miles east of Hechingen, and 31 south of Stuttgart.

TROCHTELFINGEN, a large village of the west of Germany, in Wirtemberg; 4 miles south of Nordlingen.

TROCTOU, a small island in the Eastern sea, near the coast of Queda. Lat. 6. 30. N. long. 99. 33. E.

TROD, or TRO'DDEN, participle passive of *tread*.—Jerusalem shall be *trodden* down of the Gentiles. *St. Luke.*

Thou, infernal serpent, shalt not long
Rule in the clouds; like an autumnal star,
Or lightning, thou shalt fall from heav'n *trod* down
Under his feet. *Milton.*

TRODE, the preterite of *tread*.—They *trode* the grapes and made merry. *Judges.*

TRODE, *s.* [preterite of *tread*.] Footing.—The *trode* is not so tickle. *Spenser.*

They never set foot on that same *trode*,
But baulk their right way, and strain abroad. *Spenser.*

TROGEN, a small town in the north-east of Switzerland, in the canton of Appenzel, in what is called the Outer Rood. It contains only 2300 inhabitants; 4 miles east of St. Gall, and 6 north-east of Appenzel.

TROGLODYTE, *s.* [τρογλοδυτης, Gr.] One who inhabits caves of the earth.—These savages, gazing a while upon them, flew away at last into their caves, for they were *troglodites*, and had no dwelling but in the hollows of the rocks. *Howell.*

TROGLODYTES, or TROGLODYTÆ [formed of τρογλη, *caverna*, and δυω, *I enter*], a people of Ethiopia, said to have lived in caves under ground.

Pomp. Mela gives a strange account of the Troglodytes.—He says, they did not so properly speak as shriek; and that they lived on serpents, &c. Tzetzes calls them *Ichthyophagi*. Montanus takes them to be the same with those called in Scripture *Ghananim*. Pintianus in Strabo will have the name written without the *l*, *Trogodite*.

These Troglodytes, so called by the Greeks from their primeval

meval habitations in natural caverns, or in mountains excavated by their own labour, were probably, as Sir William Jones conjectures (Works, vol. iii. p. 166, 8vo), the first inhabitants of Africa, where they became in time the builders of magnificent cities, the founders of seminaries for the advancement of science and philosophy, and the inventors (if they were not rather the importers) of symbolical characters. Upon the whole he concludes, that the Ethiops of Meroe were the same people with the first Egyptians, and hence likewise, as might be easily shewn, with the original Hindoos.

TROGON, CURUCUI, a genus of the Picæ; the characters of which are, that the bill is shorter than the head, cultrated, hooked, and serrated at the margin of the mandibles; the nostrils are covered with bristles; and the feet, short, simple, covered with down, are formed for climbing, having two toes forwards, and two backwards.

The birds of this genus are mostly inhabitants of South America: they feed on fruits, and all agree in their general habits of life. In Guiana they are denominated *Couroucouis* or *Curucui*, from their notes being very much like that word.

1. *Trogon strigilatus*.—Cinereous, with a fulvous abdomen, wings striated with white; tail-feathers black, the three lateral ones outwardly banded and tipped with white. The cinereous curucui of Latham.—Inhabits Cayenne and Guiana.

2. *Trogon curucui*.—Golden-green; of a fulvous red beneath, throat black; wing-coverts and the three exterior tail-feathers white, striped with black. Red-bellied curucui of Latham. Of this species there are several varieties, viz. one mentioned by Marcgrave, which had the wing-coverts plain brown, the bill ash-coloured, irides saffron-coloured, and without the bare spot under the eye mentioned by Brisson in his description:—another, with a yellow abdomen; the green yellow-bellied cuckoo of Edwards:—another, described and figured by Buffon, of a cinereous-grey, with very slight traces of green-gold, especially on the back and middle tail-feathers; the lower part of the belly and the vent only being red; the tail very long, having the outer webs of the three lateral feathers and the tips plain white; the three outer quills are also marked with black and white on the exterior webs. This species is a very solitary bird, being found only in the thickest forests; and in pairing time never more than two are found together, when the male has a very melancholy note, never uttered except whilst the female is sitting. They pair in April, and lay three or four white eggs. The male, during the incubation of the female, supplies her with food, and by his song helps to pass away the time. The young, when first hatched, are altogether without feathers, and are fed by the old birds with small worms, caterpillars, and insects; but are deserted by them, when they are able to shift for themselves; and the parent-birds return to their solitary haunt, till August or September, when they are prompted to produce another brood. At St. Domingo and in other islands these birds are called "Demoiselle," or "Dame Anglaise," where attempts have been made to tame them, but ineffectually, as they refuse to eat, and consequently die.—They are also found in Cayenne, Peru, Brazil, and Mexico.

3. *Trogon viridis*.—Golden-green; beneath yellow; throat black; with the three lateral feathers on both sides obliquely dentated with white. The yellow-bellied curucui of Latham. Of this species there is a variety, viz. the less, with white abdomen: the white-bellied curucui of Latham.—This species inhabits Cayenne.

4. *Trogon rufus*.—Rufous, with the body beneath yellow; wings striated with black and grey; the three lateral tail-feathers striated with black and white, with white tips. The rufous curucui of Latham.—Found in Cayenne.

5. *Trogon violaceus*.—Violet-coloured, with a green back; wing-coverts and secondary quills spotted with white; the three lateral tail-feathers barred with black and white, with white tips. The violet-headed curucui of Latham.—Found in Cayenne.

6. *Trogon maculatus*.—Striped with dusky and brown;

crown green; wing-coverts and secondary quill-feathers green; white at the tips; tail dusky, with white bars. Spotted curucui of Latham.—Inhabiting Ceylon.

7. *Trogon fasciatus*.—With a ferruginous back; body beneath fulvous red; head and neck dusky, with a white fascia on the breast; wings fasciated with black and white; apex of the tail black. Fasciated curucui of Latham.—Inhabiting Ceylon, but rare, and called by the inhabitants "Raut-vankondea."

8. *Trogon Asiaticus*.—Green, with the forehead, crown, and hind part of the neck red; throat blue, with a red spot; quills and tail-feathers black. Blue-cheeked curucui of Latham.—Inhabiting India.

9. *Trogon Indicus*.—Dusky, with ferruginous spots above; beneath yellowish, striped with dusky; head black, with white stripes; tail very long, and barred. Indian curucui of Latham; called in India by the natives "Bangumni."

10. *Trogon narina*.—Above green, with a red belly. Male, with the head, neck, back, throat, jugulum, breast, and wing-coverts green, which last are greyish behind; quills black, bordered externally with white. Female, with the throat, jugulum, and wing-coverts brown; abdomen in front cinerous. Le Vaillant says, that this bird is an inhabitant of Caffraria, and the country of Auteniqua to the river Gamtoo, and that the name Narina, in the Hottentot language, signifies a flower. The female lays four nearly round eggs, and during her incubation the male has a melancholy note, but at all other times he is silent.

TROGUS (POMPEIUS), a Latin historian, flourished in the time of Augustus, and wrote 44 books, under the title of "Philippics," so called from their subject, which was the Macedonian empire, originating with Philip, the father of Alexander. An epitome of this work by Justin is extant. Justin denominates Trogus a man of antique eloquence, and Pliny, who often refers to him in his Natural History, distinguishes him by the appellation of "severissimus auctor," as the most exact author.

TROHAM, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Bisley, Gloucestershire, remarkable for quarries of good tiles.

TROIA, or **TROJAN GAMES**, *Ludi Trojani*, were games instituted by Ascanius, son of Æneas; and which afterwards passed to the Romans, and were celebrated in the circus by the youth of Rome.

TROIS PISTOLES, a seigniorship of Lower Canada, in the county of Cornwallis.

TROIS PISTOLES, RIVIERE DE, a river of Lower Canada, which falls into the St. Lawrence; 6 miles below Green Island.

TROIS RIVIERES, a bay at the east end of the island of St. John's, and west of Cape Breton island. Three streams fall into it from different directions; hence its name. Lat. 46. 5. N. long. 62. 15. W.

TROIS RIVIERES, a river of St. Domingo, which is formed by the union of three streams, and runs into the sea on the north coast of the island, near Port Paix.

TROIS SAUMONS, a small river of Lower Canada, which has its source in the mountains, about five miles to the south of the St. Lawrence, and descending in a westerly direction, falls into that river a little below Crane island. Over this river there is a good bridge. At its mouth there are valuable mills, and an extensive distillery.

TROITSK, a town of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Orenbourg. It is surrounded with wooden fortifications, forming a square, flanked with towers, and encompassed by a ditch and glacis. Lat. 54. 15. N. long. 55. 30. E.—Also another town of Asiatic Russia, situated about 90 miles to the west of the former. The inhabitants, amounting to upwards of 3000, are entirely employed in cultivation.

TROITSKO SAUSKAIA, a fortress of Asiatic Russia, situated near the Chinese frontier, on the Kiachta; 345 miles south of Irkoutsk.

TROIZK, a small town in the south-west of European Russia; in the government of Pensa, with 3800 inhabitants; 79 miles north-north-west of Penza.

TROIZKOI SERGIEV, a small town in the interior of European Russia, in the government of Moscow; 32 miles south-east of that capital. It contains 4000 inhabitants.

TROJA, a small town of Italy, in the east part of the kingdom of Naples, in the Capitanata; 33 miles south-west of Manfredonia, and 60 north-east of Naples.

TROJA, a petty island of the Mediterranean, off the coast of Tuscany, in the province of Sienna.

TRAJANOW, a small town in the south-west of European Russia, in the government of Volhynia, not far from Vlodzimierzetz!

TROKI, a small town in the west of European Russia, in Lithuania, and the government of Grodno; 20 miles west of Wilna, and 180 east of Königsberg.

TROKI, New, another small town of Russian Lithuania; 18 miles west of Wilna.

To TROLL, *v. a.* [*trollen*, to roll, Dutch; perhaps from *trochlea*, Latin; a thing to turn round.] To move circularly; to drive about.

Then doth she *trowle* to me the bowle,

Even as a malt-worm should;

And saith, sweet heart, I took my part

Of this joly good ale and old.

Ballad in Gamm. Gurton's Needle.

To move volubly.

Bred only and completed to the taste

Of lustful appetite, to sing, to dance,

To dress, and *troll* the tongue, and roll the eye. *Milton.*

To utter volubly. [perhaps from *tralla*, Su. Goth. to sing.]

Will you *troll* the catch

You taught me but while-ere?

Shakespeare.

To draw on. [*troler*, French, to lead, to draw.] He *trolls* and baits him with a nobler prey. *Hammond.*

To TROLL, *v. n.* To go round; to be moved circularly.

Nappy ale in a browne bowle,

Which did about the board merrily *trowle*. *Old Ballad.*

To roll; to run round.

How pleasant on the banks of Styx,

To *troll* it in a coach and six.

Swift.

To fish for a pike with a rod which has a pulley towards the bottom.

Nor drain I ponds the golden carp to take,

Nor *trowle* for pikes, dispeoplers of the lake.

Gay.

TROLLHETTA, a village of Sweden, in West Gothland; 15 miles east-south-east of Uddevalla. Here is a celebrated cataract in the river Gotha-Elf, not far from the place where it issues from the lake Wenner.

TROLLIUS [*trollblume* seems to signify in German a magical flower]; in Botany, a genus of the class polyandria, order polygynia, natural order of multisiliquæ, ranunculaceæ (*Juss.*).—Generic Character. Calyx none. Corolla: petals about fourteen, subovate, deciduous, in the three outer rows three, in the inmost five. Nectaries nine, linear, flat, curved in, perforated at the base inwards. Stamina: filaments numerous, bristle-shaped, shorter than the corolla; anthers erect. Pistil: germs numerous, sessile, columnar. Styles none. Stigma mucronate, shorter than the stamens. Pericarp: capsules numerous, collected into a head, ovate, with a point curved back. Seeds solitary.—*Essential Character.* Calyx none. Petals about 14. Capsules numerous, ovate, many-seeded.

1. *Trollius Europæus*, or European globe-flower.—Corollas converging; nectaries length of the stamens. Root perennial, fibrous, black, from which spring up many leaves resembling those of Wolf's-bane, cut into five segments almost to the bottom. The stalk rises almost two feet high; it is smooth, hollow, and branches towards the top. Each branch is terminated by one large yellow flower, shaped like that of crowfoot, but without any calyx.—Native of the North of Europe, Carniola, Dauphiné, Piedmont, Siberia. In the northern counties of England, in Wales, and Scot-

land, on the sides of mountains and mountainous meadows, in moist shady places.

2. *Trollius Asiaticus*, or Asiatic globe-flower.—Corollas spreading; nectaries longer than the stamens. The Siberian globe-flower differs from the first in having larger leaves, of a lighter green colour, with fewer and larger segments.—Native of Siberia. Cultivated by Mr. Miller in 1759. It flowers in May and June.

Propagation and Culture.—Part the roots at the end of September, when the leaves are beginning to decay, planting them at a foot distance, in a shady situation and a moist soil. The plants should not be parted oftener than once in three years, nor into parts too small.

TROLLOP, *s.* [*A low word*, derivation unknown.] A slattern, a woman loosely dressed.—The remembrance of his old conversation among the viraginian *trollops*. *Milton.*

TROLLOPE'E, *s.* A kind of loose dress for women. *Not now in use.*—There goes Mrs. Roundabout; I mean the fat lady in the lutestring *trollopee*. *Goldsmith.*

TROLMYDAMES, *s.* [from *trou-madame*, French.] The game of nine holes. *Warburton.*—A fellow I have known to go about with *trolmydames*: I knew him once a servant of the prince. *Shakespeare.*

TROMBONE, a wind instrument blown by the mouth, and resembling in form a military trumpet, of which it is the base, the name implying the *great trumpet*. See *MUSIC*.

TROMPERWICK, GULF OF, a bay, but by no means a safe one, on the east coast of the island of Usedom, in the Baltic. Lat. 54. 40. N. long. 13. 40. E.

TROMPETAS, a large and abundant river of Brazil, which runs south, and enters the Amazons on the north shore, near the strait of Pauxis, in lat. 1. 50. S.

TROMPEUR, CAPE, DEL ENGANNA, or FALSE CAPE, is the easternmost point of the island of St. Domingo. Lat. 18. 25. N. long. 68. 35. W.

TROMPIA, a valley of Austrian Italy, in the Milanese delegation of Brescia. It is divided into 19 communes, and contains above 13,000 inhabitants.

TROMSOE, an island on the north-west coast of Norway, which, though extensive, contains only from 3000 to 4000 inhabitants.

TRO'NAGE, *s.* Money paid for weighing.

TRONATOR, an officer of the city of London, whose business it was to weigh the wool brought into that city.

TRONCO, in the Italian music, by the French called *coup de grâce*, is used to intimate to the voices as well as instruments, that they are not to draw out the sound to its natural length, but cut it short.

TRO'ND, ST., or ST. TROIJEN, an inland town of the Netherlands, in the province of Limburg, with a population of 7300; 18 miles north-west of Liege, and 20 west of Maestricht.

TRONDA, or TRONDRAV, a small island of Shetland, lying opposite to the village of Scalloway. It is about 3½ miles long, and 2 broad.

TRO'NE, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Wantage, Berkshire.

TRO'NEKEN, a village of the Prussian province of the Lower Rhine, in the Hundsruck; 12 miles south-south-east of Traarbach, and 16 east of Treves.

TRO'NQUIERE, a petty town in the south of France, department of the Lot, with 1100 inhabitants. It stands on the small river Bave; 14 miles north of Figeac.

TRO'NTO, a river of Italy, in the States of the Church, which rises in the Appennines, and flowing along the border of the Neapolitan dominions, discharges itself into the Adriatic.

TRO'NTO, CASTEL DEL, a strong castle of Italy, in the north-east part of the kingdom of Naples, province of Abruzza Ultra, situated on a lofty rock.

TRO'NZZANO, a small town in the north-west of Italy, in Piedmont, province of Vercelli, with 2500 inhabitants.

TROO, a small town in the central part of France, department of the Loire and Cher, with 1100 inhabitants, partly employed in the manufacture of woollen stuffs; 10 miles south-west of Vendome.

TROOLIE,

TROOLIE, an island of Dutch Guiana, situated at the mouth of the Essequibo.

TROON, a promontory of Scotland, in Ayrshire, in the parish of Dundonald, projecting about a mile into the frith of Clyde; 5 miles south of Irvine, and 7 north of Ayr. Lat. 55. 36. N. long. 4. 36. W.

TROONGOOMBA, a small walled village of Central Africa; 12 miles south-west of Benown.

TROOP, *s.* [*troupe*, French; *troppa*, Italian; *troope*, Dutch; *troj*, Swedish; *troppa*, low Latin. *Dr. Johnson.*] A company; a number of people collected together.

That which should accompany old age,
As honour, love, obedience, *troops* of friends,
I must not look to have.

Shakspeare.

A body of soldiers.

Æneas seeks his absent foe,
And sends his slaughtered *troops* to shades below. *Dryden.*

A small body of cavalry.

To TROOP, *v. n.* To march in a body.

I do not, as an enemy to peace,
Troop in the throngs of military men,
But rather shew awhile like fearful war.

Shakspeare.

To march in haste.

Yonder shines Aurora's harbinger,
At whose approach ghosts, wandering here and there,
Troop home to churchyards.

Shakspeare.

To march in company.

I do invest you jointly with my power,
Pre-eminence, and all the large effects
That *troop* with majesty.

Shakspeare.

TROOPER, *s.* A horse soldier. A trooper fights only on horseback; a dragoon marches on horseback, but fights either as a horseman or footman.—Custom makes us think well of any thing; what can be more indecent than for any to wear boots but *troopers* and travellers? yet not many years since it was all the fashion. *Grew.*

TROPE, *s.* [*τροπος*, Greek; *tropus*, Latin.] A change of a word from its original signification; as, the clouds *foretel* rain, for *foreshew*.

For rhetoric he could not ope
His mouth, but out there flew a *trope*.

Hudibras.

TROPÆOLUM [dimin. from *tropæum*, a *trophy*], in Botany, a genus of the class octandria, order monogynia, natural order of trihilatæ, gerania (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Calyx: perianth one-leafed, five-cleft, from upright spreading, acute, coloured, deciduous; the two lower segments narrower, horned at the back with an awl-shaped, straight, longer nectary. Corolla: petals five, roundish, inserted into the divisions of the calyx; two upper sessile, the others lower, with oblong, ciliate claws. Stamina: filaments eight, awl-shaped, short, declining, unequal; anthers erect, oblong, rising. Pistil: germ roundish, three-lobed, striated. Style simple, erect, length of the stamens. Stigma trifid, acute. Pericarp: berries (or nuts) somewhat solid, three; on one side convex, grooved, and striated, on the other angular. Seeds three, gibbous on one side, angular on the other, roundish, grooved, and striated—*Essential Character.* Calyx one-leafed, with a spur. Petals four; unequal. Nuts three, coriaceous.

1. *Tropæolum minus*, or small Indian cress.—Stem herbaceous, trailing. Leaves almost circular, smooth, grayish. Flowers axillary, on very long peduncles, composed of five acute-pointed petals, the two upper large and rounded, the three under narrow, jointed together at bottom and lengthened out into a tail two inches long. There are two varieties of this, one with a deep orange-coloured flower inclined to red, and the other with a pale yellow flower.—Native of Peru.

2. *Tropæolum majus*, or great Indian cress.—Leaves peltate, repand; petals obtuse. The second sort is larger in all

parts. The flowers of this are larger and more beautiful than the preceding. This and the two following are natives of Peru.

3. *Tropæolum hybridum*, or bastard Indian cress.—Leaves subpeltate, five-lobed; lobes obtuse, subrepand; petals wedged, toothed at the tip.

4. *Tropæolum peregrinum*, or fringe-flowered Indian cress.—Leaves subpeltate, five-lobed-palmate, somewhat toothed; petals lacinated.

5. *Tropæolum pentaphyllum*, or five-leaved Indian cress.—Leaves quinate; leaflets quite entire, acute; petals shorter than the calyx, quite entire, acute.

TROPEA, a small town in the south-west of the kingdom of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, the see of a bishop, with about 4000 inhabitants; 37 miles north-north-east of Reggio.

TROPES, *St.*, a small sea-port in the south-east of France, department of the Var. It has 3700 inhabitants, employed for the most part in the tunny and pilchard fishery, and in the coasting trade; 30 miles east-by-north of Toulon. Lat. 43. 16. 27. N. long. 6. 38. 44. E.

TROPHIED, *adj.* Adorned with trophies.

Some greedy minion or imperious wife,
The *trophy'd* arches, story'd halls invade,
And haunt their slumbers in the pompous shade.

Pope.

TROPHIS [from *τροφω*, *nutrio*: on account of its nourishing quality as fodder for cattle,] in Botany, a genus of the class diccia, order tetrandria, natural order of calycifloræ, incertæ sedis (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Male.—Calyx none. Corolla: petals four, obtuse, spreading. Stamina: filaments four, capillary, longer than the corolla. Female on a distinct plant.—Calyx one-leafed, very small, closely investing the germ. Corolla none. Pistil: germ ovate. Style filiform; two-parted. Stigmas adnate. Pericarp: berry substriated, wrinkled, one-celled. Seeds single, subglobular.—*Essential Character.* Male.—Calyx none. Corolla four-petalled. Female.—Calyx none. Corolla none. Style two-parted. Berry one-seeded.

1. *Trophis Americana*, or the ragoon tree.—This is a tree twenty feet high at most, with nearly upright, round, even branches. Leaves oblong, acuminate, with the point blunt, entire, beneath netted-veined and paler. Male flowers in peduncled roundish aments, an inch long, erect, axillary, subsolitary: flowers approximating, minute, whitish. Female flowers in axillary racemes, two together, longer than the petioles, composed of seven or eight sessile, alternate, horizontal flowers.

2. *Trophis laurifolia*, or laurel-leaved trophis.—Leaves elliptic-oblong, acute at each end, smooth, entire. Berry with two horns, and two or four seeds.—Native of Quito and New Granada. A tree with thick, nearly round, branches.

3. *Trophis aspera*, or rough-leaved trophis.—Leaves obovate, unequally serrated, very rough on both sides. Petals four in all the flowers.—Native of woods and thickets at Tranquebar.

4. *Trophis spinosa*, or thorny trophis.—Branches thorny. Leaves elliptical, entire, smooth.—Native of Java.

TROPHY, *s.* [*tropæum*, *trophæum*, Latin.] Something shewn or treasured up in proof of victory.

To have borne

His bruised helmet and his bended sword
Before him through the city, he forbids;

Giving all *trophy*, signal and ostent,
Quite from himself to God.

Shakspeare.

TROPIC KEYS, small islands or shoals among the Virgin islands, between Great Passage island and the east coast of Porto Rico. They are so named from their abounding in birds called tropicos.

TROPICAL, *adj.* Rhetorically changed from the original meaning.—The foundation of all parables is, some analogy or similitude between the *tropical* or allusive part of the parable, and the thing intended by it. *South.*—Placed near the tropic; belonging to the tropic.—The pine-apple is one of the *tropical* fruits. *Salmon.*

TROPIC, *s.* [*tropicus*, Latin.] The line at which the

sun turns back, of which the north has the tropic of Cancer, and the south the tropic of Capricorn.

Since on ev'ry sea, on ev'ry coast,
Your men have been distress'd, your navy tost,
Seven times the sun has either *tropic* view'd,
The winter banish'd, and the spring renew'd. *Dryden.*

TROPICALLY, *adv.* Figuratively.—The mouse trap! marry, how? *tropically.* *Shakspeare.*

TROPIST, *s.* [*tropiste*, French.] One who deals in tropes: a name also given to a sect which pretended to explain the Scriptures altogether by tropes and figures.

TROPOLOGICAL, *adj.* [*τροπος* and *λογος*, Greek.] Varied by tropes; changed from the original import of the words.—What should be the true moral or *tropological* reason of salt being used in all sacrifices. *Biblioth. Bibl.*

TROPOLOGY, *s.* [*τροπος* and *λογος*, Greek.] A rhetorical mode of speech including tropes, or a change of some word from the original meaning.—Not attaining the deuterology and second intention of words, they omit their superconsequences, coherences, figures, or *tropologies*, and are not persuaded beyond their literalities. *Brown.*

TROPPAU, or **OPPAU**, the capital of Austrian Silesia, till lately the residence of the regency, and still the seat of a high court of justice. It stands at the confluence of the Oppa and Mohe, is still surrounded with a wall, and has two public squares. The number of inhabitants is nearly 10,000; 87 miles south south-east of Breslau, and 162 east of Prague. Lat. 49. 50. 1. N. long. 17. 50. 45. E.

TROPPAU, a principality of Silesia, bounded on the north by the principality of Opoln, on the east by Ratibor and Teschen, and on the south and west by Moravia.

TROPPAU, a circle of Austrian Silesia, containing several lordships, and the parts of the principalities of Troppau, Jagerndorf, and Neisse, that were retained by Austria, when the rest of Silesia was ceded to Frederick II. Its area is 1080 square miles; its population somewhat below 200,000.

TROQUES, a bay at the south extremity of Lake Huron, separated from Matchudock bay on the north-east by a broad promontory.

TROQUIRE, a parish of Scotland, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, lying on the river Nith, opposite the parish of Dumfries, and connected with it by a handsome bridge. Population 3409.

TROSA, a sea-port of the middle part of Sweden, in Sudermanland, on the Baltic. Population only 500. Its harbour is small but secure.

TROSACHS, certain rugged and stupendous mountains of Scotland, in Perthshire, which have been greatly visited since they have been made the scene of the adventures of the Lady of the Lake. In entering the Trosachs the mind is impressed with a feeling of wildness and of rude grandeur. It seems as if a whole mountain had been torn in pieces, and frittered down by a convulsion of the earth, and the huge fragments of rocks, woods, and hills, scattered in confusion into the east end, and on the sides of Loch Catherine. Travellers who wish to see all they can of this singular phenomenon, generally sail west on the south side of the lake, to the rock and den of the ghost, whose dark recesses the imagination conceived to be the habitation of supernatural beings. Every rock has its echo. Down the side of the mountain, after a shower of rain, flow a hundred streams, which rush with incredible velocity and noise into the lake, and spread their foam upon its surface. On one side the water eagle sits in majesty undisturbed, on his well known rock, in sight of his nest on the top of Benvenu; the heron stalks among the reeds in search of his prey; and the sportive ducks gambol on the waters. On the other, the wild goats climb where they have scarce ground for the soles of their feet; and the wild fowls perched on trees, or on the pinnacle of a rock, look down with composed defiance at man. This scene is closed by a west view of the lake for several miles, having its sides lined with alternate clumps of wood and arable fields, and the smoke rising in spiral columns through the air, from villages which are concealed by

the intervening woods; and the prospect is bounded by the towering Alps of Arroquhar, which are chequered with snow, or hide their heads in the clouds.

TROSSBERG, a small town of Bavaria, on the river Alza; 42 miles east of Munich, with 800 inhabitants.

TROSSERS, *s.* [*troussés*, French.] Breeches; hose. See **TROUSE**.—You rode like a kern of Ireland; your French hose off, and in your strait *trossers.* *Shakspeare.*

TROSSULI, among the Romans, a name given by some to the guards that attended the kings of Rome, otherwise called *celerés*.

TROSTON, a parish of England, in Suffolk; 6½ miles north-north-east of St. Edmund's Bury.

TROSTREY, a parish of England, in Monmouthshire; 3 miles north-by-west of Usk.

TROSTRIE, LOCH, a small but beautiful lake of Scotland, in Kirkcudbright stewartry, in the parish of Twynholm, abounding with pikes.

To **TROT**, *v. n.* [*trotter*, French; *trotten*, Dutch. *Dr. Johnson.* Wachter, with Verelius, derives it from the Su. Goth. *trotta*, fatigare; Lye and Serenius from the Icelandic *tritta*, Sueth. *tratta*, cursitare, brevibus et citatis passibus ire; frequentat a *traeda*, ire.] To move with a high jolting pace.—Poor Tom, that hath made him proud of heart, to ride on a bay *trotting* horse, over four inch'd bridges, to course his own shadow for a traitor. *Shakspeare.*—To walk fast; or to travel on foot: in a ludicrous or contemptuous sense.

TROT, *s.* The jolting high pace of a horse.

Here lieth one who did most truly prove,
That he could never die while he could move;
So hung his destiny, never to rot
While he might still jog on and keep his *trot.* *Milton.*

An old woman in contempt. Derivation uncertain.—Give him gold enough, and marry him to an old *trot* with ne'er a tooth in her head: why, nothing comes amiss, so money comes withal. *Shakspeare.*

TROTBY, a river of England, in Monmouthshire, which runs into the Wye below Monmouth.

TROTTH, *s.* [*trouth*, old English; *τρεοθ*, Saxon.] Belief; faith; fidelity.

Saint Withold met the night-mare,
Bid her alight and her *trotth* plight. *Shakspeare.*

Truth; verity.

In *trotth* thou'rt able to instruct grey hairs,
And teach the wily African deceit. *Addison.*

TROTTHLESS, *adj.* Faithless; treacherous.—Thrall to the faithless waves and *trotthless* sky. *Fairfax.*

To **TROTTHPLIGHT**, *v. a.* To affianc; to betroth.

This, your son-in-law,
Is *trotthplight* to your daughter. *Shakspeare.*

TROTTHPLIGHT, *s.* The act of plighting troth; the act of betrothing; an instrument used in the preparation of flax. It is placed before the body and shoved forward by an indelicate movement. Hence some have read the preceding quotation

As rank as any flax-wench that *buts tow*
Before her *trotthplight.* *Shakspeare.*

TROTTER, *s.* One that walks a jolting pace; one that runs up and down. *Huloet.*—A sheep's foot.

The chief of your fayre
Might stand now by potters,
And suche as sell *trotters.* *Skelton.*

A horse whose trot is very swift.

TROTTERNISH POINT, a headland on the west-north-west coast of the isle of Skye.

TROTTECLIFFE, or **TROSLEY**, a parish of England, in Kent; 2 miles north-east-by-east of Wrotham.

TROTTON, a parish of England, in Sussex; 3½ miles west-north-west of Midhurst.

TROU PETIT, a port of the island of St. Domingo.—There is another port of the same name on the west coast. It is also the name of a bay on the south coast.

TROUBADOUR,

TROUBADOUR, *s.* [old French. *Troubadour* and *trouueur* or *trouvere* signify an inventor, or, as we formerly called a poet, a maker; from *trouuer*, to invent; the *trouueurs* of Normandy and Britany are represented as persons of higher attainments than their contemporaries the *troubadours*; the latter only of which is the name familiar to us.] An early poet of Provence.—About the beginning of the eleventh century, and for a century or two after, flourished the tribe of *troubadours*, or Provençal poets. *Harris*. See ROMANCE.

To TROUBLE, *v. a.* [*troubler*, Fr. Dr. Johnson.—Mr. H. Tooke calls *trouble* the past participle of the Sax. *trubulan*, *tundere*, *conterere*, *pinsere*, to *bruise*, to *pound*, to *vex*. The Latin *tribulare* is the same word, differing only by a different infinitive termination; *tribulan*, *tribulare*. Div. of Purl. i. 247.—The German *tribulieren* is also used in the sense of the Sax. *trubulan*, and, figuratively, for to *vex*. All perhaps, Fr. Sax. and German, are to be referred to the Lat. *turbo*, to *disturb*; whence the Germ. *truben*, by transposition, the same; *trube*, Norm. Fr. *trouble*; *towbled*, old Eng. for *troubled*, Gloss. to Wicliffe; and in our ancient vocabulary, the Prompt. Parv., *sturbler* and *sturbling* are found for a *troubler* and a *troubling*.] To disturb; to perplex.—Never *trouble* yourself about those faults which age will cure. *Locke*.—To afflict; to grieve.—It would not *trouble* me to be slain for thee, but much it torments me to be slain by thee. *Sidney*.—To distress; to make uneasy.—He had credit enough with his master to provide for his own interest, and *troubled* not himself for that of others. *Clarendon*.—To busy; to engage overmuch.—Martha, thou art careful, and *troubled* about many things. *St. Luke*.—To give occasion of labour to. *A word of civility or slight regard*.—I will not *trouble* myself to prove that all terms are not definable, from that progress in *infinitem* which it will lead us into. *Locke*.—To tease; to vex.

The boy so *troubles* me;

'Tis past enduring.

Shakspeare.

To disorder; to put into agitation or commotion.—The best law in our days is that which continues our judges during their good behaviour, without leaving them to the mercy of such who might, by an undue influence, *trouble* and pervert the course of justice. *Addison*.—[In low language.] To sue for a debt.

TROUBLE, *s.* [*trouble*, French.] Disturbance; perplexity.

They all his host derided, while they stood
A while in *trouble*.

Milton.

Affliction; calamity.
Double, double, toil and *trouble*,
Fire burn and cauldron bubble.

Shakspeare.

Molestation; obstruction; inconvenience.
Take to thee from among the cherubim
Thy choice of flaming warriors, lest the fiend
—some new *trouble* raise.

Milton.

Uneasiness; vexation.

I have dream'd
Of much offence and *trouble*, which my mind
Knew never till this irksome night.

Milton.

TROUBLE-STATE, *s.* Disturber of a community;
public makebate.

Those fair baits these *trouble-states* still use,
Pretence of common good, the king's ill course,
Must be cast forth.

Daniel.

TROUBLER, *s.* Disturber; confounder.—The best temper of minds desireth good name and true honour; the lighter, popularity and applause; the more depraved, subjection and tyranny; as is seen in great conquerors and *troublers* of the world, and more in arch heretics. *Bacon*.

TROUBLESOME, *adj.* Vexatious; uneasy; afflictive.
Heaven knows
By what bye-paths and indirect crooked ways
I met this crown; and I myself know well

How *troublesome* it sat upon my head:

To thee it shall descend with better quiet.

Shakspeare.

Full of molestation.—Though our passage through this world be rough and *troublesome*, yet the trouble will be but short, and the rest and contentment at the end will be an ample recompence. *Atterbury*.—Burdensome; tiresome; wearisome.—My mother will never be *troublesome* to me. *Pope*.—Full of teasing business.—All this could not make us accuse her, though it made us almost pine away for spight, to lose any of our time in so *troublesome* an idleness. *Sidney*.—Slightly harassing.

They eas'd the putting off

These *troublesome* disguises which we wear.

Milton.

Unseasonably engaging; improperly oppotuning.

She of late is lightened of her womb,

That her to see should be but *troublesome*.

Spenser.

Importunate; teasing.—Two or three *troublesome* old nurses never let me have a quiet night's rest with knocking me up. *Arbuthnot*.

TROUBLESOMELY, *adv.* Vexatiously; wearisomely; unseasonably; importunately.—Though men will not be so *troublesomely* critical as to correct others in the use of words; yet, where truth is concerned, it can be no fault to desire their explication. *Locke*.

TROUBLESOMENESS, *s.* Vexatiousness; uneasiness.—The lord treasurer complained of the *troublesomeness* of the place, for that the exchequer was so empty: the chancellor answered, Be of good cheer, for now you shall see the bottom of your business at the first. *Bacon*.—Importunity; unseasonableness.

TROUBLIOUS, *adj.* Tumultuous; confused; disordered; put into commotion. *An elegant word, but disused*.

As a tall ship tossed in *troubulous* seas,

Whom raging winds threaten to make the prey

Of the rough rocks.

Spenser.

TROVER, *s.* [*trouuer*, French.] In the common law, is an action which a man hath against one that having found any of his goods refuseth to deliver them upon demand. *Cowel*.

Bring my action of conversion

And *trover* for my goods.

Hudibras.

TROUGH, *s.* [*τρογ*, *trōh*, Saxon; *troch*, Dutch; *trou*, Danish; *traug*, Icel.; *truogo*, Italian.] Any thing hollowed and open longitudinally on the upper side.—Where there is a good quick fall of rain-water, lay a half *trough* of stone, of a good length, three foot deep, with one end upon the high ground, the other upon the low; cover the *trough* with brakes a good thickness, and cast sand upon the top of the brakes, the lower end of the *trough* will run like a spring of water. *Bacon*.

TROUGH, a hamlet of England, in Cumberland; 9½ miles north-east of Langtown.

TROUGHEND, a township of England, in Northumberland; 20 miles north-by-west of Hexham. Population 380.

TROUILLE, a small river of the Netherlands, in the province of Hainault. It falls into the Haisne near Gemappe.

To TROUL. See To TROLL.

TROUN, CAPE, a cape on the north coast of Staten island, in the North Pacific ocean. Lat. 45. 30. N. long. 148. 10. E.

To TROUNCE, *v. a.* [derived by Skinner from *tronc* or *tronçon*, French, a club.—This is an old word in our language, and used for *beat* or *discomfit*, long before Butler's time, from whose *Hudibras* Dr. Johnson's earliest example is taken.] To punish by an indictment or information; to punish severely.—If you talk of peaching, I'll peach first: I'll *trounce* you for offering to corrupt my honesty. *Dryden*.

TROUP HEAD, a cape of Scotland, on the north coast of the county of Banff; 10 miles west of Kinnaird's point. Lat. 57. 39. N. long. 2. 11. W.

TROUP,

TROUP, a village of Scotland, in Banffshire, on the sea coast, near Gardenston, about half a mile from the above head.

TROUSE, or **TRO'USERS**, *s.* [*trousse*, Fr.; *trius*, Irish: "Their breeches like the Irish *trooze*, have hose and stockings sewed together." *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 297.—Roquefort calls the French *trousse*, "culotte ou haut-de-chausse en usage au dix-cinquieme siecle."] Breeches; long breeches; pantaloons. See also **TROSSERS**.—The leather quilted jack serves under his shirt of mail, and to cover his *trouse* on horseback. *Spenser on Ireland.*

TROUT, *s.* [truhht, Saxon; *trocta, truta, trutta*, Lat.] A delicate spotted fish inhabiting brooks and quick streams.—The pond will keep *trout* and salmon in their seasonable plight, but not in their reddish grain. *Carew*.—A familiar phrase for an honest, or perhaps for a silly fellow. ["The *trout* is in some kind a foolish fish, and an emblem of one who loves to be flattered; for when he is once in his hold, you may take him with your hands by tickling, rubbing, or clawing him under the belly." Swan, *Speculum Mundi*, ch. 8. § 1. So Beaum. and Fl. "Leave off your *tickling* of young heirs like *trouts*."] Here comes the *trout* that must be caught with tickling. *Shakspeare.*

TROUTBECK, a river of England, in Cumberland, which runs into the Irthing, below Horsehead.—Another river in Westmoreland, which runs into the Eden, 3 miles below Appleby.

TROUTBECK, a township of England, in Westmoreland, situated on the river of the same name, over which it has a bridge; 5 miles south-east-by-east of Ambleside.

TROUTSDALE, a township of England, North Riding of Yorkshire; 12 miles from Malton.

To TROW, *v. n.* [*tro*, Su. Goth.; *trawan*, M. Goth. To think; to imagine; to conceive. *A word now disused, and rarely used even in ancient writers but in familiar language.*

To-morrow next
We will for Ireland; and 'tis time, I *trow*. *Shakspeare.*

To believe.
Lend less than thou owest,
Learn more than thou *trowest*. *Shakspeare.*

TROW, *interject.* [for *I trow*, or *trow you*.] An exclamation of enquiry. Well, if you be not turned Turk, there is no more sailing by the star.—What means the fool, *trow*? *Shakspeare.*

TROWAY, a township of England, in Derbyshire; 6½ miles north-by-east of Chesterfield.

TROWBRIDGE, a market town of England, in the county of Wilts, situated on the side of a rocky hill, by the river Were, which runs into the Avon near Bradford, and over which it has a stone bridge. It is a thriving and populous town, and has long been noted for its manufactures. Trowbridge had anciently a castle, no part of which, however, is now standing, although its site can still be easily distinguished by the remains of the moat and vallum by which it was surrounded. This site is more elevated than the ground on which the town stands, and still retains the name of Court-hill. The castle was formerly approached from the town by a draw-bridge over the moat. This castle was traditionally said to have been built by John of Gaunt, but the original structure must have existed before his time, as it is mentioned in the reign of king Stephen. The government of Trowbridge is vested in the county magistrates, who hold the petty sessions for the Trowbridge division of the hundred, alternately here and at Bradford. Two other annual courts are likewise held in the town, namely, a court leet and a court baron, belonging to the lord of the manor. It contains 1170 houses, and 6075 inhabitants. Market on Saturday, and an annual fair on the 5th of August, at which a considerable quantity of woollen goods, and some cattle, cheese, &c. are sold; 10 miles south-east of Bath, and 98 west of London. Lat. 51. 19. N. long. 2. 12. W.

TROWEL, *s.* [*trulla*, Lat.] A *trowel* is a tool to take up the mortar with, and spread it on the bricks, with which also they cut the bricks to such lengths as they have occasion, and also stop the joints. *Moxon.*

This was dext'rous at his *trowel*,
That was bred to kill a cow well. *Swift.*

It is used for any coarse instrument.

How shall I answer you?

—As wit and fortune will.

—Or as the destinies decree.

—Well said, that was laid on with a *trowel*. *Shakspeare.*

TROWELL, a parish of England, in Nottinghamshire; 5½ miles west of Nottingham.

TROWERT ISLAND, a small island in the Eastern seas, near the south coast of Java. Lat. 7. 2. S. long. 105. 45. E.

TROWERYN, a river of North Wales, which rises in a lake in Merionethshire, and runs into the Dee.

To TROWL. See **To TROLL**.

TROWERS. See **TROUSE**.

TROWSE, or **TROWSE NEWTON**, a parish of England, in Norfolk; 2 miles south-east-by-south of Norwich. Population 488.

TROY, a parish of England, in Monmouthshire; 3 miles south-west of Monmouth.

TROY, a township of the United States, in Orleans county, Vermont; 60 miles north of Montpelier. Population 231.

TROY, a post township of the United States, in Bristol county, Massachusetts; 16 miles south of Taunton, and 48 south of Boston. Population 1296.—2. A city of the United States, and capital of Rensselaer county, New York, on the east bank of the Hudson. Population 3895; 3 miles south of Lansingburgh, 6 north of Albany, and 166 north of New York.—3. A township of the United States, in Athens county, on the Ohio, at the junction of the Hockhocking, 25 miles below Marietta. Population 578.—4. A post town of the United States, and capital of Miami county, Ohio; 72 miles north of Cincinnati.—5. A township of the United States, in Trumbull county, Ohio. Population 239.—6. A township of the United States, in Perry county, Indiana, on the Ohio, about 55 miles west-south-west of Corydon.

TROY, or **TROY-WEIGHT**, *s.* [from *Troies*, Fr.] A kind of weight by which gold and bread are weighed, consisting of these denominations: a pound = 12 ounces; ounce = 20 pennyweights; pennyweight = 24 grains.—The English physicians make use of *troyweight* after the following manner.

Grains				
20	Scruple			
60	3	Drachm		
480	24	8	Ounce	
5760	288	96	12	Pound

The Romans left their ounce in Britain, now our averduupois ounce, for our *troy* ounce we had elsewhere. *Arbuthnot.*

TROYES, a large town in the north-east of France, in Champagne, the capital of the department of the Aube. It is situated between two fine meadows on the Seine; which is here comparatively small, and divided into several channels. It is the seat of an archbishop, and of the different branches of the administration of the department of the Aube. Pope Urban IV. was a native of Troyes; 42 miles north-east of Auxerre, 70 south of Rheims, and 100 south-east of Paris. Lat. 48. 18. 5. N. long. 4. 4. 49. E.

TRSTENNA, or **TRSZIENNA**, a small town in the north-west of Hungary; 48 miles south-by-west of Cracow. Population 2700.

TRU'ANT, *s.* [*truand*, old Fr.; *truwant*, Dutch; a *vagabond*.

bond. An old word in our language; written also *truand*, *trewan*, and *trivant*. See TRIVANT.—“*Truand*, he that loitereth, wandering abroad, or lurking in corners.” Barret, *Alv.* 1580. “No better than rogues and *trewans*, men of base qualitie and as low courage.” Sir G. Buck, *Hist. of K. Rich.* III. 1646, p. 57.] An idler; one who wanders idly about, neglecting his duty or employment. To play the *truant* is, in schools, to stay from school without leave.

Though myself have been an idle *truant*,
Omitting the sweet benefit of time,
To clothe mine age with angel-like perfection;
Yet hath Sir Protheus made fair advantage of his days.

Shakspeare.

TRU'ANT, *adj.* Idle; wandering from business; lazy; loitering.

What keeps you from Wertemberg?

—A *truant* disposition, good my lord.

Shakspeare.

To TRU'ANT, *v. n.* [*truander*, Fr. *to beg about a country*; *truwanten*, old Germ.] To idle at a distance from duty; to loiter; to be lazy.

'Tis double wrong to *truant* with your bed,
And let her read it in thy looks at board.

Shakspeare.

TRU'ANTLY, *adj.* Like a *truant*.—The spirit of a man is *truantly* and trifling. *Bp. Taylor.*

TRU'ANTSHIP, *s.* [*truante*, old Fr.; from *truant*; *truandise* in Chaucer is beggary.] Idleness; negligence; neglect of study or business.—The master should not chide with him if the child have done his diligence, and used no *truantship*. *Ascham.*

TRUBIA, a small town in the north of Spain, in the Asturias. It stands on a river called also Trubia, and has a cannon foundry.

TRUBS, *s.* [*tuber*, Latin.] A sort of herb. *Ainsworth.*

TRU'BTAIL, *s.* [*trubbig*, Swed. obtuse, and *tail*. *Serenius.*] A short squat woman. *Ainsworth.*

TRUBTSCHEVSK, a small town in the interior of European Russia, in the government of Orel, on the Desna, with 3000 inhabitants; 92 miles west-south-west of Orel.

TRUCE, *s.* [*treuga*, Germ.; *tregua*, Span. and Ital. from the M. Goth. *triggwo*, pactum, foedus. *Serenius.*] A temporary peace; a cessation of hostilities.—Leagues and *truces* made between superstitious persons, and such as serve God aright. *Hooker.*

This token serveth for a flag of *truce*
Betwixt ourselves, and all our followers.

Shakspeare.

Cessation; intermission; short quiet.

There he may find

Truce to his restless thoughts, and entertain
The irksome hours.

Milton.

TRU'CHMAN, or TRU'DGEMAN, *s.* [*τρυγονμενος*, *δραγονμενος*, in the later Greek writers, signifieth an interpreter; derived from *thirgem*, Hebrew, to interpret, or expound out of one language into another; whence *thargum*, or *targum*; which see. Bedwell, *Mohammedis Impost.* 1615, p. 105.] An interpreter.—The Arabian *trudgman*, interpreting certain Arabic terms used by historians. *Bedwell.*

TRUCIDATION, *s.* [from *trucido*, Lat.] The act of killing. *Cockeram.*

To TRUCK, *v. n.* [*troquer*, French; *truccare*, Italian; *trocar*, Spanish; deduced by Salmasius from *τρωγειν*, Gr. *to get money*. *Our word is old.* “To *trukkyn* or change.” Prompt. Parv.] To traffic by exchange; to give one commodity for another.—Despotism itself is obliged to *truck* and huckster. *Burke.*

To TRUCK, *v. a.* To give in exchange; to exchange.

Go, miser! go; for lucre sell thy soul,
Truck wares for wares, and trudge from pole to pole;
That men may say, when thou art dead and gone,

See, what a vast estate he left his son!

Dryden.

TRUCK, *s.* Exchange; traffic by exchange.—Love is covetous; I must have all of you: heart for heart is an equal

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truck. *Dryden.*—[*τροχος*, Gr.] Wooden wheels for carriage of cannon. *Ainsworth.*—A kind of carriage, with low wheels, for any heavy weights.

TRU'CKER, *s.* One who traffics by exchange.—Of all the courses which man in such a case can take, this of capitulating, and as it were making terms, with the devil, is the most senseless and dangerous; no man having ever yet driven a saving bargain with this great *trucker* for souls, by exchanging guilts, or bartering one sin for another. *South.*

TRU'CKAGE, *s.* The practice of trafficking by exchange.—Without the *truckage* of perishing coin. *Milton.*

To TRU'CKLE, *v. n.* [Etymology unknown.] To be in a state of subjection or inferiority; to yield; to creep.

His zeal was not to lash our crimes,
But discontent against the times:

For had we made him timely offers,

To raise his post or fill his coffers,

Perhaps he might have *truckled* down,

Like other brethren of his gown.

Swift.

TRU'CKLEBED, or TRU'NDLEBED, *s.* [properly *troclebed*; from *trochlea*, Latin, or *τροχος*, Gr.] A bed that runs on wheels under a higher bed.—There's his chamber, his house, his castle, his standing bed and *trucklebed*. *Shakspeare.*

TRU'CULENCE, or TRU'CULENCY, *s.* [*truculentia*, Lat.] Savageness of manners.—He loves not tyranny;—the *truculency* of the subject, who transacts this, he approves not. *Waterhouse.*—Terribleness of aspect.

TRU'CULENT, *adj.* [*truculentus*, Lat.] Savage; barbarous.—A barbarous Scythia, where the savage and *truculent* inhabitants, transfer themselves from place to place in waggon, as they can find pasture, and live upon milk, and flesh roasted in the sun at the pomels of their saddles. *Ray.*—Terrible of aspect.

The trembling boy his brethren's hands,
Their *truculent* aspects, and servile bands,
Beheld.

Sandys.

Destructive; cruel.—Pestilential seminaries, according to their grossness or subtlety, cause more or less *truculent* plagues, some of such malignity, that they enecate in two hours. *Harvey.*

To TRUDGE, *v. n.* [*truggolare*, Ital.] It is of the same origin as *tread*. See to TREAD.] To travel laboriously; to jog on; to march heavily on.

No man is secure, but night-walking heralds,

That *trudge* between the king and mistress Shore.

Shakspeare.

TRUE, *adj.* [*τρεωρα*, *τρυφα*, Sax.; *trewe*, Germ.; from the M. Goth. *trawan*; Icel. *trua*, confidere, fidere, credere. *Serenius.*] Not false; not erroneous; agreeing with fact, or with the nature of things.

Teeth hadst thou in thy head when thou wast born,

And if the rest be *true* which I have heard,

Thou cam'st into the world with thy legs forward.

Shakspeare.

Not false; agreeing with our own thoughts; pure from the crime of falsehood; veracious.—A *true* witness delivereth souls. *Prov.*—Genuine; real; not counterfeit.

Among unequals what society

Can sort? What harmony or *true* delight?

Milton.

Faithful; not perfidious; steady.—My revenge is now at Milford, would I had wings to follow it! come and be *true*.

Shakspeare.—Honest; not fraudulent.—The thieves have bound the *true* man; now could thou and I rob the thieves and go merrily to London, it would be argument for a week.

Shakspeare.—Exact; conformable to a rule.—If all those great painters, who have left us such fair platforms, had rigorously observed it, they had made things more regularly *true*, but withal very unpleasing. *Dryden.*—Rightful.

They seize the sceptre;
Then lose it to a stranger, that the *true*
Anointed King Messiah might be born
Bar'd of his right.

Milton.

TRU'EBORN, *adj.* Having a right by birth to any title.
Where'er I wander, boast of this I can,
Though banish'd, yet a *trueborn* Englishman. *Shakspeare.*

TRU'EBRED, *adj.* Of a right breed.—Two of them I
know to be as *truebred* cowards as ever turned back.
Shakspeare.

TRUEHE'ARTED, *adj.* Honest; faithful.—I have known
no honest or *truehearted* man: fare thee well. *Shak-*
speare.

TRU'ELOVE, *s.* An herb.—One-berrie, or herbe *true-*
love, at the very top whereof cometh forth four leaves,
directly set one against another, in manner of a Burgun-
nion cross, or a true love knot; for which cause among the an-
cients it hath been called herbe *truelove*. *Gerarde.*—A
sweetheart.

Should my *truelove* less than woman be,
She were scarce any thing.

Donne.

TRU'ELOVEKNOT, or TRU'ELOVERSKNOT, *s.* Lines
drawn through each other with many involutions, considered
as the emblem of interwoven affection.

I'll carve your name on barks of trees
With *trueloveknots*, and flourishes,
That shall infuse eternal spring.

Hudibras.

TRU'ENESS, *s.* Sincerity; faithfulness.—The even car-
riage between two factions proceedeth not always of modera-
tion, but of a *trueeness* to a man's self, with end to make use
of both. *Bacon.*

TRU'EPENNY, *s.* A familiar phrase for an honest fellow.
Say'st thou so? art thou there, *truepenny*?
Come on.

Shakspeare.

TRU'FFLE, *s.* [*truffe, truffe*, French.] A subterraneous
mushroom.—In Italy, the usual method for the finding of
truffles, or subterraneous mushrooms, called by the Italians
tartufali, and in Latin *tubera terræ*, is by tying a cord to
the hind leg of a pig, and driving him, observing where he
begins to root. *Ray.*

TRUG, *s.* A hod for mortar.

TRUIM, a small river of Scotland, in Inverness-shire,
which falls into the Spey, near the church of Laggan.

TRU'ISM, *s.* A self-evident and undeniable truth.—
Truism occurs in Swift's Remarks on the Rights of the
Christian Church, and in Bishop Berkeley's Alciphron.
Peguc.

TRULL, *s.* [Dr. Johnson cites the Ital. *trulla*, after Lye,
who assigns to it the meaning of "mulier sordida." But as
our word at first had what Dr. Johnson calls a neutral sense,
viz., that of girl or wench, it probably may be descended
from the Teut. *drollen*, gesticulari, facetum et lætum se ex-
hibere.] A girl; a lass; a wench. *Obsolete.*

Among the rest of all the route
A passing proper lasse,
A white-hair'd *trull* of twenty years,
Or neere about there was:
In stature passing all the rest,
A gallant girl for hewe;
To be compar'd with townish nymphs,
So fair she was to viewe.

Turberville.

A low whore; a vagrant strumpet.—I'm sure, I scar'd the
dauphin and his *trull*. *Shakspeare.*

TRULL, a parish of England, in Somersetshire; 2 miles
south-south-west of Taunton. Population 499.

TRULLO, CAPE, the north-west point of the island of
Myconi, in the Grecian archipelago. Lat. 37. 28. N. long.
25. 19. E.

TRUMBULL, a county of the United States, in the state
of Ohio. It is watered by branches of the Big Beaver, run-

ning into the Ohio, and Grand river of the Lake. Popula-
tion 8671. Warren is the chief town.

TRUMBULL, a post township of the United States, in
Fairfield county, Connecticut; 6 miles north-west of Strat-
ford. Population 1241.

TRUMIAN, a town of the south of India, province of
the Carnatic, district of Tanjore. Lat. 10. 11. N. long.
78. 47. E.

TRU'LY, *adv.* According to truth; not falsely; faith-
fully; honestly.—They thought they might do it, not only
willingly, because they loved him; and *truly*, because such
indeed was the mind of the people; but safely, because she
who ruled the king was agreed thereto. *Sidney.*—Really;
without fallacy.—Wisdom alone is *truly* fair. *Milton.*—
Exactly; justly.—Right reason is nothing else but the mind
of man judging of things *truly*, and as they are in them-
selves. *South.*—Indeed: a slight affirmation, almost exple-
tive.—I have not undertaken it out of any wanton pleasure
in mine own pen; nor *truly* without often pondering with
myself beforehand what censures I might incur. *Wotton.*

TRUMP, *s.* [*trompe*, Dutch, and old Fr.; *tromba*, Ital.
Serenius considers the word as formed from the sound.]
A trumpet; an instrument of warlike music.

I heard

The neighing coursers and the soldiers cry,
And sounding *trumps* that seem'd to tear the sky. *Dryden.*

[Corrupted from *triumph*: Latimer, in a Christmas ser-
mon, exhibited a game at cards, and made the ace of hearts
triumph. *Fox.*—The Swedish *trumpf* is also the winning
card.] A winning card; a card that has particular privi-
leges in a game.

Now her heart with pleasure jumps,
She scarce remembers what is *trumps*.

Swift.

An old game at cards.

What, Diccon? come near, ye be no straunger:
We be fast set at *trump*, man, hard by the fire;
Thou shalt set on the king, if thou come a little nyer.

Com. of Gamu.

To put to or upon the TRUMPS. To put to the last
expedient.—We are now put upon our last *trump*; the fox
is earth'd, but I shall send my two terriers in after him.
Dryden.

To TRUMP, *v. a.* To win with a trump card; to im-
pose upon. [*tromper*, French, to cheat.]

Fortune—

When she is pleas'd to trick or *trump* mankind. *B. Jonson.*

To obtrude; to force; to obtrude fallaciously.—Authors
have been *trumped* upon us, interpolated and corrupted.
Leslie.

To TRUMP up. [from *tromper*, French, to cheat.] To
devise; to forge.—If this book had been *trumped* up,
every one would have said upon its first appearance, we
never heard of it before. *Young.*

To TRUMP, *v. n.* To blow a trumpet.—And the fifthe
angel *trumpide*. *Wicliffe.*—To play a trump card; to
interpose as with a trump card; to be an impediment.—The
envy of some powerful corival *trumps* in thy way, and holds
thee off from thine already swallowed honour. *Bp. Hall.*

TRUMPERY, *s.* [*tromperie*, French, a cheat.] Some-
thing fallaciously splendid; something of less value than it
seems.

The *trumpery* in my house bring hither,
For state to catch these thieves.

Shakspeare.

Falsehood; empty talk.—Breaking into parts the story of
the creation, and delivering it over in a mystical sense,
wrapping it up mixed with other their own *trumpery*, they
have sought to obscure the truth thereof. *Raleigh.*—Some-
thing of no value; trifles.

Embrios and idiots, eremits and friars,
White, black, and grey, with all their *trumpery*. *Milton.*

TRUMPET, *s.* [*trompette*, Fr. and Dutch.] An instru-
ment of martial music sounded by the breath.

What's

What's the business?

That such a hideous trumpet calls to parley
The sleepers of the house. *Shakspeare.*

In military style, a trumpeter.—He wisely desired, that a trumpet might be first sent for a pass. *Charendon.*—One who celebrates; one who praises.—The great politician was pleased to have the greatest wit of those times in his interests, to be the trumpet of his praises. *Dryden.*

To TRUMPET, *v. a.* [*trompetter*, Fr.] To publish by sound of trumpet; to proclaim.

That I did love the Moor to live with him,
My downright violence to form my fortunes
May trumpet to the world. *Shakspeare.*

TRUMPETER, *s.* One who sounds a trumpet.

Trumpeters,

With brazen din blast you the city's ear,
Make mingle with our rattling tambourines. *Shakspeare.*

One who proclaims, publishes, or denounces.—Where there is an opinion to be created of virtue or greatness, these men are good trumpeters. *Bacon.*—[*scolopex*.] A fish. *Ainsworth.*

TRUMPET-FLOWER, *s.* [*bignonia*.] A tubulous flower. *Miller.*

TRUMPET-TONGUED, *adj.* Having a tongue vociferous as a trumpet.

This Duncan's virtues

Will plead, like angels, trumpet-tongu'd against
The deep damnation of his taking off. *Shakspeare.*

TRUMPINGTON, a parish of England, in Cambridgeshire; 2 miles south of Cambridge. Here are still the ruins of the mill celebrated by Chaucer in the Miller's Tale. Population 508.

TRUMPLIKE, *adj.* Resembling a trumpet.

A breast of brasse, a voyce

Infract and trumplike. *Chapman.*

TRUN, a small town in the north of France, department of the Orne. Population 1500. It stands on the Dive; 6 miles north of Argentan.

To TRUNCATE, *v. a.* [*trunco*, Lat.] To maim; to lop; to cut short. *Truncated* is an heraldic word applied to trees.—These feathers are neither gradually lessened towards their extremities, nor rounded; which are the usual terminations of the feathers in most birds; but they appear as if cut off transversely towards their ends with scissors. This is a mode of termination, which, in the language of natural history, is called *truncated*. *Dr. Shaw.*

TRUNCA'TION, *s.* The act of lopping or maiming.—Decreasing judgment of death or *truncation* of members. *Prynne.*

TRUNCH, a parish of England, in Norfolk; 3 miles north-by-east of North Walsham. Population 363.

TRUNCHEON, *s.* [*tronçon*, Fr.] A short staff; a club; a cudgel.

Set limb to limb, and thou art far the lesser;
Thy hand is but a finger to my fist;
Thy leg is a stick compared with this *truncheon*. *Shakspeare.*

A staff of command.

The hand of Mars

Beckon'd with fiery *truncheon* may retire. *Shakspeare.*

No ceremony that to great ones 'longs,
The marshal's *truncheon*, nor the judge's robe,
Become them with one half so good a grace,
As mercy does. *Shakspeare.*

To TRUNCHEON, *v. a.* To beat with a *truncheon*.—Captain, thou abominable cheater! If captains were of my mind, they would *truncheon* you out of taking their names upon you before you earn'd them. *Shakspeare.*

TRUNCHEONE/ER, *s.* One armed with a *truncheon*.—I mist the meteor once, and hit that woman, who cried out,

chibs! when I might see from far some forty *trunchconcers* draw to her succour. *Shakspeare.*

TRUNDITCH, a township of England, in Derbyshire; 8 miles from Derby.

To TRUNDLE, *v. n.* [*trondeler*, Picard French; *trēnbl*, Saxon, a *bowl*.] To roll; to bowl along.—In the four first it is heaved up by several spondees intermixed with proper breathing places, and at last *trundles* down in a continued line of dactyls. *Addison.*

To TRUNDLE, *v. a.* To bowl; to roll.

Like to the golden tripod it did pass,
From this to this, till 't came to whose it was;
Cæsar to Gallus *trundled* it, and he
To Maro. *Lovelace.*

TRUNDLE, *s.* [*trēnbl*, Saxon; and *trendyl*, old Engl. trochlea, Prompt. Parv. afterwards *trindel*, or *trindlc*.] Any round rolling thing.—Whether they have not removed—all images, candlesticks, *trindels* or rolles of wax. *Abp. Cranmer.*

TRUNDLEBED. See TRUCKLEBED.

TRUNDLE-TAIL, *s.* Round-tail; a kind of dog.

Avaunt you curs;

Hound or spaniel, brach or lym,
Or bobtail tike, or *trundle-tail*. *Shakspeare.*

TRUNK, *s.* [*truncus*, Lat.; *tronc*, Fr.] The body of a tree.

He was

The ivy, which had hid my princely *trunk*,
And suckt my verdure out on't. *Shakspeare.*

The body without the limbs of an animal.

Thou bring'st me happiness and peace, son John;
But health, alack, with youthful wings is flown
From this bare, wither'd *trunk*. *Shakspeare.*

The main body of any thing.—The large *trunks* of the veins discharge the reflux blood into the next adjacent *trunk*, and so on to the heart. *Ray.*—[*tronc*, French.] A chest for clothes; sometimes a small chest commonly lined with paper.—Neither press, coffer, chest, *trunk*, well, vault, but he hath an abstract for the remembrance of such places. *Shakspeare.*—The proboscis of an elephant, or other animal.

Leviathan that at his gills

Drains in, and at his *trunk* spouts out a sea. *Milton.*

A long tube through which pellets of clay are blown.—In rolls of parchment *trunks*, the mouth being laid to the one end and the ear to the other, the sound is heard much farther than in the open air. *Bacon.*

To TRUNK, *v. a.* [*trunco*, Lat.] To truncate; to maim; to lop. *Obsolete.*

Large streams of blood out of the *trunked* stock
Forth gush'd, like water streams from riven rock. *Spenser.*

TRUNKED, *adj.* Having a trunk.—She is thick set with strong and well *trunked* trees. *Howell.*

TRUNK-HOSE, *s.* Large breeches formerly worn.

The short *trunk-hose* shall show thy foot and knee
Licentious, and to common eye-sight free;
And with a bolder stride, and looser air,
Mingled with men, a man thou must appear. *Prior.*

TRUNNIONS, *s.* [*trognons*, Fr.] The knobs or bunchings of a gun, that bear it on the cheeks of a carriage. *Bailey.*

TRUNS, a petty town of the Swiss canton of the Grisons; 6 miles west of Ilantz.

TRURO, a market town and borough of England, in the county of Cornwall. It is situated in a deep dell, at the confluence of the two small rivers Kenwyn and St. Allen, which direct their streams on each side of the town, and at the bottom unite with a branch of Falmouth harbour, commonly called Truro creek or river. At every spring tide the waters are swelled into a fine lake, two miles in length, and of sufficient depth to be navigable for vessels of upwards of 200 tons burden. And to this advantageous situation is chiefly to be ascribed

ascribed that rapid improvement which has raised the town, though of no very remote antiquity, to the rank of the metropolis of Cornwall. Its central situation with respect to the commerce and chief productions of the county, its advancing prosperity, the regularity and handsome appearance of its buildings, and the similarity of its local regulations to those of our principal cities, justly entitling it to this appellation. The town is situated in the three parishes of St. Mary, St. Clement, and Kenwyn, the former occupying its central parts, and portions of the two latter its eastern and western sides. On the great road to Falmouth, on a gentle ascent, an elegant new street, called Lemon-street, has been formed. It is spacious and commodious, and the houses are built on a regular plan, and faced with granite. The town now consists of about 12 streets, through the principal of which run the roads to St. Austel on the east, to Falmouth on the south, to Redruth on the west, and to Bodmin on the north.

It appears to have been incorporated between the years 1130 and 1140, by Richard de Lucy, a person of great note in the reigns of Stephen and Henry II., and supposed to have been an earl of the county. Besides the charter, he allowed it the highest privilege of a burgh, exemption from toll. Since that time its charter of incorporation has been frequently renewed. The last, which is now in force, was granted to the borough in the 31st of Elizabeth. By this the government of the town is vested in a mayor, four aldermen, and 20 capital burgesses. Truro returns two members to parliament. This privilege was conferred in the 23d of Edward I., and the right of election vested in the corporation. Truro contains 400 houses, and 2482 inhabitants. Market on Wednesday and Saturday; the last a very large one, with four annual fairs; 11 miles north of Falmouth, and 257 west-by-south of London. Lat. 50. 16. N. long 5. 2. W.

TRURO, a town of Nova Scotia, in Halifax county, at the head of the basin of Minas; 3 miles south of Onslow, and 40 north-by-west of Halifax.

TRURO, a post township of the United States, in Barnstable county, Massachusetts. Population 1209; 40 miles north-east of Barnstable, and 107 south-east of Boston. Lat. 42. N. long. 70. 8. W.

TRURO, a township of the United States, in Franklin county, Ohio.

TRUSHAM, a parish of England, in Devonshire; 2½ miles north-north-west of Chudleigh.

TRUSION, *s.* [*trudo*, Lat.] The act of thrusting or pushing.—By attraction we do not understand drawing, pumping, sucking, which is really pulsion and *trusion*. *Bentley*.

TRUSLEY, a parish of England, in Derbyshire; 7 miles west of Derby.

TRUSS, *s.* [*trousse*, Fr.] A bandage by which ruptures are restrained from lapsing.—A hernia would succeed, and the patient be put to the trouble of wearing a *truss*. *Wise-man*.—Bundle; any thing thrust close together.

All as a poor pedler he did wend,
Bearing a *truss* of trifles at his back,
As belles and babies, and glasses in his packe. *Spenser*.

Trouse; breeches. *Obsolete*.

To TRUSS, *v. a.* [*trousser*, Fr.] To pack up close together.—You might have *trussed* him and all his apparel into an eel-skin.

TRUSS. See SURGERY.

TRUST, *s.* [*traust*, Runick.] Confidence; reliance on another.—What a fool is honesty! and *trust*; his sworn brother, a very simple gentleman. *Shakspeare*.—Charge received in confidence.

In my wretched case 'twill be mote just
Not to have promis'd, than deceive your *trust*. *Dryden*.

Confident opinion of any event.

His *trust* was the Eternal to be deemed
Equal in strength. *Milton*.

Credit given without examination.—Most take things upon *trust*, and misemploy their assent by lazily enslaving their

minds to the dictates of others. *Locke*.—Credit on promise of payment.

Ev'n such is time, who takes on *trust*
Our youth, our joys, our all we have,
And pays us but with age and dust. *Raleigh*.
Something committed to one's faith.

Thou the sooner
Temptation found'st, or over potent charms,
To violate the sacred *trust* of silence
Deposited within thee. *Milton*.

Deposit; something committed to charge, of which an account must be given.—Although the advantages one man possesseth more than another, may be called his property with respect to other men, yet with respect to God they are only a *trust*. *Swift*.—Confidence in supposed honesty.—Behold I commit my daughter unto thee of special *trust*; wherefore do not entreat her evil. *Tob*.—State of him to whom something is entrusted.—I serve him truly, that will put me in *trust*. *Shakspeare*.—Being transplanted out of his cold barren diocese he was left in that great *trust* with the king. *Clarendon*.

To TRUST, *v. a.* To place confidence in; to confide in. I'd be torn in pieces ere I'd *trust* a woman
With wind. *B. Johnson*.

To believe; to credit.—Give me your hand: *trust* me you look well. *Shakspeare*.—To admit in confidence to the power over any thing.—When you lie down, with a short prayer commit yourself into the hands of your faithful Creator; and when you have done, *trust* him with yourself as you must do when you are dying. *Bp. Taylor*.—To commit with confidence.

Give me good fame, ye pow'rs, and make me just,
This much the rogue to public ears will *trust*:
In private then:—When wilt thou, mighty Jove,
My wealthy uncle from this world remove? *Dryden*.

To venture confidently.—Fool'd by thee to *trust* thee from my side. *Milton*.—To sell upon credit.

To TRUST, *v. n.* To be confident of something future. From this grave, this dust,
My God shall raise me up I *trust*. *Raleigh*.

To have confidence; to rely; to depend without doubt. Sin never shall hurt them more who rightly *trust*
In this his satisfaction. *Milton*.

To be credulous; to be won to confidence. Well you may fear too far
—Safer than *trust* too far. *Shakspeare*.

To expect.

TRUSTEE, *s.* One entrusted with any thing.—Having made choice of such a confessor that you may *trust* your soul with, sincerely open your heart to him, and look upon him only as he is a *trustee* from God, commissioned by him as his ministerial deputy, to hear, judge, and absolve you. *Bp. Taylor*.—One to whom something is committed for the use and behoof of another.—You are not the *trustees* of the public liberty: and if you have not right to petition in a crowd much less to intermeddle in the management of affairs. *Dryden*.

TRUSTEE, *s.* One who trusts.

Nor shall you do mine ear that violence,
To make it *truster* of your own report
Against yourself. *Shakspeare*.

TRUSTHORPE, a parish of England, in Lincolshire; 7½ miles north-east-by-east of Althorp.

TRUSTILY, *adv.* Honestly; faithfully; with fidelity.

TRUSTINESS, *s.* Honesty; fidelity; faithfulness.—If the good qualities which lie dispersed among other creatures, innocence in a sheep, *trustiness* in a dog, are singly so commendable, how excellent is the mind, which ennobles them into virtues. *Grew*.

TRUSTLESS, *adj.* Unfaithful; unconstant; not to be trusted. *A word elegant but out of use*, Dr. Johnson says, citi-

citing only Spenser.—The *trustless* wings of false desire. *Shakspeare*.

TRUSTY, *adj.* Honest; faithful; true; fit to be trusted.

This *trusty* servant
Shall pass between us.

Shakspeare.

Strong; stout; such as will not fail.

The neighing steeds are to the chariot ty'd,
The *trusty* weapon sits on every side.

Dryden.

TRUTH, *s.* [ερεοψθε, Sax. veracitas, fides data, foedus. *triggwo*, M. Goth. pactum, foedus. Mr. Horne Tooke appears, deducting *truth* from *trawan*, or ερεopian; saying that "it is the third person singular of the indicative *traw*, and was formerly written *troweth*, *trowth*, *trouth*, and *troth*; and means (aliquid, any thing, something,) that which one *troweth*, i. e. thinketh, or firmly believeth." Div. of Purl. ii. 408.] The contrary to falsehood; conformity of notions to things.—All *truths* are equal, *veritas non recipit magis ac minus*. *Wilkins*.—Conformity of words to thoughts.—*Truth* is the joining or separating of signs, as the things signified agree or disagree. *Locke*.—Purity from falsehood.

So young and true.

—Let it be so, thy *truth* then be thy dower. *Shakspeare*.

Right opinion.

But, self-devoted from the prime of youth
To life sequester'd, and ascetic *truth*,
With fasting mortified, worn out with tears,
And bent beneath the load of seventy years.

Harte.

Fidelity; constancy.

I'll follow this good man, and go with you;
And, having sworn *truth*, ever will be true.

Shakspeare.

Honesty; virtue.

The money I tender for him in the court;
If this will not suffice, it must appear,
That malice bears down *truth*.

Shakspeare.

It is used sometimes by way of concession.—She said, *Truth*, Lord: yet the dogs eat of the crumbs which fall. *St. Matthew*.—Exactness; conformity to rule.—Ploughs to go true, depend much upon the *truth* of the iron work.—*Mortimer*.—Reality; real state of things.—There are innumerable *truths* with which we are wholly unacquainted. *Beattie*.

Of a TRUTH, or *in TRUTH*. In reality.—*Of a truth*, Lord, the kings of Assyria have destroyed the nations. *2 Kings*.

—*In truth*, what should any prayer, framed to the minister's hand, require, but only so to be read as behoveth? *Hooker*.

TRUTHFUL, *adj.* Full of truth.—I profess to be as accurate as I can, and as *truthful* as the character of my records will allow. *Berington*.

TRUTHLESS, *adj.* Wanting truth; faithless; wanting reality.—What shall I call her? *truthless* woman. *Beaumont and Fl.*

TRUTINATION, *s.* [*trutina*, Latin.] The act of weighing; examination by the scale.—Men may mistake if they distinguish not the sense of levity unto themselves, and in regard of the scale or decision of *trutination*. *Brown*.

TRUXILLO, **TURRIS JULIA**, a small town in the west of Spain, in Estremadura, situated on a hill, of which it occupies the top and the south side. Francis Pizarro, the conqueror of Peru, was a native of this town; 44 miles north-north-east of Merida, and 130 west-south-west of Madrid.

TRUXILLO, a city of the Caraccas, in the province of Venezuela. This was formerly a splendid and flourishing city. It enjoys a pure air, but its waters, although clear and light, are impregnated with metallic particles, and occasion goitres, which, however, are only an inconvenience, as they do not in the least affect the health; 105 leagues south-west of Caraccas, and 20 north-east of Merida. Lat. 8. 33. N. long. 70. 15. 30. W.

TRUXILLO, a town of Guatimala, in the province of Honduras, situated between two rivers of good water, on a

hill near the sea, in Truxillo bay. Truxillo is 90 miles north of Valladolid. Lat. 15. 51. E. long. 86. 8. W.

TRUXILLO, a city of New Granada, in the province of Popayan.

TRUXILLO, an intendency of Peru, containing within its limits seven jurisdictions: viz. Sana, Pluru, Truxillo, Caxamarca, Chachapoyas, Lulia, and Chiloas and Pataz.

TRUXILLO, a province of Peru in the above intendency.

TRUXILLO, the chief town of the above district, and also of the whole province, pleasantly situated, and surrounded with gardens, groves, and delightful walks; 480 miles south of Quito, and 268 north-north-west of Lima. Lat. 8. 8. S. long. 78. 53. W.

TRUXTON, or **FABIVS**, a post township of the United States, in Courtland county, New York; 142 miles west of Albany. Population 1012.

TRUXVILLE, a township of the United States, in Richland county, Ohio.

To TRY, *v. a.* [*trier*, French.] To examine; to make experiment of.

Some among you have beheld me fighting,

Come *try* upon yourselves what you have seen me.

Shakspeare.

To experience; to assay; to have knowledge or experience of.

Some to far Oaxis shall be sold,

Or *try* the Libyan heat, or Scythian cold.

Dryden.

To examine as a judge. To bring before a judicial tribunal.

—To bring to a decision, with *out* emphatical.—I'll *try it out*, and give no quarter. *Dryden*.—To act on as a test.

Sure he who first the passage *try'd*

In harden'd oak his heart did hide,

And ribs of iron arm'd his side.

Dryden.

To bring as to a test.

They open to themselves at length the way

Up hither, under long obedience *try'd*.

Milton.

To essay; to attempt.—Let us *try* adventurous work. *Milton*.—To purify; to refine.

After life

Try'd in sharp tribulation, and refin'd

By faith and faithful works.

Milton.

To use as means.

To ease her cares the force of sleep she *tries*,

Still wakes her mind, though slumbers seal her eyes. *Swift*.

To TRY, *v. n.* To endeavour; to attempt; to make essay.

He first deceas'd, she for a little *try'd*

To live without him, lik'd it not, and dy'd.

Wotton.

TRYDDIN, a township of Wales, in the parish, and adjoining to the village of Mold. Population 554.

TRYON MOUNTAINS, mountains of the United States, in North Carolina, west of Salisbury, bordering on Tennessee.

TRYSALL, a parish of England, in Staffordshire; 5 miles from Wolverhampton. Population 491.

TRZEMEZNO, a small town of Prussian Poland; 9 miles east of Gnesna. Population 1400.

TSANG, a city of China, of the third rank, in Pe-chee; 102 miles south of Peking.

TSAO, a city of China, of the second rank, in Shantung. Lat. 35. 22. N. long. 115. 16. E.

TSCHAIKISTS, meaning the Pontooneer district, a part of the military frontier of Hungary, lying between the Theyss and the Danube. Its superficial extent is 340 square miles; its inhabitants in number about 22,000.

TSCHAKATHURN, or **CSAKATORNIA**, a small but populous town in the south-west of Hungary, between the Muhr and the Drave. It is remarkable for the good quality of its wine, &c.; 126 miles south of Vienna, and 6 north-north-east of Warasdin.

TSCHANGNAU, a village of the Swiss canton of Berne district

district of Emmenthal, among the Alps. It is noted for its cheese and, is 22 miles south-east of Bern.

TSCCHATYRDAGH, a mountain in the south of European Russia, in the Crimea, and the highest of the chain of the mountains of Taurida. It consists of calcareous rock, and is 4900 feet above the level of the sea.

TSCHAUSSY, or **CZAUSSY**, a town in the west of European Russia, in the government of Mohilev, with 3000 inhabitants; 25 miles east of Mohilev.

TSCHEBOKSARY, a town in the east of European Russia, in the government of Kasan, on the Wolga. It contains 5000 inhabitants; 80 miles west of Kasan.

TSCHEG, **GREAT** and **LITTLE**, two villages of Transylvania, in the county of Clausenburg, noted for their mineral springs.

TSCHEITE, or **TSCHACHTITZ**, a small town in the north-west of Hungary, in the palatinate of Neutra; 18 miles north of Leopoldstadt.

TSCHENBAR, a town of the east of European Russia, in the government of Pensa, on a small river of the same name, with 1200 inhabitants; 60 miles west-south-west of Pensa.

TSCHEPEL, an island in the Danube, below Pest, in Hungary. It is about 20 miles long, and is remarkable chiefly for an abundance of game, particularly hares.

TSCHEPLIN, a large village of Prussian Saxony, on the river Mulda, to the north of Eilenburg.

TSCHEPPLAU, a small town of Prussia, in Silesia, and the principality of Glogau, with 1000 inhabitants.

TSCHERBENIDSCHÉ, or **TREBIGNÉ**, a considerable town in the north-west of European Turkey, in Bosnia. It is situated on the small river Trepignizza, is the see of a Catholic bishop, and is said to contain about 10,000 inhabitants; 15 miles north-east of Ragusa, and 58 south-by-east of Mostar.

TSCHERDIN, a small town in the east of European Russia, in the government of Perm, on the Kolva. It has 2500 inhabitants; 85 miles north-north-east of Perm. Lat. 60. 33. N. long. 54. 18. E.

TSCHEREMISSES, or **MARI**, a tribe of Finnish origin, settled on the banks of the Kama, and in the governments of Viatka, Simbirsk, Kasan, and Orenbourg, in European Russia. They resemble the natives of Finland in their appearance, manners, and language. A great part of them have been converted to Christianity, but the remainder are either Mahometans or Pagans.

TSCHERIKOV, a small town in the west of Russia, in the government of Mohilev, on the river Soscha, with 1800 inhabitants; 44 miles south-east of Mohilev.

TSCHERIKOW'S ISLAND, an island in the North Pacific ocean, observed by Vancouver in 1794, and so called after Tscherekow, the companion of Behring's discoveries. The centre of the island is in lat. 55. 49. N. long. 205. 4. E.

TSCHERKASK, the capital of the Don Cossacks, a well known tribe on the banks of the river Don, in the south-east of European Russia. The town now called Old Tscherkask, is situated on the right bank of the Aksai, a branch of the Don, and is surrounded on every side by water and marshes, which remain during the whole summer, and occasion various diseases. This led to a removal, after the peace of 1814, of the capital to New Tscherkask, situated at the confluence of the Aksai and Turlov, at the distance of 5 miles from the old town. The old town has a particular slobode or quarter assigned to its Tartar inhabitants, and is situated 40 miles east-by-north of Azoph, and 250 east-south-east of Ekaterinoslav. Lat. 47. 13. 34. long. 39. 50. 15. E.

TSCHERKASSY, or **TSCHERKESK**, a town in the south-west of European Russia, in the government of Kiev, on the Dnieper. Population 3200; 110 miles south-south-east of Kiev.

TSCHERNAMBL, or **ZERNAMEL**, a small town of Austrian Illyria, in Carniola, with 1100 inhabitants; 11 miles south of Neustadt.

TSCHERTASH, a small town in the interior of Eu-

ropean Russia, in the government of Perm, with 2000 inhabitants.

TSCHETAZUGA, a small town and fortress of European Turkey, in Moldavia, in the district called the Zara de Suss. **TSCHETNEK**, or **STIRNIK**, a town in the north of Hungary; 13 miles north of Gomer, and 42 north of Erlau. Population 3800.

TSCHIEFER, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, and the circle of Freystadt, with 900 inhabitants.

TSCHIRNAU, **GROSS** or **GREAT**, a small town of Prussian Silesia; 20 miles east of Glogau. Population 900.

TSCHIRNHAUSEN (Ehrenfried Walter von), an ingenious mathematician, was a descendant of a noble Bohemian family, and born at Kislingswald, in Upper Lusatia, in 1651. Having studied for some time at the university of Leyden, directing his particular attention to mathematics and philosophy, he entered into the Dutch army in 1672, and for the purpose of further improvement visited France, Sicily, Italy, and Malta. He also established three glass-houses in Saxony, with a view to the improvement of the science of optics, and having shewn how porcelain might be made from an earth found in that country, he may be regarded as the founder of the Dresden porcelain manufactory. As to his claims on the invention of caustic curves, we refer to the article *Caustic Curve*. His account of them was communicated to the Academy of Sciences at Paris, in 1682. See also the same Memoirs for 1703. For the construction and powers of his burning-glass, constructed about the year 1687, we refer to the article *BURNING-GLASS*. Heedless of the fame which he so justly acquired, Tschirhausen took delight in encouraging the researches of others, who were engaged in pursuits similar to his own, and was at considerable expence in printing works of public utility. He died, highly esteemed and much regretted, in the month of September 1708. He furnished the Leipzig Transactions with many articles; and also the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences with the following: viz. "Observations on Burning-glasses of three or four Feet Diameter," in the vol. for 1699; "Observations on the Glass of a Telescope convex on both sides, and of thirty-two Feet focal Distance," 1700; "On the Radii of Curvatures, and finding the Tangents, Quadratures, and Rectifications of many Curves," 1701; "On the Tangents of Mechanical Curves," 1702; and "On a Method of Quadratures." The only work published separately, was his "*Medicina Mentis*," resembling Malebranche's "*Recherche de la Verité*," but much more extensive; first published in 1687, and again with improvements in 1695. *Montucla, Hist. des Mathem. Hutton's Math. Dict.*

TSCHORLI, anciently *Tyrylos*, a small inland town of European Turkey, in Romania. It is noted for its cheese.

TSCHUDES, the general name of the various tribes of Finnish descent, but applied more particularly to tribes of living in the vicinity of the gulf of Bothnia, viz., the Finns properly so called, the Laplanders, the Esthonians, and the Livonians.

TSCHUDI (*Ægidius*), an eminent Swiss historian, was descended from a noble family, and born at Glarus in 1505. After completing his school education, he went to Basle, and accompanied his preceptor, Glareanus, to France, with a view to further improvement. Upon his return to his native place he was employed, in 1528, on a mission respecting the Reformation, in which he conducted himself to the satisfaction of both Reformers and Catholics; and in the following year was chosen chief magistrate of Sargans. By his discharge of the duties of this office, he gained increasing reputation, and more extended trusts of a similar kind. His great object was to enlarge his acquaintance with the Helvetic history; nor did he cease to pursue it, even in the military service of France, or in any of the honorable stations which he was appointed to occupy. Towards the close of his life, he was severely afflicted with the stone, but death terminated his pains and labours in the year 1572, and the 69th year of his age. His principal works were "*A Description of the ancient Rhætia*," published

at Basle in 1538; the "Helvetic Chronicle," commencing with the year 1001, and terminating at 1470, edited by Iselin, in two vols. fol. Basle, 1734—1736; "De vera et prisca Alpina Rhætia, &c." Basle, 1538, 4to. ib. 1560; "Description of the Alps," Basle, 1738, &c. Tschudi was a zealous Catholic, as we may infer from his "Treatise on Purgatory," and another "On the Invocation of Saints;" though he was fully apprised of the errors of Popery, the licentious manners of the clergy, and the avarice of the convents, which he very freely exposed.

TSCHUFUT-KALAE, a large village in the south of European Russia, in the Crimea, situated on a hill. The inhabitants, in number 1000, are Jews of the sect of the Caraites, and are distinguished from their brethren by superiority in cleanliness, as well as in other respects.

TSCHUGUJEV, a considerable town in the south of European Russia, in the government of Slobodsk-Ukraine, on the Donez. It is surrounded by a ditch and earthen wall, has about 9000 inhabitants, and is the capital of a tribe of Cossacks; 23 miles east of Charkov.

TSCHUSSOVAJA, a river in the east of European Russia, in the government of Perm, which falls into the Kama. It is navigable, and of great use for transporting the ore produced from the mines in that province.

TSCHUVASCHEs, a tribe of Finnish origin, who are spread over several provinces of Russia, viz., those of Kasan, Simbirk, Orenbourg, Niznei-Novgorod, and Viatka, in Europe, and Tomsk in Asia. Their total number is 106,000, of whom about 23,000, settled in the government of Kasan, have embraced Christianity, and become agriculturists, but the rest are Pagans, and live by hunting. In taking a judicial oath, their only form is taking a little bread and salt in their hands, saying, "May these fail me if I lie."

TSE, a town of China, in Chan-si; 300 miles south-west of Peking. Lat. 35. 30. N. long. 112. 26. E.

TSEBID, or **TECEBIT**, a town and district of Northern Africa, in the county of Sigilmessa; 75 miles east of Sigilmessa, and 80 south-west of Gardeiah. Lat. 31. 40. N. long. 1. E.

TSENA, a river of Malacca, which runs into the Chinese sea. Lat. 7. 33. N. long. 101. 21. E.

TSERKESB, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Anatolia; 36 miles north of Angora, and 60 east of Boli.

TSHAC, a mountain of Little Bukharia; 80 miles south-west of Hotun.

TSHANI, a town of Circassia; 25 miles south of Anapa. **TSHATSHI**, a town of Little Bukharia; 30 miles north-east of Acsu.

TSHENIKE, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Sivas; 20 miles north-east of Amasieh.

TSHI-KOI, a river of Russia, which runs into the Selenga; 12 miles south of Selenginsk.

TSI, a city of China, of the second rank, in Ho-nan; 242 miles south of Peking. Lat. 34. 30. N. long. 114. 34. E.

TSIAO, a city of China, of the second rank, on the south coast of the island of Hai-nan; 125 miles south-south-west of Kiang-tcheou. Lat. 18. 20. N. long. 108. 25. E.

TSIAO, a lake of China, in Kiang-nan, about 60 miles in circumference; 42 miles south-west of Nang-king.

TSIAO-TING-CHAN, a town of Corea; 50 miles east-north-east of Koang-tcheou.

TSIAO-TONG, a town of Corea, on an island of the same name. Lat. 37. 48. N. long. 124. 14. E.

TSIAO-TONG, an island of China, in the Yellow sea, near the coast of Corea, about 35 miles in circumference. Lat. 37. 44. N. long. 124. 54. E.

TSIBBA, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon; 30 miles east-south-east of Jedo.

TSIEN-OUEY, a town of Chinese Tartary; 40 miles south-west of Ning-yuen.

TSIJA, a town of Thibet; 48 miles west of Contchoud-song.

TSILKANI, a village of the principality of Georgia, in the province of Carduel; 20 miles north-west of Teflis.

TSILON-PALHASIN, a town of Eastern Chinese Tar-

tary, in the country of the Mongols; 13 miles south of Oulan.

TSIN, a city of China, of the second rank, in Chan-si; 620 miles south-west of Peking. Lat. 34. 35. N. long. 105. 24. E.

TSIN, a city of China, of the second rank, in Hou-quang; 645 miles south-south-west of Peking. Lat. 26. 36. N. long. 109. 2. E.

TSIN, or **TCIN**, a town of Corea; 188 miles south-south-east of King-ki-tao.

TSINCHAN, a town of Corea; 13 miles north-west of Sing.

TSIN-CHOUI, a river of China, which runs into the Yuen, near Meyang.

TSING, a city of China, of the second rank, in Chan-si; 267 miles south-south-west of Peking. Lat. 36. 42. N. long. 112. 24. E.

TSING, a lake of China, in Kiang-nan; 22 miles in circumference; 45 miles north of Hoai-ngan.

TSING-HING, a city of China, of the second rank, in Yunan; 1162 miles south-south-west of Peking. Lat. 24. 47. N. long. 102. 30. E.

TSING-YANG, a river of China, which rises near Tei-hia, in Shantung, and runs into the Eastern sea, near Foucha.

TSING-YANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in Kiang-nan; 20 miles east of Tchi-tcheou.

TSIN-KIEN, a river of China, which runs into the Hoang; 12 miles east-south-east of Yen-tchan.

TSIN-NING, a city of China, of the second rank, in Chan-si; 585 miles west-south-west of Peking. Lat. 35. 36. N. long. 105. 25. E.

TSINO, a town of Japan, in the island of Awasi; 10 miles north of Awasi.

TSIN-TCHUEN, a town of Corea; 40 miles south-east of Hoang-tcheou.

TSIN-YUEN-OEI, a fortress of China, in Chan-si, near the great wall, on the river Hoang; 75 miles north of Lingtao.

TSIOMPA, a country of Eastern Asia, between Cambodia and Cochinchina. It, as well as all the countries in this part of Asia, are now subjected to the latter kingdom.

TSITA, a lake of Thibet, 45 miles in circumference. Lat. 33. 32. N. long. 90. 39. E.

TSIURAC, a small river of Anatolia, which runs into the Meinder, at Tcharshebeh.

TSO, a city of China, of the second rank, in Pe-che-lee; 22 miles south-south-west of Peking. Lat. 39. 32. N. long. 115. 39. E.

TSO, a city of China, of the second rank, in Quang-see; 930 miles south-south-west of Peking. Lat. 22. 42. N. long. 106. 49. E.

TSO-CHOUI, a town of Corea; 55 miles south-east of Kang-tcheou.

TSONG-KING, a city of China, of the second rank, in Sechuen; 857 miles south-west of Peking. Lat. 30. 38. N. long. 103. 23. E.

TSONG-MING, an island near the coast of China, in the Eastern seas, near the mouth of the Yang-tse-kiang river, about 50 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. This island was formerly a place of banishment for criminals, who were joined by some poor Chinese families, and they divided the lands amongst them. The island contains only one city, which is of the third rank, surrounded with high walls, and a wet ditch. There are also large villages scattered at convenient distances, containing numerous shops, well furnished with the necessaries and conveniences of life. Lat. 31. 38. N. long. 120. 54. E.

TSOT-SANG, a river of China, which runs into the Hoang, near Hoai-king.

TSUEN, a city of China, of the second rank, Quang-see; 912 miles south-south-west of Peking. Lat. 25. 50. N. long. 110. 44. E.

TSUN-Y, a city of China, of the first rank, in Sechuen; 890 miles south-west of Peking. Lat. 27. 38. N. long. 106. 35. E.

TUA,

TUA, a river of Portugal, which rises on the borders of Galicia, in Spain, flows southward through the province of Traz oz Montes, and falls into the Douro; 15 miles north-west of St. Joao de Pesqueira.

TUABO, a village of Africa, in the kingdom of Kaen, on the side of the Senegal. Lat. 14. 56. N. long. 10. 28. W.

TUAK, a small island in the Red sea, about two miles from the coast of Arabia. Lat. 5. 58. N. long. 41. 58. E.

TUAM, a large, populous, and well built town of Ireland, in the county of Galway, consisting of four main streets, which diverge nearly at right angles from the market-house. It is an archiepiscopal's see. It was a borough previous to the union with Great Britain, and sent two members to the Irish parliament; 17 miles north-north-east of Galway, and 93 south-west of Dublin.

TUANSQUITI, a river of the province of Darien, which falls into the sea opposite the Mulatas islands.

TUARICK, a numerous people of Central Africa, occupying all the territory to the west and south of Soudan, and as far as the country on the Niger. They are tall, erect, and handsome, with an imposing air of pride and independence. Their skin is generally white, except in those parts that are exposed to the climate, which are of a dark brown. The most remarkable feature in their costume consists in a piece of glazed cotton cloth, generally blue, with which they cover their faces as high as the eyes, and which hangs down on the breast below the chin. Not to interfere with this, the beard is generally clipped very close. They wear turbans, generally blue, surmounted by high red caps; while the body is generally covered with a loose shirt of blue cotton. Their swords are straight, of great length, and wielded with much ease and dexterity. From the left wrist is suspended a dagger, without which no Tuarick is ever seen: he wears also a light elegant spear of iron, and sometimes of wood. Their courage and skill in the use of their weapons, causes them to be much dreaded; and small bodies of them even traverse populous and hostile countries without fear of molestation. They ride on a light and very swift species of camel, called maberry or heirie, which they manage with great dexterity, and which trot for many hours together, at the rate of nine miles an hour. Among the most powerful tribes of Tuarick are the Ghraat, who inhabit the neighbourhood of Gadamis; the Kolluvi, who possess the powerful kingdom of Asben, of which Agades is the capital; and the Tagaina, who immediately border on Soudan.

TUAT, or **TWAT**, a district of Northern Africa, mentioned often as a town, but forming in fact a large track of country, inhabited chiefly by Tuarick.

TUB, *s.* [*tobbe*, *tubbe*, Dutch.] A large open vessel of wood.—In the East Indies, if you set a *tub* of water open in a room where cloves are kept, it will be drawn dry in twenty-four hours. *Bacon*.—A state of salivation; so called, because the patient was formerly sweated in a tub.

Season the slaves

For *tubs* and baths, bring down the rose-cheek'd youth
To the *tub*-fast, and the diet. *Shakspeare.*

TUBA, a small river of Asiatic Russia, which falls into the Yenisei, in the government of Kolivan; 16 miles south-west of Abakansk.

TUBAGE, a large and deep river of New Granada, in the province of San Juan de los Llanos, which enters the Orinoco a little lower than the Meta.

TUBAGI, a large river of Brazil, which runs north-west, and enters the Parapamena

TUBE, *s.* [*tubus*, Latin.] A pipe; a siphon; a long hollow body.—This bears up part of it out at the surface of the earth, the rest through the *tubes* and vessels of the vegetables thereon. *Woodward.*

TUBER [an old Latin name for a sort of excrescence, appropriated also to several things of the fungus tribe. Its derivation is from *tumeo*, to swell. Botanists have retained this name for the present genus, to which it originally belongs], in Botany, a genus of the class cryptogamia, order fungi, natural order fungi.—*Essential Character.*

Roundish, fleshy, solid, closed; its substance variegated with veins bearing seeds.

1. **Tuber cibarium**, or common truffle.—Blackish, rough with prominent warts.—Found under the surface of the ground in most parts of Europe, where the soil is light and dry; as well as in Japan, and the East Indies. Dogs are taught to find this fungus by the smell, and to scratch it out of the earth. It is brought to table. The size of this fungus is about that of a walnut in its outer coat, but the surface is irregularly tumid, and harsh to the touch from innumerable sharp warts. The inner substance is greyish, or pale brown, with numerous curved branching veins, lodging the minute seeds. No signs of a root are observable. There are said to be several varieties of colour in this species.

2. **Tuber moschatum**, or musky truffle.—Blackish, smooth.—Native of France.

3. **Tuber griseum**, or grey truffle.—Roundish, irregular, smooth, soft, greyish-ash-coloured.—Native of Piedmont, in a light, moderately moist soil. The size of the two preceding, but more irregular in shape, of a soapy texture and light colour, with a strong scent of garlic.

4. **Tuber album**, or white truffle.—Light reddish-brown, roundish, half above ground; veins rusty-coloured.—In woods, in England and France, also in Greece, but partly sunk in the earth. Its flavour is disagreeable.

5. **Tuber aestivum**, or summer truffle.—Nearly globular, smooth, brown, or blackish; spongy within; entirely subterraneous.—Plentiful in Carinthia and Carniola from May to August. These have little taste or smell, but are used much for the table.

6. **Tuber cervinum**, or bastard truffle.—Globular, finely granulated, rather solid, finally bursting; powdery in the centre.—Found barely sunk in the ground, in several parts of England, as well as in Bohemia and Silesia, about September.

7. **Tuber solidum**, or hard truffle.—Globular but compressed, brown, reticulated, very firm; blue-black within.—Found in Dr. Withering's park at Edgbaston, near Birmingham, under an oak-tree by the pool, in August. This had a short root, as Vaillant represents it, and appears to be, as Mr. Sowerby supposes, only a nearly sessile variety of his *Lycoperdon defossum*, Engl. Fungi, t. 311.

8. **Tuber radicum**, or rooted truffle.—Roundish, depressed, cracked in the surface, with a thick short root.—Found on heaths, and in woods, in Italy and England in the summer, but rare. Two or three inches in diameter, solid, never bursting, nor becoming internally powdery.

TUBERCLE, *s.* [*tuberculum*, Latin.] A small swelling or excrescence on the body; a pimple.—A consumption of the lungs, without an ulceration, arrives through a schirrosity, or a crude *tubercle*. *Harvey.*

TUBERMORE, a neat little village of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry; 9½ miles north-north-west of Dublin.

TUBEROSE, *s.* A flower.—The stalks of *tuberoses* run up four feet high, more or less; the common way of planting them is in pots in March, in good earth. *Mortimer.*

TUBEROUS, *adj.* [*tuber*, Lat.] Having prominent knots or excrescences.—Parts of *tuberosus hæmatitæ*, shew several varieties in the crusts, striature, and constitution of the body. *Woodward.*

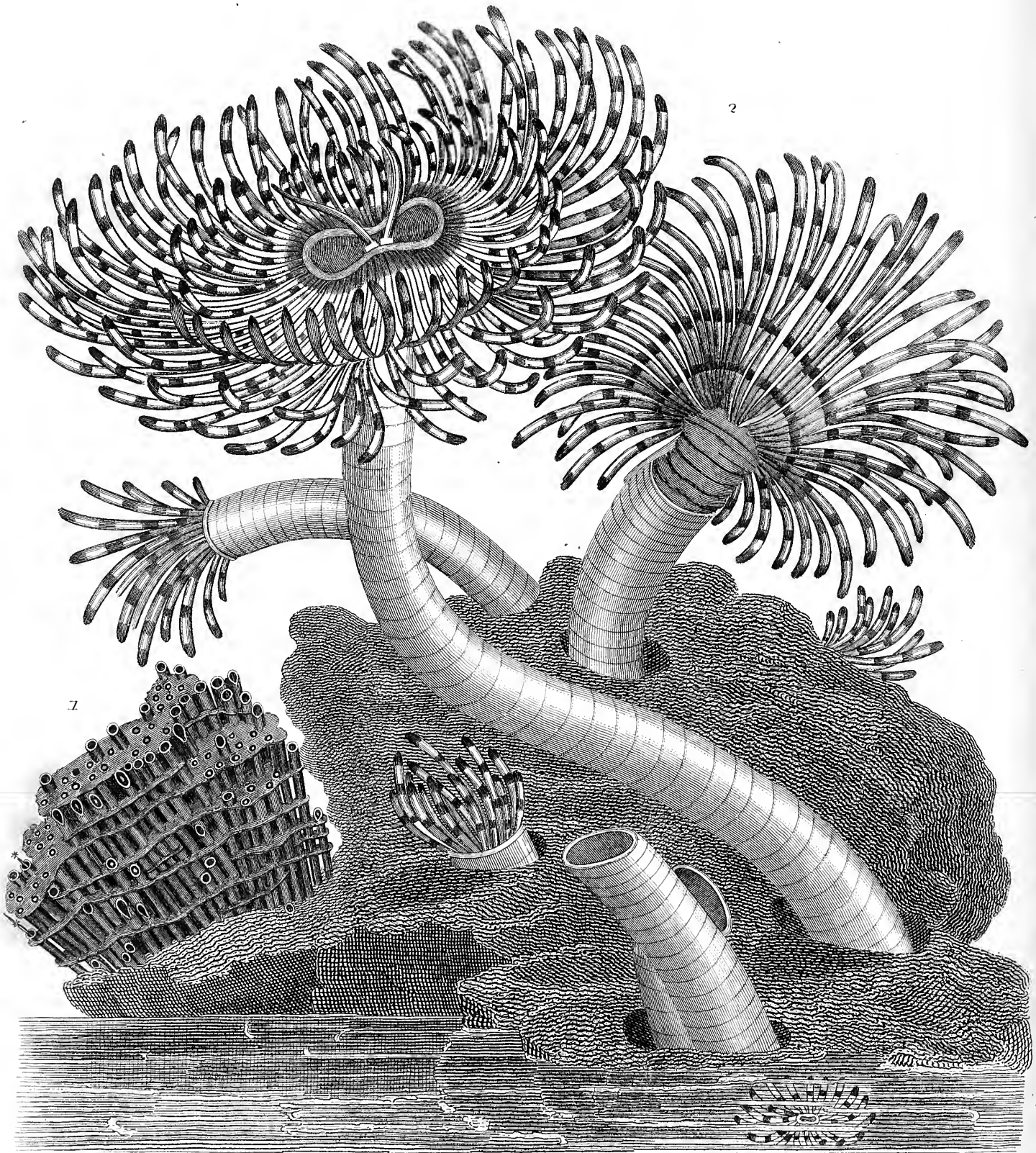
TUBINGEN, a town in the south-west of Germany, in the kingdom of Wirtemberg, situated on the Neckar, where it receives the Ammer; 18 miles south-by-west of Stulgard, and 59 east of Strasburg. The environs are finely diversified by hill, dale, and forest. The town contains 6000 inhabitants.

TUBIPORA, or red tubular coral, a name given by Linnæus to a genus of Zoophyta, in the class of worms; the characters of which are, that its animal is a nereis, and that it is a coral, consisting of cylindrical, hollow, erect, and parallel tubes.

In Gmelin's edition of the Linnæan System we have the following species:—

1. **Tubipora musica**.—With fasciculated combined tubes; the

TUBIPORA AND TUBULARIA.



1 *Tubi. musica.* 2 *Tubu. magnifica.*

the transverse partitions membranaceous and distant. This is the purple tubipora of Pallas, of which he mentions a variety, or the flexuose tubipora.—It is found in the American, Indian, and Red seas, affixed to other corals or rocks; and is used by the Indians as an antidote to strangury and wounds inflicted by poisonous animals.

2. *Tubipora catenulata*.—With parallel tubes, connected into a lamina anastomosing with a folded wreath.—Found on the shores of the Baltic sea.

3. *Tubipora serpens*.—With cylindric, erect, very short, distant, axillary tubules; divaricated at the dichotomous base: the *Millepora liliacea* of Pallas.—Found in the Mediterranean and Northern seas, and on the shores of the Baltic.

4. *Tubipora fascicularis*.—With filiform fasciculated tubes; the sides anastomosing.—Found on the shores of Gothland.

5. *Tubipora ramosa*.—With roundish interstices, and simple, flexuose, aggregate, conglutinated tubules of the confluent branches.—Found in the White sea.

6. *Tubipora pinnata*.—Dichotomous, erect, with tubules distributed in the form of small feathers.—Found in the Mediterranean sea.

7. *Tubipora penicillata*.—Stalky; the top incrassated, and formed of tubules connected towards the base.—Found in the Greenland sea, affixed to testacea.

8. *Tubipora flabellaris*.—Depressed, flabelliform, radiated with parallel conjoined tubules.—Found as the former.

9. *Tubipora stellata*.—With separate tubes, combined in layers or tables, many of these tables being remote, horizontally tubulous, and radiated with striæ on the surface.—Found among fossils.

10. *Tubipora strues*.—With distant diverging tubes, loose behind, and often bent; with tubules small, simple, and horizontal, combined.—Found among fossils.

TUBISE, a small town of the Netherlands; 16 miles south-south-east of Brussels, on the small river Senne, with 1700 inhabitants.

TUBNA, a small town of Algiers, in Africa, the ancient *Thubana*. There are considerable ruins, beneath which the Arabs believe that treasure is buried; 110 miles south-south-west of Constantinæ.

TUBNEY, a parish of England, in Berkshire; 4 miles west-by-north of Abingdon.

TUBCEUF, a small town in the north-west part of France, department of La Mayenne, with 1000 inhabitants; 17 miles north-east of Mayenne.

TUBUGANTI, a river of the province of Darien, which runs to the west, and falls into the Chucunaqui.

TUBUL, a river of Chili, which runs north-north-west, and enters the Carampangue.

TUBULAR, *adj.* [*tubulus*, Lat.] Resembling a pipe or trunk; consisting of a pipe; long and hollow; fistular.—He hath a *tubular* or pipe-like snout, resembling that of the hippocampus or horse-fish. *Grew*.

TUBULARIA, a genus of the Zoophyta class of worms; the characters of which are, that the animal is vegetating and radicated; the head crested with tentacula, generating small eggs; and that the stem is tubulous, horny, very simple or branched, affixed at the bottom, and the animal thrust out at the apex. Among the following species are included several of the tubular corallines of Ellis.

1. *Tubularia cornucopiæ*.—With simple tube, attenuated below, flexuose and rough.—Found among the corals of the American and Mediterranean seas. Colour dusky-yellow.

2. *Tubularia indivisa*.—With very simple stalks, and wreathed joints. One of Mr. Ellis's tubular corallines.—Found in the European and Mediterranean seas. Colour yellowish-grey.

3. *Tubularia ramosa*.—With branched stalks, and wreathed joints. One of Ellis's.—Found in the European sea. The soft tubules sordidly grey.

4. *Tubularia ramea*.—With compound branched tubes, large and small branches alternate.—Found in the Mediterranean ocean. Brownish-grey.

5. *Tubularia fistulosa*.—With dichotomous articulated stalks, with impressions in form of a rhombus. Bugle coralline of Ellis.—Found in the European, Mediterranean, and Atlantic seas. Pale-grey.

6. *Tubularia fragilis*.—With dichotomous stalks, and compressed joints.—Found in the American sea. White or greenish.

7. *Tubularia muscoides*.—With sub-dichotomous stalks, wholly annulate-rugose. One of the tubular corallines of Ellis.—Found in the European and Mediterranean seas. Pale-grey.

8. *Tubularia papyracea*.—With a very large papyraceous tubule, alternately ramose.—Found in the Indian ocean.

9. *Tubularia penicillus*.—With aggregate, simple, radiated tubules, proliferous and penicillated at the apex.—Found in the American sea. It is doubted whether this and the last be of this genus.

10. *Tubularia acetabulum*.—With filiform stalks; the terminal pelta or shield striated, radiated and calcareous.—Found in the Mediterranean and American seas. White and soft, and adjoined to testacea.

11. *Tubularia splachnea*.—With capillary very simple stalks; the terminal pelta smooth and membranaceous.—Found in the Mediterranean sea. Of horn-colour.

12. *Tubularia coryna*.—Sub-ramose, filiform, papyraceous, jointed, with ovate-acuminated capsules, and dilatible mouth, and terminated with cylindric armed tentacula.—Found on the shores of Holland and England. Arenaceous and reddish.

13. *Tubularia affinis*.—Simple, sub-annulated, soft; with the tentacula of the mouth encompassing the papilla attenuated.—Found on the English coast, adhering to fuci, and akin to the last.

14. *Tubularia fabricia*.—Stellated, with pinnated cirrhi, and six rays encompassing the mouth.—Found on the shores of Norway and Greenland, often in the fissures of rocks. Grey, green, or white.

15. *Tubularia longicornis*.—With two setaceous cirrhi, longer than the tubule.—Habitation unknown.

16. *Tubularia multicornis*.—With more than twenty cirrhi centrally white; body round and hyaline, tubule mace-like.—Habitation unknown.

17. *Tubularia campanulata*.—With lunated crest; orifices of the vagina annulated; body concealed within the vagina.—Found in the stagnant waters of Europe.

18. *Tubularia repens*.—Crested, with cirrhi on both sides radiated; vagina extended, tubule opaque, procumbent.—Found in the stagnant waters of Northern Europe.

19. *Tubularia reptans*.—With lunated crest; body tractile beyond the vagina.—Found in the stagnant waters of Europe. Hyaline, soft, with about sixty cilia.

20. *Tubularia sultana*.—With infundibuliform crest, ciliated at the base.—Found in the pools of Gottingen.

21. *Tubularia stellaris*.—Crested, with pectinated cirrhi, brown, annulated erect tubule.—Found in the fucus of the Baltic sea.

22. *Tubularia simplex*.—With eight linear cirrhi, and conic hyaline tubule.—Found in the fucus of the Norwegian sea.

23. *Tubularia spallanzani*.—With five plumose cirrhi, pectinated on both sides, and cylindric, horny tubules, below incurvated.—Found in the Mediterranean sea.

24. *Tubularia magnifica*.—With a double concentric range of fistulous tentacula, and a membranaceous, contractile, viscid, cylindric tubule inclosing the inhabitant.—Found in calm parts of the Mediterranean.

TUBULATED, or TUBULOUS, *adj.* [*tubulus*, Lat.] Fistular; longitudinally hollow.—The teeth of vipers are *tubulated* for the conveyance of the poison into the wound they make; but their hollowness doth not reach to the top of the tooth. *Derham*.

TUBULE, *s.* [*tubulus*, Lat.] A small pipe, or fistular body.—As the ludus Helmontii, and the other nodules, have in them sea-shells that were incorporated with them during the time of their formation at the deluge, so these stones had

then incorporated with them testaceous *tubules* related to the siphunculi or rather the vermiculi marini. *Woodward*.

TUBURBO, a small town of Tunis, in Africa, supposed to be the ancient *Tuburbum*; 16 miles west-north-west of Tunis.

TUCAPEL, a fortress of Chili, in the province of La Concepcion, situated on the banks of the river of the same name; 106 miles east of Concepcion. Lat. 36. 45. S.

TUCAPEL, a river of Chili, in the province of La Concepcion, which runs south, and changing its course to the west, is salt to the sea.

TUCH, *s.* A kind of marble. See the fifth sense of **TOUCH**.—Several parts of it were as bright and splendent as *tuch*. *Sir T. Herbert*.

TUCHEL, a small town of West Prussia, on the Brahe; 25 miles west of Culm. Population 1400.

TUCHEN, a large village of Prussian Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, near Jerichow, with 1000 inhabitants.

TUCK, *s.* [*tweca*, Welsh, *a knife*; *estoc*, Fr.; *stocco*, Ital.] A short narrow sword.

These being prim'd, with force he labour'd
To free his sword from retentive scabbard;
And after many a painful pluck,
From rusty durance he bail'd *tuck*.

Hudibras.

A kind of net. [*Blekingo-Goth. tacker*, triplex rete piscatorium. *Serenius*.] The *tuck* is narrower meashed, and therefore scarce lawful with a long bunt in the midst. *Carew*.—A kind of fold; a sort of pull; a kind of lugging. [*tucken*, Teut. *to strike*.] If he was dull, nothing was given to him but salted drink, or salt put in college beer, with *tucks* to boot. *Life of A. Wood*.

To **TUCK**, *v. a.* [*tucken*, Germ., *to press*. *Skinner*.] To gather into a narrower compass; to crush together; to hinder from spreading.

Dick adept! *tuck* back thy hair,
And I will pour into thy ear.

Prior.

To inclose, by tucking clothes round.—Make his bed after different fashions, that he may not feel every little change, who is not to have his maid always to lay all things in print and *tuck* him in warm. *Locke*.

To **TUCK**, *v. n.* To contract. *A bad word*.—An ulcer discharging a nasty thin ichor, the edges *tuck* in, and growing skinned and hard, give it the name of a callous ulcer. *Sharp*.

TUCKER, *s.* A small piece of linen that shades the breast of women.—A female ornament, by some called a *tucker*, and by others the neck-piece, being a slip of fine linen or muslin, used to run in a small kind of ruffle round the uppermost verge of the stays. *Addison*.

TUCKER'S ISLAND, a small island of the United States, near the coast of South Carolina. Lat. 32. 36. N. long. 80. 16. W.

TUCKER'S ISLAND, a small island in the Pacific ocean, so called by captain Wilson of the *Duff*, from one of the crew who left the ship there. The island is from 2 to 3 miles in circumference. The natives are of a dark copper colour, and a lively disposition, and much addicted to theft. Lat. 7. 22. N. long. 122. 5. E.

TUCKEREAH, a small town in the southern part of the kingdom of Algiers, in Africa, bordering on the desert. It is the ancient *Figava*, and is situated on the river Midroe; 106 miles south of Algiers.

TUCKERSVILLE, a post village of the United States, in Wayne county, Georgia.

TUCKERTON, a post village of the United States, in Burlington county, New Jersey, near the south end of Little Egg Harbour Bay.

TUCKET, or **TUCET**, *s.* [*toccheti*, Italian; minced meat, collops, &c. Florio; *tucetum*, low Lat. "jus crassum, in quo bubula caro conditur." *Du Cange*.] A steak; a collop.—Neither will the pulse and leeks, Lavinian sausages, and the Cisalpine *tucets* or gobbets of condited bull's flesh, minister such delicate spirits to the thinking

man. *Bp. Taylor*.—[*toccata*, Italian.] A kind of flourish or prelude on a trumpet.

(*A tucket* sounds:;—

Your husband is at hand, I hear his trumpet. *Shakspeare*.

TUCKETSONANCE, *s.* The sound of the tucket.

Let the trumpets sound,

The *tucketsonance* and the note to mount. *Shakspeare*.

TUCKUM, a small town in the north-west of European Russia, in Courland, near the Baltic. Population 1300; 23 miles north-north-east of Mittau.

TUCKUSH, a small sea-port of Algiers, on the Mediterranean, near which is a little island of the same name.

TUCOMBIRA, a river of Brazil, in the province of Los Ilheos, which runs south, and changing its course to the east, enters the sea; 21 miles north of Los Ilheos.

TUCOPIA, an island in the Pacific ocean, discovered by Quiros in 1606. Lat. 12. S. long. 167. E.

TUCUMAN, a province and government of the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, bounded on the north-east by Chichas and Lipas in Charchas; north-west and west by Atacama; west and south-west by Cuyo or Cujo; south-east by the Pampas or territories inhabited by the Aucaes, Huarcaes, or Pampas, Pihuenches, Puelches, Uncos, and other unconquered tribes which wander over the plains and mountains adjacent to Chili; on the south-east it has the jurisdiction of Santa Fe, in Buenos Ayres; and on the east it has the uncultivated Llanos de Manso, and the country of Chacos or Chaco Gualamba. Its extent is from lat. 22. to 33. 10. S.; its length 370 leagues; and its breadth 190 leagues from east to west. The climate of Tucuman is hot in those parts farthest from the main chain and branches of the Andes; but in general the seasons are regular, and the soil prolific and good. It produces all sorts of grain, esculent plants and fruits in abundance, with plenty of excellent pasture for the innumerable herds of cattle, mules, and horses it contains. The forests, which overspread a great part of it, contain good timber for building, and which forms one great article of its trade. In Tucuman, the desert places and woods abound with all kinds of game and wild animals, as pumas, jaguars, ant bears, bears, wild hogs, elks, deer, hares, rabbits, armadillos, guanucos, vicunas, and many other kinds. The American ostrich or cassowary frequents the plains, and innumerable birds are seen in its woods, &c. The immense boa, called in this country *ampolaba*, destroys the smaller animals which come within its reach, and appears, when lying among the grass, like the huge trunk of an old tree. Besides the boa, there are also rattle-snakes, vipers, and other reptiles common to warm climates. In the rivers and lakes are found abundance of fish, tapits, cavies, water-pigs, and other amphibious animals. The great road from Buenos Ayres to Potosi and Lima, passes through Tucuman. The population, including the converted Indians, is 100,000. The Jesuits had formed about 24,000 of the natives into a militia, to repel the invasion of the Chaco Indians; but they are now employed in cultivating the land. The capital and chief towns of this government are Tucuman, Cordova, Rioxa, Jujuy, Santiago, Londres, and Salta, with thirty-eight other towns and villages, and ten missions.

TUCUMAN, or **SAN MIGUEL DE TUCUMAN**, the capital of the above province, situated in a pleasant plain, though much in want of water, having a mild climate, producing abundance of fruits and grain; 1170 miles in a direct line from Lima, 462 south of La Plata, and 200 east of Copiapo. Lat. 26. 49. S. long. 64. 36. W.

TUCUMAN, a settlement of Mexico, in the province of Mexico, in which there is a beautiful stone bridge on the road which leads to that city.

TUCUMAN, a river of the above province, which takes a south-east course, and runs beyond the capital.

TUCUMANILLA, a settlement of the province of Tucuman; 10 miles west of the capital.

TUCUMARE, a river which has its rise in the extensive plains which bound the Amazons. It is small, and falls into the Madera, between the rivers Yamari and Macacipe.

TUCUME,

TUCUME, a river of South America, which enters the sea in the bay of Panama.

TUCUPA, a river of Guiana, which runs to the north, and falls into the river Paraguay.

TUCUPIO, a small river of the Caraccas, in the province of Cumana, which runs south, and then unites with the river Curuma, to fall into the Cuyuri.

TUCUPIO, a river of South America, in the province and government of Venezuela, which takes its rise in a plain west of the city of Guanare, and joining the Guanari it falls into the Portubueza.

TUCURAI, a large river of Quito, in the province of Mainas, which falls into the Guallaga.

TUDDENHAM, a parish of England, in Suffolk; 3 miles north-east-by-north of Ipswich.—Another parish in the same county; 3 miles south-east-by-south of Mildenhall.

TUDDENHAM, EAST, a parish of England, in Norfolk; 6 miles east-south-east of East Dereham. Population 453.

TUDDENHAM, NORTH, another parish in the above county; 4 miles east-by-south of East Dereham. Population 334.

TUDELA, a town in the north-east of Spain, in Navarre, at the confluence of the Queilos and the Ebro. It is the second city in the province, and a bishop's see. Population 7300; 45 miles south of Pampeluna.

TUDELA, a small town in the interior of Spain, on the Douro, with 2000 inhabitants; 5 miles east of Valladolid.

TUDELA, a town of South America, in New Granada, now a heap of ruins.

TUDELEY, a parish of England, in Kent; 2 miles east-by-south of Tunbridge.

TUDERGA, a village of Anatolia, in Asiatic Turkey; 32 miles north-north-east of Eski Shehr.

TUDERLY, EAST and WEST, adjoining parishes of England, in Southamptonshire, about 5 miles from Stockbridge.

TUDHOE, a township of England, in Durham; 4½ miles south-south-west of Durham.

TUDHOPE FELL, a mountain of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, on the English border.

TUDRINGTON, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Chippenham, Wiltshire.

TUDURA, a town of the south of India, province of Mysore, situated on the west bank of the Tunga river, and having in its vicinity a forest of fine timber. Lat. 13. 40. N. long. 75. 25. E.

TUDY, ST., a parish of England, in Cornwall; 5½ miles north-by-west of Bodmin. Population 512.

TU'EL, s. [*tuyeau*, French.] The anus. *Skinner.*

TVER, one of the central governments of European Russia, lying between the governments of Moscow and Novgorod, and extending from 56. to 58. 40. N. lat. and from 32. 20. to 39. of E. long. It has a superficial extent of 24,100 square miles, with about 1,000,000 inhabitants, partly of Russian, and partly of Finnish descent: The climate is on the whole temperate; but the weather very changeable. The rivers are constantly frozen over from the beginning of December to the end of March. These are pretty numerous: the principal are the Wolga, the Dwina, the Msta, the Tverza, the Mologa, and the Meduvitza, none of which are of large size in this government. The chief lakes are the Seliger, the Wolga, and the Dvinez.

TVER, a city of European Russia, the capital of a government, and an archbishop's see. It stands on the great road from St. Petersburg to Moscow, at the confluence of the Tvertza, the Wolga, and the Tmaka, which divide the town into four parts, united by three bridges, the one over the Wolga being of boats, that it may be removed during winter. The population of the town is about 20,000; 100 miles north-north-west of Moscow, and 300 south-east of St. Petersburg. Lat. 56. 51. 44. N. long. 35. 57. 23. E.

TVERZA, a river of European Russia, in the government of Tver, which falls into the Wolga.

TU'ESDAY, s. [tueɹdæɹ, Sax.; tu, tu], Sax. is Mars. Some refer it to *Tuisco*, a Saxon deity, to whom it has been thought that this day was dedicated. See *Verstegan.*] The third day of the week.

TUESDAY BAY, a bay on the coast of Terra del Fuego, in the straits of Magellan. lat. 52. 53. S.

TUESLEY, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Godalming, Surrey.

TUETA, or **TWETA**, a town of Middle Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia, on a peninsula in the lake Wener.

TUEZAR, a small town in the east of Spain, in Valencia, with 2200 inhabitants; 42 miles north-west of Valencia.

TUFFE, a small town in the north-west of France, department of the Sarthe, on the small river Vanet, with 1500 inhabitants, who manufacture stone and pottery ware; 20 miles north-east of Le Mans.

TUFFER, a market town of the Austrian states, in Styria, on the Save; 4 miles south of Cilley. In the neighbourhood are found both coal and chalk, and the mineral springs of Toeplitz.

TUFFLEY, a hamlet of England, in Gloucestershire; 2 miles south-south-west of Gloucester.

TUFT, s. [*tuffe*, old French, "touffe, houpe, couronne," &c. *Roquefort.* But see Lye, ed. Manning, Saxon ðyrc, "germen, frons, inde forsan nostra tuft."] A number of threads or ribbands, flowery leaves, or any small bodies joined together.—Upon sweet brier, a fine tuft or brush of moss of divers colours, you shall ever find full of white worms. *Bacon.*—A cluster; a plump.

Under a tuft of shade, that on a green
Stood whisp'ring soft, by a fresh fountain side
They sat them down. *Milton.*

To TUFT, v. a. To separate into tufts, or little clusters. This seems to be the meaning; but it is not noticed in Dr. Johnson's or other dictionaries.

The labouring hunter tufts the thicke unbarbed grounds,
Where harbor'd is the hart. *Drayton.*

To adorn with a tuft.

Sit beneath the shade
Of solemn oaks, that tuft the swelling mounts,
Thrown graceful round. *Thomson.*

TUFTA'FFETY, s. A villous kind of silk. His clothes were strange, though coarse, and black, though bare:

Sleeveless his jerkin was, and it had been
Velvet; but it was now, so much ground was seen,
Become tuftaffety. *Donne.*

TUFTED, adj. Growing in tufts or clusters.

'Midst the desert fruitful fields arise,
That crown with tufted trees and springing corn,
Like verdant isles the sable waste adorn. *Pope.*

TUFTON, a parish of England, in Southamptonshire; 1 mile south-west of Whitchurch.—A hamlet in the parish of Ramham, Kent.—A hamlet in the parish of Nordham, Suffolk.

TUFTONBOROUGH, a township of the United States, in Strafford county, New Hampshire, on the east side of Lake Winnipiseogee; 50 miles north-north-east of Concord, and 53 north-north-west of Portsmouth. Population 709.

TUFTY, adj. Adorned with tufts; growing in tufts.

The Sylvans that about the neighbouring woods did dwell,
Both in the tufty frith and in the mossy fell. *Drayton.*

To TUG, v. a. [tʌgən, tɔgən, Saxon.] To pull with strength long continued in the utmost exertion; to draw.

Take pains the genuine meaning to explore,
There sweat, there strain, tug the laborious oar. *Roscommon.*

To pull; to pluck.

Priest, beware thy beard;
I mean to tug it, and to cuff you soundly. *Shakspeare.*

To

To TUG, *v. n.* To pull; to draw.

Thus galley-slaves *tug* willing at their oar,
Content to work in prospect of the shore;
But would not work at all, if not constrain'd before.

Dryden.

To labour; to contend; to struggle.

Cast your good counsels
Upon his passion; let myself and fortune
Tug for the time to come.

Shakspeare.

TUG, *s.* Pull performed with the utmost effort.

Downward by the feet he drew
The trembling dastard: at the *tug* he falls,
Vast ruins come along, rent from the smoking walls.

Dryden.

TUGBY, a parish of England, in Leicestershire; 12 miles east-by-south of Leicester.

TUGLOO, a river of the United States, in Georgia, one of the branches of the river Savannah, which joins the Keowee; 48 miles north-west of Petersburg.

TUGFORD, a parish of England, in Salop; 11 miles north-north-east of Ludlow.

TU'GGER, *s.* One that tugs or pulls hard. *Sherwood.*

TU'GGINGLY, *adv.* With difficulty. *Bailey.*

TUGGURT, the principal village in the district of Wad-reag, situated on the borders of the desert, to the south of Algiers; 290 miles south-south-east of Algiers.

TUGGURT, a town and district of Central Africa; in the Sahara, on the road to Tombuctoo; 360 miles north-east of Tombuctoo.

TUGGURT, a village of Tunis, in Africa; 60 miles south-west of Tunis.

TUGHALL, or TUGGEL, a hamlet of England, in Northumberland; 9 miles north-by-east of Alnwick.

TUHERE, a river of South America, in the country adjoining the great river Amazons, into which this river runs with a south-south-east course, between the Isari and the Igarape.

TUL, a small river of the Caraccas, in the province of Cumana, which enters the Arui at its source.

TUICHI, a river of Peru, in the province of Apolabamba, which runs to the north-east, and enters the river Beni.

TUILERIE, or TYLERY, French; formed from *tuile*, *tile*, a *tile-work*; a large building, with a drying place, covered at top, but furnished with apertures on all sides, through which the wind having admittance, dries the tiles, bricks, &c. which the sun would crack, before they be put in the kiln.

The garden of the Louvre is called the Tuileries, as being a place where tiles were anciently made, &c. But the term Tuileries does not only include the garden, but also a magnificent palace, whose front takes up the whole length of the garden.

The palace of the Tuileries is joined to the Louvre by a large gallery, which runs along the banks of the river Seine, and has its prospects on it.

The Tuileries was begun in 1564, by Catherine de Medicis, wife of Henry II., in the time of her regency; it was finished by Henry IV. and magnificently adorned by Louis XIV. The garden of the Tuileries was much improved by Louis XIII.

TUIN, a town of Austrian Croatia, in the military district of Ogulini.

TUIRA, a river of South America, in the province of Darien, which takes its rise by the coast of the Atlantic ocean, and traversing, with an irregular course, almost the whole isthmus, discharges itself into the gulf of St. Michael in the Pacific ocean, forming the bay of Garachine, in lat. 8. 18. N.

TUIRAN, TUILAN, or TOIRAN, a small town of European Turkey, in Romania, situated on a lake, with a mosque and a small market-place.

TUITION, *s.* [*tuitio*, from *tueor*, Latin.] Guardianship; superintendent care; care of a guardian or tutor.—

When so much true life is put into them, freely talk with them about what most delights them, that they may perceive that those, under whose *tuition* they are, are not enemies to their satisfaction. *Locke.*

TUK, a village of Upper Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile; 6 miles north of Negade.

TULA, a government or province in the interior of Russia, to the south of Moscow. It extends from 52 to 55 of north lat. and has a surface of nearly 12,000 square miles, with a population of 950,000. Like others of the provinces of European Russia, it may be called a great undulating plain. The climate is healthy, the soil in general of a middling quality. The capital employed in trade amounts, by the official return, to about 500,000*l.* Exports take place by the rivers Oka, Upa, Don, and Plava.

TULA, a large town of European Russia, and the capital of a government, is situated at the confluence of the Tulpa and the Upa. This place, the population of which now approaches to 40,000, is called the Sheffield of Russia, and is one of the few towns in the empire that can be termed a place of activity; 115 miles south of Moscow, and 487 south-east of St. Petersburg. Lat. 54. 11. 40. N. long. 37. 1. 34. E.

TULA, a town of Mexico, in the intendency of Mexico, and capital of a district of the same name; 14 miles north-west of Mexico. Lat. 19. 57. N. long. 99. 21. W.

TULA, a settlement of Mexico, in the intendency of Valladolid, consisting of 1000 families of Indians.

TULANZINGO, a town of Mexico, in the intendency of Mexico, and capital of a district of the same name. Lat. 19. 58. N. long. 98. 22. W.—There is another settlement of the same name in Mexico.

TULBAGIA [so named by Linnæus, from *de Tulbagh*, governor of the Cape of Good Hope, a patron of Botany, who sent the Cape plants to the Burmans in Holland], in Botany, a genus of the class hexandria, order monogynia, natural order of spathacea, narcissi (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Calyx: spathe two-valved, oblong, membranaceous; with the flowers peduncled. Corolla: petals six, lanceolate, length of the nectary, placed on the tube, three in the middle, three behind the border. Nectary one-petalled, cylindrical; with the border six-parted, awl-shaped, spreading. Stamina: filaments six, very short, three in the throat, three within the tube. Anthers somewhat oblong, acute. Pistil: germ superior, ovate. Style cylindrical, short. Stigma turbinate, hollow. Pericarp: capsule ovate, subtrigonal, three-celled, three-valved; partition contrary to the valves. Seeds two in a cell.—*Essential Character.* Corolla funnel-form, with a six-cleft border. Nectary crowning the aperture, three-leaved; leaflets bifid, the size of the border. Capsule superior.

1. *Tulbagia alliacea*, or narcissus-leaved tulbagia.—Nectary one-leafed, six-toothed. Stature of *Galanthus*, or snow drop. Root bulbous, with numerous thick subfusiform fibres. Leaves radical, numerous, linear, even. The spathe contains from five to seven flowers. Corolla green, like the oriental hyacinth, with a small acute border. Nectary very dark purple, length of the border.—Native of the Cape of Good Hope; where it flowers in August.

2. *Tulbagia cepacea*.—Nectary three-leaved. Root bundled. Leaves radical, from two to four, lanceolate-linear, somewhat fleshy. Flowers erect, purple.

3. *Tulbagia hypoxidea*, or short-crowned green tulbagia.—Flowers drooping. Nectary very short and obtuse. Segments of the limb of the corolla taper-pointed.—Native of the Cape of Good Hope.

TULCZYN, a small town in the west of European Russia, in the government of Wilna, with 200 houses; 14 miles south of Braslav.

TULDSCHA, a small town of European Turkey, situated at the confluence of two arms of the Danube.

TULGOM, or TULGONG, a town of Hindostan, province of Auringabad, belonging to the Mahrattas. Lat. 18. 46. N. long. 74. 40. E.

TULIAN,

TULIA, an inconsiderable village of Ireland, in the county of Clare; 102 miles west-south-west of Dublin castle.

TULIAN, a settlement of South America, in the province of Tucuman.

TU'LIP, *s.* [*tulipe*, French; *tulipa*, Latin.] A flower.—The *tulip* opens with the rising, and shuts with the setting sun. *Hakewill.*

TULIPA [from the resemblance of the flower to the eastern head-dress called *Tulipan* or *Turban*], in Botany, a genus of the class hexandria, order monogynia, natural order of coronariæ, lilia (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Calyx none. Corolla bell-shaped. Petals six, ovate-oblong, concave, erect. Stamina: filaments six, awl-shaped, very short. Anthers quadrangular, oblong, erect, distant. Pistil: germ large, oblong, from three-cornered round. Style none. Stigma three-lobed, triangular; angles protuberant, bifid; permanent. Pericarp: capsule three-sided, three-celled three-valved; valves ciliate at the edge, ovate. Seeds numerous, flat, incumbent in a double row, semicircular, separated by similar florets.—*Essential Character.* Corolla six-petalled, bell-shaped. Style none.

1. *Tulipa sylvestris*, or yellow tulip.—Flower solitary, somewhat drooping; leaves lanceolate; stigma triangular, abrupt, slightly three-cleft; stamens hairy at the base; petals acute, hairy at the tip.—Native of Sweden, England, Bohemia, Germany, Switzerland, and France.

2. *Tulipa celsiana*, or small yellow tulip.—Flower mostly solitary, erect; leaves lanceolate; stigma triangular, with three short, rounded, downy lobes; stamens slightly hairy above their base; petals smooth at the tip.—Native of the south of Europe, and of the banks of the Wolga.

3. *Tulipa biflora*, or two-flowered yellow tulip.—Stem two or three-flowered, with two spreading lanceolate leaves; stigma triangular, abrupt, downy, scarcely notched; petals widely spreading, hairy, like the stamens, above their base; smooth at the tip.—Native of salt deserts about the river Wolga.

4. *Tulipa sibthorpiana*, or yellow Greek tulip.—Stem single-flowered, smooth; flower drooping; petals obtuse; stigma club-shaped; filaments hairy all over.—First observed by the late professor Sibthorpe, near the ancient Cressa, now Porto Cavalieri, in Asia Minor.

5. *Tulipa clausiana*, or red and white Italian tulip.—Stem single-flowered, smooth; flower erect; petals acute, smooth; leaves linear-lanceolate.—Native of Italy, Sicily, and Persia.

6. *Tulipa suaveolens*, or early dwarf tulip.—Stem single flowered, downy; flower erect; leaves ovate-lanceolate; downy above; petals and filaments smooth.—Supposed to be a native of the south of Europe.

7. *Tulipa oculis solis*—Stem single-flowered, smooth, as well as the petals and filaments; flower erect; leaves ovate-lanceolate, finely fringed.—Found about Agen, in France, and several places in the southern part of that kingdom.

8. *Tulipa gesneriana*, or common garden tulip.—Stem single-flowered, smooth, as well as the petals and filaments; flower erect; leaves ovate-lanceolate, glaucous, smooth; lobes of the stigma decurrent, deeply divided.—Native of the country bordering on mount Caucasus, where it flowers in April.

The several varieties of these early-blowing tulips rise to different heights in their stems, and scarcely any two of them are equal. The Duke Van Toll, which is one of the first that appears in the spring, is generally very short-stalked, and the others, in proportion to their earliness, are shorter than those which succeed them; and the late-blowers are all considerably longer in their stems than any of the early-blowers.

The late-blowing tulips producing much finer flowers than the early ones, have engrossed almost the whole attention of the florists: it would be to little purpose to enumerate all the varieties, since there is scarcely any end of their numbers; and what some value at a considerable rate, others reject; and as there are annually many new flowers obtained from seeds, those which are old, if they have not very good

properties to recommend them, are thrown out and despised. It is observed further, that modern florists in Holland and Flanders, and our English florists from them, boast a prodigious variety of late-blowing tulips. And that Mr. Maddock, of Walworth, so long ago as 1792, had no less than about six hundred and sixty-five of these admired beauties, all ranged under their proper families and colours, with their names and prices: besides the early sorts, double tulips, parrot-tulips, French tulips, and breeders. And moreover that the late-blowers are distributed into five families. 1. Primo baguets: very tall; fine cups, with white bottoms, well broken, with fine brown, and all from the same breeder. 2. Baguets rigauts: not quite so tall, but with strong stems, and very large well-formed cups with white bottoms, well broken with fine brown, and all from the same breeder. 3. Incomparable verports: a particular kind of Bybloemens; with most perfect cups, very fine white bottoms, well broken with shining brown, and all from the same breeder; some of these are from two to five guineas a root. 4. Bybloemens: with bottoms white, or nearly so, from different breeders, and broken with a variety of colours: those of the Verports are cherry and rose. 5. Bizarres: ground yellow, from different breeders, and broken with a variety of colours. These barbarous terms, used by the Dutch florists, are, it is said, a mixture of Dutch and French. Baguet is from the French *baguette*, a rod or wand, so named from its tall slender stem. Bizarre is also French, and the tulips of that family have the name from the variety and irregularity of their colours. Rigauts are probably from the name of some eminent florist, as Rigaud. The other terms are Dutch. Breeders are of one colour, and when broken produce new varieties, which are now almost endless.

The properties of a fine variegated late tulip, according to the best modern florists, are these: 1. The stem should be strong, upright, and tall; about thirty inches high. 2. The flower should be large, composed of six petals, proceeding a little horizontally at first, and then turning upwards, so as to form an almost perfect cup, with a round bottom, rather wider at the top. 3. The three outer petals should be rather larger than the three inner ones, and broader at their base: all the petals should have the edges perfectly entire; the top of each should be broad and well rounded; the ground colour at the bottom of the cup should be clear white or yellow, and the various rich stripes, which are the principal ornament of a fine flower, should be regular, bold, and distinct on the margin, and terminate in fine broken points, elegantly feathered or pencilled. 4. The centre of each petal should contain one or more bold blotches or stripes, intermixed with small portions of the original colour, abruptly broken into many irregular obtuse points. Some florists, it is said, are of opinion that the central stripes or blotches do not contribute to the beauty of the tulip, unless they are confined to a narrow stripe exactly down the centre; and that they should be perfectly free from any remains of the original colour: it is certain that such flowers appear very beautiful and delicate, especially when they have a regular narrow feathering at the edge: but it is unanimously agreed, that the tulip should abound in rich colouring, distributed in a distinct and regular manner throughout the flower, except in the bottom of the cup, which should indisputably be of a clear bright white or yellow, free from stain or tinge, in order to constitute a perfect flower.

The colours which are generally held in the greatest estimation in the variegated or striped sorts of tulips, are the blacks, the golden yellows, the purple violets, the rose and the vermillion, each of which being varied in different ways; but such as are striped with three different colours, in a distinct and unmixed manner, with strong regular streaks, with but little or no tinge at all of the breeder, are supposed the most perfect. However, though it is extremely difficult to meet with such as possess all these estimable properties of good flowers of this sort, yet many are found which have sufficient perfection to become of high value as fine flowers. The double and parrot tulips, are held

in no sort of esteem among florists. Among the first sort, however, there are many distinct varieties, in so far as regards the colouring of the flowers; as the yellow-flowered, the yellow and red-flowered, the white and red-striped, the white and blush-coloured, besides a great number of intermediate variegations. And in the latter, those with long hooked petals of flowers, consisting of yellow-flowered, red-flowered, red-striped, and other kinds.

The second species has the bulb ovate, and gibbous in the shape; the stem is quite simple, nearly upright, round, smooth, leafy in the middle, and attenuated at the base, with the flower always yellow in its colour, but a little greenish on the outside.

And it is further noticed, that it has most of these characters in common with the garden species; but the circumstances that abundantly distinguish this sort are, the narrow leaves, the nodding flower, the hairiness at the base of the stamens and on the tips of the petals, and especially the simple obtuse form of the stigma, which is totally different from that of the garden tulip: the flower too is fragrant; the pollen yellow, not black; and the anthers remarkably long. But in the *Flora Danica* they are represented as short and round.

As this sort of tulip is of much inferior beauty to those of the other and its several varieties, it is of course not nearly so much known and cultivated in flower-gardens, though it deserves a place among the other sorts of tulips and spring flowers, for the purpose of its early blowing, and increasing the variety.

Propagation and Culture.—All the different sorts of tulips may be increased by offsets from the roots, and by sowing seeds to produce new varieties. The offsets should be separated from the old roots every year in June, especially for the fine sorts. On taking them up when the flowering is over, plant them in nursery-beds, in rows six inches apart, and to the depth of three, four, or five in the beginning of autumn, to remain for one or two years, until they attain the flowering state, and are proper for being set out regularly. They may also in the old root be planted in beds, or in the borders or other parts where they are to remain and blow, in patches of four or five placed regularly; and to have a succession, they may be planted at different times; they are usually planted with a blunt dibble: the new roots should always be planted by themselves.

In this way the most approved sorts are propagated and continued always the same, and the stocks of any good varieties multiplied and increased as may be necessary and convenient to the growers of them.

When these flowers are blown, if the seasons should prove very warm, it will be proper to shade them with mats, &c. in the heat of the day; and when the nights are frosty, they should be covered in the same manner, by which means they may be preserved a long time in beauty; but when their flowers are decayed, and their seed-vessels begin to swell, they should be broken off just at the top of the stalks, as when they are permitted to seed, it injures the roots greatly.

In the early sorts, when the leaves are decayed, which is usually before the late-blowers are out of flower, their roots should be taken up, and spread upon mats in a shady place to dry; after which they should be cleared from filth, and put in a dry place where vermin cannot come to them, until the season for planting them again, being very careful to preserve every sort separate, that it may be known how to dispose of them at the time of planting.

For the main collection of flowers to blow in the spring and early summer, the most proper time of planting the roots or bulbs, is in the autumn, from the end of September to December; but to have a later bloom in succession, some may be planted out about the close of the year, and in the two beginning months of the new one. These last, however, will seldom grow so strong as those of the autumn planting.

The roots of the late sorts of tulips may be planted in

any common beds, or in the borders, as they are not much liable to be injured by bad weather. But those of the fine or more valuable sorts of the early as well as the late kinds, are in general, for the most part, disposed together, in beds by themselves, in order to exhibit a grand blow, and be defended in the manner which has been explained.

The double variety of the common tulip is very beautiful, though not held in such estimation by the florist as the common single variegated sorts, from their not possessing that profusion of variegations in their colours, or such a regularity of stripes. They, however, exhibit an elegant ornamental appearance in their upright, tallish, firm stems, and the crowns of large double flowers at the tops, formed somewhat as in those of the double pæony, but far more beautiful in their diversity of colours, variegations, and stripes of white and red, or yellow and red, &c. On these accounts they certainly deserve to be cultivated either alone in beds, at a little distance from the other sorts, for the sake of increasing the variety; or in patches about the borders, in assemblage with the common large variegated tulips, as blowing nearly about the same time in the later spring months.

They are all highly ornamental flowers, from their much varied and most beautiful colours; but those of the common garden sort, and its numberless varieties, are the most generally introduced, being admirable ornaments for beautifying the various flower-borders and other parts of gardens and pleasure-grounds during several weeks in the spring and summer seasons.

TULIPTREE, s. A tree.—It grows in North America, and was called *tulipifera*, because the shape of its flowers in some degree resemble a tulip. *Mason.*—The *tuliptree* that bears its flowers aloft. *Anonymous.*

TULL (Jethro), a distinguished agriculturist, was a descendant of a respectable family in Yorkshire, educated at one of the universities, and admitted a barrister of the Temple towards the commencement of the eighteenth century. Returning from the tour of Europe, in which his attention was particularly directed to agricultural subjects, he married, and settled upon a paternal farm in Oxfordshire, which gave him an opportunity of prosecuting a variety of experiments in husbandry. Upon his return from France and Italy, which he was under a necessity of visiting on account of his impaired health, and with a fortune also impaired, he took a farm near Hungerford, in Berkshire, where he pursued his plans for improved cultivation. His grand principle was, that labour and arrangement would supply the place of manure and fallowing, and raise more grain at a less expence. Tull, in 1731, printed "A specimen" of his system; and in 1733, "An Essay on Horse-hoeing Husbandry," folio, which was translated into French by Du Hamel. He pursued his system till his death, which happened in January, 1740. *Gen. Biog.*

TULLAGAN BAY, a bay on the west coast of Ireland, and county of Mayo, a little to the south-east of Black Sod bay.

TULLAMORE, a town of Ireland, in King's county, and nearly divided into two portions by a river of the same name. It is a neat, regular, well-built town; 46 miles west-south-west of Dublin.

TULLE, a considerable town in the south-west of France, the capital of the department of the Correze. It is the seat of the different branches of the departmental administration, and the see of a bishop; 42 miles south-east of Limoges. Lat. 43. 16. 3. N. long. 2. 54. 13. E.

TULLEDA, a small town of Prussian Saxony, in the government of Erfurt, near Kelbra. It is a place of some note in German history, having once had an imperial palace.

TULLIALLAN, a parish of Scotland, in Perthshire, of an irregular figure, about four miles long, and four broad, having a pretty level surface, gently declining towards the south, when the Forth forms its southern boundary. Population 3194.

TULLINS,

TULLINS, a small town in the south-east of France, department of the Isere, situated in a rich and beautiful country. Its inhabitants amount to nearly 4000. Singular petrifications are found in the neighbourhood; 14 miles north-east of St. Marcellin, and 15 north-west of Grenoble.

TULLIS CREEK, a river of the United States, in Virginia, which runs into the Potomac. Lat. 39. 33. N. long. 78. 2. W.

TULLOCH-ARD, a mountain of Scotland, in the south-west part of Ross-shire.

TULLOW, a town of Ireland, in the county of Carlow, pleasantly situated on the river Slaney, over which is erected a bridge consisting of six arches; 47½ miles south-south-west of Dublin, and 8 east-south-east of Carlow.

TULLUS HOSTILIUS, was elected king of Rome after the death of Numa, in the year B. C. 672. See **ROME**.

TULLY, a post township of the United States, in Onondaga county, New York; 14 miles south of Onondaga, and 50 south-west of Utica. Population 1092.

TULLYCLEA, a river of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, which runs into Lough Erne; 4 miles north of Enniskillen.

TULLYHOG, a small village of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone; 79 miles north-west of Dublin.

TULLY-NESSLE, a parish of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, about 4 miles long and 2½ broad, lying on the north bank of the Don. Population 362.

TULM, a small isle of the Hebrides, on the north coast of the isle of Skye.

TULMERO, a small town of the Caraccas, in the province of Venezuela, situated in the valleys of Arogoa; 2 leagues from Maracay. Population 8000.

TULN, a small town of Lower Austria; 14 miles west-north-west of Vienna. It stands near a river of the same name, and has 1500 inhabitants.

TULPEHOCKEN, a township of the United States, in Berks county, Pennsylvania, on the north side of the Tulpehocken.

TULPEHOCKEN, a river of the United States, in Pennsylvania, which runs east into the Schuylkill, just above Reading. It rises near the sources of the Quitipihilla, a branch of the Swatara.

TULSK, once a place of considerable importance in Ireland, to which the promiscuous and indiscriminate ruins of towers, castles, forts, and churches, bear ample testimony. Before the union with Britain it sent two members to the Irish parliament; 9 miles north of Roscommon, and 11 south-south-west of Carrick.

TULTEPEC, a settlement of Mexico, in the intendency of Mexico, containing 378 Indian families.

TULTITLAN, a settlement of Mexico, in the intendency of Mexico, containing 332 Indian families.

TULULUI, a river of Quito, in the province of Esmeraldas, which runs to the west, and enters by the north into the river Bogota, in lat. 58. N.

TULUMBA, a river of South America, in the province of Tucuman.

TULUN, a village of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Irkoutsk, on the Ija; 44 miles east of Niznei-Udinsk.

TULWUNDY, a town of Hindostan; province of Lahore. This place is celebrated for having been the birth-place of Baba Nanoc Shah, the founder of the religion of the Seiks. Lat. 31. 15. N. long. 75. E.

TUMACO, an island in the Pacific ocean, lying off the coast of the province of Esmeraldas, and kingdom of Quito. It is 2 miles long from south-east to north-west, and 1 broad. It has a snug commodious port. It is also called Gorgonilla. Lat. 1. 46. N. long. 78. 43. W.

TUMBADO, a small island among the Bahamas. Lat. 26. 24. N. long. 79. 30. W.

TUMBAVIRO, a settlement of Quito, in the province of Ibarra. Lat. 0. 26. N.

TUMBELAN ISLANDS, a cluster of small islands in the Eastern seas. Lat. 1. N. long. 107. 58. E.

TUMBEZ, a town of Peru, in the province of Piura, situated on the Rio Tumbéz. According to some, Tumbéz is included within the limits of Quito, and province of Guayaquil; 280 miles north of Truxillo, and 186 north of Piura. Lat. 3. 6. S. long. 80. 6. W.

TUMBEZ, an abundant river of the same province and kingdom. It rises in the mountains of the Andes, and empties itself in the gulf of Guayaquil in the South Sea, opposite the island of Santa Clara, or Amortajado.

TUMBIA, a settlement of South America, in the new kingdom of Granada, and province of Pasca; 24 leagues from Santa Fe.

TUMBLING DAM, a place in the United States, in the river Delaware; 20 miles above Trenton.

TUMBA, DE CRELLUDOS, a river of New Granada, in the province of San Juan de los Llanos, which runs east, and falls into the Orinoco.

To **TUMBLE**, *v. n.* [*tomber*, French; *tommelen*, Dutch; *tombolare*, Italian; *tumbian*, Saxon; *tumla*, Swedish; *tummeln*, German.] To fall; to come suddenly and violently to the ground.

Though the treasure
Of nature's germins *tumble* all together,
Answer me.

Shakspeare.

To fall in great quantities tumultuously.—When riches come by the course of inheritance and testaments, they come *tumbling* upon a man. *Bacon*.—To roll about.—I saw at the bottom of one tree a gentleman bound with many garters hand and foot, so as well as he might *tumble* and toss. *Sidney*.—To play tricks by various librations of the body.

Reform our sense, and teach the men t' obey;
They'll leave their *tumbling*, if you lead the way. *Rowe*.

To **TUMBLE**, *v. a.* To turn over; to throw about by way of examination.—When it came to the ears of Maximilian, and *tumbling* it over and over in his thoughts, that he should at one blow be defeated of the marriage of his daughter and his own, he lost all patience. *Bacon*.—To throw by chance or violence.—The mind often sets itself on work in search of some hidden ideas; though sometimes they are roused and *tumbled* out of their dark cells into open day-light by some turbulent passions. *Locke*.—To throw down.

Wilt thou still be hammering treachery,
To *tumble* down thy husband and thyself,
From top of honour to disgrace's feet? *Shakspeare.*

TUMBLE, *s.* A fall.—A country-fellow got an unlucky *tumble* from a tree: why, says a passenger, I could have taught you a way to climb, and never hurt yourself with a fall. *L'Estrange*.

TUMBLER, *s.* One who shews postures by various contortions of body, or feats of activity.

Never by *tumbler* thro' the hoops was shown,
Such skill in passing all, and touching none. *Pope*.

A large drinking glass.—A particular species of pigeon.—A sort of dog.—The *tumbler* and lurcher ought to be reckoned by themselves. *Swan*.

TUMBREL, *s.* [*tumerel*, old Fr., *tombereau*, modern.] A dungcart.

Twifallow once ended, get *tumbrel* and man,
And compass that fallow as soon as ye can. *Tusser*.

TUMBUK, a place of Cordofan, in Africa; 108 miles south-west of Sennaar.

TUMBY, a parish of England, in Lincolnshire; 7 miles south-by-west of Horncastle.

TUMCURU, a town of the south of India, province of Mysore. It is a place of some consequence, and is defended by a good fort. The town is also surrounded by a mud wall. Lat. 13. 15. N. long. 77. 12. E.

TUMEFACATION, *s.* [*tumefactio*, Lat.] Swelling.—The common signs and effects of weak fibres, are paleness, a weak pulse, *tumefactions* in the whole body. *Arbuthnot*.

To

To **TU'MEFY**, *v. a.* [*tumefacio*, Lat.] To swell; to make to swell.—A fleshy excrescence, exceeding hard and *tumefied*, supposed to demand extirpation. *Sharp*.

TUMEN, a small town of Ghilan, in Persia; 18 miles west of Reshd.

TUMENE, a district of Tobolsk, in Asiatic Russia, with a capital of the same name, situated on the southern bank of the Tura, at its confluence with the Tumenka. It was the first town built by the Russians in Siberia. Lat. 57. N. long. 100. 14. E.

TUMID, *adj.* [*tumidus*, Lat.] Swelling; puffed up. Protuberant; raised above the level.

So high as heav'd the *tumid* hills, so low
Down sunk a hollow bottom broad and deep,
Capacious bed of waters.

Milton.

Pompous; boastful; puffy; falsely sublime.—Though such expressions may seem *tumid* and aspiring; yet cannot I scruple to use seeming hyperboles in mentioning felicities, which make the highest hyperboles but seeming ones. *Boyle*.

TUMIRIQUIRI, a mountain of the Caraccas, in the province of Cumana, near Cumanacoa. Here an enormous wall of rock rises out of the forest, and is joined on the west by the Cerro de Cuchivano, where the chain is broken by an enormous ravine more than 900 feet in width, filled with trees, whose branches are completely interlaced with each other. The Rio Juagua traverses this crevice, which is the abode of the jaguar, or American tiger, of a very formidable size, being six feet in length. They carry off the horses and cattle in the night from the neighbouring farms, and are as much dreaded as the most ferocious of the feline race are in the East Indies. Two immense caverns open into this precipice, from which flames occasionally rush out that may be seen in the night at a great distance.

The round summit of the Tumiriquiri is covered with turf, and is elevated more than 4400 feet above the ocean. This elevation gradually diminishes towards the west by a ridge of steep rocks, and is interrupted at the distance of a mile by an immense crevice, which descends towards the gulf of Cariaco. Beyond this two enormous peaks arise, the northernmost of which, named the Cucurucho of Tumiriquiri, is more than 6500 feet in height, surpassing that of the Brigantín, with which it is connected.

TUMLOOK, a town of Bengal, situated on the south-west of Roopnarain river. Lat. 22. 17. N. long. 88. 2. E.

TUMMEL, a large river of Scotland, in Perthshire, which issues from Loch Rannoch, and, taking an easterly course through the district of Athol, falls into the Tay at Logierait. About the middle of its course it expands into a lake of the same name, in which is a small island, partly artificial, with an old fortress or castle, formerly the residence of the chief of the Robertsons.

TUMOROUS, *adj.* Swelling; protuberant.—Who ever saw any cypress or pine, small below and above, and *tumorous* in the middle, unless some diseased plant. *Wotton*.—Fastuous; vainly pompous; falsely magnificent.—According to their subjects these stiles vary; for that which is high and lofty, declaring excellent matter, becomes vast and *tumorous*, speaking of petty and inferior things. *B. Jonson*.

TUMOUR, *s.* [*tumor*, Lat.] A morbid swelling.—Having dissected this swelling vice, and seen what it is that feeds the *tumour*, if the disease be founded in pride, the abating that is the most natural remedy. *Gov. of the Tongue*.—A swell or rise of water.

One *tumour* drown'd another, billows strove
To outswell ambition, water air outdrove.

B. Jonson.

Affected pomp; false magnificence; puffy grandeur; swelling mien; unsubstantial greatness.—His stile was rich of phrase, but seldom in bold metaphors; and so far from the *tumour*, that it rather wants a little elevation. *Wotton*.

—See **SURGERY**.

TUMOURED, *adj.* Distended; swollen; puffed up.—You shall see a man look like the four winds in painting, as if he would blow away the enemy; and yet, at the very first

onset, suffer fear and trembling to dress themselves in his face apparently! And commonly where is least heart, there is most tongue. And lightly if we note such an one, he seldom unbuttons his *tumoured* breast, but when he finds none to oppose the bigness of his looks and tongue. *Junius*.

TUMP, *s.* [perhaps a corruption of *umbo*, Latin.] The knoll of a hill. *Ainsworth*.

To **TUMP**, *v. a.* Among gardeners, to fence trees about with earth.

To **TUMULATE**, *v. n.* [*tumulo*, Latin.] To swell. Urinous spirits, or volatile alkalies, are such enemies to acid, that as soon as they are put together, they *tumulate* and grow hot, and continue to fight till they have disarmed or mortified each other. *Boyle*.

TUMULOSE, *adj.* [*tumulosus*, Latin.] Full of hills. *Bailey*.

TUMULO'SITY, *s.* [*tumulus*, Lat.] Hilliness. *Bailey*.

TUMULT, [*tumulte*, Fr.; *tumultus*, Lat.] A promiscuous commotion in a multitude.

With ireful taunts each other they oppose,

Till in loud *tumult* all the Greeks arose.

Pope.

A multitude put into wild commotion.—A stir; an irregular violence; a wild commotion.

What stir is this? what *tumults* in the heavens?

Whence cometh this alarum and this noise? *Shakspeare.*

To **TUMULT**, *v. n.* To make a tumult; to be in wild commotion.

Why do the Gentiles *tumult*, and the nations

Muse a vain thing.

Milton.

TUMULTER, *s.* One who makes a tumult; a rioter.—The governor found it a work so difficult to appease them, that once in a mutiny he was left for dead among many slain; and though afterwards he severely punished the *tumulters*, was fain at length to seek a dismissal from his charge. *Milton*.

TUMULTUARILY, *adv.* In a tumultuary manner.—Divers thousands of the Jews *tumultuarily* resisted. *Sandys*.

TUMULTUARINESS, *s.* Turbulence; inclination or disposition to tumults or commotions.—The *tumultuariness* of the people, or the factiousness of presbyters, gave occasion to invent new models. *King Charles*.

TUMULTUARY, *adj.* [*tumultuaire*, Fr.] Disorderly; promiscuous; confused.—Perkin had learned, that people under command used to consult, and after to march in order, and rebels contrariwise; and observing their orderly, and not *tumultuary* arming, doubted the worst. *Bacon*.—Restless; put into irregular commotion.—Men who live without religion; live always in a *tumultuary* and restless state. *Atterbury*.

To **TUMULTUATE**, *v. n.* [*tumultuor*, Lat.] To make a tumult; to rage.—Like an opposed torrent, it *tumultuates*, grows higher and higher. *South*.

TUMULTUATION, *s.* Irregular and confused agitation.—That in the sound the contiguous air receives many strokes from the particles of the liquor, seems probable by the sudden and eager *tumultuation* of its parts. *Boyle*.

TUMULTUOUS, *adj.* [*tumultueux*, Fr.] Violently carried on by disorderly multitudes.—Many civil broils, and *tumultuous* rebellions, they fairly overcame by reason of the continual presence of their king, whose only person oftentimes contains the unruly people from a thousand evil occasions. *Spenser*.—Put into violent commotion; irregularly and confusedly agitated.

His dire attempt; which nigh the birth
Now rolling, boils in his *tumultuous* breast,
And like a devilish engine back recoils
Upon himself.

Milton.

Turbulent; violent.

Nought rests for me in this *tumultuous* strife,
But to make open proclamation.

Shakspeare.

Full

Full of tumults.—The winds began to speak louder, and as in a *tumultuous* kingdom, to think themselves fittest instruments of commandment. *Sidney.*

TUMULTUOUSLY, *adv.* By act of the multitude; with confusion and violence.—It was done by edict, not *tumultuously*; the sword was not put into the people's hand. *Bacon.*

TUMULTUOUSNESS, *s.* State of being tumultuous.—Keep down this boiling and *tumultuousness* of the soul. *Hammond.*

TUN, *s.* [tunne, Saxon; tonne, Dutch; tonne, tonneau, Fr. *Dr. Johnson.*—It is the past participle of the Sax. *tynan*, to inclose; though now usually applied to an *inclosure* for fluids.] A large cask.

As when a spark
Lights on a heap of powder, laid
Fit for the *tun*, some magazine to store
Against a rumour'd war.

Milton.

The measure of four hogsheads.—Any large quantity proverbially.

I have ever follow'd thee with hate,
Drawn *tuns* of blood out of thy country's breast.

Shakspeare.

A drunkard: *in burlesque.*

Here's a *tun* of midnight-work to come,
Og from a treason-tavern rolling home.

Dryden.

The weight of two thousand pounds. A cubic space in a ship, supposed to contain a *tun*.—So fenced about with rocks and lets, that without knowledge of the passages, a boat of ten *tuns* cannot be brought into the haven. *Heylin.*—Dryden has used it for a perimetrical measure, without precedent or propriety.

A *tun* about was every pillar there;
A polish'd mirrour shou'd not half so clear.

Dryden.

To TUN, *v. a.* To put into casks; to barrel.—If in the must or wort, while it worketh, before it be *tunned*, the burage stay a time, and be often changed with fresh, it will make a sovereign drink for melancholy. *Bacon.*

TUNA, a small island of Lower Egypt, in the Lake Menzaleh; 8 miles south-east of Tennis.

TUNA, a harbour on the eastern coast of Egypt, upon the Red sea. It affords good shelter against the north-west winds, but is much narrowed by shoals and rocks; 52 miles south-south-east of Cosseir.

TUNA, a small river of Brazil, in the province of Pernambuco, which runs east, and falls into the sea between the rivers Ilheos and Piratuninga.

TUNABLE, *adj.* Harmonious; musical.

A cry more *tunable*

Was never halloo'd to, nor cheer'd with horn. *Shakspeare.*

TUNABLENESS, *s.* Harmony; melodiousness.

TUNABLY, *adv.* Harmoniously; melodiously.

He cannot wel fly,
Nor syng *tunably*.

Skelton.

TUNBRIDGE, a market town of England, in the county of Kent, situated on the river Tun, which forms one of the five branches into which the Medway here divides itself, and over each of which there is a stone bridge. The town consists chiefly of one long and wide street, which is kept very clean, though ill paved, and the houses indifferently built. Tunbridge contains 964 houses, and 5932 inhabitants. Market on Friday, and one on the first Tuesday of every month for live cattle; 14 miles south-south-west of Maidstone, and 30 east by-south of London.

TUNBRIDGE, a post township of the United States, in Orange county, Vermont; 32 miles south of Montpelier. Population 1640.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, a town of England, in the county of Kent, or rather the appellation given to a series of scattered villages or dwellings within five or six miles from the town of Tunbridge, immediately bordering on Sussex, and which owe their origin and importance to the

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celebrated mineral waters in the vicinity. They are situated in the parishes of Tunbridge, Frant, and Speldhurst, and consist of four divisions; Mount Ephraim, Mount Pleasant, Mount Sion, and the Wells properly so called. The air of this district is very pure and salubrious, and aids powerfully the medicinal qualities of the waters. The general appearance of the country is inviting, and the aspect of the villages is picturesque, appearing like a large town in a wood, interspersed with rich meadows, and inclosing a large common, in which are walks, rides, handsome rows of trees, and other objects of variety. The village is nearly two miles in length by one in breadth, and of late years the buildings have been rapidly increasing, many persons of rank and respectability having houses here for occasional or constant residence. The component parts of the water are steele particles, marine salts, and oily matter, an ochreous substance, a volatile vitriolic spirit, too subtle for analysis, and a simple fluid. The waters are considered to be of great use in removing complaints arising from sedentary occupations, weak digestion, and nervous and chronic disorders. The rides in the neighbourhood of the wells include a variety of interesting and picturesque scenes. The high rocks, about a mile and a half south-westward of the wells, on the Sussex side, are much celebrated, and certainly form a very striking and romantic picture. The trade of Tunbridge Wells is similar to that of the Spa in Germany, and consists chiefly in the manufacture of a variety of toys in wood of different kinds. The goods manufactured are well known by the name of Tunbridge ware, and consist of tea-chests, dressing-boxes of different kinds, children's toys, punch-ladles, snuff-boxes, and other articles.

TUNDERGARTH, a parish of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, in the district of Annandale, about 14 miles in length, and 1½ in breadth. Population 522.

TUN-DISH, *s.* A tunnel.—Filling a bottle with a *tun-dish*. *Shakspeare.*

TUNE, *s.* [toon, Dut.; tou, Swed.; tuono, Ital.; tone, Fr.; tons, Lat.] A diversity of notes put together. *Locke.*—*Tunes* and airs have in themselves some affinity with the affections; as merry *tunes*, doleful *tunes*, solemn *tunes*, *tunes* inclining men's minds to pity, warlike *tunes*, so that *tunes* have a predisposition to the motion of the spirits. *Bacon.*—Sound; note.

Such a noise arose

As the shrouds make at sea in a stiff tempest,

As loud, and to as many *tunes*.

Shakspeare.

Harmony; order; concert of parts.—A continual parliament I thought would but keep the commonweal in *tune*, by preserving laws in their due execution and vigour. *King Charles.*—State of giving the due sounds; as, the fiddle is in *tune*, or out of *tune*. Proper state for use or application; right disposition; fit temper; proper humour.—A child will learn three times as much when he is in *tune*, as he will with double the time and pains, when he goes awkwardly, or is dragged unwillingly to it. *Locke.*—State of any thing with respect to order.—Distressed Lear, in his better *tune*, remembers what we are come about. *Shakspeare.*

To TUNE, *v. a.* To put into such a state, as that the proper sounds may be produced.

Tune your harps,

Ye angels, to that sound; and thou, my heart,
Make room to entertain thy flowing joy.

Dryden.

To sing harmoniously.

Fountains, and ye that warble as ye flow,
Melodious murmurs, warbling *tune* his praise.

Milton.

To put into order, so as to produce the proper effect.—Especially he hath incurred the everlasting displeasure of the king, who had even *tuned* his bounty to sing happiness to him. *Shakspeare.*

To TUNE, *v. n.* To form one sound to another.

The winds were hush'd, no leaf so small
At all was seen to stir;

Whilst *tuning* to the waters fall,
The small birds sang to her.

Drayton.
To

To utter with the voice inarticulate harmony.

TU'NEFUL, *adj.* Musical; harmonious.

Poets themselves must fall, like those they sung,
Deaf the prais'd ear, and mute the *tuneful* tongue. *Pope.*

TU'NELESS, *adj.* Unharmonious; unmusical.

When in hand my *tuneless* harp I take,
Then do I more augment my foes despight. *Spenser.*

TU'NER, *s.* One who tunes.—The pox of such antic, hisping, affected phantasies, these new *tuners* of accents. *Shakspeare.*

TUNGURAGUA, a very high mountain of Quito, in the province of Riobamba, of a conical figure, regularly sloped on all sides, and rising far above the line of perpetual snows. It is volcanic, and often bursts forth into the most violent eruptions, by one of which the town of Riobamba was destroyed. The lower parts of the mountain are covered with a thick wood. Some hot springs gush out through crevices in its sides, which has caused warm baths to be erected for the accommodation of invalids. Tunguragua is 16,500 feet above the level of the sea; 7 leagues north of Riobamba. Lat. 1. 29. S.

TUNGURAGUA, a large river of South America, which has its rise in Peru, in the province of Tarma, in the lake Lauricocha, near the city of Guanuco, in lat. 11. south, and flows through Peru to Bracamoros, where, passing by Jaen, it turns to the east, and pours itself, after intersecting the Andes at the Pongo de Manseriche, into the Amazons by an immense mouth, below the village of St. Regis.

TUNGUSES, a wandering native race of Asiatic Russia, who cover nearly the whole south-eastern portion of that vast territory. They are first found on the banks of the Yenisei, whence they extend all the way eastward to the sea of Okhotsk. The Tunguses are of middle size, of a robust constitution, and endowed with the greatest agility. They have small eyes, a smiling physiognomy, and long black hair, which they allow to hang freely over their shoulders. They employ themselves solely in hunting and fishing. They have no permanent abodes, but range through the woods and along the rivers, seldom remaining more than six days at a time in one spot. Their tents are formed of a few spars, put together in a conical shape, and covered with skins, or with willow bark, which, after being exposed for some time to the vapour of boiling water, becomes equally flexible. In pursuing their occupation of hunting, they distinguish themselves by bravery and activity. Their arms are bows and arrows, with which they will attack the fiercest animals. The delicacy of their sight and smell on such occasions is almost incredible. In winter they use light wooden shoes, five feet long, with which they are able to walk over the deepest snow without sinking. The most valuable of the animals which they pursue is the sable, whose fur is so delicate as to be spoiled by the least wound or hurt. They pursue it therefore till the animal is driven to seek shelter at the top of a tree, when the hunter spreads his nets at the foot, and kindles a fire, the smoke of which cannot be endured by the sable, who drops down and is caught. The Tunguses clothe themselves with the skins of rein-deer and wild sheep, having the hair or wool turned inward during winter; in summer they wear the same skins tanned, ornamented with beads and glass. The moral character of the Tunguses is the subject of considerable praise. They are a brave, honest people, frank, open, and sincere. They hold lying in detestation, and refuse to make an oath, thinking that their word ought to be sufficient. Theft and fraud are unknown among them.

TUNGUSKA, the name of three large rivers of Asiatic Russia, all tributaries to the Yenesei. The first, called the Lower Tunguska, is the most northerly of the three, and has the longest course. It rises in the northern part of the government of Irkoutsk, and falls into the Yenisei, near Turuchansk. Its entire course cannot be estimated at less than 1000 miles.

The Middle Tunguska rises also in the district of Irkoutsk,

and after a course of between five and six hundred miles, falls into the Yenesei, in lat. 62. N.

The Upper Tunguska rolls a greater mass of water than either of the above streams, and might even rival the Lower Tunguska in length of course, if counted from the commencement of its stream. It bursts from the northern part of the lake or sea of Baikal, through a broken and rocky channel. It bears the name of Angara in all the first part of its course, and till after being joined by the Ilim, when it receives the name of Tunguska. It then flows westward, and joins the Yenisei, in lat. 59. N.

TU'NIC, *s.* [tuneece, Sax.; *tunique*, Fr.; *tunica*, Lat.] Part of the Roman dress.—The *tunics* of the Romans, which answer to our waistcoats, were without ornaments, and with very short sleeves. *Arbutnot*.—Natural covering; integument; tunicle.—The dropsy of the *tunica vaginalis* is owing to a preternatural discharge of that water continually separating on the internal surface of the *tunic*. *Sharp.*

TU'NICLE, *s.* Natural cover; integument.—One single grain of wheat, barley, or rye, shall contain four or five distinct plants under one common *tunicle*; a very convincing argument of the providence of God. *Bentley*.—Formerly a kind of cope worn by the officiating clergy. *Obsolete*.—*Tunicles* Durand describes to have been a silk sky-coloured coat made in the shape of a cope. *Wheatly*.

TU'NING, *s.* Act of singing or playing in concert; act or method of putting into tune.

All organs of sweet stop,
All sounds on fret by string or golden wire
Temper'd soft *tinings*. *Milton.*

TUNIS, a considerable territory of Northern Africa, forming one of the most powerful of the Barbary states. It consists chiefly of a large peninsula, stretching into the Mediterranean in a north-easterly direction, and coming within less than a hundred miles of the coast of Sicily. Beginning at Cape Jerbi, the frontier point of Tripoli, the coast extends northerly with a slight declination to the east; but after turning Cape Bon, its general direction is easterly, with a slight declination to the south. It terminates at Cape Roux, in lat. 37. N. and the whole extent is about 500 miles. The cultivated part reaches from 200 to 250 miles into the interior, till it terminates with the chain of Atlas, and the vast dry plains of the Bled el Jereede. There are few countries more highly favoured as to natural beauty and fertility. It is watered by the noble river Mejerdah, celebrated by the ancients under the name of *Bagrada*, and which contains on its banks many towns and large villages, with from 5000 to 15,000 inhabitants. The inhabitants are almost exclusively governed by chiefs of their own, the Tunisians merely sending once a year a flying column, to collect the tribute, rather in the form of military exaction, than of voluntary gift. The mountains near Tunis contain mines of silver, copper, and lead; and there is one of quicksilver near Porto Tarina; but these sources of national wealth are not turned to any account. It was governed for some time by its viceroys, called deys; but the people, or rather the soldiery, soon acquired the privilege of electing their own dey; and that officer may now be considered entirely independent of the Porte. The chief danger of the Tunisian state arises at present from the Algerines, who, in the course of the last century, have wrested from it the fine province of Constatina, and aim at subduing the whole kingdom.

TUNIS, a large city of Barbary, capital of the territory of the same name. It is situated at the bottom of a bay, about ten miles south-west from the site of the ancient Carthage, of which it may properly be considered as the successor. The city is large, being supposed to contain 12,000 houses, and 130,000 inhabitants. The intercourse between Britain and Tunis is very small, and is mostly carried on by way of Leghorn. France, however, when the intercourse is open, has obtained a preference in the Tunisian trade, though it must often secure the sale of its manufactures by giving them the name of *Londres*. The best time to send a cargo to Tunis, especially of woollens, is in September

September or October, when the inhabitants begin to lay in their winter stock. Provisions, particularly beef and flour, may be had good and in great plenty. Lat. 36. 44. N. long. 10. 20. E.

TUNIS, BAY OF, a large bay of the Mediterranean, comprehending a coast of 120 miles, in the most interior part of which is the city of Tunis.

TUNJA, a town of New Granada, and capital of a district of the same name, in the province of Santa Fé. It was enlarged into a town by the Spaniards in 1539, and was formerly a very opulent place; 60 miles north-east of Santa Fé. Lat. 5. 5. N. long. 72. 56. W.

TUNKAT, or **TONCAT**, a city of Independent Tartary, situated near the banks of the Sirr or Jaxartes; 250 miles north-east of Samarcand.

TUNKHANNOCK, a post township of the United States, in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. Population 884.

TUNKHANNOCK CREEK, a river of the United States, in Pennsylvania, which runs south-west into the east branch of the Susquehanna, about 35 miles above Wilkesbarre

TUNLEY, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Bisley, Gloucestershire.

TUNNAGE, *s.* Content of a vessel measured by the tun.—The consideration of the riches of the ancients leads to that of their trade, and to inquire into the bulk and *tunnage* of their shipping. *Arbuthnot*.—Tax laid by a tun; as, to levy *tunnage* and *pourage*.

TUNNEL, *s.* [tænel, Saxon.] The shaft of a chimney; the passage for the smoke.—The water being rarefied, and by rarefaction resolved in to wind, will force up the smoke, which otherwise might linger in the *tunnel*, and oftentimes reverse. *Wotton*.—A funnel; a pipe by which liquor is poured into vessels.—For the help of the hearing, make an instrument like a *tunnel*, the narrow part of the bigness of the hole of the ear, and the broader end much larger. *Bacon*.—A net wide at the mouth, and ending in a point, and so resembling a funnel or tunnel; an arch made under ground.

To TUNNEL, *v. a.* To form like a tunnel.—The Phalænæ tribe inhabit the *tunnelled*, convolved leaves. *Derham*.—To catch in a net.—This word is used by Derham for to make network; to reticulate.—Some birds not only weave the fibrous parts of vegetables, and curiously *tunnel* them into nests, but artificially suspend them on the twigs of trees. *Derham*.

TUNNUDTIORBIK, an island near the coast of East Greenland. Lat. 60. 45. N. long. 46. 50. W.

TUNNY, *s.* [*tonnen*, Ital.; *thygnus*, Lat.] A sea-fish.—Some fish are boiled and preserved fresh in vinegar, as *tunny* and *turbot*. *Carèw*.

TUNQUIN, or **TONQUIN**, a large kingdom of Eastern Asia, bordering on the Chinese provinces of Quangsee and Yunan, and separating that empire from Cochinchina and Cambodia. It surrounds a large gulf of the Chinese sea, at the mouth of which is the island of Hainan. The frontier to the north and west consists of mountains of considerable height; the breezes from which, and from the sea, preserve always a tolerable degree of coolness. The central part of the country consists of a vast alluvial plain, traversed by numerous rivers, chiefly tributaries to the great one called Saigong, which flows through the whole breadth of Tunquin, and on which all the principal towns are situated. The usual tropical fruits abound—mangoes, lemons, coconuts, bananas; and the orange of Tunquin is said to be the best in the world. The tea tree is almost as common as in China, but not being tended with the same care, does not afford the commodity of equal quality. The areca, the betel, the indigo, the sugar cane, also grow in the fertile plains. The woods contain a variety of valuable timber. Neither the sheep nor the ass are known in Tunquin; the principal domestic animals being the ox, the buffalo, the hog, with abundance of poultry. A valuable species of honey is said to be produced by the wild bees.

Tunquin formed originally a portion of China, from which empire it was detached in 1368.

The capital of Tunquin having the name of the kingdom,

and called also Cachao or Kescho, is situated on the western bank of the great river, about 80 miles above its junction with the sea. It is said by one traveller to be equal in extent to Paris, and by another to contain only 40,000 inhabitants.

TUNSTALL, a hamlet of England, in Lancashire; 3 miles south of Kirkby Lonsdale.—2. A township in Durham; 3 miles south-west-by-south of Sunderland.—3. A parish in Kent; 2½ miles south-west-by-west of Sittingbourne.—4. A parish in Norfolk; 2½ miles south-south-east of Acle.—5. A hamlet in the parish of Drayton in Hales, Salop.—6. A parish in the East Riding of Yorkshire; 14 miles east-by-north of Kingston-upon-Hull.—7. A township in the North Riding of Yorkshire; 2½ miles south-west of Catterick.—8. A parish in Suffolk; 4 miles east-by-south of Market Wickham.

TUNSTEAD, a parish of England, in Norfolk; 3 miles north-east-by-east of Coltishall. Population 454.

TUNUYAN, a large and abundant river of Chili, in the province of Maule, which runs north-east for more than 60 leagues, when it loses itself in a lake.

TUNWORTH, a parish of England, in Southamptonshire; 3½ miles south-east of Basingstoke.

TUOTONE, a small river of Dutch Guiana, which enters the Cuyuni.

TUP, *s.* [Derivation unknown.] A ram.—This word is yet used in Staffordshire, and in other provinces.

To TUP, *v. n.* To but like a ram.

To TUP, *v. a.* To cover as a ram.

TUPARRO, a river of New Granada, in the province of San Juan de los Llanos, which runs east, and falls into the Orinoco.

TUPHOLME, a parish of England, in Lincolnshire; 6 miles west-by-south of Horncastle.

TUPINAMBES, or **TOPINAMBOS**, a barbarous nation of Indians of the kingdom of Brazil, in the province and captainship of Para.

TUPOZA, a river of South America, in the province of Darien, which runs nearly due west, and falls into the Chucunaqui.

TUPPEL, a town of Hindostan, province of Delhi, situated on the east side of the river Jumna. Lat. 28. 25. N. long. 77. 30. E.

TUPPENDEN, a hamlet of England, in the parishes of Orpington and Farnborough, Kent.

TUPSLEY, a township of England, in Herefordshire; 2 miles east-south-east of Hereford.

TUPTON, a township of England, in Derbyshire; 4 miles south of Chesterfield.

TUPUNGATO, a mountain of Chili, said to be 20,000 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 33. 24. S.

TUQUAQUE ISLANDS, some small islands on the coast of South America, and province of Venezuela. They form a small chain from Point Seca to Point Cabello. Lat. 10. 15. to 10. 35. N. long. 68. 40. W.

TUQUARES, a river of Buenos Ayres, which runs west, and enters the Parana.

TUQUEQUE, a large and abundant arm of the river Apure, in the Caracas, from which it communicates with the Portuguesa.

TUR, a small town in the east of Hungary; 24 miles east of Szolnok.

TURA, or **O TURA**, a small town in the north-west of Hungary, on the Waag, inhabited by Slovacs; 23 miles north-by-west of Leopoldstadt.

TURA, a considerable river of Asiatic Russia, which rises in the district of Verchoturria, among the Ourals, and falls into the Tobol. It is navigable.

TURA, a small river of Irkoutsk, in Asiatic Russia, which rises in the district of Nertschinsk, and falls into the Ingoda.

TURANY, a market town of the north-west of Hungary, on the Waag; 26 miles north-north-west of Neusohl.

TURATIE, a town of the island of Celebes, and capital of a powerful kingdom; 180 miles north of Macassar.

TURBACO, an Indian village of South America, in the kingdom

kingdom of New Granada, and province of Carthagena. Here and there limpid springs rise out of a calcareous rock, which contains numerous fragments of petrified coral, and are shaded by the splendid foliage of the anacardium caracoli, a tree of colossal size, to which the natives attribute the property of attracting from great distances the vapours floating in the atmosphere. As the soil of Turbaco is more than 300 metres above the level of the ocean, a delightful coolness prevails, especially during the night. In order to avoid the excessive heats and diseases which prevail during the summer at Carthagena, and on the coast, it is the practice for those Europeans who are not seasoned to the climate, to retire inland to Turbaco.

TURBAH, a town of Hindostan, province of Bahar, district of Chuta Nagpore. Lat. 22. 32. N. long. 85. 5. E.

TURBAN, TURBAND, TURBANT, *s.* [Turkish, *dulbant* or *tulbant*; hence the old Engl. *tulibant*, and *tulipant*, the former in Puttenham's Art of Poesie, the latter repeatedly in Sir T. Herbert's Travels.] The cover worn by the Turks on their heads.

Gates of monarchs

Arch'd are so high, that giants may jet through,
And keep their impious *turbands* on, without
Good-morrow to the sun.

Shakspeare.

His hat was in the form of a *turban*, not so huge as the Turkish *turbans*. *Bacon.*

In Eastern nations, making up turbans constitutes a particular trade, as the making of hats does among us.

The emirs, who pretend to be descended of the race of Mahomet, wear their turbans green: those of the other Turks are ordinarily red, with a white sash. The genteel people have frequent changes of turbans. M. de Tournefort observes, that the turban, all things considered, is a very commodious dress; and that he even found it more easy to him than his French habit.

The grand seignor's turban is as big as a bushel, and is so exceedingly respected by the Turks, that they dare scarcely touch it. It is adorned with three plumes of feathers enriched with diamonds and precious stones: he has a minister on purpose to look to it, called *tulbentoglan*.

That of the grand vizier has two plumes; so have those of divers other officers, only smaller one than another; others have only one, and others none at all. The turban of the officers of the divan is of a peculiar form, and called *mugenezek*.

The sash of the Turk's turban, we have observed, is white linen; that of the Persians is red woollen. These are the distinguishing marks of their different religions; Sophi, king of Persia, who was of the sect of Ali, being the first who assumed that colour, to distinguish himself from the Turks, who are of the sect of Omar, and whom the Persians esteem heretics.

TURBANED, *adj.* [from *turban*, Sir T. Herbert, *tulipanted*.] Wearing a turban; dressed with a turban.

A *turban'd* Turk

That beat a Venetian, and traduc'd the state,
I took by the throat.

Shakspeare.

The better sort, to vary from the vulgar, are *tulipanted*.
Sir T. Herbert.

TURBARY, *s.* [*turbaria*, low Lat.] The right of digging turf. *Skinner.*—The place where turfs are digged.
Cowel.

TURBIA, a small town in the north of Italy, in Piedmont, province of Sospello, situated in a small plain surrounded by three hills. Population 800.

TURBID, *adj.* [*turbidus*, Latin.] Thick; muddy; not clear.—The ordinary springs, which were before clear, fresh, and limpid, become thick and *turbid*, as long as the earthquake lasts. *Woodward.*

TURBIDLY, *adv.* Haughtily; proudly: a *latinism*.—A person of small merit is anxiously jealous of imputations on his honour, because he knows his title is weak; one of great merit *turbidly* resents them, because he knows his title is strong. *Young.*

TURBIDNESS, *s.* Muddiness; thickness.

TURBIGO, a small town of Austrian Italy, in the Milanese, on the Naviglio Grande; 18 miles west of Milan.

TURBINATED, *adj.* [*turbinatus*, Lat.] Twisted; spiral; passing from narrower to wider.—Let mechanism here produce a spiral and *turbinated* motion of the whole moved body without an external director. *Bentley.*—Whirling as a body that turns round its own axis.—The oval figure of Mercury might be caused by the velocity of its *turbinated* or diurnal motion. *Hist. R. S.*—Among botanists, plants are called *turbinated*, as some parts of them resemble or are of a conical figure. *Dict.*

TURBINATION, *s.* The act of spinning like a top. *Cockeram.*

TURBIO, a small river of Brazil, in the province of Rio Janeiro, which runs west, and enters the Parana between the rivers Paranapana and Tiete.

TURBITH, *s.* [*turpethus*, Latin.] Yellow mercury precipitate.—I sent him twelve grains of *turbith* mineral, and purged it off with a bitter draught. I repeated the *turbith* once in three days; and the ulcers shell'd soon off. *Wiseman.*

TURBITH MINERAL [*Turpethum Minerale*], is a name which the chemists give to a yellow precipitate of mercury, now called protoxide of mercury.

TURBO, a river of New Granada, in the province of Choco, which falls into the Atlantic.

TURBO, in the Linnæan system of Zoology, is a genus of the Testacea order of worms. Its characters are; that its animal is a slug; the shell univalve, spiral, and solid; and the aperture straightened, orbiculated, and entire. Gmelin, in his edition of Linnæus, enumerates one hundred and seventeen species, besides several varieties. See CONCHOLOGY.

TURBOT, *s.* [*turbot*, French and Dutch; *rhombus*, Lat.] A delicate fish.—Of fishes you shall find in arms the whale, the salmon, the *turbot* *Peacham.*

The turbot is a species of pleuronectes. See PLEURONECTES *Maximus*.

TURBULENCE, or TURBULENCY, *s.* [*turbulence*, Fr.; *turbulentia*, Latin.] Tumult; confusion.

I have dream'd
Of bloody *turbulence*; and this whole night
Hath nothing been but forms of slaughter.

Shakspeare.

Disorder of passions.

I come to calm thy *turbulence* of mind,
If reason will resume her sov'reign sway.

Dryden.

Tumultuousness; tendency to confusion.

You think this *turbulence* of blood,
From stagnating preserves the flood,
Which thus fermenting by degrees,
Exalts the spirits, sinks the lees.

Swift.

TURBULENT, *adj.* [*turbulentus*, Lat.] Raising agitation; producing commotion.

From the clear milky juice allaying
Thirst, and refresh'd; nor envy'd them the grape,
Whose heads that *turbulent* liquor fills with fumes.

Milton.

Exposed to commotion; liable to agitation.

Calm region once,

And full of peace; now tost, and *turbulent*.

Milton.

Tumultuous; violent.

What wondrous sort of death has heav'n design'd
For so untam'd, so *turbulent* a mind?

Dryden.

TURBULENTLY, *adv.* Tumultuously; violently. *Sherwood.*

TURBUT, or TARBUT, a city of Korassan, in Persia, defended with a very strong wall, flanked with towers, and containing a population of about 18,000 souls. It has 220 villages dependent on it, and is possessed by a powerful chief, who can bring into the field 10,000 troops; 50 miles north-east of Tursheez.

TURCISM, *s.* [*Turcismus*, low Lat.] The religion of the Turks.—Methinks I am at Mecca, and hear a piece of *Turcism* preached to me by one of Mahomet's priests.
Dr. Maine.

TURCO,



TURDUS.



J. Zuss. sc.

1. *T. longirostris*. 2. *T. crassirostris*. 3. *T. orpuleus*. 4. *T. perspicillatus*. 5. *T. yanvurus*. 6. *T. Rex*.

Engraved for the Encyclopædia Londinensis, 1828.

TURCO, a settlement of Peru, in the province of Caran-gas. Lat. 20. 30. S. long. 68. 20. W.

TURCOING, or **TOURCOING**, a considerable town of French Flanders; 6 miles north-north-west of Lille. It contains about 11,000 inhabitants.

TURCOIS, or **TURQVOIS**, a substance found in Persia and other parts of Asia, and formerly classed with stones. It has a beautiful light-green colour, and is susceptible of a high polish. The surface is smooth and polished; it has also a smooth shining fracture, and is so hard as to scratch glass slightly: the specific gravity is 3.127. It has for a long time been considered as the tooth of an unknown animal impregnated with copper; but by a series of analytical experiments, La Grange has proved that it does not contain a particle of copper, but is in reality bone coloured by phosphate of iron.

TURCOMANS, or **TRUCKMEN**, a Nomadic Tartar race, who fill with their hordes many of the districts of Western Asia. Their native seat seems to be in the regions east of the Caspian, in the vast plains between it and the Aral. They are completely a Tartar race, disdaining all cultivation, and employing themselves in the rearing of horses and cattle, to which, when opportunity admits, they add that of plunder, and of mercenary warfare.

TURD, *s.* [турд, Saxon.] Excrement.

TURDUS, or **THRUSH**, the name of a genus of birds, of the order of the Passeres. The distinguishing characters of this genus are, that the tongue is jagged, and has a rim or margin round it; the bill is of a conic pointed figure, the upper mandible bent at the apex, and emarginated; the nostrils naked, but half covered above with a small membrane, and the chaps ciliated.

1. *Turdus viscivorus*.—With a brown back, neck with white spots, and a yellowish bill. This is the missel thrush of Pennant and Latham.—Found in the woods of Europe.

2. *Turdus pilaris*.—With black tail-feathers, the outermost whitish at the apex and interior margin, the head and rump hoary. The fieldfare of Ray, Willughby, Pennant, and Latham. Of this there are four varieties.—Found in the woods of Europe, Siberia, and Syria.

3. *Turdus Africanus*.—Blackish, the breast covered with black feathers, with red margin; the bill yellow; and the legs cinereous.—Found in Africa.

4. *Turdus Tripolitanus*.—Olive-yellow, whitish beneath; black quills; equal blackish tail and yellow apex. The Tripoli thrush of Latham.—Found in Barbary.

5. *Turdus polyglottus*.—Obscurely ash-coloured; beneath palely ash-coloured, with the greater quill-feathers white on the exterior half. The singing-bird, mocking-bird or nightingale of Sloane, the mock-bird of Catesby and Kalm, and the mimic thrush of Pennant and Latham.—Found in Jamaica, and the moist woods of America, practising in the way which its name imports.

6. *Turdus Orpheus*.—With brown back; breast and lateral wing-feathers whitish; eye-brows white. The polyglott bird of Willughby, the lesser mocking-bird of Edwards, and the mocking-thrush of Latham.—Found in Jamaica, and the warmer parts of America. It has two varieties.

7. *Turdus Sandwichensis*.—Above and abdomen brownish; beneath and front cinereous-white. The Sandwich thrush of Latham.—Found in the Sandwich islands.

8. *Turdus Novæ Hollandiæ*.—Blueish lead-coloured; the anterior part of the head, the bill, chin, throat, and legs black; the quill and wing-feathers black, with lead-coloured margin; the intermediate white at the apex. The New-Holland thrush of Latham.

9. *Turdus plumbeus*.—Black, with yellow axillæ, and cuneated tail. The red-legged thrush of Pennant and Latham.—Found in North and South America, and in the Bahama islands.

10. *Turdus crassirostris*.—Above from red, and beneath from black to brown, with the quill-feathers acuminate; the two intermediate obscure. The thick-billed thrush of Latham.—Found in New Zealand.

11. *Turdus pagodarum*.—Black; back and rump grey; Vol. XXIV. No. 1633.

vent white; head crested. The pagoda thrush of Latham.—Found in Malabar and Coromandel.

12. *Turdus Cayennensis*.—Cinereous; beneath whitish; vent white; greater wing-feathers and tail-feathers black; throat, bill, and legs black. The Cayenne thrush of Latham.

13. *Turdus variegatus*.—Above brown; beneath whitish; feathers whitish and black interspersed. Variegated thrush of Latham.—Found in Surinam.

14. *Turdus striatus*.—Varied with yellow and grey; a longitudinal streak of the back yellow. Yellow-backed thrush of Latham.—Found in Surinam.

15. *Turdus fuscus*.—Olivaceous-brown; breast and abdomen whitish, spotted with brown; greater quills and legs black. Brown thrush of Latham.—In New York.

16. *Turdus nigerrimus*.—Wholly black; feathers yellow at the margin; cheeks and throat holosericeous. The black-cheeked thrush of Latham.—Found in Madagascar.

17. *Turdus Hispaniolensis*.—Olive-coloured; beneath varied from olive to grey; brown tail-feathers, whitish at the interior margin, olive at the exterior; with the intermediate part altogether olive. The Hispaniola thrush of Latham.

18. *Turdus albifrons*.—From black to lead-coloured; beneath yellowish; with the spot on the front white; and brown legs. The white-fronted thrush of Latham. There is a variety black; beneath white, tail beneath cinereous.—Found in New Zealand.

19. *Turdus Capensis*.—Brown; abdomen yellowish; vent yellow. A variety has the head and tail black.—Found at the Cape of Good Hope.

20. *Turdus atricapillus*.—Brown; black head; abdomen and rump red; spot on the wing white.—Found at the Cape of Good Hope.

21. *Turdus longirostris*.—From olivaceous to pale-brown; beneath pale sulphureous; rump and eye-brows yellowish; tail round and yellow; intermediate tail-feathers brown. The long-billed thrush of Latham.—Found in the islands of Eimeo and York.

22. *Turdus fuscipes*.—Cinereous; beneath red; vertex black; legs and tail-feathers brown; tail sub-cuneated. The buff-winged thrush of Latham.—Supposed to found in Cayenne.

23. *Turdus formicivorus*.—Above from red to brown; beneath cinereous; chin, throat, and breast black; band varied with white and black. The ant thrush of Latham.—Found as the former.

24. *Turdus cyanurus*.—Spadiceous; beneath varied with blue and yellow transverse alternate streaks; vertex at the nape to the quill-feathers and ocular band black; another orange; pectoral band and wedge-formed tail blue. The blue-tailed thrush of Latham.—In Guinea.

25. *Turdus rex*.—From red to brown; beneath more dilute; occiput lead-coloured; front varied from white to brown. The king thrush of Latham.—Found in South America, particularly Guiana and Brazil.

26. *Turdus Sinensis*.—Reddish; head brown striated; white eye-brows; tail-feathers marked with obscure brown streaks, and legs yellow. The Chinese thrush of Latham.—Found in China.

27. *Turdus leucocephalus*.—Grey; black quill-feathers; the lesser with the covers of the wings and tail green-brassy and shining violet. The white-headed thrush of Latham.—In China.

28. *Turdus perspicillatus*.—With head and neck cinereous; front and streak under the eyes on both sides black; body above from greenish to brown; beneath ochroleucous. The spectacle thrush of Latham.—In China.

29. *Turdus flavus*.—Yellow; white orbits; band from upper mandible produced near the eye black; bill and legs red. The yellow thrush of Latham.—In China.

30. *Turdus viridus*.—Green; with eye-brows, spot below the eye, abdomen and vent white; throat grey, spotted with white; breast reddish. The green thrush of Latham.—In China.

31. *Turdus cyanus*.—With feathers cinereous-blue at the margin; mouth and eye-lids yellow. The Indian mockbird.

of Ray, the solitary sparrow of Edwards, and blue thrush of Latham.—Found in Candia, the Archipelago islands, and the rocks of Italy.

32. *Turdus morio*.—Shining black, with the greater tail-feathers red, and apex black. The African thrush of Latham.—Found at the Cape of Good Hope.

33. *Turdus bicolor*.—Brown tinted with green; abdomen and vent white. The white-rumped thrush of Latham.—Found as the former.

34. *Turdus erythropterus*.—Black, with red wings; wing-coverts and lower quill-feathers of the tail, the intermediate excepted, white at the apex; tail wedge-formed. The rufous-winged thrush of Latham.—Found near the Senegal river.

35. *Turdus cantor*.—From greenish to black, shining blue and violet; with tail-feathers and tail black. The songster thrush of Latham.—Found as the former.

36. *Turdus Malabaricus*.—Shining-green; yellow front; throat, bill and legs black; covers of the wings and streak on the lower mandible blue.—The yellow-fronted thrush of Latham.—Found in Malabar.

37. *Turdus zeylonus*.—Green; beneath yellow; ocular line on both sides extended as far as the black breast. The Ceylon thrush of Latham.—Found at Ceylon and the Cape of Good Hope.

TURDUS Aquaticus of Brisson. See *TRINGA MACULARIA*.

TURDUS Chiappa, the name of a bird of the West Indies called also *passer faber*.

TURDUS, in Ichthyology, the name of a genus of fishes, according to Mr. Ray, of the class of those which have only one back-fin, the anterior rays of which are prickly; the hinder ones soft and smooth.

TURENNE, a small town in the central part of France, department of the Correze, near the river Tourmente, with 1600 inhabitants. Before the revolution, it was the chief place of a county called Turenne; 9 miles south-by-east of Brives, and 20 south-by-west of Tulle.

TURENNE (Henry de la Tour), Viscount of, a famous general, was the son of Henry de la Tour d'Auvergne, duke of Bouillon, by Elizabeth, daughter of William I. prince of Orange, and born at Sedan in 1611. Destined from his childhood to the military profession, his education and habits were conducted and formed with this view. Having acquired the necessary qualifications, he was placed, in 1634, at the head of a French regiment, in which post he acquitted himself with honour; and having pursued a career of distinguished services, cardinal Richelieu, in 1638, offered him one of his nieces in marriage; but his attachment to the reformed religion, led him to decline the proposal. After he had served 17 years in Italy and elsewhere with singular reputation, he obtained in 1644, the staff of marshal of France, and was entrusted with the command of the army in Germany, the wants of which he supplied out of his own purse. When the war of the Fronde broke out in 1649, he withdrew to Holland, but afterwards returned and engaged with the party opposed to the court. In this connection he was defeated near Rhetel in 1650; and when asked how he had lost this battle, he replied, "By my own fault; but when a man commits no faults in war, it is because he has not been long engaged in it." On July 17, 1675, he was struck by a cannon ball, which killed him on the spot, in the 64th year of his age. For his life and exploits, see *FRANCE*.

TURF, *s.* [турф, Saxon; *torf*, Dutch and Swedish; ab antiquiss. Goth. *torfa*, effodere. *Serenius*.] A clod covered with grass; a part of the surface of the ground.

Yet shall thy grave with rising flowers be drest,
And the green *turf* lie lightly on thy breast.

Pope.

To *TURF*, *v. a.* To cover with turfs.—The face of the bank next the sea is *turfed*. *Mortimer*.

TURFINESS, *s.* The state of abounding with turfs.

TURFY, *adj.* Full of turfs; covered with turf; built of turf.—Thy *turfy* mountains, where live nibbling sheep. *Shakspeare*.

TURGENT, *adj.* [*turgent*, French; *turgens*, Latin.] Swelling; protuberant; tumid.—Where humours are *tur-*

gent, it is necessary not only to purge them, but also to strengthen the infested parts. *Gov. of the Tongue*.—Pompous; tumid.—Recompensed with *turgent* titles. *Burton*.

TURGE'SCENCE, or *TURGE'SCENCY*, *s.* [*turgescens*, Latin.] The act of swelling; the state of being swollen.—The instant *turgescence* is not to be taken off, but by medicines of higher natures. *Brown*.—The *turgescency* of the seminary vessels. *Smith on Old Age*.—Empty magnificence.

TURGH, a river of Wales, in the county of Montgomery. It rises on the west side of the county, and running eastward till it reaches the foot of Mount Golway, turns to the north, and after receiving the Wurway, falls into the Tanat.

TURGHE, a river of Wales, in the county of Carmarthen. It runs into the Cothey, below Capellanpympsent.

TURGID, *adj.* [*turgidus*, Latin.] Swelling; bloated; filling more room than before.—A bladder, moderately filled with air, and strongly tied, held near the fire, grew *turgid* and hard; and brought nearer, suddenly broke with a vehement noise. *Boyle*.—Pompous; tumid; fastuous; vainly magnificent.—Some have a violent and *turgid* manner of talking and thinking; whatsoever they judge of is with a tincture of this vanity. *Watts*.

TURGIDITY, *s.* State of being swollen.—The fore-runners of an apoplexy are dulness, slowness of speech, vertigos, weakness, wateriness and *turgidity* of the eyes. *Arbuthnot*.—Pompousness; empty magnificence.—A simple, clear, harmonious style; which, taken as a model, may be followed without leading the novice either into *turgidity* or obscurity. *Cumberland*.

TURGIDNESS, *s.* Pompousness.—The *turgidness* of a young scribbler might please his magnificent spirit, always upon the stilts. *Warburton*.

TURGOT (Anne Robert Jaques), an enlightened and patriotic minister of state, born at Paris in the year 1727. See *FRANCE*.

TURIAMO, a bay on the north coast of South America, in the province and government of the Caraccas. It is three leagues to the east of Porto Cabello, and extends one league from north to south.

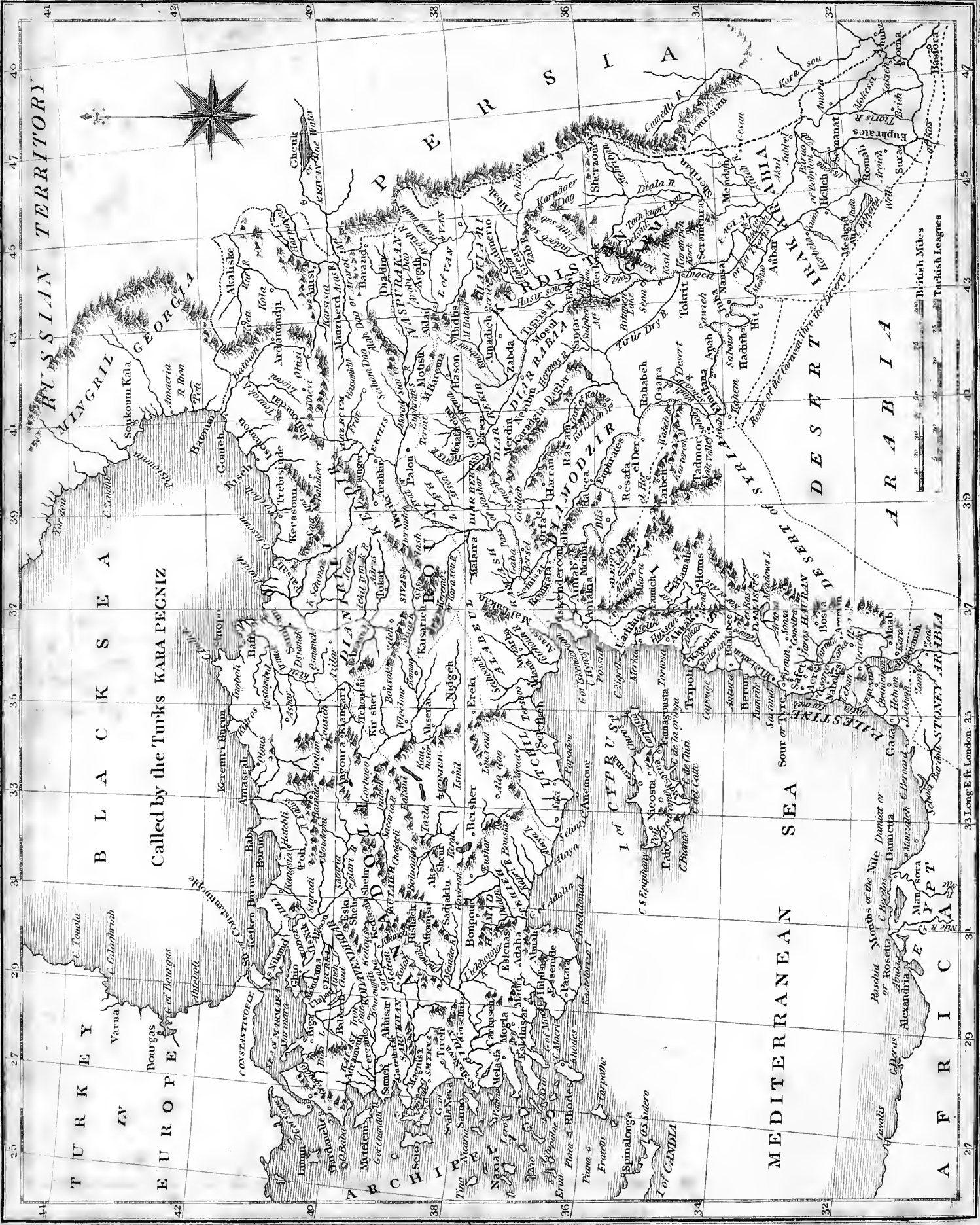
TURIBASA, a small river of Brazil, in the province of Para, which falls into the sea between the Turirana and the Gururiba.

TURIBUNE, a large and rapid river of Quito, in the province of Mainas, which runs south-south-east, and enters by the north and east into the Curaray.

TURIN, a large city in the north of Italy, in Piedmont, the capital and seat of the Sardinian monarchy. It stands in a beautiful plain, on the western bank of the Po, which here receives the waters of the Dora Ripuaria, and flows past with a copious stream, at a short distance from the walls. The situation is extremely agreeable; the country is luxuriant: on one side beyond the river rises a beautiful range of hills; while on the other a plain strewed with villas and gardens, extends as far as the base of the Alps. The town is of an oblong form, and its circumference, including the ramparts, is about four miles. The principal square is near the centre of the town, bears the name of Piazza Reale, and ranks, both for its size and beauty, among the elegant squares of Europe. On one of its sides stands the royal palace; in the centre is the structure erected by the dukes of Savoy, and commonly called the Castello Reale. On three of the sides of the square are arcades, as in the *Palais Royal* at Paris. The Piazza di St. Carolo, though smaller, is entitled to notice, its façades being uniform, and its two longer sides having arcades supported by pillars. The theatre of La Gutera was this year, 1828, destroyed by fire.

Of the public walks of Turin, the most frequented are the royal gardens: they form the morning rendezvous of the fashionable world. The terrace on the other side of the river, though commanding a view of great extent, is less frequented. The Rondo, extending between the city walls and the banks of the Po, is resorted to as an evening walk; while the Valentina,





Called by the Turks KARA PEGNIZ

TURKEY IN ASIA.
 Drawn for the Encyclopaedia Londinensis, 1828.

33 Long E. fr. London. 35



lentina, another promenade along the Po, about a mile from the town, is little visited on account of its distance.

The university of Turin was instituted in the beginning of the 15th century, and endowed for 24 professors, but was afterwards greatly enlarged. It has a public library, a museum, with a large collection of statues, vases, and medals; an observatory, and an anatomical hall. The population amounted in 1820 to 90,000. The character of the inhabitants is, like their dialect, Italian, with a mixture of French. The dress differs little from that of the French, and their manners have received a polish from the long residence of the court; from which, and the consequent residence of the gentry, a number of inhabitants derive their support.

The foundation of Turin is of very remote date, Hannibal having found on its site a town, which he sacked, because the inhabitants refused to join him against the Romans. It was subsequently rebuilt, and received from Cæsar the name of Colonia Julia, changed by his successor into that of Augusta Taurinorum. Its modern history is closely connected with the wars of Italy, of which its situation rendered it almost always the first theatre. It passed successively from the Romans to the Lombards, to Charlemagne, to the marquises of Saluzzo, and lastly to the princes of Savoy (see *SARDINIA*), who made it the capital of their states; 75 miles west-south-west of Milan, 185 west-north-west of Florence, and 320 north-west of Rome. Lat. 45. 4. 6. N. long. 7. 40. 15. E.

T U R K E Y.

TURKEY, a well-known empire, extending over the south-east of Europe and the contiguous parts of Asia and Africa; bounded by the Adriatic in the west, and by Persia in the east. It occupies a track of country extending from lat. 29. to 48. N. and from long. 16. to 50. E.

HISTORY.

The origin of this great nation is obscure. Most writers agree, however, that the Turks were a few rude barbarians, who, by successively conquering other tribes, and amalgamating with them, gradually augmented to an immense number, and obtained overwhelming power. The history of *ARABIA* has already embraced the important subjects of the life and character of Mahomet, and of the general spread of the Koran over the East. The Turks, properly so called, came into warlike collision with the Saracens, who were the temporal subjects of Mahomet's successors, about the year 1300. These they conquered as well as the Tartars, whose vast but disunited hordes had spread far and wide over the finest provinces of Asia. Previous to this epoch the Turks had voluntarily embraced the creed of Mahomet, and had assisted the Saracens in various battles.

OTHMAN was the founder of the Ottoman empire. His original name was *Athman*, which he changed, and assumed, perhaps in imitation of Mahomet, the character of Envoy from God. He wrested Bithynia from the Greeks, and also many parts of the usurpations of Jenghis Khan from the Tartars. He died in 1326, and his son established the seat of his government at Prusa, the capital of Bithynia.

1326—1360.—**ORKHAN** succeeded his father at the age of thirty-five years. He introduced splendour and magnificence at his court, and assumed the title of Sultan. He coined money, improved the military discipline, collected the young Christian renegadoes, who had been stolen in their infancy from their parents, and trained them into soldiers, who became the firmest support of his power. He was also the first who assigned a daily pay to the infantry. Such of his subjects as possessed lands or other property were destined for the cavalry; he formed out of them the corps of spahys, or horse-soldiers, which still subsists.

Andronicus, emperor of the Greeks, crossed the sea to oppose the incursions of the Turks; he was defeated and wounded in the hand by Orkhan, who took Nicomedia in 1327, and Nicæa in 1333, after a siege of two years. The

TURIN, a post township of the United States, in Lewis county, New York, on Black river; 20 miles north of Rome, and 143 north-west of Albany. Population 356.

TURINSK, a town of Tobolsk, in Asiatic Russia, capital of a district of the same name, situated along the banks of the river Tura. It was built about 1660, and contains 4000 inhabitants. There is a separate suburb for the Tartars. Lat. 57. 56. N. long. 98. 40. E.

TURINSKOI, a village of Tobolsk, in Asiatic Russia, on the Niznei-Tunguska; 132 miles east of Turuchansk.

TURIRANA, a river of Brazil, in the province of Para, which, springing from a branch of the Tocantines, and running almost due north, and serving as a line of division between the provinces of Para and Maranhã, falls into the sea, forming a large port opposite the island of San Juan.

TURIVICARY, a town of the south of India, province of Mysore. Lat. 13. 7. N. long. 76. 50. E.

TURKAL, a town of Asia Minor, the ancient *Sebastopolis*. It is situated near a high rock, crowned by an ancient fortress; 24 miles north-west of Tokat.

TURK-DEAN, a parish of England, in Gloucestershire; 2 miles north-by-west of North Leach.

TURKESTAN, the name often given to an extensive region of Central Asia, the original or acquired seat of the great Tartar race called Turks or Toorks.

latter then turned his arms against the children of the emirs, who had divided Anatolia with his father, and having first sown dissensions among those petty princes, he afterwards stripped them of almost all their possessions. Being now master of Anatolia and the shore of the Hellespont, Orkhan burned with impatience to pass that barrier, and to attack the Greeks in Europe. His son Soleïman, a young prince full of ambition and courage, finding no other means of crossing the strait (for the Turks yet possessed not a single boat,) formed, one dark night, three rafts of planks fastened together upon cork, and, committing himself with eighty brave followers to this frail conveyance, arrived without accident at the foot of the castle of Hanni, on the European side of the Hellespont. Here he found a peasant, who conducted him by a subterraneous passage into the castle; the garrison, being thus surprised, laid down its arms. Soleïman assembled the principal inhabitants, who, seduced by promises or intimidated by threats, delivered to him the vessels which were upon the coast, and before the day was over, four thousand Turks landed in Europe, reduced the fortress, and proceeded to lay siege to Gallipoli. The garrison made a valiant defence, but their provisions being exhausted, and the fortifications in a bad state, the city was compelled to surrender. Thus this key of Europe fell into the hands of the Turks.

About this time the Greek empire was distracted by fresh dissensions, by which the Turks knew how to profit.

Soleïman gradually extended his conquests towards the east, and took from the Tartars the cities of Ancyra and Cratæa. On his return, he reduced the rest of Thrace; but while wholly intent on increasing his glory and the dominions to which he was heir, an unforeseen accident put a period to his life. Orkhan survived him only two months, and died in 1360, at the age of seventy years.

1360—1389.—**AMURATH**, for thus have European writers disfigured the name of Murad, Orkhan's second son, succeeded his father at the age of forty-one. He at first affected the appearance of piety, for the purpose of gaining the veneration of the people, and assumed the title of envoy of God. After concluding a treaty with Paleologus, he fixed his residence at Adrianople; but having received information that Asia manifested a disposition to shake off his yoke, he crossed the Bosphorus, marched against the rebels, and put them to flight. Returning to Europe, he took the town of Pheres, which

which served as a bulwark to Macedonia; he then attacked and subdued the despot of Servia, but showed him favour, and purchased the hand of his daughter with the sacrifice of a province. He reduced several Mysian and Triballian princes; and imposed a capitation tax on such of his new subjects as adhered to Christianity. Those who, after bearing arms, turned Mahometans, were enrolled among the spahys. The sultan granted lands to some others, on condition of their maintaining, in time of war, a horse and a number of soldiers proportionate to the value of their land. These military grants, called *tymars*, conferred by Amurath and his successors, devolving to the eldest son upon the same condition only as was imposed upon the father, are so completely in the power of the prince, that he can take them away from the tymariots as easily as a daily pay. The sultan next directed his attention to the formation of his infantry, which he justly considered as the strength of armies. In 1361 he established the famous corps of *janissaries*, by taking one-fifth of the prisoners who embraced the religion of Mahomet. The number of this body, at first fixed at ten thousand men, was in the sequel considerably augmented.

Coutuz, one of Amurath's sons, and Andronicus, son of Paleologus, after defeating an army of neighbouring confederate nations, at the head of the janissaries, spahys, and some Greek troops, were inflated with their success, and rebelled against their fathers, who were then engaged in Asia. The two monarchs crossed the strait. The presence and address of the legitimate sovereigns introduced desertion into the camp of the rebel princes, who retired to Didimotica, and in spite of their resistance and a great effusion of blood, fell into the hands of the inexorable conqueror Amurath, who ordered his own son's eyes to be put out, and insisted that Paleologus should inflict the like punishment on Andronicus and his grandson. Manuel, the brother of the latter, was declared his associate in the empire: like him he conspired against the sultan, and retired to Thessalonica, but destitute of succour, he delivered the place to the general of Amurath, before whom he appeared as a supplicant. The sultan pardoned him, well pleased at having been furnished with an occasion to make himself master of Thessalonica without striking a blow.

The policy of the sultan was not less serviceable to him than his arms, and procured him several provinces in Asia, by alliances and negociations. He returned to Europe to oppose the Prince of Servia, who, with a formidable army of Wallachians, Hungarians, Dalmatians, and others, attempted to check the progress of the Mahometan arms. In the year 791 of the hegira, (1388-9) he engaged and defeated him in the plains of Kosowah. The sultan, alighting from his horse, walked over the field of battle, the theatre of his glory, and remarked with astonishment that almost all his foes, with whose bodies it was covered, were beardless youths. "Prince," said one of his generals, "none but hot-headed boys dare to cope with Mussulmans." While he was speaking, a wounded Triballian, extended on the ground near them, raised himself, recognized the sultan by the respect paid to him, gave him a mortal blow, and was himself immediately cut in pieces.

Amurath lived seventy-one years, of which he reigned thirty, feared by his enemies and by his subjects. His severity in the administration of the army and of justice, was excessive. The respect which he affected for religion, caused him to be respected in his turn. He founded several useful establishments, such as public schools and hospitals.

1389—1403.—BAJAZET (properly BAYAZID) I.—Amurath's eldest son was proclaimed emperor by the army. The first days of his reign manifested his ambition and his sanguinary disposition. He fell upon the dominions of a prince of Phrygia, whose daughter he had married, and banished his father-in-law to Ipsala, whence, to withdraw himself from the sultan's cruelty, he fled to Persia. Bajazet engaged in several wars, in which he was so successful as to gain immense territories. Sigismund, king of Hungary, uneasy at his progress, represented to the princes of Christendom the

necessity of opposing a bulwark to the sultan's conquests. One hundred thousand Christians assembled under his command. Bajazet, with sixty thousand men, marched to meet and dispersed them.

The Greek empire would now have been annihilated had not an unexpected defender checked the course of Bajazet's prosperity. Tymur-lenk, commonly called Tamerlane, a descendant of Jhengis-khan, having found means to discipline the Tartars, conquered with incredible rapidity Asiatic Sarmatia, Persia, Mesopotamia, and Syria, and compelled the city of Bagdad to open its gates to him. The sultan, being informed that the Tartar conqueror was advancing into Asia Minor, marched to meet him, and a battle ensued on the 30th of June, 1402, in the plains of Ancyra. The Turks, not half so numerous as the Tartars, performed prodigies of valour. Bajazet found all his efforts ineffectual, and having seen his eldest son Mustapha slain by his side, he ordered his vizir to fly to Prusa with his younger son Soleman, in order to preserve a remnant of Othman blood. Soon afterwards Bajazet was made prisoner. Notwithstanding the kind treatment which the sultan received at the hands of the Tartar prince, grief shortened his life, and he died on the 9th of March, 1403, in the train of his conqueror, who ordered magnificent obsequies for him, and sent his remains to Prusa, to be deposited in the tomb of his ancestors.

The story of the iron cage, in which Bajazet is reported by some writers to have been confined by Tamerlane, we have rejected; but Gibbon, who, in his history, sums up the authorities on both sides of the question, thinks that it was not wholly without foundation. Tamerlane withdrew from all his conquests, and restored the Ottoman empire into the hands of Bajazet's sons. While these were settling their disputes by the sword, an interregnum of ten years occurred. After which, MAHOMET I. mounted the throne. This sultan restored to Manuel the city of Thessalonica, and all the fortresses on the shore of the Euxine Sea. He gave a favourable reception to the envoys of Wallachia, Bulgaria, and Moldavia, and accepted the tribute which they offered him. Mahomet was acknowledged in Asia as well as in Europe, after he had subdued and rendered tributary Caraman Oghly, son of a prince of the same name whom Bajazet had put to death, and seized the dominions of the prince of Castamouny, his confederate. He reduced Sineis, pacha of Smyrna, and received the homage and tribute of several Greek princes, who had for a moment fancied themselves independent. The sultan was not so fortunate by sea. The republic of Venice, then very powerful, engrossed all the commerce of Europe, and its possessions extended from Capo d'Istria to Constantinople. Incensed at the piracy of the Turks, the Venetians sent their galleys into the Hellespont, where they destroyed the Turkish fleet, but durst not attempt a landing. About this time an upstart, named Perciglia, began to preach with vehemence against the Mahometans, whom he denounced as blasphemers and infidels. All those whom he could not persuade he put to death. His proselytes having become very numerous, Mahomet sent his son Amurath, who was scarcely twelve years old, with sixty thousand men against this pretended apostle of God, who was taken and crucified. This sect occasioned the spilling of much blood, contrary to the wishes of Mahomet, who was more sparing of human life than any of his predecessors. Soon afterwards another impostor, who exactly resembled Mustapha, Mahomet's elder brother, who fell in the battle of Ancyra beside their father Bajazet, laid claim to the throne. He was acknowledged by some malcontents, at the head of whom was the same Sineis on whom Mahomet had bestowed his favour, and even the government of Nicopolis, and who thus repaid his bounty. He collected some troops, and had the temerity, with a weak and contemptible army, levied in haste, to wait for Mahomet under the walls of Thessalonica; but the janissaries and spahys quickly dispersed the rebels. Sineis and his pupil escaped the carnage, and sought an asylum with the Greek emperor, who refused to give them up, and obtained the sultan's consent

sent to their living in exile in an island of the Archipelago. The Wallachians, who had countenanced the spurious Mustapha, drew merited chastisement on themselves. Their country was ravaged in 1421, and the tribute paid by them was augmented. Scarcely was this expedition terminated, when Mahomet was attacked by a bloody flux, which in a short time put a period to his life, after a reign of eight years, at the age of forty-seven.

1421—1451.—AMURATH (properly MURAD) II. ascended the throne at the age of eighteen; but his father had previously habituated him to command, by committing to him the government of Amacyeh and the chastisement of rebels in Asia. Accordingly, from the very beginning of his reign he manifested great firmness. When Manuel sent to him to demand his two younger brothers, to whom Mahomet had appointed him guardian, Amurath replied, that he could not entrust an infidel with the education of Ottoman princes, and that he should not comply with an arrangement which his father neither could nor ought to have made. To revenge himself, Manuel again brought forward the pretended Mustapha, who, still accompanied by Sineis, quitted Lemnos and landed at Gallipoli, where he was received as the rightful prince. Amurath sent his vizir against the adventurer, who found means to win over the troops, and even persuaded the general to join his party. This child of fortune began to think himself secure in her favours, when the Greeks demanded places which he had agreed to give up to them as the price of their assistance; Mustapha refused them, on which Manuel, incensed at his perfidy, espoused the cause of Amurath. Meanwhile Mustapha, encouraged by his success in Europe, crossed the strait and offered battle to Amurath, who, knowing Sineis to be an able general and a great traitor, thought it more prudent to seduce than to fight him. He was offered the government of Smyrna, which he accepted, and went over with the greatest part of the army to the camp of Amurath. Mustapha, deserted by his partisans, fled, was taken, and put to death.

Amurath did not forget that it was Manuel who had raised up this rival against him: he augmented the number of his troops, ravaged Thessaly, Macedonia, and Thrace, and threatened Constantinople. The Greek emperor, with a view to divert the impending danger from his capital, excited fresh troubles in the family of the sultan, who thought it right to sacrifice to his own safety the lives of his two brothers, whom he caused to be strangled, together with all the accomplices in their revolt. Amurath had one more traitor to punish; this was Sineis, who, again guilty of perjury and rebellion, was obliged to flee. Being at length taken in the forests, where he lived as a robber, he was doomed to suffer the most ignominious death.

About this time Manuel died. The new emperor sued for peace to Amurath, ceding to him all the towns which he had already taken, and even Thessalonica which had not yet surrendered: but that city claimed the protection of the Venetians, who sent thither a governor. The sultan however proclaimed that he would give up to his troops all the slaves and the booty which should be found in the city, and Thessalonica was carried by assault in April 1429, and all the inhabitants reduced to slavery. After taking some towns in Etolia, Amurath made peace with the Venetians, but for twelve whole years he was engaged in wars with his vassals, stripping them one after another of their possessions, and appointing successors on whom he imposed very heavy tributes. One of these deposed petty princes retired to the court of Ladislaus, king of Hungary and Poland, and placed under his protection the city of Belgrade. Amurath laid siege to it, but the effect of the artillery employed for the first time against the Turks in 1435, surprised and terrified them to such a degree that they abandoned the siege with disgrace. Hunniades, waywode of Transylvania, one of the greatest generals of that age, harassed and beat the army of Amurath, who was obliged in 1444 to conclude a truce for ten years with Ladislaus.

Caraman Oghly, prince of Caramania, who had married

Amurath's sister, was the most refractory of his vassals. From the extremity of Asia he raised against his brother-in-law a confederacy of European princes, who placed Ladislaus at their head. Pope Eugene IV. authorized the king of Hungary to break the treaty which he had concluded; and the confederates equipped a fleet, which, however, could not prevent the sultan from penetrating into Europe. The Turks marched towards Varna, on the shore of the Black Sea, to meet the allies. The army of the latter consisted of a motley mixture of men of all nations, without experience or discipline, and no match for the janissaries, who advanced in good order, bearing at the point of a lance the treaty which the Christians had violated. The battle, fought on the 10th of November, 1444, was extremely sanguinary. The king of Hungary, having had the imprudence to penetrate into the thickest of the fight, fell, pierced with many wounds, in the midst of the janissaries. His death filled the Christians with consternation, and their army was dispersed. Amurath did not follow up his victory: weary of the fatigues of government, he determined, after the battle, to resign the empire to his son, Mahomet, then scarcely fifteen years of age. He caused him to be proclaimed emperor of the Turks, in the city of Adrianople, and retired to Magnesia, where he gave himself up entirely to repose and pleasure. It was not long before the internal tranquillity was disturbed by seditious persons, who took advantage of Mahomet's youth to commit all sorts of excesses. The ministers, in alarm, entreated Amurath to reascend the throne. This prince was received with transport, caused the factious to be punished, and the young emperor was sent to Magnesia, there to remain till years should teach him to command.

Success had hitherto pretty constantly attended the sultan; but in his latter years he had to contend with a formidable foe, whom he had cherished in his bosom. This was the famous Scanderbeg, of whom historians relate the most extraordinary stories. He was the son of Castriot, prince of Epire, who having submitted to the conqueror, with the other Greek princes, had sent his sons as hostages to the court of Amurath. George Castriot, the only one of these children who survived, became a favourite with the sultan, who brought him up in the Mahomedan religion, and took him along with him to war, where his strength and courage caused the Turks to give him the name of *Scander*, or Alexander, and the title of *Beg*, prince. On the death of the prince of Epire, Amurath appointed a pacha in his stead, regardless of the rights of Scanderbeg. The young soldier, stung by this injustice, vowed to be revenged: he stole away from the court, drew the reis-effendi (secretary of state) into his tent, forced him to sign and seal the deposition of the pacha of Epire, and an order for his own investiture with the sovereignty of that state; after which he killed the reis-effendi and buried him on the spot, to conceal all traces of this action. He then set out immediately for Croya, the capital of Epire, obtained possession of it by means of the order, which none suspected to be a forgery, released the Albanians from their allegiance to the sultan, raised troops and strengthened himself in a sovereignty wrested from his house by injustice, and recovered by perfidy. Favoured by the Venetians, this fugitive was already a formidable enemy, when the sultan set about reducing him. With a small army, Scanderbeg made head against the Turks, who laid siege to Croya: he compelled them to raise the siege, killed great numbers of them, and harassed them in their retreat. Amurath was preparing to attack him in person when an acute disease carried him off in three days, on the 9th of February, 1451.

1451—1482.—MAHOMET II.—Young Mahomet inherited the affection which the people had entertained for his father; but he marked the first year of his reign by an act of barbarity. He put to death his brother, an infant at the breast, whom Amurath had had by the daughter of the despot of Sinope, and compelled the unhappy princess to contract a fresh marriage. Preparing in silence for the blows he meant to strike, he renewed the alliance with all the tributaries, and

reduced Caraman-Oghly, who had revolted. He found means to create a formidable artillery, built a castle on the strait of the Dardanelles, opposite to that which his grandfather had erected, and thereby made himself absolute master of that important passage, in spite of Constantine, the Greek emperor, who justly complained of this infringement of treaties. That prince, in his distress, implored the aid of Pope Nicholas V., but the people opposed the union of the two churches required by the pontiff. After many successes Constantinople was taken. This great event took place on the 29th of May, 1453, 1123 years after its foundation, and 1205 after that of Rome. The particulars however of the siege, its causes and consequences, are related at full under the article *ROME*, p. 338.

When Mahomet made his entry into Constantinople, not a Greek was to be seen. He alighted at the church of St. Sophia, which he that moment converted into a mosque, by causing the prayers enjoined by the Mahometan ritual to be said in it. The sultan would have reigned in a deserted city, had he not been politic enough to recal the Greeks, by allowing them to retain some churches and the free exercise of their religion. He then returned to Adrianople, and in a short time completed the conquest of the remaining possessions of the Greek emperor.

Pope Calixtus III., alarmed at the progress of the Turkish arms, excited the princes of Christendom to form a league. But as the preparations for this new war were long protracted, Mahomet resolved to strike the first blow, and laid siege to Belgrade, defended by the valiant Hunniades, but was obliged to raise it with disgrace. He revenged himself by completing the subjugation of the Morea, added the province of Athens to his other European possessions, reduced the little empire of Trebisond in Asia, and put to death David Commenius who had usurped that sovereignty.

The Knights of Rhodes, afterwards Knights of Malta, hovered over the coasts of the Ottoman empire, and annoyed their commerce. Mahomet resolved to attack their island; but to facilitate his design, he determined to begin with the other islands of the Archipelago, from which the knights might derive succour. He made himself master of Lesbos by means of a traitor, whom he afterwards put to death.

Caraman-Oghly died about this time. His children quarrelled respecting the division of the paternal inheritance, and solicited the mediation of the sultan, who, in order to restore harmony, immediately annexed Caramania to his dominions.

Mahomet next directed his efforts against the island of Negropont, which belonged to the Venetians. The fleet of the latter was of no benefit to them. The governor of Negropont defended himself with great valour; but famine obliged him to capitulate in 1470, and notwithstanding the plighted faith of the sultan, this brave man and his principal officers were laid between planks and sawn in two. His only daughter was dragged before the murderer of her father, and chose rather to die by his hand than to yield to his desires. This circumstance probably gave rise to the story of Irene, which is not mentioned by any contemporary historian. The barbarous Mahomet having taken umbrage at the success obtained by his own son Mustapha in Persia, declared him a rebel, and caused him to be strangled.

The Knights of Rhodes meanwhile took advantage of all these delays to fortify themselves in their island. D'Aubusson, the grand master, a man of equal prudence and courage, on learning that the sultan had put an end to hostilities in Asia, and concluded peace with the republic of Venice, agreed himself to a truce of three months, during which the knights summoned to the defence of the island, arrived from all parts of Christendom. Mahomet, who began to be fond of ease, committed the conduct of the siege of Rhodes to the pacha Paleologus, a Greek renegado, of the family of the last emperors. The Turkish fleet, armed with a formidable artillery, arrived off Rhodes, and the siege immediately commenced. Both sides fought with obstinacy; but the fire of the besieged was so well directed and so destructive,

that the Turks were dispirited. The pacha, despairing of conquest by force, employed emissaries to poison the grand-master, but the plot was discovered, and the miscreants were punished. Justice was also executed on a German engineer, a renegado, who had come over from the Turkish camp into the city. This villain, who in full council sustained his infamous part, nevertheless by his conduct excited suspicions in the minds of the persons appointed to watch him, and the torture soon converted those suspicions into certainty. The Turks renewed their efforts, but were constantly repulsed by the knights, who performed prodigies of valour. Paleologus then thought fit to try the effect of negotiation. The brave D'Aubusson would not listen to any terms: at the head of his people he withstood a fresh assault, but was wounded, and the Turks forced their way into the city. This momentary success inflamed the knights, the soldiers, and even the citizens, with such fury, that the Turks were driven back, not only from the city, but from the entrenchments of the whole island, and compelled to return to their ships, and put to sea on the 17th of August, 1480. Paleologus, who had lost all hope and spirit, conducted with shame the wreck of his fleet and army to Constantinople, entirely engrossed with the means of persuading his master that Rhodes was impregnable. Mahomet, on receiving the first intelligence of the raising of the siege, flew into so vehement a rage as made even those of his ministers who had nothing to do with that affair tremble. He declared that his general and the principal officers of his army should be strangled. Paleologus, however, was not put to death; the sultan took his post from him, and banished him to Gallipoli. Dissembling his mortification, and resolved to wipe away the disgrace which his arms had incurred under Paleologus, he raised two numerous armies, intending with the one to conquer Persia, and to send the other into Europe under the conduct of his generals; but death overtook him amid these great plans, on the 2d of July, 1481.

This prince, whose whole life may be said to have been but one campaign, conquered two empires, twelve kingdoms, and nearly three hundred towns.

1481—1512.—*BAJAZET II.*—The eldest son of Mahomet, was appointed his successor. Instead of repairing to Constantinople to take possession of the throne which devolved to him, and though he had a rival in his brother Djem-djem, called by the Greek writers Zizim, this superstitious prince chose rather to go on pilgrimage to Mecca; and wrote to the divan, desiring that his son, who was yet an infant, might reign in his name during his absence. Zizim took advantage of this opportunity, and upon pretext that Bajazet, though the eldest son, was the offspring of a slave, raised an army and made himself master of Prusa and of all Bithynia. Ahmed, or Acomat, the vizir, passed over into Asia with the flower of the janissaries and spahys, and marched against Zizim, whose army he put to flight. This ambitious prince then sought an asylum with the sultan of Egypt, who received him with the respect due to misfortune.

Bajazet, on his return from Mecca, found his throne secured by the defeat of his brother, who was not long before he again tried his fortune. Zizim returned to Asia, made common cause with one of the sons of Caraman-Oghly, whom Mahomet had stripped of his possessions, but was again beaten. Destitute of all resources, Zizim solicited an asylum of the knights of Rhodes; which the grand master of the order deemed it consistent with their honour and their interest not to refuse him. Don Alphonso de Suniga, grand-prior of Castile, who was commissioned to proceed with his squadron and take him on board, brought him to Rhodes, where he was treated with the utmost respect; but he was not allowed to remain long there in quiet. The sultan proposed a highly advantageous treaty of peace to the order, on condition of their delivering up his brother. The knights were too generous to abandon him. They persuaded him to retire to France, and importune for assistance.

Zizim found that his solicitations to the king of France were beginning to produce some effect, when Pope Innocent VIII. suffered

suffered himself to be persuaded, that if Zizim was in his hands, he should be able to unite all the powers of Europe against the Turks; he therefore demanded him of Charles VIII. The unfortunate Zizim, after travelling from the east to Europe, and from Rhodes to the extremity of Auvergne, was delivered to the emissaries of the Pope, who conducted him to Rome, where he was received as a sovereign, and had apartments assigned him in the Vatican. But some time afterwards, on the death of Innocent VIII., Zizim, contrary to the law of nations, in spite of the oath sworn to him and to the king of France, was confined to the castle of St. Angelo, by command of the infamous Borgia. The new Pope dismissed the faithful Knights of Malta, who composed Zizim's guard, acquainted Bajazet with what he had done, and agreed to take forty thousand ducats a-year for the detention of his brother. Charles VIII. king of France, a young, powerful, and ambitious monarch, warmly interested himself for the preservation of Zizim, and entered Italy with an army of thirty thousand men. The Pope, trembling for his fate, applied for succour to Bajazet, assuring him that it was the intention of the king of France to take from him Zizim. The Turk tendered a still higher price for the murder of his brother; but the Pope, reluctant to lose the annual stipend paid for the detention of Zizim, deferred the execution of this infamous treaty. Meanwhile the king of France had reached Rome, without having occasion to draw his sword. The cowardly Borgia shut himself up in the castle of St. Angelo, employed the immense treasures which he had amassed in corrupting the king's ministers, and succeeded in opening a negotiation and concluding a treaty, which stipulated, among many other articles of equal importance, that Zizim should be placed in the hands of the king; but the wretch, before he delivered up the Ottoman prince, caused him to be poisoned. (1495.)

Relieved from the anxiety occasioned by the existence of Zizim, Bajazet turned his arms against the Venetians, defeated them at sea, took the town of Lepanto, and those of Modon and Coron, in the Morea, laid waste the Friule and reduced Durazzo. While Persia was convulsed by a religious revolution, the shocks of which caused that country to assume a new face, Bajazet resided at Constantinople in perfect repose, if that term may be applied to an effeminate and voluptuous life, the excesses of which had brought upon him many disorders. Tormented by painful infirmities, he resolved to abdicate the empire in favour of his eldest son, Achmet; but the soldiers preferred to Achmet his youngest brother, named Selym. Emboldened by the public favour, the latter raised an army, marched against his father, and was at first beaten: but the janissaries urged him to fresh efforts, promising to join his standard. Selym arrived before Constantinople at the head of the European troops, and Bajazet beheld his son, the people, and the army at once arrayed against him. He now thought of nothing but relinquishing a sceptre of which his indolence had long been weary; and set out for the purpose of retiring to Adrianople. Selym accompanied him with feigned respect to the place agreed upon for their separation. There, throwing himself at the feet of his father, he begged his blessing; but no sooner had he left him, than on some trivial pretext, he ordered him to be poisoned. This took place in 1512. Timid, cruel, superstitious, and addicted to wine, Bajazet II. was nevertheless, according to the Turkish historians, a patron of learning and the sciences. He built several mosques and repaired the walls of Constantinople, which were half overthrown by an earthquake, that lasted ten days, and buried thirteen hundred persons.

1512—1520.—SELYM I.—From the moment of his accession to the throne, Selym deserved by his sentiments, and still more by his actions, the surname of *Yavus*, the ferocious. Determined to rid himself of all those who gave him umbrage, he decreed the death of his two brothers. Achmet, the elder, notwithstanding his love of peace, resolved to sell his life and rights at a dear rate; while his brother, Korat, who was less courageous, wandered from cavern to cavern, in order to conceal himself. The latter was betrayed, and

Selym caused him to be strangled before he marched against Achmet, who, having only fifteen thousand men to oppose one hundred and fifty thousand, was vanquished and strangled on the field of battle.

Selym subdued all Egypt, and put an end to the dominion of the Mamelukes, and appointed two pachas to govern Egypt and Syria in his name.

The finances being exhausted by these two long wars, the sultan found means to fill his coffers by cutting off the heads of the wealthiest individuals and the great officers of the empire. The destroyer was at length arrested in the course of his cruelties, when preparing to march against Persia. An acute disorder seized him in a village near Adrianople, the very place where his father had been murdered by his command, and he died a few days afterwards, on the 22d of September, 1520, reproaching himself, it is said, for the blood which he had shed in such abundance.

1520—1566.—SOLEIMAN I., Selym's son, made it his first care to quell the insurrection of the pacha of Syria. Having left troops in Asia, and sent a squadron of observation into the Archipelago, he turned his attention toward Hungary, blockaded Belgrade, and made himself master of that city, which was the key of the country, meditating a still more important conquest for the following year.

The election of Villiers de l'Isle-Adam to the honourable post of grand-master of Rhodes gave rise to intrigues. One of the candidates, enraged at his failure, resolved, says an historian, to deliver the island to Soleiman, who soon found a pretext for violating treaties, and the knights prepared to sustain a new siege.

Deserted by the Christian potentates, they held out long, but at last capitulated on the 22d of December, 1522. Soleiman made his entry into the city on Christmas day; and the knights, after an equally sanguinary and memorable siege of six months, prepared to quit that sovereignty which they had possessed for two hundred and twenty years, with such glory and advantage to the commerce of all the nations of Christendom.

Soleiman was endowed with an elevated soul. The resistance of the knights; though it inflamed his anger, excited his admiration. He treated the grand-master with kindness, praised his valour, and even endeavoured to engage him in his service; but de l'Isle-Adam replied, that he should be unworthy the sultan's favours if he were capable of accepting them. The excesses which are the usual consequences of victory, were repressed. Soleiman, to secure the tranquillity of Rhodes, determined to visit the city in person; and, on entering the palæ of the grand master, observed:—"It is not without pain that I am obliged to turn this Christian, at his age, out of his house."

After making sure of the departure of the knights, Soleiman returned to Constantinople, to attend to the cares of the government; and made ordinances regulating as well the administration of justice as that of the finances. The collection of these judicious ordinances, known by the title of the *Canons of Soleiman*, still has high authority in the divan and among the ulemas. This monarch committed the custody of the seraglio to his bostandjys, or gardeners, with whom he formed a military corps. This institution caused an insurrection among the janissaries; and the emperor was convinced that, for the sake of his peace as well as his glory, it was necessary to find employment for this restless soldiery. Hungary offered a wide field for his ambition, since Belgrade was in his power. Louis II. king of that country, only twenty-two years of age, had neither experience nor resources sufficient to defend his dominions, Soleiman had no difficulty to reduce Peterwaradin, Saliuk, and Ozek. On the 29th of August, 1526, he engaged and defeated the Hungarians near Mohars. This victory opened to him the gates of Buda on the 10th of September, 1526. He plundered that city as well as the rest of Hungary; and on the approach of winter led back his soldiers to Constantinople loaded with booty.

Hostilities were soon renewed in Hungary. After the death

death of Louis II., who fell at the battle of Mohars, the country was distracted by factions. The one chose John Zapoli, waywode of Transylvania, the other elected the archduke Ferdinand of Austria for king. The latter, at the head of a powerful army, came up with his competitor in the plains of Tokay, and put him to flight. King John, dethroned almost as soon as elected, sought refuge with Soleiman. The sultan, in hopes of rendering the crown of Hungary tributary to his own, declared in favour of Zapoli, and he received him with honour in his camp near Belgrade. The Ottoman army immediately entered Hungary, retook several places in which it had left no garrison, and advanced towards Vienna, the capital and barrier of the Austrian dominions. Ferdinand had time to throw into it twenty thousand men, and to supply it with provisions. The attack and defence of that city were equally creditable to the contending parties. But the season becoming unfavourable, Soleiman was necessitated, on the 14th of October, 1529, to raise the siege, which had cost him eighty thousand men; and after having himself crowned king John, with whom he left some troops in Hungary, he returned to his capital.

The two kings of Hungary entered into a compromise and divided the country between them, while Soleiman made preparations for a war with Persia. Shah Thahmas, sovereign of that country, sensible that the deserts which surround it are its strongest fortifications, spontaneously abandoned Tauryz, leaving the Turks to penetrate into a country where they must be in want of every thing and become weaker from day to day. Then relinquishing the defensive, this prince at the head of the *gizil-bach*, the flower of his troops, marched by a by-way upon Tauryz, retook that city, and routed the Turks in their retreat.

While Soleiman was in vain seeking conquests in Asia, kingdoms were won and lost in his name in Africa. Khair-ed-dyn, who acquired celebrity by the name of Barbarossa, son of a potter, had, with one of his brothers, relinquished in his youth his father's profession for that of a pirate. They possessed talents and courage. After cruising along the coasts of Spain and Italy, they took Algiers, which was then but a receptacle for banditti like themselves. Barbarossa's elder brother became sovereign of these pirates. Some time afterwards he died without issue and Barbarossa succeeded him. The enterprising character of this adventurer attracted the notice of the sultan, who attached him to his interest, and appointed him the sole pacha of the sea or capitan-pacha. Barbarossa manned the Turkish fleet, ravaged the coasts of Italy, took several towns in Calabria, struck terror into Naples, and even into Rome, and then suddenly bearing away for Africa, made himself master of Tunis.

Charles V., jealous of the Ottoman power, and desirous of putting a stop to the piracies which desolated the southern coasts of Europe, formed an alliance with several other Christian princes, and in 1535, sailed himself with a numerous fleet for Africa. He reduced the fort of Goletta, situated a few miles from Tunis, and advanced to meet the army of Barbarossa. The latter less fortunate by land than by sea, was defeated by the emperor, who entered Tunis, the gates of which were opened to him by the Christian slaves who were confined there. Anxious to destroy the last remaining haunt of the pirates, he laid siege to Algiers; but his bravest soldiers fell victims to the climate; and after losing one hundred and forty of his ships in a tremendous storm, on the coast of Barbary, Charles was obliged to re-embark the relics of his army in the vessels that were left.

About this time Soleiman turned his whole naval force against the republic of Venice. Barbarossa ravaged the island of Corfu, and reduced in the Archipelago the islands of Scyros, Patmos, and Stampalia, Paros, and some others belonging to the Venetians, and forced the republic to sue for peace.

John, king of Hungary, was by this time dead, leaving a son a year old, under the guardianship of his mother Isabella. The crown of Hungary could not fail to tempt the Austrians, who advanced to Buda for the purpose of seizing

it. They were defeated by the pacha of Belgrade, and Soleiman made himself master, almost without striking a blow, of the city which was the object of contention.

The Turkish emperor received at Constantinople an embassy from Francis I. of France, who solicited his assistance against Charles V. proposed an alliance offensive and defensive, offered to unite his forces with those of the Porte, and to give Barbarossa free admittance into the French ports, whenever he should come thither with the Ottoman fleet. Proposals were made to the Venetians to enter into this confederacy, for the purpose of humbling the house of Austria; but that republic deemed it more prudent to remain neutral than to involve itself in a new war by which it could have nothing to gain.

In 1543, a Turkish fleet commanded by Barbarossa, appeared off the coast of Messina, took Reggio, passed Ostia and struck terror into Rome, which cursed a Christian prince for contracting an alliance with Mussulmans. This fleet cruised along the coasts of Tuscany and Genoa without committing any depredations, and on reaching Marseilles, joined the French fleet and laid siege to Nice, which belonged to the Duke of Savoy an ally of Charles V. This town, after an honourable resistance, surrendered to the French to avoid the horrors of pillage. The Ottomans, offended at this capitulation, paid no regard to it, rushed into the town, which they plundered; then returned on board their ships and sailed for Constantinople.

Soleiman, the conqueror, soon had occasion to bedew his laurels with his tears. He lost the best beloved of his sons, one of the children borne him by Rochema, his favourite sultana, whom Christian authors call Roxalana. On this occasion he founded a mosque, schools, and a hospital, and liberated a great number of slaves of both sexes. Soon after he married Roxalana. Mustapha, the emperor's eldest son, was aware what he had to fear from this ambitious female, who contrary to all laws and usages had contrived to raise herself to the rank of empress, and would no doubt strive to transfer the sceptre to her children to the prejudice of the rightful heir.

Rustam, the vizir, a creature of Roxalana's, soured the mind of the sultan, and excited his jealousy, by his pompous panegyrics on Mustapha. Roxalana led Soleiman to believe, that his son was in league with the king of Persia, and he was to marry the daughter of monarch, and designed to declare himself independent. To prevent the success of the pretended conspiracy, Soleiman dispatched his vizir with an army to Syria. Rustam endeavoured but in vain to draw Mustapha to his camp. Soleiman repaired in person to Asia, and commanded his son to come and clear himself from the suspicions which were entertained of his designs. The young prince, though he had avoided Rustam's snares, would not disobey his father, and appeared before him. Djehanguyr, a son of Roxalana, alarmed in the highest degree for his brother, vainly attempted to skreen him from the sultan's cruelty; and finding that it was not in his power to preserve him, he resolved at least to share his fate. They were parted; and Mustapha, being disarmed, was strangled at the feet of his father. Djehanguyr entered, and, at the sight of the corpse of a brother whom he so dearly loved, he drew his poniard, and addressing the sultan: "Monster," cried he, "neither you nor my guilty mother deserve such children as we"—he stabbed himself to the heart, fell, and expired on the body of Mustapha. This fatal catastrophe filled the army with horror, and Rustam was obliged to withdraw himself by flight from the public indignation. Mustapha had a son who was likewise sacrificed by Roxalana. It was not till after the death of this fury, that Soleiman discovered Mustapha's innocence and the perfidious character of Bajazet her favorite son. The latter at length threw aside the mask, levied an army, and marched against his brother Selym, who was commander-in-chief of the sultan's troops. The rebel prince was defeated and fled to Frusa, where he was overtaken by the condemnation pronounced by Soleiman, and put to death with all his children.

The sultan then resumed his plans of conquest against the Christians. The Knights of Malta, in revenge for the loss of Tripoli, carried off great numbers of slaves from the Turkish coast, and annoyed its commerce. Soleiman resolved to besiege Malta. The knights on their side solicited and received succours from the Christian princes, and a barren rock became, in some measure, the object of an extraordinary conflict between the east and the west. The honour of it was destined to remain with the Christian name, and this rock was in fact the limit against which the triumphal car of the Turks was dashed in pieces for ever. A numerous fleet, commanded by Dragut, and carrying forty thousand men, surrounded the island, attempted a landing, and after a vigorous resistance took the fort of St. Elmo, which opened to him the entrance of the port; but the town itself withstood all attacks, and a fleet from Sicily landed seven thousand men sent to the assistance of the knights. The Turks were repulsed, driven from St. Elmo, and obliged to raise the siege on the 11th of September, 1564, after losing two-thirds of their number.

Misfortune continued to attend Soleiman's arms. Several of his expeditions failed. At length, conducting in person the siege of Sigeth, a small town in Hungary, the resistance which he met with, and which he was far from expecting, occasioned a violent paroxysm of rage, that terminated in apoplexy, of which he died in a few moments, on the 30th of August, 1566, at the age of seventy-six years and after a reign of forty-six. The grand vizir concealed this event, and dispatched a courier to Iconium to give Selym notice to come over and take possession of the throne.

The reign of Soleiman, who is called the Turkish Alexander, is considered by them as the most glorious of the Ottoman dynasty.

1566—1575.—SELYM II. (surnamed Mest, the Drunkard.)—Of all Selym's children, Soleiman alone survived. He hastened to Constantinople and thence to the camp at Sigeth, where he proclaimed at the same time the death of his father and his own accession to the throne; but his inauguration did not take place till the month of January 1568. As the new sultan had not bestowed the usual largesses on the janissaries, and had placed a different class of troops about his person, the former mutinied against him, and claimed the payment of what they termed a debt. After he had been weak enough to comply with the demands of this formidable body, he became sensible that war alone could rid him of it. He might have directed his arms against Spain, in favour of fifty thousand Mohamedan families, the remains of those conquerors who under Walyd I. made themselves masters of that country in the year 711. To escape the faggots of the Inquisition, which was not content with the external appearances of Christianity, this relic of a great nation, destroyed by the sword of the Christians, had entrenched itself on the most rugged mountain in the kingdom of Grenada, and thence implored the assistance of the sultan. He, however, chose rather to declare war against the republic of Venice, contrary to the advice of his vizir, and in spite of a treaty which the Venitians had faithfully observed. The Turkish fleet sailed for the island of Cyprus. The troops, landed without any opposition from the inhabitants, weary of the Venetian yoke. Two towns only, and Famagosta, Nicosia were in a situation to sustain a siege. Dandoli, the governor of the latter, solicited the aid of the combined fleet of Venice, the Pope, and Spain; but it arrived too late: Nicosia had already been pillaged by the Ottomans, who sent off part of the ships laden with booty, while the enemy's fleet, distracted by dissensions, never stirred to pursue them. On board one of these vessels were several young female slaves of high birth and extraordinary beauty, who were destined for the harem of the sultan. One of them proposed to her companions to prevent their dishonour by setting fire to the powder magazine; the plan succeeded, and they blew themselves up with the ship and the whole crew.

The fleet of the allies having failed in its object, dispersed.

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The Turks closely pressed Famagosta, which, notwithstanding the most obstinate resistance, fell into their hands on the 15th of August, 1571. The rest of the island shared the same fate as the town, and the conquerors committed the most atrocious cruelties.

The confederates, who had left the foe abundant time to reduce the island of Cyprus, having united their force a second time, at length sent two hundred and seventy galleys to meet the Turkish fleet, which consisted of three hundred sail, and had entered the gulf of Lepanto. An engagement in so confined a space, could not be otherwise than terrible. The Christians, much more expert in manœuvring than their antagonists, broke the enemy's line, and their skill contributed, not less than their courage, to decide the victory. Don John of Austria, who at the age of twenty-four commanded the allied fleet, singled out and took the galley which had on board the capitan-pacha. He cut off his head, and placed it on the top of the mainmast of his vessel. Most of the Christian galleys gained a similar advantage; and though the Turkish fleet made a long and obstinate resistance, yet one hundred and sixty-one galleys and sixty other vessels were taken or sunk. Thirty-two thousand Ottomans lost their lives, and three thousand five hundred their liberty.

Mortified at his defeat, Selym, in a paroxysm of rage, issued orders for putting to death all the Christians residing in Constantinople. Mehemet, his vizir, deferred the execution of this rash command, which was revoked the following day.

The Porte knew better how to retrieve its disasters than the Franks to follow up their advantages. The treasures of the mosques were opened, and in a short time the Ottomans had a new fleet to oppose to that of their adversaries. They met off Cerigo, without coming to an engagement, and peace was concluded between the sultan and the Venitians.

The other events of Selym's reign, with the exception of the capture of Tunis by Sinan Pacha, are of little importance. The emperor, after reigning eight years, or rather living that time under the tutelage of his vizir, Mehemet, was carried off by an acute disease, induced by intemperance and debauchery, on the 23d of December, 1564, at the age of fifty-two years. His vizir kept secret his death as he had done that of Soleiman, to allow time for the arrival of Selym's son, Amurath, from Amacyeh.

1575—1595.—AMURAT III.—Amurat, aged thirty-one years, impatient to mount the throne, hastily crossed the Dardanelles, though the sea was tempestuous. This was the only danger to which he would ever expose himself during his whole reign. On reaching the gates of his capital at midnight, he made himself known and sent for the grand vizir. The latter dispatched a messenger to the sultana-valydeh, who went to meet her son, threw herself at his feet, and prayed for the prosperity of his reign. The following day, the death of Selym and Amurat's accession were made public. This day was stained by an atrocity which the Turkish style an act of policy, and which the head of their religion was not ashamed to authorise. Amurat caused his five young brothers to be put to death in the presence of their mothers, as well as two khasschkys, or concubines, whom his father had left pregnant. The mother of one of the young princes stabbed herself in despair, in the presence of the sultan. Amurat, wholly incapable of application to business, contributed as much as his father to render the power of the vizirs absolute.

After ensuring his own tranquillity in Europe, by blowing up the flames of discord among his neighbours, Amurath resolved upon a new war with Persia, in spite of the ill success which had attended former sultans. He was induced to adopt this measure, contrary to the advice of all his ministers, by the prediction of an iman. One hundred and fifty thousand men, whom he sent against the Persians, were defeated at the outset. The Turkish army then crossed the Kbanak or Carah-Sou, and overran the province of Chyrvan, but during the winter, the Persians, falling upon their foes while

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dispersed

dispersed, recovered that province; and the Turkish general received orders to return to Constantinople, where he was stripped of all his employments.

Amurat strove to stifle in debauchery the thoughts of the disasters which befel his arms in Persia. This war, in which a third attempt proved as fruitless as the preceding, together with the continual change of vizirs, exhausted the public exchequer, and rendered it necessary to increase the taxes; while the frequent insurrections of the people and the janissaries kept the sultan a prisoner in his own palace. To recruit his finances, Amurat, by the advice of Ferhad, who from a low condition had successively risen to the most important posts in the empire, and was then vizir, augmented the imposts of the remote provinces, and extorted considerable sums from the Christians and Jews, upon the specious pretext of favouring their trade. He thought fit also to demand presents of Rudolph, emperor of Germany, who answered him by sending to the frontiers an army, which took Sigeth. This movement induced the sultan to conclude peace with Persia, which ceded Tauryz to the Ottomans.

It was high time to oppose the progress of the Christians. The archduke Matthias, general of the Hungarians, had taken, almost without resistance, the towns of Silek and Novigrade, in the month of March, and laid siege to Grom. The pacha who commanded in that place was killed in a sally. The garrison still held out, and the Turks arrived in time for its relief: they forced the enemy to an engagement on an unfavourable ground and with inferior numbers. The archduke was vanquished, and forced to flee into Croatia, where he rallied the wreck of his army, while the victorious Turks laid siege to Raab, or Javarin, one of the strongest fortresses of Lower Hungary. A large sum of money induced the perfidious governor to deliver up the place to them, on the 17th of September, 1594. The traitor afterwards had the imprudence to repair to the camp of the archduke, who discovering his guilt, sent him to Vienna, where he and his accomplices perished on the scaffold.

The Turks next invested Comorn; but the emperor Rudolph, having formed an alliance with Sigismund Battori, waywode of Transylvania, and Moldavia and Wallachia threatening to join this confederacy, the Turkish general proposed to the sultan to assume the command of his troops in person, or to place his eldest son, then twenty years of age, at their head. Amurat, who was jealous of him, and regarded him rather in the light of his rival than his heir, preferred doing violence to his indolent disposition, and declared that he would command the army himself in the ensuing campaign. All his exploits, however, consisted in his taking a journey to Adrianople, and there reviewing part of his troops. While they were filing off before him, a tremendous storm compelled them to disperse. Alarmed at the circumstance, Amurat consulted the soothsayers, who unable to devise any favourable interpretation of this perfectly natural phenomenon, excited in his mind apprehensions for his life. Nothing more was required to plunge Amurat into a state of languor from which he never recovered, and which brought on a fever, that carried him off on the 17th of January, 1595, at the age of fifty years, and after a reign of twenty.

1595—1603.—**МАХОМЕТ III.**, whom the jealousy of Amurat, his father, had kept aloof from the command of armies, was dreaded by all who had the means of knowing him in his retirement. He had manifested a cruel disposition and a readiness to punish. No sooner was he girt with the sword of Othman, than, upon pretext of securing himself upon the throne, he caused nineteen of his brothers to be strangled before his face; and ten *odahlycs*, or concubines, pregnant by Amurath, to be thrown into the sea.

The empire was in the greatest disorder. The capital threatened by famine, obliged the sultan to open the treasures amassed by Amurat, for the purpose of averting this calamity; but that of war succeeded. The waywodes of Transylvania, Moldavia and Wallachia, tributaries of the Porte, availed themselves of the protection of the emperor of

Germany to revolt. The Turks were beaten and lost several towns. Ferhad, the vizir, promoted for the third time to that office, ineffectually attempted the following year to recover Wallachia. He was pursued into Nicopolis, and lost a battle before that city, which was taken by the allies. This general, less fortunate than his predecessor, who had obtained pardon for his defeat, by sharing his immense wealth with the sultana-valydeh, was punished with the fatal cord. His successor, fearful of risking his fortune and his life in a war already so disastrous, prevailed upon his master to take the command of the troops. The sultan accordingly set out with great pomp from Constantinople, in the month of September, 1596, and put himself at the head of an army of 200,000 men, of which he formed several divisions. He first took Agria, in spite of the archduke Matthias, who did not hesitate to offer him battle, though his army was far inferior in strength; but superiority in tactics gained the advantage over numbers, and the guards of the Ottoman emperor being cut in pieces, he was himself exposed to imminent danger. The Turks abandoned their camp to the enemy. The cavalry, attracted by the richness of the booty, having dismounted, notwithstanding the repeated prohibitions of the archduke, was suddenly charged by the Turks. The victory was thus wrested from the confederates, who were obliged to retreat into Hungary.

Immediately after this engagement, the waywode of Wallachia, bribed by the sultan's gold, concluded a secret negotiation, by which he acknowledged himself a vassal of the Porte. On the other hand, Sigismund Battoria resigned to the emperor Rudolph all his claims upon Transylvania.

On the sultan's return, the plague broke out at Constantinople. Never had it yet made such ravages. Seventeen princesses, sisters of the emperor, died in one day, and a great number of sultanas and *odahlycs*, or concubines, were carried off. Mahomet himself had a slight attack of the disease. On escaping this danger, he relinquished the reins of government to his mother, the sultana-valydeh, and thought of nothing but his personal pleasures. The sultana soon abused her power, and bestowed her confidence on eunuchs, who employed their influence only in tyrannising over the provinces of the empire. Amid this anarchy, the French ambassador, M. Savary de Brèves, found means to be serviceable to his countrymen, and to obtain for them that justice which was denied to Mahometans themselves. At the peril of his life, he caused the Christian religion and its ministers to be protected, and enforced respect for the French flag, and he persuaded Mahomet to send an embassy to Henry IV.

In this state of things the spahys, indignant at being governed by a woman, threatened to burn the seraglio, unless its gates were opened to them. This tumult roused the emperor from his lethargy. He received the chiefs of the mutineers, who with vehemence represented their grievances, pointed out the abuses which enfeebled the empire, and demanded the heads of the eunuchs. Mahomet, trembling for his own safety, durst not refuse. The proscribed persons were brought forth and strangled on the spot. The troops, being now satisfied, dispersed, and the sedition was appeased; but the sultan called out the janissaries, who had taken no part in this disturbance, and ordered them to chastise the insurgents. The mufty, charged with favouring the spahys, was deposed; and his successor issued a fetva, or proclamation, declaring the spahys traitors to the emperor, if they did not instantly lay down their arms. This proclamation being published in the city, the gates of which were shut, most of the spahys dismounted from their horses, signified their obedience to the fetva, and delivered up their leaders who were put to death, and other officers appointed in their stead. This cavalry, thus humbled, retained a feeling of animosity against the janissaries, and continual fights ensued between them whenever they met in any number. To put an end to these disorders, the sultan removed all the spahys from Constantinople, and sent them against the Persians, who had retaken the province of Chyrvan.

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While his numerous armies at once threatened Persia, the Asiatic rebels, and the German empire, the effeminate sultan, shut up in his harem, left the cares of government to his grand-vizir and his ministers. Plunged in debauchery of every kind, he exhibited, though in the prime of life, all the appearance of decrepitude. One of the sultanas, the mother of his eldest son, encouraged an impatience to reign in the heart of that young prince. His seditious expressions, with which the seraglio resounded, were repeated to the emperor, who condemned both the mother and son to die. Soon afterwards famine, which had terrified his subjects at the commencement of his reign, ravaged Constantinople for several months. It was succeeded by pestilence, and Mahomet, whose strength was completely exhausted at the age of 37, this time sunk under that scourge, on the 21st of December, 1603, after a reign of nine years.

1603—1617.—**ACHMET** (properly Ahmed) I.—This prince was only fifteen years old when he ascended the throne, in 1603. He was less cruel, but not less despotic than his predecessors. Achmet had a brother, whom he did not put to death, but was content with confining him in a prison, and with seizing the wealth of his grandmother, the valydeh, whom he sent back to the old seraglio; and with this money he bestowed gratuities on the troops.

Some pachas, taking advantage of the sultan's youth, attempted to shake off the yoke. The capitan-pacha was sent against the rebels, whose audacity was encouraged by a strong reinforcement of Persians. Calender, one of these pachas, after making himself master of Antioch, Damascus, and Tripoli in Syria, proclaimed himself sovereign of that province. The capitan-pacha, having no experience in military operations upon land, was defeated; and a small rebel squadron intercepted a convoy carrying the imposts levied in Egypt to Constantinople. The Ottoman admiral was summoned to give an account of his conduct, strangled before his arrival at court, and all his property confiscated.

This reverse induced the sultan to wish for peace with the emperor Rudolph, and the treaty of Vienna was signed on the 9th of November, 1606. Meanwhile, the self-created despot of Syria was extending his conquests in Asia. The grand-vizir passed over to that country, and efficaciously opposed the progress of the rebel, who, compelled, notwithstanding a vigorous resistance, to retreat to Erzerum, his capital, secured his treasures and fled to Persia. The vizir, highly appreciating the valour of Calender, strove to gain him over, and prevailed upon him to set out for the purpose of throwing himself at the emperor's feet and soliciting his pardon. From that moment all the provinces of Asia returned to their allegiance. Calender, on his arrival at Constantinople, was admitted to the presence of the emperor; he accosted him with a firmness mingled with respect, and obtained his pardon, and even the government of Temesvar in Hungary; but having two years afterwards retained part of the revenues of his pachalik, he was put to death in his palace and in the midst of his troops.

The grand-vizir then proceeded through Asia with his army, restoring tranquillity to its provinces, and received orders to march against the sofys; but learning that the emperor had been prejudiced against him, he repaired to the court, confounded his enemies, secured the approbation and confidence of his master, and returned to his camp, resolved to extinguish the last sparks of rebellion, and accomplished his object as much by stratagem as by force.

The archduke Matthias, having become king of Hungary in the life-time of his brother, the emperor Rudolph, renewed the treaties concluded with the Porte, which having thus no cause for hostility with Europe, renewed the war with Persia, which however produced no event worthy of record.

The grand signor employed his leisure in the erection of a magnificent mosque in the Hippodrome, close to that of St. Sophia, and surpassing that edifice in splendour. Domestic tranquillity was soon disturbed by a very slight cause. The muffy prohibited the use of tobacco; then recently introduced into Turkey, because it produces a kind of intox-

ication; but the partizans of that plant were so numerous, that they imposed silence on the imans and on the muffy himself. The plague having again broken out at Constantinople, the dogs, which are innumerable in that city, were accused of propagating the contagion; but the muffy espoused the cause of those animals and would not suffer them to be killed. They were therefore collected together and transported to an uninhabited island.

After an inactivity of two years, a long interval for the Turks to remain at peace, troops were sent into Moldavia, the new waywode of which had neglected to pay his tribute and seemed disposed to shake off the yoke. The defaulter was slain; and the sultan at the same time recovered Transylvania. The inhabitants had deposed their waywode, Batori, and invested Bethlem Gabor with that dignity. The latter, supported by the Turks, engaged his competitor, killed him and received from the Porte the investiture of Transylvania, as a vassal, and paid the tribute. The peace with the court of Vienna was not interrupted by this event.

Facardin (Fakhred-dyn) prince of the Druses, who at first took up arms to clear Syria from the banditti by which it was infested, gave in the sequel some alarm to the sultan; but after defeating the Turks, he offered to pay tribute, and the sultan confirmed him in his little sovereignty.

Persia, dissatisfied with the peace which she had signed, again had recourse to arms. Shah Abbas, who was ardently desirous of war, set out from Ispahan in 1616, marched against the Turks and routed them near Bassorah. Pursuing his victory, he recovered all that part of Asia Minor which his ancestors had lost.

Achmet, ashamed of remaining inactive in his palace, while Abbas was triumphing at the head of the Persian armies, prepared to take the field, but was seized with a violent disorder, which put an end to his life on the 15th of November, 1617, in his 30th year, after a glorious reign of 14 years.

1617—1618.—**MUSTAPHA** (properly Mousstapha) I.—During the reign of Mahomet III., Achmet, confined in a narrow prison with his brother Mustapha, and exposed to the same dangers, promised to spare his life, if fortune should ever raise him to the throne. He did more than keep his word; for when, after a reign of 14 years, he found himself at the point of death, and considering that all his children were still very young, this prince sent for his ministers, and told them that he was authorised by the example of the khalys to chuse the eldest of the imperial race for his successor; and he therefore desired, for the good of his subjects, that his brother might fill the throne after his death. Accordingly, no sooner had Achmet closed his eyes, than Mustapha was proclaimed emperor. It was soon found that a worse choice could scarcely have been made. A long captivity during the two last reigns had impaired the intellects of this prince. Manifesting a strong antipathy to women, and prodigal without motive, he indulged the most childish whims: conferring wealth all at once upon those who had no kind of merit to recommend them, or appointing persons wholly incapable to the most important posts, he highly enjoyed the surprise and embarrassment arising from so unexpected a change of fortune. To such a length did he carry these frolics, that he gave the pachaliks of Cairo and Damascus to two itchoglans, who were mere children.

The sultana-valydeh, incensed at the aversion which the emperor displayed for her sex, and at the little influence which he allowed to herself, soon conspired against him. The ministers, convinced of the sultan's utter incapacity, excited the janissaries and spahys to insurrection. A rumour was circulated that he designed to strangle his nephews; and the people demanded his deposition, for the purpose of raising to his place a son of Achmet's, whose memory was dear to them.

1618—1622.—**OTHMAN** II.—The life of Mustapha was spared. He was shut up in one of the towers of the seraglio on the 17th of March, 1618, and prince Othman, twelve years of age, appeared among the people, who approved by their acclamations the choice of the soldiery.

The ministers calculated upon governing in the name of this boy. The grand-vizir put himself at the head of a powerful army, which was raised by the emperor Achmet, and had been long waiting to be led into Persia. The young sultan was left under the care of an ambitious lawyer, who had been his preceptor.

The zeal of the young sultan for the observance of the laws of the Prophet was extreme. He was shocked at the frequent use which the Turks made of wine, and ordered the delinquents to be put to death. As it happened, almost all those on whom this punishment was inflicted were janissaries; and hence arose a bitter hatred between the latter and their emperor.

Meanwhile success attended the arms of the grand-vizir; he retrieved in Persia the losses which the Turks had there sustained, and obliged the sofy to conclude peace. The young prince felt an ardent desire to signalize himself. The waywode of Transylvania, who had gained some advantage in a war against Austria, allied with Poland, proposed to him to besiege Vienna; but the sultan, adhering to the treaties which subsisted between the two empires, resolved to attack the Polish monarch, Sigismund, only. He accordingly marched toward that country at the head of 300,000 men, and attacked Vladislaus, Sigismund's son, near Khocsim. The Turks, repulsed with loss, could not even gain possession of a castle which stood on the summit of a steep mountain. It was the wisest policy in the Poles to weary out their enemy; they daily routed in detail the different corps of Othman's army, who persisted in blockading the enemy's camp. He resolved at length upon a general assault. The janissaries, thrice repulsed with slaughter, received orders to charge a fourth time; and when the vizir represented that the flower of the army would be thereby sacrificed, the sultan angrily replied: "When I have lost the asses, I will supply their place with horses." This expression, being repeated to the janissaries, contributed in an equal degree with the murder of one of his brothers, for which he issued orders, to the catastrophe which shortly afterwards befel him. As the repeated attacks of Othman continued to prove unsuccessful, conferences were opened, and peace was concluded.

A report was soon spread that the sultan intended to disband the corps of janissaries, and perhaps to employ the pretext of a pilgrimage to Mecca, in order to transfer the seat of the empire to Damascus. In spite of the remonstrances of the mufty and all the grandees, he insisted on marrying the sister of sultan Mahomet III., who was already the wife of a pacha. All Constantinople was filled with indignation. The mufty published a fetvah declaring the marriage incompatible with the dignity of the throne, and the journey to Mecca adverse to the welfare of the state. This decree, in fact, authorized rebellion. The sultan, being informed that the janissaries and spahys were ready to rise, abused the effendys who had come to remonstrate with him. The troops immediately beset the seraglio, put to death the grand vizir, and demanded Othman's uncle, sultan Mustapha, again for their emperor. They broke open the prison in which that unfortunate prince was confined and removed him from it. He was recognized by the effendys, and conducted to the old seraglio.

At this intelligence the rage and obstinacy of Othman were converted into despair. He had recourse to intreaties, but it was too late. He quitted the seraglio with some officers who were cut in pieces before his face: he would then have turned back, but was prevented and forced into a mosque, where his rival had just girded on the sword of Othman; but when Mustapha beheld the young prince surrounded by several officers approaching, under the idea that he had gained over the soldiery, he fell at his feet and implored his mercy. "Is this the master ye prefer to me?" cried the unfortunate Othman, with a sarcastic smile, and loudly expressing the contempt which such a competitor excited, he endeavoured to retrieve his fortunes, but was interrupted by the shouts of the people, who declared that his reign was at

an end, but that his life should be spared. Notwithstanding this promise, the new vizir, the principal instigator of this revolution, caused him to be strangled the following day, May 20th, 1622, in the castle of the Seven Towers, to which he had been removed.

1622—1623.—Mustapha had not during the interval of his deposition, become more worthy of the throne. The sultana-valydeh and the grand-vizir assumed the supreme authority. The latter would have taken away the liberty and perhaps the lives of Othman's brothers, but the seraglio rose against him and he was obliged to flee. The pachas of Asia took advantage of this state of affairs to rebel. Anarchy was at its height, when the grandees of the empire assembled and resolved to chuse a new master, in whose name the government might be administered. As the election could fall only on one of Achmet's children, they chose Amurat, the eldest, then 15 years of age. He at first modestly refused the proffered dignity; but the troops, having been prepared by the aghas for this change, repaired to the first court of the seraglio, shouting, "Long live Murad!" The young prince then went down to the divan, and addressing the assembly with great majesty, he recommended to the mufty and the vizir to enforce the laws and to re-establish order, which had been too long interrupted in the empire. Mustapha was again shut up on the 10th of September, 1623, in his former place of confinement.

1623—1640.—AMURAT IV.—The first use that Amurat made of his authority was to perform an act of justice and severity; he condemned the pacha of Cairo to death. He then directed his attention to the re-establishment of the finances; for the affairs of Europe and the rebellion of the Asiatic pachas required a considerable expenditure. The Tartars of the Crimea having manifested a disposition to shake off the yoke, the capitan-pacha collected the whole naval force against those people, while the grand-vizir marched toward Amacyeh, against Abazah, pacha of Erzerum, one of the insurgents. The capitan-pacha, having landed at Kaffah, the capital of the Crimea, his troops falling into an ambuscade were almost all cut in pieces, and such as were fortunate enough to escape precipitately re-embarked. The Cossacks, taking advantage of the absence of the Turkish fleet, penetrated into the Bosphorus, struck terror into Constantinople itself, and plundered and burned all the adjacent villages. The Turks were forced to secure the entrance of the port with an iron chain; and the fleet of the capitan-pacha, which was hastily recalled, had great difficulty to disperse these pirates. The state of affairs in Asia was not more prosperous. To crown all, the janissaries who remained in the capital excited fresh disturbances; they murdered the caïmacam, and could not be appeased without the distribution of money; but Amurat afterwards caused the mutineers to be secured and their heads struck off.

The Persians meanwhile entered the Ottoman territory at several points, and overran Dyarbekir, Palestine, and Arabia; they even made themselves masters of Médina, and were advancing upon Trebisond. Amid these disasters, Amurat found a wise minister, in whom he could repose confidence, and conferred on him the post of the caïmacam, who had been put to death by the janissaries. This officer, whose name was Hafez-Ali, restored order in the finances, and advised his sovereign to shew himself frequently to the people and the janissaries, that he might excite their respect and affection for his person. The sultan mingled in the sports of the soldiers, and sometimes won the prize in contests with the bow and the djeryd.

The Ottoman troops having been beaten in Asia, the vizir, to whom were attributed all these disasters, was sacrificed. The caïmacam, who was appointed his successor, exhorted the sultan to listen to the overtures for peace made to him by Persia, and to take advantage of this negotiation to draw the rebellious pacha away from the interest of the sofy. The emperor received the homage of the rebel, who, in the sequel, rendered him important services.

At this juncture Shah Abbas died, in 1628; and having left

left the reins of government in the hands of a son, incapable of guiding them, the Ottomans determined to prosecute the war, and the grand-vizir set out for Mossul, which was the rendezvous of his army.

The Ottoman army at first gained some advantages over the Persians, and was afterwards beaten. Hafez-Ali, already advanced in years and worn out with the toils of so harassing a war, was attacked by a mortal disease. He immediately wrote to his master, advising him to make peace, and died a few days afterwards, in 1631. Amurat sincerely lamented the loss of this excellent minister, and complied with his last exhortations.

Some commotions in Transylvania, occasioned by the Poles, were soon quelled; and Amurat, who was yet but 24 years old, having restored peace to his empire both at home and abroad, resolved to shew himself worthy of commanding his troops, by whom he was feared and respected. Pretexts were not wanting for renewing the war with the Persians. The prince therefore put himself at the head of his army. He shared the fatigues of the soldiers, prevented excesses on the march, and laid siege to Revan, which was surrendered by the governor. Amurat sullied this first success by the death of his brother Bajazet, of whom he had become jealous.

The army which the sultan had left behind in Europe was unfortunate. He returned to that quarter, retrieved his affairs, and received tribute from a new waywode of Transylvania, while his generals followed up the advantages which he had gained in Persia.

During these operations, the Cossacks reduced Azof, and the sofy, in the middle of winter, retook Revan. The plague, which broke out in Constantinople and ravaged all Anatolia, was a great impediment to Amurat's exertions. He was himself ill of the gout; and immediately on his recovery, he again put himself at the head of his army in Persia. On Christmas day, 1638, he entered Bagdad, but before he set out on his return to Constantinople, he gave permission for the sacking of the unfortunate city. Twenty-five thousand persons of both sexes and all ages were butchered on this occasion.

The affairs of Europe demanded the emperor's attention. A quarrel had arisen between the Porte and the republic of Venice. The envoy of the latter was thrown into prison, and though in confinement, he had the glory of concluding a treaty which prevented a war. Peace with Persia soon followed, and the empire became more and more flourishing, while the health of the sultan gradually declined. Excessive intemperance in regard to wine and strong liquors brought on dropsy, the progress of which was very rapid. Finding his end approaching, he desired to see his brother, that he might give him advice respecting his future government; but as it was feared that in one of the gusts of passion to which he was extremely subject, he might take away his life, the sultana-valydeh kept Ibrahim aloof from his brother's apartment.

Amurat died on the 8th of February, 1640, at the age of 31 years.

1640—1648.—**IBRAHYM.**—This prince, of a weak constitution and a timid disposition, had become still more fearful after Amurat put to death his brother Bajazet. When he was sent for to be placed upon the throne, he imagined that his last hour had arrived, and mistook the acclamations of joy for shouts of uproar. He displayed so little firmness and dignity during the ceremony of his inauguration, that the people thence deduced an unfavourable omen for his reign. Released from a severe captivity, this prince immediately plunged into voluptuousness and debauchery, relinquishing the affairs of government to his vizir and the sultana-valydeh, who overheard unseen the deliberations of the divan.

The empire appeared flourishing, but its chief was not respected, and the intrigues of the seraglio had an influence upon the government of the whole empire. The qyzlar-agma, the chief of the black eunuchs and superintendent over the women of the seraglio, occasioned the celebrated war of

Candia. This officer, to gratify a luxury equally useless and cruel, had a great number of women in his harem. He purchased one, who, being pregnant, produced a son. This female was selected for the nurse of the young prince Mehemet. The emperor conceived a strong attachment for her and her child, who was called the son of the qyzlar-agma. The favourite sultana having obliged the feeble monarch to remove the objects of her jealousy from his court, that officer solicited permission to perform a pilgrimage to Mecca with his reputed family. He travelled with such pomp, that the people concluded it must be a sultana and a son of Ibrahim's, whom he was sending to Mecca; and the presence of the chief officer of the seraglio gave plausibility to the rumour. He embarked for Alexandria with a squadron, which on entering the Archipelago, was overtaken by a tempest and obliged to bear away for Rhodes. The news of the appearance of so rich a prize having reached Malta, the galleys of the order were dispatched to intercept the squadron bound to Alexandria. They fell in with it; a bloody conflict ensued, in which the eunuch was slain, and the knights took the squadron which he commanded. After touching at Candia to refit, they returned in triumph to Malta, persuaded they had a son of the Turkish emperor in their power. The report spread and was believed by all Europe. The child was treated with the honours that were thought to be due to the son of a great sovereign. The truth however was soon known, and the supposed prince quitted Malta.

The rage of Ibrahim, on receiving the intelligence of the capture of the adopted son of the qyzlar-agma, was sufficient to authorise the belief that the Maltese had really taken a child of his own. He swore to destroy that haunt of pirates, and a formidable fleet, commanded by Yusuf, the capitan-pacha, set sail in 1645. On reaching Candia, there was nothing to prevent the Turkish troops from landing and laying siege to Canea, which was found incapable of making a long resistance, any more than Retino, the governor of which was slain in the breach. The Venetians who had now nothing left but the city of Candia, implored the aid of the Christian princes, but could not obtain any, because each power laid claim to the honour of the flag.

But Ibrahim had soon to encounter a more dangerous foe. The sultan, more engrossed by the concerns of his family than those of government, married his daughter, scarcely four years of age, to Yusuf, the capitan-pacha, who was immensely rich. Ibrahim, accustomed to consider the wealth of all his subjects as belonging to himself, determined to secure Yusuf's property for his daughter, and soon caused him to be strangled upon some slight pretext. The pacha was beloved by the troops, who mutinied and exclaimed loudly against a prince equally blood-thirsty and effeminate. Some nocturnal executions imposed silence on the malcontents. One of his emissaries having spoken in high terms of the beauty of the mufty's daughter, he demanded her of her father, and on his refusal caused her to be carried off while going to the bath attended only by a few women. She was dragged to the harem, where she was violated by Ibrahim, and then sent back to her father. The mufty cherished in his heart the strongest resentment of this outrage, and resolved to revenge himself. Of the janissaries, he heard the murmurs, and did not fail to encourage them: he assembled all the mollas, and the officers of the janissaries and spahys, in the mosque called Ortah Djami. The emperor sent the bostandjy-bachy, and the capydjy-bachy to disperse the assembly; they were admitted into the mosque, and the mufty delivered to them a fetva, proscribing the grand vizir, whose head they required before they separated. The sultan's officers returned to him with this answer. Ibrahim refused to comply with the demands of the malcontents, on which the mufty appointed another vizir, and sent him with all the effendys and officers to the seraglio, into which they were introduced; but Ibrahim fell furiously upon the new minister; the deputies having rescued him from the sultan's rage withdrew in disorder from the palace. The people then

cried out that the sultan himself must be deposed. The janissaries secured all the gates of the city; the troops at night surrounded the seraglio; the old vizir was brought forth, declared a traitor, and put to death. Next day another meeting was held in the mosque of St. Sophia. The mufty addressed the assembly and painted in strong colours the misfortunes of the empire, and the vice, and incapacity of its ruler. The new grand vizir proposed the issuing of a fetva, requiring the emperor to appear before his people and to account to them for his conduct. The fetva was carried to Ibrahim, who tore it in pieces, and threatened to make an example of the mufty; but when the agha of the janissaries represented to him, that the life of his highness was in much more imminent danger than that of the head of the Mahometan religion, his rage was suddenly changed to fear. He implored, but in vain, the aid of the officers around him, and fled for protection to the apartments of his women. He was brought forth and conducted before his judges. The mufty loaded the violator of his daughter with reproaches. It was agreed that the sultan's life should be spared; he was therefore thrown with some old female slaves into a prison, the doors and windows of which were walled up, and in which a single aperture only was left for the introduction of food. The public criers immediately published in the capital the accession of Mahomet IV., who was but seven years of age. The implacable mufty ordered the old sultan to be strangled.

1649—1687.—**MAHOMET IV.**—The troops learned with anger that they had been made instrumental to a murder which they would fain have prevented. The mufty had the art to throw all the blame on the vizir, who was punished for it. Synan-pacha was appointed in his stead; but he was disliked by the sultana Kieuzel, who gained over the agha of the janissaries and concerted with him the deposition of Mahomet IV. and the elevation of Soleiman, the younger brother of that prince, to the throne. The politic mufty resolved to espouse the cause of the stronger party, and awaited the event. The agha of the janissaries collected troops, and Synan the vizir, being surprised at night, and obliged to attend this meeting, affected to enter into the views of the rebels. Upon pretext of convoking the divan, he demanded permission to repair immediately to the seraglio, the gates of which he found shut: he ordered them to be again closed after him, and employed the rest of the night in barricading himself there, and in arming the troops and all the persons belonging to the household of the sultan. By his command the young sultana-valydeh was awakened, and conducted to the chamber of her son who was still a child. The murmurs raised through the whole seraglio in spite of the endeavours of those who wished to stifle them, the light of torches, the terror expressed in every countenance, and the imminent danger which all these things bespoke, filled the young sultana with terror, and mingling her tears with those of her son, she incessantly exclaimed "O my child, it is all over with us." The emperor of the East, whose ordinary titles are *Lightning of Heaven and Terror of the World*, hid his face in his mother's bosom, and seizing the hands of the grand vizir, cried: "Save us, father, save us." Synan did his best to cheer them, and ordered the throne of the young emperor to be placed in such a manner as to be exposed to the view of those whose duty it was to defend it. The prince, in walking to the spot where the throne was raised, saw the bodies of the bostandjy-bachy and the qyzlar of Kieuzel, who had been strangled, extended on the ground. This spectacle increased the terror of the child, which was at its height, when the baltahdjys put to death in his presence a white eunuch, master to the chamber of Kieuzel. The blood of this unfortunate man, who had fallen at the foot of the throne, sprinkled the infant emperor, who, unable to support the horrible sight, sought refuge in the arms of the grand vizir. Some of the itchoghblans perceiving a veiled female behind the gauze that covered the *dangerous window*, from which the sultan can observe every thing without being himself

seen, imagined that it was the sultana Kieuzel, and insisted that she should be secured. The affrighted woman, forgetting the laws of the seraglio, immediately drew back the gauze curtain, threw aside her veil, and showing her face bathed in tears, "I am not Kieuzel," cried she, "but the real sultana Valydeh, the mother of his Highness;" then descending in haste she rushed through the crowd and ran to embrace the knees of her son. The vizir presented the young Mahomet to his future defenders, and made them take the oath of allegiance to him. The mufty declared by a fetva that the sultana Kieuzel must die. A decree drawn up by the vizir and signed with a trembling hand by the young emperor, purporting that she should be strangled, but that her body should neither be bruised with blows nor cut with the sword. She was strangled, and her partisans were afterwards put to death. Synan's boldness was attended with success equal to the most sanguine expectation. The janissaries deserted their agha and his supporters, who were put to death, and order was restored. The vizir, who had rendered his master such essential service, met with a fate he did not merit. The relatives of those whom he had sacrificed to the welfare of the state having met with him one evening almost unaccompanied, stabbed him and had time to escape.

The first years of Mahomet's reign were marked by all the disorders that might be expected in a state without a master. In the course of seven years, six vizirs were deposed or strangled; pachas rebelled; and the spahys and janissaries cut one another's throats for the sake of the property of the chiefs whom they had proscribed. The Turkish fleet was several times beaten by that of the Venetians, who, however, had not the promptitude to follow up their advantages and drive their enemies out of Candia.

Meanwhile the sultana-valydeh quietly educated the young emperor in the recesses of the seraglio; and in concert with the divan she at length chose the aged Mehemet Kiuperly, who had always been beloved and respected by all parties, for grand vizir. The wise minister devoted his attention to the re-establishment of internal tranquillity and the means of ensuring prosperity to the arms of the empire. He began by separating the spahys from the janissaries, as the association of those two bodies tended only to perpetuate discord, and dispersed the former in the provinces. The Venetians were victorious in the Bosnia, where they had driven back the Ottomans to Saraï, the capital of that province. Kiuperly was content to keep them in check in that quarter, and sent more considerable reinforcements to the army in Candia. Moncenigo, the admiral of the republic, after defeating the Ottoman fleet, took, in 1659, the island of Tenedos and Lemnos. The Venetians then made overtures for peace; but Kiuperly would not listen to any accommodation, unless they would evacuate the island of Candia. In a subsequent naval engagement, Moncenigo was slain, and this irreparable loss to the Venetians opened all the seas to the Turks, and Tenedos and Lemnos soon fell again into the possession of the Porte.

When the emperor had attained the age of fourteen years, Kiuperly thought it time to show him to the troops; he therefore took him to Adrianople, then the general rendezvous of the army. Meanwhile the pacha of Aleppo hoisted the standard of rebellion, and gave out that a son of Amurat IV., proscribed by Ibrahim, had been concealed by his mother and saved from the researches of his executioners. This pretended prince was twenty years of age. The love of novelty soon collected an army round this impostor, who assumed the insignia of royalty. Mahomet's troops proceeded towards Smyrna; those of the usurper advanced by forced marches. Kiuperly, conceiving them not so strong as they really were, sent against them only ten thousand men, who were beaten; he then went to meet them himself with the main army. The battle was fought in the presence of the young emperor; the rebels were dispersed, and the pacha of Aleppo, as well as the spurious sultan, being taken in their flight, were condemned and put to death.

Commutations

Commotions having broken out in Transylvania, Kiuperly prepared to lead a powerful force into that country, when death overtook him at Adrianople, where he had persuaded his master to fix his residence. The young prince, sensible how serviceable Kiuperly had been to his authority, in 1661 appointed his son, Achmet Kiuperly, to the post of grand-vizir, as much from choice as gratitude. By a judicious mixture of mildness and severity, this minister caused himself to be as much respected as his father had been before him.

The troubles in Transylvania continued. The emperors of the east and west each of them appointed several waywodes to govern that country; the two powers, being unable to adjust their differences by a treaty, prepared for war. The Ottoman armies approached the frontiers of Hungary; but the emperor of Germany sent, for the defence of that country, the celebrated Montecuculli, whose experience and resources were of more value than a numerous army. The great object of this able general was to conceal from the enemy the small number of his troops, which he had distributed along the Danube to defend the passage of the river, which he seemed to multiply by marches and counter-marches. Kiuperly commenced operations with the siege of Neuhausel, which he took on the 27th of September 1663. He then divided his cavalry, composed of spahys and tymariots, into several detachments, and sent them to ravage the Austrian dominions to the very gates of Presburg and Vienna. Levents, Novigrad and Nitra surrendered almost without resistance, and the grand-vizir was foiled only before the fortress of Scinta. Consternation pervaded Vienna. The representation of the emperor Leopold to the diet procured him some troops from the circles; but there was no harmony among the different corps; and till Montecuculli took the command of this army it was without confidence and without discipline. That general, apprized by his spies of every motion of the Turks, removed his head-quarters towards St. Gothard, and from that point covered alike both Styria and Austria. Kiuperly, having already attempted in vain the passage of the Raab, far out of sight of the hostile army, found that he could not accomplish his purpose by open force. On the 1st of August, 1664, the Austrians encamped on the opposite side of the river, suffered fifteen thousand Turks to cross, and then charged them with fury. The janissaries and spahys threw themselves into the river to hasten to the assistance of their comrades; their valour long rendered victory doubtful, but it was at length won by the efforts of the Austrians, and above all by the talents of their general. The loss of the Turks amounted to twenty-one thousand men, while that of the Imperialists was estimated at only four thousand. The sultan was the more keenly mortified by this defeat, as he had calculated upon a victory, and, on the assurance he had received from Kiuperly, had given directions for magnificent rejoicings which were turned to mourning. The consternation extended to the divan, which advised the speedy conclusion of peace.

Montecuculli, following up his victory, was pursuing the Turks in their retreat, when he received orders to suspend hostilities, and was informed that the Porte had made proposals for peace. A treaty was actually negotiated on conditions that were hard for the Hungarians alone. The defeat which Kiuperly had sustained occasioned no diminution of his influence, since the treaty was advantageous to the Ottomans, who retained some of their conquests.

The war in Candia still continued, though the Turks, after being for twenty years in possession of Canea and Retino, had made no farther progress. Kiuperly directed his views towards the reduction of Candia, the capital of the island. The Venetians had made such additions to the fortifications of that city, that the harbour was absolutely inaccessible. They had drawn together for the defence of the place a great number of volunteers of all nations, and French gentlemen in particular. The war in Candia has been compared with the Trojan war; it resembled the latter in its duration and

in the briskness of the last siege, which continued upwards of two years, and was one of the most bloody recorded in history. Military engineering was there carried to a high pitch of perfection, and all the efforts of the Turks failed against the improved art of defence. One hundred and ten thousand men had already perished before this fortress; but the Turkish army was incessantly receiving fresh reinforcements, while the irreparable losses of the Christians amounted to thirty-one thousand. Louis XIV. had promised farther succours in men and money, which had even sailed from Toulon, when a Greek, drogoman to the Porte, invented a falsehood most calumnious to France, to induce the Venetians to capitulate. This treacherous Greek declared, that he had seen a letter from the French minister, in which Louis XIV. promised to join the Porte; adding, that the expected succours were destined to strengthen the Ottoman fleet. Accordingly, the following day, six vessels under French colours were seen entering the harbour of the Turks. These ships were French only in appearance, and had been detached the preceding night from the Turkish squadron. Consternation did not the less pervade the feeble remnant of the defenders of Candia; and the grand-vizir having offered Morosini, the governor, an honourable capitulation, that officer deemed it prudent to accept it, on the 16th of September, 1669. The prisoners were liberated on both sides, and the Venetians evacuated Candia, leaving to the conquerors the ruins of a city without inhabitants.

The news of this important capture, which terminated the war, filled the whole Ottoman empire with exultation. Great rejoicings were made, and Kiuperly, after adopting measures for re-peopling the ruined city, returned to Adrianople, where he was hailed with universal acclamations.

Mahomet received about this time an embassy highly honourable to the Porte. The cossacks of the Ukraine, vassals of Poland, and smarting under its yoke, solicited the protection of the emperor of the east. A fetva of the mufty declared it lawful to attack Poland, unless that power should grant a durable peace to the Cossacks, the allies of Turkey. The emperor set out in person at the head of a powerful army, marched through Transylvania and Wallachia, crossed the Dniester and entered Podolia, where Kiuperly resolved to lay siege to Kamienieck, the capital of the province.

Poland was at this juncture distracted by civil broils; Michael and Sobieski contended for the crown. The latter opposed an army of Tartars which, in concert with the Ottomans, were ravaging the country. He defeated them several times, but could not prevent Kamienieck, one of the strongest fortresses in Europe, from falling into the hands of Mahomet, on the 22d of August, 1672. Kiuperly then advanced towards Leopoldstadt, which made but a feeble resistance. King Michael, trembling in Lublin, where he had shut himself up, was jealous of Sobieski's victories, and unwilling that the country should owe its salvation to him. The loss of Leopoldstadt induced him to listen to the proposals of the Turks, and he concluded a hasty peace. The indignant Sobieski exclaimed against this infamous treaty, which he regarded as null and void, and advanced toward Khoezim, on the right bank of the Dniester, where the enemy had fortified themselves. He attacked them, destroyed a bridge to intercept their retreat, penetrated into their camp, through which he spread dismay, and drove them from it. The Turks lost great numbers in crossing the river, and retired in disorder towards Kamienieck. Sobieski summoned the citadel of Khoezim to surrender, and allowed the garrison to march out with the honours of war. This able general was then advancing at the head of his victorious army, when he received intelligence of Michael's death. This event saved Kamienieck. Sobieski, being called away to Warsaw on more important business, was elevated to the throne of Poland, which he had so valiantly defended.

Kiuperly knew too well with whom he had to deal not to reinforce his army. He ordered the Tartars to march towards the Ukraine, and selected from among the janissaries twelve thousand serdengielchdis (men devoted to death) corresponding

responding with what was formerly called the *forlorn hope* in the European armies. This corps was destined for the most perilous enterprises. The new king of Poland, being deserted by the Lithuanians, was obliged to go into winter-quarters, and the operations were suspended on both sides.

The sultan was meanwhile indulging at Adrianople in the display of all the profusion of Eastern magnificence, on occasion of the marriage of his daughter, and the circumcision of two of his sons. The festivities were interrupted by an event which the whole empire had reason to deplore. At the moment of re-commencing hostilities in 1678, Kiuperly was attacked by a violent and mortal disease, in the forty-seventh year of his age, after he had governed fifteen years with equal wisdom and success. A longer administration might perhaps have changed the manners of this people, to whom he set an example of virtue.

Carah-Mustapha, his brother-in-law, who had served under him, was appointed his successor. The war in Poland was prosecuted with less vigour, and Sobieski, though he had but a small number of troops, kept in check the whole Ottoman force. At length, confined in his camp, in which want began to be felt, the king of Poland, who returned no other reply to repeated summonses than—*Conquer or die*—thought of cutting his way through the enemy's army; and he would have accomplished his design, had not the Turkish general received orders to put an end to the war, in which the European powers threatened to take part. Sobieski concluded peace on honourable and advantageous conditions. It took but a few days to adjust the terms between the two nations, and upwards of six months to settle the ceremonies to be observed in regard to the ambassador who brought the ratification of the treaty.

Carah-Mustapha possessed the same power, but not equal talents with his predecessor. His intolerable pride and his severity alienated the minds of the Cossacks, who had recently become vassals of the Porte. They now placed themselves under the protection of Russia. The Turks were beaten in several rencounters by the Russians and Cossacks. In another quarter, the Hungarians loudly summoned the Turks to their aid against the emperor of Germany, who treated them as rebels and infringed their privileges. They were headed by the young count Tekeli. The divan opposed the design of declaring war against Austria. Carah-Mustapha nevertheless prevailed upon his master to adopt that measure, and dispatched succours to Tekeli. The vizir, having gained an accession of power by his marriage with one of the emperor's daughters, set out in 1683 for Adrianople, where the army was assembling. It consisted of Tartars, Wallachians, Moldavians and Hungarians, and amounted to one hundred and eighty thousand, or according to some historians, two hundred thousand men. It first marched towards Belgrade, and after passing the Saave, a council was held. Carah Mustapha was for proceeding directly to the Austrian capital. Tekeli opposed that plan; and they were marching towards Raab, when news arrived that the imperial family had quitted Vienna. It was then decided that they should lay siege to that capital.

The duke of Lorraine, the emperor's brother-in-law, commanded the Austrian army, which was then engaged in the siege of Gran, a fortress designed for a bulwark to Germany. That prince had time to throw into Vienna eight thousand men under the command of count Starhemberg, while he himself encamped with his troops in the island of Leopoldstadt: but this prudent general, fearful of being shut up in the island, quitted it the day before the arrival of the Turks, broke down the bridges, and chose a more advantageous camp at some distance from the city, where he waited for the reinforcements which he expected from Poland, Bavaria, and Saxony, while a corps, which he had detached from his army, defeated count Tekeli in Hungary.

The siege of Vienna was opened: the fire of the batteries did great damage to the ramparts; but the duke of Lorraine continually sent out detachments which harassed the enemy and destroyed their works. The siege was protracted through

the fault of the grand vizir; and this gave Sobieski time to arrive with the Bavarian and Saxon contingents, and the besieged were informed by signals that they should soon be relieved. Sobieski immediately prepared to give battle to the Turks. Accompanied by the duke of Lorraine, he crossed with his artillery a chain of mountains which separated him from the rich Turkish camp pitched in the plain before Vienna, and fell unawares upon the advanced posts of the Ottomans. The duke of Lorraine broke the enemy's left wing and put it to flight. The spahys, with the vizir at their head, long maintained their ground, but were finally borne down by the torrent of the fugitives, and Sobieski completed the rout which he had begun. He marched his army in good order to the trenches which surrounded the city, made himself master of them, and Vienna was delivered on the 11th of September, 1683. The Turkish camp, being given up to the soldiers, yielded them an immense booty. Count Starhemberg came out at the head of the garrison of Vienna, to thank their deliverers, and Sobieski triumphantly entered the city by the breach which the Turks had not dared to scale.

The fugitives reassembled in the camp which they had left near Raab. Sobieski pursued them, but he learned that an enemy, though beaten, is not always to be despised: the Turks charged him vigorously when he least expected it, threw his troops into confusion, and the king himself was in danger of losing his life or his liberty. Fortunately the duke of Lorraine came up to his assistance, and the Ottomans had the prudence not to risk the fruit of their victory. Sobieski soon had his revenge; he drove the enemy into the Danube, and took Gran and Cestlin. The grand vizir found himself necessitated to fall back to Belgrade.

When these disasters and the immense losses which reduced so mighty an army to less than half were known in Constantinople, the utmost consternation prevailed. Carah-Mustapha attempted to justify his conduct; but the divan and the whole body of the ulemas, as well as the janissaries, were vehement against him; and the emperor, notwithstanding his attachment to this minister, was constrained to affix his khatty-cheryf to the sentence which doomed him to perish by the bow-string. Two persons only, the tchaouchbachi and the capydjy-kihaya (the chief officer and lieutenant of the guard of the interior of the seraglio) were charged with its execution. They went and demanded the head of the most absolute minister of the empire, who still had the command of eighty thousand men, accustomed to tremble in his presence. But Carah-Mustapha was feared only, and the troops rejoiced at the arrival of these officers. The vizir received with firmness the order to resign the seals; but he could not read his condemnation without accusing his sovereign of ingratitude, and uttering imprecations against fortune. Sensible, however, that resistance would be fruitless he ejaculated a short prayer, and put the fatal cord round his neck with his own hands. His head was carried to Constantinople, and exposed to the view of the people and of the soldiery, who were appeased by this sight. Several great officers refused the post of vizir. The caïmacam at length trembling accepted it, and sought means to withstand the enemies of the empire, but he was not successful, and the Turks by their arrogance brought fresh foes upon themselves. The republic of Venice declared war against them. The Ottoman fleet was in a wretched state; that of the Venetians, under the same Morosini who had defended Candia, reduced St. Maura, and placed a garrison in Prevesa, which commands the entrance of the gulf of Arta.

The empire was attacked on all sides. The duke of Lorraine, at the very outset of the campaign, took Vingrade. He offered an amnesty to all the Hungarians who should abandon Tekeli. Several nobles in consequence renewed their allegiance to the house of Austria. Tekeli marched against them, and the country suffered equally from both parties. The duke of Lorraine, marching towards Buda, received a momentary check from the Turks. They made head at the same time against Sobieski, whose object was to possess himself of Kamienieck; but they were soon afterwards beaten, and

and Tekeli, being accused of treason against the Porte, was secured, loaded with chains, and sent to the castle of the Seven Towers at Constantinople.

The Turks had no better luck against the republic of Venice, which had formed an alliance with the Morlachians in Dalmatia and the Mainots in the Morea, who had shaken off the yoke of the Porte. The people of the capital were thunderstruck on receiving this unfavourable intelligence. The vizir was deposed; the capitan-pacha atoned for his defeats with his life, and count Tekeli was liberated. Peace was earnestly desired, but the negotiations were not successful. General discontent prevailed; the sultan was charged with effeminacy, debauchery, and disregard of the interests of the empire.

The campaign of 1687 was as disastrous as the preceding. Morosini took Patras, Lepanto, Misitra, Corinth, and Athens, and reduced the whole of Attica. Comaro, another Venetian general, was victorious in Dalmatia; he penetrated into Bosnia and took Castel Nuovo, the strongest place in that country. The Poles gained ground on their side; they reduced Slavonia and Transylvania. The Turkish army at length revolted: Mahomet tottered on his throne: he nevertheless made reforms in his harem and removed the mufly, who had authorised by his fetva the war in Germany. The army, the seraglio, and the city, were exasperated against the emperor. Mahomet now hoped by means of a crime which he had previously several times contemplated to ensure his authority. He gave orders for the death of his brothers; but Kiuperly, the caïmacam, son and grandson of the two grand-vizirs who had shed such glory on the commencement of Mahomet's reign, and the bostandjibachi, to whom the execution of these orders was delegated, not only refused to comply, but even provided for the safety of those princes. Meanwhile the army, having arrived at Constantinople, secured the different gates of the city and the port. The attempt made by Mahomet, excited the public indignation, and on the 9th of November, 1687, deputies were sent to the sultan to inform him of his deposition. They then proceeded to the apartments of prince Soleïman, aged forty-six years, who affected a reluctance to accept the proffered sovereignty. In spite of his refusal, he was invested with the insignia of royalty and conducted to the divan, where the chief officers of the empire took the oath of allegiance to him. The dethroned prince was shut up in the prison which his brother had just quitted; in this rigorous captivity he passed five years, and ceased to live in the month of January, 1693.

1687—1691.—SOLEÏMAN II.—The janissaries seemed to have assented to the elevation of Soleïman to the throne, merely that they might indulge in all those excesses which they knew this emperor would be too weak to repress. Dissatisfied with the vizir, who was preparing to reduce them to their duty, they attacked him in his palace, where, after a long defence, he was obliged to yield to numbers: his residence was pillaged and the seclusion of the harem violated. The people, incensed against barbarians who transgressed all the laws of the Koran and of modesty, fell furiously upon the janissaries, and made a great carnage among them, which could not be stopped but by unfurling the standard of the Prophet.

Since the deposition of Mahomet, affairs had gone on worse and worse in Hungary. The emperor Leopold had caused his son to be proclaimed hereditary king of that country. The imperialists made themselves masters of the strong places; the duke of Bavaria took Agra on the 28th of November, 1687, and reduced Belgrade, after a long siege, on the 6th of September, 1688. At the same time the Venetians pushed their conquests in Dalmatia. Poland alone made no progress. The divan therefore concluded it to be high time to make peace.

Maurocordato, a Greek, interpreter to the Porte, and a man of great address, was sent to propose a suspension of arms to the Germans; but as this negotiation failed, the grand-signor issued orders for public prayers; he even

expressed a desire to put himself at the head of the troops. It was not long, however, before this timid prince changed his mind, and sent in his stead the seraskier Rejeh, who had formerly desolated Asia as a chief of banditti, and knew nothing of the military profession. He sustained, in consequence, several defeats, and on his return he was strangled, because, contrary to the law of Mahomet, he had consulted a magician.

The Mainots meanwhile revolted against the Venetians, and returned to their allegiance to the Turkish emperor. At length the third Kiuperly, who had preserved Soleïman's life, before his accession to the throne, was elevated to the post of vizir. This minister, inheriting the talents of his father and grandfather, won the confidence of the people, restored order in the finances, eradicated great abuses, administered justice without respect of persons, protected the different religions, and ordered even the erection of a church in a village inhabited exclusively by Greek Christians; and by these means afforded general satisfaction. The divan was desirous of peace; Kiuperly ventured to promise it victory. His first campaign was as glorious as that which preceded it had been calamitous. The janissaries, recovering their ancient valour, retook Belgrade and several other towns in 1689, and gained a signal victory over the Germans, near Essek, the siege of which it was nevertheless found necessary to raise, on account of the approach of winter. Kiuperly was received at Constantinople with all the honors of a triumph. The infirmities of the sultan, degenerating into dropsy, prevented the grand-vizir from returning in the spring to Hungary, according to his intention. Proposals were privately circulated for placing on the throne one of the sons of Mahomet IV. Kiuperly advocated the rights of Achmet, the emperor's brother, the eldest of all the princes of the house of Othman. The firmness of this minister disconcerted the intrigue, and on the death of Soleïman, which happened on the 22d of June, 1691, not an individual durst raise his voice in behalf of Mahomet, who was still a captive, or his children,

1691—1695.—ACHMET (Ahmed) II.—The new emperor, as incapable of governing as his predecessors, had more humanity than they. The first thing he did, was to visit his brother Mahomet IV. in prison; where he cheered him and sent several slaves for his amusement.

While Kiuperly was intent on promoting the public welfare, envy conspired the downfall of that minister. The officers of the seraglio, whom he held in dependence, represented him as a rebel and an usurper to the feeble monarch, whose destruction also they had secretly determined upon. The minister, informed of the scheme by a mute, immediately assembled the principal officers of the different corps, and communicated to them the intelligence he had received. They were all filled with indignation; the troops ran to arms, surrounded the seraglio, and demanded the heads of Kiuperly's enemies, which they obtained without difficulty of the imbecile sultan.

The success of the late campaign had revived the courage of the Ottomans, who considered themselves as invincible under the vizir. He arrived at Belgrade with one hundred thousand men, and learned that the prince of Baden was below Peterwaradin, with an army little inferior in number to his own. He crossed the Saave, hastened to meet the enemy, and defeated his advanced posts: but no sooner had the two main armies engaged, on the 19th of August, 1691, than Kiuperly, struck by a ball in the temple, fell from his horse, and though all possible assistance was rendered, no sign of life could be discovered in him. This event spread consternation and terror among the Turks: they fell into confusion, and were completely routed. They left thirty thousand slain on the field of battle, and never rallied till they reached Belgrade, under the walls of which they formed an entrenched camp.

A general peace was now expected. Maurocordato, bribed by France, insisted that Austria, drained of troops and money, was incapable of prosecuting the war much

longer, and that it would therefore be wise to wait till she was reduced to the necessity of soliciting a disadvantageous peace.

The ensuing campaign was by no means brisk. The Venetians made vain attempts to recover the island of Candia. Several vizirs were successively appointed and removed. The Porte was dispirited, when a circumstance, in itself of little importance, but which now occurred for the first time in the Ottoman house, was considered as the forerunner of some great victory: a sultana was delivered of twin princes. The death of Mahomet IV., brother of the sultan, did not interrupt the rejoicings occasioned by this event. No better success, however, attended the Ottoman arms. The Poles defeated the Turks, united with the Tartars of the Crimea; and the Venetians took Chio and two towns in Dalmatia. The pachas of Asia had to oppose the sheryf of Mecca, who plundered the caravans of pilgrims, and compelled them to pay him a kind of tribute. Such was the state of affairs when the sultan died on the 27th of January, 1695, at the age of fifty years.

1695—1702.—MUSTAPHA II.—Mustapha, son of Mahomet IV., was no sooner informed of the death of his uncle, than he showed himself to the bostandjys and itchoghians, and ascended the throne as the eldest prince of the house of Othman. He summoned the great dignitaries of the empire, received from them the oath of allegiance, demanded an account of the sums in the public exchequer, and declared his intention of heading his armies in person. This prince, thirty-three years of age, had a commanding figure and a despotic disposition. He took his father's creatures into his service, removed his mother from the old seraglio, in which she had been confined, displaced the mufty and the other unfaithful minister, put to death the grand-vizir, and seized the wealth amassed by those officers. He made himself feared alike by the divan and the army, and proved that he was fond of order, and had discernment enough to select men worthy of commanding. He attached to his service a Tunisian pirate, named Mezzomorto, who promised to retake Chio from the Venetians, provided he were furnished with a few ships. The sultan complied with the proposal; and this enterprising man defeated the Venetian fleet, actually reduced Chio, and was rewarded by Mustapha with the appointment of capitán-pacha.

Mustapha assumed the command of his troops, agreeably to his intimation, and marched to meet the German general, Frederic Augustus, elector of Saxony. He established strict discipline in his army, crossed the Danube at Belgrade, took Lippa and Titul, which he demolished, and routed a small Transylvanian force; but this action cost him a great number of troops. He left the enemy to retreat without molestation, and returned through Wallachia to Adrianople, which he entered in triumph in 1696.

In the following campaign, Frederic Augustus laid siege to Temesvar. The sultan resolved to raise it or to give battle, and accomplished both purposes at once, but without pursuing his advantages. The German emperor was too fully engaged with France to act with vigour against Turkey; he therefore ordered the elector of Saxony to stand on the defensive. Peter the Great, czar of Muscovy, who had previously laid siege, but without success, to Azof, took that place with the assistance of foreign engineers. This important conquest secured to the Russians the commerce of the Black Sea, and set bounds to the power of the Turks in that quarter.

The sultan, having learned by his own experience the indispensable necessity of discipline and tactics, endeavoured to habituate the janissaries to obey the word of command, according to the rules of the military art: but the janissaries never would learn any new evolutions.

The peace concluded between France and the allied powers might reasonably have been expected to produce a cessation of hostilities between the Porte and Austria. Mustapha, nevertheless, prepared to prosecute the war. He opened the campaign early in 1697, with a numerous army, and approached Temeswar, when news arrived that prince

Eugene, who had already acquired great celebrity, was advancing to cover Segedin, Peterwaradin, and the other places situated both on the Danube and on the Teisse, which discharges itself into the former river. That prince had, however, resolved to avoid a battle as much as possible. The Turks would have been obliged to cross the Danube before they could attack Peterwaradin. The sultan having changed his plan and turned toward Segedin, on the 1st of September, 1697, prince Eugene came up with the Turkish army, near a town called Zeuta, cut in pieces the rearguard, struck a panic into the main army, and forced the sultan to cross the Teisse in haste by a flying bridge. Half of the Turkish army had already passed the river, when the Germans made their appearance: the Ottomans were obliged to face about; at this moment the bridge broke down, and the Imperialists had to fight but a portion of the enemy's force, whose retreat was cut off. They did not allow them time to rally, and charged them with such vigour and concert, that they drove them into the river. Twenty thousand Turks perished on the field of battle, and ten thousand were drowned. The grand-vizir and seventeen pachas having fallen while fighting bravely, the seals of the empire fell into the hands of the Austrian general, together with the sultan's tent and all the rich effects which the Turks had left in their camp. Several carts were found loaded with chains and handcuffs, destined for the prisoners whom the Ottomans calculated upon taking.

Mustapha himself witnessed this catastrophe. The rage which it at first excited in him, was suddenly changed into terror and despair. Throwing off in the night the insignia of sovereignty, he disguised himself and fled from the camp with two attendants. He proceeded to Tenesvar, where he made himself known to the sandjac, or governor of the town only, enjoining him to keep his arrival a profound secret. Three days afterwards, the Turkish army, farther diminished by the want of provisions (the soldiers having had nothing to eat for three days), and by the fatigues of a forced march, re-assembled in great confusion in the camp of Temesvar.

Notwithstanding the defeats which the emperor had sustained through his own fault, he was beloved and esteemed by the troops. They received him with strong demonstrations of joy; he put himself at their head, and after distributing the different corps in the frontier towns, he returned to Adrianople, and thence to his capital, which was plunged in despondency.

Prince Eugene meanwhile ravaged Bosnia, and burned Sarai, the capital of that province, the governor of which had been slain in a sally; but the troops elected another pacha, who found means to check the progress of the Germans.

Preparations for a new campaign were making with considerable difficulty; nothing was to be heard but complaints and anticipations of future disasters. Maurocordato had the address to bring about conferences between the plenipotentiaries of Austria, Venice, Poland and Russia. The French ambassador, M. de Ferioles, endeavoured in vain to thwart the negotiations. The plenipotentiaries repaired to Carlowitz on the 14th of November, 1698, and the treaty was signed on the 29th of January in the ensuing year. The Turks ceded Transylvania to the emperor and agreed to a truce of twenty-five years with that prince. The truce with the czar was for two years only, and the Venetians retained part of their conquests. On the conclusion of this so much wished for general peace, the grand-signor retired to a palace erected by Mahomet IV., between Constantinople and Adrianople.

Mustapha's residence at a place where his father had so long resigned himself to indolence and pleasure, excited the murmurs of the people, who loudly censured the peace purchased by the sacrifice of the finest provinces. Some disorders in the administration caused an insurrection at Constantinople. The soldiers appointed new ministers, quitted the capital under arms, and marched toward Adrianople, where the grand-signor had taken refuge. The sultan ordered his troops to advance against the rebels; but no sooner had the two parties met, than the former, seduced

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by the eloquence of the mufty, laid down their arms, and opened the gates of the city to him. The emperor's chief officers were put to death. Mustapha was necessitated to confirm the ministers appointed by the insurgents; the more the prince conceded, the more intractable the latter became; and the degradations to which the timid sultan submitted to preserve his sceptre assisted only to strike it from his hand.

The emperor had no children but what were very young. His brother Achmet, the heir to the throne, according to the law, was confined at Adrianople. The mufty wrote to him that Mustapha was unworthy to reign; that the good Mussulmans placed all their hopes in him; and that the general voice called him to the throne. This letter fell, as it was intended to do, into the hands of the sultan, who hastened to his brother's apartments, ceded to him all his rights, and implored him to treat him with kindness.

Mustapha was deposed on the 20th of September, 1702, at the age of forty years. He died of dropsy a year after his deposition.

1702—1730.—ACHMET III.—The new emperor received the homage of the grandees and of his officers with affected kindness, bestowed large gratuities on the army; and knowing that the people had censured Mustapha for his residence at Adrianople, he resolved to return to the capital. He was thirty-six years of age; and owing to the humanity of his predecessors, his captivity had not been rigorous. In his prison he had acquired a variety of information by reading and conversation with certain effendys, who had given him some notion of politics and taught him to dissemble with those whom he designed to punish. When he therefore regarded his power as secure, he displaced the vizir and the mufty, and proscribed all the chief actors in the late revolution. Executions struck terror into all classes, and his new ministers conceived that there was nothing which they might not attempt.

All Europe meanwhile envied the Turks the political repose which they enjoyed. Charles XII., king of Sweden, had just wrested the Polish sceptre from the hand of Augustus, elector of Saxony and given it to Stanislaus Leczinski: he then threatened Peter the Great, the protector of Augustus. In another quarter the Spanish succession had armed the house of Austria against France. Prince Ragotzki, a Hungarian nobleman, married to the only daughter of count Tekeli, who was recently dead, being invited to Transylvania by a considerable party, assumed the title of prince of that country, the investiture of which he solicited from the Porte. But whatever interest the sultan might have in raising up enemies against the Austrian monarch, he refused to break the peace which he deemed so necessary for his own dominions.

At this juncture the Ottoman empire became the retreat of two fugitive sovereigns, Charles XII. king of Sweden, and Stanislaus, whom he had placed on the throne of Poland. See SWEDEN and POLAND.

The peace enjoyed by Turkey was disturbed by a quarrel in which it was involved with the republic of Venice on account of the Morea. The divan made great preparations to reconquer that peninsula, and at the same time to cover the frontiers of Transylvania, Hungary and Poland. The Venetians were lulled into a fatal security, and before they had raised the force necessary for withstanding a powerful foe, the Morea was again under the yoke of the Porte. Austria interfered in this quarrel, and as her mediation was rejected, she declared war against the Turks. The two armies met at Peterwaradin; prince Eugene, who commanded the Imperialists, attacked the Turks on the 25th of August, 1716. He had the art to avoid their first onset, which alone is to be feared, surrounded and completely routed them; and while their scattered troops were rallying at Belgrade, the Austrian general took Temesvar. In spite of this reverse, the Porte continued the war; and the Imperialists laid siege to Belgrade. Notwithstanding the most vigorous resistance the city was taken. The sultan, convinced of the necessity of

peace which he ought not to have broken, now opened negotiations. The congress of Passarowitz, after some discussion, concluded peace on the 21st of July, 1718, on the basis of *uti possidetis*, that is to say, each party retained what it possessed at the moment of signing the treaty.

The peace lasted some years, when troubles breaking out in Persia, excited the ambition both of the Turks and the Russians. The latter threatened an invasion of the country, which the grand-signor made preparations to oppose or to profit by. France offered her mediation, which was accepted, and for that time the storm blew over. A treaty fixed the limits of Turkey and Russia, and Persia alone suffered by this compromise. In 1721 the Ottomans renewed their hostile pretensions against that kingdom, then distracted by internal revolutions. The death of the czar Peter the Great, left an open field to the Turks, who already threatened Ispahan; but revolts at Cairo and Smyrna compelled the divan to accommodate matters with Persia, by a peace which was nevertheless highly advantageous to the Turks, since they retained the possession of great part of that extensive kingdom and the acknowledged supremacy over almost all the rest of it; but this glorious prosperity was soon eclipsed by a phenomenon which none of the powers that occupied the great theatre of the world could either have feared or expected. Nadir Gagatir, afterwards so celebrated by the name of Thahmas-Kuli-Khan, son of a shepherd, sold his father's flocks, expended the money in collecting a band of robbers, and began to plunder caravans. After carrying on these depredations for seven years, and increasing his troop to 5000 men, he resolved to engage in a more glorious warfare; he therefore offered himself and his little army to his sovereign. Shah Thahmas, closely pressed by the Afghans, accepted this assistance, for which he was doomed to pay dearly. While Nadir was engaged in reducing Khorasan, Shah Thahmas, being apprized that the Ottomans threatened Persia, marched against them, was defeated in a great battle near Erivan, and signed a disgraceful peace. This peace, instead of being ratified by the ambitious Nadir, excited his indignation, and war was resolved upon.

The Persians demanded the provinces of which the Porte had possessed itself. The latter expected nothing less than war: the troops were disbanded or dispersed; the sultan and his ministers, engaged in frivolous pursuits, were lulled to sleep in the lap of sloth and effeminacy, regardless of the discontent of the people and the complaints of the janissaries. Recourse was had to a very dangerous expedient, particularly among the Turks, that of imposing a fresh tax to defray the expenses of the war. The news of the taking of Tauryz by the Persians excited murmurs, and the minds of the people became more and more inflamed. An Albanian, named Khalyl Patrona, a turbulent man, who had escaped capital punishment, and two other janissaries, who like him, followed the trade of pedlars, became the instruments of the ruin of a powerful monarch.

These factious men began with declaiming against the new tax. On the 28th September, 1730, about nine o'clock in the morning, the populace rose at their instigation, and the troops assembled in the Atmeidan, and murdered their officers who came to appease the tumult. The grand-signor, shut up in his seraglio, ordered the rebels to lay down their arms and disperse, but to no purpose: he had no soldiers to send against them, and at length enquired the object of their assembling. Patrona demanded that the mufty, the grand-vizir, his kiahya, the caïmacam and the reis-effendy should be given up to them to be put to death. While waiting for the sultan's answer, they plundered the residences of those officers, and as they threatened to force the seraglio, Achmet was obliged to deliver to them those ministers with the exception of the mufty, who was exiled, because the law does not allow his life to be taken away. The audacity and insolence of the insurgents increased with their success: not content with this concession, they openly demanded the deposition of the sultan, on the 2d of October, 1730. Achmet, forsaken by all his supporters, and convinced

vinced of his inability to struggle with his ill fortune, went to Mahmud's apartments and giving his hand to that prince: "The wheel has turned both for you and for me," said he, conducting him to the hall of the divan; "I give up to you the empire which my brother Mustapha resigned to me on a similar occasion. Remember that Mahomet IV., your father Mustapha, and myself, were hurled from the throne which you are mounting, because we placed too much confidence in our ministers. See every thing with your own eyes, and beware of that sloth which proved our ruin. Be severe, but just. I recommend to you my children and myself." After this exhortation he returned to the apartments from which he had taken his nephew, and where he was destined to pass the remainder of his life.

1730—1754.—**MAHMUD I.**—The new emperor desired to see the man who had raised him to the throne. Khalyl Patrona appeared before him in the dress of a janissary and bare-legged, just as he was before the revolution. His looks bespoke a bold but ferocious spirit. The emperor offered him a reward; he asked for nothing but the abolition of the tax recently imposed, which was immediately granted. Presents were distributed among the troops, who nevertheless refused to lay down their arms, and did what they pleased. Patrona defied the ministers and gave appointments to his creatures; but the abuse of the authority assumed by the rebels prepared their downfall. The divan secretly agreed to get rid of the three ringleaders. On the 25th of October, they were summoned to the seraglio, separated by surprize from their accomplices, and dispatched with daggers in the very hall of the divan. Those who had accompanied them into the seraglio were then sent for; and upon pretence of rewarding them, they were successively conducted five at a time into a vestibule, where they were disarmed and put to death. These executions, instead of exciting the slightest movement of sedition, gave the greatest joy to the inhabitants of the capital, who could not patiently brook all the disorders that were daily occasioned by the licentiousness of the insurgents.

It was a difficult task for the grand-vizir to restore order and economy; the spirit of rebellion was not completely extinguished, and the sparks of the smothered fire kept continually bursting forth into a new flame. The high price of bread and other necessaries of life rendered the people dissatisfied with the government. At length the grand-vizir could perceive no other means of stifling rebellion than to make peace with Persia. Tauryz and all the country beyond the Araxes were restored to it, and Georgia was ceded by it to the Turks. Thahmas-Kuli-Khan, displeased with this treaty, deposed Shah-Thahmas, banished him to Khorasan, where he soon caused him to be murdered, proclaimed a new-born infant son of the unfortunate monarch sof, by the name of Shah-Abbas, and declared himself regent of the kingdom. This important revolution took place in the month of August, 1731. Thahmas-Kuli-Khan immediately renewed the war with Turkey, and threatened Bagdad; but all the governors of Asia having joined the Ottoman troops, he was defeated and wounded. The grand-vizir pursued and compelled him to sue for peace. The Turkish general, proud of his advantage, attacked his enemy with a small number of men, but was vanquished in his turn, and killed in the engagement; his troops disheartened fled in disorder. The Persian usurper drove them beyond Tauryz, and advanced upon Bagdad, which was thrown by this disaster into great consternation. The pacha who governed there lost no time in concluding peace; but the divan deposed him and disavowed the treaty. Fresh dissensions in Europe however induced the Porte to renew the negociations, and to cede Georgia and Armenia to Persia.

About this time Russia reduced Asof, and soon afterwards Oczakow and Kilbournou, while the Austrian troops, under general Wallis, entered Wallachia, and laid Moldavia under contribution; but were soon obliged to evacuate the latter province. At length the Turks, after obtaining some advantages, accepted the medium of France, just at the moment when they

were investing Belgrade: and a general peace, destined to ensure for many years the tranquillity of the Ottoman empire, was signed on the 22d of September, 1739.

Mahmud, now in peaceable possession of the throne, was wholly engrossed with pleasure, the means of filling his exchequer, and the superintendance of the police of his capital. He greatly regretted his having no children. Those of sultan Achmet were advancing in age, and he was apprehensive that after him the empire would be distracted by dissensions. As however, the splendour of the sultan and his ministers was kept up only by oppressive measures, the people murmured at these abuses and at the tyranny of the officers of the seraglio. The body of the ulemas could not even obtain justice for outrages committed on one of its members. The complaints of the people could not reach the throne, on which the monarch slumbered, and the general discontent manifested itself in frequent fires, which lasted upwards of twenty days, consumed great part of the city and gave occasion to numberless disorders. At length Mahmud's brother in-law, a vizir nearly eighty years old, throwing himself at the feet of his highness, represented to him, that the conflagrations which desolated the capital were but the expression of the public dissatisfaction, on account of the abuse of his confidence by the qyzlar-agma and his creatures. The sultan, moved by the remonstrances of the aged vizir, and having consulted the mufty, who held the same language, had the magnanimity to sacrifice his favourites. The qyzlar-agma and the other officers who had given cause for complaint were apprehended and publicly executed, and their property confiscated.

This exemplary punishment restored tranquillity, which continued during the remainder of Mahmud's reign. This prince, who was endowed with a mildness of disposition calculated to render his subjects happy, was long afflicted with a disease which at times prevented his leaving the seraglio. The people then murmured, suspecting that the sultan was dead and that his decease was kept secret from them. On Friday the 13th of December, 1754, the officers of the palace prevailed upon him to make an effort to shew himself according to custom, in order to pacify the populace; and the unfortunate monarch expired on his horse, in his return from the mosque, between the two gates of the seraglio. He was fifty-eight years old, and had filled the throne nearly twenty-five.

1754—1757.—**OSMAN, or OTHMAN III.**—Mahmud's brother, was proclaimed emperor by the divan. No sooner was he seated on the throne, than he manifested his incapacity and the fickleness of his disposition. So frequent were the changes in his government, that in less than three years there were six vizirs and as many caimacams.

1757—1774.—**MUSTAPHA III.**—The eldest of the children of sultan Achmet III., who had survived the barbarous designs imputed to Othman, succeeded that prince by the name of Mustapha III. He gave a new existence to the empire; the people, dismayed by the reign of two princes who had not had issue, conceived hopes of seeing the house of Othman flourish once more. Mustapha was moreover fond of study and application; he was austere, just and religious, and possessed equal penetration and firmness.

The Ottomans were at peace with their neighbours when, in 1763, the death of Augustus III., king of Poland, changed the aspect of affairs in that part of Europe. Russia interfered in the election of a new king; the Porte took umbrage at this, complained of the assemblage of Russian troops in the vicinity of Turkey, and war was soon declared. The courts of Berlin and Vienna, after offering their mediation to the two powers, marched troops into Poland upon the pretext of restoring tranquillity there; and that kingdom, rent by civil wars, was completely at their mercy. The Austrian and Prussian troops took possession of such provinces as lay conveniently for their respective sovereigns.

It was to the interest of the Ottoman court to prevent the partition of Poland, and to protect that country against

the ambition of Russia; but its measures were taken too late, and it could not act with sufficient efficacy to prevent that catastrophe.

At the conclusion of 1768, the czarina set on foot three armies; one, commanded by prince Gallitzin, was intended to cover Poland and to prevent the Turks from joining the confederates; the second, under count Romanzow, was to protect the Ukraine from the incursions of the Tartars, while a detachment from it was to form a corps of observation on the frontiers of the Crimea; and the third, of less force, was to march to the provinces bordering upon the Caucasus, and to encourage insurrection among the petty princes tributary to the Ottoman empire, from Georgia to Trebisond.

The court of Russia availed itself also of the aversion excited by religious opinions against the Turks, to raise an insurrection of the Greek Christians in Albania, the Morea and Greece. A fleet of twenty-two ships was equipped to make the circuit of Europe and to proceed into the Archipelago with troops, money, and military stores, for the purpose of arming the Greeks; and a flotilla was to sail down the Don into the Black Sea, in order to intercept in that quarter all communication between Asia and the Crimea.

The Ottoman Porte, unused for upwards of 30 years to war, was unable to oppose its foe with so formidable a force.

The Ottoman army traversed Moldavia, with a view to enter Poland; and after several marches and counter-marches without any definite object, it was beaten by prince Gallitzin, and the capture of the town of Khoczim made the Russians masters of Moldavia, and part of Wallachia, the conquest of which was completed by count Romanzow during the winter of 1769.

The campaign of 1770 began in the south. The Russian fleet, commanded by count Orlov, proceeded to the coast of the Morea, where the Greeks impatiently awaited succours and arms to assert their liberty and shake off the Ottoman yoke: but the Russians landed a force of scarcely eight hundred men, and appeared to no purpose before Modon, Napoli di Romania and Navarin. They miscalculated the force of the Greeks, which they deemed adequate to the consummation of the revolution; they were every where repulsed, and the only effect of this ill concerted diversion was, that they exposed the people of the Morea to the sanguinary vengeance of the Turks.

The Russian fleet then sailed into the Archipelago, and there met that of the Turks within view of Scio. The two admirals attacked each other with such fury that the ship of one of them having taken fire, the flames communicated to the other, and both blew up nearly at the same moment. The Turks, daunted by this tremendous accident, fled to Chesmeh, landed their guns and formed batteries with them in order to protect themselves from insult; but the Russian fleet, approaching the harbour, detached four fire-ships; these were driven by the wind among the Ottoman vessels, which they grappled; the flames spread rapidly and the whole fleet was consumed to ashes. The Russians, being now masters of the Archipelago, reduced the islands which were defenceless, and greatly injured the Turkish commerce. Their success near the Danube also was brilliant. The Turks, routed and pursued by Romanzow, abandoned Ismailow, re-crossed the Danube, and allowed the enemy to make himself master of Bender and Bahilow.

The discomfiture of the Ottomans in the Archipelago and on the Danube spread consternation throughout the empire; the remote provinces manifested a disposition to throw off the yoke. Ali-Bey, one of the chief members of the government of Egypt, made himself almost absolute master of that country: he then carried the war into Syria, and, in concert with the governor of St. Jean D'Acre, reduced the principal cities, and imposed a considerable contribution on the city of Aleppo.

In the succeeding campaign the Russians were indebted for their trophies solely to the inexperience and the dependency of the Turks; their progress, however, toward

the Crimea, was inconsiderable, while their fleet in the Mediterranean made some unsuccessful attempts upon Rhodes, and proceeded, likewise to no purpose, to Negropont and the gulf of Salonica.

In 1772, the two courts accepted the mediation of the emperor of Germany and the king of Prussia, and agreed to an armistice; but a congress, which met in Wallachia, was soon broken up, because the Russians insisted on the independence of the Crimea and freedom of navigation in the Black Sea. The armistice was nevertheless prolonged, and the commissioners of the Porte repaired to Bucharest, where the conferences were renewed, but with no better success. The Porte meanwhile abated none of its preparations for war. In 1773 it dispatched a squadron into the Black Sea, and reinforced its army on the Danube. Several insignificant affairs took place in that quarter; and the Russians were baffled in an attempt to make themselves masters of Silistria. Turkish troops were sent to Egypt and attacked Ali-Bey near Cairo: he was defeated, taken prisoner, and died of his wounds.

Sultan Mustapha, who had not been disheartened by any of the reverses which he had sustained, finding his health daily declining, sent for his brother Abdul Hamyd, the last of Achmet's sons, laid before him the state of the empire, over which he would soon rule, and died on the 21st of January, 1774.

1774—1789.—**ABDUL HAMYD**, born in 1725, and confined at the age of six years, had lived forty-four years in captivity. He marked his accession to the throne by the most favourable dispositions. He confirmed the ministers in their posts, issued orders for prosecuting the preparations for war, augmented his navy with ships purchased abroad, and thus strengthened the naval force destined for the Archipelago and the Black Sea. His army assembled on the banks of the Danube, received a check from the Russians, who crossed that river, and forced the Porte to sue for peace, which was signed the same year, on conditions by no means advantageous to the Turks.

Abdul Hamyd, however, profited by this opportunity to quell the disturbances which had broken out in the Asiatic provinces. Several rebels were put to death. Syria and Egypt were not the only theatres of insurrection and dissension. Bagdad and Bassorah had been taken by the Persians; and the Morea, where the Russians had originally excited commotions, was still at the discretion of a body of Greeks and Albanians, whom the Turks could not till long afterwards disperse.

Russia was meanwhile ready to seize the first favourable occasion to renew the war. Elated by her success, she conceived that she could not require too much, while the Porte, though humbled by its disasters, had still too high a confidence in its courage and resources to brook an insult. The two empires were on the point of a rupture, when France lent her mediation, and the peace of Kudjuk-Cainardjy, signed in August, 1774, being adopted for the basis of the reconciliation, was renewed at Ainahly Cavac, on the 21st of June, 1779. By virtue of this treaty, Russia was left in final possession of the Crimea and the Kuban. The empress Catherine caused the town, fortress, and Port of Cherson, to be constructed at the mouth of the Borysthenes, with a view to make it the capital of the country. In 1781, the Tartars of the Crimea having revolted, Russia marched troops towards the Crimea and the Ukraine. The Porte also, on its part, dispatched troops to the frontiers of Servia, and erected batteries at the mouth of the Black Sea. A treaty, signed at Constantinople on the 21st of June, 1783, confirmed Russia in the possession of the Crimea, and afforded Turkey a momentary peace.

The pretensions incessantly renewed by the Russians, and the instability of treaties, were not the only embarrassments experienced by the divan. The Albanians ravaged the Morea, from which it was found very difficult to expel them. Asia was agitated by three impostors, who went from province to province seducing the people by their fanatical harangues.

harangues. These enthusiasts even obtained some advantages over the troops that were sent against them. Egypt was a prey to fresh troubles: but the beys who shared among themselves the administration of that kingdom, were reduced to reason by the high-admiral, Hassan-Pacha, who returned to Constantinople with spoils won from the rebels.

In 1787, the empress Catherine determined to visit Cherson, with the intention, as it was positively asserted, of there assuming the crown of the Taurida. She sent a great number of troops into the Crimea; the Turks took umbrage, and put themselves in a posture of defence.

No sooner did the Ottoman Porte think itself capable of retrieving its losses, than it formally claimed the restitution of the Crimea; and on the refusal of the empress to give it up, declared war against her. Hostilities first commenced on the Black Sea. The Russians marched troops towards Bessarabia and Moldavia; and the emperor of Austria, allied by a treaty with Russia, deemed it incumbent on him to fulfil his engagements. He nevertheless offered, jointly with France, his good offices to the Porte for the restoration of harmony between the two powers, but was unable to effect it, and both parties took the field.

The Austrians reduced Dresnih in Croatia; the emperor in person laid siege to Schabacz, and made himself master of it, but was baffled in an attempt on Semendria. The Ottomans gained some advantages in Transylvania, penetrated into Slavonia and the Baunat, and threatened Hungary. The emperor flew to the protection of that country, and expelled the enemy. The Russians, commanded by Romanzow, could not effect a junction with the Austrians till late in the season, before Khoczim, which surrendered after an obstinate defence.

The campaign in the Black Sea was not less honourable to the Ottoman navy. Hassan-Pacha worsted the Russians in several encounters, but could not prevent the fall of Oczakow, a place of great importance and the key to the Crimea.

Abdul Hamyd died in 1789, leaving the throne to his nephew.

1789—1807.—SELYM III. was twenty-six years old when he succeeded his uncle, Abdul Hamyd, in April, 1789. When he ascended the throne, the Turks hailed him as a deliverer. Governed for a long series of years by monarchs, who had been all their lives immured in a prison, till they were summoned to wield the sceptre, they flattered themselves that the education of their new prince would have a favourable influence on his conduct; but Selym, though endowed with qualities that might have made his people happy, had not the firmness, the presence of mind, and the experience, required by the critical situation of the empire.

In the very first year of his reign, the united force of general Suwarrow and the prince of Coburg gained a signal victory over the Turks; the fortresses of Bender and Ismail were taken; all Moldavia fell into the hands of the Russians; and the Austrians made themselves masters of Belgrade. The treaty of Yassy put an end to the war; but the Russians retained the country situated between the Bog and the Dniester, and obtained for Moldavia and Wallachia privileges hostile to the interests of the Porte.

Paswan-Oglou, by the repeated advantages which he gained over the Ottoman troops, demonstrated the extreme weakness of this once formidable empire.

On the first of July, 1798, a French army landed in Egypt. For the narrative of that expedition, See EGYPT.

Meanwhile the Russians, whose ambition was but increased by success, invaded Georgia. The Servians, headed by Czerni-George, an Austrian serjeant, obtained important advantages; and the Wahabys, a new sect, sprung up in Arabia, possessed themselves of the two sacred cities of Mecca and Medina. Moldavia and Wallachia were wrested from Turkey, and Romelia was harassed by the incursions of banditti.

To these disasters abroad was superadded the general discontent of the ulemas, the janissaries, and the people at home. Selym, deeply afflicted by the calamities of the

empire, hoped to apply a remedy, by introducing into the civil and military departments a new system, borrowed in part from that of the European states. This new system, to which was given the appellation of *nizam-djedyd* (which signifies new order, new regulations), consisted in the adoption of the modern military tactics, in a reform of the tymars, and in the creation of fresh imposts, which were intended to ensure the payment of the troops trained in the European manner. The janissaries, exasperated at the institution of a new class of troops, swore to annihilate them or to hurl from the throne the sovereign by whom they were raised. For a long time they confined themselves to words, consultations and conflagrations: but at length they broke out into actual revolt.

War having been declared against Russia, towards the conclusion of 1806, the grand-vizir took the field, and committed the guard of the important castles of the Black Sea to a garrison of janissaries, among whom was the famous Cabatchy, the ringleader of the revolution of 1807. Mahmud, the reis-effendy, was charged with the inspection of that garrison and the supply of its wants. Selym, weary of the dissensions which thwarted his plans, resolved to incorporate the janissaries into the new regiments. When Mahmud communicated to the new garrison the imperial command, enjoining the assumption of the uniform of the new troops, a sudden agitation took place among the janissaries. The reis-effendy sought to escape their fury by flight, but was soon overtaken and put to death. The janissaries now determined upon insurrection, and marched to the capital with the intention of dethroning Selym. On reaching Constantinople, on the 27th of May, 1807, they repaired to the Atmeidan; after deliberating what to do, they hoisted their kettles, the usual signal of mutiny, and advanced toward the seraglio, the gates of which they found shut. They demanded the head of the bostandjy-bachy. With a compliance unworthy of a sovereign, Selym caused the unfortunate officer to be decapitated. Emboldened by success, they gave full scope to their rage. The ministers were all murdered. Selym descended from the throne, repaired to the apartment of the princes of the imperial blood, invited his cousin Mustapha to take the sceptre, and implored him to spare his life.

1807—MUSTAPHA IV.—Seated on the throne by the janissaries, he abolished the new taxes, promised to restore the former customs, and swore to extend the empire to its ancient limits.

As soon as the revolution which had taken place in the capital was known on the banks of the Danube, a strong fermentation was excited in the army. The janissaries, considering their chief officers and the grand-vizir as partisans of Selym, of the prince who attempted to counterbalance their power, that he might afterwards destroy it, endeavoured to sow discord among the troops. The Russian general, apprized of these intrigues, availed himself of them to act on the offensive, and forced the Turks to fall back into the interior of Bulgaria.

Notwithstanding this reverse, the disgrace of which ought to have fired all the troops in the empire with one sentiment—that of retrieving it; the janissaries prosecuted their machinations against the partisans of Selym. They finally succeeded. The grand-vizir was apprehended and soon afterwards beheaded. Mustapha Bairactar, or the standard-bearer, then agha of Rudschuk, assumed the command of the army. Meanwhile the Turkish fleet was completely beaten between Lemnos and Monte Santo.

Mustapha Bairactar, who was now about to act a conspicuous part, had raised himself by his valour. Born of poor parents, he had in early youth been engaged in agriculture and afterwards dealt in horses. In the war which preceded this revolution he had distinguished himself by extraordinary bravery and natural talents. The surname of *Bairactar*, or Bairactdar—standard-bearer, was given to him because he had taken a pair of colours from the enemy and retained it in spite of numerous wounds and the superiority of his antagonists.

antagonists. This brilliant action attracted the notice of the army, and won the confidence of his predecessor, Tersanik-Oglou, agha of Rudschuk. He accompanied him in all his campaigns, especially in the war with Paswan Oglou, attended him in 1804 to Rudschuk, and at length succeeded him. Mustapha Bairactar conceived the design of putting an end to the anarchy by replacing Selym on the throne; he alone possessed the courage requisite for the execution of such a design, and on him the hopes of Constantinople were founded. In the prosecution of his purpose he suddenly marched with part of his army to Adrianople, and after some conferences with the grand-vizir, he proceeded direct to Constantinople. These two generals, whose troops were united under the standard of the Prophet, encamped not far from the walls of the capital. Mustapha's real intentions were as yet but matter of conjecture; he gave out that he was come only to pay homage to his new master. The sultan either was or feigned to be convinced of his sincerity, and went forth with his whole court to meet the sacred standard. He was received in the camp with all the honours due to imperial majesty; but it was not long before the governor of the forts of the Bosphorus, who had contributed to Mustapha's elevation, was assassinated by unknown persons. The agha of the janissaries, the mufty and the ulemas of his party were displaced. So far Mustapha had rendered a service to the sultan, who had been a mere tool in the hands of his ministers; but on the 28th of July, that general made his entry into Constantinople, at the head of eight thousand men, cashiered the grand-vizir, assembled the ulemas and the mufty, and borrowing the sacred voice of religion, deposed the new sultan, and at the same time advanced towards the seraglio for the purpose of demanding Selym. The gates were shut at his approach, and Mustapha IV. thinking to secure the crown for himself and to deprive Selym's partisans of all hopes, ordered that prince to be put to death. The execution of this command was committed to the haznadar agha (private treasurer,) the buyuk-embrokhor (chief-equerry,) and bach-tchocadar (governor of the pages). As soon as Selym perceived them, he suspected their intention and drew his poniard to defend himself. The three murderers instantly rushed upon him, and while one of them cut the cord of a pendulum to strangle him with, another plunged a poisoned dagger into his bosom and the prince expired without uttering a word. His corpse was wrapped in a carpet, and carried to the gate of the seraglio, which opened only to exhibit to the view of Mustapha Bairactar the bleeding body of his beloved master. At this horrid sight Bairactar was overwhelmed with affliction: he embraced the lifeless corpse, covered it with kisses, bathed it with tears, and swore to be revenged.

Thus died at the age of about forty-four years, one of the best princes that ever reigned over the Ottoman empire, and whose memory will never cease to be cherished by those foreigners to whom he was known. Just and humane, but too weak to sustain the sinking fortunes of the empire, he had the mortification to be aware of its desperate state, without being able to apply a remedy. The future always seemed to him to present a most gloomy prospect. For more than ten years he deplored the condition of his subjects. Superior to the Turks in the elevation of his sentiments, the extent of his acquirements, and the correctness of his judgment, he had measured the immense distance which parted them from Europeans in point of knowledge, which he made it his particular study to propagate. He gave a kind reception to foreigners, re-established printing-houses, encouraged talents of all kinds, and combated fanaticism and prejudice with all his might; but these very efforts, which will hand down his name to posterity, were the principal cause of his downfall.

Mustapha IV., who hoped to secure the empire by putting Selym to death, derived no other fruit from his crime than the disgrace of having perpetrated it: for he was conducted from the throne to the prison of his victim.

1807—1828.—**MAHMUD II.**—On the deposition of Mus-

tapha IV., his brother Mahmud was proclaimed sultan. He conferred on Mustapha Bairactar the dignity of grand-vizir. His first care was to rid himself by death or exile of the adherents of Mustapha, and to crush the party of the janissaries. He caused the castles of the Dardanelles, garrisoned by the rebels, to be evacuated, and sent a detachment of the artillery to occupy them; and the new commandant received orders to put his predecessor to death. For several days the heads of the principal officers in the preceding reign were exhibited on the gates of the seraglio.

If the sober class, the great majority of the nation, applauded the appointment of Mustapha Bairactar, the janissaries could not without horror behold their most inveterate enemy raised to the second, or rather to the first place in the empire. From this contrariety of sentiments arose two parties, that of the grand-vizir and that of the janissaries, which was less numerous but more powerful than the other. Nothing but a bloody and decisive catastrophe could put an end to the state of continual warfare that subsisted between them. The circumstances are as follow:—

So soon as the 10th of December, 1808, that is, three months after Mahmud's inauguration, seditious movements were observed at Constantinople. Troops successively arrived from the Dardanelles, and from the interior of Romelia: on the 14th, the janissaries attacked the seymens, and this was the signal for a fresh revolution. Several obstinate conflicts took place between these two bodies, always to the disadvantage of the seymens. The janissaries, after murdering the agha appointed over them by Mustapha Bairactar, elected another. In the night of the 16th, they set fire to the palace of that minister, and posted themselves in such a manner that they could scarcely fail to intercept him in case he should not perish by the flames. Being fortunate enough, however, to effect his escape, he took refuge in the seraglio, where the other chief officers of the Porte had likewise sought an asylum. On the morning of the 15th, the city was but one vast scene of carnage and conflagration. The janissaries were masters of the city, properly so called; the suburbs were in the hands of the sekbans or seymens; while Bairactar's troops and a numerous artillery defended the seraglio. Two brigs and two ships of the line, lying in the harbour, cannonaded the city and the janissaries who appeared upon the shore, and intercepted the communication between the suburbs of Galata and Pera. The fighting was kept up for two days without intermission; and for two days the flames continued their ravages: the seymens made an obstinate resistance. Mustapha Bairactar paraded the streets at the head of a few thousand men, hastening to every point where the danger was most urgent, encouraging the troops by exhortation and example, and issuing orders with extraordinary coolness. Twenty times he fell upon the janissaries, and carried destruction into their ranks. It was for a moment doubtful to which side victory would incline; at length, in the evening of the 16th, the janissaries gained the ascendancy; and on the 17th, the face of things was entirely changed. Mustapha Bairactar was no more: the new troops, beaten at all points, were compelled to seek safety in flight. The fleet and the artillery had declared in favour of the janissaries, who were masters of Tophanah, the arsenal, the shipping and Galata; and the sultan, having lost his principal officers, came to terms with the rebels. On the 18th, the gates of the seraglio were thrown open, and Mahmud, after causing his brother Mustapha IV. to be strangled, repaired to the mosque to perform Friday's devotions. The partisans of Bairactar were put to death, and the janissaries resumed their influence. The public tranquillity was nevertheless gradually restored, and in a fortnight Constantinople was perfectly quiet. The shops were open, the artisans pursued their occupations, the police was administered as usual, and a stranger arriving in that unfortunate capital, would have known nothing of the revolution of the 14th of December, had not the heaps of ashes and ruins that met his view and the offensive effluvia arising from the carcases of four thousand Musulmans, apprized him of it.

The recent events of the Turkish empire resolve themselves into the disputes between the Sultan and foreign powers, and the domestic disturbances which he has found himself called upon to quell. He appears, as far as our very meagre accounts enable us to judge, to be a man of great decision and energy, and on two memorable occasions to have turned these qualities to account.

His treacherous and cruel, but politic destruction of the Mamelukes, has been already noticed in this work under the word EGYPT. Recently the sultan has rid himself of more dangerous domestic foes, viz., the janissaries. These formidable guards, who have been so accurately compared to the prætorian bands of the Roman empire, after having effectually resisted every attempt that the sultan had made either to subject them to a strict discipline or to improve their mode of fighting and their arms, have been utterly disbanded. The European tactics had been long urged upon Mahmud by some French and Austrian officers whom he retained in his pay, and he formed some corps disciplined in a regular manner. This excited the resentment and ridicule of the janissaries. No notice, however, was taken of their murmurs or threats. The organization of the new troops proceeded as quietly as possible, and when completed, on a sudden these imperious bands were ordered to be dissolved: they partially rebelled, but some submitted and joined the ranks of the new army. This was too formidable for the remaining janissaries, who were destitute of leaders. Many were sacrificed; the rest submitted to be incorporated with the new troops, and the sultan was secured upon his throne.

Excepting the preceding events, namely, the extermination of the mamelukes and the destruction of the janissaries, no change of importance in the administration of Turkish affairs remains to be recorded. But in the provinces two famous events have occurred. The one, the rebellion of a cruel and despotic pacha, ended in his discomfiture and death: the other, the insurrection of the Greeks, promises to rescue from oppression and misrule one of the fairest portions of the globe, and the narration of it forms one of the most interesting pages that history furnishes us with.

THE GREEK REVOLUTION.—The Greeks, though with the fall of Constantinople their empire had been dissolved, were not thoroughly subjected in the provinces until centuries had passed, occupied in the fiercest combats and the most barbarous massacres. The Morea especially fell only when Venice was no longer able to defend it, in 1715. Nor were the Greeks ever entirely subdued even here; numerous armed bands of hardy mountaineers took refuge in the inaccessible fortresses with which the Morea abounds, and under the name of Klephtai, or robbers, not only refused tribute to the Turks, but even plundered them. Their chiefs or capitani have transmitted through succeeding generations this proud freedom, and there still live Greeks who boast that their ancestors never submitted to the yoke of the infidel.

It was not more than 34 years after the capture of Corinth by the Turks, that the expectation of Catherine of Russia's restoring the Eastern empire, led to a very general rising on the part of the Greeks. The scheme proved abortive. Peace was made, and a treaty entered into, by which the Porte bound itself in the most sacred manner to respect the lives, property and religion of the Greeks: nevertheless 100,000 Greeks were butchered by the Turks and Albanians. This for a time quieted the Morea. Insurrection appeared next in the north.

The Servians were roused to a state of insurrection by Czerni George, before mentioned, in the year 1800, when he took Belgrade and some other places, and butchered every Turk he could lay hands on. He contrived to oppose successfully the Turkish arms until 1813, when peace having been made with Russia, 100,000 Turks entered Servia. Czerni retired into Russia, many thousand Servians took refuge in Austria, many were enslaved and vast numbers exterminated. Still there remained enough for insurrection, and in a short time the Servians were again formidable.

This time the Porte relented, and a treaty was entered into, which restricted the number of garrisons that the Turks should keep on the fortresses of the Danube; established a regular and fixed impost of 100,000*l.* per annum; and allowed a native prince (Milosh, the brother of Czerni George) to reign in Servia.

During the period that elapsed from 1815 to 1820, the affairs of the Ottoman government seemed to wear a comparatively prosperous aspect. The reigning sultan, Mahmud, gave proofs of a vigorous character: at peace with all his neighbours, he allayed the mutinous spirit of the janissaries, and broke the power of the great Asiatic vassals: some revolts in the Eastern divisions of the empire were also promptly suppressed. Mecca was rescued from the Wechabites, while the imperial firmans had greater weight, and excited more respect than heretofore. It was, however, under this seeming tranquillity, that all the elements of insurrection were actively fermenting, and projects formed, which have produced the late conflagration.

During the whole of this period, the difficult negotiations that were kept open between Russia and the Porte, and the ill-concerted jealousy that each power entertained against the other, fostered among the Greeks the hope of war, and kept their minds constantly prepared to attack their oppressive masters.

The Emperor of Russia and the legitimates of the congress of Vienna did not deem it consonant with the general tenor of their principles to encourage openly rebellion of any kind, and hence they denounced the enterprizes of the Greeks in cold terms, and though they expressed regret at the miseries they endured, abandoned them. Nevertheless, the light of civilization had fully dawned upon Greece—she had in some few places tasted the sweets even of partial liberty. Her sons, enriched by commerce, had cultivated science to an extent that served at least to rouse them from the degrading apathy of contented slaves, to shew their measureless superiority in mental attributes over the Turks, and to fill them with the utmost contempt for the bigotry and ignorance of Mahomet's disciples.

It was about this period that the celebrated association of the Heteria commenced, and of which the founder is unknown to the members themselves, as they are individually bound by an oath, not to disclose the name of the person by whom they were initiated. The real object of this society, the emancipation of Greece, was slightly veiled, under the semblance of distributing books, and diffusing the means of education amongst the people. Its head quarters were established at St. Petersburg. Nearly all the Greeks residing in Europe hastened to join the association, and extensive ramifications were formed throughout the Turkish provinces, with which an active correspondence was carried on by numerous agents employed for that purpose.

But the Heterists were fully aware that the time was not yet arrived for revolt. They knew that the Greeks could not, unless quite united, which was hopeless, or were assisted by some of the European powers, maintain a successful opposition to the power of the Turks, and they fixed on the year 1825 as the period for the proposed revolution. Their hope in Russian interference was destroyed by what happened in Servia.

Czerni George, the exiled chief of Servia, who still resided at Kiev, and Count Galati, a native of Corfu, related to the Russian secretary of state, determined, in 1817, to commence the revolution, trusting to their own resources for its success. Czerni George was to appear suddenly in Servia, put himself at the head of his former subjects, and drawing the attention of the Turks to that side of the empire, thereby afford Galati, Colocotroni, and others, an opportunity of organizing the insurrection in the southern parts of Greece. In furtherance of this scheme, the Servian chief set out in disguise, and arrived in the vicinity of Semindria; but having discovered himself and his designs to his former friend and relative Milosh, on whose co-operation he had calculated, the latter caused him to be treacherously murdered, and sent his head to.

to the pacha of Belgrade, by whom it was transmitted to Constantinople.

The Russian cabinet was accused of having assisted this abortive enterprise. This, however, was strenuously denied, and Alexander took occasion, in very strong terms, to express his disapprobation of Czerni's conduct and of the revolt. Thus the Greeks had, for the present, their hopes of assistance from Russia, which they had calculated on so much, entirely baffled. But another event occurred which hurried them into insurrection before the period reckoned upon by the Heterists. This was the rupture between the Sublime Porte and the famous Ali Pacha of Yanina. This enterprising chief was born in the year 1751, at Tesselina, a small town in the interior of Albania, where his father was a pacha of two tails. When Ali was fifteen years of age, his father died, at which time, to use his own expression, he commenced his fortunate career with sixty paras and a musket. He was now driven from Tesselina, and abandoned by almost all his followers. The people of Gardiki next formed a plan for his destruction; by surrounding the village where he reposed in the night: he effected his escape, but his mother and sister fell into the hands of his enemies, who treated them with every indignity; for which he afterwards inflicted dreadful vengeance. Ali now entered the service of Coul, pacha of Berat, whose daughter he soon obtained in marriage. Shortly after he overthrew the pachalic of Yanina, which became the centre of his future fortunes; from whence, by money, artifice, force and treachery, he extended his authority. The pachalic of Arta next submitted to his arms; and the Porte appointed him derveni pacha of Romelia, guardian of all the passes in the country. In 1798 he was appointed vizier, or a pacha of three tails. After the death of his father-in-law, he attacked and defeated the pachas of Berat and Delvino, in 1811 and 1812, by which he gained the finest part of Albania and a population of about 300,000. He was induced to preserve Ibrahim at Berat, for some time in nominal authority. He now successively overran Prevesa, Vonitza, Kilili, or Acarnania. Tesselina, with its inhabitants, now fell into his power. His good fortune had not obliterated the memory of the wrongs he had formerly received from the people of Tesselina; and he ordered all those involved in the guilt, to the number of 700, to be dragged out of the city, bound together with cords, and destroyed. The Suliotas, a people living in mountainous retreats, till now supposed impregnable, were next conquered by Ali. He had now obtained absolute and undisputed possession of a country larger than Alexander the Great possessed previous to his conquests in Asia Minor. Ali was master of all Greece from Attica to Illyria. England, France, and Russia, generally kept a consul at his court; and on his part, the political information he possessed was said to have been far superior to that at Constantinople. But Ali, the mighty pacha, knew well the uncertain tenure of his greatness. The Porte most ardently wished Ali to repair to Constantinople, and even offered him the dignity of grand vizier; but he refused this high office, well knowing that his arrival at the capital would be quickly followed by decapitation. War was declared, and the rebel found himself successively deserted by all the various tribes of Greeks whom he had made the instruments of each others subjection and of his own elevation. At length this despot, who had practised dissimulation all his life, became in turn its victim: being at war with the Porte, and having fortified himself in a strong fortress, with four years' provisions, he was inveigled from his strong hold by a promise of pardon, and instantly cut down by the Turkish officers (Feb. 5, 1822).

The Greeks, whom Ali had taught the use of arms and trained to conquest, and had enlightened by partial civilization, though they deserted their leader, were not all prepared to unite themselves permanently with the Turks who overthrew him. Of those who did so unite themselves, a large proportion became immediately disgusted with the treachery of their new leaders, and having received money from Ali,

betook themselves even during his life-time to harass the Ottoman force. When Ali fell they kept up a vigorous though partial opposition to the detached forces of the Turks. This circumstance induced the Heterists to strike a speedy blow. Their choice fell on Alexander Ipsilanti for a leader. This general was the son of a banished hospodar of Wallachia, who had been highly respected by the inhabitants of the principality.

Alexander had embraced the military profession at an early age, and served during the campaigns of 1812, and the two following years, with considerable distinction. He lost his right hand at the battle of Culm, and though still under the age of thirty, he was a major-general in the Russian army, and aid-de-camp to the emperor at the commencement of the Greek struggle.

Another Russian general, Prince Cantacuzene, descended from an illustrious Greek family, although senior in rank, generously volunteered to serve under Alexander; and Michael Suzzo, the Hospodar of Moldavia, engaged to cooperate with them. The plan of campaign traced out by the Heterists, and the calculations on which they proceeded, were as follows:—No doubt could be entertained of the speedy reduction of the principalities; their possession would afford the means of organizing a considerable force, keeping up a communication with the rest of Europe, diverting the attention of the Turks, and also a fair chance of embroiling them with the great northern Potentate, to whom the patriots still confidently looked for assistance. A formidable conspiracy was set on foot at the same time, in the very capital itself, the explosion of which would, it was thought, shake the Ottoman empire to its foundations, and enable Ipsilanti to assume the offensive beyond the Danube, while a spirited proclamation should summon the whole of Greece to arms, from Ossa to Tonarus. It was fully expected that on the first news of the rising, the Servians, instead of remaining tranquil spectators of the contest, would unite their efforts to those of the Greeks. The plan was unquestionably well concerted, and had all the parts received their full execution, it would probably have been crowned with success.

But the scheme for attacking the metropolis was discovered thus:—A merchant of Constantinople, one of the principal conspirators, had some goods on hand, which he was unable to dispose of before the period fixed for the explosion. Unwilling to lose his merchandize, he found means to have the appointed day exchanged for another a little later; and in the interval, a discovery took place.

In the next place the revolutionists had very much miscalculated the spirit and inclinations of the inhabitants of the principalities. The whole country was governed by Boyars, who held the peasantry almost in the same subjection as the barons of Europe did their vassals of yore. They were not, therefore, inclined for change. The peasants themselves, subdued and impoverished by a long course of slavery and exaction, had not the energy to bear arms, and scarcely the means to procure them. Suzzo died, and left the divan or assembly of Moldavian Boyards in the greatest embarrassment. At this juncture an adventurer, named Theodore Vladimiresco, formerly in the Russian service, thought fit to press some claims on the divan, against the treasury, for sums of money which he pretended to have disbursed in 1811, for the exigencies of the state: the divan refused to take cognizance of the affair until the arrival of another prince, and Vladimiresco, exasperated by this resolution, immediately repaired to little Wallachia, where he possessed some influence among the Arnauts: allured by the hopes of plunder, a certain number of these engaged to join in a political crusade against the nobility of BUCKAREST. Accordingly, Theodore appeared in the field at the head of three hundred men, well armed, and issued a manifesto declaring that all the miseries of Wallachia proceeded from the apathy, corruption, and arrogance of the Boyards; that his sole object was to effect a reform in the government; and that this could only be done by expelling

pling the local authorities, and laying the grievances of the people before the Porte.

Vladimiresco marched triumphantly to Buckarest, but he had not been many days there before Prince Alexander arrived at the head of five hundred men, dragging with them some pieces of iron cannon, mounted on ship carriages. Both himself and Suzzo had already made overtures to Theodore, for combining their plans and forces; but the latter being but little interested in the more extensive designs of the Hetærists, and desirous to make war on his own account, demurred at first, betraying no disposition to act; he was however at length prevailed on to accede to the proposal by Douka, his lieutenant, who exercised great influence over the irregular bands composing his forces, and had previously entered into all the views of Ipsilanti. In the arrangements which followed, it was understood that each of the two chiefs should command his own corps, independent of the other, but that they were to act in unison against the common enemy.

It was now that the Prince began to feel all the difficulties of his situation. He was indeed master of the two provinces, but so far from being able to advance, it plainly appeared that he had little chance of being allowed to maintain his position at Buckarest. To crown all, the most fatal blow to his hopes came from a quarter whence he had expected support and even direct assistance. The Emperor of Russia issued a manifesto, in which the Greek leader was treated as a rebel and incendiary, and his conduct formally disapproved.

In this hopeless situation, obliged to pass from an offensive to a purely defensive system of operations, and menaced with an attack by superior forces, the state of his own army gave Ipsilanti still more uneasiness. Accustomed to regular warfare, he naturally wished to introduce discipline and tactics into the army, as well as to arm it on the European model, but these intentions were defeated by the envy and intrigues of his lieutenants, while the soldiers, composed of different nations, eager only for plunder, and strangers to all subordination, were not less intractable than their chiefs. There was but a single corps on which dependence could be placed, this was a battalion of young Greeks, educated in Europe, and for the most part students or merchant's clerks, who repaired to his standard from Russia and Germany. They were clothed alike in a regular uniform, and perfectly obedient. The zeal and patriotism of these young men, induced the prince to confer on them the appellation of the Sacred Band, a distinction which their subsequent heroism proved to have been most justly merited. With such indifferent troops, never exceeding nine thousand men, even after the junction of Vladimiresco; without possessing a single fortified place; unprovided with field artillery, and having but a very scanty supply of ammunition, he was charged with the defence of an extensive region, consisting of level plains, extremely favourable to the operations of the Ottoman cavalry.

The Turks appeared in the field in the beginning of April: some trifling skirmishes of advanced posts were followed by the capture of Galatz, which the Pacha of Ibrail assailed with a body of land forces, and a flotilla of gun boats. The Greek garrison, surprised and greatly inferior in number, made a brave but ineffectual resistance. A part was cut to pieces, while the remainder were obliged to seek safety in flight. The Turks avenged the death of their countrymen who fell on the 4th of March, by completing the destruction of the town, and putting all the inhabitants of the adjacent districts, whom they could seize, to the sword, without distinction of age or sex. In the meantime, Kara Mehamed, Seraskier of Silitria, advanced on the northern bank of the Danube at the head of ten thousand men, and on the 10th entered Bukarest, without firing a shot. Measures were immediately taken by the Seraskier, in concert with some officers of the Austrian consulate, for preserving order in the city; but the open country was exposed to every species of violence: the Turkish soldiery carrying their barbarity so far as to hang up numbers of little children by the feet on the

trees along the public roads, and impaling such of the Hetærists as fell into their hands. What with treachery, and those divisions which unhappily prevailed in the Christian army, there were no hopes left of impeding these successes of the enemy.

Although Vladimiresco had consented to unite his forces and co-operate with Ipsilanti, still no cordiality existed between them. The motives of the Wallachian chief were exclusively selfish, and, as he is said to have confessed in a conference with the prince, unconnected with the emancipation of Greece, he only wished to gain some personal advantage from the storm he had excited: besides, he pretended to an entire equality, while his vanity was offended at Ipsilanti's assuming the supreme command and title of generalissimo. The Ottomans, whose favourite weapon is perfidy, availed themselves of these dispositions in Vladimiresco with considerable address, and he was soon gained over by a promise of being raised to the dignity of Hospodar, if he would only betray his associates. The result of this offer was, that Theodore kept aloof, and openly refused to second the prince, who was anxious to risk a battle for the defence of Bukarest. That city was, therefore, abandoned; and the retreat to Tergovist effected with precipitation and disorder. While at this place, Vladimiresco met the punishment due to his perfidy and crimes. The prince, resolving to rid the army of a chief whose treachery was apparent, caused him to be arrested, and tried by a council of war; being condemned to death, the sentence was carried into immediate execution. All the troops who had served under Theodore, were then incorporated with those of Ipsilanti.

This act of vigour did not, however, stop the progress of disaffection or treason; desertions were frequent, while Douka, Sava, and most of the principal officers, continued secretly to negotiate and intrigue with the Turks. In order to bring his projects with those traitors to maturity, the Pacha remained quietly at Bukarest, in a state of complete inactivity, for nearly six weeks; during which period, the Pacha of Ibrail overran Moldavia, and occupied Yassy without the least opposition.

Had it not been for these obstacles, and the sudden departure of Cantacuzene, with the alleged intention of checking the progress of Ibrail Pacha, the strong and commanding position of Tergovist might have enabled Ipsilanti to make a formidable stand there. Convinced that he possessed no adequate means of defence at Tergovist, the prince determined to march on to Rimnik, a small town on the Oltau, and close to the Transylvanian frontier. While proceeding to this place, he heard that a Turkish division was advancing on the left bank of the river, and therefore lost no time in preparing to attack the enemy. A council of war being held, it was decided that a battle should be risked. Pursuant to this determination, Ipsilanti crossed the Oltau on the 17th of June, and took up a position at the monastery of Dragachan, within a few miles of Rimnik. The Turks had, by this time, approached so near, that the two armies were in sight of each other on the morning of the 19th. In a second council of war, Karavia, one of the chiefs, strongly urged the necessity of an immediate attack, while Giorgaki suggested that it would be much better to defer it for another day, when the expected reinforcements would arrive. They could, in the meantime, amuse the Turks with some skirmishing, and post detachments in the adjacent woods to attack the enemy's rear, when the action became general: but the advice of Karavia unhappily prevailed.

Ipsilanti having made the necessary disposition of his troops, the attack commenced at ten o'clock in the morning. A few rounds of grape-shot from five small pieces, flanked by the sacred battalion, was followed by a charge of the Turkish infantry, who rushed forward with loud shouts, and were repulsed at the point of the bayonet. A second charge was repelled with equal intrepidity by the sacred band, and had the cavalry come up at this moment, the fate of the day

was

was no longer doubtful. Cowardice and treason were, however, at work. No sooner had the enemy's cavalry perceived the retreat of their infantry, than they advanced on both flanks of the sacred battalion, and had nearly surrounded it, when the infamous Karavia, who had been stationed on the left with the Arnaut cavalry, instead of advancing to their support, turned suddenly round and fled, throwing the corps of Nicolas Ipsilanti, brother to the prince, into a disorder which ended in their joining the fugitives. It was in vain that he attempted to rally his men. The effect of this cowardly act, was to strike a panic into nearly the whole of the troops, nor could all the efforts of Alexander prevent them from re-crossing the Oltau, thus leaving the sacred band, as a halocaust to the enemy. Animated by the spirit which taught their ancestors to perish at Thermopyle, these youthful heroes preferred a glorious death to flight or dishonour. The result of a conflict sustained by a handful of young men totally unaccustomed to war, very badly armed, and exposed on an open plain to fifteen hundred cavalry, may be readily conceived. It ended in the destruction of nearly four hundred Greek youths, at once the flower and hope of their country; but a much greater number of the infidels covered the field of battle with their dead bodies. The heroism displayed on this occasion, will bear an advantageous comparison with the best days of Grecian history, and is by far the most brilliant trait of the contest. As an example of true patriotism, it has had a most salutary effect on the people of Greece: nor will the column which records the names of those who fell at Dragachan, be a sterile lesson for posterity.

Bereft of all farther hope, Ipsilanti bent his way towards Transylvania, having first issued an address, wherein he thanked those who had remained faithful to their oath, and paid a well merited tribute of praise to the manes of the sacred band, while the traitors Karavia, Sava, Douka, Varlo, and Mano, were denounced to the vengeance of the laws and the execration of Greece.

Proceeding to Trieste, with the intention of joining his countrymen in the Morea, where the patriot banner was already displayed, a mandate from the Austrian cabinet ordered the arrest of Ipsilanti, who was forthwith conducted under a strong escort to the castle of Mongatz, in Hungary.

Thus ended the short, though memorable campaign in Wallachia and Moldavia: its failure may be ascribed as much to the total want of resources, in money and munitions of war, as to the base treachery and selfish cabals of Ipsilanti's lieutenants, and to the pusillanimity and indiscipline of troops collected under every imaginable disadvantage. As a diversion, however, this attempt produced all the results that were expected from it, in drawing the attention and forces of the Turks to the North.

With respect to the origin of Ipsilanti's enterprise, it is still involved in considerable mystery. Whatever part the agents of the Russian cabinet may have had in stimulating this officer to come forward, no person who had watched the uniform policy of Russia, could feel the smallest surprise at the Emperor's disavowal of any participation in his proceedings. If he took the field without any other assurances of support, except what could be derived from four or five hundred followers, against whom an overwhelming force could at any time be sent, Ipsilanti must have added madness to folly, and there is nothing connected either with his public or private character, to justify such an imputation. On the cruelty and injustice of his arrest, by a power of which he was not the subject, and without even the shadow of any charge, there can be but one sentiment.

Previously to the rising in Moldavia, a certain number of the ecclesiastics and municipal magistrates called Primates, as also some chiefs among the Klepthis, had been entrusted with the secret plans laid down by the Heterists in the Morea and other points of the confederation. A new set of emissaries had, however, arisen just before the insurrection: these were styled Apostles by their employers, but known to

the lower classes under the denomination of philosophers, and were sent from Russia to stir up the people. Enthusiastic in the highest degree, these men, whose appearance in this part of Greece coincided with the first rumours of Ipsilanti's movements, went about circulating reports that the sultan had declared his resolution of transporting all the Greeks into Asia Minor, and establishing Turkish colonies, drawn from that portion of the empire, in their place; that Prince Alexander was abetted and supported by Russia, and that he was marching at the head of a large force upon Constantinople. Some of them affected to imitate the language and gestures of the old Grecian orators, and a ludicrous scene occurred at Spezzia, where an apostle who had proposed Demosthenes as his model, mounted a rostrum and very freely indulged in such reproaches as that great master of his art used not unfrequently to address his countrymen: but the Spezziots, less accustomed to such harangues, and by no means so gifted with patience as the Athenians, pulled the modern censor from his pedestal, and rewarded his frankness with a sound drubbing. On the whole, however, these emissaries produced a great effect; their reports were greedily swallowed by the people, while the Greeks, influenced by their characteristic ardor, neither lost a moment in deliberation, nor in waiting for more correct information of what was passing elsewhere, but rushed at once into the enterprise.

The first people who appeared in the field were the inhabitants of Sudena, a large village near Calavrita in the northern part of Arcadia. In order to conceal their design for a short time, they had recourse to a stratagem, which was subsequently repeated in another place: by giving out that the object of their armed bands was to plunder travellers, well knowing that the Turks are seldom in a hurry to suppress such excesses. But the Ottoman authorities had already taken the alarm, and were consulting at Tripolizza, on the best measures to be adopted. Among other plans, they resolved to invite the Greek bishops and primates to that city, under pretence of public business, and then to detain them as hostages: this measure was to be accompanied by another—that of carrying the order for disarming the people into effect.

The first design succeeded in part; the second failed. The governor of Patras having summoned the Christian inhabitants to deliver up their arms, met with a flat refusal: he then turned the cannon of the castle against the town, and easily made himself master of it, but the archbishop Germanos, descending from the mountains next day, at the head of nearly four thousand peasants, regained possession of the place, and obliged the Turks to shut themselves up in the citadel. This event was followed by a general and simultaneous rising throughout every town and village of the Peninsula, while the people of Hydra, Spezzia, and Ipsara also displayed the standard of independence, and prepared their numerous vessels to cruise against Turkish commerce, with the greatest expedition. In the beginning of these troubles, and before intelligence of passing events had reached Syria, Egypt, and the most distant points of the empire, many rich prizes fell into their hands. Samos, and indeed most of the other islands in the Archipelago, followed the example of Hydra, and declared themselves free. The presence of Ottoman garrisons, which were reinforced from the coast of Asia Minor, alone contributed to keep Lesbos, Rhodes, and Scio in subjection. Ten thousand Syrian troops were also transported into Cyprus, in time to render the plan of liberating it abortive, and ten thousand Christians perished:

The universal character of the revolt in the Peloponnesus struck the infidels with such a panic, that they saw no other alternative but that of throwing themselves into the nearest fortified places. At Calavrita and Calamata, the Turkish Agas capitulated and delivered themselves up to the insurgents: while in Elis, the Mussulmen resident at Gastouni and Lala, carried on a brisk warfare with the Greek inhabitants. The Laliots, however, abandoned their town after setting

setting it on fire, and retreated with their families to Patrass. This, however, being unprovided with subsistence for the garrison, was at first on the point of falling into the hands of the Greeks, and if the blockade could have been maintained for a day or two longer, the garrison must have submitted; but it was relieved by Ussuf, Pacha of Negropont, who crossed over from Lepanto with a body of Roumelians, and scarcely meeting with any resistance, compelled the Greeks to fly to the mountains of Calavrita.

At Caritena, about one hundred Turks took refuge in an old Venetian castle, above the town, built on a rock which overhangs the Alpheus. As they had no means of existence in this isolated spot, two thousand men were detached from Tripolizza to bring them off, upon which, three thousand Greeks under Colocotroni, who had now arrived from the Ionian Islands, assembled to prevent their passing. A striking proof was afforded on this occasion, of the little dependance that can be placed on irregular and untrained forces. Although they had collected for the purpose of fighting, yet, as the enemy approached, their spirits began to fail; they withdrew either singly or in small parties, until at length Colocotroni, seeing himself almost alone, was forced to escape to the hills.

But now a more valiant race, inured to arms, appeared in the field to aid the Christian cause. These were the Mainotes, the hardy mountaineers of Laconia, who, on the first symptoms of insurrection, hastened to the scene of action with alacrity. The Mainotes are not less brave than skilful in the use of their arms, and on every occasion gave examples of intrepidity, which the other troops of Greece hardly dared to imitate. Their character is however stained with many vices; of these the principal is a propensity to robbery and plunder, without caring much whether the object of spoliation be a friend or foe. The Mainotes were, however, far from being cheap auxiliaries; for besides pillaging the country, and living at free quarters, some of them, who were employed in guarding the Isthmus of Corinth, received from thirty to fifty Turkish piastres a month; and no sooner had the moment of their stipulated service expired, than they abandoned the posts confided to their care; nor did they return until fresh remittances were sent.

Before the middle of May, the whole Peloponnesus was in possession of the Greeks, except a few fortified points, and these furnished in general with a very scanty supply of ammunition and provisions.

A new government, composed of Archons and Bishops, was now established at Calamata, but afterwards transferred to the centre of the province; and an Arcadian army had sat down before Tripolizza. The Greeks did not, however, as yet dare to approach the city, but remained perched upon the highest summit of Tricopha, a sharp and rocky ridge to the north, observing the place from a distance, and occasionally skirmishing with parties of the garrison.

In the meanwhile, the Seraskier Chourshid Pacha, though sufficiently occupied in keeping up the blockade before the citadel of Yanina, into which Ali had retired; as well as in protecting his communications from the Suliote bands, resolved, nevertheless, to send whatever troops he could spare into Greece. Agreeable to this design, the Pacha's Kiayah or Lieutenant landed at Patrass, with nearly two thousand Albanian cavalry, and immediately marched towards Tripolizza. The blockade of the Acrocorinthus was raised, upon which the Turkish garrison took advantage of the respite thus afforded, to reap the harvest of the neighbouring districts then ripe, and carry it into the fortress. From Corinth, the infidel chief proceeded to Argos, passing through the intermediate defiles without the least opposition, and putting every Christian who fell into his hands to the sword. Argos was given to the flames, but a part of the armed inhabitants, having occupied a ruined castle, on the lofty rock above the town, he did not venture seriously to attack that point, and after exchanging some rounds of musketry with its defenders went on towards Napoli di Romania; opened a communi-

cation with that place, and thence directed his steps to Tripolizza. The Greeks, who had by this time approached somewhat nearer, and encamped before the city, being afraid to risk an action, retreated to Valdezza, on the road to Calamata, where, according to their favourite method, they entrenched themselves behind heaps of loose stones piled up for the occasion.

The Kiayah having assumed the chief command on entering Tripolizza, he began to make predatory excursions on every side, for the purpose of collecting supplies, and destroyed several christian villages. It was in one of these marauding parties, that Nikitas, the bravest and most disinterested of the Greek captains, acquired the high reputation for valour, which he has since preserved among his countrymen. Having halted in a small hamlet with only fifty soldiers, he was suddenly attacked by nearly three thousand Turks, and three pieces of cannon. Nikitas, undaunted by such fearful odds, took his measures so well, and kept up such a spirited fire, that, however strange it may appear, he repulsed the enemy with great loss. Ali Bey, second in command of the Turkish division, was killed by a musket ball in this affair.

On the 6th of June the Greeks were attacked by the Kiayah in person, at the head of all his disposeable force. The Ottoman cavalry, embarrassed and unable to act on narrow and rocky ground, were thrown into disorder by the fire of the Greek light infantry. The Mainotes, by a vigorous attack in flank, completed their defeat, and a total rout ensued. Two hundred infidels were slain, the remainder succeeded in re-entering the city, though in the utmost confusion, many of them having lost their arms and accoutrements.

As the Turks did not attempt to keep the field after this overthrow, it merely remained for the Greeks to watch the fortresses. The head-quarters of the Mainotes, and of the Arcadians under Colocotroni, were therefore once more established in front of Tripolizza; while Modon, Coron, and Malvasia, were invested on the land side by the peasants of Laconia and Messinia, and some parties of Mainotes. Two thousand Peleponnesians and a body of Ionians formed the siege of Navarin, while a more numerous corps of Achaians, reinforced by auxiliaries from Cephalonia and Zante, sat down before Patrass. Napoli di Romania was also blocked up by the militia of Argolis, and the Acrocorinthus by the Corinthians and Sycionians. The Hydriots and Spezziots cruised along the shore with some light vessels, and prevented any supplies from arriving by sea; and the heroic Bobolina of Spezzia undertook to conduct the naval blockade of Napoli di Romania, with seven sail of armed ships, brigs, and schooners, her own property, and fitted out solely at her own expence.

While these scenes were passing in the Peloponnesus, the insurrection continued to gain ground in the northern parts of Greece, though with less vigour, and fewer striking events. The Romeliots generally boasted that they were better soldiers than the natives of the Morea, but their conduct during the early part of the contest cannot certainly be cited as a proof of superiority. In Acarnania and Etolia, the revolution was effected without any difficulty, there being no Turkish troops in these provinces, except a few at Lepanto. In Phocis, Attica, and Bœotia, the peasants assembled in arms upon the mountains, but struck no blow worthy of being mentioned; the Athenians and Bœotians were indeed regarded as the worst troops in Greece.

About the time that the Kiayah Bey entered the Peloponnesus, another detachment of Chourshid Pacha's army advanced through the passes of Oeta, into Bœotia, burned the city of Livadia, and occupied Thebes. Omcr Vrioni, an Albanian chief of some reputation, who had the honour of defeating a party of British troops near Rosetta, in the ill-concerted expedition of 1807, marched towards Athens, with seven hundred horse. The town was in possession of the peasants of Attica, and the few Turks it contained, shut up

up in the Acropolis, were in great distress for want of provisions; while, in order to accelerate its capture, the Hydriots had disembarked a body of islanders with some ship guns at the Piræus. But no sooner did they receive tidings of Omer's approach, than a general flight took place; the Hydriots sailing away, while the Athenians sought shelter either in the mountains or in the island of Salamis, where fifteen hundred of them found a refuge. Soon afterwards, however, Odysseus and some other Greek captains, who had been attached to the former army of Ali Pacha, came from Epirus, and occupying the defiles of Thermopolæ, effectually prevented any more Turkish reinforcements from advancing in that direction.

In Macedonia, hostilities had already commenced, and the Christians of that province, meeting at first with some success, pushed their incursions as far as the gates of Salonica, causing great alarm in that rich and populous city. But, instead of following any fixed plan, they roamed about the country in separate bands, and for objects of little importance. At the commencement of these tumults, the Greek inhabitants of Mount Pelion, in Thessaly, were excited to revolt, but this insurrection was soon suppressed by the Turks.

At sea, the Greeks carried every thing before them, and for a long time rode undisputed masters of the Egean, keeping the Turkish ports and islands in a state of complete blockade: with the exception of merchant vessels, however, the only prizes hitherto made consisted of a corvette with a small complement of men, surprised in the port of Milos, and also one or two brigs of war. But a far more glorious triumph was afforded them, by the first attempt the Ottomans made to regain possession of the sea, and re-establish the maritime communication between Constantinople, Smyrna, and Egypt. In order to effect this purpose, two line-of-battle ships, and several smaller vessels, had quitted the Hellespont towards the end of May, and proceeded as far as the island of Lesbos. The Greek squadron fell in with one of the two-deckers, a seventy-four gun ship, which had separated from the others off the southern coast of the island. The following are a few particulars of the action, as related by Tombasi, the Hydriot admiral. Instead of keeping the open sea, and making use of his formidable artillery, the Turkish captain only thought of flight, but being unable to escape without fighting, he anchored his ship at the entrance of the gulf of Adrametum. On this, the Greeks immediately prepared fire ships to lay him on board: their first attempt failed, but the second completely succeeded. Two of these destructive masses being linked together, fell athwart the bows of the Ottoman, while the ignorant Mussulmen stood on deck with their muskets to oppose what they imagined to be an attempt at boarding, deceived by several effigies the Greeks had dressed up in different parts of the fire vessels. When once attacked, only a few minutes elapsed before the Turkish ship was enveloped in flames, the captain then cut his cables and allowed her to drift towards the shore, but long before reaching it she run a-ground. The crew now endeavoured to save themselves by swimming; but the victorious islanders pursued in their boats, and such were the perils which the Turks had to encounter, that out of a complement of eight hundred men, scarcely a single individual was saved. As to the ship, she burned to the water's edge. The rest of the Turkish squadron fled with all possible speed to the Dardanelles.

Demetrius, the brother of Alexander Ipsilanti, arrived at Hydra early in June from Trieste, having traversed the Austrian dominions in disguise. He bore a commission from Prince Alexander appointing him general in chief of all the forces in Greece, and was accompanied by a younger brother of prince Cantacuzene and some other Greeks belonging to families settled in the North of Europe. The Hydriots received Ipsilanti with discharges of artillery and other demonstrations of joy. After remaining a few days in the island, he proceeded to the Morea, where he assumed the command of the army before Tripolizza. The disastrous

issue of his brother's expedition could not then be known, and it was generally supposed that Demetrius had brought large sums of money and a quantity of military stores; but this illusion soon vanished, for it was found he had not more than 200,000 Turkish piastres, most of which Petros Bey borrowed for the support of his followers, and 200 stand of arms. As the melancholy termination of the northern campaign became known, the ardour excited by Ipsilanti's arrival began to cool, when the ephors turned a deaf ear to all his propositions for organising the army and establishing a regular system of administration. Independently of this Demetrius found that the Greeks were never united. The armed population was commanded by officers bearing the title of Capitani, a word of very vague signification; since some were at the head of 2000 men, while others were not followed by more than 20 or 30. These officers, though engaged in the same enterprise, acted quite independently of each other, but it more frequently occurred, that a number of them agreed to obey one chief of superior reputation. Now the best understanding did not always exist between the captains and the primates, although they were reciprocally dependent on each other; the first for receiving a regular supply of rations, which it was the business of the ephors to collect and send to the army; the second, for having their decrees enforced and measures carried into effect. The confusion arising from the jumble of civil and military organization, to which the country party adhered but too obstinately, may be easily conceived: brought up under the Turkish system, and participating in its abuses, they seemed to have no permanent rule of action, and took a singular pride in attempting to imitate the barbarous pomp displayed by the Mahometans of rank. The situation of the prince was both difficult and delicate, surrounded by jarring interests and passions, an object of constant jealousy to the primates, and frequently opposed in his attempts to correct prevailing defects.

Prince Cantacuzene, his colleague, quitted Greece altogether in October, hopeless of effecting any good purpose with these discordant forces.

Early in August, prince Mavrocordato and Caradja, the first a highly distinguished Fanariot, and the second a son of the fugitive Hospodar, arrived from Marseilles in a Greek vessel, loaded with military stores, which Mavrocordato had purchased there, and after visiting the camp before Patrass, disembarked their supplies at Messolonghi. The talents and noble character of Mavrocordato, soon procured him great weight and authority among all classes. The bey of Maina, Mavromichalis, though as anxious to see his country free as most men, was destitute of those powers of the mind, indispensable for those destined to take a prominent part in such a revolution; but his brother, Kyriacouli, on whom the command of the Mainotes seemed principally to devolve, gave proofs of courage and enterprise.

But of all those who were now called upon to aid the Greek cause, Colocotroni deserves most particular notice. This chief had never submitted to the Ottomans, but like his ancestors, had almost from his cradle carried on a petty warfare against them, spreading alarm throughout his native province, at the head of a band of faithful and determined followers, making the most inaccessible mountains of Arcadia his abode, and plundering all who came in his way. No wonder if the character of such a man received a tinge from the wild habits of his life; hasty and violent in his temper; an Ajax in person; bold and daring in the field, where he seemed to court danger; greedy and rapacious of spoil, fertile in stratagem, it would have been almost impossible to find a more active or efficient partisan. Driven from the Morea by Veli Pacha, he first entered into the Russian, and subsequently the British service, and was appointed captain of guides in one of the Greek battalions raised in the Ionian Islands. But his military experience had given to Colocotroni no relish for tactics or discipline; to neither of which did he appear to attach the smallest importance; and he

neither loved nor esteemed Ipsilanti, whom he accused of sloth and want of vigour.

Ipsilanti had two important projects in view: one of these, was to establish a general and central government for all Greece; the other, to put the army upon a regular footing, and assimilate it to the troops of Europe. Both the above designs met with numberless obstacles; the first would have destroyed the influence of many interested individuals, who were at the head of different states of the confederation, and the second was calculated to lessen the power of the military chiefs. The captains and ephors therefore joined in opposing them, and in other respects created such difficulties as to render the situation of the Prince exceedingly irksome. In the meanwhile, two events occurred, which, though favourable to the cause of independence, tended by their consequences to exasperate Ipsilanti still more.

The strong fortresses of Malvasia and Navarin surrendered to the patriots in August. The former, situated on the east coast of Laconia, is a place very difficult to reduce, being built in a rock washed on every side by the Egean sea, and communicating with the continent only by a bridge. Defended in this quarter by a strong treble wall, it is inaccessible at every other point, containing within itself sources of excellent water, and a small patch of cultivated land, sufficient to support a garrison of fifty or sixty men. Below this impregnable citadel is a port and suburb, where most of the inhabitants reside. The Greeks had kept it closely blockaded both by sea and land, since the month of April; Cantacuzene arrived in the camp about the middle of July, and took the command: famine had already made dreadful havoc amongst the Mahometans, who after prolonging their existence by the most unnatural aliments, were at length reduced to feed on human flesh, eating their prisoners, and even their own children.

But while the majority of the population was thus suffering, the governor, shut up with two hundred soldiers in the citadel, enjoyed abundance, and gave himself no trouble about the fate of his countrymen in the lower town. These last were disposed rather to famish than trust to the mercy of the peasants and Maiiotes who were investing the place: but the arrival of prince Cantacuzene having inspired them with some degree of confidence, they ventured to open a negotiation. Full protection was stipulated for their lives, moveable property, and the honour of their families; it was also agreed that they should be transported in Greek vessels to the coast of Anatolia. On the faith of these assurances, a part of the inhabitants got into the castle by stratagem, seized and disarmed the governor and his troops, and on the 3d of August opened the gates to the besiegers.

Prompted by those feelings of irritation and revenge, which have been so often betrayed under similar circumstances; and impressed with a notion that the garrison was not entitled to the benefits of a capitulation entered into with the inhabitants of the town, the Greek soldiery, strangers to discipline, fell on the former, of whom numbers perished. To the credit of Cantacuzene, it should be added, that he displayed equal prudence and firmness on this occasion; interposing his authority with such effect, as to save a number of lives, and eventually succeeded in putting a stop to the excesses, though not without considerable risk from his own soldiers, who conceived they were only retaliating the countless murders previously committed by the infidels.

Navarino, which also surrendered soon after, was the theatre of another tragedy, to which none but wars between slaves and their task masters ever give rise. Well fortified, and possessing one of the finest harbours in Europe, this city is built in the immediate vicinity of the ancient Pylos; it was ably defended by the Turks, who made several vigorous sorties, but at last, every kind of sustenance being exhausted, after devouring even their slippers, they were forced to capitulate. Ipsilanti had sent one of the best and most distinguished of his friends, Tipaldo the Cephalonian, to conduct the siege. Tipaldo was a man of virtue and abilities, who,

after practising as a physician in Bessarabia with great success, abandoned the rising prospect of wealth to take his part in the national war. He manifested great spirit at the head of some Ionians in the various actions which were fought under the walls, and it was his presence that chiefly induced the Turks to treat about a surrender; for such was their obstinate resolution, that they had placed barrels of gunpowder under their houses, with the intention of blowing up the town, when a longer resistance should become impossible: the same terms were granted here as at Malvasia. It was while the siege of both these places had been carrying on, that the news of the Patriarch's murder and that of the Greek clergy at Adrianople, together with the profanation of the Christian churches throughout the empire, spread through Greece: the fury of the troops, worked up to madness, was therefore vented on the garrison, of whom a considerable number were sacrificed. Tipaldo endeavoured in vain to arrest the heart-rending spectacle; the infuriated soldiery answering his exhortation by citing some act of personal suffering or oppression, and directing his attention to the recent massacres of the capital and other places.

These disorders, joined to the opposition he experienced in other respects, roused the indignation of Ipsilanti, who determined to withdraw until a clearer understanding could be established. He accordingly issued a proclamation, in which he inveighed bitterly against the cruelties and indiscipline of the Peloponnesians, and giving up the command, proceeded to Leondari. The Primates and Captains being however alarmed at this step, sent a deputation to the place of his retreat, and persuaded him to resume, for the present, his functions as generalissimo.

All eyes were now turned on Tripolizza, a town of modern origin, where the Turkish army were closely besieged by the Greeks. The supineness of the former was astonishing; they, whose numbers amounted to nearly 20,000 men, suffered themselves to be blockaded by 5000 undisciplined, ill-armed Greeks, without cavalry or artillery. The town was fortified by a wall, nine feet high, six feet thick at bottom and three at the top, which was furnished with a double row of loop-holes. There were demi-towers at different points, where cannon is placed; the rest of the wall was defended by musketry. Here the Mussulman cavalry soon became useless for want of forage, having nothing to subsist on but vine leaves. Frequent skirmishes took place, by the Turks endeavouring to force a way into the vineyards; one party was intercepted by Colocotroni, and defeated with the loss of 100 men in killed alone. Provisions became very scarce in Tripolizza, and the Greeks cut off the supply of water; which made the distress of the besieged extreme. The remaining store of provisions in the Turkish garrison, consisted of a small quantity of biscuit: horse-flesh was a luxury appropriated to persons of the highest rank; while hundreds of miserable starving objects were seen, wandering in crowds, gnawing the bones already cleanly picked by their superiors. Whole families of these poor famishing creatures came out and surrendered to the Greeks, but were driven back into the town; and some who endeavoured to escape to the mountains, were intercepted and slain. The Turks were at this time harassed by an accumulation of horrors; in addition to the evils before named, an epidemic disease raged among them, brought on by famine, and want of good water; to this was added, disunion among their chiefs: a part of the garrison became mutinous.

Some attempts were now made at negotiation, which was procrastinated from time to time by the Turks, until the 23d of September, when a smart action occurred. On that day, some of the besieged came out to exchange their arms for strings of dried figs; a Greek fired his musket in the direction of the Turks, to warn them to withdraw; the latter, suspecting treachery, immediately attacked the Greeks, and obliged them to retreat. The Mussulmen perceiving this, issued forth in great numbers to support their countrymen, and the whole Greek army took part in the action. During
the

the engagement, Colocotroni marched round the wall, and falling on the rear of the Turks, they were defeated with great loss.

On the 1st of October, 2500 Bardouniots came out, surrendered, and took their place in the Greek camp. On the fifth of the same month, the horrors of this protracted siege was brought to a terrible close. A few Greek soldiers having approached the gate of Argos, entered into conversation with the Turkish sentinels, and began as usual to barter fruit. The Turks were imprudent enough to assist them in mounting the wall, with a large basket of grapes, in exchange for which they gave their arms; but no sooner had the Greeks gained the summit, than they hurled down the unguarded Mahometans; opened the gate, the only one that was walled up, to their comrades, and displayed the standard of the cross above it. When this emblem was perceived from the camp, it acted like an electric shock; the whole Christian army instantly rushed from all sides to the assault, and the disorder once began could not be stopped, for the Turks immediately opened a brisk fire of cannon and small arms upon them from the citadel and ramparts. The principal Greek officers, who certainly could not have restrained their men, were drawn away by the torrent: Colocotroni was one of the last to hear what was passing, and as he would not deign to follow the steps of any other captain, he determined to force a passage for himself, so that his troops suffered severely. After the gates were broken down and the walls scaled, a furious struggle was maintained in the streets and houses; but the Peloponnesians, flushed with victory and spurred on by vengeance, were irresistible, and before sunset, all opposition was quelled in the blood of the unfortunate Moslems. The citadel, where a large body of Turks had taken refuge, having held out till the following evening, surrendered at discretion.

Filled as the history of Europe is, with the recital of cities taken by storm, and the scenes which have followed, it were a task as needless as it would be painful to retrace those which occurred at Tripolizza between the evening of the 5th, and the morning of the 7th of October, 1821.

Nothing could exceed the dreadful and indiscriminate carnage; but let it be remembered, that during the whole war, not a single armed Greek who fell into the hands of the Turks, had been spared. The loss of the Turks on this occasion was reckoned at 6000 killed, besides many prisoners; the loss of the Greeks was said to be about 500 killed and wounded. It was but a short time before the assault, that the capitan Pacha's fleet had entered the gulf of Lepanto, landed troops at Vastigza, Galzida, and other places, who after massacring the defenceless inhabitants; had reduced the towns to ashes. Patras, Corinth, Modon, Coron, and Napoli de Romania were still in possession of the Turks.

It is now necessary to retrograde a little in point of time, to mark events occurring in other parts. In the month of August, four Pachas at the head of 5000 men, marched against Zetouni. Their object was to unite with the Ottoman troops at Thebes and Athens, to enter the Morea and relieve Tripolizza, and the other fortresses.

On the 31st of August, these were encountered at Fontana, on the high road to Lavidia, by a small corps commanded by Odysseus. Three hundred Turkish horse, sent to reconnoitre, fell into an ambuscade and were cut to pieces. Next day the Turks attacked with their whole force: at first the Christians gave way, but being rallied by a chief, named Gouraz, they made a desperate charge, and the Turks were routed. The Turks lost here one Pacha and above 1000 men slain. Several standards, pieces of cannon, and many horses, with much baggage, fell into the hands of the victors.

For nearly two months afterwards, the positions of the armies in Greece were various. At Zetouni and in front of Odysseus, were the remains of the Mussulman forces, beaten on the 31st; in his rear was a Turkish division of three thousand men at Thebes; and the corps of Omer Vrioni at Athens, both of which had continual affairs of advanced

posts at Dolreni and Dorbeni, with the Greeks who defended the Isthmus of Corinth. Two thousand Bœotian peasants occupied some points round the mountains of Thebes, while fifteen hundred armed Athenians held the island of Salamis, and other parties were assembled on the hills of Attica.

About the end of August, an insurrection broke out in Eubœa, headed by the Bishop of Carystus, who endeavoured to interrupt the communication between Athens and Negropont, and to cut off a Turkish detachment passing from the former to the last named place, with a convoy of valuable effects. But his followers taking to flight at the first fire, he was forced to escape to Hydra.

It was on the 14th of August, that the grand Ottoman fleet quitted the Dardanelles, under the command of Kara Ali, the Capitana Bey, who was afterwards blown up by the Ipsariots at Scio. It consisted of thirty sail, of which four were of the line, and one a three-decker. After an ineffectual attempt on the Island of Samos, the Turkish admiral steered to the southward, pursued by one hundred and nine Greek vessels. The islanders, whose largest ships did not carry more than thirty guns, did not however seek an action in the open sea, but sought an opportunity of separating the hostile fleet, or attacking it with fire-ships. The Turks, grown wary by experience, avoided exposing themselves to these destructive machines, taking care to keep in a close body, and always under sail. They had now a number of European seamen, chiefly natives of Malta and Genoa, on board the fleet. These men, of whom there are a great many generally idle at Constantinople, were allured more by the hope of pecuniary advantages than any interest in the struggle, which was indeed a matter of perfect indifference to them. The Greek sailors, with a spirit of impatience which has often proved prejudicial to their cause, obliged their chiefs to return to port, so that all their exploits during this cruise were limited to burning a few Turkish transports on the coast of Anatolia. A single fast sailing schooner, commanded by a brother of the Hydriot admiral Tombasi, was left to watch the enemy's movements; but she returned to Hydra on the 3d of September, bringing intelligence, that the Capitana Bey, reinforced by the Egyptian and Algerine squadrons, had passed the island of Cos, on his way to Candia. This information proved erroneous, as Kara Ali steered directly for the Peloponnesus, and supplied Coron and Modon with provisions. His appearance on the southern shore of the Morea, created general consternation. Some of his smaller vessels having approached Calamata, the military commandant and garrison prepared to fly to the mountains, but were encouraged to remain by the example of the brave Balisto, who drew up his weak battalion, in order of battle upon the strand, partially covered by some sand hills, and caused his drums and trumpets to sound, while a body of one thousand Mainotes fired a general volley of musketry from behind the rocks. The pusillanimous Turks, disheartened by this show of resistance, sheered off without daring to disembark; while thus employed, Balisto learned that the people of Calamata were about to dispatch the Mussulman prisoners confined there; he instantly flew to the town with a party of soldiers, arrived in time to prevent the act, and then returned to his post on the beach.

From Modon, the Capitana Bey sailed to Patras; three thousand Achæians and Ionians blocked up that place on the land side, while some light vessels prevented supplies from entering by sea. The latter fled on the appearance of the fleet, taking shelter either at Galaxidi, or running on the shallows of Messolonghi, where they were burned by the Turkish boats. Kara Ali, having arrived in the roads, made a discharge of his artillery upon the Greek camp, and the garrison sallied forth at the same time: a single post of two hundred men offered a slight resistance; the rest of the besiegers dispersed themselves in the mountains, leaving the few pieces of cannon they had in the power of the Turks. This was the event which induced Ipsilanti

to quit the walls of Tripolizza, for the purpose of re-establishing the blockade, as well as obviating the consequences of such a defeat. The troops destined to accompany him, amounting to about seven hundred men, marched in two columns; the first consisting of five hundred of the militia of Caritena, left the camp on the 24th of September, under the orders of two sons and a nephew of Colocotroni. The prince himself, accompanied by Mr. Gordon and his own staff, the battalion of Balisto which had just arrived from Calamata, and did not exceed two hundred men and officers; and also a few artillery men having one mounted gun, and a light brass four-pounder, set out on the following day. On the 28th, both divisions formed a junction at Calavrita. The advantages of his position engaged the prince to suspend his march to Patrass; whither he dispatched an aid-de-camp, until he should receive intelligence of the enemy's movements. Indeed his presence before that fortress was no longer necessary, as the Turks had not attempted to improve their victory, and the Greeks were beginning to recover from their panic; seven hundred having re-assembled in the mountains, they were soon increased to more than double that number. On the night of the 29th, a messenger arrived in breathless haste, bringing information that the sultan's forces had landed at Vostizza, only a few leagues from Calavrita, and having burned the town, were advancing into the interior. Ipsilanti instantly took his measures with great judgment, and at day break on the 30th, marched to meet the enemy. His little army, reinforced by some militia of Calavrita, and now amounting to nearly a thousand men with one field piece, was in high spirits, and extremely well disposed to fight. But a second messenger met the prince on his way, and stated that the enemy had re-embarked, after committing various excesses and carrying off a large flock of sheep found near Vostizza. Approaching the coast, Ipsilanti took post for the night on a lofty eminence between the plain and the sea, adopting such precautions as were necessary to prevent a surprise; for the Ottoman squadron, of one frigate and thirty brigs, was seen at anchor near the shore, and it was known that the pacha of Egypt had sent fifteen hundred Albanians, who passed for good troops. The 1st of October was stormy and rainy, but on the mist clearing away about noon, the Turkish vessels were perceived to weigh anchor and steer to the north-east. There could be no doubt that their first object was the attack of Galaxidi, but well-founded apprehensions were entertained with regard to their ulterior operations. The wind was blowing steadily from the north-west, and a few hours might carry them to the head of the gulph of Corinth: the prince resolved thereupon to advance towards Corinth with all speed.

The small commercial town of Galaxidi, on the shore of Ozolian Locris, is situated within the Bay of Cyrrha, and near its entrance. The principal wealth of its industrious inhabitants consisted in a number of small trading vessels. Aware that their vigilance in blockading Lepanto, had rendered them peculiarly obnoxious to the barbarians, they had made preparations for defence, by erecting a battery on an islet at the harbour's mouth, and mooring their little flotilla in line before the town. The women and children were sent to Salona, so that none but combatants remained. On the evening of the 1st of October, the Ottoman squadron took up its position and summoned the Galaxidiotes to surrender. But regardless of the vast disparity of force, the latter answered by firing on the boat which brought the message. The Turks immediately began the attack, and battered the place for two hours, when night put an end to the action. It was renewed at day-break, and lasted for three hours more. Ipsilanti and his staff were on a height on the opposite side of the gulph, anxiously watching the issue of the battle. After opposing a most gallant resistance to a prodigious superiority both in numbers, guns and weight of metal, the brave inhabitants of Galaxidi fled to the mountains of Salona, having previously destroyed their vessels and batteries. The town was pillaged and set on fire.

After witnessing the destruction of Galaxidi, Ipsilanti proceeded by forced marches towards the Isthmus: on the 2d he slept at Akrata, and on the next night, at Hylocastro. The wind having changed to the east, the Turkish fleet stood down the gulph again in its way to Patrass, and under a press of sail. All immediate cause of apprehension being thus removed, the prince went on to Basilico, on the 4th, and halted there for some days, amidst the ruins of the ancient Sycion.

Having halted a day or two at Argos, and visited the posts round Napoli de Romania, Demetrius made his entry into the capital of the Morea on the 15th of October, amidst very great demonstrations of joy, and attended by a large body of troops who went out to meet him. Nothing could be more deplorable than the appearance of the town: not a single door lock, and scarcely a nail was left—the Mainotes having carried off every thing of that description. The plunder was taken home on the backs of their wives, who came down in great numbers for this purpose from their native fortresses. When every other portable article was gone, peasants were seen driving away their asses loaded with doors and window shutters. Complaints were heard on every side, and while some wished to conceal their gains, others murmured loudly at being defrauded of a fair portion. Ipsilanti's first object was to put an end to the great confusion that prevailed. He certainly succeeded in restoring some degree of order, but this was chiefly owing to the breaking up of the army, which gradually dispersed and melted away, carrying into the farthest corners of the Peloponnesus, those discontents and heartburnings, the seeds of which were sown at the sacking of Tripolizza. There now remained only the regular troops, consisting of one battalion of infantry and a company of artillery, with the retinue of some captains; a force scarcely sufficient to guard the Turkish prisoners. Perceiving that his plans of amelioration were opposed with scarcely less pertinacity than before, and his influence every day declining, Ipsilanti resolved to submit all the disputed points to a national congress, which was summoned to meet at Tripolizza. But a contagious disease broke out there in the beginning of November. The assembly was therefore convoked at Argos, where the prince repaired to attend the deliberations.

In the meanwhile, deputies arrived from different parts of Greece charged to demand succours from the government of the Peloponnesus, and to give an account of what was passing in their respective districts.

The news from Macedonia excited most attention, as the campaign there did not, as yet, wear a hopeless aspect. Allusion has already been made to the insurrection at Salonica, and the retreat of the Greeks into the Peninsula of Cassandra, where they threw up entrenchments, and cut a ditch across the Isthmus. The adjacent promontories of Torone and Mount Athos were also in a state of revolt, and each contained several thousand armed men.

During the summer and autumn, the Macedonian Turks sent two expeditions against the entrenchments of Cassandra, and were twice repulsed. On the second occasion, the Christians by a vigorous sally possessed themselves of nine pieces of heavy artillery. They were, however, much distressed for want of grain and ammunition, having received only some scanty supplies from the Hydriots, and therefore demanded assistance from the Peloponnesians. It happened most unfortunately, that while the affair was in agitation, the new Pacha of Salonica, who had brought up an overwhelming force, succeeded completely in a fresh attack. Cassandra was taken by storm on the 12th of November, and its garrison put to the sword, as a matter of course. Soon after this event, Mount Athos capitulated.

A deputation from Mount Olympus reached Tripolizza about the middle of October, stating that seven thousand Macedonians were prepared to rise in the southern parts of that country, and demanding cannon, gunpowder and officers. Two six inch mortars were given to them, but scarcely had these pieces been landed at Ekatarina, than they

they were seized by a party of Turks. The projected insurrection, however, took place, and has continued with various success ever since.

In the Peloponnesus, there were but two points at which hostilities were prosecuted with any degree of vigour; these were Patrass and Napoli di Romania. The besieging force against Patrass having been considerably swelled by reinforcements from Arcadia and Elis, was joined by Prince Mavrocordato and young Caradja, who brought over some pieces of ordnance, and a quantity of muskets from Messolunghi. Towards the end of October, the town was carried by assault, and the garrison once more forced to retire into the citadel. The Greeks displayed a good deal of courage in this affair, and experienced considerable loss. Having occupied the minarets and entrenched themselves in the houses, they kept up a continued fire of musquetry against the ramparts of the castle, which the Turks answered from their great guns. Unhappily, the vigilance of the assailants was not equal to their bravery. Yussuff Pacha, who had retreated into the castle of the Morea, quitted this place on the 15th of November, at noon, with only four hundred horse and foot, and, marching in the rear of the Greeks, was not perceived, until he entered the gates, and commenced an attack. The garrison of the citadel immediately sallied, and after a short and tumultuary conflict in the streets, the Christians were entirely routed. Mavrocordato and Caradja escaped with difficulty to a boat, which conveyed them back to Messolunghi: their cannon, baggage, and a magazine containing fifteen hundred muskets, fell into the hands of the Turks. This action did much honour to the vigour and military talents of Yussuff Pacha.

Ipsilanti had another object in view in going to Argos, besides presiding over the deliberations of the Congress. He wished to push the siege of Napoli di Romania; but the means of attacking so strong a fortress were lamentably deficient. A plan was suggested to the prince for carrying it by assault. This was adopted, and measures taken in consequence, for re-assembling the army. The hope of spoil attracted the peasants from all quarters; and not less than twelve thousand of them were in fact collected. Scaling-ladders were accordingly prepared, and on the night of the 15th of December, the troops and ships of war took up their respective stations; but this assault entirely failed.

Nikitas and Balisto carried the scaling-ladders to within two yards of the ditch, and remained there for nearly an hour waiting the signal of attack. Ipsilanti then caused it to be given; but the Greeks, after a general volley, which only served to shew the enemy where the men had retired behind the rocks, subsequently dispersed themselves over the plain. The fleet did not make any attack, neither did Colocotroni; each party waiting till the other should begin. The Turks emboldened by the retreat of their adversaries, made a sortie, repulsed a party, which had kept its ground after the flight of Colocotroni's division, seized the scaling-ladders, and bore them off in triumph.

After the above check, Prince Demetrius went to Argos, where frequent meetings of the deputies, who had collected there from various points of the confederation, took place at his quarters: these continued until the arrival of Mavrocordato, whose presence, however, produced an immediate diminution in the number of Ipsilanti's visitors: nor did many days elapse, before it was evident that he regarded the former as a rival. Despairing, therefore, of being able to carry his plans into effect, and not wishing to expose himself to further humiliation, his whole attention was now directed to the progress of the war, and he departed soon after for Corinth, accompanied by Kiamel Bey, through whose influence, it was hoped, that place would shortly surrender.

Owing to the vicinity of Argos to Napoli di Romania, and the consequent interruption which might be occasioned by the operations of the siege, it was determined, after some preliminary arrangements, that the more important deliberations of the Congress should be held at Epidaurus in the Gulf of Egina; to which place the members accordingly repaired early in December.

The anxiety of all classes to witness the formation of a government, was strongly evinced in the eagerness with which deputies were elected. Besides Prince Mavrocordato and the military chiefs, the number of representatives who had reached Epidaurus by the middle of December, exceeded sixty, consisting of ecclesiastics, landed proprietors, merchants and civilians, who had for the most part received a liberal education in the west of Europe.

The first act of a congress thus met, to re-establish institutions which may be said to have ceased with the Roman conquest, twenty-one centuries before, was that of naming a commission, including the most enlightened members, to draw up a political code; the remainder being occupied in examining into the general state of the nation, ascertaining its resources, and devising the best mode of commencing the second campaign, with proper effect.

Having decided on the civil and political rights of the nation, the next object of congress was to select five members to form an executive; the choice of president fell on Prince Mavrocordato, whose talents and extensive information were pre-eminently displayed in aiding the commission appointed to draw up the constitution. Ipsilanti was also invited to preside over the deliberations of the legislative assembly; but having conceived that he was entitled to a still higher office, the prince did not accept the proffered honour. In order that still greater effect might be given to the measures of the new government, ministers were named to superintend the various departments of war, finance, public instruction, interior and police; a commission of three individuals from Hydria, Spezzia, and Ipsara, was also appointed to direct the naval affairs.

While the national congress were pursuing their arduous labours at Epidaurus, the capture of Corinth became an object of increasing solicitude and importance to the executive.

The arrival of Panouria, of Salona, a popular chief of that neighbourhood, gave a favourable turn to the siege. Originally a peasant of Mount Parnassus, he had in early life been driven to the necessity of drawing the sword to avenge the cruelty of a Turkish Aga, and greatly distinguished himself at the head of some brave Annatolians ever since the insurrection began; he opened a communication with the Albanian portion of the garrison; this plan succeeded so well, that a treaty was concluded, by which they consented to withdraw, on condition of being allowed to return home with their arms and a gratification in money. These terms being readily granted, they descended from the citadel to the number of two hundred on the 22d of January, and having been escorted to the beach, were embarked in boats, which transported them to the opposite shore of the gulph.

The retirement of the Albanians having removed all farther hope of holding out on the part of the Turks, they also declared themselves ready to capitulate. It was then agreed that the garrison should lay down their arms, and be conveyed to the coast of Asia Minor in transports provided by the government of Greece. The first part of these conditions was carried into effect on the 26th, and preparations made to execute the second, which was also fulfilled to a certain extent: but owing to a delay in the arrival of transports, the peasants who had been exposed to the innumerable exactions and oppressive acts of Kiamil Bey, rushed into the citadel and gratified their irresistible thirst for revenge on many of the Turks. The executive naturally took advantage of the capture of Corinth, to establish the seat of government there.

This event took place on the 27th of February, and it may truly be said, that on their reaching Corinth, those whom the legislators of Epidaurus had appointed to watch over the destinies of Greece, had little more to depend on, than the justice of her cause and constancy of the people. On the other hand, the preparations of the enemy were such as to appal ordinary minds. The reduction of Yanina and death of Ali Pacha, had placed a very large disposable force into the hands of Chourschid Pacha, together with the

immense treasures of the Albanian tyrant: an army had collected at Larissa to invade the Peloponnesus, while a formidable fleet was ready to leave the Dardanelles.

On the arrival of the president from Hydra, where he had proceeded, to urge the necessity of sending divisions of the fleet towards the Dardanelles and gulph of Lepanto, a system of order and activity commenced, which had been hitherto unknown in the confederation. As to the spirit which animated the new government, it might be easily traced in the decrees which followed the transfer to Corinth. It was while the Porte was meditating fresh scenes of vengeance, and preparing to attack Greece by sea and land, that a decree was issued to abolish slavery, as well as the sale of the Turkish prisoners who should henceforth fall into their hands, which was interdicted under the severest penalties, and ordering that they should be treated as those of the most civilized countries. Another edict regulated the compensations for military service, as also the provision to be made for the widows and orphans of those who should fall in battle: while a third established a regular system of internal administration for the provinces.

Menaced on every side by forces so infinitely superior in number to their own, and headed by the most able of the infidel chiefs, the necessity of organizing the army on the European system, now became more apparent than ever. Although the means of effecting this great object were so slender, still it was of importance to make a beginning: a corps to be styled the first regiment of the line was therefore formed, and many of the officers were selected from the volunteers who had joined the Christian standard from the west of Europe. There being, however, a much larger number of these than was required, they were embodied into a second corps, which assumed the name of Philhellenes. The organization and command of the regular troops were entrusted to General Normann, a distinguished German officer, who had just arrived from Marseilles with a number of volunteers.

In the mean time, Ipsilanti and Nikitas had gone towards Zetouni: a second corps of three thousand men was sent to re-establish the blockade of Patras, under Colocotroni; and a smaller body of troops was detached to Athens, under Colonel Voutier, a Frenchman, in order to reduce the Acropolis of that place. An addition was also made to the force before Napoli di Romania, and every precaution adopted to secure its blockade by sea. As to the garrisons of Modon and Coron, they continued to be closely invested by the armed peasantry of the neighbouring villages.

The commencement of the second campaign for the emancipation of Greece, was marked by an event at once the most atrocious and terrific that the historians of the present age will have to record. It is scarcely necessary to name the desolation of Scio, and massacre of its ill-fated inhabitants. This fertile and beautiful island, the chosen asylum of modern Greek learning, not less distinguished for the wealth and industry, than the hospitable urbanity of the natives, had long been singled out as an object of spoliation and vengeance by the infidels, who only waited for a pretext, no matter how trifling, to carry their nefarious design into execution.

The people of Scio had been remarkable for their peaceable habits and quiet submission to the Porte, ever since the capture of Constantinople, and although not less interested in the regeneration of Greece, than the rest of their countrymen, they declined taking any part in the revolt when it first broke out. The commercial relations of the island were more complicated and extensive than those of any other part of the confederation; there being scarcely a capital of Europe without some establishments kept by Sciot merchants, while a very large portion of their wealth was locked up at Constantinople and Smyrna; the trade between these two cities being almost exclusively conducted by them. Possessing such ample means of ministering to the avarice of their tyrants, the civil government had long been confided to the elders, whose administration was of the most paternal description. What with its palaces, country houses and

gardens, its colleges and general state of improvement, Scio presented so striking a contrast to the other islands of the Archipelago, that travellers could hardly be persuaded it was under the same dominion.

In the beginning of May, 1821, the appearance of a small squadron of Ipsariots off the coast, furnished the Aga or military governor, with a pretence for seizing forty of the elders and bishops, and shutting them up in the castle as hostages for the good conduct of the people. A large body of troops was brought from the neighbouring coast of Asia Minor: as in the other islands, the arrival of these lawless hordes was attended with every species of irregularity and excess. In addition to numerous assassinations, and plundering the most wealthy inhabitants, all the provisions that could be found were seized for the use of the garrison, while new imposts were levied to pay the troops and Pacha, who had led them to the island. It was not until Scio had been a whole year exposed to a system like the above, and when it seemed impossible any longer to bear up against it, that any attempt was made to rouse the people to resistance. Two adventurers, named Burnia and Logotheti, without any previous communication with the provisional government, and merely to gratify views of personal ambition, concerted a plan of revolt. Landing from Samos on the 17th and 18th of March, at different points of the island, with a very small number of followers, they called upon the people to join them. Aware of the disastrous consequences which must follow this unexpected descent, the elders who were still at large made every effort to prevent the peasantry from taking any part in the insurrection. In the meanwhile, a strong detachment of cavalry was sent out by the Pacha, to oppose the Greeks, and on the 22d the number of hostages already in the citadel were doubled, the victims being selected from the most opulent and distinguished inhabitants.

The Turks set forward, but perceiving that the Greeks determined to resist, they immediately retreated towards the town, pursued by the former, till they were at length forced to shut themselves up in the castle: thus leaving the Greeks in full possession of the open country. Encouraged by their success, Burnia and Logotheti appealed once more to the people, and a few hundred peasants flocked to their standard, many of these being merely provided with sticks for their defence. It was, however, soon discovered, that there were really no means of arming the people to any extent, and that the expedition was itself but badly armed, as well as totally unprovided with cannon. Convinced, on the other hand, that union and perseverance could alone save them, several plans of organization were adopted, and had the Greek fleet anticipated the arrival of the Pacha, there was every reason to hope the inhabitants would have been enabled to prevent the catastrophe which followed his appearance. This event took place on the 23d of April, when a fleet of fifty sail, including five of the line, anchored in the bay, and immediately began to bombard the town, while several thousand troops were landed under the guns of the citadel, which also opened a heavy fire on the Greeks. It was in vain for the islanders to make any resistance: deserted by the Samians, most of whom embarked and sailed away when the Turkish fleet hove in sight, they were easily overpowered, and obliged to fly. Having massacred every soul, whether men, women, or children, whom they found in the town, the Turks first plundered and then set fire to it, and watched the flames until not a house was left except those of the foreign consuls. The only exception made during the massacre, was in favour of young women and boys, who were preserved only to be afterwards sold as slaves.

About forty thousand of both sexes had already either fallen victims to the sword, or been selected for sale in the bazaars, when it occurred to the Pacha, that no time should be lost in persuading those who had fled to the more inaccessible parts of the island to lay down their arms and submit. It being impossible to effect this by force, they had recourse to a favourite experiment with Mussulmen—that of proclaiming an amnesty. In order that no doubt should be entertained

entertained of their sincerity, the foreign consuls, more particularly those of England, France, and Austria, were called upon to guarantee the promises of the Turks: they accordingly went forth, and invited the unfortunate peasantry to give up their arms and return. Notwithstanding their long experience of Turkish perfidy, the solemn pledge given by the consuls at length prevailed, and many thousands, who might have successfully resisted until succours arrived, were sacrificed; for no sooner did they descend from the heights, and give up their arms, than the infidels, totally unmindful of the proffered pardon, put them to death without mercy. The number of persons of every age and sex who became the victims of this perfidious act, was estimated at seven thousand.

After having devoted ten days to the work of slaughter, it was natural to suppose that the monsters who directed this frightful tragedy would have been in some degree satiated by the blood of so many innocent victims; but it was when the excesses had begun to diminish on the part of the soldiery, that fresh scenes of horror were exhibited on board the fleet, and in the citadel. In addition to the women and children embarked for the purpose of being conveyed to the markets of Constantinople and Smyrna, several hundred of the natives were also seized, and among these all the gardeners of the island, who were supposed to know where the treasures of their employers had been concealed. There were no less than five hundred of the persons thus collected hung on board the different ships; when these executions commenced, they served as a signal to the commandant of the citadel, who immediately followed the example, by suspending the whole of the hostages, to the number of seventy-six, on gibbets erected for the occasion. With respect to the numbers who were either killed or consigned to slavery, during the three weeks that followed the arrival of the Capitan Pacha, there is no exaggeration in placing the former at twenty-five thousand souls. It has been ascertained that above thirty thousand women and children were condemned to slavery, while the fate of those who escaped was scarcely less calamitous.

All the most opulent Sciot merchants resident in the capital were seized and thrown into prison as hostages on the first alarm. Immediately after the arrival of the Capitan Pacha in Constantinople, and when the steps he had taken were known, the whole of them were impaled alive by a mandate from the sultan.

Of all the errors laid to the charge of the naval chiefs of Greece, their delay in coming to the relief of Scio is unquestionably the best founded, as it is most to be lamented. From whatever cause it arose, the fleet did not arrive until the last week in May, when the catastrophe was already consummated. Tombasi, the Hydriot admiral, who commanded, had, however, the satisfaction of saving a great number of both sexes, who succeeded in escaping to the mountains.

Having rendezvoused at Ipsara, Tombasi was joined by a division from that island, when it was decided that a combined effort should be made against the enemy's fleet; but nothing effectual was accomplished.

The sailing of the Egyptian squadron from Alexandria for the relief of Candia, where the inhabitants had recently made a most gallant stand, having obliged Tombasi to proceed towards that island, the second great naval triumph of the Greeks was destined to be achieved under the auspices of Miaouli, the most celebrated admiral of Greece. Fertile in expedients, and anxious to avenge some portion of the horrors committed at Scio, the modern Themistocles determined to adopt a stratagem, which, though extremely hazardous to those employed to carry it into effect, yet presented the greatest probabilities of success. Perceiving that the Turks were now on their guard, and prepared for the mode of attack practised by the Greeks, he directed two fire vessels, one from Ipsara, and the other a Hydriot, to sail alone; and when close to the coast of Asia Minor, they were to bear up towards the Turkish fleet, and keep near the shore,

as if they were merchant ships bound to Smyrna. They were thus allowed to pass the look-out ships unmolested, and sailing boldly into the midst of the fleet, which were at anchor in the Scio roads, both their commanders laid a Turkish line of battle ship on board. One of the latter contrived to disengage herself, but the Ipsariot, under the intrepid Canari, took full effect, and he had the glory of destroying the Capitan Pacha's ship, together with the monster himself and all his crew. The ship was loaded with the spoils of Scio, and it is to be feared that many Greek women and children perished in her. This event happening at such a time, was attributed to the interposition of a special Providence by the people of Greece, for had the Turkish fleet been enabled either to co-operate with the Egyptian squadron sent against Candia, or with the army which invaded the Morea, it is impossible to calculate what the consequences might have been. Fortunately for the Christians, the infidels were panic-struck, and fled to the Dardanelles.

While the provisional government was occupied in preparing for the approaching campaign at Corinth, an event occurred which rendered it necessary to send Colocotroni with a force of three thousand men towards Patras: this was the arrival of a division of the Turkish fleet which had sailed from the Hellespont before the Capitan Pacha; it consisted of six large frigates, and above fifty transports and smaller vessels, the whole filled with troops, which were landed at Patras in the latter end of February. Colocotroni arrived before the wall soon after they had been disembarked.

On perceiving his approach, the Turks quitted their position, and went in pursuit of the Greeks with nearly the whole of their force. Apprehensive that his detachment was unequal to cope with such numbers, Colocotroni retreated towards the mountains, closely pursued by the enemy; and when in a situation where his men could act with advantage, he suddenly halted, harangued the troops, upon which they immediately turned round and advanced towards the infidels; the latter, supposing that reinforcements had by this time appeared in sight, became panic-struck in their turn, and were followed sword-in-hand by the Greeks to the very walls of Patras: the result of this affair was, that five hundred of the enemy were slain in less than two hours. On seeing the kind of troops he had to contend with, the Greek chieftan now took up a position close to the town, and established a rigorous blockade.

Notwithstanding the large force collected before Yanina and in other parts of Epirus, the Greeks under Marco Bozaris and Rango had gained many advantages, and taken Arta, after a desperate struggle on the 5th of December. This was a highly important point to the patriots; but owing to the treason of a chief named Tairabos, it was abandoned, the Greek leaders conceiving themselves too weak to resist the forces which might be sent against them by Chourshid Pacha. The necessity of thus giving up the key of Albania was a great misfortune for the Hellenists, and could not fail to expose Acarnania to the incursions which were made not long after.

The tyrant of Yanina's fall had placed such abundant resources in men and money at the disposal of Chourshid Pacha, that he was enabled to concert a plan of operations, which, if carried into execution with an ordinary portion of skill, must have led to the total destruction of the Greek cause.

Mavrocordato now made an expedition into Epirus, to establish the new system of government in western Greece; draw the attention of the Turks from the Morea; relieve the brave Souliotes, who were defending themselves in Kaipha with their wonted heroism, and carry the war into the heart of Albania. The only force, however, he could avail himself of, was the battalion of Philhellenes and the first regiment of the line, neither of which bodies was by any means complete. With these, the prince set out from Corinth accompanied by General Normann and Kiriakouli, who had

seven hundred men under his orders; these were more particularly destined to relieve the Souliotes. The expedition was to be joined by fifteen hundred men from the army before Patras. The prince arrived there on the 12th of June, and was received by Colocotroni with every demonstration of joy; but refused to allow the latter any part of his troops to be detached, so that the expedition was compelled to depart without the promised assistance. Embarking next day on board a small Greek squadron which had been waiting near Patras for the purpose, Mavrocordato landed at Messolonghi with only a few hundred men, while Kiriakouli and his party proceeded northwards, in order to be disembarked as near Kiapha as circumstances would admit.

But during the absence of the president, the chiefs and the congress fell out: the first glaring manifestation of discontent was made by Colocotroni, who suddenly raised the blockade of Patras on the 6th of July without orders, and proceeded with the whole of his forces to Tripolizza, thus leaving the Turkish garrison at liberty either to penetrate into the Morea, or cross the gulf of Lepanto; a fortunate movement, since a Turkish army had passed the great *Dervenachi*, or defiles. Not doubting but that the relief of Napoli di Romania was a grand object with the enemy, he determined to march towards that place, but on preparing to depart, the utmost force he could muster did not exceed two thousand men. Forming this small corps into two divisions, he sent the largest, consisting of twelve hundred men, towards Corinth, under the command of his most confidential officer Coliopulo, to occupy the passes between that place and Argos; while the remainder was destined to act under his own immediate orders. Messengers were dispatched on every side to recall the troops who had retired to cultivate their fields or visit their families. Colocotroni proceeded to Argos, where he only found Demetrius Ipsilanti with little more than three hundred men; the members of the executive having thought it expedient to embark, and to proceed to a neighbouring island, when they heard of the enemy's approach. The consternation which now spread throughout the Peloponnesus, was greatly increased by the abandonment of Corinth and its re-occupation by the infidels.

Nothing could be more embarrassing or alarming than the situation of the two chiefs at this moment, without money or provisions, and having scarcely thirteen hundred men, to oppose to an army of thirty thousand, which was the number said to be advancing towards the plain. In this state of things, Ipsilanti, with a degree of courage and resolution which did him the highest honour, threw himself into the ruined citadel of Argos, there to impede the progress of the enemy, while Colocotroni entrenched himself at Lerna, a strong position on the western shore of the gulph, and waited the arrival of reinforcements from Maina, Arcadia and other points.

The precaution having been taken of destroying or carrying off whatever could be of use to the enemy, more especially corn and forage of every kind, the Turks, who expected large supplies of wheat from the produce of the recent harvest, and other booty, finding nothing but the bare walls of the villages and churches standing, had ample cause of alarm. Contrary to general expectation, the Pacha, who was accompanied by Ali Bey, the governor of Napoli di Romania, entered that fortress, and remained there several days without a single movement on the part of his army, or indeed seeming to have any decided plan of operation in view. The Greeks were by no means so inactive. Colocotroni continued to strengthen his position at Lerna, while the number of his troops increased daily, and soon amounted to eight thousand men. On the appearance of the second division of the enemy, Ipsilanti retreated in a very masterly style, though surrounded by detachments of the enemy, and succeeded in joining the main body at Lerna, without losing a man.

When there had been sufficient time for the Greeks to look

around them, and send out reconnoitring parties, the state of affairs assumed a much less terrific aspect than at first. It was soon found, that so far from having brought supplies to the starving garrison of Napoli, the infidels had advanced without any means of subsistence for themselves.

Threatened with all the horrors of famine, the Pacha seemed at length to awake from his lethargy, and quitting Napoli, followed by a numerous suite, gave orders for preparing to return towards Corinth. The whole camp was instantly on the alert, and no sooner were the camels laden with the baggage, than the infidel army set forward in great disorder. Minutely informed of what was passing on the plain, by their out-posts, the chiefs at Lerna had already sent off detachments by a mountain path-way, so as to overtake the enemy's columns as they entered the defiles between Corinth and Mycene. Colocotroni himself advanced with the main body the moment he perceived that the Turks were in motion; while a part of the troops employed before Napoli, advanced on their right flank. These movements were so well contrived and executed, that the enemy, whose rear-guard had suffered severely on the first day's march, was attacked with such impetuosity on the second, that not less than five thousand were destroyed in the course of a few hours. The fate of the advanced guard was little better than that of their companions. On reaching the defiles near Corinth, they were met by the Mainotes, dispatched from Lerna, under Nikitas, and attacked so furiously, that above twelve hundred of them perished in the first onset. Many more were killed in trying to force the passes. A great quantity of baggage and a number of horses fell into the hands of the Greeks. These memorable successes occurred between the 4th and 7th of August.

Having collected the remnant of his army under the walls of Corinth, and been joined by the reserves left there, Machmout Pacha made a movement on the 18th, with the seeming view of resuming the offensive and marching towards Argos: the real object of this movement was, however, to draw the Greeks, who had been watching him, into an ambuscade. Aware of his intentions in time, the Greeks, instead of attempting to impede him, got into his rear, when the Turks attacked them, but owing to the advantageous position taken up by the Greeks, the enemy was again repulsed with great loss. A still more bloody affair took place on the following day. Determined to regain the position they had abandoned, the Turkish troops were headed by Hadji Ali, second in command to Machmout; this officer, one of the bravest of the Ottoman army, was killed while encouraging his men. In the above desperate effort, the enemy lost nearly two thousand men, together with a large quantity of baggage and several hundred horses.

The blockade of Napoli di Romania was now renewed with increased vigilance, and Ipsilanti proceeded to reinforce the garrison of Athens, lest other divisions of the enemy should advance towards that place. Ali Bey had retained the five hundred cavalry which he brought to strengthen the garrison of Napoli: but with the exception of a small quantity of grain found concealed in some parts of the plain, during its recent occupation, his stock of provisions was exhausted.

After the successes between Corinth and Argos, Colocotroni collected the whole of his troops, within a short distance of the former place, and leaving them under the direction of Coliopulo, with orders to watch the shattered remains of Machmout's army, he went on to Tripolizza, to concert with the Senate. Here he quarrelled with all the civil authorities, and matters were thrown into so much confusion, that the troops left under Coliopulo, not being regularly supplied with rations nor receiving any pay, became tired of the service, and withdrew; merely leaving Colocotroni's eldest son, a brave and promising young officer, with two or three hundred men, to maintain the blockade of Corinth. As there was still a body of three thousand men, of whom two-thirds were cavalry, encamped under the walls, the situation of young Colocotroni was now very critical, and he had cer-
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tain information that the Turks were preparing to march at all hazards to the relief of Napoli. They did succeed in sending a small detachment, which gained the fortress unobserved by the troops before Corinth, or those employed in the blockade of Napoli. The latter were, however, in general extremely vigilant, as, excepting a convoy of fifty mules laden with grain, that contrived to steal across the plain of Argos and enter the citadel in the night and during a heavy storm, the exertions of the Greeks were so unremitted, that whoever attempted to leave or approach the walls, was almost sure of being intercepted. It was thus, that nearly all the cavalry brought by Ali Bey, were cut off in detail, during their attempts to obtain supplies.

The time had however now approached, when the garrison of Napoli could no longer hope for relief on the side of Corinth. Colocotroni, who had succeeded in making arrangements for the more regular subsistence of the troops, uniting his forces with those under Nikitas, marched to the passes near the Isthmus with a determination not to abandon them before Napoli surrendered. A long time, however, elapsed, and the besieged were reduced to subsist on each other ere a capitulation took place.

The surrender of Napoli led to another triumph on the part of the Greeks, destined to form the last portion of that terrible fate which had awaited the army of Marchmont Pacha. Want of provisions had rendered a change of position absolutely necessary, and the Turkish commanders, therefore, determined to march towards Patrass, the blockade of which place had been lately neglected by the Greeks. Setting out about the middle of January, with nearly three thousand men, of whom a large portion was cavalry, they had only advanced as far as Akrata, near Vostitza, when Lundo, who was returning from Messolonghi with a small body of troops, appeared on a height through which the road lay, and thus suddenly stopped their progress. Pet-mesa, another distinguished chief, next occupied the opposite side of the valley, and Odysseus joined the other chiefs with about two hundred men. The Turks, thus hemmed in, were reduced by famine to the utmost extremity: at length negotiations were entered into, by which those who survived obtained permission to embark, on condition of giving up their arms and effects. The number of Turks who perished miserably without firing a shot or drawing a sword in their defence, was estimated at two thousand.

Such was the termination of the second campaign in the Morea; and upon the results of which, the Porte fondly calculated on restoring its iron sway over Greece. Instead, however, of realizing this hope, the loss of the Turks, whether by famine or the sword, could not be less than twenty-five thousand men in the Peloponnesus alone.

We return now to the operations of Mavrocordato.—The state of anarchy and confusion in which this chief found Acarnania and Etolia, was more than sufficient to damp the ardour of an ordinary mind. Having collected all the troops he could find at Messolonghi, and incorporated them into the newly organized levies, the whole did not amount to two thousand men, being less than half the number first proposed. With this force he however took the field, and having passed the Acheron, or Aspropotamos as it is now called, in the latter end of June, proceeded through Loutraki, towards the defiles of Macrinoros, where the Greeks could easily defend themselves and arrange a more extended plan of attack, according as their numbers should increase. The Turks, who were posted in far superior force at Cambotti, attacked the left, occupied by a part of the first regiment, on the 2d of July. The new system of tactics was now put into execution with such effect, that the enemy was soon forced to retreat, having been pursued to some distance by the Philhellenes, with a loss of thirty men in killed and wounded. Several days had been passed here, during which there were frequent skirmishes with the Turkish cavalry. Such was the success attending these, that the Greeks considered it no longer necessary to confine themselves to the defensive, and as the siege of Kiapha was

carrying on with great vigour by a large body of Albanians, Marco Bozzaris, who had accompanied the Prince, expressed so much anxiety to go to the relief of his brave countrymen, and such confidence in the success of the enterprise, that he was at length allowed to set forward with six hundred men, although the reinforcements had not yet arrived. The enemy having been secretly advised of the march of Bozzaris, attacked him at Placa, compelled him to fall back and retreat to the mountains. The separation of the forces, which were already so inferior to those of the enemy, could not fail to expose the small corps at Peta to the general attack which now took place, and was extremely prejudicial to the Greeks.

On mustering their forces, it was found that their loss in killed exceeded two hundred, of whom nearly one fourth were officers. This check created such a panic among the inhabitants, that several thousands sought refuge in the mountains; while the more helpless portion of the community fled to the desert island of Calamos, whence however they were directly driven by the British authorities, who considered that to receive these defenceless beings would be an infraction of neutrality.

Whatever may have been the motive that dictated an act, upon which it would be superfluous to make any comment, it had the effect of rousing the Acarnanians to a keener sense of their danger, and owing to the fears awakened for the safety of their families, numbers of the peasantry who had concealed themselves in the mountains, now flocked to Catoouna, where the Greek force was soon doubled. Mavrocordato, who had established his head-quarters at Vracori, in order to keep up the communication with Messolonghi and the Peloponnesus, as well as to watch the motions of the Turkish fleet, gave the command of this small corps to a chief named Varnachiotti, a man whom the wealth and influence which he possessed in the province, rendered it necessary to conciliate; but designed to betray his country and pass over to the enemy. Such, however, was the great influence of his family and connections, that Mavrocordato had no alternative in giving to him the command.

The failure of the expedition under Kiriakouli, who fell in the conflict which followed his disembarkation at Splanza, a small village north of Prevesa, and the disappointment of Marco Bozzaris, added to the aspect of affairs in the Morea, having deprived the Souliotes of all hope of aid from their countrymen of the south, they were induced to accept the terms proposed to them, through the mediation of our consul at Prevesa, Mr. Meyer, who guaranteed their safe transport to the Ionian Islands, with their baggage and arms.

The fall of Souli placed so many troops at the disposal of Omer Vrioni, who now assumed the chief command in Acarnania, that he prepared to advance with an overwhelming force: and strong detachments had actually arrived in the immediate vicinity of the defiles early in October. The only chance, now left to the Hellenists, of maintaining their ground and preventing the whole province from being occupied by the enemy, was derived from the hope, that when the rainy season should commence, and there were no longer any means of procuring supplies, the Turks would retreat, and thus afford time for re-organizing the troops who had been dispersed subsequently to the disaster at Peta.

Though pressed in the most urgent manner to attack the enemy, before he received any more reinforcements, Varnachiotti always contrived to defer it; and about the middle of September, the traitor openly declared himself, and induced the districts of Valtos and Xeromeros to submit to the enemy. On hearing this piece of intelligence, the Prince immediately united all the men he could collect, quitted the town, and reached Vracori on the 24th.

Mavrocordato had not been many days in his new position, before the enemy's army, which was increased to nearly thirteen thousand men, mostly Albanians, under Omer Vrioni in person, had passed the defiles of Xeromeros, guided by Varnachiotti; it was supplied with a good park of artillery,

and a large corps of cavalry; and immediately advanced to Vracori.

Xeromeros, Valtos and Vracori, were now overrun, and there was but too much reason to fear, that others had followed the example of Varnachiotti, by joining the enemy, who now advanced to the heights of Stamma, about five miles from Anatolica, and from which he could at any time descend on the plain, to the very walls of Messolonghi. The loss of this place would have put the whole of Western Greece into the hands of the Turks, who might have then poured any number of troops into the Morea.

The conduct of Prince Mavrocordato on this occasion was marked by a degree of firmness and resolution, which has since placed him deservedly high in the estimation of the Greek people.

Having put the remnant of his forces in motion, he set out from Anatolica, as if he intended to retreat towards Salona, but turning suddenly round, he returned by a flank march on the village of Therasova, and entered Messolonghi on the 17th of October. The difficulties which now presented themselves, were, however, far greater than any hitherto experienced.

The population of this place was now reduced to a few families. The fortifications consisted of nothing more than a low wall without bastions, and surrounded by a ditch seven feet wide, by four in depth, and filled up with rubbish in many places. The parapet, which did not rise more than three feet above the counterscarp, was formed of loose stones, very much out of repair, and broken down in a number of places. For the defence of this extensive line, the Prince had now with him, including those found in the town, not more than five hundred men. The only cannon to be found within the walls, were four old ship guns, and a dismounted thirty-six pounder. As to ammunition, there was not sufficient for a month's siege, and with the exception of maize, every kind of provisions was extremely scarce. When the president quitted Anatolica, it was agreed that Marco Bozzaris should occupy the passes through which the enemy would be likely to advance, between that place and the sea. The temporary occupation of this point enabled the Greeks to drive a quantity of cattle into Messolonghi. They were, however, obliged to retire in two days, upon which Bozzaris, followed by a small detachment of Souliotes, succeeded in reaching the town, all the rest having dispersed among the mountains. A large division of the Turkish army appeared before the walls two days after, and immediately commenced a cannonade and fire of musquetry, which continued with little intermission until the next day, when it was only suspended, to propose a capitulation. Mavrocordato, whose only chance of safety depended on gaining time till succours were sent, replied in such a way, as to make Omer Vrioni imagine, that his proposal would be accepted, and the Greeks made considerable progress in their preparations for defence: such however was the total inadequacy of means and resources, that there seemed to be no hope of escape. Matters went on in this state of painful suspense until the morning of the 9th of November, when the Turkish brig and schooner which had been sent to blockade the place by Yussuff Pacha, were observed to steer towards Patross, but the former being unable to reach the roadstead, owing to a strong southerly wind, bore up and stood for Ithaca, chased by six vessels, on board of which the Greek flag was seen flying. The ships were followed by the eager eyes of the prince and his brave followers, until night closed in, and they were once more left to ruminate on the perils of their situation. Although the appearance of this small squadron filled every breast with hope, yet a vigorous attack during the night might enable the infidels to render all opposition fruitless: as it fortunately happened, no attempt was made, and their joy may be readily conceived on the return of daylight to perceive the whole of the Greek squadron anchored as near the town as it could be approached. Having chased the Turkish brig until she was run on the rocks of Ithaca by her crew, the Greek commo-

dore came to announce that a body of Peloponnesians were ready for embarkation at Chiarenza and Katakolo, destined for the relief of Messolonghi. These long-wished-for succours arrived on the 14th; they consisted of twelve hundred men, headed by Mavromichalis, who was accompanied by Andreas Lundo, of Vostizza, and Deligianapulo, both distinguished Maniote chiefs. A sortie was immediately made on the 27th November, in which a hundred and ten Turks were left dead on the plain, while the loss of the Greeks did not amount to more than twenty in killed and wounded.

No sooner had the peasantry recovered from their consternation, than all those who had been able to retain their arms rose, and greatly harassed the Turks by interrupting their communications, and preventing the arrival of any supplies.

In order to second these efforts of the people, it was determined that a part of the troops, sent from the Morea, should embark, and landing at Dragomeste, co-operate with the inhabitants of Valtos and Xeromeros, for the purpose of re-occupying the defiles, and thus effectually cut off the enemy's communication with Arta and Vonizza. The command of this expedition was assumed by Mavromichalis, who sailed for his destination on the 24th of December. His departure reduced the garrison so much, that Omer Vrioni, who had remained for two months without attempting an assault, now determined to take advantage of this circumstance. The signal for commencing the attack was made at five in the morning of the 25th by firing a gun. A tremendous cannonade began along the whole Turkish line, and was as briskly answered by the Greeks. An escalating party contrived to approach within a few yards of the wall unperceived, and had even fixed some ladders, which enabled a few of the Turks to pass the parapet; these were, however, instantly cut down; two standard bearers who succeeded in planting the crescent on the walls, shared the same fate; all, in fact, who attempted to mount the wall were precipitated into the ditch. Though short, the conflict which followed was both desperate and sanguinary, for when day-light broke, the whole of the glacis was seen covered with the dead. The infidels lost above twelve hundred men and nine stands of colours in this affair; while, incredible as it may appear, the utmost loss of the Greeks was only six killed and about thirty wounded.

The immediate effect of this signal discomfiture, was that of making the rising general throughout the neighbouring provinces: those who had entertained any dread of the enemy before, were now quite disengaged from their fears, and bands were found in all directions, to cut off their retreat whenever they attempted to recross the mountains.

Omer Vrioni having sent Varnachiotti to Xeromeros, in order to procure provisions and forage, received a letter on the 31st, from the traitor, informing him that Rongo, whom Omer had sent into Valtos for the same object, had abandoned the cause he had feigned to espouse, the more effectually to deceive the enemy; and placing himself at the head of three thousand men, was marching to cut off Omer's retreat by Langoda; that the people of Xeromeros had flown to arms in spite of all his influence, and that the Prince of Maina, at the head of fifteen hundred men, had just driven the Turks from Dragomeste, and was advancing to occupy the defiles by which the Pacha could alone effect his retreat to Vonizza. The Turks were so panic-struck by this intelligence, that it had not reached the camp two hours before their retreat commenced, with the greatest disorder. This was so sudden and precipitate, that they left the whole of their artillery, consisting of eight fine pieces of brass cannon, with a complete field train and tumbrils; two howitzers; ammunition and camp equipage, together with a large quantity of provisions and all the baggage. To increase their embarrassment, the infidels were scarcely in motion, when a detachment of five hundred men sallied from the town, and overtaking their rear guard at Kerasova, killed a great number. On reaching the Achelous, its waters were so swollen by the continued rains, that the enemy could not pass

Pass, so that they now found themselves enclosed on every side and without provisions. It was while the Turks were in this situation and meditating the means of escape, that a large division of the Greeks under Marco Bozzaris appeared marching towards them. Such was the effect of this movement, that the Infidels, more panic-struck than ever, determined to attempt the passage of the river, rather than risk a battle. They accordingly plunged into the stream, and several hundreds were drowned in crossing, while those who did not adopt this perilous mode of saving themselves, were under the necessity of surrendering as prisoners to the Souliote chief.

Having gained the right bank of the river, the Turkish hordes had fresh enemies to contend with at every step, in the armed peasantry of Xeromeros, Valtos, and the other districts through which their line of retreat lay; so that, of the large force brought into Acarnania only three months before, not more than half the number escaped. A local junta being formed at Messolunghi, measures were immediately adopted for carrying the law of Epidaurus into effect throughout Acarnania and Etolia. Arrangements were also made for re-organizing the military system of the provinces. The importance of Messolunghi being now more apparent than ever, it was soon placed in state of defence.

According to the law of Epidaurus, the elections for the second period should have been completed by the first of January, 1823, but this was impossible, owing to the proximity of the seat of war and long continuance of the campaign. The members of the government, who had passed some weeks at Castries, on the coast opposite Hydra, proceeded to Astros early in March, but more than a month elapsed before the whole of the deputies and military chiefs had arrived.

In order to secure the concurrence of all parties, and give greater unity to the political system, one of the first proposals made by Prince Mavrocordato, on his arrival from Messolunghi, was that of transferring the powers confided to the three local juntas of Epirus, Livadia and Peloponnesus, to the central government. The meetings commenced on the 10th of April, and were held in a garden under the shade of orange trees.

This second Constituent Assembly of Greece, after having introduced those changes and improvements into the constitution rendered necessary by experience, decreed first: that the political code of Greece, which was called the LAW OF EPIDAUROS, be entrusted to the fidelity of the executive government; but that the executive should not enact laws or make innovations on the said law of Epidaurus, under any circumstances whatever.

The project of a law for the establishment of provincial governors and local magistracy, was next submitted to congress, and confirmed. It being impossible to determine on a criminal code without farther inquiry and examination, the executive was empowered to make selections from the code Napoleon, and to organize the tribunals *pro tempore*.

The labours of congress closed on the 30th of April, when it was decreed that, unless circumstances rendered it necessary, the assemblage of a third National Congress should be deferred for two years.

As the invasion of the Morea and the operations in Acarnania had rendered it impossible for the people to cultivate their grounds, little could be expected from the ensuing harvest; an arrangement was however made, by which the national property and forthcoming crops, estimated at twelve millions of Turkish piastres by the finance commission, were farmed out for about a third of that sum, and this, together with a few millions furnished by the zeal of patriotic individuals, was all Greece had to enter the field a third time against the whole military and naval power of the Ottomans.

Although so inactive during the early part of the summer, the enemy was by no means idle afterwards. A fleet, consisting of seventeen frigates and above sixty smaller vessels of war, and transports filled with troops, ammunition and provisions, was dispatched for the purpose of supplying the

fortresses still held in Negropont, Candia, and the Morea. Owing to the impossibility of preparing the Greek ships in time, this was effected without opposition at Carystus, Canea, Coron, Modon and Patras, where the Capitan Pacha arrived about the middle of June.

With respect to the plan of operation projected by the enemy on shore, it was infinitely better than that of last year; while the forces destined to carry it into effect were far superior both as to numbers and leaders. An army of twenty-five thousand men having been assembled at Larissa early in June, it was formed into two divisions, intended to act at separate points: one of these, under Yusuff, Pacha of Bercoffeli, marched towards Thermopili, while the other, led on by Mustapha Pacha, proceeded to the pass of Neopatras near Zetouni. The Greeks posted here being too weak to attempt making any resistance, withdrew, so that the enemy was enabled to advance into Livadia unopposed, and encamped at Nevropolis on the 20th of June. Still unable to cope with the Turkish division, the Greeks contented themselves with occupying the passes through which this force had entered the province.

In the meanwhile, Yusuff continued to occupy and lay waste the whole country round Parnassus and Livadia, murdering all the inhabitants who had not escaped to the mountains or marshes near the lake Copaeas: he also attacked a small corps which had thrown up entrenchments on the high road between Rachova and Delphi, but was repulsed with considerable loss: returning a few days after, the enemy was more successful, and having turned the right of the Greeks, advanced to both the above named places, to which he set fire after plundering whatever had been left by the fugitive peasantry.

Odysseus, who had been waiting at Athens until the contingent dispatched from Tripolizza under Nikitas passed the Isthmus of Corinth, set out on the 28th of June: leaving orders that all the forces collected in Attica and Bœotia should follow, he proceeded to Megara with five hundred men, and embarking there, sailed up the gulph and joined Nikitas at Dobrenka. The two chiefs lost no time in advancing towards the enemy, and soon reached the heights in sight of Yusuff's camp. A system of guerrilla warfare was now commenced, and the Turks were so harassed, that they soon retreated in the greatest disorder pursued by the Greeks, who killed numbers, and took a large quantity of their baggage.

The second division, under Mustapha, waited on the plain of Thebes for the result of Yusuff's operations, in order to advance towards the gulph of Lepanto, but the retreat of his coadjutor having enabled the Greek chiefs to alter their plans, Odysseus pushed on to attack this division, which he forced to take refuge in Negropont, leaving behind most of its baggage and military stores. The Turks had scarcely reached Carystus, when Odysseus appeared before it, and established a rigorous blockade. After these successes, which removed all apprehension of any new attack on the side of Corinth, Nikitas proceeded to Salona to co-operate with the inhabitants in the preparations making for the defence of that place, and its neighbourhood.

The management of the war in Acarnania being confided to Mustapha, Pacha of Scutari, with Yusuff the Pacha of Serres, as his second in command, they found such difficulty in organizing a sufficient force, that the whole of June and July were passed in preparing a corps of eight thousand men at Prevesa. Yusuff had taken up a position at Ponda, a village close to the ancient Actium, there to await the Pacha of Scutari. The latter was advancing with his own troops, and a large contingent furnished by the Pacha of Thessaly. Marco Bozzaris was at Katochi between Messolunghi and Vonitza, with Joncas of Agrapha. Their utmost force did not exceed twelve hundred men, but with these it was decided they should continue closely to watch the motions of the enemy. While, however, Mustapha was on his march from Agrapha to Vracori, fully expecting to be joined there by the troops at Prevesa, the Albanians, who formed the flower of Yusuff's army, no sooner received the allowances usually

usually made before entering the field, than they mutinied, threatened the life of their commander, and after committing numerous excesses, withdrew to their respective homes. Even Yusuff's tent was not spared on this occasion, while he himself only escaped by embarking and flying to Patrass with a few of his attendants. The cause of this mutiny and desertion was afterwards traced to Omer Vrioni, who had become jealous of Yusuff's military fame, and determined to strip him of all means of co-operating with Mustapha in the present campaign. He accordingly succeeded in persuading the Albanians to join his own standard, and took post at Lapanore, to the right of the Acheron, with four thousand men. On reaching Patrass, Yusuff Pacha sent a body of troops to be landed at Crionero, not far from the position of Marco Bozzaris, with orders to attack the Greeks in flank. Apprised of their landing, the Souliote chief fell on the Turks, and having either killed or taken prisoners more than two thirds of the whole number, the rest were glad to escape to their boats.

Hearing that a division of two thousand men was advancing on the side of Valtos, Bozzaris sent a detachment in that direction to prevent their approach, while he himself determined to dispute the entrance of Mustapha Pacha into Acarnania. To effect this important object, it became necessary to undertake an extraordinary forced march, which enabled him to reach Carpensia in time to prevent the consequences that must have followed a sudden invasion by Mustapha. The enemy's army reached the frontier of Acarnania on the 19th of August, and encamped on an extensive plain near the above place; it amounted to fourteen thousand men, while the Greeks could with difficulty collect two thousand. Undaunted by such fearful odds, Bozzaris addressed his companions, and having drawn a flattering picture of the glory which awaited those who took a part in the intended attack, as well as the service they were about to render Greece, the hero called upon those who were ready to die for their country to stand forward. The call was answered by four hundred men, chiefly Souliotes, who according to the ancient practice of Souli, when they are determined to conquer or die, threw away their scabbards, and embraced each other. Having selected three hundred to act immediately about his own person, Bozzaris directed that the remainder of the troops should be formed into three divisions, for the purpose of assailing the enemy's camp at different points, while he penetrated to the centre with his own chosen band.

Every thing being prepared by midnight on the 19th, Bozzaris set forward closely followed by the sacred battalion, while the three Stratarchs or minor chiefs, destined to make their attack at separate points, also proceeded to their stations. Bozzaris was enabled to advance by addressing the Turkish sentinels in the Albanese language, and telling them he came with reinforcements from Omer Vrioni. On reaching the centre, he sounded the bugle, upon which the attack commenced on every side. The enemy, either unprepared or panic struck, fled in all directions, while those who resisted, frequently mistook their comrades for enemies, perishing by each other's hands. While dealing death around, and encouraging his companions to profit by so favourable a moment, the voice of Bozzaris was recognized, and just as he had ordered the chief pacha to be seized, a ball struck him in the loins: though the wound was dangerous, he concealed it, and continued to animate the men, until wounded a second time in the head, when he fell, and was borne from the field by a party of soldiers. Notwithstanding this disaster, the struggle was maintained with the utmost spirit till daylight, at which time the Greeks saw themselves undisputed masters of the field. While the loss of the infidel army could not be less than three thousand men, that of the Christians was only thirty killed and seventy wounded: of these about half were Souliotes.

On discovering the loss of Marco, the eyes of the Greek chiefs and soldiers were immediately turned on Constantine, the hero's elder brother, who was named his successor with

acclamation. When he had paid the last sad duties to the manes of his departed relative, a party of Souliotes were sent to convey the body to Messolunghi for sepulture, while the remainder of the troops, headed by their new leader, took up a position, whence they could watch the future movements of the enemy and prevent his advancing.

The Capitan Pacha's fleet, which had arrived in the waters of Patrass about the middle of June, enabled him to declare Messolunghi and every other port possessed by the Greeks, in a state of blockade, though he had neither the courage nor energy to enforce it.

Emmanuel Tombasi, the Hydriot admiral, being supplied with a body of fifteen hundred men, and a small squadron, proceeded to Candia early in June. Landing near Kisamos on the 6th, he ordered the ships to blockade the port, while he should attack the town by land. A proposal was, however, first made to the Turkish garrison to capitulate, and they agreed to accept it; but on hearing that the Capitan Pacha was at sea, they retracted, and broke off the parleys which had commenced. Being soon after attacked from two batteries, which were mounted under the direction of Mr. Hastings, who accompanied the Captain General as head of the artillery, the Turks were glad to renew the negotiation, and terms having been mutually agreed on, they embarked in their own ships next day for Canea.

After the fall of Kisamos, Tombasi marched on to the district of Selinon, in the chief town of which the Turks had shut themselves up after being repulsed on all sides by the armed peasantry. Besides its high walls and bastions, this place is surrounded by thick groves of olive and plane trees, which render the approach extremely difficult. The Captain General having proposed terms similar to those granted at Kisamos, they were rejected, upon which batteries were immediately opened on the place: these had not played long, when the Turks fled towards Canea and were pursued to the very walls by a detachment of Greeks, who slew numbers. Master of these two points, Tombasi was enabled to open a communication with the various other districts which had been conducting the war before his arrival, and although it was out of his power to furnish them with those supplies of which they stood so much in need; yet, the presence of such a force as he brought with him, as well as the recent check experienced by the enemy, gave a fresh impulse to the exertions of those brave islanders, who had by their own gallantry sustained a most unequal contest with the Turks for above two years; and succeeded, without any assistance whatever, in driving them into the fortresses.

With respect to the Capitan Pacha, a few Greek gun-boats were more than sufficient to set the whole of his vigilance and power at defiance. Having remained in a state of the greatest inactivity for above three months, during which time nearly a third of his crews were carried off by an epidemic fever, the Turkish admiral sailed at length, and made the best of his way towards the Archipelago. A Greek squadron which left Hydra early in September, met the infidel fleet off Mytelene, and sent some fire-ships in among them, but without effect, the wind being so high that the Turkish vessels had time to escape. A division of them was attacked soon after in the gulph of Volos, and several taken or destroyed. The Capitan Pacha hastened back to the Dardanelles with all possible speed.

The campaign of 1823 was signalled by two events no less advantageous to the Greek cause than they were honourable to the Greek character—the re-occupation of Corinth and defence of Anatolica. Though frequently reduced to great distress for provisions, yet, such was the importance attached to the possession of Corinth by the Turks, that they obstinately rejected every overture to surrender, until the latter end of October, when there being no longer any hope of receiving the assistance promised by the Capitan Pacha, who had thrown a trifling supply into the place on the arrival of the fleet, a proposal was made to Staico of Argos, who had maintained the blockade ever since he had led the assault of the Palanida at Napoli di Romania. This brave man immediately

immediately repaired to the seat of government, then at Napoli, to communicate the circumstance, and to know its pleasure; the result was, that he received full powers to treat with the garrison, and he returned for this purpose; but Colocotroni and one or two other chiefs, happening to hear of the intended negotiation, repaired to the spot, with a view, it is said, of participating in the spoils. No sooner, however, did the Turks hear of this, than a flag of truce was instantly sent to inform Staico, that they would only open the gates to himself and Giorgaki Kizzo. As it was in vain to think of reducing the Acropolis by force, there was now no alternative but that of acceding to their wishes: a messenger was therefore dispatched for the Souliote chief, who arrived soon after, and entered the Acrocorinthus, on condition that the Turks might be permitted to depart. This being accorded, they were embarked on board some Austrian vessels, and conveyed to Asia Minor.

The town of Anatolica was closely invested by the Pacha of Scutari early in October, he having previously received large reinforcements and being joined from Lapanou by Omer Vrioni. Constantine Bozzaris, unable to cope with such a force as that now brought forward, quitted his post at the bridge of Kerasova, and retired to this town to prepare for the Pacha's reception.

Having established several batteries composed of mortars and eighteen-pounders, the Turks continued to fire shells and shot into the place for above three weeks, during which they frequently summoned the inhabitants to surrender, but were invariably answered by a brisk cannonade from the few guns which had been mounted in great haste when the enemy appeared, and discharges of musketry. Warned by the result of the attempt to assault Messolunghi, the experiment was not repeated, and having expended the whole of their shot and shells, as well as exhausted their stock of provisions, the Turks retreated in their usual disorder on the 19th of November, leaving behind a number of guns, and a considerable quantity of baggage. The loss of the infidels in the various sorties made from the town, was above four hundred, while the Greeks had only about fifty killed and wounded, although the number of shot and shells thrown into the town was estimated at no less than two thousand six hundred: as the Turks were also frequently harassed in the rear, by parties from the mountains, or who sallied forth from Messolunghi, the number of their killed is probably under-rated. It should be added, that an epidemic fever carried off above twelve hundred of the Pacha's army between the period of its defeat at Carpenisa and that of his retreat. The reason for attacking Anatolica was, that its possession would have enabled the Turks to assail Messolunghi by sea. Three gun-boats had even been prepared by the Pacha, but when completed, he could not prevail on any person to embark in them, and they were accordingly burnt by his own orders. Nothing could exceed the cool and determined bravery of the defenders of Anatolica, of whom a hundred and fifty swore a solemn oath to each other before the attack commenced, that they would bury themselves under its ruins, rather than surrender.

Such was the end of the third campaign; and such the fate of the formidable armies collected by the Pachas of Scutari and Thessaly.

1824.—Hitherto the Greeks had struggled valiantly against their oppressors; but the civil dissensions which had partially appeared among their chiefs, threatened now more ominously than the sword of the Ottoman, the safety of Greece. The authority of the legislative body was denied and insulted by the military leaders, who had possessed themselves of nearly all the executive functions of the state. At the head of this faction stood Colocotroni, who had established himself at Tripolizza. His son, Panos, or Panegiola Colocotroni, commanded at Napoli di Romania, and Corinth was garrisoned by a band of his followers. Of this faction, Mavro Michalis, Andrew Metuxa, and Perouk were also members. The senate, which had removed its sittings from Argos to Cranidi, impeached the members of the executive council

above named, of divers crimes and misdemeanors, omitting, however, the name of Colocotroni in the accusation, though he was known to be the prime mover. The council was dissolved, and others appointed to succeed them. This proceeding brought on great commotions: Panos Colocotroni refused to open the gates of Napoli to the senate, at the same time Colocotroni himself affected to assemble another senate at Tripolizza. After much angry discussion, these differences were adjusted.

None of these unworthy dissensions had yet appeared in western Greece. About the latter end of the last year, Lord Byron had arrived at Messolunghi, with the avowed intention of devoting his life and fortune to the furtherance of Greek independence. His fortune, however, was scanty; his life, however valueless he might affect to hold it, was never exposed to the perils of actual warfare; his manners were moreover not at all conciliating, and for political or military business, he had neither the inclination nor the capacity. Nevertheless his name and his eloquence gained him the greatest popularity, and his death, which took place on the 7th of April, threw a gloom over the whole of Greece: the greatest homage was paid to his memory. Meanwhile the Turks were preparing to open a fourth campaign against their insurgent subjects. Dervish Pacha of Widdin, commanded the army destined to act against the Morea. A large Turkish fleet left the Dardanelles, commanded by the Capitan Pacha, under orders to proceed to Scala Nova, where a large Turkish force was collected, and thence to the attack of Ipsara and Samos. The divan had also the greatest expectations from the co-operation of Mahomed Ali, the Pacha of Egypt, who had long been busily employed in fitting out an expedition. An army of 25,000 men was assembled at Cairo, and many transports, principally furnished by Austrian, Spanish, and Italian merchants, waited to convey them against Greece; when a fire breaking out at Cairo, destroyed much of their stores and ammunition, and for the present delayed the expedition. The movements of the Seraskier, Dervish Pacha, had been delayed by dissensions among the inferior pachas, and he durst not put his troops in motion till he heard that the Capitan Pacha had appeared off Negropont. A part of his first army under Bekir Pacha, was beaten by the Greeks on the 20th of May; another division succeeded in forming a junction with the Turkish force at Negropont, whence they poured into Attica, and forced the Greeks to take refuge in the Acropolis. Ishmael Gibraltar at this time appeared with the Egyptian fleet off the coast of Candia, where he effected a landing, and reduced that island. He also took the island of Casso, and massacred nearly all the inhabitants.

The Capitan Pacha, Chosrew, proceeded to attack Ipsara. He had with him a fleet of two sail of the line, six frigates, ten corvettes, a large flotilla of gun-boats, and nearly one hundred transports, furnished in this instance, also, it would seem almost exclusively by Christian owners, Austrian and Russian, and on board of which was a force of 14,000 picked troops. The island was surrounded on all sides by the fleet, and while their ships of war opened a fire upon the town, the Turks effected a landing on the opposite side of the island, on a point, the defences of which guarded by an Albanian battalion, the cowardice or treason of which suffered the Mussulmans to execute their debarkation without interruption. By this means they were enabled to take all the Ipsariot works in the flank, and the event of the contest could scarcely now be doubtful. The clergy and ephori, with a great part of the old men, women, and children, immediately sought refuge on board of such vessels as they could find; many of which were so crowded with the fugitives that they sunk before they arrived out of sight of the coast. The rest made the best of their way to Hydra. The pacha's force then effected a landing, and attacked the town on all sides; it was defended street by street, and house by house by the inhabitants, with a most desperate courage; but the numbers of the enemy prevailed; before dark they had made themselves masters of the place, and the night was spent in

pillage and massacre. At day-break, on the 4th, nothing remained to the garrison but two small forts, and the convent of St. Nicholas. In these three last holds they continued to defend themselves with an heroic obstinacy of purpose; and finding all further resistance impossible, they resolved to set fire to some mines which had been formed under the works on which they were fighting. The explosion took place at the very moment that the Turks escalated the ramparts, and buried the conqueror and the conquered under a common pile of ruins. The Turks, it is said, lost three thousand men in the conflict on this second day alone; but the ruin to Ipsara was total; her whole population disappeared, with the exception of a few hundreds that took refuge in the interior, and continued to hide themselves in caves from the research of the conquerors. Two hundred pieces of cannon were found on the works; Chosrew Pacha spiked such of them as he did not carry away, and then set sail for Samos, leaving a body of troops to complete the demolition of the forts. Five hundred heads and about as many pairs of ears were sent in testimony of this triumph to Constantinople, and nailed, as is the Turkish custom, with respect to such trophies, to the gates of the seraglio.

The intelligence of this catastrophe when it arrived at Hydra, only roused the government and the people of that place to purposes of retribution and revenge; a fleet was immediately collected, in which was embarked a force of 1200 men, which set sail under the command of Admiral Miaoulis, and came in sight of Ipsara on the 14th. They found the Capitan Pacha had already departed; the forts were destroyed, and the whole island wore an aspect of singular desolation. A Turkish force, however, as we have seen, had been left on the spot, which the Greeks estimate at 2000 men, although the mussulmans do not describe it as amounting to a third of that number. They were completely surprised by the sudden appearance and attack of the Greeks, and nearly the whole were either killed or taken prisoners; of the vessels in the harbour the only one which escaped was a frigate which succeeded in rejoining the Turkish fleets at Mitylene.

Meanwhile the Capitan Pacha was meditating the infliction of a similar blow against the more important island of Samos, one of the most flourishing of the Archipelago. In the present crisis, with the unhappy catastrophe of Ipsara before their eyes, and menaced with a force yet more overwhelming than had been employed for the extirpation of that unfortunate community, they seemed to abate nothing of their resolution to defend their liberties to the last extremity. All their preparations, accordingly, bore a character of desperate resistance; the whole of their women and children, and sick and aged, with their more valuable moveables were conveyed into the mountains in the interior; and every building or habitation which could serve as a shelter or screen to the advance of the enemy, was razed to the ground. The division of the Greek fleet under Vice-Admiral Sactouris was stationed in the neighbourhood of the island in order to watch the motions of the enemy, and prevent his debarkation; the other division under Miaoulis had set sail to look out for the Egyptian armament, the approach of which was daily expected.

It was not until the 11th of August that the Capitan Pacha appeared off the coast of Samos, and opened a fire on the Samian forts erected in that quarter, while the transports endeavoured to land a body of four thousand Asiatic troops on the north of the island; this operation, however, was effectually prevented by the Grecian fleet; a division of which fell upon the transports, sunk two or three, and dispersed the rest.

On the 17th a more serious attempt was made by Chosrew Pacha, who ordered the Capitan Bey to bear down upon the strait, not two miles wide, which divides the island from the continent, and to transport across this channel the Asiatic army which was assembled on the shore, at the feet of mount Mycale. The Turks found the strait occupied by a Greek flotilla of forty sail, which seemed quietly to await the

onset; they continued to approach them, and had come within reach of cannon-shot, when six fire-ships, under the direction of Canaris, were pushed forward from the Greek line of battle, and thrown among the Turkish fleet. Two of them were fastened to frigates; a third was grappled with a brig; the three devoted vessels immediately took fire and blew up, communicating the flames to the transports which surrounded them. All was now confusion in the fleet of the Moslems; terror seemed to spread among the troops on shore who broke up in disorder, and the Capitan Pacha abandoning all hope of being enabled to effect a landing, withdrew from the coast, having lost in the affair, besides the three ships of war, about twelve hundred men and a considerable number of transports.

About the middle of July, Dervish Pacha, with an army of 20,000 men, chiefly Albanians, broke up from Larissa and penetrated into Livadia from the north, with the view of advancing on Salona and thence to Lepanto, where he hoped to effect his junction with Omer Vrioni, who was marching on the same point from Epirus. On the 18th, a strong Turkish division attacked the position of the Greeks at Masonitza, but was defeated with loss in four successive assaults. Four days after they brought up a large force, which by dint of numerical superiority carried the position, and thence advanced to Gravia; but the Greeks receiving a reinforcement on their part, resumed the offensive, and by an able movement on the enemy's flanks compelled him to retrace his steps. On the 26th, Dervish Pacha came up with his whole force and attacked the Hellenic army, which was strongly posted at Amplana; an action of nine hours ensued, in which the Turks were completely discomfited with great loss.

It was not until after the failure of Dervish Pacha that Omer Vrioni appeared on the scene of action. Every preparation to oppose his progress had been adopted by Mavrocordat, who established his head-quarters at Ligovitzi, and distributed his several corps in the principal positions commanding the advance of the enemy. About the middle of August, Omer advanced from his camp at Carvassara upon Ambracia and Agrapidi. A series of affairs of detail ensued in which the Turks, or rather Albanians, for of such almost wholly consisted the invading army, were uniformly repulsed; and by the end of the month the pacha had been compelled to retreat with precipitation, and resume his position at Cavassara. Nothing more was attempted on this side in the course of the present year, and in November, Omer fell back into Epirus.

The Seraskier advanced once more from Thessaly, and attempted to force his way into Bœotia by the celebrated pass of Thermopylæ. He had already received two checks in this defile; but advanced a third time with better hope of success, as his troops had discovered a by-way over Mount Æta, by which he detached a division to take the Greeks in the rear, at the same time that he himself led on the attack in front. By a singular coincidence, however, it happened that the detachment fell in with a body of about two thousand Greeks, which was hastening by forced marches to join their friends in the pass. The Turkish detachment was instantly attacked and cut to pieces; the victors then hurried forward to Thermopylæ, where the combat had already begun, and their sudden appearance immediately decided the fate of it. The Turks were driven from the field with great loss and in complete disorder, leaving in the hands of the Greeks fourteen standards, with all their artillery.

The maritime operations of this year were of a more decisive character than those which took place by land; and yet in one sense the campaign by sea could hardly be said to have begun, as the formidable armament from Egypt, which for some months past had been expected, had only just arrived in the Archipelago. The expedition consisted of 9 frigates, 14 corvettes, 40 brigs, and about 240 transports, on board of which was embarked a force of 18,000 men, including four Arab regiments, disciplined after the European manner, and officered in great part by Europeans, chiefly

chiefly, we believe, Frenchmen. It set sail from Alexandria on the 19th of July, under the command of the Pacha's son, Ibrahim. On the 4th of September a junction with the fleet of the Capitan-Pacha was effected in the gulf of Bodroun; and next day, the Greek squadron, which had closely followed the retreat of Chosrew Pacha from Samos came in sight. On the 5th a partial and indecisive action took place between the two fleets; another of like character occurred on the 9th. On the 10th the Turkish fleet made for Naxos, when it was again attacked by the Greeks; a general battle ensued, and in the course of which the brave Canaris, with his usual skill and courage, succeeded in fastening a fire-ship on one of the largest of the Egyptian frigates, which almost immediately blew up with all on board. This explosion had the ordinary effect of discouraging the Turks, who withdrew in disorder from the contest, and made for Mitylene after suffering a considerable loss in transport vessels. All intention of carrying into effect the ulterior objects of expedition seems now to have been abandoned for this year. The Capitan-Pacha himself returned to Constantinople, leaving the greater part of his fleet with the Egyptians. After a short stay at Mitylene, Ibrahim Pacha proceeded with his whole force to the gulf of Bodroun. From thence he set sail again, apparently not so much with the purpose of resuming offensive operations, as of re-victualling some of the islands, and among the rest Candia. Miaoulis, however, was still on the watch for a favourable opportunity of attack; on the 25th of November, he came up with the Moslems off Candia, and notwithstanding the disproportion of their respective forces, attacked them immediately with impetuosity and with his accustomed success. The Egyptian fleet was compelled to fly to Rhodes with a loss of a large frigate, twelve smaller vessels of war, and about fifteen transports. In these last, it is stated, were taken and sent to Napoli, above two thousand black troops, disciplined after the European manner, four hundred Arab horses, and an immense quantity of rice and coffee, destined for the supply of Candia.

The Greek government naturally indignant at seeing Christian merchants take part with the enemies of their faith, by affording them the means of transporting the hordes destined against Greece, issued on the 27th of May, a proclamation addressed to the European consuls and vice-consuls in those parts, declaring "that as the masters of sundry European vessels have freighted their ships to the Turkish government, for the conveyance of troops, stores, and provisions, in opposition to the advice of their consuls, and in contravention of the principles of neutrality professed by their respective sovereigns, in the present contest in which Greece is engaged, all such vessels, together with their crews, shall be considered as no longer belonging to any neutral nation, but as enemies, and shall, as such, be attacked, burnt, or sunk, together with their crews, by the ships of the Greek fleet, or by any other armed Greek force that may fall in with them."

The lord high commissioner of the Ionian islands, Sir Frederic Adam, who had lately succeeded to that post on the death of Sir Thomas Maitland, immediately and loudly remonstrated against this measure, and finding the provincial government not disposed to revoke it, issued a proclamation reprobating their conduct, and expressing his determination to seize their armed vessels.

At the same time Sir Harry Neale, commanding the British naval force in the Mediterranean, was ordered to enter the Archipelago, and proceed to Napoli di Romania. The provisional government, alarmed by the menacing representations of the government of the Ionian Islands, had published on the 27th of August, a resolution which declared the decree of the 27th of May to be revoked, with regard to all neutral ships that had not Turkish troops on board. Admiral Neale, not satisfied with this resolution, demanded, on his arrival before Napoli, the unconditional and complete revocation of the original decree. Hereupon another resolution was taken, which, as there was as yet no

printing-office at Napoli, was published and posted up in manuscript, and which, in short but precise and positive terms, revokes the decree of the 27th of May.

The sieges or blockades of Patras, Coron, and Modon, which the late troubles had interrupted, were now resumed; and at the close of the year the affairs of the Greeks, both as respected the success of their arms, and the vigour of their internal administration, presented, perhaps, a more prosperous aspect than ever. What they chiefly wanted was money: an attempt had been made by their friends in England to supply the deficiency, by taking advantage of the mania which at the time raged in this country, to negotiate a loan for the provisional government of Greece. A loan of 800,000*l.* was accordingly contracted for, and considerable advances made on that account to the government at Napoli. This appears, however, to have been frittered away in a scandalous manner.

The progress of the contest could not fail to be at this time a subject of serious interest to all the leading powers of Christendom, and hopes were entertained that they would at length interpose their powerful mediation with the Ottoman court, to induce it to assent to some arrangement which would substantially leave to the Greeks the enjoyment of that independence which their arms had so gloriously conquered, and of which all the efforts of the divan had hitherto proved utterly unavailing to deprive them. In the course of the summer a paper appeared on this subject, purporting to be a "Memoir on the Pacification of Greece," from the court of St. Petersburg. We have no other strong ground for assuming the authenticity of this document, except that it has never been publicly disavowed by the government to which it is attributed. The memoir begins by adverting to the necessity which exists for putting an end to the struggle in Greece, in a manner that would give a triumph neither to the Turks on one hand, nor a sanction to the cause of insurrection and revolution on the other. It was thought, therefore, that a compromise might be devised, by which says the paper, "according to examples taken from the history of Turkey itself, it may be possible to establish three principalities on the Greek continent. The first will be composed of Thessaly, of Bœotia and Attica, or eastern Greece. The second will comprise the coast anciently belonging to Venice, (with the exception of what now belongs to Austria,) Epirus and Arcanania, or western Greece. The third will comprehend the Morea, to which may be joined the isle of Candia, or southern Greece. The islands will be subject to a municipal regime, and governed nearly as they are at present."

The note then went on to specify the precedents for such an arrangement which the annals of the Ottoman empire itself afforded, and proceeds to state it as the opinion of the Russian government, "That the Greeks could not reasonably carry their hopes farther. They would thus enjoy liberty and freedom of commerce, and would have their own flag. The Greek patriarch, who would continue to reside at Constantinople, would there be, in a certain sense, the representative of the nation. The Turks would preserve garrisons and several fortresses, having a line marked out beyond which they should not go.

"There would be, moreover, neither Turkish pacha nor governor, but each of the principalities would pay a tribute proportioned to its extent and its wealth.

"The rules relating to the interior organization would become the object of a second negotiation among the powers. The porte, on its side, would find a real advantage in negotiating. A fourth campaign will probably have no better success than the preceding ones; while the proposed arrangement would secure to it peace and tranquillity, together with the regular revenues arising from the tribute of the different principalities.

"Up to the present time, rebellious pachas disturb at every instant its repose, and reserve for themselves the treasures which they wrest from the people. These revolts of ambitious and grasping pachas would cease.

"Mahomed

"Mahomed II. granted to the islands the privilege of being simple tributaries. This mode of conducting their affairs would possess this advantage for the allies, that they would guarantee such an emancipation of Greece, without deviating from the principles which compose the basis of their policy, and without having the appearance of wishing to favour projects of an absolute independence."

This project, as might be expected, was by no means relished by the Greeks themselves; indeed the experience of the system in the provinces north of the Danube, is by no means in favour of the tendency of such a mode of administration to promote the happiness and welfare of the people.

These measures seemed to satisfy the Porte, which resumed its usual tone of friendly communication with the English ambassador, and renewed the promise for the evacuation of the principalities; the execution of this promise, however, was still delayed; and Lord Strangford was finally obliged to leave Constantinople on his return to England, October 18th, without having the satisfaction of witnessing the accomplishment of a point which had so long been the object of his negotiations. This extraordinary protraction of the measure, was attributed chiefly to the ascendancy in the divan of a party opposed to the grand-vizir, and which consisted of the commander-in-chief of the troops on the Bosphorus, the aga of the janissaries, the mufti and Dschani-Effendi. This faction violently opposed a concession of any kind to the Christian powers, or the Greek insurgents. Ghalib-Pacha, the vizir, was compelled to give way. On the 14th of September he was dismissed from his office, but with no demonstration of displeasure on the part of the sultan, who, in the *hatti-shefir*, announcing his removal, attributed it chiefly to the weakness of his character, which was said not to be fitted for the direction of affairs at a crisis so difficult. He was succeeded by Mehmed-Selim, pacha of Silistria, a creature of Dschani-Effendi, to whose influence he was supposed to owe his appointment. Dschani-Effendi himself died a few days after at the age of 76 years.

1825.—The internal tranquillity of the Porte seemed threatened this year by the insubordination of some troops, and it was found that they intended to exalt Abdul Hamed, the son of the sultan, a youth of fourteen, to the throne of his father. The death of the prince, by the small-pox, happened at this critical juncture. The heads of the leaders of the insurrection were privately taken off, and the rebels were sent against the Greeks.

During the winter, the Greeks had been occupied much more with their own internal dissensions, than in making preparations to meet the common enemy. To such a height did these dissensions arise, that, after the close of the campaign of 1824, the Moreots, dissatisfied with the individuals who were at the head of affairs, broke out in an open insurrection. After some delay and blood-shed, the insurgents were dispersed, and the rebellion was quelled by the end of the year. The leaders sought safety in flight: some of them were seized; others left the Morea, and took refuge in Kalamos, an island appointed by the Ionian government for the reception of Grecian refugees. Some (and among these was Colocotroni) surrendered to the government.

Though the provisional government was strong enough to suppress these disturbances, they had the effect of making the people of the Morea, who placed their confidence almost exclusively in Colocotroni, backward and slack in the approaching campaign. Another disastrous result of them was, preventing the reduction of the fortress of Patras, which, it was supposed, might easily have been taken during the winter. But in consequence of these internal dissensions, it was the middle of January before a few vessels sailed up the Gulf of Corinth, and, aided by some land forces, recommenced the blockade.

On the other hand, the Porte made all the preparations it could for a vigorous campaign. Omar Pacha was removed to Salonika, whilst Redschid Pacha, who had influence among the Albanian soldiers, was transferred from Larissa.

Being furnished with full power and means to raise the requisite troops, he immediately commenced to do so, intending afterwards to pass over to Roumelia; and, having there likewise increased his army, to descend upon Messolonghi with his united forces, levying soldiers as he passed along by Prevesa and Arta. While he was to advance from the North, the troops of Mahomet Ali Pacha of Egypt, who had by this time succeeded in suppressing, for the present, the insurrection in Candia, were to land in great force upon the Morea. As they were disciplined in the European manner, and were well supplied with all the necessaries of war, it was thought the irregular troops of the Greeks would be unable to stand before them.

Mahomet Ali's fleet, which wintered in the harbour of Suda in Candia, set sail under the command of his step-son Ibrahim Pacha, on the 23d of December, for Rhodes, where it arrived on the 1st of January, 1825. There 5,000 disciplined soldiers awaited him: with these he was to return to Candia; and, having completed his armament there, to sail for the Morea without delay. At the same time, transports with provisions were actively fitting out at Constantinople for the use of the garrisons at Modon and Patras.

The blockade of Patras was now going on with vigour; orders were issued daily for the collecting fresh troops, and the sending of additional ships from Hydra; and the direction of the forces both by land and sea, as well as the presidency of the government, was conferred on Conduriottis. To check the approach of Redschid Pacha, Nota Bozzaris, and generals Suka and Milios were sent forward with a body of troops to occupy the pass of Makrinovo, the ancient Olympus, through which it was necessary he should pass. The progress of the blockade at Patras was observed with double interest; for its fall was daily expected, and there was no probable means of checking the armament of the Egyptians, except by withdrawing the squadron which was cruising before the fortress. At length advices arrived of the departure of the expedition from Candia: further delay was impossible; and the Greek squadron sailed from Patras, but unfortunately too late. The Egyptian squadron of thirty sail had anchored off Modon, and disembarked 6,000 soldiers, infantry and cavalry, well disciplined and commanded chiefly by European officers. These troops immediately encamped round Modon, whilst the ships returned without delay, to Suda in Candia. A few days after, Ibrahim Pacha, at the head of 800 men, advanced to the summit of the range of hills which rise at the haek of Navarino. The inhabitants flew to arms, whilst 700 Roumeliots, under the command of General Ciabella, hastened into the fortress. The Pacha remained quietly at his station for some hours, and then returned to his encampment.

The storming of Patras was now abandoned, and the troops were drawn off to be marched further south. Upwards of 2,000 soldiers, principally under the command of Hadji Christo Joannes Mavromichales, son to Petro Bey, of Maina, were thrown into Navarino; a small corps of artillery, amounting to 50 or 60 men, were sent off with all haste from Napoli; and the command of the fortifications was given to Major Collegno, who lost no time in assuming his post. Provisions were sent in from all parts of the Morea, sufficient for a long siege; large bodies of Roumeliots, under the command of their respective generals Giavella, Karatasso, Constantine Bozzaris, and Karaisaki, took positions in the rear of the enemy. While Conduriottis and Prince Mavrocordato prepared to set out from Napoli with fresh troops, Ibrahim received reinforcements from Candia; in March a second debarkation took place, which made his force amount to upwards of 15,000 men: and before the end of that month, a battery had been erected against Navarino. This place, which had been taken by the Greeks in the first year of the war, instead of having been repaired and strengthened, had been left nearly in the same state in which it was, when taken from the Turks in 1821.

By the middle of April, Conduriottis had succeeded in assembling about 6000 men at Cremidi. But after several desultory

desultory actions with small bodies of the Greeks, Ibrahim, on the 19th of April, attacked, and completely defeated in their position, all the troops which the president had been able to collect. To take Sphacteria, an island which commands the castle of Old Navarino, was the next object of the Pacha; but it was not until the return of his ships from Suda in Candia, whither they had gone in order to transport a third division of land forces, that he could attempt to put this part of his design into execution.

On the 1st of May, the Egyptian fleet, amounting, transports included, to 65 or 70 sail, came out of the port of Suda, where it had been for some days closely watched by a Greek squadron of 29 sail, under Miaoulis. The latter immediately endeavoured to oppose their progress, but the light breezes were unpropitious to his purpose. He attacked, however, a large frigate, which was seriously injured, and a large portion of her crew, who leaped overboard in their terror, were either taken prisoners or perished in the waters. But the Egyptian fleet succeeded in reaching Modon, whence 46 ships, followed by Miaoulis, proceeded to cruise off Navarino. In the harbour of Navarino there was then only one Greek vessel, the brig Mars, commanded by the Hydriote captain Tsammados. It was engaged in provisioning the fortress, and in covering the landing of the water, which was brought in boats from the coast of the modern province of Arcadia. Miaoulis, shortly after his arrival, sent in seven vessels, of which Tsammados was to take the command, and to proceed with them to reinforce the squadron of five ships which remained off Patras. On Sunday the 8th of May, the squadron of Miaoulis, reduced by the detachment above-mentioned to twenty-two vessels, was at a considerable distance towards Zante: the Egyptian fleet, in numbers forty-six, were off the island of Sphacteria; Tsammados's eight vessels were inside the harbour. The neck of land, formed by a swamp and the sea, which connects Old Navarino with the main land, as also the plain at its extremity, were occupied by Ibrahim Pacha in person, with all his cavalry. The island was occupied by about 300 irregular Greek soldiers, and 200 sailors, who had been sent on shore from the ships. A battery of two small guns, wrought by a party of sailors, defended the landing-place towards the sea; three others, also of small size, were placed higher up among the rocks; and a battery of three pieces of heavy artillery at the southern end of the island, defended the only practicable entrance into the harbour. At 10 o'clock in the morning (of Sunday the 8th), the Turkish fleet was observed standing in towards the shore. At noon, they were ranged along the whole length of the island, keeping up a tremendous fire to cover the landing of the boats; and at the same time, the besiegers on the main land feigned to commence a general attack on the fort.

In a very short time a number of troops, estimated at from two to three thousand, disciplined in the European fashion, dressed in red uniforms, and armed with muskets and bayonets, succeeded in forcing their way into the island. The sailors at the lower battery were surrounded and destroyed to a man; and in the space of about an hour, the enemy had traversed the whole island victoriously from end to end. Of the 500 men who defended it, not quite 150 escaped. Among the slain were captain Tsammados; and count Santa Rosa, who acted a conspicuous part in the revolution of Piedmont. The slaughter would not have been so great, had the vessels in the harbour exerted themselves to save the fugitives, or even left their boats on shore so as to facilitate their escape. But as soon as the Turks had made good their landing on the island, the Turkish fleet also began to extend itself for the purpose of blockading the mouth of the bay. Upon this, captain Badouri, a Hydriote, gave the signal of flight; six others followed his example.

The only vessel which remained was the Mars, belonging to captain Tsammados. After waiting for her captain, till the crew were informed of his death, and having taken on board Prince Mavrocordato and the governor of Old Navarino, this small vessel, a brig of only 18 guns, prepared to force her way through the fleet of the enemy. For three

successive hours, the brig remained almost in the middle of the Turkish fleet, during which time she exchanged broadsides with several frigates, besides many corvettes and brigs, none of which was under her own force. Considerably damaged in her hull and rigging, but with a loss of only two men killed, and eight or ten wounded, she at last escaped.

On the evening of the 8th, Old Navarino remained without commander, without water and provisions, and with only twenty barrels of powder. On the morning of the 10th, the garrison capitulated, on terms which the Pacha faithfully observed. The garrison of Navarino capitulated and marched out on the 23d, leaving water in the place for four days' supply only, and bread for ten. The conditions of the surrender were, that the Greeks should march out without arms, and be embarked in neutral vessels.

After the capture of Sphacteria, six ships of war and about thirty transports, part of the Egyptian fleet, were followed by Miaoulis into the harbour of Modon, where more than half of them were destroyed by the Greek fire ships. When Navarino capitulated, the Morea had already been abandoned by the troops of northern Greece; for as soon as they heard of the arrival of Redschid Pacha as Resaskier in Epirus, and of his approach with a large force to Messolonghi, it became impossible for the Cætan and Ætolian chiefs, even had they been so inclined, to keep their followers from proceeding to the defence of their own mountains.

During all this time Colocotroni, with several of the chiefs of the Morea, remained state prisoners in the convent of Hydra; some of the provinces of the Morea had demanded his release; and he himself had, twice besought the government to allow him to engage the enemy, offering his two sons as hostages. After much caballing, an amnesty was published, and Colocotroni, affecting complete oblivion of the past, proceeded to collect the forces of the peninsula, in order to oppose the advance of the Egyptians.

In the beginning of June a detachment of Ibrahim's army defeated a body of Greeks at Aghia, on the mountain which overhangs the town of Arkadhia (the ancient Cyparethus); and about the same time the Pacha himself occupied Kalamata. From Kalamata he soon began his march into the interior. After having sustained some loss from the troops of Colocotroni in crossing the mountain, now called Makriplaghi, which separates the plain of Messene from the valley of Megalopolis or the upper Alpheius, he occupied, on the 20th of June, the half demolished town of Tripolizza, and appeared before Napoli di Romania, within one month after the capture of Navarino. A division of his army attacked the great outposts at the mills of Napoli on the 25th of June, but without success; although the Greeks under Demetrius Ypsilanti (who for some time before had been living retired from affairs at Tripolizza) had, in no part of the action, more than a few hundred men, supported by the fire of some small armed vessels anchored near the shore. Having failed in his principal design, that of surprising Nauplia, or of intimidating it into terms of capitulation, Ibrahim retreated, and endeavoured next to open a passage to Patras; but the mountainous districts of Arcadia and Achaia, which are interposed between that city and the plains of Mantinea and Argos, were favourable to such irregular troops as the militia of Greece. Ibrahim was only able to overrun the plains, to destroy the cultivation, which, during three years of freedom from Turkish plunder, had begun to grow up, and to reduce all the most fertile parts of the country to their former desolation.

About the same time that the Egyptian army occupied Messenia, the Turks moved from Epirus and Thessaly upon the shores of the Corinthian gulf: a Turkish division, making a rapid movement from Zituni, seized upon Salona, and in the end of April Redschid Pacha appeared before Messolonghi. But he came quite unprovided with heavy artillery; he directed therefore all his means to the blockade of Messolonghi, and to the protection of his position before that place, until the arrival of the fleet of the Capitan Pacha should enable him to commence more active operations.

The Turkish admiral sailed from the Dardanelles in the

end of May; about the first of June he was met in the channel of Cavo Doro, by the Hydriote Sakhuri, who destroyed with his fire-ships three Turkish men of war and several transports; another corvette was run ashore by the crew, and burned in the island of Syra. These vessels contained a large proportion of the stores intended for the siege of Messolonghi. A few days afterwards, the Capitan Pacha entered Suda, where he joined the Egyptian fleet which had lately returned from Navarino. He was quickly followed thither by the joint forces of Miaoulis and Sakhuri, amounting to about 70 sail. On the 14th, two days after their arrival, these gallant officers attacked a division of the Ottoman fleet which remained in the outer harbour of Suda, and at the expence of three fire-ships, destroyed a corvette with its equipage. They were prevented from any further success by the narrowness of the entrance into the inner bay of Suda.

A few days afterwards, the Greek fleet was dispersed by a tempest, when, finding themselves deprived of their best means of defence by a want of fire ships, they retired to Hydra. The Turkish admiral now proceeded unmolested to Navarino, where he landed a reinforcement of 5,000 men. From thence he pursued his course, with seven frigates and many smaller vessels, to Messolonghi, and arriving there about the 10th of July, furnished the Turkish garrisons at the entrance of the gulf of Corinth with the supplies of which they stood greatly in need. Redschid Pacha now pressed the siege of Messolonghi with increased vigour. The Capitan Pacha had succeeded, on the 21st of July, in penetrating with small boats into the Lagune; and, on the same day, the fort of Anatolico surrendered to the Turks. The besiegers had, moreover, succeeded in cutting off the water of Messolonghi, and in erecting several batteries; the ramparts had been much injured by their fire, and a part of the ditches was already filled up. At length, on the 1st of August, the Turkish commanders, apprehensive of the approach of the Greek fleet, ordered a general attack. The works on the land side were assailed in four places, while thirty boats occupied the lake. The Turks, however, were every where repulsed. On the 3d of August the Greek fleet, consisting of about 25 brigs, made its appearance; and on the 4th and 5th of the month, succeeded in destroying two small ships of war, as well as all the boats on the Lagune; in relieving Messolonghi, and in forcing the Ottoman fleet to retreat. Some of the Turkish ships retired behind the castles of the gulf of Corinth, while others made sail for the Ægean, whither they were followed by a detachment of the Greek vessels.

At the same time, the troops of Zavellas, Karaiscakis, and other chiefs, to the number of 2,000, who had arrived from the camp at Salona, and were proceeding to Apocuron and Carpenisi, attacked the besiegers in the rear, and opened a momentary communication with the Greek garrison; but the Seraskier was sufficiently strong to repel the sally of the garrison as well as the attack from without. He maintained his position throughout September and October, though with scarcely any result except that of loss to his own troops: expecting the return of the Capitan Pacha with reinforcements.

The Turco-Egyptian fleet came within sight of Messolonghi on the 18th of November. After remaining a few hours so near the coast of Ætolia that the ships could be distinctly seen from the fortress, and from the camp of Redschid Pacha, the whole fleet bore away for the bay of Patras, and anchored there. On the 23d, three ships entered the port of Patras, discharged their cargoes, consisting of provisions, stores, and ammunition, and landed some troops. During this time, no attempt was made against Messolonghi by the Seraskier from the land side, nor did it appear that any combined plan of attack had been concerted; but on the 24th, there was a slight skirmish between a party of Turks, who had concealed themselves in one of the trenches, and the troops of the garrison, in which the former suffered some loss. On the 26th, the Grecian fleet, consisting of about 30 sail, under the command of Miaoulis,

appeared, and began to engage the Turks, who were awaiting them between Zante, Cephalonia, and Chiarenza; a desultory action ensued, which lasted, with little intermission, two days and nights. The Greeks, with their small, stout-built merchant brigs, sought by the dexterity of their movements to cut off and destroy isolated vessels, or to direct fire-ships against the enemy's larger men of war; but on this occasion they were not successful. On the 29th, another naval skirmish took place; partial engagements occurred on the two following days; and, on the 2d of December, the Greeks compelled the enemy to return for shelter within the Gulf. Shortly afterward, Miaoulis returned to the Archipelago. By this time, the whole of the southern shore of the Gulf of Lepanto had been reduced by Ibrahim, who had placed a garrison of Arabs in Patras.

The distress into which the Greeks were driven by this invasion induced the senate and the executive body, towards the end of July, to propose to place the country under the protection of Great Britain; and a formal manifesto to that effect was issued by them, and transmitted to our government. The offer was, however, not accepted.

On the 10th of August, a bold but unsuccessful attempt was made to burn the Turkish fleet in the port of Alexandria.

In this month, the insurrection broke out anew in Candia; and the insurgents obtained possession of the fortresses of Grambouses and Kissamos.

Ibrahim Pacha retreated to Naupaeti, and suddenly embarked on board some vessels stationed in that port, crossed the gulf, landed at Messolonghi, and ordered immediately a general assault. The garrison, however, repulsed the Egyptians, and beat them back into their entrenchments. Ibrahim now established a strict blockade; but on the 22d of December, Miaoulis with the Greek fleet endeavoured to break the blockade, but failed. The garrison suffered the greatest hardships, until the 22d of April, when they made a desperate sortie, but were dispersed. A party now cut their way through the enemy, and procured the escape of about 700 women and children, who fled to Cravari. The Turks made a general assault, entered the town, put to the sword 2,000 or 3,000 men, took 150 men, and 3,000 women prisoners, and burnt the place. Ibrahim had on the 2d offered the Greeks very honourable terms of capitulation, which they refused.

About three weeks after the fall of Messolonghi, Tripolizza was recaptured from the Turks by the brave Nikitas. Ibrahim had made great attempts to save the place, but without avail; for the Greeks had occupied all the passes so completely, that none of his detachments could penetrate into the Morea.

The poverty of the Greeks had driven many of them to plunder merchant ships with their small vessels, and unfortunately they did not confine their depredations to the ships of the enemy, but attacked English merchantmen: other pirates also assumed the Greek flag, and did so much mischief, that the Ionian government was forced to adopt very severe measures, and the Greek navy was severely injured.

A great attempt was now made by the friends of the Greek cause in England. Much money was collected; a large quantity of stores, arms, and ammunition, were sent to Napoli, and Lord Cochrane proceeded from this country to the assistance of the Greeks.

He was received with the warmest demonstrations of attachment from all parties, and was very instrumental in reconciling dissensions and repressing piracy, and reducing the Greek navy to obedience. His exertions were, however, for some time frustrated by the villainy or ignorance of some of those who conducted the Greek affairs in England. It had been arranged that an armed steam boat should be sent out to him as soon as completed. The construction of this was entrusted to some parties who built it so badly, that it was found totally unfit for sea.

The rest of the year was not occupied with very active operations; the Sultan's forces being directed to the suppression

sion of the Janissaries, as before mentioned. Ibrahim's best soldiers were cut to pieces before Tripolizza, and his supplies cut off by Petrova, general of the Arcadians. On the other hand Reschid Pacha, after the fall of the Mes-solunghi, had undertaken an expedition against Athens. He set out with 20,000 men, but that number was diminished during their dangerous passage. He arrived, however, and commenced an assault, and took part of the town. But Colonel Fabvier, and the Roumeliote chief, Karaiski were despatched from Napoli; they attacked the rear of the enemy on the 18th of August, and cut off 3,000 or 4,000 Turks.

The Turkish army soon, however, received reinforcements, and obtained possession of all Athens, except the Acropolis. This held out bravely for a long time, and the government turned its attention very earnestly for its relief. An expedition was planned, of which Lord Cochrane was to take the command of the navy, and General Church of the land troops. A sudden attack was to be made by these combined forces, while Karaiski and the other Greek leaders endeavoured to force a passage into the city, and relieve the garrison of the Acropolis. The Greeks, however, had miscalculated the force of the enemy. They forgot also that they had to pass a vast plain, highly favourable to the movements of the Turkish cavalry, and where they were certain of being attacked, if the Pacha were apprised of their approach. This disaster happened: 3,000 Greek troops were landed safely by day-break on the promontory of Colias, on the 5th of May, 1827; they were shortly met by the Turks, who were in the first instance repulsed; as, however, the Greeks advanced they found themselves completely surrounded.

The action only lasted from eight till ten in the morning; but the defeat of the Greeks was so complete that they lost 2,000 men, including the brave Karaiski and six other generals, together with several standards and pieces of cannon. But few returned to the vessels, the remainder dispersing among the mountains. So sudden was their flight that Lord Cochrane was obliged to swim to a vessel a short distance from the shore. Ibrahim Pacha now had an opportunity to join Reschid Pacha, and march by the way of Patras to Corinth. Meanwhile, Athens surrendered to the Turks, and a war of extermination commenced. In this sad posture of affairs, the great European powers were at length induced to interfere actively, and England, France and Russia signed a treaty between each other, and offered to the Ottoman Porte their mediation, with a view to bring about a reconciliation between them and the Greeks. The proposal to the Porte was; that the Greeks should hold of the Sultan as of a superior lord, and pay him an annual tribute, the amount to be permanently fixed by common agreement; that the Greeks should be governed by authorities of their own choosing; but in the nomination of which the Porte should have a determinate voice. To bring about a complete separation of the individuals of the two nations, the Greeks were to enter upon possession of Turkish property, either on the continent or isles of Greece, on condition of indemnifying the former proprietors. This treaty was signed at London on the 6th day of July, 1827. A secret article further bound the high contracting powers to use every available means of enforcing the conditions laid down in the treaty; and in consequence, instructions were sent to the admirals of the several powers in the Levant seas how to act, should the above terms be disregarded by either the Turks or Greeks. A report was now spread that the Grand Signor intended offering a complete amnesty to the Greeks, to render all interference needless. This rumour was speedily put to silence by a manifesto issued by the Porte, protesting against the interference of the Christian powers; and at the same time promulgating the curious fact, that at the congress of Verona, some of the Christian powers had offered assistance to Turkey, to subjugate her rebellious Greek subjects, which assistance the Porte refused, as inconsistent with its duties and dignity. The treaty of London was formally presented to the Reis Effendi on the 16th of August, by the ambassadors of the three powers, S. Can-

ning, C. Guilleminot, and Ribeaupierre, accompanied by a message intimating that they should expect a final answer at the end of fifteen days. The stipulated time having expired, the dragomans of the three embassies, Desgrange, F. Pisani, and Franchini, were sent to receive the answer of the Reis Effendi. It was given verbally, in the most decided manner, refusing to admit the interference of foreign powers in the affairs of Greece. On the following day the ambassadors met again, and sent another note by their dragomans, distinctly stating, that the terms of the treaty *must* be complied with; and in case of further refusal on the part of the Porte, that measures would be taken to enforce the same. The Reis Effendi replied promptly and firmly, that it was the determination of the Porte to abide by its first decision. The ambassadors consulted together again on the 4th of September, and finding their remonstrances totally disregarded, they considered negotiation at an end; and in consequence, demanded their passports on the following day. About this time an Egyptian expedition entered the port of Navarino, consisting of nearly 100 sail of transports, with 5,000 troops on board. On the 10th of September the three ambassadors signified to the subjects of each power, the necessity of quitting the Turkish capital; but the Sultan at the same time informed the ambassadors, through the Reis Effendi, that the negotiations might be renewed, if they related to Greece.

On the 26th the Admirals Codrington and Riguy repaired to the tent of Ibrahim, and declared to him, that as the Porte had refused to accede to the proposals of the allied powers, they were ordered to bring about an armistice, and to destroy the forces that should oppose it. The Pacha answered, that as servant of the Porte he had been instructed to push the war in the Morea, and to finish by a decisive attack on Hydra; that he did not feel authorized by his present instructions to negotiate in this extraordinary case; but that he would dispatch couriers immediately to Constantinople and Egypt; he also gave his word that his fleet should not quit Navarino until his courier's return. At this time thirty-two Turkish ships, loaded with troops, were cruising before Navarino, and eighty others were in the port.

In consequence of the Pacha's reply, the Turks were blockaded by the allied fleet; but the armistice concluded between him and the allied admirals was violated by the Turks on the 4th of October, when Admiral Codrington intercepted part of the Egyptian fleet sailing towards Patras, and as it afterwards was discovered, intending to relieve that place. When informed that they were infringing an armistice concluded with Ibrahim Pacha, the Turkish commander replied, that he was acting under the Pacha's orders. After passing a severe censure on the duplicity of his conduct, Admiral Codrington directed them to rejoin the rest of the fleet at Navarino. Ibrahim, however, headed a large body of troops in the Morea, who butchered the Greeks in all directions. The English, French, and Russian admirals now determined to block up the Turco-Egyptian fleet in the bay of Navarino, by entering it and anchoring close to the ships, a position which would also enable them to have further conference with the Pacha.

On the 20th of October, therefore, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the combined squadrons passed the batteries, in order to take up their anchorage. The Turkish ships were moored in the form of a crescent, with springs on their cables, the larger ships presenting their broadsides towards the centre; the smaller ones in succession within them, filling up the intervals. The combined fleet was formed in the order of sailing in two columns, the British and French forming the weather or starboard line, and the Russian the lee line. The *Asia* led in, followed by the *Genoa* and *Albion*, and anchored close alongside a ship of the line bearing the flag of the Capitani Bey, another ship of the line, and a large double-banked frigate. No fire had taken place from the batteries, but it was evident that warlike preparations were making on board the Turkish vessels. It was the peremptory order of the English admiral, that no shot should

be fired except in return, a boat was now pushed off from the *Dartmouth*, to proceed to one of the other vessels, commanded by Lieutenant G. W. H. White, who with several of his crew were immediately killed by a fire of musketry. This produced a defensive fire from the *Dartmouth* and *La Syrene*, the latter bearing the flag of Rear-admiral de Rigny. This was followed by cannon shot from the Turks, and the action soon became general. Meantime, however, the English admiral's pilot was sent to interpret to Moharem Bey, his commander's desire to avoid bloodshed: he was shot alongside. The battle now raged with unabated fury for four or five hours, at the end of which time the Turco-Egyptian fleet was totally destroyed. Ibrahim, who was not present, when informed of the event, caused all the Greek prisoners, men, women and children, to be put to death by the sword, many of whom had been in his power fifteen months. According to custom, the priests and others devoted to religion were either crucified or burned by a slow fire.

While the Divan were deliberating what steps should be taken respecting the affair of Navarino, news arrived at Constantinople that Fabvier, supported by Lord Cochrane, had landed on the isle of Scio, and that the Pacha and the Turks had been obliged to quit the fort. This greatly increased the irritation already felt, and the Reis Effendi declared to the dragomans of England, France and Russia, on the 9th of November, that all intercourse was suspended with these three powers until it should be known that they abstained from further interference in behalf of Greece,—until the Grand Signor should be indemnified for the loss of his fleet, &c., and until he had received satisfaction for the insults offered him. On the following day the three ambassadors returned this answer. "The treaty of the 6th of July forbids the allies to abandon Greece. The Turkish fleet gave occasion to the battle of Navarino, which circumstance destroys all claim to indemnity. The Porte has less reason to expect satisfaction, as it was informed in due time that an event such as that of Navarino might occur, if it did not listen to counsels of moderation, or if it should be the first to attack."

The greatest activity now prevailed in the arsenals at Constantinople; proclamations were sent to the provinces, calling upon all Mussulmen to defend their laws and their religion, and troops and ammunition were sent into Silistria, to put the fortresses on the Danube into a state of defence.

On the 28th of November, the Reis Effendi called on the English ambassador, and said, that if the Greek question was the only subject of negotiation, the Porte would be glad to get rid of Greece, if any means could be adopted without wounding the feelings of the Sultan: but at the same time the Sultan continued making active preparations for defensive war, though he abstained from offensive operations, and when pressed on the subject of Greece, replied, "I will not be accessory to my own disgrace in the voluntary surrender of Greece, neither will I go to war on the subject, as I cannot remedy myself; but I will be prepared to resist all further aggression if offered." He summoned deputies, or at least well informed and influential persons from various parts of his dominions, with a view of deliberating on the critical state of the Turkish empire; while the ministers of the allied powers were ordered to remain at Corfu, in expectation of a renewal of negotiations with the Porte.

About the 16th instant about two thirds of the Egyptian force, the whole of which amounted to 21,000 men, embarked for Alexandria, with the Greek women and children whom they had taken prisoners. The Morea had been rendered nearly a desert by their ravages, and the country generally is in a most deplorable condition. The reason assigned for their departure was, that the battle of Navarino had rendered their services useless.

Russia now declared war against the Porte independent of her allies, and assigned as causes numerous breaches of the treaty of Akerman, and the successful attempts of Turkey to provoke the recent hostilities between Russia and Persia.

The last news brings the intelligence that the Porte has

granted an armistice of three months to the Greeks; but has not been influenced by the dangers that threaten its existence, to emancipate them from its yoke.

At present, the state of Turkey is in the highest degree critical and interesting. Attacked by Russia, a foe so long dreaded and so powerful; deserted, and perhaps opposed by England and France, the only powers which could have opposed the enlargement of the great empire of the north; governed by councils, in which no one quality is observable but obstinacy; and distracted by the rebellion of her Christian subjects, and by the partial insubordination of her mercenary troops, this once powerful empire is threatened with dissolution. This is perhaps of little consequence to her subjects, since no change can be for the worse.

OF THE INHABITANTS AND PRESENT STATE OF TURKEY.

The chief characteristics of the Turks are these:—they are by turns active and indolent, cruel and merciful; equally pleased amid the toils of war and the luxury of repose. They are temperate and abstemious; implicit followers of the mandates of Mahomet, and inflexible persecutors of all believers in any other creed. By nature they are candid and sincere; but the amiable qualities are so tinged with duplicity, that they regard not the obligation of a treaty, or the sanctity of a promise, if made to one of a different faith. The Turks are distinguished from all the other nations of Europe, by the ample folds and stately drapery of their garments; by the turban, and by the shorn head and long beard. They are generally actuated by sudden impulses; with the same alacrity they take the life of an adversary, seize the possessions of their weaker neighbours, or purchase and immerse in the harem the object of their desires.

The Turk knows nothing of the perpetual bustle, the complicated intrigue, or the varying opinions which influence the business of life in more northern nations; his life is one continued scene of dull monotony, except where the greater passions of our nature interfere. He wonders at, and pities the assiduity of those who are engaged in the honourable and active pursuit of wealth and greatness; the study of the liberal arts and sciences, the busy stir of commerce, and all that makes life dear and desirable to others, is to him unknown, or totally despised. In their behaviour to women, the policy of this people is a mixture of the most delicate respect, gross sensuality, and refined jealousy. They admit not even their dearest friends to see the face of their wives; on the other hand, the apartment of the women is sacred from intrusion, and a Turkish wife may hold property, even when a husband has not that power.

The religion of Mahomet assigned to its followers a number of minute duties; of these, the performance of five daily prayers, before sunrise, at noon, in the afternoon, at sunset, and at night, instituted in honour of Adam, of Abraham, Jonas, Jesus, and of Moses, is the most important, and no one is reckoned a good Mussulman if he fails in any of those duties. Next follow the ablutions, which are both numerous and various. The fast of Ramazan is another institution which employs the whole attention of the faithful, and compensates for more important duties.

Though the Mahometan religion was by no means a perfect system for the improvement of mankind, it was well adapted to unite the wandering Arabs of the desert, and to form any nation into a military community. It recommends to the faithful, integrity and justice towards each other, and imposes upon them such privations as are most necessary for the discipline of an army; forbidding wine as subversive of all order, and inculcating cleanliness the better to preserve the health of the camp.

Desertion from the army was denounced by Mahomet as one of the gravest and most deadly sins. He promised the crown of martyrdom to those who died in defence of his divine omission, and invented a sensual paradise of ripe fruit, verdant meadows, fresh water, and fine women, for the eternal gratification of his soldiers; who believe when they go to battle, that legions of angels, headed

by Mahomet himself, hover over them and direct their weapons to the hearts of their enemies. The Turkish institutions were well contrived for upholding a military spirit. All Mussulmen are soldiers, in the eye of the law, and are called *Askery*; they form a class totally distinct from their infidel subjects. All their conquered lands have been distributed among the officers and soldiers, by a greater and less division, called *Ziamets* and *Timars*; the former consisting of five hundred acres and upwards, the latter of three hundred and under five hundred acres. The *Ziams* and *Timariots* were bound to take up arms at the summons of the sultan, and follow him to the wars. Their period of service lasted from April to October, at which time they would return home, even without permission.

The grants of land made by sultans to their soldiers were not hereditary, for it is said that the same estate has been granted eight times in one campaign. The *Timariots* are not now soldiers. Recent changes have nearly banished them from the armies, though in case of invasion they may be found formidable defenders.

The distinction of nobility is unknown to the Turks; the meanest peasant may aspire to the highest place next the sultan, than which there can be no greater excitement to a military people. Upon a declaration of war, all the male population from sixteen to sixty are summoned, but their attendance is optional.

To remedy the great defects of the *Timariot* military system, the regular troops called *Janizaries* were first established. This was effected in the following manner:—Amurat having conquered Bulgaria, Servia, and Macedonia, was advised by a vizier to claim a fifth part of the young men of those countries to form a permanent army. This system was found to work so well, that the male children of every fifth year were afterwards taken from the Christian subjects, and reared in seminaries, where they were taught the Turkish language, to wrestle and shoot with the bow, and were initiated in the Mahometan faith. These at a proper age were formed into companies, some of which were attached to the person and palace of the sultan; these collectively formed the most efficient army that had been seen since the decline of the Roman legions. While military discipline was in its infancy in the Christian states, these *Janizaries* triumphed over every opposition, to the terror and amazement of all beholders.

Every Turk at present endeavours to get his name enrolled in the army, as he thereby avoids the payment of taxes; though many thus enrolled never serve. If any one of this body commits a crime for which he is condemned to death, his name is instantly struck off the roll, that the corps may not be disgraced by his execution.

The Turks have also a numerous and efficient cavalry, excellently mounted and superbly dressed, who manage their horses and wield their arms with great dexterity. The greatest order and decency prevail among them, nor do they (in their own territories) ever commit excesses. Their food is simple, wine being strictly prohibited: they are content with bread and a few olives. A dish of vegetables with salt and vinegar is considered a luxury among them.

The two chief judges or *mufti* are called military judges, and all have in their mouths this proverb, that they gained the country by the sword, and by the sword they will maintain it. The real principle of the Turkish government is partly military and partly religious: the distinct powers of each have, however, never been properly defined.

Formerly the sultan's sons were made governors of provinces or commanders of armies; this led to much disorder, and Solyman the first, in consequence, established the custom of imprisoning the princes of the blood in a palace at Constantinople, called *Eski Serai*. They are allowed to marry, but their offspring are destroyed at the moment of their birth; the children of the princesses, who are also allowed to marry, share the same fate. It was Selim the first who united the title of *iman* or pontiff to that of sultan or lord; thus the house of Othman obtained additional reverence from their subjects by uniting the priesthood to the military

command: There is an article in the Turkish code *Multika* which invests the sultan with all the power of an absolute king, while it enjoins him to fulfil the duties of a priest. He is allowed by the Mahometan law to kill fourteen persons in one day, without cause and without blame; but there is one great consolation in this, the soul of him thus slain flies instantly to Paradise. The sultan's will is also sufficient to abrogate any law not founded on the Koran.

The *Ulemas* consist of three classes, the doctors of laws, the judges, and the ministers of religion; the latter is the inferior situation, indeed a layman may be appointed to the offices of *meuzzin* and *imam*, to call to prayers, and perform the duty of priest. The *Ulemas* have many privileges; they are the keepers of the *Fetva* or holy seal; they may marry, and their property descends from father to son, though the sultan can exile, imprison or displace them at pleasure.

The civil government is conducted by the vizier and other principal ministers. When they meet in *divan*, the sultan is always present, where he can hear and see without being seen. In the provinces the chief command devolves on the *Beglierbegs*; the second in command are the pachas, whose authority extends over the military, the revenue, and the administration of justice; yet is the greatest pacha every hour liable to be hurled from the height of power and magnificence by the annihilating mandate of the sultan. Sometimes a pacha becomes so powerful as to defy the sultan, who bears the insult with seeming apathy, or perhaps loads the object of his jealousy with preferments; suspicion thus laid at rest, the pacha falls by the hand of an assassin. The administration of justice is very defective; the judge generally deciding in favour of him who carries the longest purse. Next to the corruption of the judge, is the perjury of witnesses, who think it meritorious to swear falsely against a Christian. The administration of criminal law is equally faulty: the power of life and death is exercised every where without delay or mercy. A baker is found selling bread by a light weight; he is instantly hanged by order of the chief officer of police; if he cannot readily be found, they hang his apprentice, though he is totally ignorant of the offence; thus the crime is punished though the criminal escapes. The following anecdote will serve as an illustration of the celerity of Turkish justice. A Russian minister complained of insult being offered to some persons entitled to the vizier's protection. The vizier made a horizontal motion with his hand, and before the minister departed seven heads were rolled on the floor.

Taxation in Turkey, falls principally, if not entirely, on the unbelievers: the regular taxes are, however, by no means equal to the extortions of the pachas.

On the subject of commerce, the policy of the Porte appears liberal at first sight. All foreign goods are admitted upon the payment of a duty of three or four per cent.; but the merchant pays a further duty of double that amount. Thus the government sacrifices the interests of its own subjects for the sake of a little ready money. Christians are considered an inferior race, and are loaded with every mark of degradation. The oath of a Christian is of little avail against a Mussulman; but if he commits perjury, the punishment is death. If, on the contrary, a Mussulman deliberately murders a Christian, he escapes with impunity. It is, however, consolatory, that this system of misgovernment produces weakness in the sovereign, and desolation in the state. All that is mean, despicable, and cruel, exists among the subjects of the Porte. An habitual distrust poisons all intercourse between the governors and the governed: the miserable rajah hates the law, as his deadliest curse, and constantly endeavours, when the weaker party, to flatter, cheat, and betray, and when the stronger, to mutilate or murder his inhuman master.

TURKEY, a town of the state of New Jersey; 13 miles north-north-west of Amboy.

TURKEY, *s.* [*gallina turcica*, Latin.] A large domestic fowl supposed to be brought from Turkey.—The turkey-cock hath swelling gills, the hen less. Bacon.—See MELE-AGRIS.

TURKEY CREEK, a river of South Carolina, which runs

runs into the Cangaree. Lat. 34. 50. N. long. 81. 35. W.—Also, a river of America, which runs into the Ohio. Lat. 38. 22. N. long. 83. 12. W.

TURKEY FOOT, a township of Pennsylvania, in Somerset county, containing 975 inhabitants.

TURKEY HILL, a township of Illinois territory, in the county of St. Clair, containing 1151 inhabitants.

TURKEY POINT, a cape on the coast of Maryland, at the mouth of the Susquehanna, where it takes the name of Chesapeak. Here the British army landed in August 1777, as they were advancing to Philadelphia; 16 miles south-east of Elkton.—Also, a cape on the north coast of lake Erie.

TURKEY RIVER, a river of Louisiana, which runs into the Mississippi. Lat. 42. 10. N. long. 91. 55. W.

TURK'S ISLANDS, a cluster of small islands among the Bahamas, the largest situated in lat. 21. 20. N. long. 71. 0. W. These islands, belonging to the British, are the most south-east of all the Bahama islands; the principal of which is Grand Key, where there is established a port of entry.

TURKOIS, *s.* [*turquoise*, French, from *Turky*.] A blue stone numbered among the meaner precious stones, now discovered to be a bone impregnated with cupreous particles.—Those bony bodies found among copper-ores are tinged with green or blue: the *turcois* stone, as it is commonly styled by lapidaries, is part of a bone so tinged. *Woodward.*

TURKSCAP, *s.* [*martagen*.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

TUR-LANGTON, a township of England, in Leicestershire; 5 miles north-by-west of Market Harborough.

TURLOS, a small island of Greece, near the north-east point of the island of Engia.

TURM, *s.* [*turina* Latin.] A troop. *Not in use.*—Legions and cohorts, *turns* of horse and wings. *Milton.*

TURMERIC, *s.* [*turmerica*, Latin.] An Indian root which makes a yellow dye.

TURMERO, a village of South America, and capital of the district in the province of Tunja. It contains more than 1000 housekeepers, and 600 Indians; 14 miles south-south-west of Tunja, and 38 north-east of Santa Fe.—It is also the name of a small settlement in Venezuela.

TURMOIL, *s.* [derived by Skinner from *tremouille*, French, a mill-hopper; more probably derived from *moil*, to labour.] Trouble; disturbance; harassing uneasiness; tumultuous molestation. *Little in use.*

There I'll rest, as after much *turmoil*
A blessed soul doth in elysium. *Shakspeare.*

To **TURMOIL**, *v. a.* To harass with commotion.
Haughty Juno, who with endless broil
Did earth, and heav'n, and Jove himself *turmoil*,
At length aton'd, her friendly pow'r shall join. *Dryden.*

To weary; to keep in unquietness.—Having newly left those grammatic shallows, where they stuck unreasonably to learn a few words, on the sudden are transported to be tost and *turmoiled* with their unballasted wits in fathomless and unquiet deeps of controversy. *Milton.*

To **TURN**, *v. a.* [*turpan*, Saxon; *tourner*, French, from *torno*, Latin.] To put into a circular or vertiginous motion; to move round; to revolve.—She would have made Hercules *turn* the spit; yea, and have cleft his club to make the fire too. *Shakspeare.*—To put the upperside downwards; to shift with regard to the sides.—When the hen has laid her eggs so that she can cover them, what care does she take in *turning* them frequently, that all parts may partake of the vital warmth! *Addison.*—To change with respect to position.

Expert
When to advance, or stand, or *turn* the sway
Of battle. *Milton.*

To change the state of the balance.—You weigh equally, a feather will *turn* the scale. *Shakspeare.*—To bring the inside out.

He call'd me sot;
And told me I had *turn'd* the wrong side out. *Shakspeare.*

To change as to the posture of the body, or direction of the look.

Apollo, angry at the sight, from top of Iliion cride;
Turne head, ye well-rod peeres of Troy. *Chapman.*

To form on a lathe by moving round. [*torno*, Latin.]—The whole lathe is made strong, because the matter it *turns* being metal, is heavier than wood, and with forcible coming about, would, if the lathe were slight, make it tremble, and so spoil the work. *Moxon.*—To form; to shape.

What nervous arms he boasts, how firm his tread,
His limbs how *turn'd*, how broad his shoulders spread. *Pope.*

To change; to transform; to metamorphose; to transmute.

Of sooty coal the empiric alchemist
Can *turn*, or holds it possible to *turn*,
Metals of drossiest ore to perfect gold. *Milton.*

To make of another colour.—The choler of a hog *turned* syrup of violets green. *Floyer.*—To change; to alter.

Some dear friend dead; else nothing in the world
Could *turn* so much the constitution
Of any constant man. *Shakspeare.*

To make a reverse of fortune.
Fortune confounds the wise,
And when they least expect it, *turns* the dice. *Dryden.*

To translate.
The bard whom pilfer'd pastorals renown;
Who *turns* a Persian tale for half-a-crown,
Just writes to make his barrenness appear. *Pope.*

To change to another opinion, or party, worse or better. To convert; to pervert.—*Turn* ye not unto idols, nor make to yourselves molten gods. *Lev.*—To change with regard to inclination or temper.—*Turn* thee unto me, and have mercy upon me. *Psalm.*—To alter from one effect or purpose to another.—When a storm of sad mischance beats upon our spirits, *turn* it into advantage, to serve religion or prudence. *Bp. Taylor.*—To betake.—Sheep, and great cattle, it seems indifferent which of these two were most *turned* to. *Temple.*—To transfer.—These came to David to Hebron, to *turn* the kingdom of Saul to him. *Chronicles.*—To fall upon by some change.—The destruction of Demetrius, son to Philip II. of Macedon, *turned* upon the father, who died of repentance. *Bacon.*—To make; to nauseate.—The report, and much more the sight of a luxurious feeder, would *turn* his stomach. *Fell.*—To make giddy.

Eastern priests in giddy circles run,
And *turn* their heads to imitate the sun. *Pope.*

To infatuate; to make mad: applied to the head or brain.
My aking head can scarce support the pain,
This cursed love will surely *turn* my brain:
Feel how it shoots. *Transl. of Theocrit.*

To change direction to, or from any point.—Unless he *turns* his thoughts that way, he will no more have distinct ideas of the operations of his mind, than he will have of a clock, who will not *turn* his eyes to it. *Locke.*—To direct by a change to a certain purpose or propension.

My thoughts are *turn'd* on peace.
Already have our quarrels fill'd the world
With widows and with orphans. *Addison.*

To double in.
Thus a wise taylor is not pinching,
But *turns* at every seam an inch in. *Swift.*

To revolve; to agitate in the mind.—*Turn* these ideas about in your mind, and take a view of them on all sides. *Watts.*—To bend from a perpendicular edge; to blunt.—Quick wits are more quick to enter speedily, than able to pierce far; like sharp tools, whose edges be very soon *turned*. *Ascham.*—To drive by violence; to expel: with out, or out of.

He was now grown deform'd, and poor,
And fit to be *turn'd out of door*

Hudibras.

To apply by a change of use.

They all the sacred mysteries of Heaven
To their own vile advantages shall *turn*.

Milton.

To reverse; to repeal.—God will *turn* thy captivity, and have compassion upon thee. *Deut.*—To keep passing in a course of exchange or traffic.—A man must guard, if he intends to keep fair with the world, and *turn* the penny. *Collier.*—To adapt the mind.—However improper he might have been for studies of a higher nature, he was perfectly well *turned* for trade. *Addison.*—To put towards another.—I will send my father before thee, and make all thine enemies *turn* their backs unto thee. *Exodus.*—To retort; to throw back.—Luther's conscience, by his instigations, *turns* these very reasonings upon him. *Atterbury.*

To *TURN away*. To dismiss from service; to discard.—Yet you will be hanged for being so long absent, or be *turned away*. *Shakspeare.*

To *TURN away*. To avert.—A third part of prayer is deprecation; that is, when we pray to God to *turn away* some evil from us. *Whole Duty of Man.*

To *TURN back*. To return to the hand from which it was received.

We *turn not back* the silks upon the merchant,
When we have spoil'd them.

Shakspeare.

To *TURN off*. To dismiss contemptuously.

Having brought our treasure,
Then take we down his load, and *turn* him off,
Like to the empty ass, to shake his ears.

Shakspeare.

To *TURN off*. To give over; to resign.—The most adverse chances are like the ploughing and breaking the ground, in order to a more plentiful harvest. And yet we are not so wholly *turned off* to that reversion, as to have no supplies for the present; for besides the comfort of so certain an expectation in another life, we have promises also for this. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

To *TURN off*. To deflect; to divert.—The institution of sports was intended by all governments to *turn off* the thoughts of the people from busying themselves in matters of state. *Addison.*

To be *TURNED off*. To advance to an age beyond. *An odd ungrammatical phrase.*—Irus, though now *turned off* fifty, has not appeared in the world since five-and-twenty. *Addison.*

To *TURN over*. To transfer.—Excusing himself, and *turning over* the fault to fortune; then let it be your ill fortune too. *Sidney.*

To *TURN over*. To refer.—After he had saluted Solyman, and was about to declare the cause of his coming, he was *turned over* to the Bassa's. *Knolles.*

To *TURN over*. To examine one leaf of a book after another.—Some conceive they have no more to do than to *turn over* a concordance. *Swift.*

To *TURN over*. To throw off the ladder.

Criminals condemned to suffer
Are blinded first, and then *turn'd over*.

Butler.

To *TURN to*. To have recourse to.—He, that has once acquired a prudential habit, doth not, in his business, *turn* to these rules. *Grew.*

To *TURN, v. n.* To move round; to have a circular or vertiginous motion.

Such a light and mett'l'd dance

Saw you never;

And by lead-men for the nonce,

That *turn* round like grindlestones.

B. Jonson.

To shew regard or anger; by directing the look towards any thing.

Turn, mighty monarch, *turn*, this way;

Do not refuse to hear.

Dryden.

To move the body round.—Nature wrought so, that seeing me, she *turn'd*. *Milton.*—To move from its place.—The

anle-bone is apt to *turn* out on either side, by reason of relaxation of the tendons upon the least walking. *Wiseman.*—To change posture.—If one with ten thousand dice, should throw five thousand sises once or twice, we might say he did it by chance; but if, with almost an infinite number he should, without failing, throw the same sises, we should certainly conclude he did it by art, or that these dice could *turn* upon no other side. *Cheyne.*—To have a tendency or direction.

His cares all *turn* upon Astyanax,
Whom he has lodg'd within the citadel.

A. Philips.

To move the face to another quarter.

The night seems doubled with the fear she brings.

The morning, as mistaken, *turns* about,

And all her early fires again go out.

Dryden.

To depart from the way; to deviate.—My lords, *turn* in, into your servant's house. *Genesis.*—To alter; to be changed; to be transformed.—In some springs of water if you put wood, it will *turn* into the nature of stone. *Bacon.*—To become by a change.—Cygnets from grey *turn* white; hawks from brown *turn* more white. *Bacon.*—To change sides.—As a man in a fever *turns* often, although without any hope of ease, so men in the extremest misery fly to the first appearance of relief, though never so vain. *Swift.*—To change the mind, conduct, or determination.—He will relent, and *turn* from his displeasure. *Milton.*—To change to acid. Used of milk.—Asses milk *turneth* not so easily as cows'. *Bacon.*—To be brought eventually.—Let their vanity be flattered with things that will do them good; and let their pride set them on work on something that may *turn* to their advantage. *Locke.*—To depend on, as the chief point.—Conditions of peace certainly *turn* upon events of war. *Swift.*—To grow giddy.

I'll look no more,

Lest my brain *turn*, and the deficient sight

Topple down headlong.

Shakspeare.

To have an unexpected consequence or tendency.—If we repent seriously, submit contentedly, and serve him faithfully, afflictions shall *turn* to our advantage. *Wake.*—To return; to recoil.

His foul esteem

Sticks no dishonour on our front, but *turns*

Foul on himself.

Milton.

To be directed to, or from any point; as, the needle *turns* to the pole. To change attention or practice.—Forthwith from dance to sweet repast they *turn*. *Milton.*

To *TURN away*. To deviate from any course.—When the wicked man *turneth away* from his wickedness that he hath committed, and doeth that which is lawful and right, he shall save his soul alive. *Ezekiel.*

To *TURN off*. To divert one's course.

The peaceful banks which profound silence keep,

The little boat securely passes by,

But where with noise the waters creep,

Turn off with care, for treacherous rocks are near. *Norris.*

This word, through all the variety of its applications, commonly preserves that idea of *change* which is included in its primary meaning, all gyration, and all deflection being change of place; a few of its uses imply direction or tendency; but direction or tendency is always the cause and consequence of change of place.

TURN, s. The act of turning; gyration; meander; winding way.

Fear misled the youngest from his way;

But Nisus hit the *turns*.

Dryden.

Winding or flexuous course.—After a turbulent and noisy course among the rocks, the Tevere falls into the valley, and after many *turns* and windings glides peaceably into the Tiber. *Addison.*—A walk to and fro.

My good and gracious lord of Canterbury :

Come, you and I must walk a *turn* together.

Shakspeare.

Change;

Change; vicissitude; alteration.

This *turn* hath made amends! thou hast fulfilled
Thy words, Creator bounteous.

Milton.

Successive course.—The king, with great nobleness and bounty, which virtues had their *turns* in his nature, restored Edward Stafford. *Bacon*.—Manner of proceeding; change from the original intention or first appearance.—The Athenians were offered liberty, but the wise *turn* they thought to give the matter, was a sacrifice of the author. — *Swift*.—Chance; hap.—Every one has a fair *turn* to be as great as he pleases. *Collier*.—Occasion; incidental opportunity.—An old dog, falling from his speed, was laden at every *turn* with blows and reproaches. *L'Estrange*.—Time at which, by successive vicissitudes, any thing is to be had or done.—Myself would be glad to take some breath, and desire that some of you would take your *turn* to speak. *Bacon*.—Actions of kindness or malice.

Lend this virgin aid,

Thanks are half lost when good *turns* are delay'd. *Fairfax*.

Reigning inclination.—This is not to be accomplished but by introducing religion to be the *turn* and fashion of the age. *Swift*.—A step off the ladder at the gallows.

They, by their skill in palmistry,
Will quickly read his destiny;
And make him glad to read his lesson,
Or take a *turn* for it at the session.

Butler.

Convenience; use; purpose; exigence.

His going I could frame to serve my *turn*;
Save him from danger, do him love and honour.

Shakespeare.

The form; cast; shape; manner.—Our young men take up some cry'd up English poet, without knowing wherein his thoughts are improper to his subject, or his expression unworthy of his thoughts, or the *turn* of both is unharmonious. *Dryden*.—The manner of adjusting the words of a sentence.—The *turn* of words, in which Ovid excels all poets, are sometimes a fault or sometimes a beauty, as they are used properly or improperly. *Dryden*.—New position of things; as, something troublesome happens at every *turn*.—The court of the sheriff; of old called also the sheriff's moot. *Minsheu*.—See *TOURN*.

By *Turns*. One after another; alternately.

They feel by *turns* the bitter change
Of fierce extremes; extremes by change more fierce. *Milton*.

TURNA, a town of European Turkey, in Walachia, on the east side of the Aluta, at its junction with the Danube, opposite to Nicopoli.

TURN-AGAIN, a low, flat, and swampy island in Torres strait, about three miles in length, by half that space in breadth. Lat. 9. 34. S. long. 140. 55. E.

TURN-AGAIN RIVER, a branch of Cook's inlet, which runs eastward from Point Possession. It is about three to four leagues broad between its outer points of entrance, Point Possession and Point Campbell; but the part of it which is navigable is only about a league and a half wide, a shallow flat extending for several miles from the shore on both sides, and circumscribing the navigable channel. It terminates, according to the information obtained by Vancouver, in lat. 60. 54. N. long. 211. 30. E. in a circular manner, surrounded by high and steep barren mountains, covered with perpetual snow. The tide in this situation rose nearly 30 feet perpendicularly, so that at low water the inlet at this point must be nearly dry. Another circumstance which adds to the dangerous navigation of this inlet, is the immense number of conical rocks, detached from each other on banks of sand and small stones, which extend a league and upwards from several parts of its shores.

TURN-AGAIN, CAPE, a cape on the east coast of New Zealand, discovered by Captain Cook in 1769. Lat. 40. 34. S. long. 182. 55. W.

TURNAS, a small river of Brazil, in the province of San Vicente, which running north-north-west, unites with the river Yapó, and then enters the Paranapané.

TURNASTON, a parish of England, in Herefordshire; 12 miles west-by-south of Hereford.

TURNAU, a small town in the north of Bohemia; 14 miles north-east of Jung-Bunzlau, and 44 north-north-east of Prague. Population 2800.

TURNAMO, a small town of European Turkey, in the north of Greece, or rather of Thessaly. It is situated in the sangiacat of Tricala, between the left bank of the Peneus and Mount Olympus; 10 miles north of Larissa. It is the see of a Greek bishop, and contains 3000 inhabitants, who cultivate very large quantities of cotton in the environs.

TURNBENCH, s. A term of turners.—Small work in metal is turned in an iron lathe called a *turnbench*, which they screw in a vice, and having fitted their work upon a small iron axle, with a drill barrel, fitted upon a square shank at the end of the axis, next the left hand, they with a drill-bow, and drill-string, carry it about. *Maxon*.

TURNCOAT, s. One who forsakes his party or principles; a renegade.—Courtesy itself must turn to disdain, if you come in her presence—Then is courtesy a *turncoat*. *Shakespeare*.

TURNDITCH, a hamlet of England, in Derbyshire; 5 miles south-by-east of Wirksworth.

TURNEFF ISLANDS, a cluster of islands divided by creeks and lagoons, in the bay of Honduras. It is about 20 miles long and 10 broad, and is often taken by strangers for the mainland, to which its resemblance is great. It abounds in cocoa-nut trees, and is much frequented by fishermen. Lat. 17. 16. N. long. 88. 20. W.

TURNER, a post township of the United States, in Oxford county, Maine, on the Androscoggin. Population 1129; 18 miles east-north-east of Paris, and 155 north-north-east of Boston.

TURNER, POINT, a low narrow strip of land on the west coast of North America, forming the south-east point of the island that protects Port Mulgrave from the ocean. Lat. 59. 32. N. long. 220. 37. E.

TURNER'S PIDDLE, or *PUDDLE*, a parish of England, in Dorsetshire, situated on the river Piddle; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Wareham.

TURNER, s. One whose trade is to turn a lathe.

Nor box, nor limes, without their use are made,
Smooth-grain'd and proper for the *turner's* trade. *Milton*.

TURNERA [so named by Plumier, in memory of William Turner, M. D., Prebendary of York, Canon of Windsor, and Dean of Wells], in Botany, a genus of the class pentandria, order trigynia, natural order of columniferae, portulacaceae (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Calyx: perianth one-leaved, funnel-form, deciduous; tube oblong, erect, cylindrical-angular; border erect, five-parted; segments lanceolate, length of the tube. Corolla: petals five, obcordate, acuminate, flat, from upright spreading; claws narrow, inserted into the tube of the calyx. Stamina: filaments five, awl-shaped, shorter than the corolla, inserted into the tube of the calyx. Anthers acuminate, erect. Pistil: germ conical. Styles three, filiform, length of the stamens. Stigmas capillaceous-multifid. Pericarp: capsule ovate, one-celled, three-valved. Receptacles annexed to the valves longitudinally, linear. Seeds numerous, oblong, obtuse. *Essential Character*.—Calyx five-cleft, funnel-form; exterior two-leaved. Petioles five, inserted into the calyx. Stigmas multifid. Capsule one-celled, three-valved.

1. *Turnera ulmifolia*, or elm-leaved turnera.—Flowers sessile, petiolar; leaves biglandular at the base. Stem shrubby, eight or ten feet high, sending out branches on every side the whole length.—Found in Martinico; it is a native of other parts of the West Indies. Narrow-leaved turnera, a variety of *ulmifolia*, has a smaller corolla, with pointed petals; the bractes have no glands; the leaves are more obtuse; the anthers orange not yellow.

2. *Turnera pumilea*.—Flowers sessile, petiolar; leaves landular. Root annual, branching, thready.—Native of Jamaica, in dry sandy fields.

3. *Turnera rupestris*.—Peduncles axillary, two-bristled; leaves

leaves linear, serrate. This is a shrub three feet high. Flowers small, yellow, axillary, solitary.—Native of Guiana.

4. *Turnera sidoides*.—Peduncles axillary, two-bristled; leaves obovate-wedge-shaped, serrate. Stems palmary, simple, hairy.—Native of Brazil.

5. *Turnera frutescens*.—Peduncles axillary, two-bristled; leaves lanceolate, acuminate, equally serrate. This is a shrub eight feet in height.—Native of Guiana, in clefts of rocks, on the banks of the Sinemari.

6. *Turnera rugosa*.—Peduncles axillary, leafless; flowers five-styled; leaves oblong, erose-toothed, wrinkled. This is an annual plant, with a fibrous root.—Native of Guiana on sandy coasts.

7. *Turnera cistoides*, or betony-leaved turnera.—Peduncles axillary, leafless; leaves serrate at the top. Root annual.—Native of Jamaica, Surinam, &c. in South America.

8. *Turnera racemosa*.—Racemes terminating, elongated; leaves ovate, toothed. This is an annual plant, with an upright rough-haired stem, tuberous at the base. Peduncles very long, one-flowered. Flowers yellow.

9. *Turnera Guianensis*.—Racemes terminating, few-flowered, naked; leaves linear, serrate, biglandular at the base.—Native of Guiana, in marshy meadows; annual.

Propagation and Culture.—These plants are easily propagated by sowing their seeds on a hot-bed early in the spring. When the plants are grown pretty large, they may be treated more hardily, by placing them in the dry stove; where, if they are kept in a moderate degree of heat, they will thrive and flower very well.

TURNER (William), one of the fathers of English botany as well as of the English Protestant church, was born at Morpeth in Northumberland, probably about the year 1520. He was educated at Pembroke college, Cambridge, under the patronage of Sir Thomas Wentworth, and about the year 1538 had already distinguished himself for science and learning, being justly dissatisfied with the little real information he could obtain from those about him. Turner, like many others in England at this period, now united the characters of a physician and a divine. He became an itinerant preacher, of so zealous a character, that the infamous bishop Gardiner threw him into prison; from whence he was, after a long time, released; we are not informed by what means, and became a voluntary exile from his native land. He resided on the continent with many other English refugees, principally at Cologne, and Basle, till the death of Henry VIII. During this interval, Turner travelled into Switzerland and Italy, where he contracted a friendship with many distinguished botanists and physicians, and at Ferrara received the degree of doctor of physic, which was confirmed to him at Oxford, when he returned to England on the accession of Edward VI. He was made physician to the Protector Somerset, and his ecclesiastical merits were still more amply rewarded, by a prebend of York, a canonry of Windsor, and the deanery of Wells. He died July 7, 1568, apparently at no very advanced age, leaving several children.

Turner's earliest botanical work is said to have been printed at Cologne in 1544, in 8vo., under the title of "*Historia de naturis Herbarum, scholiis et notis vallata*." But this is mentioned by Bumaldus, or rather Ovidius Montalbanus, only, in his *Bibliotheca Botanica*, Seguier's edition, p. 18., without notice of any other publication of our author; nor does it appear to be known to English collectors, any more than the following: "Names of Herbes in Greek, Latin, English, Dutch, and French," printed at London, 1548, in 12mo., by the same writer.

The chief publication of Dr. Turner is his well-known Herbal, in small folio, black letter, with wooden cuts, of which the first part was originally printed at London in 1551, and is now, on account of its rarity, much valued by collectors. The second part appeared at Cologne in 1562, accompanied by a reimpression of the first. In 1568, these first and second parts were republished at the same place, with a new title-page, a dedication to queen Elizabeth, Vol. XXIV. No. 1637.

from which many of the above particulars of the author's life are taken, and the addition of a third part of the same work. To the whole are subjoined "A booke of the natures and properties as well of the bathes in England as of other bathes in Germany and Italye, very necessarye for all sycke persones that can not be healed without the helpe of natural bathes;" and "A most excellent and perfecte homish apothecarye or homely physick booke, for all the grefes and diseases of the bodye, translated out of the Almaine speche into English, by Jhon Hollybusch." The Herbal is arranged alphabetically, and is more original and practical, than the more popular and celebrated publications of Lyte, Gerarde, or even Parkinson. The object of the author was to determine the plants of the ancients, and to record their reputed virtues. But this is accomplished with more caution and discretion than are common to most of his contemporaries. The third part, dedicated to the company of surgeons, professes more especially to treat of medical plants not known to the ancients. The wooden cuts of all the three parts of Turner's Herbal are taken from those of Fuchsius, and at first sight appear to be the very same blocks as those used in the octavo edition of the latter author, printed at Lyons in 1595. A careful inspection, however, will easily detect minute differences; and we especially observe slight damages in Turner's figures, not occurring in this later impression, which decisively prove it to have been printed from more recent cuts.

Turner ranks moreover amongst our earliest British zoologists. He published at Cologne, in 1544, an octavo of ten pages, entitled, "*Avium præcipuarum, quarum apud Plinium et Aristotelem mentio est, historia*." Gesner has prefixed to the third volume of his own ponderous *Historia Animalium*, a letter of Dr. Turner's, dated Wissenburg, Nov. 1557, in which the various kinds of fishes known in England, amounting to more than fifty, are briefly distinguished, with their Latin and English names. He wrote many other works, and on all subjects.

TU'RNERY, *s.* The art of fashioning hard bodies into a round or oval form in a lathe; the articles so turned.

TURNESS, a cape on the east coast of the island of Hoy. Lat. 58. 41. N. long. 3. 10. W.

TURNHAM GREEN, a hamlet of England, in Middlesex, on the road to Brentford; 8 miles west-by-south of St. Paul's, London.

TURNHOUT, an inland town of the Netherlands, the chief place of a district in the province of Antwerp, situated between the heaths of Ravel and Balk. It is well built, and contains a population of nearly 11,000; 24 miles east-by-north of Antwerp.

TURNING, *s.* Flexure; winding; meander.

I ran with headlong haste
Through paths and *turnings* often trod by day. *Milton.*

Deviation from the way.—Behold the divers *turnings*, and windings, by which men wander and go astray. *Harmar.*

TURNERY.—As the operation of turning is to be performed by the aid of the lathe, the structure of that machine is the first thing to be considered. In our article LATHE, we have given a general description of the commonest kind of lathe.

The essential properties of a lathe for outside work are, first, that it shall have two points which will firmly sustain the work at each end, by penetrating into the ends of the work, and, at the same time, allow it to turn freely round upon the points: there must be a rest or support to hold the tool upon, and also some means of turning the work round upon the points. A lathe to turn hollow or inside work will not admit of a point of support at each end of the piece, and therefore the work is firmly fixed to the extremity of a spindle, which is called a mandrel; when the mandrel is turned round, the work revolves with it, and the tool can be applied at the end of the work, to excavate or turn it hollow withinside, or to turn it on the outside, as required.

Lathes are made in a great variety of forms, and put in motion by different means: they are called centre lathes, 3 E where

where the work is supported at both ends; and mandrel, spindle, or chuck lathes, when the work is fixed at the projecting extremity of a spindle.

From the different methods of putting them in motion, they are called pole lathes, and hand-wheel lathes, or foot-wheel lathes. For very powerful works, lathes are turned by horses, steam-engines, or water-wheels.

The lathes used by wood-turners are generally made of wood in a simple form, and are called bed lathes: the same kind will serve for the common turning of iron or steel, but the best work in metal is always done in iron lathes, which are sometimes made with a triangular bar, and are called bar lathes; small ones, for the use of watch-makers, are called turn-benches, and turns; but there is, in fact, no proper distinction between these and the centre lathes, except in regard to size, and that they are made of iron and brass instead of wood.

The centre lathe is the most simple of all others. Two beams of wood are fixed horizontally upon legs, like a bench, and form what is called the bed. The two beams are fixed together, parallel to each other and at a small distance asunder, so as to leave a space or narrow groove between them, nearly the whole length of the bed. This groove is to receive the tenons at the lower ends of the puppets, which are short posts rising perpendicularly from the bed, and firmly fixed thereto by means of cross wedges, put through the tenons beneath the bed; for the tenons are of sufficient length to descend quite through the groove in the bed, and project beneath sufficiently to receive the cross wedges, which being driven in, draw the bases of the puppets or posts so firmly down upon the surface of the bed, that they will stand firmly erect upon it; or by withdrawing the wedges, the puppets become loose, and can be fixed in another part of the bed, in order that the distance between the two puppets may be made to correspond with the length of the piece of work to be turned. One of the puppets has a pin or pike of iron fixed into it, and the other one has at the same level the centre screw, working through a nut fastened in the puppet: both the screw and pike have sharp points made of steel, hardened and tempered, that they may not wear away. They must be exactly opposite, and in a line with each other. The piece of work, suppose for instance it is a roller of wood, is supported by its ends between the points of the pike and the screw, that it may turn round freely. The rest for the support of the tool is a rail or bar, extending from one puppet to the other; it lies in hooks, projecting from the faces of the puppets.

The work is put in motion by means of the treadle, which is worked by the turner's foot; a string or catgut is fastened to the treadle, and passing two or three turns round the work, it is fastened to the end of an elastic pole, fixed to the ceiling over the turner's head.

The workman stands before his lathe, having one of his feet on the treadle to give it motion; he places a sharp gouge or chisel on the rest, and approaches the edge of it gently to the piece of work; then pressing the treadle down by his foot, the string turns the work round, and the chisel or gouge being held firm upon the rest, and so as to touch the wood, it will cut it to a circular form. When he has brought the treadle to the ground, he releases the weight of his foot, and the elasticity of the pole draws up the treadle, turning the work back again; during which retrograde motion, he withdraws the chisel from the work, as it would not cut in this direction, though it might impede the motion of the wood, and would injure the edge of the tool. He must perform his work gradually, without leaving ridges; and when he meets with a knot in the wood, he must go on still more gently, otherwise he would be in danger both of splitting his work and breaking the edge of his tool. For turning light work, a bow, such as is used for shooting arrows, is suspended by its middle over the lathe; the string is then tied to the middle of the bow-string, in lieu of the pole, and acts in the same manner.

The centre lathe will turn any kind of work which will

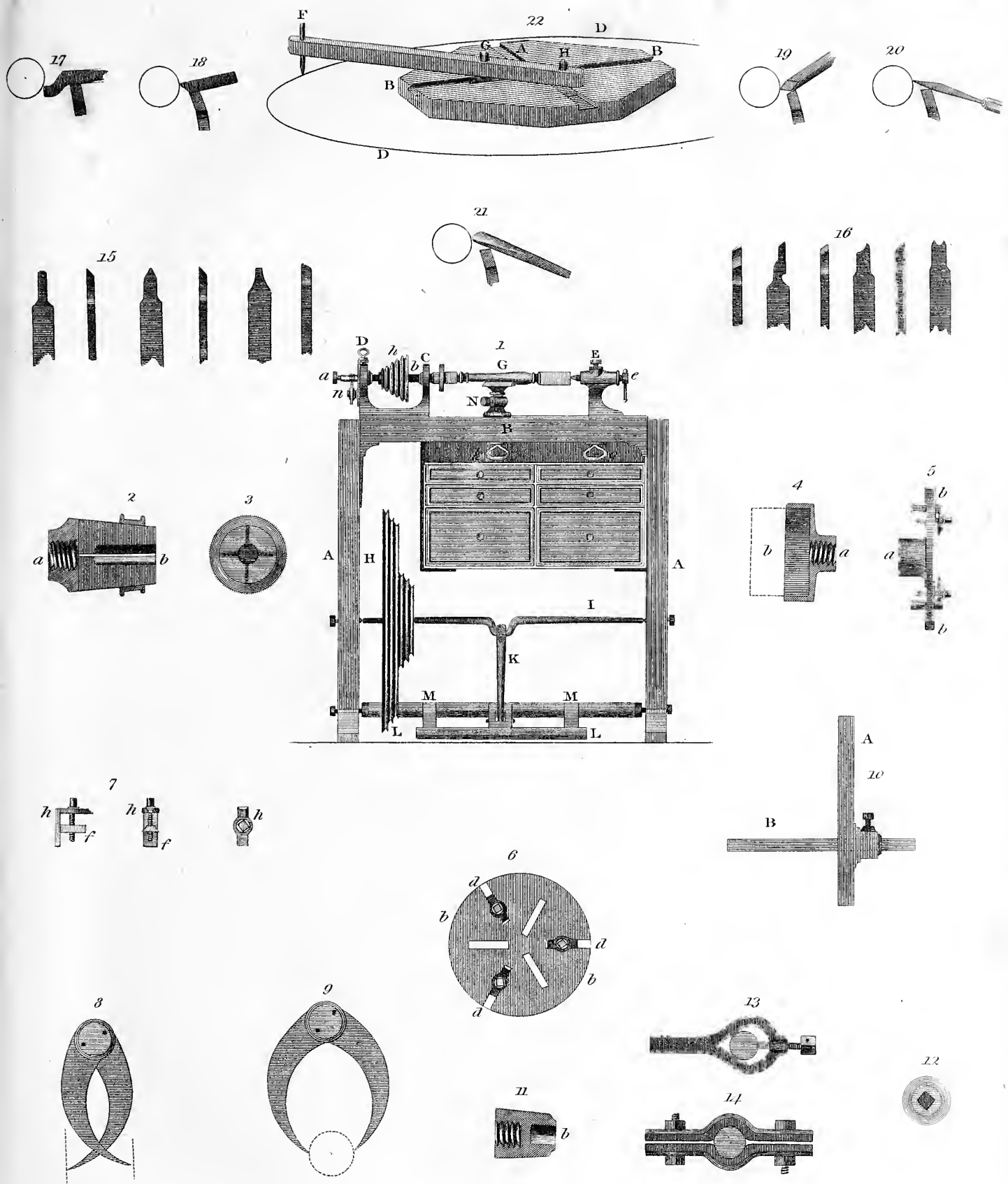
admit of being supported at both ends; and it is used by mill-wrights and iron-founders, for turning mill-shafts, axles, rollers, and other iron-work. For such purposes, the lathe must be made exceedingly strong, and with nuts and screws to fasten the puppets down upon the bed, instead of wedges; the rest must be made in iron, with the requisite adjustments for placing it close to the work, at that part where it is required to be turned. To put the work in motion, the centre pin or point in one of the puppets is made to project considerably, and has a pulley fitted upon it, so that it can turn freely round upon the pin by means of an endless band or strap, which communicates the motion from a great wheel. In these large lathes for iron-work, the wheel is commonly turned by horses, or by a water-mill or steam-engine. From the pulley a pin projects in a direction parallel to the centre pin, and a piece of iron, called a driver, is screwed or clamped fast upon the end of the piece of work, so as to project from it sufficiently to be intercepted by the pin which is fastened into the pulley: by this means, the motion of the pulley is communicated to the work. The tools employed for turning iron and other metals are different from those used for wood, as we shall afterwards describe.

The spindle or mandrel lathe will turn hollow or internal work, and is equally well adapted to turn centre work as the centre lathe. In Plate turning, fig. 1, we have given a representation of one of these, which is on a very good construction: it is put in motion by the foot, so that the turner has both his hands at liberty to direct the tools. A A are upright legs, to support the bed B, which consists of two pieces or bars of cast-iron, put together, and leaving a crack between them: C D is a cast iron frame, which is fastened down upon the bed B, and supports the spindle or mandrel *a b*: E is the back puppet, which is used to support one end of a piece of work, as shewn in the figure at G, when the other end is fixed to the end of the mandrel, and turned round by it: the back puppet, E, has a cylindrical pin accurately fitted into it at the upper part, and the end of the pin is formed to a sharp conical point, proper to penetrate and support the end of the work: this point is called the back centre. A screw *e* is tapped into the puppet, so as to press on the opposite end of the pin, and force it towards the work; and there is likewise a clamp screw, E, at the top, to bind or fasten the pin into its socket. The back puppet is fastened down upon the bed, by means of a tenon entering into the groove, through the bed B, and a screw descends from the tenon quite through the bed, and projects beneath it: upon this screw a nut *g* is tapped, and by turning it, the shoulder of the puppet E is drawn down firmly upon the bed; but when the nut is loosened, the puppet can be slid along the bed to place it in any required distance from the end of the spindle, according to the length of the piece of work G. It is necessary that the point of the back centre should in all cases be precisely in the centre line of the axis of motion of the spindle *a b*; and for this purpose, the bed must be made very straight, and flat on the upper surface; the groove through it should also be perfectly straight and parallel, and the tenon at the lower end of the back puppet must be exactly fitted to the groove: the frame of the mandrel must be so fixed on the bed, that the centre line of the mandrel will be exactly parallel to the bed, and to the groove in the bed.

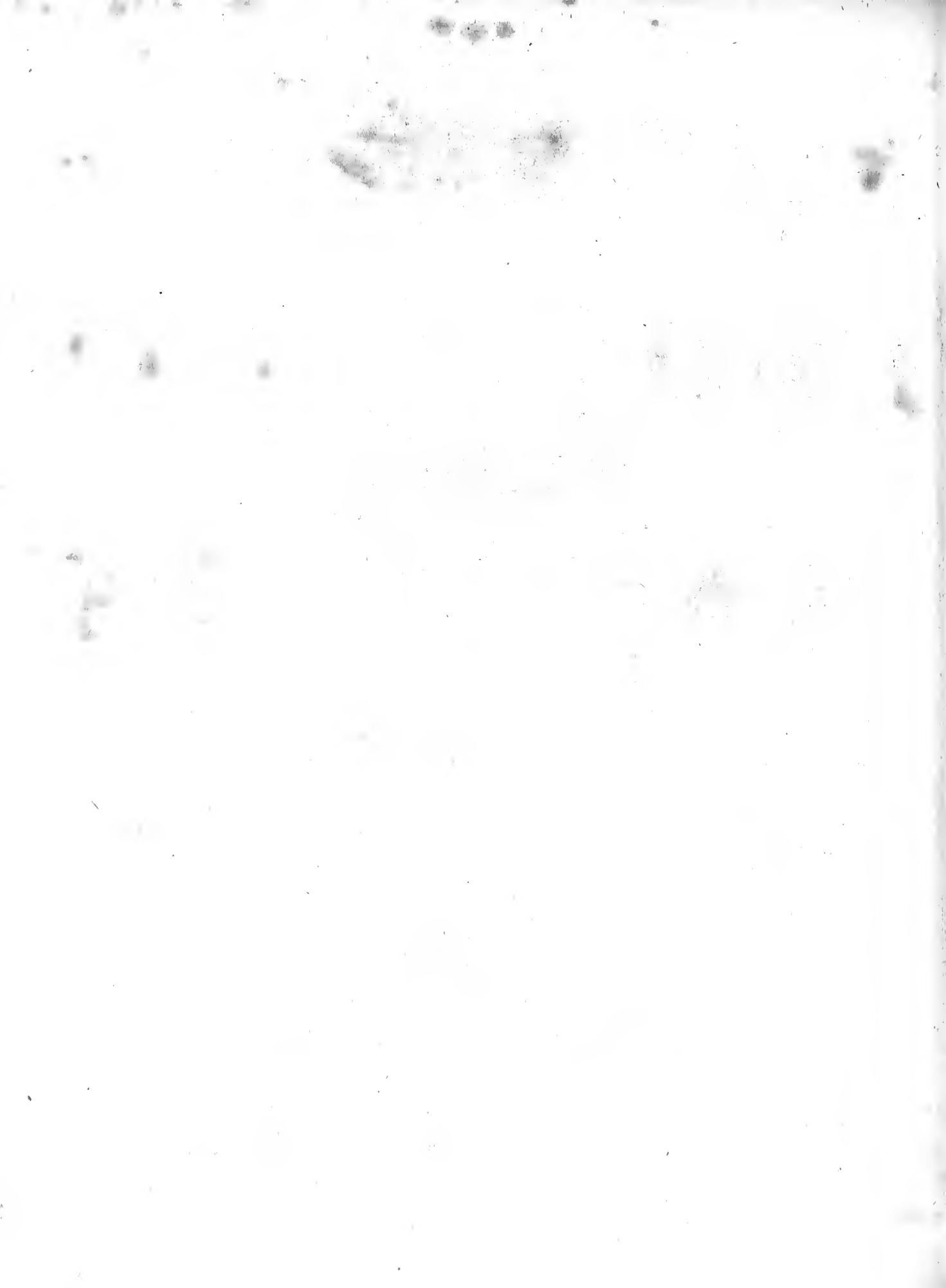
Mandrels are mounted in different ways, but they are always made of steel at the parts where they are supported in the collars, which collars should be also made of steel, and hardened, so as to have little friction. The neck of a mandrel must be very accurately fitted into the collar, so as to have no shake or looseness, at the same time that it can turn round quite freely.

The neck at one end projects beyond the collar, and the projecting part is formed to a screw, for the purpose of fixing the work to it. A variety of pieces, called chucks, are fitted upon this screw, and each chuck is adapted to hold a different piece of work: the chucks screw up against a shoulder on the end of the mandrel, and by the motion of turning

TURNING.



J. Pass sc.



turning round in the direction where the lathe works, the chuck screws itself fast on against the shoulder; but if the lathe is stopped, and the chuck is turned in the opposite direction, it will unscrew and come off, and a different chuck may be put on. In some lathes, the neck of the mandrel is perforated, and cut withinside, with a female screw adapted to receive a male screw on the chuck: the effect is just the same as the above described. In general, the mandrel is made with a point at one end; and the other end, which has the screw to fix the work to it, is formed with a neck, proper to run in the collar, and with a shoulder on the neck, to stop the neck from going through the collar. When the mandrel is made with a pointed end, the point must be received in the end of a screw tapped through the part D of the frame of the mandrel, just in the place of the end *a* of the mandrel. By turning the screw, the mandrel can be adjusted to run very correctly in length; and to prevent the screw from turning back when the lathe is in motion, a nut is placed on the screw, beyond the part *d*; this causes such a pressure upon the threads of the screw, that it is in no danger of it turning back, as it would otherwise do with rough work. The mandrel, by this means, runs very steadily and accurately in the bearings, and it is plain that any piece of work, which is firmly attached to the end of it by means of the screw before mentioned, may be turned by a tool held over the rest, in the same manner as if it were mounted between centres, but with the advantage that it may be turned at the end, to make hollow work when required.

The mandrel is turned round by a band of catgut passing round the pulley *h*, and also round the large foot-wheel *H*, which is made of cast-iron, and fixed on the end of the axis *I*. This axis is bent in the middle, as in the figure, to form a crank, which crank is united, by an iron link *K*, to the treadle *L*, on which the workman presses his foot. This treadle is affixed by three rails to an axis *M*, on which the treadle moves. The wheel *H* is of considerable weight in the rim, and being fixed fast on the axis *I*, turns round with it: the momentum acquired by the wheel is the power that continues to turn the work while the crank and treadle are rising, and consequently while the workman exerts no power upon them.

When the crank has passed the vertical position, and begins to descend, the workman presses his foot on the treadle, to give the wheel a sufficient impetus to continue its motion until it arrives at the same position again. The length of the iron link *K*, which connects the crank with the treadle, must be such, that when the crank is at the lowest position, the board *L* of the treadle, to which the link is hooked, should hang about two or three inches from the floor. To put the lathe in motion, the turner gives the wheel a small turn with his hands, till the crank rise to the highest, and passes a little beyond it: then by a quick tread he brings the crank down again, putting the wheel in motion with a velocity that will carry it several revolutions: he must observe to begin his next tread just when the crank passes the highest point, and then it will continue running the same way with a tolerable regular motion, if he is punctual in the periods of his treads. The foot-wheel, by means of the band, causes the mandrel to move very rapidly, so that it will perform its work very quick, and the workman must acquire a habit of standing steady before his work, that he may not give his whole body a motion when his foot rises and falls with the treadle.

The rest *N* of this lathe is fixed on the bed of the lathe by its foot, which is divided in the manner of a fork, to receive a screw-bolt: this bolt passes down through the lathe-bed, and fastens the rest at any place along the bed, by a nut *k* beneath. The groove in the foot is for the purpose of allowing the rest to be moved to and from the centre of the work, to adjust it to the diameter of the work which is turning. The height of the rest is a matter of some importance in turning, and in some work it should be fixed higher than others: therefore the piece upon which the tool is laid, is made with a shank of the form of

the letter *T*. This shank is a round pin, and is received into a socket at the foot of the rest, and can be held at any height by a clamp-screw. As the socket and shank are cylindrical, the edge of the *T* of the rest can be placed inclined to the axis of the work when turning cones, or other similar work, though the same purpose may be accomplished by the screw, which holds the foot of the rest down to the bed of the lathe, admitting the fork to stand in an oblique direction across the bed.

The wood turner employs gouges of all sizes, and chisels of different forms: the gouges are used in the first instance to rough out and form the wood, as they cut very rapidly, because they can take a very strong chip, and the angles will not stick in, as would be the case with the chisels. The latter are used to smooth the work, and to reduce it exactly to shape and size.

The lathe should be fixed in a place very well lighted; it should be immovable, and neither too high nor too low.

The piece of wood to be turned should be partly rounded, before it is put in the lathe, either with a small hatchet made for the purpose, or with a plane or rasp. Before putting it in the lathe, it is necessary to find the true centres of its two end surfaces, so that they shall be exactly opposite to each other, in order that, when the centre points of the puppets are applied to them, and the piece is put in motion, no one side may project out more from the centre line than another. To find these two centres, lay the piece of wood to be turned upon a plank, open a pair of compasses to almost half the thickness of the piece, lay one of the legs on the plank, and let the point of the other mark on one of the ends of the piece when laid flat on the plain with the plank, like a roller, from which plank the point of the compasses stands up at a given height above the plane on which the piece lies. Describe four marks or arcs on that end at equal distances from each other round the circumference of the end, by laying the piece successively on four different sides; which arcs intersecting one another, the point within the intersections will be the centre of the end. In the same manner, the centre of the other end must be found.

After finding the two centres, make a small hole at each of them, into which insert the centre points of the back centre and the mandrel, and screw up the back centre, to fix the piece so firmly as not to be shaken out, and yet loose enough to turn round without difficulty.

This is the manner of fixing the work when it is to be turned between centres; but if it is required to be hollowed out, the back puppet is removed, and the work must be fixed in a chuck at the extremity of the mandrel. For this purpose, a chuck is selected which has a hole in it nearly the size of the piece of wood, the diameter of which being taken in the callipers (fig. 8), the chuck is screwed to the mandrel: the rest is fixed in a convenient position, and the hole in the chuck turned out by a proper tool to the size measured by the callipers: the hole should be rather conical, and the wood, being rasped to the same figure, is driven in fast by a hammer. By turning the mandrel slowly round, it will be seen if the wood is fixed straight in a line with the mandrel, and if not, a blow or two of the hammer, properly directed, will rectify it.

If the piece of wood is not very long, the chuck will be sufficient to hold it firm whilst it is turned; but if it is not, then a small centre hole must be made in the extreme end, and into this the point of the back centre screw must be inserted to steady the work, until the rough part of the turning is done, and then it may be removed; but it is much more convenient to turn without the back centre, and therefore the turner fits the chuck to the wood with care, so that it will fix fast in the chuck.

The work being thus chucked, or fixed in the lathe, the rest is set, so that its edge is close to that part of the work which is required to be turned, and the top of the rest being raised considerably above the level of the centre of the work, it is there screwed fast.

The turner now puts the lathe in motion by treading with his

his foot, and takes a gouge, of a proper size, in his right-hand, and holds it by the handle a little inclined, keeping the back of the hand lowermost: he grasps the blade of the tool with his left-hand, the back of which is to be turned upwards, and he holds it as near the end as possible on the front side of the rest; then leaning the gouge on the rest, he is to present the edge of it a little higher than the horizontal diameter of the piece, so as to form a kind of tangent to its circumference: see fig. 21. This is the best position for cutting, and the tool must be held very firmly, to prevent the edge being depressed by the motion of the work, for if it does, it will take hold too deep, and tear the work. The gouge is applied first to one end of the work, and gradually advanced to the other, turning the work true all the way, and reducing it till the callipers (fig. 9.) determine it to be near the intended diameter.

The chisel is next employed to smooth the cylinder: its handle is held in the right-hand, whilst the left grasps the blade, and keeps it steady upon the rest, holding the edge a little inclined over the work, as in fig. 20; so that one side of the flat part of the blade lies on the rest, and the other side is elevated, that the plane of the blade, and consequently the line of the edge, is not horizontal, but inclined thereto, so that one corner of the edge of the chisel is elevated above the work: then the bottom of the edge of the chisel, or near the bottom, cuts away a shaving from the work, and this is the only way in which it will cut; for if the edge of the chisel is held parallel to the axis of the cylinder, it acts parallel to the length of the grain of the wood, scraping away the fibres, one by one, without cutting, and leaves a very rough surface. In the same manner, the narrow chisels, formers, and other instruments, are to be used according to the work which is to be done, taking care that the wood be cut equally, and that the instrument be not pushed suddenly forwards, or sometimes more strongly than at others; and taking care also that the instrument does not follow the work, but that it be kept firm on the rest, without yielding. The gouge and chisel are the instruments by far the most frequently used, and the most necessary in this art. Soft woods are almost entirely turned by them.

To make the end of the work exactly flat, the thin side of the chisel is laid upon the rest, so that the plane of the edge may stand exactly upright. The hand is depressed, that the lower corner of the edge may rise against the work, and cut a deep circle into it, near the end, and being steadily advanced, cut to the centre, separating a thin round chip, and leaving the end quite flat. The cutting corner of the chisel must be directed exactly perpendicular to the length of the work, in advancing it, otherwise the end will be either concave or convex, and care must be taken to keep the plane of the edge truly upright, and hold it very firm, for there is danger of the work drawing the chisel into the end of it, with a deep spiral cut, like a screw, and tearing the work out of the chuck.

A cylinder of wood being formed by the process we have just described, if it is required to turn it hollow within, the rest is fixed opposite the end of it, with the edge of the rest perpendicular to the length: then a sharp-pointed tool is used, to bore such a hollow in the end as will form the required cavity, using the inside callipers (fig. 8.) to determine the size of it. The side-tool, which is made with a cutting edge on the side, like a knife, may be used, if it is required to make the bottom of the cavity square; or a hooked tool, with the cutting edge at the end of the hook, may be employed to enlarge the inside to the proper size: the gouge (fig. 10.) is used to determine the depth to which it is to be turned.

This is the process for turning soft woods, which are generally of a fibrous texture: but hard woods, ivory, and bone, are turned with different tools. The points or cutting edges of some such tools are represented in figs. 15. and 16; they are bevelled only on one side, and the angle of the edges is obtuse. The round-pointed tool, and the sharp angular-pointed tool, are those employed for first roughing out the work, and by them a number of contiguous grooves

are cut in the wood, until its grain is broken and divided, and the irregularities reduced; then an edged tool can remove the remainder: but as the edged tools will only cut or scrape off thin shavings, they are not used when the work is to be reduced to size, but only to finish it. The manner of applying the tools to the work is shewn in fig. 18, and is nearly the same as for turning brass, or other soft metal: the upper surface of the tool is directed to the centre of the work, the intention being to scrape away shavings in hard wood, and in soft to cut chips, as at figs. 20. and 21. The graver (fig. 19.) is a very useful tool for hard wood, as well as for turning in metal.

After the work is completely turned, it is next to be polished, and this is done with shark-skin, or Dutch rushes. Ivory or horn is polished with pumice-stone or chalk, finely pounded and put upon leather, or a linen cloth a little moistened with this: the piece is rubbed as it turns round in the lathe; and to prevent any dirt from adhering to any part of it, every now and then it is rubbed gently with a small brush dipped in water. To polish metals very finely, the workmen make use of a particular kind of earth called tripoli, and afterwards of putty, or calx of tin. Iron and steel are polished with very fine powder of emery; this is mixed with oil, and put between two pieces of tin or pewter, and then the iron is rubbed with it. Tin and silver are polished with a burnisher, and that kind of red stone called blood-stone. Iron and steel may also be polished with putty, putting it dry into shamoy-skin.

All kinds of articles in wood are turned in the above manner; but many contrivances are necessary to mount different things in the lathe.

The small figures in the plate represent various chucks, which are occasionally employed, and which are adapted for turning different kinds of work.

Figs. 2. and 3. exhibit a small wood chuck, which is adapted to be screwed to the mandrel at *a*, a hole being perforated in the centre of it, at *b*, into which a small piece of wood or ivory is to be inserted, in order to turn it. To hold the work fast in this chuck, it is divided at the end *b* by two saw-kerfs, at right angles to each other, as shewn in fig. 3, so as to separate the end into four segments, which admit of expanding or closing: a hoop or ferril is fitted on the outside of the chuck, which part is made tapering, so that forcing the ferril farther on, will close the four segments together, and bind fast upon the work, which is introduced into the cavity *b*. This is a very convenient chuck for holding small pieces of ivory, and particularly for the purpose of polishing.

Fig. 4. is a brass box, to screw to the mandrel, and hold a wood chuck, such as we have before explained. Wood chucks are usually made to screw on the mandrel by means of a hole in the chuck, which is cut with a female screw within. The objection to this mode is, that the threads of the screw on the wood wear away by constant use. In fig. 4, a brass female screw, *a*, is cut off to fit the screw of the mandrel, and at the other end, *b*, is a box, also cut with a screw within, into which the wood block or chuck is screwed, as shewn by the dotted lines, so as not to come out without great force: by this means, the fitting of the chucks to the mandrel is not with a wooden screw, as in general, but with a brass one, which will not be liable to get out of the truth, but will always screw up to the same shoulder. The lathe should have at least two dozen of these wood chucks, with cavities of different sizes, and some of them hooped with iron at the outer end, to prevent them splitting. The brass box is a great security against splitting.

Figs. 5. and 6. are a table-chuck, proper for holding wheels or flat plates by the circumference, whilst the centre parts are turned: *a* is the screw to fix it to the mandrel: *b b*, a large circular plate, turned perfectly flat on the front surface. In this plate are grooves, pointing from the centre to the circumference, as shewn in fig. 6: the grooves are adapted to receive clamp-pieces, *d, d, d*, by means of which the wheel or other work is bound fast against the flat surface of the chuck. The grooves admit the clamps *d, d, d*, to

to be placed at any distance from the centre, according to the size of the work, and to place them at those parts where it will be most convenient to apply them.

The form of these clamps is shewn more particularly in fig. 7: *f* are sliders of metal, which are fitted to the grooves in the chuck; and the grooves are dove-tailed, so that these sliders can be put into the grooves at the back of the chuck, but will not draw through the grooves into the front. Screws are tapped into the sliders, and draw the clamps, *h*, against the face of the chuck, and hold fast the work, which is placed beneath their claws. The clamps, *h*, have shanks projecting from them at right angles, which pass through the grooves, and keep the clamps from turning round to one side.

Figs. 8. and 9. represent the callipers used by turners to take the measure of their work: they are made of two curved pieces of steel-plate, united together by a joint. When they are opened, as in fig. 9, the dimensions of a round piece of work may be conveniently taken between their points, as shewn by the dotted circle; but if the points are closed together, as in fig. 8, so that they pass each other, then the callipers are adapted for measuring the diameter of internal cavities, by the distances of their points from each other.

Fig. 10. is a gauge for measuring the depth of hollow work.

When a piece of metal work is to be turned between centres, a small chuck, *b*, (figs. 10. and 12.) is screwed to the mandrel: in the end of this chuck, at *b*, is a hole, which is made square withinside, and the work has a square filed at one end to fit the hole. The other end of the work is supported by the back centre, a small hole being made in the end to receive its point; or if the end of the work is sharp-pointed, the back centre pin is drawn out of its socket, and turned end for end: the end of the pin opposite to the point has a small centre hole for the reception of such pointed work. Iron and steel work may be turned very conveniently by means of a square, but not very accurately; and after the work has been taken out of the lathe, and the square cut off, if it be required to turn the work again in the lathe, it is very difficult to find the true centre.

Drivers 13. and 14. are contrivances for retaining the work firmly in its situation.

The turning of elliptical or oval work, such as picture-frames and snuff-boxes, is performed in the same lathe, and with the same tools, as the circular work; but the lathe is provided with a chuck, which causes the work to traverse in a very curious manner, by a motion given to it in a direction to and from the centre of the mandrel as it revolves; so that a tool held up against the work will cut an elliptical figure instead of a circle. The mode of action of this ingenious apparatus is described best by reference to the trammel or elliptic compasses; see fig. 22. An octagonal or square board A A, B B, has two grooves cut in its surface, which intersect each other at right angles; this board is held down upon the surface where the ellipse is to be described, with the centre lines of the cross grooves coincident with the two diameters of the intended ellipse, and of course their intersection will be its centre. The curve D D is traced beyond the circumference of the board, by means of a pen or pencil, which is fixed at F, to a radical bar or beam F G H; this bar carries two other points or pins, G and H, which are attached to sliders, inserted into the cross grooves of the board, as shewn in the figure: the sliders are fitted in truly, so that each of them will have a motion in its respective grooves: thus the slider of the pin H will move along A A; and the slider of G, along the groove B B. By turning about the beam F G H, the sliders go backwards and forwards in their cross grooves with a simultaneous motion; so that when the beam has gone one-fourth way about, one of the sliders will have moved from the circumference of the board A B, to the common centre of the cross grooves: and when the beam has gone half round, the same slider will have proceeded the whole length of the cross, and arrived at the opposite side of the circumference. The same applies

to the other slider, and when one slider is at the centre, the other will always be at the circumference.

The pins F and G H can be fixed at any part of the beam at pleasure (though this is not so represented in the drawing), for the purpose of setting the trammel to draw any particular ellipsis: thus, place the beam in the direction of the line A A, then the pin G will be in the centre of the cross grooves; now fix F at such a distance from the centre, as is equal to half the small diameter of the ellipse, and set H so far distant from G, as the difference of the two diameters; consequently, from F to H will be equal to half the longest diameter. Now in turning the beam round from the direction A A, till it comes to the direction B B, the point G will depart from the centre along B B, and H will approach it along A A, till it gets to the centre. Then will the pencil F be so much farther from the centre, as G is distant from H, and the pin has in its circuit traced one-fourth of an ellipse. The beam being turned quite round, will complete the whole curve.

This apparatus may be applied to turning by some modification. Suppose the two cross grooves made in a round board, as large again as that represented in the figure; then, if the whole apparatus be inverted, and the beam F G held fast in a vice, or otherwise, the board with the cross may be traversed round upon the fixed sliders, in the same manner as the beam could be traversed round upon the fixed board; Suppose a tracing point is held to the back of the board, exactly opposite to the place where the tracing point F is fixed to the beam, and held fast; it is evident that its point will trace the same ellipse on the back of the board, that was described on the surface which the board lay upon in the former instance: or a chissel being held fast in the same spot, will cut the board elliptical when it is turned round; and the chissel being successively applied at different points along the line of the beam, a series of concentric ellipses may be turned in the board, to make mouldings for picture-frames or other ornaments. If the distance of the two fixed pins G and H, and the chissel F, is altered, it will vary the proportion between the two diameters of the ellipsis, in the same manner as before described of the trammel.

TU'RNINGNESS, *s.* Quality of turning; tergiversation; subterfuge.—So nature formed him, to all *turningness* of sleights; that though no man had less goodness, no man could better find the places whence arguments might grow of goodness. *Sidney.*

TU'RNIP, *s.* [næpe, Sax.; *napus*, Lat.] Those who write our word *turnep* are therefore warranted.] An esculent root. See BRASSICA.

The goddess rose amid the inmost round,
With wither'd *turnip*-tops her temples crown'd. *Gay.*

TURNISSA, a small town in the south-west of Hungary; 18 miles north-by-west of Csakathurn.

TU'RNPIKE, *s.* [*turn* and *pike*, or *pique*.] A cross of two bars armed with pikes at the end, and turning on a pin, fixed to hinder horses from entering.—I move upon my axle, like a *turnpike*. *B. Jonson.*—Any gate by which the way is obstructed.—The gates are shut, and the *turnpikes* locked. *Arbutnot.*

TU'RN SICK, *adj.* Vertiginous; giddy.—If a man see another turn swiftly and long; or if he look upon wheels that turn, himself waxeth *turnsick*. *Bacon.*

TU'RN SOL, *s.* [*heliotropium*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*—Her chaplet of heliotropium or *turnsole*. *B. Jonson.*

TU'RN SPIT, *s.* He that anciently turned a spit, instead of which jacks are now generally used. It is now used of a dog that turns the spit.

I give you joy of the report
That he's to have a place at court;
Yes, and a place he will grow rich in,
A *turnspit* in the royal kitchen. *Swift.*

TU'RN STILE, *s.* Cross bars turning on a pin in a foot-path, to admit foot passengers and to exclude large animals. Twirling *turnstiles* interrupt the way,
The thwarting passenger shall force them round. *Gay.*

TURNUL, a small town with a strong castle, in European Turkey, in Walachia, situated in the angular point formed by the junction of the Danube and the Alt, opposite to Nicopoli.

TURNWORTH, a parish of England, in Dorsetshire; 5 miles west-by-north of Blandford Forum.

TUROBIN, a small town in the south-east of Poland, on a small lake; 28 miles south-south-east of Lublin, and 21 west-north-west of Zamosc. Population 1300.

TURON BAY, a fine bay of Cochinchina, which receives the river on which is situated Faifo, the capital and principal seat of the commerce of that country. The country situated upon Turon bay is remarkably fertile and beautiful. Cape Turon, in lat. 16. 5. N. long. 108. 15. E., forms its eastern extremity, and, with Turon island, situated six miles to the north, makes an excellent harbour, in which vessels are sheltered from all winds.

TUROPOLYA, a small district of Austrian Croatia, lying along the Save, about 10 miles in length.

TURPENTINE, *s.* [*turpentina*, Ital.; *terebinthina*, Lat.] The gum exuded by the pine, the juniper, and other trees of that kind.—As the *turpentine* tree I stretched out my branches. *Ecclus.*

TURPITUDE, *s.* [*turpitude*, Fr.; *turpitude*, from *turpis*, Lat.] Essential deformity of words, thoughts, or actions; inherent vileness; badness.

How would'st thou have paid
My better service, when my *turpitude*
Thou thus dost crown with gold?

Shakspeare.

TURQUOISE, *s.* A jewel.—One shewed me a ring he had of your daughter for a monkey.—Out upon her! it was my *turquoise*, I had it when I was a bachelor. *Shakspeare.*

TURRACH, a village of the Austrian states, in Styria, circle of Judenburg, with manufactures of iron and steel wares. The best Prescian steel is made here.

TURRÆA [so named by Linnæus, in memory of *Giorgio à Turre*, author of a History of Plants, printed at Padua, 1685], in Botany, a genus of the class decandria, order monogynia, natural order of trihilatæ, meliæ (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Calyx: perianth one-leaved, bell-shaped, five-toothed, very small, permanent. Corolla: petals five, linear, spreading, long. Nectary: tube cylindrical, length of the petals, with a ten-cleft mouth. Stamina: filaments ten, within the mouth of the nectary, very short. Anthers subovate. Pistil: germ roundish. Style filiform, length of the nectary. Stigma thickish, wrinkled. Pericarp: capsule roundish, pentacocous; with the valves opening longitudinally. Seeds two, kidney-shaped.—*Essential Character.* Calyx five-toothed. Petals five. Nectary toothed, cylindrical, bearing the anthers at the mouth between the teeth. Capsule pentacocous. Seeds two.

1. *Turræa virens*.—Leaves elliptic-lanceolate, emarginate, very smooth; calyxes and fruits silky-villose. This is an evergreen tree or shrub, with scattered, divaricating, leafy branches, and a smooth cloven bark, silky-villose on the twigs.—Native of the East Indies.

2. *Turræa pubescens*.—Leaves ovate, emarginate, pubescent beneath; calyxes villose.—Native of the isle of Hainam.

3. *Turræa maculata*.—Leaves ovate, acute, smooth; calyxes ciliate. This is a tree with deciduous leaves, alternate branches, and a cloven but smooth bark.—Native of Madagascar.

4. *Turræa sericea*.—Leaves ovate, bluntish, tomentose on both sides; calyxes, peduncles and petals villose. This also is a tree with deciduous leaves.—Found in Madagascar.

5. *Turræa lanceolata*.—Leaves lanceolate, rounded on both sides, smooth; segments of the calyx very long, lanceolate.—Found in Madagascar.

TURRAH, a town of Hindostan, province of Gujerat, district of Kakreze. It consists of 2500 houses, and is subject to the chief of Theraud. Lat. 23. 52. N. long. 71. 41. E.

TURRREL, *s.* A tool used by coopers. *Sherwood.*

TURRET, **LOCH**, a lake of Scotland, in Perthshire,

about a mile long, which discharges itself into the Erne, half a mile above Crieff, by a small river.

TURRET, *s.* [*turris*, Lat.] A small eminence raised above the rest of the building; a little tower.

Make Windsor hills in lofty numbers rise,
And lift her *turrets* nearer to the skies.

Pope.

TURRETED, *adj.* Formed like a tower; rising like a tower.—Take a *turreted* lamp of tin, in the form of a square; the height of the turret being thrice as much as the length of the lower part, whereupon the lampstandeth. *Bacon.*

TURRETINI (John Alphonso), was born at Geneva in 1671, and having, in consequence of distinguished talents and application, the tuition of able masters, access to a well-stored library, and an ample patrimony, laid the foundation of learning at home, he commenced, in his 20th year, his travels, and at Leyden studied ecclesiastical history under Spanheim. During his residence here he published, in 1692, his "Pyrrhonismus Pontificius, sive Theses Theologico-Historicæ de Variationibus Pontificiorum, circa Ecclesia Infallibilitatem," designed to counteract the influence of Bossuet's book "Les Variations des Eglises Protestantes," by shewing that the Roman Catholic church had been equally fluctuating in its opinions. At this time he visited England, and being introduced to Burnet, Tillotson, and Wake, he laboured to cancel the false notions that were entertained by some English divines concerning the Genevan church. When he returned to Geneva, he commenced the exercise of his ministry in 1694, and was much admired as a preacher. The magistrates established for him, in 1699, a professorship of ecclesiastical history, the duties of which he discharged without any salary. These lectures were introduced with an oration, "De Sacrarum Antiquitatum usu et Præstantia;" and the substance of these lectures comprised a body of ecclesiastical history, divided into more than 300 dissertations. In 1701 he was chosen rector of the academy of Geneva; and in this station, which he occupied for ten years, he delivered ten annual discourses, displaying eloquence united with erudition and excellent moral sentiments. Upon being appointed to the office of professor of theology in 1705, he delivered an inaugural speech, "De Theologo Veritatis et Pacis studioso." In his course of divinity lectures, he discussed the most important topics of divinity, without the formality of system; such as natural religion, the excellence and evidences of the christian revelation, the perfections of the Deity, the interpretation of Scripture, and similar subjects. It was very much the object of his wish to unite all Protestants; and with this view he took part with those German ministers who, in 1706, obtained a dispensation from the necessity of singing the formulary, intitled "Consensus," introduced during the violent disputes that had occurred concerning Grace and Predestination. He died in May 1737, at the age of nearly 66 years. His works in 3 vols. 4to. were published in 1737; and after his death appeared his Commentaries on the Epistles to the Romans and Thessalonians. *Moreri. Gen. Biog.*

TURRIF, a parish of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, of an irregular figure. Population 2227.—Also a town of Scotland, in the above parish. It is situated on the banks of a rivulet, about one mile above its confluence with the Doveron, and is a free burgh of barony, entitled to hold a weekly market, and seven annual fairs; $34\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Aberdeen, and 11 south of Banff.

TURRITIS [from *turris*, a tower], in Botany, a genus of the class tetradynamia siliquosa, natural order of siliquosæ, cruciformes or cruciferæ.—Generic Character. Calyx: perianth four-leaved; leaflets ovate-oblong, from parallel-converging, deciduous. Corolla four-petalled, cruciform. Petals ovate-oblong, obtuse, erect, entire; claws erect. Stamina: filaments six, awl-shaped, erect, length of the tube; two of them shorter. Anthers simple. Pistil: germ length of the flower, round, somewhat compressed. Style none. Stigma obtuse. Pericarp: siliqua longest of all, stiff, four-corned; angles opposite, alternate, obsolete, and somewhat compressed, two-celled, two-valved; valves scarcely equal

equal to the partition. Seeds very numerous, roundish, emarginate.—*Essential Character.* Silique very long, angular. Calyx converging, erect. Corolla erect.

1. *Turritis glabra*, or smooth tower-mustard.—Root-leaves toothed, hispid; stem-leaves quite entire, embracing. Root annual.—Native of most parts of Europe in pastures, pits and other waste places, and on banks near hedges, on a dry gravelly soil; flowering from May to July.

2. *Turritis lævigata*.—Leaves smooth; root-leaves obovate, serrate; stem-leaves lanceolate-linear, quite entire, embracing. Root biennial. Stem quite simple, a foot high.—Native of Pennsylvania.

3. *Turritis stricta*.—Leaves smooth, shining, radicate, ovate, somewhat toothed; stem-leaves lanceolate, sharply toothed, sessile. Stem quite simple, two feet high, erect.—Native of Piedmont, in moist meadows.

4. *Turritis hirsuta*, or hairy tower-mustard.—All the leaves hispid; stem rough-haired; hairs simple, spreading; silique quadrangular. Root strong, woody, perennial.—Native of many parts of Europe, on rocks, in stony places, on old walls and castles, and in dry mountainous pastures; flowering in May.

5. *Turritis patula*.—All the leaves hispid; stem-leaves embracing, toothed at the end; branches spreading. Root annual.—Native of Hungary, on open hills.

6. *Turritis pubescens*.—All the leaves hispid; stem-leaves sessile, bluntly toothed at the end; branches spreading. This also resembles *turritis hirsuta*.—Native of Algiers on the mountains.

7. *Turritis ciliata*.—Leaves smooth; stem-leaves sessile, toothed at the base, with forked ciliate hairs at the base and tip. The whole of this is smooth, the stem quite simple and erect.—Native of Switzerland.

8. *Turritis alpina*.—Root-leaves toothed, hispid; stem-leaves half embracing.—Native of Germany, Silesia, and Austria.

Propagation and Culture.—If the seeds be permitted to scatter, or if they be sown on a wall, among rock-work, or in a dry border, there is no hazard of these plants maintaining their situation.

TURSHEEZ, a considerable city of Korassan, in Persia, situated on the borders of the Great Salt Desert. The old city, called Sultanabad, is small; but to this a new one has been added, in which the governor and his principal officers reside. Both together contain about 20,000 inhabitants, among which are a 100 Hindoo families.

TURSIS, a small town in the south of the kingdom of Naples, in the Basilicata, on the river Sino. It is the see of a bishop; 50 miles east of Policastro.

TURTLE, or TURTLEDOVE, *s.* [Turtel, Saxon; *tortorella*, Fr.; *tortorella*, Ital.; *turtur*, Lat.] A species of dove.

When shepherds pipe on oaten straws,
And merry larks are ploughmen's clocks:
When turtles tread.

Shakspeare.

A *turtle* is the name also of the sea-tortoise.—Lytleton, in his *Dialogues of the Dead*, has introduced Darteneuf, in a pleasant discourse between him and Apicius, bitterly lamenting his ill fortune, in having lived before *turtle*-feasts were known in England. "Alas," says he, "how imperfect is human felicity! I lived in an age when the pleasure of eating was thought to be carried to its highest perfection in England and France. And yet a *turtle*-feast is a novelty to me!" *Dr. Warton.*

TURTLE BAY, a bay on the south coast of New Ireland, before called St. George's bay, and Praslin bay.

TURTLE CREEK, a river of the United States, in Pennsylvania, which runs into the Monongahela, in Allegany county. At the head of this creek general Braddock was killed in 1755.

TURTLE CREEK, a township of the United States, in Warren county, Ohio. Population 3442.

TURTLE INLET, a channel of the United States, between two small islands, on the coast of New Jersey. Lat. 39. 2. N. long. 74. 47. W.

TURTLE ISLAND, a small island in the Eastern seas. Lat. 6. 35. S. long. 132. 51. E.

TURTLE ISLAND, a small island in the South Pacific ocean, surrounded by a reef of coral rocks. Lat. 19. 50. S. long. 177. 57. W.

TURTLE LAKE, a small lake of Canada. Lat. 48. 34. N. long. 71. 31. W.

TURTLE POINT, a cape on the coast of West Florida, in the gulf of Mexico. Lat. 29. 54. N. long. 89. 4. W.

TURTLE POINT, a cape on the south coast of Java. Lat. 7. 42. S. long. 109. 58. E.

TURTHE RIVER, a river of the United States, in Georgia, which runs into the sea. Lat. 31. 12. N. long. 71. 40. W.

TURTON, a township of England, in Lancashire; 5 miles north-by-east of Great Bolton. Population 1732.

TURUCHAN, a considerable river of Asiatic Russia, which rises in the district of Turuchansk, and after a course of about 200 miles, falls into the Yenisei near Turuchansk.

TURUCHANSK, or MANGASEA, a town of Asiatic Russia, on the Yenisei, the smallest and most northerly of all those which bear the name of city. Originally built in 1601, for the collection of furs paid in tribute. Most of the inhabitants are Cossacs, employed to keep in subjection the savage tenants of the neighbouring regions. The ground is barren; but the water-fowl are in summer almost innumerable. The trade consists entirely in furs, which are exchanged for all sorts of merchandize of which the people stand in need. Lat. 65. 40. N. long. 88. 44. E.

TURUCURI, a river of Brazil, in the province of Para, which runs east, and enters the river Xingu.

TURVES. The old plural of *turf*.—The Greek historian sets her [Boadicea] in the field on a high heap of *turves*, in a loose-bodied gown declaiming, a spear in her hand. *Milton.*

TURVEY, a village of Ireland, in the county of Dublin; 9 miles from Dublin.

TURVEY, a parish of England, in Bedfordshire; 8 miles west-north-west of Bedford. Population 813.

TURVILLE, or TURFIELD, a parish of England, in Buckinghamshire; 6 miles north-west-by-west of Great Marlow. Population 382.

TURUMBUSA, a river of Quito, in the province of Jaen de Bracamoros, which enters the Amazons.

TURUVISA, a river of Quito, in the province of Quixos and Macas, which runs south, and enters the Santiago.

TURWESTON, a parish of England, in Buckinghamshire; 6 miles west-north-west of Buckingham.

TURWICK, a parish of England, in Sussex; 5½ miles west-by-north of Midhurst.

TURZBURG, or TERTZWARA, a fortified pass of Transylvania, in the district of Burzenland, in the frontier of Walachia.

TUSCAN, *adj.* Denoting one of the orders of architecture.—The *Tuscan* is of all the rudest pillar, and its principal character simplicity. *Wotton.*

TUSCANY, a grand duchy of Italy, in the central part of the peninsula, extending from 42. 15. to 44. 12. of north latitude. Its physical boundaries are on one side of the Appennines, on the other part of the Mediterranean called the Tuscan or Tyrrhenian sea. Its form approaches to the oblong; and it adjoins on the north Modena, on the east and south the Papal States. Elba and some smaller islands along the coast belong to Tuscany; the extent of the whole is about 8500 square miles, a surface somewhat greater than that of Wales. Its population is about 1,200,000. Chief Towns:—Florence (the capital), Leghorn, Sienna, Pisa, Arezzo, Cortona, Piombino, and Porto Ferrajo.

In Tuscany, as in most other parts of Italy, the face of the country is pleasantly diversified with hill, valley, and plain. The Appennines entering at its northern extremity, traverse it in a south-east direction, and prolong their course through the Papal territory to the southern extremity of Italy. In Tuscany their highest summits do not exceed 3000 feet: some of them, exposed to the north, are bleak and sterile; but the chief part even of the highest grounds admits of vegetation, and is covered with forests. Besides the principal chain of the

the Appennines, there are several smaller ranges extending in different directions, and declining in height as they approach the sea. Their sides, and frequently their summits, are cultivated, and covered with rich produce. Between the hills and the mountains are situated a number of pleasant vallies, each traversed by a winding rivulet. Few countries, indeed, are better supplied with water than Tuscany, more than 200 streams, great and small, descending from the Appennines, and holding a westward course to the Tuscan sea. Of these, however, the only considerable rivers are the Arno, the Ombrone, and the Chiana. This country has several lakes, but none of great extent. With mineral waters it is abundantly supplied, and the baths of Pisa and Lucca are well-known throughout Italy.

In climate Tuscany is on the whole fortunate, the sky is serene, the winter is severe only in the high lying tracks, and the country is healthy, with the exception of some marshy districts.

The soil in the greater part of the Tuscan territory is a rich alluvial mould. The chief objects of culture are wheat, maize, beans, peas, and a variety of vegetables; also clover and other artificial grasses. The fruits are vines, olives, oranges, lemons, and figs. The wine of Tuscany is in general good: in the vallies the vines are supported by trees planted at regular distances, and exhibiting a pleasant sight, particularly on the road side; on the higher grounds they are supported by sticks, as in France. Of oil, by which, as in the south of France, is meant olive oil, the annual produce is above 100,000 casks, or calculating by weight, 5000 tons. Mulberry trees are less numerous than in the north of Italy, yet the annual export of raw silk is not below 200,000 pounds. In the mountainous districts the chesnuts supply the deficiency of corn.

Pasturage in this warm climate is good only locally, viz., along the banks of rivers, and in the Maremma, in consequence of the moisture of the soil. In the latter it is computed that no less than 400,000 sheep, 30,000 horses, and a corresponding number of horned cattle, are annually reared and exported to the Val d'Arno, and other parts of Central Italy. The breed of horses is wretched; that of mules, asses, goats, and swine, is tolerably good. The breed of horned cattle is, as in Lombardy, kept up by regular importations from Switzerland. Sheep are numerous in the mountainous districts, but their wool is in general coarse. In minerals Tuscany is by no means deficient. The island of Elba maintains, by its iron mines, its ancient reputation. On the main land of Tuscany are found in particular spots mines of copper, lead, and quicksilver; in the Appennines are marble, alabaster, crystal, and rock salt.

In manufactures Tuscany is no longer conspicuous. Its principal article is silk, made into a variety of articles—ribbons, stockings, gloves, as well as light and heavy stuffs; next come linen, and on a smaller scale, woollens, with the very different articles of straw hats, perfumed essences, and liquors. As to trade, Tuscany possesses in Leghorn a port of considerable activity; the channel for the export of much produce, and for the import of a variety of goods from the Levant and the north of Europe. Pisa has fallen from its former prosperity, and Florence and Sienna trade only with the interior.

The territorial divisions of Tuscany are into the three provinces of Florence, Pisa, and Sienna. The form of the government is monarchical; the title of the sovereign, Arch-Duke of Austria and Grand Duke of Tuscany; his appellation is Imperial Highness; his power, though exercised with mildness, is restricted by no representative body, or even written authority. The seat of government is at Florence; the executive part is managed by the cabinet and a council of state. In taxation the principle is to burden property, but to be sparing of the working classes.

In religion the Tuscans, with a slight exception (Jews to the number of 16,000), are Catholics. They are exempt from several of the defects and bad habits charged on their Italian countrymen: they are less indolent, speak their language with considerable purity, and possess scientific institu-

tions, which, if no longer equal to those of the 16th and 17th centuries, rank among the provincial academies of the more northern part of Europe.

Tuscany is familiar to the readers of ancient history, under the names of Etruria and Tyrrhenia. Its territory early peopled, contained 12 towns of note, in the ages which followed the foundation of Rome. It was about the year of Rome 474, after the conquest of the Volsci, Æqui, and other small tribes, but before the more hazardous contests with Pyrrhus and the Carthaginians, that the Romans completed the subjugation of Etruria. It remained in their possession between 700 and 800 years, until overrun by the barbarians in the 5th century. Held at first as a duchy and fief of Lombardy, it was afterwards restored to independence; but towards the beginning of the 13th century, the continued divisions which agitated it, led first to a change in the form of government, and eventually to the ascendancy of the the Medicis, a family who had originally acquired a fortune by trade, but who, in the exercise of power, well knew how to appreciate literature and the arts. This family, which long ruled with the title of grand duke, became extinct in 1737, when, by arrangements between France and Austria, their place was filled by the duke of Lorraine. That prince, the husband of Maria Theresa, becoming afterwards emperor of Germany, vested the grand duchy in his second son. From him the government of Tuscany descended to the present grand duke Ferdinand, brother of Francis II., the reigning emperor of Austria. In the wars of the French revolution, the policy of Tuscany was to avoid any active participation in the contest. This did not, however, long exempt the country from political change. By the treaty of Luneville (February 1801), the grand duchy of Tuscany received the title of kingdom of Etruria, and was transferred to the hereditary prince of Parma. In the subsequent incorporations of Buonaparte, it was declared an integral part of the French empire; but on his downfall in 1814, it was restored to the Arch-duke Ferdinand, and resumed its proper designation of grand duchy.

TUSCARAWAS, a name frequently applied to the main branch of the Muskingum, above Coshocton, in the United States. The entire length of its course is 85 miles.

TUSCARAWAS, a county of the United States, in the state of Ohio. Chief town, New Philadelphia. Population 1351.

TUSCARORA, an Indian village of the United States, in Niagara county, New York. Population 300; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Lewistown.

TUSCARORA CREEK, a river of the United States, in Pennsylvania, which runs into the Juniatta; 12 miles south-east of Lewistown.

TUSCARORA VALLEY, a post village of the United States, in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania.

TUSCHAMA, a village of Irkutsk, in Asiatic Russia; 28 miles north-north-west of Ilimsk.

TUSCHAMSKA, a village of Irkutsk, in Asiatic Russia; 100 miles north-west of Ilimsk.

TUSH, *interj.* [from *tyst*, Su. Goth. be silent, hold your peace. *Serenius.*] An expression of contempt.—*Tush*, say they, how should God perceive it: is their knowledge in the Most High? *Psalms.*

TUSHEPAH, Indians of North America, east of Clerk's river. Their number is only 430.

TUSHINGHAM, a township of England, in Cheshire; 2 miles north-west-by-north of Whitchurch.

TUSK, *s.* [тук, тукар, Sax.] The long teeth of a pugnacious animal; the fang; the holding tooth.—Some creatures have over-long, or out-growing teeth, called fangs, or *tusks*; as boars and pikes. *Bacon.*

To TUSK, *v. n.* To gnash the teeth, as a boar.—Nay, now you puff, *tusk*, and draw up your chin. *B. Jonson.*

TUSKAR, a small island in St. George's channel, about 5 miles from the south-west coast of Ireland. Lat. 52. 13. N. long. 6. 10. W.

TU'SKED, or **TUSKY**, *adj.* Furnished with tusks.

In the naked woods he goes,
And seeks the *tusky* boar to rear.

Dryden.
Of

Of those beasts no one was horned and *tusked* too: the superfluous blood not sufficing to feed both. *Grew*.

TUSKEVAR, or **NAGY JENO**, a small town in the west of Hungary, on the river Torna; 4 miles west of Vasarhely.

TUSLA, a small town of the north-west of European Turkey, in Bosnia, near the river Save.

TUSMORE, a parish of England, in Oxfordshire; 6 miles north by-west of Bicester.

TUSPAN, a river of Mexico, in the intendancy of Vera Cruz, which runs into the gulf of Mexico, in lat. 21. 28. N. long. 98. W.—There is a settlement of the same name on its banks.

TUSSEY, mountains of the United States, in Pennsylvania; 10 miles north of Huntingdon.

TUSSILAGO [from *tussis*, on account of its use in curing coughs], in Botany, a genus of the class syngenesia, order polygama superflua, natural order of compositae discoideae, corymbiferae (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Calyx: common cylindrical; scales lanceolate-linear (15 or 20), equal, as long as the disk, submembranaceous. Corolla compound, various.—Corolllets in some all hermaphrodite and tubular, or only in the disk. Females: in some none, in others ligulate. Proper of the hermaphrodite funnel-form; border five-cleft (or four-cleft,) acute, reflexed, longer than the calyx. Females none, or ligulate, very narrow, longer than the calyx, entire.—Stamina in the hermaphrodites; filaments five, capillary, very short. Anther cylindrical, tubular. Pistil in the hermaphrodites. Germ short. Style filiform, longer than the stamen. Stigma thickish.—In the females germ short. Style filiform, length of the hermaphrodite. Stigma bifid, thickish.—Pericarp none. Calyx scarcely changed. Seeds in the hermaphrodites solitary, oblong, compressed. Down capillary, stipulate. In the females, if any, like the others. Receptacle naked.—*Essential Character*. Calyx: scales equal, as long as the disk, somewhat membranaceous. Down simple. Receptacle naked.

1. *Tussilago anandria*. See **PERDICUM ANANDRIA**.—Native of Siberia, and the northern provinces of China.

2. *Tussilago dentata*.—Scape one-flowered, without any bracte; leaves lanceolate, toothed, villose.—Native of America.

3. *Tussilago albicans*.—Scape one-flowered without any bracte; flower nearly erect; leaves lanceolate-ovate, tomentose beneath, indistinctly serrate backwards. Root annual, simple.—Native of Jamaica.

4. *Tussilago pumila*.—Scape one-flowered without any bracte, erect; leaves lyrate, gashed, toothletted, tomentose. Annual.—Native of Jamaica.

5. *Tussilago nutans*.—Scape one-flowered without any bracte, flower nodding; leaves lyrate, obtuse. This is an annual stemless plant, about a foot high.—Native of Jamaica.

6. *Tussilago alpina*, or alpine colt's-foot.—Scape almost naked, one-flowered; leaves cordate-orbicular, crenate. This is a low perennial plant.—Native of the Alps, Switzerland, Austria, the South of France, Piedmont, also of Siberia.

7. *Tussilago farfara*, or common colt's-foot.—Scape one-flowered, scaly; leaves cordate, angular, toothletted. Root perennial, creeping horizontally far and wide. Flowers solitary, terminating, yellow, more conspicuous on account of their radiate form than most of the other species. The flowers come up early in the spring before the leaves, and at some distance from them: they are upright, but as soon as the bloom is past, and the seeds with their down as yet moist are inclosed within the calyx, the heads hang down; as the moisture evaporates in ripening they become lighter, are again erected, and the down expands.—Native of Europe, Siberia, and the northern provinces of China, in moist stiff clayey and marley soil.

8. *Tussilago japonica*.—Flowers alternate, radiate.—Native of Japan.

9. *Tussilago frigida*.—Thyrse fastigiate; flowers radiate. Root perennial, creeping, triangular, excavated at the base into a deep sinus, having seven or eight prominences on each side, smooth above, white-tomentose beneath. Petioles

slender, scarcely a span long. Scape a span high, round, having one or two broad membranaceous embracing wings, ending in the rudiment of a leaf.—Native of Lapland, Switzerland, Silesia, Dauphiné and Siberia.

10. *Tussilago palmata*, or palmate-leaved colts-foot.—Thyrse fastigiate; leaves palmate, toothed.—Native of Newfoundland and Labrador.

11. *Tussilago alba*, white colt's-foot or butter-bur.—Thyrse fastigiate; female florets naked, few.—Native of several parts of Europe.

12. *Tussilago hybrida*, long-stalked colt's-foot, or butter-bur.—Thyrse oblong; female florets numerous; hermaphrodite florets very few; anthers separate. Root perennial.—Native of Germany, Holland, Silesia, Switzerland, Dauphiné, Piedmont, Britain; by the sides of ditches.

13. *Tussilago paradoxa*, downy-leaved colt's-foot, or butter-bur.—Thyrse subovate; female florets naked, many; hermaphrodites in threes; anthers free; leaves triangular-cordate, toothletted.—Native of Switzerland.

14. *Tussilago petasites*, or common butter-bur.—Thyrse ovate; almost all the florets hermaphrodite, syngenesious. Root perennial, creeping very far, and increasing rapidly so as to be extirpated with difficulty; in which respect it agrees with the *hybrida*, as well as in the appearance and form of its leaves, which however are somewhat larger in this. The scape is rather shorter, and the thyrse is not so much lengthened out after flowering. The flowers are larger, and the scales of the calyx twice as long.—Native of Europe. Common in Britain, on the banks of rivers and ditches; flowering in April. From the largeness of the leaves it had its Greek name *Petasites*. In English, butter-bur, from their being used formerly to wrap up butter in.

Propagation and Culture.—These plants are easily propagated by parting their roots in autumn, and must be planted in a moist shady border, where they will thrive, and require no farther care but to keep them clean from weeds.

Colt's-foot is a bad weed on some lands, especially such as have been over-cropped and exhausted. Ploughing and harrowing alone will not destroy it; but it must be drawn out by the roots, which may be easily done at no great expence where land is well tilled. Root weeds are hardly to be destroyed effectually any other way.

TUSSLE, *s.* A struggle: as, we had a *tussle* for it. *Grose*.—*A vulgar expression*.

TUSSUCK, *s.* A tuft of grass or twigs.—The first is remarkable for the several *tussucks* or bunches of thorns, wherewith it is armed round. *Grew*.

TUT, *interj.* [This seems to be the same with *tush*. *Dr. Johnson*.—The Welsh language, however, has *tutti*, *tutti*, the word used when we make light of a thing, as *tush*, *tut*; *tut*; *tut*; a puff.] A particle noting contempt.—*Tut*, *tut*! grace me no grace, nor uncle me no uncle. *Shakespeare*.

TUTA, a settlement of New Granada, in the province of Tunja, containing 50 housekeepers and 150 Indians.

TUTANA, or **TOTANA**, a considerable town of the south-east of Spain, in the province of Murcia, on the great road by which that province communicates with Andalusia. It contains 8000 inhabitants; 18 miles east-north-east of Lorca.

TUTANAG, *s.* The Chinese name for spelter, which we erroneously apply to the metal of which canisters are made, that are brought over with the tea from China; it being a coarse pewter made with the lead carried from England and tin got in the kingdom of Quintang. *Woodward*.

TUTAPISCO, a river of Quito, in the province of Quixos and Macas, which runs south-east, and enters the Payamino, on its east bank, in lat. 0. 36. S.

TUTBURY, or **STUTESBURY**, a market town of England, in the county of Stafford, situated on the west bank of the river Dove, over which there is a stone bridge of nine arches. It is noted for its ancient castle, which was one of the most famous in England. Contains 1235 inhabitants. Market on Tuesday discontinued. Three annual fairs; 15 miles east of Stafford, and 134 north-west of London.

TU'TELAGE, or **TU'TELE**, *s.* [French; *tutela*, Lat.] Guardianship; state of being under guardian.—He accoupled the ambassage with an article in the nature of a request, that the French king might, according unto his right of seigniority or *tutelage*, dispose of the marriage of the young duchess of Britany. *Bacon*.—He was to have the *tutele* and ward of his children. *Howell*.

TU'TELAR, or **TU'TELARY**, *adj.* [*tutelaire*, Fr. *Cotgrave*; *tutela*, Lat.] Having the charge or guardianship of any person or thing; protecting; defensive; guardian.—According to the traditions of the magicians, the *tutelary* spirits will not remove at common appellations, but at the proper names of things, whereunto they are protectors. *Brown*.—Ye *tutelar* gods who guard this royal fabric. *Rowe*.

TUTEPEC, a settlement of Mexico, in the province of Oaxaca, containing 112 Indian families.

TUTICORIN, a town of the south of India, province of the Carnatic, and district of Tinnevely. At this place there is a pearl fishery, but the pearls are not so valuable as those found on the coast of Ceylon, being frequently discoloured. Lat. 8. 54. N. long. 78. 23. E.

TUTNAL, a hamlet of England, in Warwickshire; 2 miles east-south-east of Broomsgrove. Population 342.

TU'TOR, *s.* [*tutor*, Lat.; *tuteur*, Fr.] One who has the care of another's learning and morals; a teacher or instructor.

When I am as I have been,
Approach me, and thou shalt be as thou wast,
The *tutor* and the feeder of my riots;
Till then I banish thee on pain of death. *Shakspeare*.

To **TU'TOR**, *v. a.* To instruct; to teach; to document.

This boy is forest born,
And hath been *tutor'd* in the rudiments
Of many desperate studies by his uncle. *Shakspeare*.

To treat with superiority or severity.

I hardly yet have learn'd
T' insinuate, flatter, bow, and bend my knee:
Give sorrow leave a while to *tutor* me
To this submission. *Shakspeare*.

TU'TORAGE, *s.* The authority or solemnity of a tutor.—Children care not for the company of their parents or *tutors*, and men will care less for theirs, who would make them children by usurping a *tutorage*. *Gov. of the Tongue*.

TU'TORESS, or **TU'TRIX**, *s.* [*tuteresse*, *tutrice*, old French.] Directress; instructress; governess.

And what still more his stagg'ring virtue try'd,
His mother, *tut'ress* of that virtue, dy'd. *Harte*.

TU'TORSHIP, *s.* Office of a tutor.—He that should grant a *tutorship*, restraining his grant to some one certain thing or cause, should do but idly, because tutors are given for personal defence generally, and not for managing a few particular things or causes. *Hooker*.

TUTOTEPEC, a settlement of Mexico, in the intendancy of Mexico, containing 952 Indian families.

TU'TSAN, *s.* [French; *androsamum*, Lat.] Parkleaves. A plant.—The healing *tutsan* then, and plantan for a sore. *Drayton*.

TUTSEEWAS, or **FLAT HEADS**, a tribe of Indians who reside on the west side of the Rocky mountains.

TUTTINGTON, a parish of England, in Norfolk; 2½ miles east of Aylesham.

TU'TTY, *s.* [*tutia*, low Lat.; *tuthie*, Fr.] A sublimate of zinc or calamine collected in the furnace.—Near it stood a phial of rosewater and powder of *tutty*. *Tatler*.

TUTUBEN, a small river of Chili, in the province of Maule, which runs east, and falls into the river Cauquenes.

TUTUTEPEC, a settlement of Mexico, in the intendancy of Mexico, containing 124 families of Indians, mulattoes, and Spaniards.

TUXFORD, or **TUXFORD IN THE CLAY**, a market town

of England, in the county of Nottingham, situated in a clayey soil, on the great road to York, between Newark and Bawtry. Market on Monday. Population 841; 13 miles north-by-west of Newark.

TUXPAN, a settlement of Mexico, containing 100 families. There is another settlement of the same name, containing 62 Indian families.

TUXTLA, an Indian village of Mexico. There is a very powerful volcano of this name in its neighbourhood.

TUY, an ancient town of the north-west of Spain, in Galicia, and the chief place of a small district. It stands on the summit of a rising ground, at the foot of which flows the Minho. It has always been a fortified place, and one of the keys of the kingdom on the side of Portugal, standing within cannon shot of the Portuguese town of Valença.

TUY, a river of the Caraccas, in the province of Venezuela, which falls into the ocean 30 leagues east of the port of Guaira. This river takes its rise from the mountains of San Pedro, ten leagues from Caraccas. Of all the rivers in the district of the captain-generalship of Caraccas, this is indisputably that which waters the greatest quantity of commercial productions.

TUZ, *s.* [perhaps from *tuss* or *tussy*, an old word for a wreath or tuft: "A girdle of flowers, and *tussies* of all fruits, intertyed and following together." *Donne*.] A lock or tuft of hair.

With odorous oil thy head and hair are sleek;
And then thou kemp'st the *tuzzes* on thy cheek;
Of these thy barbers take a costly care. *Dryden*.

TUZANTALPA, a settlement of Mexico, containing 143 Indian families.

TUZANTLA, a settlement of Mexico, consisting of 52 families of Spaniards, mestizoes, and mulattoes, and 108 Indians.

TUZLA, a town of Caramania, in Asiatic Turkey, situated in an elevated plain in the interior, at the western extremity of a chain of salt lakes; 28 miles north of Koneh.

TUZLA, a village of Anatolia, in Asiatic Turkey; 24 miles east of Constantinople.

TWAIN, *adj.* [τρεῖς, Sax.] Two. *An old word, not now used but ludicrously.*

'Tis not the tryal of a woman's war,
The bitter clamour of two eager tongues,
Can arbitrate this cause betwixt us *twain*. *Shakspeare*.

TWAMBROOKE, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Great Budworth, Cheshire.

To **TWANG**, *v. n.* [a word formed from the sound.] To sound with a quick sharp noise.

A thousand *twanging* instruments
Will hum about mine ears. *Shakspeare*.

To **TWANG**, *v. a.* To make to sound sharply.—A swaggering accent sharply *twang'd* off, gives manhood approbation. *Shakspeare*.

TWANG, *s.* A sharp quick sound.
They by the sound and *twang* of nose,
If all be sound within, disclose. *Hudibras*.

An affected modulation of the voice.—He has such a *twang* in his discourse, and ungraceful way of speaking through his nose, that one can hardly understand him. *Arbutnot*.

TWANG, *interj.* A word marking a quick action, accompanied with a sharp sound: *Little used, and little deserving to be used.*

There's one, the best in all my quiver,
Twang! thro' his very heart and liver. *Prior*.

To **TWANGLE**, *v. n.* To make a sharp quick sound.
She did call me rascal fidler,
And *twangling* jack, with twenty such vile terms. *Shakspeare*.

To **TWANK**, *v. n.* [corrupted from *twang*.] To make to

to sound.—A freeman of London has the privilege of disturbing a whole street with *twanking* of a brass kettle. *Addison*.

TWANN, GREAT and LITTLE, two small but neat towns of the Swiss canton of Bern, on the west side of the lake of Bienna. The environs abound in wine; 5 miles west-south-west of Bienna, and 13 east-north-east of Neufchatel.

TWAS. Contracted from *it was*.—If he asks who bid thee, say *'twas I*. *Dryden*.

To TWATTLE, *v. n.* [*schwätzen*, Germ.] To prate; to gabble; to chatter.—It is not for every *twattling* gossip to undertake. *L'Estrange*.

To TWATTLE, *v. a.* To pat, to make much of, as horses, cows, dogs. *North. Grose*.

TWATTLING, *s.* Act of prating; idle chatter.—When one talks toys or trifles, and speaks shadows or gawds that yield no profit; such *twattling* cuts out the heart of good time. *Whately*.

TWAY, [*twai*, Goth.] For TWAIN.

Guyon's angry blade so fierce did play
On th' other's helmet, which as Titan shone,
That quite it clove his plumed crest in *tway*. *Spenser*.

TWA'YBLADE, *s.* [*Ophris*, Lat.] A polypetalous flower, consisting of six dissimilar leaves, of which the five upper ones are so disposed, as to represent in some measure an helmet, the under one being headed and shaped like a man. *Miller*.

To TWEAG, or To TWEAK, *v. a.* [It is written *twæg* by Skinner, but *tweak* by other writers. *Dr. Johnson*. From the Sax. *twiecan*, *twieccian*, to *twitch*, *vellere*, *carpere*.] To pinch; to squeeze betwixt the fingers.

Who calls me villain, breaks my pate across,
Tweaks me by the nose. *Shakespeare*.

TWEAGUE, or TWEAK, *s.* [*twieogan*, Sax., to *hesitate*, to *doubt*. The Swed. *tuekan*, as Lye observes, is also *hesitation*; from *tueka*, to *doubt*.] Perplexity; ludicrous distress. *A low word*.—This put the old fellow in a rare *tweague*. *Arbuthnot*.

TWEED, a large river of Scotland, which rises in the south-west corner of the county of Peebles, from a well called Tweedswell, 1500 feet above the level of the sea, near where the counties of Peebles, Dumfries, and Lanark join, and near the sources of the Clyde and Annan. It takes a course nearly north-east, being augmented by a number of small streams. It is then joined by the Lyne about three, and the Manor about two miles above Peebles, where it is joined by Eddlestone water, by the Leithan near Inverleithan, and the Quair on the opposite side; when, running nearly east, its stream is augmented by the Etterick 3 miles below Selkirk, the Gala $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile below Galashiels, the Leader at Drygrange bridge, and the Teviot at Kelso. A few miles below this town it leaves Roxburgh-shire, and forms for many miles the boundary between England and Berwickshire, until it falls into the German ocean at the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed. During this part of its course, it receives the Eden 4 miles below Kelso, the Till at Tillmouth, and the Whittader about 5 or 6 miles from its mouth. The Tweed abounds with various kinds of trout; and the salmon fishings are particularly valuable. It is a celebrated pastoral stream, giving name to many of the most beautiful Scottish melodies.

TWEEDALE, that district of Peebles and Berwickshire, in Scotland, watered by the river Tweed, and a name often used for the county of Peebles. It gives the title of marquis to the noble family of Hay.

TWEEDEN, a small river of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, which joins the Liddel a little below New Castle-town.

To TWE'EDLE, *v. a.* [Derivation unknown.] To handle lightly. *Used of awkward fiddling*.—A fidler brought in with him a body of lusty young fellows, whom he had *tweeded* into the service. *Addison*.

TWEEDMOUTH, a parish of England, in that division of Durham called Islandshire, situated at the northern part

of Northumberland, and communicating by a bridge with Berwick-upon-Tweed. Population 3917.

TWEEDSMUIR, a parish of Scotland, in Peebles-shire, about 9 miles long, and in many places of the same breadth. Population 254.

TWE'EZERS, *s.* [*etuy*, French. *Dr. Johnson*.—Formerly, nearer to the etymon, *tweeze*: as, "a surgeon's *tweeze*, or box of instruments." *Sherwood*.] Nippers, or small pincers to pluck off hairs.

There hero's wits are kept in pond'rous vases,
And beaus in snuff-boxes and *tweezer*-cases. *Pope*.

TWELFTH, *adj.* [*twelfta*, Sax.] Second after the tenth; the ordinal of twelve.—He found Elisha plowing with twelve yoke of oxen, and he with the *twelfth*. *1 Kings*.—Supposing, according to the standard, five shillings were to weigh an ounce, wanting about sixteen grains, whereof one *twelfth* were copper, and eleven *twelfths* silver, it is plain here the quantity of silver gives the value. *Locke*.

TWELFTHTIDE, *s.* The twelfth day after Christmas. Plough-munday, next after that *twelfth tide*, Bids out with the plough. *Tusser*.

TWELVE, *adj.* [M. Goth. *twalib*, or *twalif*; Sax. *twepolf*, *twelf*; à *twa*, duo, et antiq. *laib*, residuum; à *lefwa*, relinquere; (duo scil. digiti supra decem numeratos residui.) *Serenius*.] Two and ten; twice six.—Thou hast beat me out *twelve* several times. *Shakespeare*.

TWELVE APOSTLES, a number of small islands at the west extremity of the straits of Magellan, on the coast of Terra del Fuego, between Cape Pillar and Cape Deseada.

TWELVE ISLES, or TWELVE APOSTLES, islands on the south side of Lake Superior.

TWELVE MILE CREEK, a river of South Carolina, which runs into the Salada. Lat. 34. 50. N. long. 81. 16. W.

TWELVE PINS, a range of mountains of Ireland, in the county of Galway; 32 miles west-north-west of Galway.

TWELVEMONTH, *s.* [*twepolf-monð*, Sax.] A year, as consisting of twelve months.—In the space of about a *twelvemonth* I have run out of a whole thousand pound upon her. *Addison*.

TWELVEPENNY, *s.* A shilling.

TWELVEPENNY, *adj.* Sold for a shilling.—I would wish no other revenge, from this ryming judge of the *twelvepenny* gallery. *Dryden*.

TWELVESCORE, *s.* Twelve times twenty; two hundred and forty.—*Twelvescore* viragos of the Spartan race. *Dryden*.

TWEMLOW, a township of England, in Cheshire; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of Middlewich.

TWENTIETH, *adj.* [*twenteozoða*, Sax.] Twice tenth; ordinal of twenty.

Why was not I the *twentieth* by descent
From a long restive race of droning kings? *Dryden*.

TWENTY, *adj.* [M. Goth. *twaimtig*; Sax. *twentiz*; à Goth., *twa*, *twenne*, et Icel., *tugr*, denarius numerus. *Serenius*.] Twice ten.—Hammond seldom did eat or drink more than once in *twenty*-four hours, and some fruit towards night. *Fell*.—A proverbial or indefinite number.—Maximilian, upon *twenty* respects, could not have been the man. *Bacon*.

TWENTY-FOUR RAJAS, a territory of Hindostan, situated between the 28th and 30th degrees of north lat., which was formerly possessed by 24 petty chiefs, all of whom are now subject to Nepaul or the British.

TWENTY-TWO RAJAHS, a district of the same nature as the above, formerly possessed by 22 petty chiefs, all now subject to Nepaul or the British.

TWENTY-FOUR PERGUNNAS, a considerable district of Bengal, adjoining the southern limit of Calcutta. It has a judicial establishment of its own, the European members of which reside in Calcutta; and is subordinate to the court of appeal and circuit of Calcutta. Fulta and Beningpore are the principal towns.

TWIBIL, *s.* [Sax. *twýbill*, bipennis, securis.] A kind of halberd: formerly, a mattock. *Pr. Parv.*—She learn'd the churlish axe and *twybill* to prepare. *Drayton.*

TWICE, *adv.* [επιτι, Sax.; *twées*, Dutch.] Two times.

Upon his crest he struck him so,
That *twice* he reeled, ready *twice* to fall.

Spenser.

Doubly.

A little sum you mourn, while most have met
With *twice* the loss, and by as vile a cheat.

Dryden.

It is often used in composition.

Life is tedious as a *twice*-told tale,

Vexing the dull ear of a drowsy man.

Shakspeare.

TWICKENHAM, a village of England, in the county of Middlesex, delightfully situate on the river Thames, between Isleworth and Teddington. It is adorned with many handsome seats and villas, the principal of which was that of Pope. During the lifetime of the bard, the house was humble and confined. The centre building only was his residence. The two wings were added by Sir William Stanhope, who purchased the house on Mr. Pope's death, and also enlarged the gardens. Towards the margin of the river stood, till very lately, the two weeping willows that were planted by the hand of Pope himself. One of them was reckoned the finest of its kind; slips of it were annually sent to different parts; and in 1789, the empress of Russia had some planted in her garden at Petersburg. Twickenham contains 3757 inhabitants; 11 miles south-west of London.

To TWIDDLE, *v. a.* [This is commonly written *tweddle*.] To touch lightly. *A low word.*—With my fingers upon the stupe, I pressed close upon it, and *twiddled* it in, first one side, then the other. *Wiseman.*

TWIFOLD, *adj.* Twofold. *Obsolete.*

Her *twyfold* teme, of which two blacke as pitch,
And two were browne, yet each to each unlich,
Did softly swim away.

Spenser.

TWIFORD, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Compton Abbas, Dorsetshire.

TWIG, *s.* [επιγ, επιγγα, Sax.; *twygg*, Dutch.] A small shoot of a branch; a switch tough and long.—The Britons had boats made of willow *twigs*, covered on the outside with hides, and so had the Venetians. *Raleigh.*

TWIGGEN, *adj.* Made of twigs; wicker.—I'll beat the knave into a *twiggen* bottle. *Shakspeare.*

TWIGGS, a county of the United States, in the south-west part of Georgia. Population 3405, including 642 slaves.

TWIGGY, *adj.* Full of twigs.—Though they grow the slowest of all the *twiggy* trees, yet do they recompense it by the larger crop. *Evelyn.*

TWIGHTMEES, a tribe of Indians, in the Ohio, near the Miami.

TWIGMORE, a hamlet of England, in Lincolnshire; 6 miles west of Glanford Bridge.

TWIGWORTH, a hamlet of England, in Gloucestershire; 2½ miles north-north-east of Gloucester.

TWILIGHT, *s.* [*twelicht*, Dutch; επειονελοητ, Sax.; from επει, επειον, dubium, and *light*. *Serenius.*] The dubious or faint light before sunrise, and after sunset; obscure light.—Suspicious amongst thoughts are like bats amongst birds, they ever fly by *twilight*. Certainly they are to be well guarded. *Bacon.*—Uncertain view.

Ambrosial night, with clouds exhal'd
From that high mount of God, whence light and shade
Spring both, the face of brightest heav'n had chang'd
To grateful *twilight*.

Milton.

TWILIGHT, *adj.* Not clearly or brightly illuminated; obscure; deeply shaded.

O'er the *twilight* groves, and dusky caves,
Long sounding aisles, and intermingled graves,
Black Melancholy sits, and round her throws
A death-like silence, and a dread repose.

Pope.

Seen or done by twilight.

On old Lycæus or Cyllene hoar,
Trip no more in *twilight* ranks.

Milton.

To TWILL, *v. a.* [In Scotland *tweel*, or *tweddle*; which Dr. Jamieson derives from Sax. *twæde*, twofold, or *επα* and *bæl*, part.] To weave; to quilt.—In the north of England a *quilt* is still called a *twill*; in other places, *twilled* cloth is no uncommon expression; which means where the woof and warp are not observed alternately to cross each other; but appear like cords closely twisted together.

TWILL, *s.* A quill; a spool; a quill to wind yarn on. *North. Ray, and Grose.*

TWIN, *s.* [επιν, Sax.; *twelingh*, Dutch.] Children born at the same birth. It is therefore seldom used in the singular; though sometimes it is used for one of twins.—In this mystery of ill opinions, here's the *twin*-brother of thy letter; but let thine inherit first, for mine never shall. *Shakspeare.*—Gemini, the sign of the zodiac.

This, when the sun retires,
First shines, and spreads black night with feeble fires,
Then parts the *twins* and crab.

Creech.

To TWIN, *v. n.* To be born at the same birth.

He that is approv'd in this offence,
Though he had *twinn'd* with me both at a birth,
Shall lose me.

Shakspeare.

To bring two at once.—Ewes yearly by *twinning* rich masters do make. *Tusser.*—To be paired; to be suited.

O how inscrutable! his equity

Twins with his power.

Sandys.

To TWIN, or **To TWINE**, *v. n.* To part; to go asunder. *Obsolete.*

Now draweth cutte, ere that ye further *twinne*:
He which that hath the shortest shal beginne.

Chaucer.

To TWIN, *v. a.* To divide into two parts; to separate. *Obsolete.*—There shall no death me fro my ladie *twinne*. *Chaucer.*

TWIN-BORN, *adj.* Born at the same birth.

Our sins lay on the king; he must bear all.
O hard condition, and *twin-born* with greatness!

Shakspeare.

TWIN, a township of the United States, in Preble county, Ohio. Population 719.

TWIN, a township of the United States, in Ross county, Ohio. Population 1050.

TWIN, NORTH, an island in James's Bay, Hudson's Bay. Lat. 53. 20. N. long. 80. 40. W.

TWIN, SOUTH, an island in James's Bay, Hudson's Bay. Lat. 53. 10. N. long. 80. 36. W.

To TWINE, *v. a.* [επιναν, Sax. duplicare; *tweynen*, *twijnen*, Dutch; *twynna*, Swed.; *tuinder*, Dan.; *twinna*, Icel.] To twist or complicate so as to unite, or form one body or substance out of two or more.—Thou shalt make an hanging of blue, and fine *twincd* linen, wrought with needlework. *Exod.*—To unite itself.

Lumps of sugar lose themselves, and *twine*

Their subtle essence with the soul of wine.

Crashaw.

To TWINE, *v. n.* To convolve itself; to wrap itself closely about.

Let wreaths of triumph now my temples *twine*,
The victor cry'd, the glorious prize is mine!

Pope.

To unite by interposition of parts.

Friends now fast sworn, who *twine* in love

Unseparable, shall, within this hour,

On a dissension of a doit, break out

To bitterest enmity.

Shakspeare.

To wind; to make flexures.

As rivers, though they bend and *twine*,

Still to the sea their course incline.

Swift.

To

To turn round.

O friends!

Some one abides within here, that commends
The place to us, and breathes a voice divine:
As she some web wrought, or her spindles *twine*,
She cherisht with her song. *Chapman.*

TWINE, *s.* A twisted thread.

A pointed sword hung threatening o'er his head,
Sustain'd but by a slender *twine* of thread. *Dryden.*

Twist; convolution.

Not all the gods beside

Longer dare abide,

Not Typhon huge ending in snaky *twine*. *Milton.*

Embrace; act of convolving itself round.

Everlasting hate

The vine to ivy bears, but with am'rous *twine*

Clasps the tall elm. *Philips.*

TWINEHAM, a parish of England, in Sussex; 5 miles south-west of Cuckfield.

TWINEING, a parish of England, in the county of Gloucester; 3 miles north of Tewkesbury. On an eminence here above the Severn is an encampment consisting of several acres of ground, and fortified all round with double entrenchments; it is supposed to have been a Roman station.

To TWINGE, *v. a.* [*zwingen*, German; *twinge*, Dan.] To torment with sudden and short pain.—The gnat charg'd into the nostrils of the lion, and there *twing'd* him till he made him tear himself, and so master'd him. *L'Estrange.*—To pinch; to tweak.

When a man is past his sense,

There's no way to reduce him thence,

But *twinging* him by th' ears and nose,

Or laying on of heavy blows. *Hudibras.*

TWINGE, *s.* Short sudden sharp pain.—The wickedness of this old villain startles me, and gives me a *twinge* for my own sin, though far short of his. *Dryden.*—A tweak; a pinch.—How can you fawn upon a master that gives you so many blows and *twinges* by the ears? *L'Estrange.*

TWINK, *s.* [See TWINKLE.] The motion of an eye; a moment. *Not in use.*

She hung about my neck, and kiss on kiss

She vied so fast, protesting oath on oath,

That in a *twink* she won me to her love. *Shakspeare.*

To TWINKLE, *v. n.* [*twincian*, Sax.] To sparkle; to flash irregularly; to shine with intermitted light; to shine faintly; to quiver.—These stars do not *twinkle* when viewed through telescopes which have large apertures: for the rays of light which pass through divers parts of the aperture, tremble each of them apart; and by means of their various, and sometimes contrary tremors, fall at one and the same time upon different points in the bottom of the eye. *Newton.*—To open and shut the eye by turns.—The owl fell a moping and *twinkling*. *L'Estrange.*—To play irregularly.

His eyes will *twinkle*, and his tongue will roll,

As though he beckon'd, and call'd back his soul. *Donne.*

TWINKLE, or TWINKLING, *s.* A sparkling intermitting light. A motion of the eye.

Suddenly, with *twinkle* of her eye,

The damsel broke his misintended dart. *Spenser.*

A short space, such as is taken up by a motion of the eye.

Money can thy wants at will supply,

Shields, steeds, and arms, and all things for thee meet,

It can pourvey in *twinkling* of an eye. *Spenser.*

TWINLING, *s.* [diminutive of *twin*.] A twin lamb; or a lamb of two brought at a birth.—*Twinlings* increase bring. *Tusser.*

TWINNED, *part. adj.* Born at the same birth.—*Twinn'd* brothers of one womb. *Shakspeare.*—Like as
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twins; paired.—The *twinn'd* stones upon the number'd beach. *Shakspeare.*—United.

Since thy original lapse, true liberty

Is lost, which always with right reason dwells

Twinn'd, and from her hath no dividual being. *Milton.*

TWINNER, *s.* A breeder of twins.

Ewes yeerely by twinning rich maisters do make,

The lambe of such *twinnors* for breeders go take. *Tusser.*

TWINS, two small islands in the Eastern seas, near the island of Paraguay. Lat. 9. 18. N. long. 118. 3. E.

TWINS, two small islands in the Eastern seas, near the north coast of the island of Flores. Lat. 8. 2. S. long. 122. 33. E.

TWINSTEAD, a parish of England, in Essex; 4½ miles north-east of Halsted.

TWINTER, *s.* [*twý-winter*, Sax., duos annos natus.] A beast of two winters old. North. *Grose.*

To TWIRE, *v. n.* [perhaps the old word for *twitter*.] To flutter; to take short flights with great agitation of the wings. This is clearly the primary meaning. In the following example, the word has been mistaken by Tyrwhitt, Steevens, Mason, and others, for "to sing or murmur with a gentle sound."—If thilke birde, skipping out of her strait cage, seeth the agreeable shadowes of the wodes, she defoulth with her fete here mete ishad, and seeketh on morning only the wode, and *twireth* desiring the wode with her swete voice. *Chaucer.*—To be moved with quick vibrations; to quiver; to twinkle.—When sparkling stars *twire* not, thou gild'st the even. *Shakspeare.*—To be in a kind of flutter; to be moved to smile or laugh; to twitter.—I saw the wench that *twir'd* and twinkled at thee. *Beaum. and Fl.*—To make flexures or windings.—The sun—with fervent eye looks through the *twyring* glades. *Drayton.*

To TWIRL, *v. a.* To turn round; to move by a quick rotation.

See ruddy maids,

Some taught with dextrous hand to *twirl* the wheel. *Dodsley.*

To TWIRL, *v. n.* To revolve with a quick motion.

TWIRL, *s.* Rotation; circular motion; twist; convolution.—The *twirl* on this is different from that of the others; this being an heterostropha, the *twirls* turning from the right hand to the left. *Woodward.*

TWISEL, a township of England, in that division of Durham called Norhamshire; 4 miles north-east-by-north of Coldstream, in Scotland.

To TWIST, *v. a.* [*twēstan*, Saxon; *twisten*, Dutch.]

To form by complication; to form by convolution.

Do but despair,

And if thou want'st a cord, the smallest thread

That ever spider *twisted* from her womb,

Will strangle thee. *Shakspeare.*

To contort; to writhe.—Either double it into a pyramidal, or *twist* it into a serpentine form. *Pope.*—To wreath; to wind; to encircle by something round about.—There are pillars of smoke *twisted* about with wreaths of flame. *Burnet.*—To form; to weave.

If thou dost love fair Hero, cherish it,

And thou shalt have her: was't not to this end

That thou began'st to *twist* so fine a story? *Shakspeare.*

To unite by intertexture of parts,

All know how prodigal

Of thy great soul thou art, longing to *twist*

Bays with that ivy, which so early kist

Thy youthful temples. *Waller.*

To unite; to insinuate.—When avarice *twists* itself, not only with the practice of men, but the doctrines of the church; when ecclesiastics dispute for money, the mischief seems fatal. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

To TWIST, *v. n.* To be contorted; to be convolved.—

In an ileus, commonly called the *twisting* of the guts, is a

circumvolution or insertion of one part of the gut within the other. *Arbutnot.*

TWIST, *s.* Any thing made by convolution, or winding two bodies together.

Minerva nurs'd him

Within a *twist* of twining osiers laid. *Addison.*

A single string of a cord.—Winding a thin string about the work hazards its breaking, by the fretting of the several *twists* against one another. *Moxon.*—A cord; a string.

About his chin the *twist*

He ty'd, and soon the strangl'd soul dismiss'd. *Dryden.*

Contortion; writhe.—Not the least turn or *twist* in the fibres of any one animal, which does not render them more proper for that particular animal's way of life than any other cast or texture. *Addison.*—The manner of twisting.—Jack shrunk at first sight of it; he found fault with the length, the thickness, and the *twist.* *Arbutnot.*—[*twist*, Teut.]. A twig; a branch. *Obsolete.*

Nor bough, nor branch, the Saracens therefore,
Nor *twist*, nor twig, cut from that sacred spring. *Fairfax.*

TWISTER, *s.* One who twists; a ropemaker. The instrument of twisting.—He, twirling his *twister*, makes a *twist* of the twine. *Wallis.*

TWISTON, or **TWISLETON**, a township of England, in Lancashire; 4 miles east-by-north of Clitheroe.

To **TWIT**, *v. a.* [*idweitjan*, M. Goth.; eðþitan, Sax.; Smolando Goth. *twia* vel *twiita*, idem; ab antiquiss. Suio-Goth. *vita*, vitii aliquem notare. *Serenius.*] To sneer; to flout; to reproach.

When I protest true loyalty to her,
She *twits* me with my falsehood to my friend. *Shakspeare.*

To **TWITCH**, *v. a.* [*twiccan*, Saxon.] To vellicate; to pluck with a quick motion; to snatch; to pluck with a hasty motion.

With a furious leap
She sprung from bed, disturbed in her mind,
And fear'd at every step a *twitching* spright behind. *Dryden.*

TWITCH, *s.* A quick pull; a sudden vellication.
But Hudibras gave him a *twitch*,
As quick as lightning in the breech. *Hudibras.*

A contraction of the fibres.

Other confederate pairs
Contract the fibres, and the *twitch* produce,
Which gently pushes on the grateful food
To the wide stomach by its hollow road. *Blackmore.*

TWITCHGRASS, *s.* A plant.—*Twitchgrass* is a weed that keeps some land loose, hollow, and draws away the virtue of the ground. *Mortimer.*

TWITCHEN, a parish of England, in Devonshire; 5½ miles north-east-by-east of South Molton.

TWITHAM, a hamlet of England, in the parishes of Goodnestan and Wingham, Kent.

To **TWITTER**, *v. n.* [*zittern*, Germ., to tremble.] To make a sharp tremulous intermitted noise.

They *twitter* cheerful, till the vernal months
Invite them back. *Thomson.*

To be suddenly moved with any inclination; to be agitated by expectation or suspense. *A low word.*—A widow, which had a *twittering* toward a second husband, took a gossiping companion to manage the job. *L'Estrange.*—To burst into a smile or laugh; to simper.—O the young handsome wenches, how they *twitter'd!* *Beaum. and Fl.*

TWITTER, *s.* Any motion or disorder of passion; such as a violent fit of laughing, or fit of fretting.

The ancient errant knights
Won all their ladies hearts in fights,
And cut whole giants into fritters,
To put them into amorous *twitters.* *Hudibras.*
An upbraider.

TWITTINGLY, *adv.* With reproach; so as to upbraid.—Sir Thomas More's lady, being sick of daughters, prayed importunately for a boy, and nothing but a boy would serve; whereupon she had a boy, which, as Sir Thomas wittily and *twittingly* told her, would be a boy, so long as he lived! *Junius.*

TWITTLEWATTLE, *s.* [a ludicrous reduplication of *twattle.*] Tattle; gabble. *A vile word.*—Insidious *twittle-twattles*, frothy jests, and jingling witticisms, inure us to a misunderstanding of things. *L'Estrange.*

TWIVERTON, a parish of England, in Somersetshire; 2 miles west-by-south of Bath. Population 728.

TWIXT. A contraction of betwixt.—Twilight, short arbiter *'twixt* day and night. *Milton.*

TWIZEL, a hamlet of England, in Northumberland; 8 miles south-west-by-west of Morpeth. Here is Twizel castle, near the junction of the rivers Till and Tweed.

TWO, *adj.* [*twai*, Goth.; *τῦα*, Sax.] One and one.—Fifteen chambers were to lodge us, *two* and *two* together. *Bacon.*—It is used in composition.—A rational animal better described man's essence, than a *two*-legged animal, with broad nails, and without feathers. *Locke.*

TWO BROTHERS, two small islands in the Eastern seas, near the west coast of Borneo. Lat. 1. 32. S. long. 109. 13. E.—2. Two small islands in the Eastern seas; 27 miles from the east point of the island of Madura. Lat. 6. 50. S. long. 114. 43. E.—3. Two small islands in the Eastern seas, near the west coast of the island of Celebes. Lat. 4. 40. S. long. 119. 22. E.—4. Two small islands in Cook's Straits, near the north-east coast of the southern island of New Zealand. Lat. 40. 5. S. long. 184. 35. E.

TWO'EDGED, *adj.* Having an edge on either side.
Clarissa drew, with tempting grace,
A *two-edged* weapon from her shining case. *Pope.*

TWO'FOLD, *adj.* Double; two of the same kind; or two different things coexisting.—Time and place taken for distinguishable portions of space and duration, have each of them a *twofold* acceptance. *Locke.*

TWO'FOLD, *adv.* Doubly.—A proselyte you make *twofold* more the child of hell than yourselves. *St. Matt.*

TWO-FOLD BAY, a bay on the east coast of New Holland. Lat. 37. 5. S.

TWO'HANDED, *adj.* That employs both hands.
With huge *two-handed* sway,
Brandish'd aloft the horrid edge came down,
Wide wasting. *Milton.*

Large; bulky.
If little, then she's life and soul all o'er;
An Amazon, the large *twohanded* whore. *Dryden.*

TWO-HEADED ISLAND, a small island near the south coast of Ireland, and county of Kerry; 1 mile west of Lamb's Head.

TWO-HEADED POINT, a cape on the south-west coast of the island of Kodiak, in the North Pacific ocean, composing a small island which terminates to the north-east by a low flat rocky point. South-westward from Two-Headed Island the coast is low, and appears to be compact; but immediately to the northward of it the shores descend abruptly into the sea, appear to be much broken, and form an extensive sound, of which the flat rocky point may be considered as its south-west point of entrance. Lat. 56. 54. N. long. 207. 5. E.

TWO HILLS, a small island among the New Hebrides; in the South Pacific ocean. Lat. 17. 15. S. long. 160. 38. E.

TWO KEYS, two small islands in the bay of Honduras. Lat. 17. 30. N. long. 87. 52. W.

TWO LICK CREEK, a river of the United States, in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, which runs south into the Conemaugh.

TWO SISTERS, two small islands in the Eastern seas, covered with wood, and surrounded by a reef of coral rocks. Lat. 5. S. long. 106. 12. E.—Also two small islands in the Spanish

Spanish Main, near the Mosquito shore. Lat. 11. 17. N. long. 82. 55. W.

TWO SPOTS, small islands in the bay of Honduras, surrounded with rocks. Lat. 16. 40. N. long. 88. 20. W.

TWO THOUSAND MILE CREEK, a small river which falls into the Missouri, 2000 miles, as its name imports, from the confluence of the Missouri with the Mississippi. It is a bold stream, with a bed about 30 yards wide.

TWO/PENCE, *s.* A small coin valued at twice a penny:—You all shew like gilt *twopences* to me. *Shakspeare.*

TWO/TONGUED, *adj.* Double-tongued; deceitful.—I hate the *two-tongu'd* hypocrite. *Sandys.*

TWUNT, a seaport in the eastern part of Algiers, defended by a fort; 30 miles north-west of Tlemsan.

TWY, a river of Wales, in Cardiganshire, which runs into the Irish channel, near the town of Cardigan.

TWYCROSS, a parish of England, in Leicestershire; 4½ miles west-by-north of Market Bosworth.

TWYFORD, a hamlet of England, in Wiltshire; 5 miles east-north-east of Reading.—2. A hamlet in Buckinghamshire; 5 miles south-west-by-south of Buckingham.—3. A hamlet in Derbyshire; 5½ miles south-south-west of Derby.—4. A hamlet in Leicestershire; 6 miles south-by-west of Melton Mowbray.—5. A hamlet in the parish of North Wytham, Lincolnshire.—6. A parish in Norfolk; 5½ miles west-north-west of Reepham.—7. A parish in Southamptonshire; 3 miles south of Winchester. Population 880.

TWYFORD, EAST, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Willesden, Middlesex.

TWYFORD, WEST, a parish of England, in Middlesex, consisting of only one farm-house; 10 miles west-north-west of St. Paul's, London.

TWYNEHOLME, a parish of Scotland, in the Stewartry of Kircudbright. It is oblong in its form; 9 miles in length by 2 in breadth. Population 740.

TWYWELL, a parish of England, in Northamptonshire; 3½ miles west of Thrapston.

TYAHTATOOA BAY, a bay on the coast of Owhyhee, one of the Sandwich Island. Lat. 19. 37. N. long. 203. 54. E.

TYBEE, an island near the coast of Georgia, at the mouth of the Savannah. A light-house 80 feet high, stands on this island. Lat. 32. N. long. 81. 10. W.

TYE, a river of the United States, in Virginia, which runs into James' river. Lat. 37. 30. N. long. 79. 8. W.

To TYE, *v. a.* To bind.—See TIE.

TYE, *s.* [See TIE.] A knot; a bond or obligation.

Lay your

Command upon me; to the which my duties
Are with a most indissoluble *tye*
For ever knit.

Shakspeare.

TYEMOCHTEE, a river of the United States, in Ohio, which runs into the Sandusky; 12 miles below Upper Sandusky.

TYER, *s.* One who unites; one who joins.—Hymen, the *tyer* of hearts already ty'd. *P. Fletcher.*

TYFERY, a small flat island in the Eastern seas; 45 miles west of Gilolo. Lat. 1. 6. N. long. 126. 28. E.

TYGART'S VALLEY RIVER, a river of the United States, in Virginia, which flows through Randolph county, and unites with Buchanan river.

TYGER, *s.* See FELIS.

TYGER, a river of the United States, in South Carolina, which runs south-east, and unites with Broad river; 5 miles above the Ennoree.

TYGER'S CREEK, a river of the United States, in Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio. Lat. 38. 22. N. long. 83. W.

TYGER'S CREEK, a river of the United States, in Louisiana, which runs into the Missouri; 276 miles west of the Mississippi.

TYGER ISLAND, a small island in the Pacific ocean, at the entrance of the bay of Amapalla. Lat. 13. 10. N.

TYGERS' ISLANDS, a cluster of small islands and

shoals in the Eastern seas; 30 miles east from the island of Saleyer.

TYGERS' ISLAND, a small island in the Chinese sea, near the coast of Chiampa. Lat. 40. 47. N. long. 107. 45. E.

TYGERS' ISLAND, a small island in the Chinese sea, near the coast of Cochinchina. Lat. 16. 51. N. long. 106. 13. E.

TYHE/E. [See TEHBE.] In some old dictionaries it is *tyhee* or *tihee*.

TYKE, *s.* *Tyke* in Scottish still denotes a dog, or one as contemptible and vile as a dog, and from thence perhaps comes *teague*.—See TICE.—Base *tyke*, call'st thou me host? now, by this hand, I swear I scorn the term. *Shakspeare.*

TYKOCZIN, a small town of Poland, on the river Narew; 100 miles north-east of Warsaw, and 17 west of Balystock. It is defended by a fortified castle, and has 2800 inhabitants.

TYLDESLEY, a township of England, in Lancashire; 6½ miles from Newton. Population 3492.

TYLER, a county of the United States, in the north-west part of Virginia, formed in 1814, from a part of Ohio county.

TYLERS, GREAT and LITTLE, two small islands in the gulf of Finland; the first in lat. 59. 50. N. long. 27. 12. E.; the second in lat. 59. 48. N. long. 26. 54. E.

TYLN, a hamlet of England, in Nottinghamshire; 2 miles north of East Redford.

TY'MBAL, *s.* [*tymbal*, French.] A kind of kettle-drum. Yet gracious charity! indulgent guest!

Were not thy power exerted in my breast;
My speeches would send up unheeded pray'r:
The scorn of life would be but wild despair:
A *tymbal's* sound were better than my voice,
My faith were form, my eloquence were noise: *Prior.*

TYMBARK, a market town of Austrian Poland; 27 miles south-south-east of Moscow.

TY'MPAN, *s.* [*tympalum*, Lat.] A drum; a timbrel. *Cotgrave, and Ainsworth.*—A frame belonging to the printing-press, covered with parchment, on which the sheets are laid to be printed. *Cotgrave, and Chambers.*—The pannel of a pillar or door.

TYMPANITES, *s.* [*τυμπανιτης*, Gr.] That particular sort of dropsy that swells the belly up like a drum, and is often cured by tapping.—See PATHOLOGY.

Tympanites, which we call the drum,

A wind.

B. Jonson.

To TY'MPANIZE, *v. n.* To act the part of a drummer. *Coles.*

To TY'MPANIZE, *v. a.* To stretch as the skin over the body of a drum.—If this be not to be sawn asunder as Esay, stoned as Jeremy, made a drum or *tympanized*, as other saints of God were. *Oley.*

TYMPANUM, *s.* [Latin.] A drum; a part of the ear, so called from its resemblance to a drum.—The three little bones in meatu auditorio, by firming the *tympanum*, are a great help to the hearing. *Wiseman.*

TY'MPANY, *s.* [from *tympanum*, Lat.] A kind of obstructed flatulence that swells the body like a drum; the wind dropsy.—The air is so rarified in this kind of dropsical tumour, as makes it hard and tight like a drum, and from thence it is called a *tympany*. *Arbuthnot.*

TYNAN, a small neat village of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, pleasantly situated on an eminence, near a river of the same name; 65 miles north-north-west of Dublin.

TYNE, a considerable river of England, the chief river in the county of Northumberland. It consists of two branches, the North and South Tyne. The former commences on the borders of Scotland, and in its course receives the Reed below Bellingham. The South Tyne rises behind Crossfell, and is joined by the Nent, the Tippal, and the Allen. The two branches unite near Nether Warden, above Hexham,

Hexham, and form a large river, which flowing to Newcastle, enters the German ocean by the estuary of Tynemouth. At Newcastle the Tyne is a fine, deep, and noble stream; its banks are steep, and the ground rises on each side to a considerable height. The fisheries of the Tyne were long celebrated for the excellence of their salmon, but are now nearly destroyed; a circumstance which is ascribed to the locks at Bywell, which prevent the salmon passing up to the shallow streams in the breeding season. The spring tides rise about 18 feet at the mouth of the Tyne, and about 11½ feet at Newcastle. The river is navigable at Newcastle for vessels of 300 or 400 tons burden; and larger vessels deliver their cargoes at Shields, a few miles lower down. The conservatorship of the Tyne appears to have been invested in the corporation of Newcastle since the time of Edward II., though repeated commissions have since been granted to strengthen that power. Their jurisdiction extends to high-water mark on both sides of the river, from the sea to Hedwyn streams, above Newburn, which distance is annually surveyed on Ascension-day by the mayor and river jury, in their barges.

TYNE, a river of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, which rises in the county of Mid-Lothian, and after a north-east course of nearly 30 miles, passing the town of Haddington, falls into the sea 2 miles north of Dunbar.

TYNEHAM, WEST, a parish of England, in Dorsetshire; 6½ miles west-by-south of Corfe Castle.

TYNEHEAD, NORTH, a township of England, in the parish of Simonburn, Northumberland.

TYNEMOUTH, a village of England, in the county of Northumberland, situated at the mouth of the river Tyne, about a mile below North Shields. It is chiefly noted for its ancient castle and priory, situated on a high rock, and inaccessible from the sea. This castle was a place of great strength in early times, and belonged to the Earls of Northumberland. Tynemouth, from its exposed situation, is extremely bleak and uncomfortable in the winter season, but is much resorted to for sea-bathing during the summer. Good lodgings may be procured, and commodious baths have been erected within these few years. To a contemplative mind, or to a man of taste, nothing can be more enchanting than a walk among the extensive and venerable ruins of the castle and monastery; and at a few miles distant along the shore towards the south, are the Marsden rocks, often visited by parties of pleasure from hence and the neighbouring villages. Across the mouth of the river is a bar, which is not above seven feet deep at low water; and near it are some dangerous rocks. For the guidance of ships by night, light-houses have been set up, and are maintained by the Trinity-house at Newcastle. Tynemouth township contains 9454 inhabitants; 9 miles east of Newcastle, and 286 north of London. Lat. 55. 2. N. long. 1. 25. W.

TYNGSBOROUGH, a post township of the United States, in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, on the west side of the Merrimack, and north-west side of Chelmsford. Here is a grammar school; 28 miles north-west of Boston. Population 704.

TYNIEC, a small town of Austrian Poland, on the Vistula; 7 miles west-south-west of Cracow.

TYNNINGHAME, a parish of Scotland, in East Lothian, united in 1761 to that of Whitekirk. Population 957.

TYNRON, a parish of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, lying in the north-west part of the county. Population 574.

TYNY, *adj.* Small.—See TINY.

He that has a little *tyny* wit,
Must make content with his fortunes fit. *Shakspeare.*

TYONISTA, a river of the United States, in Pennsylvania, which runs into the Allegany. Lat. 41. 29. N. long. 73. 30. W.

TYPE, *s.* [*typus*, Lat.; *τυπος*, Gr.] Emblem; mark of something.

Clean renouncing
The faith they have in tennis, and tall stockings,
Short bolster'd breeches, and those *types* of travel,
And understanding against the honest men. *Shakspeare.*

That by which something future is prefigured.—The Apostle shews the Christian religion to be in truth and substance what the Jewish was only in *type* and shadow. *Tilotsön.*—A stamp; a mark. *Not in use.*

Thy father bears the *type* of King of Naples,
Yet not so wealthy as an English yeoman. *Shakspeare.*

A printing letter.—This is the style and language of the first printers, as every body knows, who has been at all conversant with old books. Faust and Scheffer, the inventors, set the example in their first works from Mentz; by advertising the public at the end of each, that they were not drawn or written by a pen (as all books had been before), but made by a new art and invention of printing or stamping them by characters or *types* of metal set in forms. *Middleton.*

To TYPE, *v. a.* To prefigure.—He ratified ceremonial and positive laws, in respect of their spiritual use and signification, and by fulfilling all things *typed* and prefigured by them. *White.*

TYPHA [of Pliny. *Τύφη* of Theophrastus and Dioscorides. From *Τίφος*, palus, a marsh], in Botany, a genus of the class monocœcia, order triandria, natural order of calamariæ, typhæ (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Males numerous in an ament terminating the culm. Calyx: ament common cylindrical, very close, composed of three-leaved, setaceous, proper perianths. Corolla none. Stamina: filaments three, capillary, length of the calyx. Anthers oblong, pendulous.—Females numerous in an ament surrounding the same culm, digested very compactly.—Calyx none. Corolla none. Pistil: germ placed on a bristle, ovate. Style awl-shaped. Stigma capillary, permanent. Pericarp none. Fruits numerous, forming a cylinder. Seeds single, ovate, retaining the style, placed on a bristle. Down capillary, from the base to the middle fastened to the seed-bearing bristle, length of the pistil.—*Essential Character.* Male—Ament cylindrical. Calyx indistinct, three-leaved. Corolla none. Female—Ament cylindrical, below the males. Calyx: a villose hair. Corolla none. Seed one, placed on a capillary down.

1. *Typha latifolia*, great cat's tail, or reed mace.—Leaves somewhat sword-shaped, male and female spike approximating. Root perennial, creeping, the thickness of the human thumb, jointed, spongy, furnished with small fibres of a whitish colour; the young shoots white, tender, terminating in a sharp hard point, like quichgrass. Stalk from three to six feet high, simple, upright, leafy, round and smooth, without knots, leafy at the base. Leaves alternate, upright, twisted, at bottom sword-shaped and fleshy, at top flat, and of a bluish colour, about an inch in breadth, and two or three feet in length, inclosing the stalk in a very long sheath. Sheaths two, deciduous, one at the bottom of the male spike, the other at the middle. The female ament is contiguous to the male; the germ very minute, sitting on a short foot-stalk; the style thickened above, and the stigma black.—This plant is a native of the four continents, is common in Britain, and has been found in Jamaica, and in New Zealand: in ponds, ditches, and by the sides of rivers and brooks. It flowers with us in July.

2. *Typha angustifolia*, or narrow-leaved cat's tail.—Leaves semicylindrical-flatish; equalling the culm; male and female spike remote. The smaller cat's-tail differs from the preceding in having much narrower leaves, not exceeding one-third the breadth of the other, semicylindrical below, flat and strap-shaped towards the end, more slender spikes, though the plant grows as tall and as firm as the great cat's tail, and the male and female spikes about an inch asunder.—Native of Europe, Barbary and Siberia. There is a variety of this; culm a foot and a half high, three times as slender as in *typha angustifolia*. Leaves flat, broadish, scarcely the length of half the culm.

Propagation and Culture.—These plants increase so much by their creeping roots, that they soon choak up a small piece of water, and overpower most other aquatics: they are best therefore cultivated for curiosity in a moist border of the garden, where they will flourish and produce spikes even more abundantly than in the water.

TYPHUS FEVER. See **PATHOLOGY.**

TYPIC, or **TY'PICAL**, *adj.* [*typique*, Fr.; *typicus*, Lat.] Emblematical; figurative of something else.—The Levitical priesthood was only *typical* of the Christian; which is so much more holy and honourable than that, as the institution of Christ is more excellent than that of Moses. *Atterbury.*

TYPICALLY, *adv.* In a typical manner.—This excellent communicativeness of the divine nature is *typically* represented and mysteriously exemplified by the Porphyrian scale of being. *Norris.*

TYPICALNESS, *s.* The state of being typical.

To TYPIFY, *v. a.* To figure; to shew in emblem.—The resurrection of Christ hath the power of a pattern to us, and is so *typified* in baptism, as an engagement to rise to newness of life. *Hammond.*

TY'POCOSMY, *s.* [*τυπος* and *κοσμος*, Gr.] A representation of the world.—[He] should haply find it to be a *typocosmy*. *Camden.*

TYPO'GRAPHER, *s.* [*τυπος* and *γραφω*, Gr.] A printer.—There is a very ancient edition of this work without date, place or *typographer*. *Warton.*

TYPOGRA'PHICAL or **TYPOGRA'PHIC**, *adj.* Emblematical; figurative; belonging to the printer's art.—It was printed in the infancy of the *typographic* art. *Warton.*

TYPOGRA'PHICALLY, *adv.* Emblematically; figuratively; after the manner of printers.

TYPO'GRAPHY, *s.* [*typographia*, Lat.] Emblematical, figurative, or hieroglyphical representation.—Those diminutive and pamphlet treatises daily published amongst us, are pieces containing rather *typography* than verity. *Brown.*—The art of printing.—The overplus of the money collected for the maintenance and repair of the schools is to be employed in setting up and maintaining a learned *typography*. *Blackstone.*

TY'RAN, *s.* [*tyrannus*, Lat.] A tyrant. *Not now in use.*—He is the *tyran*-pike, our hearts the fry. *Donne.*

TY'RANNESS, *s.* A she tyrant.

They were, by law of that proud *tyranness*,
Provok'd with wrath and envy's false surmise. *Spenser.*

TYRAN'NICAL, or **TYRAN'NIC**, *adj.* [*tyrannus*, Lat.; *τυραννικος*, Gr.] Suiting a tyrant; acting like a tyrant; cruel; despotic; imperious.

You have contriv'd to take
From Rome all season'd office, and to wind
Yourself into a power *tyrannical*. *Shakspeare.*

TYRAN'NICALLY, *adv.* In manner of a tyrant.—Tarquin—having governed *tyrannically*, and taken from the senate all authority, was become odious to the senate, nobility, and people. *Raleigh.*

TYRAN'NICIDE, *s.* [*tyrannus* and *cædo*, Lat.] The act of killing a tyrant.—It was in the most patient period of Roman servitude, that themes of *tyrannicide* made the ordinary exercise of boys at school. *Burke.*—One who kills a tyrant.—A band of *tyrannicides*. *Moore.*

TY'RANNING, *part. adj.* Acting the part of a tyrant.
Love, that with thy cruel darts
Dost conquer greatest conquerors on ground,—
What glorie or what guerdon hast thou found
In feeble ladies *tyranning* so sore? *Spenser.*

To TY'RANNIZE, *v. n.* [*tyrannizer*, Fr.] To play the tyrant; to act with rigour and imperiousness.

I made thee miserable,
What time I threw the people's suffrages
On him; that thus doth *tyrannize* o'er me. *Shakspeare.*

To TY'RANNIZE, *v. a.* To subject or compel by tyranny.—Boisterous edicts *tyrannizing* the blessed ordinance of marriage into the quality of a most unnatural and unchristianly yoke. *Milton.*

TYRANNOUS, *adj.* Tyrannical; despotic; arbitrary; severe; cruel; imperious. *Not in use.*

Betwixt two charming words, comes in my father,
Vol. XXIV. No. 1638.

And, like the *tyrannous* breathing of the north,
Shakes all our buds from blowing. *Shakspeare.*

TY'RANNOUSLY, *adv.* Arbitrarily; despotically; severely; cruelly.—By force of that commission, he in many places most *tyrannously* expelled them. *Bale.*

TY'RANNY, *s.* [*tyrannis*, Latin; *τυραννις*, Greek.] Absolute monarchy imperiously administered.

Our grand foe,
Who now triumphs, and, in the excess of joy,
Sole reigning holds the *tyranny* of heav'n. *Milton.*

Unresisted and cruel power.
Boundless intemperance
In nature is a *tyranny*; it hath been
Th' untimely emptying of the happy throne,
And fall of many kings. *Shakspeare.*

Cruel government; rigorous command.
Bleed, bleed, poor country!
Great *tyranny* lay thou thy basis sure,
For goodness dares not check thee. *Shakspeare.*

Severity; rigour; inclemency.
The *tyranny* o' the open night's too rough
For nature to endure. *Shakspeare.*

TY'RANT, *s.* [*τυραννος*, Gr.; *tyrannus*, Lat. Rowland contends that this word, with the correspondent Greek and Latin, is derived from *tir*, Welsh and Erse, *land*, and *rhanner*, Welsh, *to share*, *q. d. tirhanner*, a sharer or divider of land among his vassals. *Dr. Johnson.*—But see *Lyc's Sax. Dict. edit. Manning*, *Tir*, *Tyr*. “*Cimbr. item Tir, Ttir, Tyr*, nomen Odini vel principis saltem Asarum, *i. e. divorum septentrionalium, Odini filiorum. Mars, Mercurius. Item, metonymicè, quivis dux princeps, dominus, imperator: et inde forsan Græcorum τυραννος.*” An absolute monarch governing imperiously. A cruel despotic and severe master; an oppressor.

I would not be the villain that thou think'st,
For the whole space that's in the *tyrant's* grasp,
And the rich east to boot. *Shakspeare.*

TYRAWLEY'S POINT, the south-west extremity of Trevanion's island, in the South Pacific ocean. Lat. 10. 48. S. long. 163. 41. E.

TYRE, *s.* [properly *tire*.] See **TIRE**.—I have seen her beset and bedecked all over with emeralds and pearls, ranged in rows about the *tyre* of her head. *Hakewill.*

To TYRE, *v. n.* To prey upon. See **To TIRE**.

TYRE, or **SOUR**, a seaport of Syria, which derives now its only importance from its occupying the site of the most celebrated commercial city of antiquity. Ancient writers, both sacred and profane, are filled with the most magnificent descriptions of that ancient “Queen of the Sea.” Tyre was first built on the continent; but being taken, and in a great measure destroyed, by the kings of Assyria, a new city was founded on an island at a little distance from the land. New Tyre soon eclipsed the splendour of its progenitor. Its situation, fortified by all the aids of art, enabled it to make its celebrated defence against Alexander. That great conqueror found here a more obstinate resistance than at any other point, and at length succeeded only by throwing an immense mole across to the island, and thereby rendering it a peninsula, which form it has ever since retained: The houses are all built from ruins; yet there are no edifices which bear marks of very high antiquity. Without the walls are ruins of a very large church, built of hewn stone, in the Syrian style; also very perfect remains of several buildings to the north, which probably belong to the archiepiscopal palace. There are remains of several other churches. Lat. 33. 10. N. long. 35. 20. E.

TYREBEGGAR, a ridge of hills in Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, in the parish of Dyce.

TYRIE, a parish of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire; about 10 miles long, and 4½ broad. Population 1454.

TYRINGHAM, a parish of England, in Buckinghamshire; 2 miles north-north-west of Newport Pagnell.

TYRINGHAM, a township of the United States, in Berkshire county, Massachusetts; 14 miles south-south-east of Lenox, and 116 west of Boston. Population 1689.

TYRINTHUS, an ancient town of Greece, in the Morca, built before the period of authentic history. The walls of its citadel being composed, like those of Mycenæ, of solid blocks of stone, are nearly perfect, and exhibit the best specimen of the military architecture of the heroic ages, being generally 25 feet thick.

TYRLEY, a township of England, in Staffordshire; 9½ miles west-by-north of Eccleshall.

TYRNAU, a small town of the Austrian States, in Moravia; 23 miles west-north-west of Olmutz.

TYRNAU, or **NAGY-SZOMBATH**, a town in the west of Hungary, on the river Tyrna. It stands in a fertile but rather unhealthy district: it has been the seat of the chapter of Gran since 1543, and contains so many churches and monasteries, that it has got the name of Little Rome. Population 5100; 25 miles north-north-east of Presburgh, and 66 west-north-west of Gran. Lat. 48. 23. 30. N. long. 17. 35. 2. E.

TY'RO, *s.* [properly *tiro*, as in the Latin.] One yet not master of his art; one in his rudiments.

There stands a structure on a rising hill,
Where *tyros* take their freedom out to kill.

Garth.

TYROL, a large province of the Austrian empire, bounded by Bavaria, Salzburg, Carinthia, Austrian Italy, and Switzerland, and lying between lat. 45. 46. and 47. 46. N. and long. 10. 2. and 12. 20. E. Its form approaches to the circular, but its boundary line is marked by frequent projections and indentations. Its area, about 11,000 square miles, is greater than that of Wales by nearly a third; its population, about 720,000, is about a third less in number, and more thinly scattered, than that of our principality. It is divided into seven districts or circles, viz., The Lower Innthal, the Upper Innthal, the Pusterthal, the Voralberg, the Adige, Italian Confines of Trent, Italian Confines of Roveredo.—Chief Towns, Schwatz, Imbst, Brunecken, Bregenz, Botzen. The capital of the whole is Inspruk.—Of all the countries of Europe, Tyrol is the most exclusively mountainous. A chain of primitive formation, containing mountains of the greatest height, the Orteles of 14,000 feet, the Glokner of 12,000, and the less elevated, but still lofty mass of Mount Brenner, traverses it in all its extent, entering it from Switzerland on the west, and terminating in the east, at the Kahlenberg, near Vienna. On each side of this is a secondary chain, one of which separates Tyrol from Bavaria, the other from Italy. These mountains, with their ramifications, divide Tyrol into more than 20 vallies, the most remarkable of which are the three which contain the largest rivers, the Inn, the Eysach, and the Adige. On the whole, this country resembles Switzerland.

No country contains a more romantic road than that over Mount Brenner, along the Adige. It is indeed sometimes attended with danger, from the rapid increase of the mountain streams, or from the falls of rocks, or snow after thaws; but accidents are rare, and the inconvenience of the way is compensated by the beauty of the scenery, and the simple and honest character of the inhabitants. The climate of Tyrol, in consequence of the height of the mountains, is cold, not only in winter, but in spring; in summer the vallies are hot, particularly when open to the south. The most temperate and pleasant season is autumn. In minerals, Tyrol is doubtless rich, every species of ore having been found there; but in a country so bare of population and capital, much time must elapse ere its mineral treasures are sufficiently explored. The only mines that have as yet been worked with advantage, are those of salt, iron, copper, and calamine. Mineral springs are abundant, there being no less than 60 in different parts of the country. As to vegetable products, the extent of rugged and lofty ground leaves but little space for the labour of the agriculturists; and though the Tyrolese raise corn and vegetables in spots of very difficult access, the quantity produced is inadequate to their wants. These are supplied by the import of corn in exchange for the wine and

silk raised in the southern vallies, and of the cattle exported from the smaller vales of the north, in which pasturage forms the chief employment. The further products of Tyrol are flax, hemp, and tobacco. Among the wild animals is the chamois, the Alpine goat, and the marmotte. Though Tyrol contains hardly any collective establishments, it abounds with insulated examples of manufacturing industry. During winter the women spin flax, knit caps and stockings, or weave baskets and straw hats. The men are employed in various ways, in making wooden utensils or toys, and in some places in the singular occupation of training canary, birds for sale. The streams from the mountains are made to turn a number of wheels, which drive the machinery necessary for their ingenious labours. They associate less in towns, or even in villages, than is common in less mountainous countries.

In a country which so much resembles Savoy, Auvergne, Wales, and the Highlands of Scotland, it is natural to anticipate a similar emigration in the summer season, in quest of work. Suabia and Bavaria are the chief outlets of the Tyrolese. The young men go there to sell their petty wares, or to act as shepherds during summer for very moderate wages; others go to a much greater distance in Germany or Italy; and the ardour of speculation sometimes leads them as far as America or the East Indies.

The inhabitants of Roveredo and the southern confines of Tyrol partake of the character of their Italian neighbours, being possessed of more polish, but at the same time less sincerity, than their countrymen in the interior. It is after passing Trent, and penetrating into the heart of the Alpine territory, that the traveller finds himself among a people religiously attached to their ancient usages, and to their hereditary masters, the emperors of Austria. The Tyrolese are characterised by the domestic affections, the unostentatious manners, the frugal mode of living, of the inhabitants of mountains or sequestered vallies. The dress of the peasantry is peculiar: its principal embellishment consists in a straw-hat ornamented with ribbons and nosegays: that of the women, far from elegant, and even ridiculous in the eye of a foreigner, is composed of a gown both thick and short, of stockings with cross stripes, and of a cap tapering in the shape of a sugar-loaf. In a country so difficult of access, and where the inhabitants have so little intercourse, there necessarily prevails a considerable diversity of language. The music of the Tyrolese has the simple and frequently plaintive character of that of the Scottish Highlanders; but in superstition the Tyrolese take decidedly the lead of our mountaineers.

Tyrol bears in official papers only the title of county; but it is the largest county in Europe. It has a representative body composed of four orders, the clergy, the nobility, the deputies of the towns, and the deputies of the peasants. No new tax can be imposed without the consent of this body; and when it is granted, the sovereign is bound to make an explicit acknowledgment that the states might have refused it had they chose. In addition to the states, there exists a permanent deputation and tribunal, in which the peasantry are represented. The only imposts are a land-tax payable indiscriminately by all classes, and a charge on the higher classes, consisting of a per centage on pensions, tithes, and rents. Though fond of the chase, and excellent marksmen, they are averse to compulsory service in the field. In the defence of their country, however, they display the greatest alacrity. Their aversion to the field arises from their repugnance to the restraints of discipline. Tyrol formed, in the earliest ages in which we can trace its history, a part of the ancient *Rhætia*, a country which from its difficulty of access, and the independent spirit of its inhabitants, so long offered resistance to the Romans. The Rhætians were divided into a variety of tribes. In the disorders that followed the downfall of the Roman empire, Tyrol became divided into a number of petty lordships, which all acknowledged the supremacy of the ancient princes and dukes of Bavaria. On the fall of the house of Guelf in the 12th century, the Tyrolese became immediate subjects of the empire, and the petty lordships.

lordships were some time after absorbed under two heads, the dukes of Meran and the counts of Tyrol. These families being united by marriage, the whole country was governed after 1288 by a single sovereign; and the last of the race, Margaret Maultasche, preserved the succession to the dukes of Austria, who were her nearest relations. In their hands Tyrol has since remained, receiving from time to time additions to its territory. From its geographical position and natural strength, Tyrol has seldom been exposed to the evils of war. In the contests of the French revolution, it was first invaded by Buonaparte, who showed the practicability of traversing its rugged defiles. The treaty of Presburg (January 1806) conveyed Tyrol to Bavaria.

The Austrian government had left the Tyrolese in possession of their privileges, and allowed them to levy taxes in their own manner. The Bavarian government, desirous to remove impressions of independence, suppressed the states or representative body, took into its management the public funds, and secularised a great deal of church property. They farther exposed the public buildings to sale, and abolishing the name of Tyrol, divided the country into the three circles of the Inn, the Eysach, and the Adige. The discontent soon became general, and on the breaking out of the contest between France and Austria in 1809, the flame of insurrection spread throughout the whole province: the French and Bavarians, taken by surprise, had no alternative but to allow themselves to be sent out of the country. Unfortunately, the fresh disasters of Austria left the Tyrolese without support: their territory was again invaded; and after a gallant resistance, was occupied by the French and Bavarians. In their possession it remained until 1815, when the wishes of the inhabitants were at last gratified by the restoration of their country to Austria, and their reinstatement in all their ancient privileges.

TYRONE, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, bounded on the north-east by Londonderry, on the east by Lough Neagh, on the south-east by Armagh, on the south by Monaghan, on the south-west by Fermanagh, and on the west by Donegal. It contains 35 parishes, is about 43 Irish miles in its greatest length from north-west to north-east, and from 18 to 33 in breadth. Although a great portion of this county is rough and mountainous, still in many parts the soil is rich and fertile, and equally calculated for tillage or for pasture. The lakes within the limits of the county are inconsiderable, of which those about Baron's Court appear the most interesting and extensive. The rivers which water this district are large and conveniently distributed. The Blackwater winds its course along the verge of this county, forming its boundary with a part of Monaghan, and the entire of Armagh. The principal river runs nearly through the centre of the county, and is known by the appellations of the Cammon, the Mourne, and the Foyle. In its progress it receives the waters of the Carnown river, and another considerable mountain stream; as also of the Mounterlouny and Driinna rivers on the north; and on the south it is supplied by the Fentona, by the Owenreagh, by the Longfield, by the Derg, and Fin rivers; besides numerous streamlets, which drip from the mountains. The other rivers are the Farran and the Cookestown, which run towards Lough Neagh. The linen manufacture is in a most flourishing condition through the whole extent of the district.

—2. A township of the United States, in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. Population 2604.—3. A township of the United States, in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. Population 753.—4. A township of the United States, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, on the north-west side of the Yanghiogeny. Population 989; 15 miles north of Union.

TYRREL, a county of the United States, on the east side of North Carolina. Population 3364. Chief town Elizabethtown.

TYRRIL'S PASS, a neat small village of Ireland, in the county of Westmeath. Here are the ruins of an ancient castle; 40 miles west-north-west of Dublin.

TYRTEUS, a Greek poet, is supposed to have been a native of Miletus, and to have resided at Athens, as a poet,

musician, and school-master. Somewhat deformed in body, he possessed a manly and elevated soul. In a contest between the Lacedæmonians and Messenians, the former, having experienced some ill success, are said to have consulted the oracle of Delphi, B. C. 623, and to have been directed to seek a general at Athens. The Athenians, as some say in derision, sent Tyrtaeus, who, by the recital of poems in praise of valour and patriotism, animated the Spartans, so that they became victorious, and reduced the Messenians to subjection. He is said to have also given them useful advice as a military leader, in consequence of which the Spartans conferred upon him the right of citizenship, and honoured him whilst he resided among them. His war-poems have been celebrated by the ancients: some fragments are extant, which are published with the other minor Greek poets. *Moreri. Anc. Un. Hist. Gen. Biog.*

TYRWHITT (Thomas), a profound scholar and acute critic, was born in 1730, sent to Eton school in 1741, and entered at Queen's college, Oxford, in 1747. In 1755 he was elected fellow of Merton college, and in 1756 acted as under secretary of war. In 1762 he became clerk to the house of commons, which post he retained till the year 1763. At this time he retired to pursue those studies which were adapted to his genius and taste, and to the acquirements he had already made in the knowledge of ancient and modern languages, and of the old as well as modern writers of his own country. He commenced his publications with compositions in poetry; such were "An Epistle to Florio," and Latin versions of the "Messiah" and "Splendid Shilling," with an English one of "Pindar's eighth Isthmian Ode." In 1766 appeared his "Observations and Conjectures on some passages of Shakspeare," which enabled him to communicate ingenious remarks to Mr. Steevens and Mr. Reed, for their editions of the works of this great dramatist. His "Proceedings and Debates in the House of Commons in 1620 and 1621, from an original MS. in Queen's college, Oxford," appeared in the same year; and in 1768 he published a corrected and enlarged edition of "Elsynge's Manner of holding Parliaments in England." His first publication in critical literature was "Fragmenta duo Plutarchi," 1773, from one of the Harleian MSS. This was followed by a very valuable edition of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," in 4 vols. 8vo. 1773, which, besides corrections of the original text, contains an introduction and admirable essay on the author's language and versification. In 1776, he further displayed his Latin erudition and critical acumen, by a Latin dissertation on Babrius, one of the writers of the Esopæan fables. In 1777 he gave a complete edition of the poems attributed to Rowley, with a preface and glossary. In a subsequent edition, which appeared in 1778, he expresses his full conviction, with the grounds of his opinion, that they were written solely by Chatterton, and he afterwards satisfied all unprejudiced judges with regard to this subject of literary controversy. (See **CHATTERTON**.) We shall merely enumerate his remaining works, which were, an edition of a Greek poem, *Περί Δθων* (on Stones,) ascribed to Orpheus, together with a supplement to his dissertation on Babrius, 1781; "Conjecturæ in Strabouem," 1783; and a newly discovered "Oration of Isæus against Menocles," 1785. Mr. Tyrwhitt was a member of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and a curator of the British Museum. He died, much lamented, in 1786, in his 56th year; having established a character that was truly estimable. He bequeathed to the British Museum all those of his books which were not before in that repository. *Nichols's Lit. Anecd. Gen. Biog.*

TYSMENICA, a small town of Austrian Galicia, on the borders of Russia. It has about 3000 inhabitants.

TYSMIEN, a small town of Austrian Poland, in the circle of Stanislawow.

TYSOE, a parish of England, in Warwickshire; 5 miles south-by-east of Kineton. Population 944.

TYSSEN (Peter), was born at Antwerp in 1625, and practised painting in portraiture and history with very great success. In the latter, however, he acquired the most substantial;

stantial portion of his fame; and after the death of Reubens, he was made director of the Academy at Antwerp in 1661. His compositions are rich and ingenious, and are conducted in a style more correct and grand than that of most of his countrymen, and his colour is clear and harmonious. Amongst the best of his works are his "Martyrdom of St. Benedict," in the church of the Capuchins at Brussels; the "Crucifixion," at the Carmelites; and the "Assumption of the Virgin," at the church of St. James at Antwerp. He died in 1692, aged 67, leaving two sons, painters.

TYTHE, *s.* A tenth part. See TITHÉ.

TYTHEBY, a township of England, in Cheshire; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Macclesfield.

TYTHING, *s.* A company of ten; a district; a tenth part. See TITHING.

TYTHERINGTON, a hamlet of England, in Gloucestershire; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Thornbury.

TYTHERLEY, EAST and WEST, adjoining parishes of England, in Southamptonshire; 7 miles south-west of Stockbridge.

TYWARDREITH, a parish of England, in Cornwall; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Fowey. Population 741.

TZAGAMUSKOI, a village of Irkoutsk, in Asiatic Russia, on the borders of China; 48 miles south-south-west of Selenginsk.

TZEKINSKOI, a fortress of Irkoutsk, in Asiatic Russia, on the borders of China; 100 miles west-south-west of Selenginsk.

TZICHU, a settlement of Mexico, in the intendency of Valladolid, containing above 500 Indian families.

TZIKIRSKOI, a fortress of Irkoutsk, in Asiatic Russia; 120 miles west-south-west of Selenginsk.

TZINTZONTZAN, the old capital of the kingdom of Mechoacan, in Mexico, containing 2500 inhabitants.

TZIRAGUATO, a settlement of Mexico, in the intendency of Valladolid; containing 115 Indian families.

TZIVILSK, a small town of the east of European Russia, in the government of Kasan; 64 miles west of Kasan.

TZSCHOPPAU, or ZSCHOPPAU, a small town of Saxony, on the river Tzschoppau; 33 miles west-south-west of Dresden, and 7 south-east of Chemnitz. It contains above 4000 inhabitants.

TZSCHOPPAU, a river of Germany, in Saxony, which rises among the Fichtelberg mountains, joins the Flohe, and falls into the Treyberg Mulda, at Dobeln.

TZULIMM, or TCHULIMM, a river of Asiatic Russia, which runs through the province of Kolivan, and falls into the Yenisei. The track through which it runs is poor and desolate.

TZUMMARUM, a village of the Netherlands, in Friesland. Population 800.

TZURUCHATU, a small town of Asiatic Russia, in the province of Nertschinsk, near the borders of China; 160 miles south-east of Nertschinsk.

V A B

V HAS two powers, expressed in modern English by two characters, *V* consonant and *U* vowel, which ought to be considered as two letters; but as they were long confounded while the two uses were annexed to one form, the old custom still continues to be followed.

V, the vowel, has two sounds; one clear, expressed at other times by *eu*, as *obtuse*; the other close, and approaching to the Italian *u*, or English *oo*, as *obtund*.

V, the consonant, has a sound nearly approaching to those of *b* and *f*. With *b* it is by the Spaniards and Gascons always confounded, and in the Runic alphabet is expressed by the same character with *f*; distinguished only by a diacritical point. Its sound in English is uniform. It is never mute.

V. A numeral letter, denoting five.

VA, a river of New Granada, in the province of San Juan de los Llanos, which running east, after many windings, enters the Guaviare.

VAAGEN, EAST, a small island in the North sea, 20 miles from the coast of Norway, in lat. 68. 26. N.—West Vaagen is 30 miles from the same coast, in lat. 68. 12. N.

VAAGSOE, a small island near the coast of Norway, in lat. 61. 57. N.

VAARSOE, a small island of Denmark, on the east of Jutland, at the entrance of the gulf of Horsens. Lat. 55. 3. N. long. 10. 1. E.

VAAS, a small town in the north-west of France, department of the Sarthe; 20 miles east of La Fleche.

VAASEN, a large village of the Netherlands, in the province of Gelderland; 15 miles north-west of Zutphen.

VAASKAY, one of the smaller Hebrides, in the sound of Harris.

VAAST, ST., a small town in the north-west of France; it has a small harbour, with salt works and fisheries along the coast; 13 miles east-south-east of Cherbourg.

VAAST, a small inland town of the Netherlands, in the province of Hainault.

VABRES, a small town in the south of France, department of the Aveyron, on the river Dourdon; 2 miles south-west of St. Afrique.

V.

U.

V A C

VABRES DE SENEGALS, a small town in the south-west of France, department of the Tarn; 14 miles north-east of Castres.

VACA, a cape in the north of Spain, on the coast of Asturias. Lat. 43. 36. N. long. 5. 47. W.

VACA, an island of the Atlantic ocean, one of the Tortugas or Florida Keys, to the east of Bahia Honda. On the south side of Cayo Vaca, about eight miles from the west end, there are wells of fresh water. A thick range of isles go by this name. Bahia Honda is in lat. 24. 35. N.

VACAN, one of the small Philippine islands, near the north coast of Samar. Lat. 12. 47. N. long. 121. 15. E.

VACANCY, *s.* Empty space; vacuity.

How is't

That thus you bend your eye on *vacancy*,
And with th'incorporal air do hold discourse? *Shakspeare*.

Chasm; space unfilled.—The reader finds a wide *vacancy*, and knows not how to transport his thoughts to the next particular, for want of some connecting idea. *Watts*.—[*vacance*, Fr.] State of a post or employment when it is unsupplied.—In the *vacancy* of a bishop, the guardian of the spiritualities was summoned to parliament in the bishop's room. *Ayliffe*.—[*vacances*, Fr.] Time of leisure; relaxation; intermission; time unengaged.

If, sometimes, each other's eyes we meet,
Those little *vacancies* from toil are sweet.

Dryden.

Listlessness; emptiness of thought.—When alone, or in company, they sit still without doing any thing, I like it worse; for all dispositions to idleness or *vacancy*, even before they are habits, are dangerous. *Wotton*.

VACANT, *adj.* [vacant, Fr.; vacans, Lat.] Empty; unfilled; void.—Why should the air so impetuously rush into the cavity of the receiver, if there were before no *vacant* room to receive it? *Boyle*.—Free; unincumbered; uncrowded.—A very little part of our life is so *vacant* from uneasiness, as to leave us free to the attraction of remoter good. *Locke*.—Not filled by an incumbent, or possessor.—Others when they allowed the throne *vacant*, thought the succession should immediately go to the next heir. *Swift*

—Being

—Being at leisure; disengaged.—They which have the government, scatter the army abroad, and place them in villages to take their victuals of them, at such *vacant* times as they lie not in camp. *Spenser*.—Thoughtless; empty of thought; not busy.

The wretched slave,
Who with a body fill'd, and *vacant* mind,
Gets him to rest, cramm'd with distressful bread.

Shakspeare.

VACAS, a river of Mexico, which rises in the province of Guatimala, and falls into the Pacific ocean in lat. 14. 22. N. long. 92. 48. W.

VACAS, a river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, which runs south, near the Uruguay, and parallel to it, and enters the Plata, opposite a single island at its entrance.

VACASA, a small island near the west coast of Lewis. Lat. 58. 11. N. long. 6. 57. W.

VACATAMA, a river of Peru, which runs into the Pacific ocean. Lat. 9. 25. S.

To VA'CATE, *v. a.* [*vacco*, Lat.] To annul; to make void; to make of no authority.—That after-act *vacating* the authority of the precedent, tells the world that some remorse touched even Strafford's most implacable enemies. *King Charles*.—To make vacant; to quit possession of: as, he *vacated* the throne.—To defeat; to put an end to.

He *vacates* my revenge;
For while he trusts me, 'twere so base a part
To fawn, and yet betray.

Dryden.

VA'CATION, *s.* [*vacatio*, Latin.] Intermission of juridical proceedings, or any other stated employments; recess of courts or senates.—As these clerks want not their full task of labour during the open term, so there is for them whereupon to be occupied in the *vacation* only. *Bacon*.—Leisure; freedom from trouble or perplexity.—Benefit of peace, quiet, and *vacation* for piety, have rendered it necessary in every Christian commonwealth, by laws to secure propriety. *Hammond*.

VACCA, called also the *Cow's* or *Neat's Tongue*, a low point on the west coast of Chili, in South America, which bounds the bay of Tonguey to the westward.

VACCARIZZO, a village of Italy, in the south of the kingdom of Naples, in Calabria Citra, containing 1000 inhabitants, who are of Albanian descent, and are still members of the Greek church.

VA'CCARY, *s.* [*vacca*, Latin.] A cow-house; a cow-pasture. *Bailey*.

To VA'CCINATE, *v. a.* [from *vacca*, Latin, a cow.] To inoculate with vaccine matter. *Entick*.

VACCINATION, *s.* The act of inserting vaccine matter; inoculation for the cow-pox. *James*, and *Entick*.—For the mode of its performance and utility, see the articles INOCULATION and PATHOLOGY.

VA'CCINE, *adj.* [from *vacca*, Latin.] Of or belonging to a cow. *H. Tooke*.

VACCINIUM [of Pliny and Virgil], in Botany, a genus of the class octandria, order monogynia, natural order of bicornes, ericæ (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Calyx: perianth very small, superior, permanent. Corolla one-petalled, bell-shaped, four-cleft. Segments revolute. Stamina: filaments eight, simple, inserted into the receptacle. Anthers two-horned, furnished at the back with two spreading awns, opening at the tip. Pistil: germ inferior. Style simple, longer than the stamens. Stigma obtuse. Pericarp: berry globular; umbilicate, four-celled. Seeds few, small. Calyx in most species four-cleft; in myrtillus quite entire. Corolla when fresh almost entire, is revolved to the base in oxycoccus.—*Essential Character*. Calyx superior. Corolla one-petalled. Filaments inserted into the receptacles. Berry four-celled, many-seeded.

I.—With deciduous leaves.

1. *Vaccinium myrtillus*, bilberry, bleaberry, whortleberry, or black-whorts.—Peduncles one-flowered; leaves ovate.

serrate; stem angular. Root perennial, woody; stem shrubby, erect, scarcely a foot high, very much branched, forming a small tufted bush. Branches smooth, green, twisted, sharply angular, especially the young ones.—Native of Europe, Siberia and Barbary, on heaths and stony moors, and in woods where the soil is spongy. It is abundant in the mountainous parts of Great Britain. About May, the young fresh green leaves, and the flowers, make an elegant appearance. Towards autumn the leaves grow darker and more firm, and the ripe berries are gathered in the north for tarts, and in Devonshire are eaten with clotted cream.

2. *Vaccinium pallidum*, pale bilberry, or whortleberry.—Racemes bracted; corollas cylindric, bell-shaped; leaves ovate, acute-serrulate, smooth.—Native of North America.

3. *Vaccinium hirtum*, hairy bilberry, or whortle-berry.—Peduncles one-flowered; leaves ovate-serrate; branches round, divaricating.—Native of Japan, in the mountains between Miaco and Jedo.

4. *Vaccinium stamineum*, green-wooded bilberry, or whortleberry.—Peduncles solitary, naked, one-flowered; anthers longer than the corolla; leaves oblong-ovate, acute, quite entire, somewhat glaucous beneath.—Native of North America.

5. *Vaccinium uliginosum*, great or marsh bilberry, or whortleberry.—Peduncles one-flowered; leaves obovate, quite entire, smooth; branches round. This grows taller than the common bilberry, and the stem and branches are round.—Native of many parts of Europe and Siberia. On marshy mountainous heaths in Britain, but not general.

6. *Vaccinium album*, white bilberry or whortleberry.—Peduncles simple; leaves quite entire, ovate, tomentose beneath.—Native of Pennsylvania, where it was found by Kalm.

We have also the following species: *Vaccinium mucronatum*. *Vaccinium diffusum*. *Vaccinium angustifolium*. *Vaccinium corymbosum*. *Vaccinium bracteatum*. *Vaccinium ciliatum*. *Vaccinium fuscum*. *Vaccinium frondosum*. *Vaccinium venustum*. *Vaccinium ligustrinum*. *Vaccinium resinosum*. *Vaccinium amœnum*. *Vaccinium virgatum*. *Vaccinium tenellum*. *Vaccinium acrostaphylos*.

II.—With evergreen leaves.

22. *Vaccinium meridionale*, Jamaica bilberry, or whortleberry.—Leaves ovate-oblong, acute, serrate, perennial, flat, lucid; racemes terminating, erect; corollas prismatical.—Native of Jamaica, in the Blue mountains.

23. *Vaccinium cereum*, waxen bilberry, or whortleberry.—Peduncles solitary, one-flowered; corollas quinquangular-ovate; leaves ovate-roundish, serrate.—Native of Otaheite.

24. *Vaccinium vitis idææ*, red bilberry, whortleberry or cowberry.—Racemes terminating, nodding; leaves obovate, revolute, toothletted, dotted beneath. Roots creeping, woody. It is of very humble growth, seldom rising above six or eight inches high; and is almost herbaceous, but evergreen. Stems mostly upright, little branched, twisted or flexuose, angular, smooth, pliant.—Native of most parts of Europe, particularly the northern countries, on dry stony heaths or moors, on the mountains. Many places in Derbyshire, and our northern counties, are clothed with this humble evergreen, as also in Scotland and Wales.

25. *Vaccinium oxycoccus*, or European cranberry.—Leaves ovate, quite entire, revolute, acute; stems creeping, filiform, smooth. Roots perennial, fibrous. Stems suffruticose, very slender, smooth, and creeping by means of long fibres. Branches scattered, procumbent, leafy, flowering about the upper part. Peduncles terminating, aggregate, about an inch long, red, one-flowered, having a few scattered or opposite bractes.—Native of Europe, on turf bogs, mostly entangled in Sphagnum and other bog-mosses, which cover the surface of shallow waters, so that those who gather the fruit are obliged to wade in search of it. The flowers come out in June, and the berries ripen in August. Plentiful in the north of England, in Scotland, and Ireland in their bogs. On Dersingham moor near Norfolk, on Bootham moor near Lincoln, and in great quantities in many parts of the county. Gamlingay bogs, Cambridgeshire; and Potton bogs, Bedfordshire;

shire; Bishop's woods near Eccleshall, Staffordshire; Birmingham heath, &c. It has many names in English.—Cranberries, Moss-berries, Moor-berries, Fen-berries, Marsh-worts or Whortle-berries, Corn-berries. The most general name Cranberry probably originated from the peduncles being crooked at the top, and before the expansion of the flower, resembling the head and neck of a crane.

26. *Vaccinium hispidulum*, or hairy-stemmed American cranberry.—Leaves quite entire, revolute, ovate; stems creeping, filiform, hispid. This has the same structure with the European Cranberry, but is bigger in all its parts, and the stem is imbricate with bristle-shaped scales.—Abundant over all North America.

27. *Vaccinium macrocarpon*, or smooth-stemmed American cranberry.—Leaves quite entire, oval-oblong, obtuse, flat; stems creeping, filiform.—Native of North America.

Propagation and Culture.—These are shrubs or shrubby plants, and hardy, with a few exceptions. But they are difficult of culture in gardens, because they require a moorish or boggy soil, which for some of the species must be covered with moss, and constantly kept wet.

VACH, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Chalfont, St. Peter's, county of Buckingham, near Amersham.

VACH, a small town in the interior of Germany. It is situated on the Werra, on the great road from Frankfort on the Maine to Leipsic; 14 miles east of Hersfeld, and 16 west-south-west of Eysenach.

VACHE, or COW'S ISLAND, an island about 12 miles from the south coast of Hispaniola, about nine or ten miles long, and in the broadest part three and a half from north to south. The west point is in lat. 18. 4. N. long. 73. 37. W.

VACHE ET LE TORREAU, or COW AND BULL ROCKS, on the south coast of Newfoundland island, are about a mile south-east of Cape St. Mary, which is the point between the deep bay of Placentia on the west, and St. Mary's bay on the east. They are fair above water; but there are others near them which lurk under water.

VACHER (RUISSEAU), a small river of Lower Canada, which, after a winding course of nearly 20 miles, falls into the Assumption, which carries it southward to the great river St. Lawrence.

VACHERY, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Cranley, county of Surrey.

VA'CELLANCY, *s.* [*vacillans*, from *vacillo*, Latin; *vacillant*, French.] A state of wavering; fluctuation; inconstancy. *Not much in use*.—I deny that all mutability implies imperfection, though some does, as that *vacillancy* in human souls, and such mutations as are found in corporeal matter. *More*.

To VA'CELLATE, *v. n.* [*vacillo*, Latin.] To waver; to be inconstant. *Cockeram*.

VACILLATION, *s.* [*vacillatio*, from *vacillo*, Latin; *vacillation*, French.] The act or state of reeling or staggering.—By your variety and *vacillation*, you lost the acceptable time of the first grace. *Bacon*.—The muscles keep the body upright, and prevent its falling, by readily assisting every *vacillation*. *Derham*.

To VA'CUATE, *v. a.* [*vacuo*, Latin.] To make void.—Such an unhappy force there is in a mistaken zeal, that it dissolves the closest bonds, violates all obligations, and like the Pharisees' Corban, under the pretence of an extraordinary service to God, *vacuates* all duty to man. *Secular Priest Exposed*.

VACUATION, *s.* [*vacuus*, Lat.] The act of emptying. *Dict*.

VA'CUIST, *s.* A philosopher that holds a *vacuum*: opposed to a *plenist*.—Those spaces which the *vacuists* would have to be empty, because they are manifestly devoid of air, the *plenists* do not prove replenished with subtle matter. *Boyle*.

VA'CUITY, *s.* [*vacuitas*, from *vacuus*, Latin; *vacuité*, French.] Emptiness; state of being unfilled.—Hunger is such a state of *vacuity*, as to require a fresh supply of aliment. *Arbuthnot*.—Space unfilled; space unoccupied.

He, that seat soon failing, meets

A vast *vacuity*.

Milton.

Inanity; want of reality.—The soul is seen, like other things, in the mirror of its effects: but if they'll run behind the glass to catch at it, their expectations will meet with *vacuity* and emptiness. *Glanville*.

VACUNALLA, a festival kept in honour of the goddess Vacuna, who presided over those that were unemployed or at rest.

It was celebrated in December by the country labourers, after the fruits were gathered in, and the land tilled.

“Nam quoque cum fiunt antiquæ sacra vacunæ,
Ante vacuales stantque, sedentque fœcos.”

Ovid, *Fasti*, lib. vi.

VA'CUOUS, *adj.* [*vacuus*, Latin.] Empty; unfilled.

Boundless the deep, because I AM who fill

Infinite: nor *vacuous* the space.

Milton.

VA'CUOUSNESS, *s.* State of being empty.—Nothing nauseates the mind so soon, as an emptiness of thoughts bespoken and fitted for her entertainment; since in that *vacuousness* the winds and vapours of tediousness and displicence arise, and fume out of our imagination into our spirits. *W. Montague*.

VA'CUUM, *s.* [Latin.] Space unoccupied by matter.—Our enquiries about *vacuum*, or space and atoms, will shew us some good practical lessons. *Watts*.

VADAMIA, a village of Irak Arabi, on the Euphrates; 105 miles north-north-west of Bassora.

VADDER (Louis de), an eminent landscape painter, was born at Brussels in 1560. It is not known under whom he studied, where he resided, or how long he lived; but he has left works behind him which exhibit him as a diligent observer of nature, with taste and feeling to select her most fascinating effects, and ability to execute what he attempted, so as to afford the greatest pleasure to all admirers of the art.

To VADE, *v. n.* [*vado*, Latin.] To vanish; to pass away. A word useful in poetry, but not received. Yet it was in use before Spenser employed it, and was common in prose.—Thy sun shall no more go down, and thy moone shall not *vade*, because the Lord shall be thy everlasting light. *Stapleton*.

VADE' (John Joseph), was born in 1727, at Ham, in Picardy, and is distinguished as the inventor of a kind of humorous French poetry. In his youth he resided at Paris, and led a dissipated life; but in more advanced age he perceived the defects of his early education, and endeavoured to supply them by a perusal of the best French authors. His species of writing was called the “Poisarde manner,” and he was hence denominated the “Teniers” of poetry. His works, consisting of comic operas, parodies, songs, &c. have been collected in 4 vols. 8vo. *Morcri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

VADIANUS (Joachim), was born in 1484, at St. Gall in Switzerland, where his father, Leonard Von Watt, was a senator. Having studied at Vienna, he was chosen professor of the belles lettres, and rector of the university. In 1514 he was honoured at Lintz by the emperor Maximilian with the poetical laurel. In his subsequent travels, he applied to the study of geography, and in 1518, having taken the degree of M.D. at Vienna, he returned to St. Gall, and devoted himself to the practice of physic, to which he joined theology upon the principles of the reformers, whose cause he promoted as a senator, and also by his discourses and writings. Having been honoured eight times with the office of consul, he died in 1551, and bequeathed his library to his fellow-citizens. On the various subjects of mathematics, geography, antiquities, medicine, and theology, he published works, as well as several Latin poems. His “Commentary on Pomponius Mela de Situ Orbis,” and his “Scholia on the second Book of Pliny's Natural History,” are the most generally known of his literary performances. Scaliger regarded Vadianus as one of the most learned men in Germany. *Morcri*.

VADILKORA,

VADILKORA, or VADIAL KORA, a town of Hedsjas, in Arabia; 56 miles north of Medina.

VADKERT, a small town in the west of Hungary, on the river Lokos; 35 miles north of Pest.

VADO, a small town in the north-west of Italy, in the duchy of Genoa, situated on the sea-coast; 6 miles south-west of Savona, and 27 west-by-south of Genoa.

VADUTZ, a petty town of the south-west of Germany, in the principality of Lichtenstein; 39 miles south-east of Constance.

VAE'S ISLAND, ANTHONY, a small island on the east coast of Brazil, in South America.

VAELS, a manufacturing place of the Netherlands, in the province of Limburg; 3 miles west of Aix-la-Chapelle.

VAGA (Pierino del), whose real name was Pietro Buonacorsi, was one of those ingenious painters employed by Raphael to assist him in adorning the Vatican. He was born at a village near Florence in 1500, of indigent parents. His father was killed in battle, and his mother died of the plague before he was two months old.

After the death of Raphael, he was employed, with J. Romano and G. F. Penni, to continue and complete the adornment of the Vatican, great part of the execution of which is the work of Del Vaga.

Pierino was in full possession of public repute when he was compelled to fly for safety from Rome, by the sacking of that city in 1527. He took refuge in Genoa, where he was graciously received by prince Doria, who at that time projected the embellishment of his superb palace near the gate of St. Thomas. He had here a full opportunity of displaying his imagination, as well as his executive powers; and here he indulged in those inventions which breathe the spirit of Raphael himself, and rival the exertions of his fellow pupil J. Romano, in the palazzo del T at Mantua: both do honour to the school they had studied in, and the patron who employed them. He is said not to have been sufficiently scrupulous in the choice of his coadjutors, and the grandeur of his designs is consequently weakened by their imperfect execution. He died at Rome in 1547, aged 47.

VA'GABOND, *adj.* [*vagabundus*, low Latin; *vagabond*, French.] Wandering without any settled habitation; wanting a home.

Let them pronounce the steep Tarpeian death;
Vagabond exile: yet I would not buy
Their mercy at the price of one fair word. *Shakspeare.*

Wandering; vagrant.

This common body,
Like to a *vagabond* flag upon the stream,
Goes to, and back, lacqueying the varying tide. *Shakspeare.*

VA'GABOND, *s.* A vagrant; a wanderer, commonly in a sense of reproach.—We call those people wanderers and *vagabonds*, that have no dwelling-place. *Raleigh.*—One that wanders illegally, without a settled habitation.—*Vagabond* is a person without a home. *Watts.*

VA'GABONDRY, *s.* Beggary; knavery. *Cotgrave*, and *Sherwood.*

VAGALE, a river of Tobolsk, in Asiatic Russia, which, after a course of upwards of 100 miles, falls into the Irtysh.

To VA'GARY, *v. n.* [*vaguer*, old French.] To wander; to gad; to range; to roam; to remove often from place to place. *Cotgrave*, and *Sherwood.*

VAGARY, *s.* A wandering.—The people called Phœnices gave themselves to long *vagaries*, and continual viages by sea. *Rich.*—A wild freak; a capricious frolic.

They chang'd their minds,
Flew off, and into strange *vagaries* fell,
As they would dance. *Milton.*

VA'GIENT, *adj.* [*vagiens*, Latin.] Crying like a child. *Not in use.*

The cradle of the Cretan Jove,
And guardians of his *vagient* infancy. *Morc.*

VAGINOPE'NNOUS, *adj.* [*vagina* and *penna*, Latin.] Sheathwinged; having the wings covered with hard cases.

VAGIOW, a town on the west coast of the island of Celebes.

VAGLIANO, a small town in the north of Italy, in the grand duchy of Tuscany, province of Florence, on the river Chiana.

VAGLIO, a small town in the south of the kingdom of Naples, in the Basilicata.

VAGNEY, a small town in the north-east of France, department of the Vosges; 6 miles east of Remiremont, and 17 south-east of Epinal.

VA'GOUS, *adj.* [*vagus*, Latin.] Wandering; unsettled. *Not in use.*—Such as were born and begot of a single woman, through a *vagous* lust, were called *Sporii*. *Ayliffe.*

VA'GRANCY, *s.* A state of wandering; unsettled condition.—Moses did not lose his affection towards his countrymen, because he was by one of them threatened away into banishment and *vagrancy*. *Barrow.*

VA'GRANT, *adj.* [*vagrant*, old French; wandering. *Kelham.* And so in old English. "The people remained in the woods and mountains, *vagrant* and dispersed like the wild beasts." *Puttenham.*] Wandering; unsettled; vagabond; unfixed in place.

Her lips no living bard, I wet,
May say how red, how round, how sweet;
Old Homer only could indite
Their *vagrant* grace, and soft delight:
They stand recorded in his book,
When Helen smil'd, and Hebe spoke. *Prior.*

VA'GRANT, *s.* A sturdy beggar; wanderer; vagabond; man unsettled in habitation. *In an ill sense.*

Vagrants and outlaws shall offend thy view,
Train'd to assault, and disciplina'd to kill. *Prior.*

VAGUARE, a river of New Granada, in the province of Neiva, which runs east, and enters the Magdalena.

VAGUE, *adj.* [*vagus*, Latin.] Wandering; vagrant; vagabond.—Gray encouraged his men to set upon the *vague* villains, good neither to live peaceably, nor to fight. *Hayward.*—Unfixed; unsettled; undetermined; indefinite.—The perception of being, or not being, belongs no more to these *vague* ideas, signified by the terms, whatsoever and thing, than it does to any other ideas. *Locke.*

VAHL (Martin), a botanical writer of good and original authority, born in Norway in 1751, received his first education at the school of Bergen, which he left in 1766, and was then entered a member of the university of Copenhagen. We know not in what year Vahl quitted Upsal; but in 1779 he was appointed lecturer, or demonstrator, of Botany, in the garden at Copenhagen, where he taught his science, with great applause, for three years.

On returning to Copenhagen in 1785, he was made professor of natural history in that university; and was appointed editor of the *Flora Danica*, begun at the royal expence by Oeder, continued with much imperfection by Muller, but restored to its original excellence by Vahl. The principal object of this work was, in the first instance, to illustrate Forskall's discoveries, very incorrectly displayed in his own *Flora*.

In 1799 and 1800 professor Vahl received the pecuniary support of the Danish government in a second tour to Holland and Paris, for botanical purposes; chiefly, we presume, with a view to the composition of a great work, long in his contemplation, on the model of the Linnæan *Species Plantarum*. Of this he just lived to publish the first volume, under the title of "Enumeratio Plantarum," in 1804, in 8vo. including the classes Monandria and Diandria. The second, containing only the Triandria Monogynia, was published by his widow in 1805. He died on the 24th of December, 1804.

VAHLIA [so named by Thunberg, in honour of *Martin Vahl*, regius professor of Botany at Copenhagen, and member of several academies,] in Botany, a genus of the class pentandria, order digynia, natural order of succulentæ, onagrea

græ (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Calyx: perianth five-leaved; leaflets lanceolate, acute, concave, spreading. Corolla: petals five, ovate, concave, spreading, shorter by half than the calyx. Stamina: filaments five, filiform, erect, inserted between the petals, length of the calyx. Anthers oblong, four-grooved. Pistil: germ inferior. Styles two, filiform, from upright spreading, longer than the stamens. Stigmas simple, obtuse. Pericarp: capsule ovate, truncate, scored with five raised lines, crowned with the permanent calyx, one-celled, two-valved. Seeds numerous, minute.—*Essential Character.* Calyx five-leaved. Corolla five-petalled. Capsules inferior, one-celled, many-seeded.

Vahlia Capensis.—This plant has the stature of a Silene, half a foot or scarcely a foot in height. Stem herbaceous, round, without knots, below brachiate and subpubescent. Leaves opposite, sessile, subpubescent, narrow-lanceolate. Stipules none. Flowers from the upper branches, peduncled, two or more, frequently three together, yellow. Petals and anthers snow-white.—Native of the Cape of Good Hope, in sandy places near Verkeerde valley.

VAIGATZ, an island, or assemblage of islands, in the north of European Russia, in the Frozen Ocean, between Nova Zembla and the Continent.

VAIGATZ, a strait of European Russia, between the government of Archangel and the island of Vaigatz, and between the Frozen Ocean and the gulph of Cara.

VAIHINGEN, a small town of the west of Germany, in Wirtemberg, on the river Enz; 11 miles north-west of Stuttgart.—Also another large village of Wirtemberg, near Esslingen.

VAIL, *s.* [properly *veil*, from *velum*, Latin.] A curtain; a cover thrown over any thing to be concealed.—While they supposed to lie hid in their secret sins, they were scattered under a dark *veil* of forgetfulness. *Wisdom.*—A part of female dress, by which the face and a part of the shape is concealed; money given to servants. *It is commonly used in the plural.* See *VALE*.

To VAIL, *v. a.* To cover. See *To VEIL*.

To VAIL, *v. a.* [*avalier le bonnet*, French.] Addison writes it *veil*, ignorantly. *Dr. Johnson.*—The etymology appears in the French phrase *à mont et à val*, from top to bottom, from *mountain* to *valley*. *Douce.*—The word is sometimes written *vale*.] To let fall; to suffer to descend.

The virgin 'gan her beavoir *vale*,
And thank'd him first, and thus began her tale. *Fairfax.*

To let fall in token of respect.

Before my princely state let your poor greatness fall,
And *vail* your tops to me, the sovereign of you all. *Drayton.*

To fall; to let sink in fear, or for any other interest.

That furious Scot,
'Gan *vail* his stomach, and did grace the shame
Of those that turn'd their backs. *Shakspeare.*

To VAIL, *v. n.* To yield; to give place; to shew respect by yielding. In this sense, the modern writers have ignorantly written *veil*, *Dr. Johnson* says.

That any petty hill upon the English side,
Should dare, not (with a crouch) to *vale* unto their pride.
Drayton.

It is fit that both should *vaille* to the inevitable danger of those mischievous inconveniences. *Bp. Hall.*

VA'ILER, *s.* One who shews respect by yielding. *Obsoleto.*—He is high in his own imagination: when he goes, he looks who looks: if he finds not a good store of *vailers*, he comes home stiff. *Overbury.*

VAILA, a small island of Shetland.

VAILLAC, a small inland town in the south of France, department of the Lot.

VAILLANT (*Jean Foi*), an eminent antiquary and medalist, was born at Beauvais in Picardy, in the year 1632. The titles of some of his principal works, independently of several separate dissertations, tending to illustrate medallic science in its connection with history, are as follows: "Numismata Imperatorum Romanorum," 1674, 4to.

of which an enlarged edition was published by Baldini at Rome in 3 vols. 4to. 1743; "Seleucidarum Imperium, sive Historia Regum Syriae ad fidem Numismatum accommodata," 1681, 4to.; "Selecta Numismata Antiqua ex Musæo Petri Seguii," 1684, 4to.; "Numismata Ærea Imperatorum, Augustarum, et Cæsarum in Coloniais, Municipiis, et Urbibus, &c." 2 vols. fol. 1688; "Numismata Imperatorum, &c. Græca," 1698, 4to.; "Historia Ptolemæorum Ægypti Regum ad fidem Numism. &c." 1725, 4to.; "Achæmenidarum Imperium, &c." 1725. He died in 1708.

VAILLANT (*Sebastian*), a distinguished French botanist in the early part of the 18th century, was born May 26th, 1669, at Vigny, near Pontoise, being the eldest son of a shopkeeper in that town.

His chief botanical work was published after his death by Boerhaave in 1727, under the title of "Botanicon Parisiense," making a very handsome folio volume, with thirty-three admirable plates, comprehending above 300 figures, of rare or obscure species, in which the cryptogamic plants are very abundant. The arrangement of the work is alphabetical, and its language, except the specific definitions, French. Certain imperfections of this popular work, justly indicated by Haller, arose, as he observes, from Boerhaave's inability to bestow sufficient time on the correction of the unfinished manuscripts. Hence many repetitions occur, and some of the figures want references. Following authors have generally cited the beautiful figures, without adverting to the text; in which, notwithstanding, much may be found worthy of notice, especially all the practical observations, and original descriptions, of Vaillant himself.

VAILLY, a small town in the north-east of France, department of the Aisne; 9 miles north of Soissons, and 12 south-by-west of Laon.

VAIN, *adj.* [*vainus*, Latin.] Fruitless; ineffectual.

Let no man speak again

To alter this; for counsel is but *vain*. *Shakspeare.*

Empty; unreal; shadowy.

Before the passage horrid Hydra stands,
Gorgons, Geryon with his triple frame,
And *vain* chimera, vomits empty flame. *Dryden.*

Meanly proud; proud of petty things: with *of* before the cause of vanity.

The minstrels play'd on ev'ry side,
Vain of their art, and for the mastery vy'd. *Dryden.*

Shewy; ostentatious.—Load some *vain* church with old
theatric state. *Pope.*—Idle; worthless; unimportant.

Both all things *vain*, and all who in *vain* things
Built their fond hopes of glory, or lasting fame,
Or happiness. *Milton.*

False; not true.

'Tis holy sport, to be a little *vain*,
When the sweet breath of flattery conquers strife. *Shakspeare.*

In VAIN. To no purpose; to no end; ineffectually; without effect.—He tempts in *vain*. *Milton.*

VAINGLO'RIOUS, *adj.* [*vanus* and *gloriosus*, Latin.] Boasting without performances; proud in disproportion to desert.

Strength to glory aspires

Vain-glorious, and through infamy seeks fame. *Milton.*

VAINGLO'RIOUSLY, *adv.* With *vain-glorious*; with empty pride.—Heretofore in the pursuance of fame and foreign dominion, [it] spent itself *vaingloriously* abroad. *Milton.*

VAINGLO'RY, *s.* [*vana gloria*, Latin.] Pride above merit; empty pride; pride in little things.—He had nothing of *vain-glorious*, but yet kept state and majesty to the height; being sensible, that majesty maketh the people bow, but *vain-glorious* boweth to them. *Bacon.*

VA'INLY *adv.* Without effect; to no purpose; in *vain*.
Our cannons' malice *vainly* shall be spent
Against th' invulnerable clouds of heav'n. *Shakspeare.*

Proudly;

Proudly; arrogantly.—Humility teaches us to think neither vainly nor vauntingly of ourselves. *Delany*.—Idly; foolishly.—Nor vainly hope to be invulnerable. *Milton*.

VA'INNESS, *s.* The state of being vain; pride; falsehood; emptiness.

I hate ingratitude more in a man,
Than lying, *vainness*, babbling. *Shakspeare*.

VAIR, *s.* [*scribeus*, Latin.] In heraldry, a kind of fur, or doubling, consisting of divers little pieces, argent and azure, resembling a bell-glass. *Chambers*.

VAIR, or VA'IRY, *adj.* Charged or chequered with vair; variegated with argent and azure colours, in heraldry, when the term is *vairy proper*; and with other colours, when it is *vair* or *vairy composed*.

VAISETTE (Joseph), a native of Guillac, in the diocese of Alby, was born in 1685, and entered among the Benedictines of St. Maur, at Toulouse. In 1713 he settled at Paris, and engaged, in concurrence with Claude de Vie, of the same fraternity, in the history of Languedoc, of which the first volume appeared in 1730, in folio: and upon the death of his coadjutor in 1734, it was continued by himself, four more volumes having been published, and a sixth being in preparation at the time of his own death. This history is highly commended, on account of both the learning and moderation displayed by the author. He died much regretted, in 1756. *Moreri*.

VAISON, a small town in the south-east of France, department of the Vaucluse, situated on an eminence near the small river Auveze; 9 miles east-by-north of Orange, and 25 north-east of Avignon.

VAIVODE, *s.* [*vaiwod*, a governor, Sclavonian.] A prince of the Dacian provinces.—He desired nothing more than to have confirmed his authority in the minds of the vulgar, by the present and ready attendance of the *vayvod*. *Knolles*.

VAJASD, a small town of Transylvania, in the county of Lower Weissenburg, near the Marosch.

VAKE, a small river of England, in the county of Cornwall, which falls into Falmouth harbour.

VAKUP, or AKHISSAR, a fort or castle in the north-west of European Turkey, in Bosnia, situated on the eastern side of the Illyrian mountains; 28 miles west-by-north of Travnik.

VAL DE BAGNES, or BAGNERTHAL, a village and valley near the south-west corner of Switzerland, in the Valais; 13 miles south-south-west of Sion.

VAL CARLOS, a valley in the north-east of Spain, in Navarre, among the Pyrennees, remarkable as the spot where the rear guard of Charlemagne was defeated by the inhabitants of Navarre, in 778.

VAL D'ISÈRE, a village in Savoy, county of Tarantaise, near the source of the river Isere.

VAL-OMBROSA, a celebrated monastery in the north of Italy, in Tuscany, situated among the Appennines; 20 miles east of Florence.

VAL DE PENNAS, a town of the south of Spain, in the province of La Mancha; 90 miles south-south-east of Toledo, and 113 south of Madrid.

VAL SUGANA, a large and fruitful valley, in the south of Tyrol, on the borders of the Venetian territory.

VALAIS, a canton in the south of Switzerland, bounded by the cantons of Uri, Bern, and Friburg, and in another direction by Savoy and the lake of Geneva; its length being about 100 miles, and its medium breadth from 25 to 30. The capital is the small town of Sion.

VA'LANCE, *s.* [from *Valencia*, whence the use of them came. *Skinner*, and *Dr. Johnson*.—The word should therefore be written *valence*; as, indeed, anciently it was; it was also not confined to the ornaments of a bed: "Before him he had his two great crosses of silver,—his cardinall's hat, and a gentleman carrying his *valence* (otherwise called his cloak-bag), which was made of fine scarlet, altogether embroidered very richly with gold, having in it a cloake." *Cavendish, Life of Card. Wolsey*.—"Like gold *valence*," *Vol. XXIV. No. 1638*.

let some curls hang dangling, &c." *Fanshaw Tr. of Past. Fido*.] The fringes or drapery hanging round the tester and stead of a bed.

My house
Is richly furnished with plate and gold:
Valance of Venice, gold in needlework. *Shakspeare*.

To VA'LANCE, *v. a.* To decorate with drapery. *Not in use*.—Old friend, why thy face is *valanc'd* since I saw thee last; com'st thou to beard me? *Shakspeare*.

VALANTIA [so named by Tournefort, in honour of Sebastian Vaillant, an eminent French Botanist, demonstrator at the botanic garden at Paris], in Botany, a genus of the class polygamia, order monoecia, tetrandria monogynia, natural order of stellatæ, rubiaceæ (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Calyx scarcely any, in place of it the germ. Corolla one-petalled, flat, four-parted; segments ovate, acute. Stamina: filaments four, length of the corolla. Anthers small. Pistil: germ large, inferior. Style length of the stamens, semibifid. Stigmas headed. Pericarp coriaceous, compressed, reflexed. Seed single, globular.—Male flower, one on each side of the hermaphrodite. Calyx scarcely any, in place of it the germ. Corolla one-petalled, flat, three-parted, or four-parted; segments ovate, acute. Stamina: filaments four or three, length of the corolla. Anthers small. Pistil: germ small, inferior. Style and stigmas obsolete, and scarcely to be observed. Pericarp abortive: but a slender oblong rudiment adheres to the side of the hermaphrodite. Seeds none.—*Essential Character*. Hermaphrodite: calyx none. Corolla four-parted. Stamina four. Style bifid. Seed one.—Male: calyx none. Corolla three or four-parted. Stamina four or three. Pistil obsolete.

1. *Valentia muralis*, or wall cross-wort.—Male flowers trifid, placed upon the smooth germ of the hermaphrodite. Root Annual.—Native of the South of France.

2. *Valantia hispida*, or bristly cross-wort.—Male flowers trifid, placed upon the hispid germ of the hermaphrodite. Root annual.—Native of the South of Europe, and of Barbary about Algiers.

3. *Valantia filiformis*, or least cross-wort.—Capsules longer than the pedicel, cylindrical, hairy, unarmed; leaves lanceolate, smooth, subciliate.—Native of the Canary Islands.

4. *Valantia cucullaria*, or hooded cross-wort.—Each of the fructifications covered with an ovate bracte, which is bent down.—Native of the Levant.

5. *Valantia aparine*, or smooth-seeded cross-wort.—Male flowers trifid pedicelled, placed on the peduncle of the hermaphrodite.—Native of Germany, France, Sicily and Barbary.

6. *Valantia articulata*, or jointed cross-wort.—Male flowers quadrifid; peduncle dichotomous, leafless; leaves cordate. Root annual.—Native of Egypt, Syria and Barbary.

7. *Valantia cruciata*, or common cross-wort.—Male flowers quadrifid; peduncles lateral, two-leaved.

8. *Valantia glabra*, or smooth cross-wort.—Male flowers quadrifid; peduncles dichotomous, leafless; leaves oval, ciliate.—Native of the South of Europe.

9. *Valantia hypocarpia*.—All the flowers quadrifid below the germ; peduncles naked, one-flowered.—Native of Jamaica, in the cool mountains.

Propagation and Culture.—If the annual sorts are permitted to scatter their seeds in autumn, the plants will come up, and require no farther care but to thin them, and keep them clean from weeds.

The roots of the seventh and eighth spread greatly, and may be easily increased by dividing them. They are all hardy plants, except the third and last.

VALBERT, a large village of Prussian Westphalia, in the county of Mark; 36 miles east of Cologne.

VALCARES, a considerable lake in the south-east of France, department of the Mouths of the Rhone, arondissement of Tarascon, near the sea.

VALDAGNA, a small town of Austrian Italy, in the delegation of Vicenza, on the river Gua; 20 miles north-north-west of Verona.

VALDAI MOUNTAINS OF, an elevated tract of country in the central part of European Russia, lying between Moscow, Toropez, Smolensk, and Tula.

VALDAI, a small town in the north of European Russia, in the government of Novgorod; 170 miles south-south-east of Petersburg.

VALDEMORO, a small town of the interior of Spain, in New Castile; 13 miles south of Madrid.

VALDERAGUAY, a river of the north of Spain, in the province of Toro, which joins the Douro.

VALDERIES, a small town in the south-west of France, department of the Tarn; 6 miles north-north-east of Albi.

VALDIVIA, a province of Chili, separated from all the others possessed by the Spaniards, being situated in the midst of the country occupied by the Araucanians, which comprehends a track of about 70 leagues in length.

VALDIVIA, the capital of the above province, a celebrated city, and strong fortress, situated on the southern shore of the river of its name, at three leagues distance from the sea; 183 miles south from La Concepcion. Lat. 40. 5. S. long. 80. 5. W.

VALDIVIA, a river of Chili, on which the aforesaid place is situated. It has its rise eastward in the Andes, and it runs into the Pacific ocean.

VALE, *s.* [*val*, Fr.; *vallis*, Latin.] A low ground; a valley; a place between two hills.—A wide open space between hills is called a *vale*. If it be of smaller dimensions, we call it a *valley*. But when the space is contracted to a chasm, we call it a *glen*. *Gilpin*.—[From *avail*, profit.] Money given to servants.

Since our knights and senators account
To what their sordid, begging *vails* amount;
Judge what a wretched share the poor attends,
Whose whole subsistence on those alms depends. *Dryden*.

VALE OF WHITE HORSE, a fertile track of land in England, in the county of Berks, extending from Farringdon to Abingdon, so called from the representation of a horse, cut on the side of a hill, and occupying nearly an acre. The chalky soil, which is thus laid bare, is of a bright white, and forms so striking a contrast to the strong green turf of the hill, that the figure may be sometimes seen at the distance of twelve miles.

VALEDIA, a small sea-port of the province of Duquella, in Morocco. The coast is very rocky, and though it has a spacious natural harbour, capable of containing a thousand vessels, it is little frequented, on account of its difficult and dangerous entrance; 27 miles south-south-west of Mazagan.

VALEDICTION, *s.* [*valedico*, Latin.] A farewell.—A *valediction* forbidding to weep. *Donne*.—Letters were read, together with a form of *valediction* and farewell. *Hales*.

VALEDICTORY, *adj.* [from *valedico*, Latin.] Bidding farewell.—The shore was thronged with crowds of people, that followed him to the water's edge,—studious to pay to their popular chief governor every *valedictory* honour that their zeal and attention could devise. *Cumberland*.

VALENCA, a small town and fortress of the north of Portugal, in the province of Entre Douro e Minho, on the Minho, almost within cannon shot of the fortress of Tuy in Spain. It is very old, being supposed to have been founded by the soldiers of Viriatus; 56 miles north of Oporto, and 72 west-north-west of Braganza.

VALENCA DO DOURO, a small town of the north of Portugal, in the province of Beira; 9 miles west of St. Joao de Pesqueira.

VALENCAY, a small town in the central part of France, department of the Indre, with 2300 inhabitants. It has a fine castle, where Ferdinand VII. of Spain resided from 1808 to 1813; 27 miles north-north-west of Chateauroux.

VALENCE, a town in the south-east of France, the capital of the department of the Drome, agreeably situated on the declivity of a small hill, on the left bank of the department of the Rhone. Population 8000. Olives grow

in the neighbourhood, and the town contains a number of oil mills. Valence was occupied by the royalists in April 1815, after the return of Buonaparte from Elba, but soon relinquished by them; 42 miles south-west of Grenoble, and 55 south-by-east of Lyons. Lat. 44. 55. N. long. 4. 59. E.

VALENCE, a petty town in the south-west of France, department of the Gers, on the small river Blaise; 6 miles south of Condom.

VALENCE D'AGENOIS, a small town in the south-west of France, department of the Lot and Garonne, with 2200 inhabitants; 14 miles south-east of Agen.

VALENCE EN ALBIGEOIS, a pretty place in the south-west of France; 14 miles north-east of Albi.

VALENCIA, a large province in the east of Spain, extending in an oblong form from north to south, with the sea on one side, and the Castilian provinces on the other. It lies between lat. 37. 52. and 40. 50. N., and its length no less than 250 miles, but its breadth seldom exceeds 50. Its area is about 8000 square miles: its population, though not exactly ascertained, is stated by Antillon and others, at nearly 1,200,000.

Valencia contains in some parts a number of mountains, but in others, its surface is composed of plains and fertile vallies. The plain adjacent to the capital is above 80 miles in length; and those to the southward, which adjoin the towns of Alicant and Orihuela, if inferior in extent, may challenge a comparison in beauty and fertility. This province is watered by three great rivers, the Xucar, the Segura, and the Guadalaviar: also by the Murviedro, the Palencia, the Mejares, and others of less size, all flowing from the mountains of the interior to the Mediterranean. The temperature of the province is mild, the thermometer in winter varying from 40° to 60°, in summer from 70° to 80°. The chief export is of wine, silk, olive oil, and raisins. The white wine of Alicant is in high repute.

VALENCIA, a large city in the east of Spain, the capital of the province, formerly the kingdom, of Valencia. It is situated only two miles from the sea, in an open plain, on the banks of the Guadalaviar, a large river which flows from the mountains of Arragon, through a beautiful country called; in the vicinity of Valencia, La Huerta, or the Garden, from the richness of its soil, and the variety of its fruits. This fertility is the result of a warm climate, and of irrigation judiciously applied; 170 miles east-south-east of Madrid. Lat. 39. 28. 45. N. long. 0. 23. 3. W.

VALENCIA, a city of South America, in the government of the Caraccas, and province of Venezuela, situated half a league west of the lake of the same name, in a beautiful plain, where the air is pure, and the soil fertile. The houses are in general low and irregular, though some of the streets are broad and well built; 115 miles south-east of Coro, and 77 south-west of Caraccas. Lat. 10. 9. N. long. 68. 15. W.

VALENCIA, a beautiful lake of South America, in the government of Caraccas, and province of Venezuela, which stretches thirteen leagues and a half from east-north-east to west-south-west, and its greatest breadth is four. It has an oblong form. There is much greater quantity than variety of fish in this lake. Upon its borders, many reptiles are to be seen, among which are two kinds of lizards, which the Spaniards use for food, and think it delicious.

VALENCIA, a small town of the Caraccas, in the province of Maracaibo.

VALENCIA, PUNTA DE, a cape on the coast of Mexico, on the Spanish Main. Lat. 9. N. lon. 18. 40. W.

VALENCIA DE ALCANTARA, a small but strong town in the west of Spain, in the province of Estremadura, on the frontiers of Portugal; 25 miles south-west of Alcantara.

VALENCIANA, a celebrated mine of Mexico, in the intendancy of Guanaxuato. In this mine the great vein is twenty-two feet in breadth; and as the chasm is entirely dry, it is easier worked than almost any other American mine. The pits extend to the breadth of 4900 feet, and the lowest is 1640 feet in depth.

VALENCIENNES,

VALENCIENNES, a fortified town of French Flanders, situated on the Scheldt, which becomes here a navigable river, though small in its volume of water, and sluggish in its course. The form of the town is circular; its streets are narrow and crooked; its houses are in general ill built, many of them being of wood; 27 miles south-east of Lisle.

VALENS (Flavius), a Roman emperor. See **ROME**.

VALENSOLLES, a small town in the south-east of France, in Provence, department of the Lower Alps; 14 miles south-east of Forcalquier, and 25 south-west of Digne. Population 3100.

VALENTIA, an island in the Atlantic, near the south-west coast of Ireland, about five miles in length, and two in breadth, with a village of the same name, separated from the county of Kerry by a strait scarcely a mile wide. It lies to the south of Dingle bay. Lat. 51. 52. N. long. 10. 11. W.

VALENTIA HARBOUR, a bay of Ireland, on the east of Dingle bay, between the isle of Valentia and Dowlas Head.

VALENTIA ISLAND, an island off the coast of Abyssinia, about 25 miles long, and from 2 to 6 broad.

VALENTINE, s. A sweetheart, chosen on Valentine's day.

Now all nature seem'd in love,
And birds had drawn their *valentines*. *Wotton*.

A letter sent by one young person to another on Valentine's day; a *billet doux*.—Many allurements there are; nods, jests, winks,—tokens, favours, symbols, letters, *valentines*, &c. For which cause, belike, Godfridus would not have women learn to write! *Burton*.

VALENTINE, a small town in the south of France, on the Garonne, with 1000 inhabitants; 3 miles south-west of St. Gaudens, and 55 south-west of Toulouse.

VALENTINE, a cape or point of land on the east coast of the straits of Magellan, between the bay of Papagayou and the point of Boqueron.

VALENTINE'S BAY, a bay on the south-east coast of Terra del Fuego, to the west of Cape Success.

VALENTINI (Michael Bernhard), a native of Giessen, in Germany, where he was born in 1657, and became a medical professor, and where he died in 1729. The subjects of his writings, which are numerous, chiefly comprehend botany and the materia medica: of these we shall here mention his "Letters from the East Indies;" "Praxis Medica," in two parts; "Amphitheatrum Zootomicum," fol. *Haller*.

VALENTINIA [so named by Swartz, probably in honour of Mich. Bernh. Valentini, professor of medicine at Giessen], in Botany, a genus of the class octandria, order monogynia.—Generic Character. Calyx: perianth one-leaved, spreading, concave, coloured, five-parted; segments obtuse, concave, entire. Corolla none, unless the calyx be taken for it. Stamina: filaments eight, awl-shaped, erect, a little shorter than the calyx; anthers roundish. Pistil: germ roundish; superior; style length of the stamens, round; thick; stigma headed. Pericarp: capsule berried, roundish, opening into three or four parts which afterwards roll back, one-celled, pulpy within. Seeds four, oblong.—*Essential Character*. Calyx five-parted, coloured, spreading. Corolla none. Capsule berried, four-seeded, pulpy.

Valentinia ilicifolia.—This is a branching shrub, two or three feet high. Leaves alternate, ovate-lanceolate, an inch and half long, waved and spiny at the edge, smooth and very stiff; flowers terminating in a sort of umbel, scarlet.—Native of Hispaniola, on the most barren rocks towards the ocean, and in Cuba about the Havanna.

VALENTINO, a royal but now decayed castle, situated on the banks of the Po, in the vicinity of Turin, and surrounded by a number of villas, and by the botanical garden of the university of Turin.

VALENZA, a town in the north-west of Italy; in the province of Alessandria, situated on an eminence near the Po; 12 miles south-east of Casale, and 40 east-by-south of Turin.

VALENZA, a small town in the north-west of Spain, in the province of Leon, with 3700 inhabitants; 18 miles south-south-west of Leon.

VALERA DE Ariba, and **VALERA DE ABAJO**, two small towns or rather villages, in the east of Spain, in the province of Cuenca; 133 miles east-south-east of Madrid.

VALERIAN, s. [*valeriana*, Latin; *valerian*, Fr.] A plant.

Valerian then he crops, and purposely doth stamp,
T' apply unto the place, that's haled with the cramp.

Drayton.

VALERIANA [according to some, named from one Valerius, who is said to have used this plant in medicine: or as others, from valor or valentia, or from valere. But all this is uncertain], in Botany, a genus of the class triandria, order monogynia, natural order of aggregatæ, dipsacæ (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Calyx scarcely any; a superior margin. Corolla: tube nectariferous on the lower side, gibbous; border five-cleft; segments obtuse. Stamina three or fewer, (in one species four;) filaments awl shaped, erect, length of the corolla; anthers roundish. Pistil: germ inferior; style filiform, length of the stamens; stigma thickish. Pericarp: a crust not opening, deciduous, crowned. Seeds solitary, oblong. A wonderful diversity of the parts of fructification is observed in this genus.—*Essential Character*. Calyx none. Corolla one-petalled, gibbous on one side of the base, superior. Seed one.

I.—Valerians with a single downy Seed.

1. *Valeriana rubra*, common or broad-leaved red valerian.—Flowers one-stamened, tailed; leaves lanceolate, quite entire. Roots perennial, woody, as thick as a man's finger, spreading very wide; stems about three feet high, round, smooth, grayish, hollow.—Native of France, Switzerland, Italy, the Levant, Barbary, and England.

2. *Valeriana angustifolia*, or narrow-leaved red valerian.—Flowers one-stamened, tailed; leaves linear, quite entire.—Native of the mountains of France, Switzerland, Italy, and Barbary.

3. *Valeriana calcitrapa*, or cut-leaved valerian.—Flowers one-stamened; leaves pinnatifid.—Native of the South of France, Italy, Portugal, the Levant, and Barbary.

4. *Valeriana dioica*, or small marsh valerian.—Flowers three-stamened, dioecious; radical-leaves ovate; stem-leaves pinnate. Root perennial, jointed, creeping, the thickness of a crow-quill, white, but sometimes tinged with red; stems from a span to a foot or a foot and a half in height, upright, grooved, smooth.—Native of Europe and the Levant, in wet meadows and marshes.

5. *Valeriana Capensis*, or Cape valerian.—Flowers three-stamened; leaves pinnate; leaflets ovate, toothed.—Found at the Cape of Good Hope.

6. *Valeriana officinalis*, officinal or great wild valerian.—Flowers three-stamened; all the leaves pinnate; leaflets lanceolate, nearly uniform. Root perennial, composed of long fleshy slender fibres, uniting in heads, and sending out from its crown one or more long-extended creeping shoots.—Native of Europe and Siberia, in woods, hedges, marshes, and near rivers.

7. *Valeriana phu*, or garden valerian.—Flowers three-stamened; stem-leaves pinnate; root-leaves undivided.—Native of Alsace, Silesia, Dauphiné, and Barbary near La Calle.

8. *Valeriana tripteris*, or three-leaved valerian.—Flowers three-stamened; leaves toothed; root-leaves cordate; stem-leaves ternate, ovate-oblong.—Native of the Alps of Switzerland, Austria, Carniola, Dauphiné, and Piedmont; flowering all the summer. There are besides in this section *Valeriana montana*, *Valeriana celtica*, *Valeriana tuberosa*, *Valeriana saxatilis*, *Valeriana elongata*, *Valeriana pyrenaica*, *Valeriana scandens*, *Valeriana mixta*, and *Valeriana supina*.

II.—With a three-celled crowned Fruit.

18. *Valeriana villosa*, or hairy valerian.—Flowers four-stamened, equal; lower leaves eared; upper toothed, villose.—Native

—Native of Japan, in Jedo, Nagasaki, &c., flowering in September and October.

19. *Valeriana polystacha*.—Flowers three-stamened; leaves pinnate; spike compound, whorled.—Found in watery places at Buenos Ayres in America.

20. *Valeriana Sibitica*, or Siberian valerian.—Flowers four-stamened, equal; leaves pinnatifid; seeds fastened to an oval chaff.—Native of Siberia.

21. *Valeriana ruthenica*, or Russian valerian.—Flowers four-stamened; leaves ovate, fleshy, pinnatifid-toothed; seeds fastened to an oval chaff.—Native of Siberia.

22. *Valeriana carnosia*, or fleshy valerian.—Flowers three-stamened; leaves oval, toothed, fleshy, glaucous.—Found in the Straits of Magellan.

23. *Valeriana cornucopiæ*, or purple valerian.—Flowers two-stamened, ringent; leaves ovate, sessile.—Native of Spain, Italy, Sicily, Armenia, and Barbary.

24. *Valeriana echinata*.—Flowers three-stamened, regular; leaves toothed; fruit linear, three-toothed, outmost larger, recurved.—Native of Italy, the south of France, and Barbary, in shady places.

25. *Valeriana olitoria*, common corn salad, or lamb's lettuce.—Flowers three-stamened; stem dichotomous; leaves lanceolate (linear-tongue-shaped), obtuse, entire (or the upper ones toothed.) Root small, annual, fibrous, pale brown; stem dichotomous, somewhat spreading, from four inches to a span and even a foot or more in height, (in gardens;) round, grooved or angular, tender, often tinged with purple on one side.—Native of Europe and Barbary, in corn-fields, on banks, and under hedges.—There remains in this section *Valeriana dentata*, *Valeriana vesicaria*, *Valeriana coronata*, *Valeriana discoidea*, *Valeriana radiata*, and *Valeriana pumila*.

Propagation and Culture.—Part the roots in autumn; or sow the seeds soon after they are ripe, in a shady border; where they will sometimes come up the same autumn, especially if the season prove moist, otherwise they will not appear till the following spring. When the plants are fit to remove, transplant them into beds, at about nine inches or a foot asunder; water them, and keep them clean; and in autumn transplant them where they are to remain.

VALERIANO BOLZANI (Pierio), was born at Belluno, in 1477, in such a low condition, that he had no opportunity of acquiring the first elements of literature till he attained the age of fifteen years. The work by which he is principally known, is his treatise "De Infelicitate Literatorum," first printed at Venice in 1620, and often reprinted. *Gen. Biog.*

VALERIEN, a small town in the central part of France, department of the Yonne, with 900 inhabitants; 9 miles west of Sens.

VALERIUS MAXIMUS, a writer whose history is little known. The work which has been ascribed to him, and entitled "De Dictis et Factis Memorabilibus Antiquorum, Lib. IX." appears to have been written in the reign of Tiberius, probably after the death of Sejanus, and dedicated with high eulogy to Tiberius. It is cited by Pliny the elder, Plutarch, and A. Gellius; and it was much read and quoted at the revival of literature in Europe.

VALERIUS (Lucas), an eminent mathematician, acquired great celebrity at Rome as professor of geometry, and was honoured by Galileo with the appellation of the Archimedes of his time. He died in this city in 1618. He prosecuted the discovery of the centres of gravity of solids, and shewed how to determine them in all the conoids and spheroids, and their bases. The result of his investigation was published in 1604, in a work entitled "De Centro Gravitatis Solidorum." He also proposed a quadrature of the parabola different from that of Archimedes. His method was published in 1606, and annexed to the fore-mentioned treatise. *Montucla*.

VALERIUS PUBLICOLA. See ROME.

VALERY, Sr., a small seaport in the north of France, situated on the left bank of the Somme, near its mouth. It was here that, in 1066, William the Conqueror embarked for the conquest of England; 12 miles north-west of

Abbeville, and 50 north-west of Amiens. Lat. 50. 11. 21. N. long. 1. 37. 51. E.

VALERY EN CAUX, Sr., a town in the north of France, department of the Lower Seine, situated on the shores of the channel. It has a population of 5000, and a small but tolerably good harbour; 20 miles north of Yvetot, and 33 north-by-west of Rouen. Lat. 49. 52. N. long. 0. 40. E.

VALESIANS, or VALESIANI, ancient sectaries, so called from one Valesius. They admitted none into their society but eunuchs. Whiston says of them, that they sprung up about the year 240.

VALET, s. A. waiting servant. See VARLET.—Giving cast-clothes to be worn by *valets*, has a very ill effect upon little minds. *Addison*.

VALET, a small town in the west of France, department of the Loire Inferieure, containing, with its parish, about 3100 inhabitants; 6 miles north of Clisson, and 14 south-east of Nantes.

VALETTA, LA, the capital of the island of Malta, stands on the east side of the island, in lat. 35. 53. 4. N. long. 14. 30. 45. E. It consists of five parts, which are distinguished by particular names, and are often considered as separate towns: 1st, Citta Nuova, or La Valetta properly, so called: 2d, Citta Vittoriosa: 3rd, Senylea, or the isle of St. Michael, is separated from Citta Vittoriosa by a canal called Porto delle Galere: 4th, Barmola: 5th, Cottonera, which forms a kind of suburb to it. This last contains the castle of Santa Margaretha. Of these, Citta Nuova, Barmola, and Cottonera, contain in all about 2300 inhabitants; Citta Vittoriosa about 4000, and Senylea between 4000 and 5000.

VALETTE, a petty town in the west of France, department of the Charente, situated on a mountain, and containing about 800 inhabitants; 14 miles south-east of Angoulême.

VALETTE, LA, a small town and fort in the south-east of France, department of the Var, about a mile from Toulon.

VALETUDINARIAN, or VALETUDINARY, *adj.* [*valetudinaire*, Fr.; *valetudo*, Latin.] Weakly; sickly; infirm of health.—Physic, by purging noxious humours, prevents sickness in the healthy, or recourse thereof in the *valetudinary*. *Browne*.—Some patients have been liable to this symptom, and reduced by it to a *valetudinary* and very unequal state of health. *Blackmore*.—Cold of winter, by stopping the pores of perspiration, keeps the warmth more within; whereby there is a greater quantity of spirits generated in healthful animals, for the case is quite otherwise in *valetudinary* ones. *Cheyne*.

VALETUDINARIAN, s. One who is weakly, sickly, or infirm of health.—*Valetudinarians* must live where they can command and scold. *Swift*.

VALEZO, or VALEGGIO, a town of Austrian Italy, in the government of Milan, situated on the top of a steep hill on the bank of the Mincio, with 4800 inhabitants; 12 miles west-by-south of Verona, and 14 north of Mantua.

VALGORGE, a petty town in the south-east of France, department of the Ardeche, on the small river Baune. Population 1200; 25 miles south-east of Privas.

VALGRANO, a small town in the north-west of Italy, in Piedmont, province of Coni; 8 miles west of Coni.

VALHUEC, a small island on the north-west coast of France, department of Morbihan.

VALIANCE, or VALIANCY, s. [*vaillance*, Fr.] Valour; personal puissance; fierceness; bravery. *Not in use*.

With stiff force he shook his mortal lance,

To let him weet his doughty *valiaunce*. *Spenser*.

VALIANT, *adj.* [*vaillant*, Fr.] Stout; personally puissant; brave. We say a *valiant* man; a *valiant* action.—Only be *valiant* for me, and fight the Lord's battles. 1 *Sam.*

VALIANT, s. A valiant person. *Not in use*.—Four battles against the Philistines, wherein four *valiants* of David slay four giants. 2 *Sam.*

VALIANTLY,



J. Pass sc

1 *Va. officinalis*. 2 *Vera. Album*. 3 *Verb. thapsus*. 4 *Vi. odorata*.



VALIANTLY, *adv.* Stoutly; with personal strength; with personal bravery.

Farewell, kind lord; fight *valiantly* to-day:
Thou art fram'd of the firm truth of valour. *Shakspeare.*

VALIANTNESS, *s.* Valour; personal bravery; puissance; fierceness; stoutness.—Thy *valiantness* was mine; thou suck'dst it from me. *Shakspeare.*

VALID, *adj.* [*valide*, French; *validus* Latin.] Strong; powerful; efficacious; prevalent.

Perhaps more *valid* arms,
Weapons more violent, when next we meet,
May serve to better us, and worse our foes. *Milton.*

Having intellectual force; prevalent; weighty; conclusive.—A difference in their sentiments as to particular questions, is no *valid* argument against the general truth believed by them, but rather a clearer and more solid proof of it. *Stephens.*

VALIDITY, *s.* [*validité*, Fr.] Force to convince; certainty.

You are persuaded of the *validity* of that famous verse,
'Tis expectation makes a blessing dear. *Pope.*

Value. *A sense not used.*

To thee, and thine,
Remain this ample third of our fair kingdom;
No less in space, *validity*, and pleasure,
Than that conferr'd on Goneril. *Shakspeare.*

VALINCOURT (John Baptist du Troussel de), was born of a noble family at St. Quintin, in Picardy, in 1653, educated at the Jesuits' college in Paris, and distinguished himself as a man of letters. In 1685 he was appointed, by the count of Toulouse, admiral of France, his secretary-general, and afterwards secretary of the marine; but through life he cultivated polite literature. His writings are few: they consist of a critique on the celebrated novel of "The Princess of Cleves;" "A Life of Francis Duke of Guise, surnamed Le Balafré;" "Critical Observations on the Œdipus of Sophocles," and a few poems. He died at Paris, generally esteemed, in 1730, aged 77 years. *Moreri.*

VALINCOURT, a small town in the north-east of France, department of the North; 9 miles south-east of Cambrai, and 23 south-east of Douay.

VALKI, a considerable town in the south of European Russia, situated on the river Mscha, in the province or government called Slobodsk Ukraine. It is the chief place of a circle; 27 miles west-by-south of Charkov.

VALLADOLID, an inland province of Spain, forming part of the kingdom of Leon, and lying between 41. 10. and 42. 40. of north lat. It consists of several scattered tracks, the two largest of which lie in the west and south-east of Leon. The area of the whole is 3400 square miles; the population about 190,000. It is divided into 22 districts.

VALLADOLID, an ancient city in the interior of Spain, in Leon, situated on the banks of the Esgueva, which divides it into two, and of the larger stream of the Fisuerga, which bathes its walls. The former flows from the east, the latter from the north. The town stands in the midst of an extensive plain, which might be rendered far more productive, were the streams that traverse it made to serve effectually for the purpose of irrigation; 100 miles north-north-west of Madrid.

VALLADOLID, a province of Mexico. The most elevated summit of this province is the Pic de Tancitaro, to the east of Tuspan. To the east of this peak is the extraordinary volcano of Jurullo, which was formed in the night of the 29th September, 1759. The great catastrophe by which this mountain rose from the earth, and by which a considerable extent of ground totally changed its appearance, is perhaps one of the most extraordinary physical revolutions on record. A vast plain extends from the hills of Aguasarco to near the villages of Teipa and Petatlan. This plain is only from 2460 to 2624 feet above the level of the sea. In the middle of this space basaltic cones appear, the

summits of which are crowned with ever-green oaks of a laurel and olive foliage, intermingled with palm trees. This beautiful vegetation forms a singular contrast with the aridity of the plain which was laid waste by volcanic fire. In the month of June 1759, a subterranean noise was heard. Hollow noises of a most alarming nature were accompanied by frequent earthquakes, which succeeded one another for from 50 to 60 days, to the great consternation of the neighbouring inhabitants. From the beginning of September every thing seemed to announce the complete re-establishment of tranquillity, when in the night between the 28th and 29th, the horrible subterranean noise re-commenced. The affrighted Indians fled to the mountains for safety. A track of ground from three to four square miles in extent, which goes by the name of Malpays, rose up in the shape of a bladder. The bounds of this convulsion are still distinguishable in the fractured strata. The ground thrown up near its edges is 39 feet in height above the old level of the plain; but it rises progressively towards the centre, to an elevation of 500 feet. Those who witnessed this great catastrophe from the top of the mountain of Aguasarco, assert, that flames were seen to issue forth for an extent of more than half a square league; that fragments of burning rocks were thrown up to prodigious heights; and that through a thick cloud of ashes, illumined by volcanic fire, the softened surface of the earth was seen to swell up like an agitated sea. The rivers of Cuitamba and San Pedro rushed into the burning chasms, and contributed to exasperate the flames, which were distinguishable at the city of Pascuaro, though situated on a very extensive table land, 4500 feet above the plains of Jurullo. Thousands of small cones, from 6 to 9 feet in height, called by the natives ovens, issued from the ground while it was under the influence of this confusion; and although the heat of these volcanic ovens has suffered a great diminution, Humboldt mentions that he has seen the thermometer rise to 202 degrees of Fahrenheit, on being plunged into fissures, which exhale an aqueous vapour. From each small cone the vapour arises to the height of 40 or 50 feet. In many of them a subterranean noise is heard, resembling that occasioned by the boiling of a fluid. In the midst of the ovens six large masses, elevated from 1300 to 1600 feet above the old level of the plains, sprung up from the chasm. The most elevated of these masses is the great volcano of Jurullo. It is continually burning, and has thrown up an immense quantity of lavas. These great eruptions of the central volcano continued till the month of February 1760. In the following years they became less frequent: and the Indians having been gradually accustomed to the terrific noises of the new volcano, had advanced towards the mountains to admire the streams of fire discharged from an infinity of great and small volcanic apertures. At the first explosion of this volcano, the roofs of the houses of Queretaro were covered with ashes, though distant more than 48 leagues. The subterraneous fire appears now far from violent; and the desolate ground as well as the great volcano, begin to be covered with vegetables. The air, however, is still heated to such a degree by the ovens, as to raise the thermometer to 109 degrees of Fahrenheit.

In extent, Valladolid is nearly equal to Ireland. It contains three cities, three towns, 263 villages and 205 parishes. The population is 376,400; the extent of surface 3446 square leagues, which allows 109 inhabitants to each square league.

VALLADOLID, or **MECHOACAN**, an episcopal city of Mexico, and capital of the province of that name. It contains 18,000 inhabitants.

VALLADOLID, a small town of Mexico or New Spain, in the province of Merida or Yucatan.

VALLANCER POINT, the north-west cape of the island of Gravina, in the North Pacific ocean. Lat. 55. 26. N. long. 228. 24. E.

VALLA'NCY, *s.* A large wig that shades the face.
But you, loud Sirs, who through your curls look big,
Critics in plume, and white *vallancy* wig. *Dryden.*

VALLATA, a small town of Italy, in the central part of the kingdom of Naples, in the Principato Ultra. Population 3800.

VALLATION, *s.* [*vallatus*, Latin.] An intrenchment.—The *vallation* south-west of Dorchester in this county, called Dyke-hills, consisting of two ridges or borders with an intermediate trench, although so near a Roman town and road, is not Roman, but I imagine Saxon or Danish. *Warton.*

VALLATORY, *adj.* [*vallatus*, Latin.] Enclosing as by measure. *Not in use.*—Mention is made in Ezekiel of a measuring reed of six cubits:—with such difference of reeds, *vallatory*, sagittary, scriptory, and others, they might be furnished in Judea. *Sir T. Brown.*

VALLAY, an island of the Hebrides, lying to the north of North Uist, from which it is separated by a narrow sound, dry at low water. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, and half a mile broad, with a light sandy soil, exceedingly fertile.

VALLE (Pietro Della), a Roman patrician, who, in the year 1614, commenced his travels into Egypt, Turkey, Persia and India. At Bagdat he fell in love with a young female of the Maronite sect of Christians, and married her. She accompanied him in his journey, and on his return towards Italy, she died near the Persian Gulph. The loss so much affected him, that he had her remains embalmed, and carried them with him during his subsequent travels, and on his return to Rome, they were magnificently interred in the church of Ara Cœli; and he himself pronounced her funeral eulogy, which was printed. The account of his travels, written by himself in Italian, and contained in fifty-four letters, was published at Rome in 1650. They have been often cited as authority, though not destitute of marks of credulity, and still bear a respectable rank among books of travels. The style is pure and elegant, though the narration is prolix. Doni has spoken of him in terms of high commendation, and represents him as well acquainted with the Oriental languages, and with music. He wrote on other subjects besides his travels, and was a member of the Academy degli Umoristi. His second wife was a Georgian, attached to his first wife, and the companion of his travels. *Moreri.*

VALLE, a small town of Italy; 35 miles north of Naples.—2. A small town in the north of Italy; 5 miles west of Lumello.—3. A small town of Austrian Illyria, in Istria; 42 miles south of Trieste.

VALLE, SAN JUAN DE, a settlement of Quito, in the province of Loxa.

VALLE, NUESTRA SENORA DE, a settlement of New Granada, in the province of San Juan de los Llanos, on the shore of the river Apure. It is the name of several other inconsiderable settlements in South America.

VALLE, a river of South America, in the province of Tucuman, which runs south-east, and enters the Vermeio.

VALLE CASTELLANA, a small town of Italy, in the north of the kingdom of Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro; 30 miles north-north-west of Capua.

VALLE-FERTIL, a settlement of Chili, now in the viceroyalty of Buenos Avres.

VALLE DE MAIZE, EL, a town of Mexico, in the province of San Luis Potosi, situated near the river Panuco, and not far from the town of that name.

VALLE ROTONDA, a small town of Italy, in the north-west of the kingdom of Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro; 30 miles north-north-west of Capua.

VALLE E SPIO, a small town of Italy; 36 miles south-east of Salerno.

VALLEJUELO, a small river of St. Domingo, which runs north, and unites itself with that of Canas, to enter the Artibonito.

VALLÉN, a small island on the north-west coast of France, belonging to the department of Finisterre.

VALLENDAR, a small town of the Prussian province of the Lower Rhine, in the government of Coblenz, near the Rhine.

VALLERAUGUE, a small town in the south-east of France, department of the Gard, on the river Herault; 40 miles north-west of Nîmes.

VALLÉS, a town of Mexico, and capital of a district of the same name, situated in a beautiful plain, on the shore of a river flowing down from the lofty ridge of mountains. Lat. 21. 45. N. long. 99. W.

VALLEY, *s.* [*vallée*, Fr.; *vallis*, Lat.] A low ground; a hollow between hills.—Sweet interchange of hill and *valley*. *Milton.*

VALLEY CREEK, a river of the United States, in Pennsylvania, which runs into the Schuylkill. Lat. 40. 7. N. long. 75. 30. W.

VALLEY FORGE, a place of the United States, in Pennsylvania, near the union of Valley Creek with the Schuylkill; 15 miles north-west of Philadelphia.

VALLIER, ST., a small town in the south-east of France, department of the Drome, on the Rhone. It has 1600 inhabitants, and some small manufactures of silk and olive oil. It has a fine Gothic castle; 20 miles north of Valence.

VALLIOVA, a small town in the north of European Turkey, in the province of Semendria, on the river Kolubra; 35 miles south-south-west of Belgrade.

VALLIQUIERVILLE, a small town in the north of France, department of the Lower Seine; 3 miles west of Yvetot.

VALLISE, *s.* [*valleys*, Dutch.] A portmanteau; a wallet.

I promise

To keep my master's privities lock'd up
In the *vallise* of my trust, lock'd close for ever.

B. Johnson.

VALLISNERI (Anthony), a celebrated Italian naturalist, was born in 1661. He was first instructed in the rudiments of the learned languages by the Jesuits, at Modena, and was afterwards taught rhetoric, and the Aristotelian philosophy, under the same auspices, at Reggio. Nevertheless he began, even at this period, to be dissatisfied with the prevailing system, which he called a philosophy of words; and happening to have a more liberal and enlightened preceptor than usual, his attention was directed to natural and experimental philosophy, and the then prevalent hypotheses of Des Cartes. His tutor Biagi, a Jesuit, had the good sense and honesty to avow, that the philosophy of Aristotle might suit theologians and monks, but that he himself knew many able and distinguished men, at Bologna and elsewhere, who, so far from being indebted to that great person, never thought of his doctrines but to refute them. Vallisneri therefore removed to Bologna in 1683, and very soon gave up theories and hypotheses for the observation of nature. Here the great Malpighi, to whose particular favour he was recommended by the princes of the house of Este, directed his anatomical enquiries. The first particular object of investigation to which this ingenious philosopher devoted his attention, was the anatomy of the Silk-worm, by which he was led to the study of the metamorphoses and generation of other insects. He gave his discoveries to the world in the form of two Dialogues in Italian, supposed to take place between Pliny and Malpighi, on the arrival of the latter in another world. These brought great reputation to their author, both for the value of their contents, and the elegance of their language and composition.

On the 12th of January, 1730, he died. The younger Vallisneri accomplished a lasting memorial for his distinguished parent, in a complete and splendid edition of all his works, making three folio volumes, printed at Venice in 1733, and illustrated with plates, in one of which the fructification of the *Lenaxa* is exhibited. Vallisneri is certainly entitled to rank with Redi, Malpighi, Reaumur, and Swammerdam, as an original observer of the intricate and obscure physiology of insects, and the lower tribes of the animal kingdom. He co-operated with those philosophers in clearing away the theory of equivocal generation, and other rubbish

rubbish of the schools. In medicine his merit is of a very high order, and his name marks an epocha in the history of that science in Italy.

VALLISNERIA [so named by Micheli, in honor of Antonio Vallisneri, professor of medicine at Padua, Archiater to the Emperor Charles VI.], in Botany, a genus of the class dioecia, order diandria, natural order of palmæ, hydrocharides (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Male—Calyx: common spathe two-parted; segments oblong, bifid, reflexed; common spadix compressed, covered all over with flowers, digested into a spike. Corolla one-petalled, three-parted. Tube none; segments obovate, spreading very much and bent back. Stamina: filaments two, upright, length of the corolla. Anthers simple. Female—Calyx: spathe one-flowered, cylindrical, long; with the mouth bifid, erect. Perianth three-parted, spreading, superior; segments ovate. Corolla: petals three, linear, very narrow, truncate, shorter than the calyx. Nectary a spreading cusp placed under each of the stigmas. Pistil: germ cylindrical, inferior, long. Style scarcely any. Stigma three-parted; segments semi-bifid, oval, convex, longer than the calyx, spreading, pubescent above. Pericarp: capsule cylindrical, long, one-celled. Seeds numerous, ovate, fastened to the side of the capsule.—*Essential Character.* Male—Spathe two-parted. Spadix covered with floscules. Corolla three-parted. Female—Spathe bifid, one-flowered. Calyx three-parted, superior. Stigma three-parted. Capsule one-celled, many-seeded.

1. *Vallisneria spiralis*, or two-stamened *vallisneria*.—Flowers two-stamened. This is an aquatic plant, with long, thin, almost transparent leaves, with parallel nerves and plaits dividing it transversely, very finely serrate at the end and floating on the water. The male flower is very small and white, and is borne on a very short scape at the bottom of the water; when it is mature it breaks loose, and floats on the surface. The female-flower, which is larger and purple, grows on a spiral scape.—It grows in the Rhone near Orange.

2. *Vallisneria octandra*, or eight-stamened *vallisneria*.—Flowers eight-stamened. Root annual, fibrous. Leaves radical, linear, tapering to a fine point, smooth, from nine to twelve inches long, and half an inch or less broad.—Native of the East Indies, in stagnant shallow sweet water.

VALLOIRES, a small town in Savoy, province of Maurienne, situated on the small river Neuvanchette.

VALLON, a small town in the north-west of France, department of the Sarthe; 15 miles south-west of Le Mans.

VALLON, a small town in the South of France, department of the Ardeche, situated between the rivers Ardeche, and Ibie; 12 miles south-east of Argentiere, and 25 south-west of Privas.

VALLOPIT, a hamlet of England, in the parish of East Allington, Devonshire.

VALLORBE, or **VAL D'ORBE**, a large village and valley in the west of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud, near the source of the small river Orbe. It has 2700 inhabitants, and considerable iron manufactures.

VALLS, a considerable town in the north-east of Spain, in Catalonia; 8 miles north of Tarragona.

VALLUM, *s.* [Latin.] A trench; a fence; a wall.—Another *vallum* between the two seas more southward, and of a much greater length. *Temple.*

VALMONT DE BOMARE (James Christopher), was born at Rouen, in September, 1731. He was intended for the bar, but his inclination to natural history induced him to devote himself entirely to that pursuit; and having obtained an order from the duke d'Argenson, the minister at war, to travel for the improvement of science, with sufficient funds for the purpose, he spent several years in visiting the principal cities of Europe, and examining the most famous collections in natural history. His works are as follow: viz. "Catalogue d'un Cabinet d'Histoire Naturelle," 1758, 12mo.; "Extrait Nomenclature du System complet de Mineralogie," 1759, 12mo.; and "Nouvelle Exposition du Regne Mineral," 1761, 1762, 2 vols. 8vo. But his capital work was his

"Dictionnaire raisonné Universel d'Histoire Naturelle," in 6 vols. 8vo. This has passed through several editions in 8vo. and 4to., and being the first of its kind, served as the basis of all the dictionaries of natural history that have appeared since that time. One of the latest editions appeared at Lyons in 1800, 15 vols. 8vo. This celebrated naturalist died at Paris, in August, 1807.

VALMONTONE, a small town of Italy; 22 miles east-by-south of Rome.

VALMY, a village in the north-east of France, department of the Marne; 5 miles west-by-south of St. Menehould.

VALOE, an island in the south of Norway; 7 miles south-south-east of Tonsberg.

VALOGNES, a town of Normandy, in the north-west of France, in the department of La Manche; 10 miles south-east of Cherbourg, and 32 north-west of St. Lo. Lat. 49. 22. N. long. 1. 33. W.

VALOIS (Adrian de), was born at Paris in 1607, and studied in the Jesuits' college. Although he acquired a competent knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages, he attached himself principally to the study of French history; and in 1646 appeared the first volume in folio of his "Gesla Francorum," which was followed by two more in 1658. He began with the reign of the Emperor Valerian, and traced the history of the Franks to the deposition of Childeric, and his work was generally admired. In 1675 he published "Notitiæ Gallorum," fol., comprising, in alphabetical order, an account of the geography, towns, monasteries, &c. of France, deduced from its early records and histories. He died in 1747. *Moreri.*

VALOIS, a small district and duchy in the north of France, now forming the eastern part of the department of the Oise.

VALOROUS, *adj.* Brave; stout; valiant.—Captain Jany is a marvellous *valorous* gentleman. *Shakspeare.*

VALOROUSLY, *adv.* In a brave manner.—I'll pay it as *valourously* as I may. *Shakspeare.*

VALOUR, *s.* [*valor*, Lat. *Ainsworth.*] Personal bravery; strength; prowess; puissance; stoutness.

That I may pour the spirits in thine ear,
And chastise, with the *valour* of my tongue,
All that impedes thee. *Shakspeare.*

VALPARAISO, a city and port of Chili, in the province of Quillota, situated on a bay in the South Pacific ocean. It was formerly a very small village, with a few warehouses, which the merchants of the metropolis erected for their goods, in order to ship them for Callao. It is inhabited chiefly by whites, mestizoes, and mulattoes, who are engaged in the trade carried on with Peru and Europe; and the governor of this city is nominated by the king, being dependent only on the captain-general of Chili. The inhabitants of Valparaiso joined keenly in the revolution by which the South American provinces were emancipated from the dominion of the mother country; and it is now completely independent of Spain; 225 miles north of Concepcion, and 60 north-west of Santiago. Lat. 33. 2. 36. S. long. 71. 44. 30. W.

VALPERGA, a small town in the north-west of Italy, in Piedmont; 16 miles north of Turin.

VALREAS, a small inland town in the south-east of France, department of the Vaucluse; 20 miles north-east of Orange, and 32 north-east of Avignon.

VALS, a small town in the south-east of France, department of the Ardeche, with 2000 inhabitants; 55 miles south-west of Privas.

VALSALVA (Anton-Maria), an eminent anatomist, physician, and surgeon, was born in 1666, at Imola, in Romagna. Having received the first elements of literature in the Jesuits' seminary, he was sent to the university of Bologna, and placed under the immediate tuition of the celebrated Malpighi, and here he pursued his various studies with an assiduity which impaired his health. He graduated at Bo-

logna in 1687, and connecting surgery with physic, acquired high reputation. The principal of his works is a treatise "De Aure Humana." After his death, Morgagni published three of his "Dissertations" on anatomical subjects, which had been read before the Institute. This great anatomist's work "De Sedibus et Causis Morborum," contains a number of dissections by Valsalva. *Gen. Biog.*

VALSASSINA, a country or district in the north of Austrian Italy, adjoining the lake of Como, between the Grisons and the Valteline.

VALTELINE, a lordship of Austrian Italy, in the government of Milan, now forming the greater part of the delegation or district of Sondrio. Its superficial extent is about 1270 square miles; its population about 81,000. Their chief town is Sondrio.

VALTIERA, a village in the north-east of Spain, in Navarre, with large mines of rock salt; 8 miles north-west of Tudela, and 41 south of Pampeluna.

VALTRI, a small town in the north-west of Italy, subject to the king of Sardinia.

VALTRIE, LA, a small stream in Lower Canada, which falls into the St. Lawrence from the north; 40 miles below Montreal.

VALUABLE, *adj.* [*valable*, Fr.] Precious; being of great price.—Remote countries cannot convey their commodities by land to those places, where on account of their rarity they are desired and become *valuable*. *Robertson*.—Worthy; deserving regard. A just account of that *valuable* person, whose remains lie before us. *Atterbury*.

VALUABLENESS, *s.* Preciousness; worth. *Johnson*.

VALUATION, *s.* The act of setting a value; appraisement.—Humility in man consists not in denying any gift that is in him, but in a just *valuation* of it, rather thinking too meanly than too highly. *Ray*.—Value set upon any thing.

No reason I, since of your lives you set
So slight a *valuation*, should reserve
My crack'd one to more care.

Shakspeare.

VALUATOR, *s.* An appraiser; one who sets upon any thing its price.—What *valuators* will the bishops make use of? *Swift*.

VALUE, *s.* [*valor*, Latin.] Praise; worth.—Ye are physicians of no *value*. *Job*.—High rate.

Cæsar is well acquainted with your virtues,
And therefore sets this *value* on your life:
Let him but know the price of Cato's friendship,
And name your terms.

Addison.

Rate; price equal to the worth of the thing bought.—He sent him money; it was with this obliging testimony, that his design was not to pay him the *value* of his pictures, because they were above any price. *Dryden*.

To VALUE, *v. a.* [*valoir*, Fr.] To rate at a certain price.—When the country grows better inhabited, the tithes and other obventions will be more augmented, and better *valued*. *Spenser*.—To rate highly; to have in high esteem.—Some of the finest treatises in dialogue, many very *valued* pieces of French, Italian, and English, appear. *Addison*.—To appraise; to estimate.—If he be poorer than thy estimation, the priest shall *value* him. *Lev.*—To be worth; to be equal in worth to.

The peace between the French and us not *values*
The cost that did conclude it.

Shakspeare.

To take account of.—If a man be in sickness, the time will seem longer without a clock than with; for the mind doth *value* every moment. *Bacon*.—To reckon at, with respect to number or power.

The queen is *valued* thirty thousand strong:
Her faction will be full as strong as ours.

Shakspeare.

To consider with respect to importance; to hold important.

The king must take it ill,
So slightly *valued* in his messenger.

Shakspeare.

Neither of them *valued* their promises, according to rules of honour or integrity. *Clarendon*.—To compare with respect to price or excellence.—It cannot be *valued* with the gold of ophir. *Job*.—To raise to estimation. This is a sense not now in use.—She ordered all things, resisting the wisdom of the wisest, by making the possessor thereof miserable; *valuing* the folly of the most foolish, by making the success prosperous. *Sidney*.

VA'LUELESS, *adj.* Being of no value.

A counterfeit

Resembling majesty; which, touch'd and tried,
Proves *valueless*.

Shakspeare.

VA'LUER, *s.* One that values.—Hammond was no *valuer* of trifles. *Fell*.

VALVE, *s.* [*valva*, Latin.] A folding door.

Swift through the *valves* the visionary fair
Repass'd.

Pope.

Any thing that opens over the mouth of a vessel.—This air, by the opening of the *valve*, and forcing up of the sucker, may be driven out. *Bayle*.—[In Anatomy.] A kind of membrane, which opens in certain vessels to admit the blood, and shuts to prevent its regress. The arteries, with a contractile force, drive the blood still forward; it being hindered from going backward by the *valves* of the heart. *Arbuthnot*.

VALVERDE, a small town of the west of Spain, in Estremadura, situated in a pleasant valley; 19 miles south-east of Elvas, and 14 south of Badajos. There are three other small towns of the same name in Spain.

VA'LVULE, *s.* [*valvule*, Fr.] A small valve.

VAMBA, a river of Congo, which falls into the Coanza.

VAMKAOSE, a small island in the Chinese archipelago, where the celebrated St. Francis Xavier was buried; 62 miles south-west of Macao.

VAMP, *s.* [*avampies*, old Span. See *To VAMP*.] The upper leather of a shoe, according to Ainsworth; a sock, according to Coles.

To VAMP, *v. a.* [Of uncertain etymology.] To piece an old thing with some new part.

You wish

To *vamp* a body with a dangerous physic,
That's sure of death without.

Shakspeare.

[In Music.] To play a part extemporary.

VAM'PER, *s.* One who pieces out an old thing with something new.

To VAM'PER, *v. n.* To vapour or swagger. *North*. *Grose*.

VAMPIRE, *s.* [*vampur*, German, bloodsucker.] A pretended demon, said to delight in sucking human blood, and to animate the bodies of dead persons, which, when dug up, are said to be found florid and full of blood. Of these imaginary beings many stories are told in Hungary. Those who were killed by vampyres were said to become vampyres themselves. The way to destroy them was to drive a stake through them, at which time they would give a horrid groan; and to burn the body to ashes. This species of superstition occasioned, some years ago, great disturbances in Hungary and other places.

Can Russia, can the Hungarian *vampire*,
With whom call in the Swedes and empire;
Can four such powers, who one assail,
Deserve our praise should they prevail?

Mallet.

A kind of bat.—This is the bat to which Linnæus assigned the title of *vampyre*, on the supposition of its being the species of which so many extraordinary accounts have been given, relative to its power of sucking the blood both of men and cattle. *Dr. Shaw*.—See VESPERTILIO VAMPYRUS.

VAN, *s.* [from *avant*, French.] The front of an army; the first line.—Before each *van* prick forth the airy knights.

Milton.

Milton.—[*van*, Fr.; *vannus*, Latin.] Any thing spread wide by which a wind is raised; a fan.—The other token of their ignorance of the sea was an oar, they call it a corn-*van*.
Broome.—A wing with which the air is beaten.

His sail-broad *vans*

He spreads for flight, and in the surging smoke
Up-lifted, spurns the ground.

Milton.

To VAN, *v. a.* [from *vannus*, Latin.] To fan; to winnow. *Not in use*—The corn, which in *vanning* lieth lowest, is the best. *Bacon.*

VAN, a large and fortified city of Turkish Armenia, situated on a lake of the same name; 160 miles south-east of Erzerum.

VANBRUGH (Sir John), a dramatic writer and an architect, was a descendant of an ancient family in Cheshire. The first play which he finished was "The Relapse;" and it was acted with great success in 1697. This was followed in the succeeding year by "The Provoked Wife;" and in the same year appeared his "Æsop." In 1702 appeared his "False Friend;" and he was now knighted, and advanced to the post of Clarencieux king-at-arms. When a theatre was erected in the Haymarket, it was placed under the management of Vanbrugh and Congreve by Betterton and the other patentees; and it was opened in October, 1705, with a comedy by Vanbrugh, entitled "The Confederacy," which, though the best written, is the most licentious of this author's dramatic productions, besides three more pieces, imitated from the French; but finding the concern irksome, he disposed of his share. The popular comedy of "The Journey to London" was begun by him, but finished by Cibber.—His taste and talents as an architect were first exhibited in the theatre in the Haymarket, for which he obtained subscriptions; and to him was committed the erection of the palace of Blenheim, voted by the nation to the Duke of Marlborough. In 1716, King George II. appointed him surveyor of the buildings at Greenwich Hospital, comptroller-general of the royal works, and surveyor of the gardens and waters. But in this capacity he has unfortunately been transmitted to posterity rather as an object of ridicule than of admiration. Mr. Walpole has passed upon him a severe censure, when he says that "he wanted all ideas of proportion, convenience and propriety. He undertook vast designs, and composed heaps of littleness. The style of no age, no country, appears in his works: he broke through all rule, and compensated for it by no imagination. He seems to have hollowed quarries, rather than to have built houses; and should his edifices, as they seem formed to do, outlast all record, what architecture will posterity think was that of their ancestors?"

Notwithstanding this obloquy, some modern amateurs have vindicated the character of Vanbrugh's architecture, particularly that of Blenheim, admiring its grandeur, and the magnificence of the whole, as well as the picturesque variety displayed in this and in other of his buildings.

VANCEBURG, a post village of the United States, in Lewis county, Kentucky.

VANCOURIER, *s.* [*avantcourier*, French.] A harbinger; a precursor.—Fearful sights, and great signs, as the *van-carriers* and out-guard to that more terrible desolation which was to follow them. *Spencer.*

VANCOUVER'S FORT, a fort of the United States, in Kentucky, at the union of the two branches of Sandy river.

VANCOUVER, POINT, a cape on the west coast of North America, in the river Columbia. Lat. 45. 7. N. long. 237. 50. E.

VANDAL, a small river in England, in Surrey, which runs into the Thames at Windsor.

VANDALE (Antony), was born in Holland in 1638, and though he manifested an inclination for study in his youth, his parents placed him in the department of commerce. At

the age of 30, however, he resumed his literary pursuits, and graduated as a physician; and he was also for some time a preacher among the Mennonites. His attachment to study prevailed at length over every other occupation, and his literary character was established by many valuable works. Of these the most noted was "Dissertationes duæ de Oraculis Ethnicorum," first printed in 1683, 12mo., and afterwards in 1700, 4to. His death happened at Haerlem, in 1708.—*Le Clerc.*

VANDALS, a people of antiquity who overran many parts of the Roman empire. They were originally Goths. See ROME and GOTH.

VANDAL TOWNS, six small towns of Upper and Lower Lusatia, so called because their inhabitants are chiefly descended from the ancient Vandals, and speak the language of that people, which is also used in the churches. The names of these petty places are Muska, Beskow, Strikow, Wetschow, Whittichenaw, and Dreyocke.

VANDALIC, *adj.* [from the *Vandals*.] Barbarous; resembling the character of the Vandals.—From what hath past, rash divines might be apt to charge this holy man, so meek of spirit, with enthusiasm, with a brutal spite to reason, and with more than *Vandalic* rage against human learning. *Warburton.*

VANDALISM, *s.* The rude and barbarous state or character of the Vandals.—I regard all the conquests of France as so many epochas, and stages, in the career of a new *vandalism* and darkness, which are preparing to involve all human society. *Ld. Auckland.*

VANDELLIA [so named by Browne in honour of Dominico Vandelli, professor of natural history at Lisbon], in Botany, a genus of the class didynamia, order angiospermia, natural order of personatæ, scrophulariæ (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Calyx: perianth one-leaved, tubulose, four-parted; parts subovate, equal, the uppermost subbilid; permanent. Corolla one-petalled, ringent; tube length of the calyx; border small; upper-lip ovate, entire, lower dilated, two-lobed. Stamina: filaments four; two outer from the disk of the lower lip, bowed upwards; two from the throat higher. Anthers ovate, connected by pairs. Pistil: germ oblong. Style filiform, length of the stamens. Stigmas two, ovate, membranaceous, reflexed. Pericarp: capsule oblong, one-celled. Seeds numerous.—*Essential Character.* Calyx four-parted. Corolla ringent. Filaments: the two outer from the disk of the lip of the corolla. Anthers connected by pairs. Capsule one-celled, many-seeded.

1. *Vandellia diffusa*.—Leaves roundish, subsessile. Stem herbaceous, four-cornered, brachiata. Leaves ovate, sessile, crenate, bluntish. Flowers axillary, opposite, solitary.—Native of the islands of Montserrat and Santa Cruz.

2. *Vandellia pratensis*.—Leaves petioled, oblong, acute, crenate. Root annual. Stem herbaceous, erect, four-cornered with the corners acute, brachiata.—Found in America from the island of Trinidad to Brazil; very frequent by way sides.

VANDEPUT, CAPE, a cape on the west coast of North America, and east point of Prince Frederick's sound. Lat. 57. 5. N. long. 227. 12. E.

VANDERLIN ISLAND, an island on the coast of New Holland, in the gulph of Carpentaria. Vanderlin cape, the north point of the island, is in lat. 15. 34. S. long. 137. 8. E. It forms one of the cluster of islands called by Flinders Sir Edward Pellew's group.

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND, an island in the Southern ocean, separated from New Holland by a navigable canal called Bass's Straits. The country was first discovered by Tasman in 1633.

It is situated between 40. 42. and 43. 43. S. lat. and between 145. 31. and 148. 22. E. long. It has not so discouraging and repulsive an appearance from the coast as New Holland. Many fine tracks of land are found on the very borders of the sea, and the interior is almost invariably possessed of a soil admirably adapted to all agricultural and horticultural purposes. On the summits of many of

the mountains there are large lakes, some of which are the sources of considerable rivers. Of these the Derwent, Huon, and Tamar, rank in the first class. There is perhaps no island in the world of the same size which can boast of so many fine harbours: the best are the Derwent, Port Davy, Macquarie harbour, Port Dalrymple, and Oyster bay; the first is on its southern side; the second and third on its western, the fourth on its northern, and the fifth on its eastern; so that it has excellent harbours in every direction. This circumstance cannot fail to be productive of the most beneficial effects, and will most materially assist the future progress of colonization. There is almost a perfect resemblance between the animals and vegetables found here and in New Holland.

The climate of this island is equally healthy, and much more congenial to the European constitution than that of Port Jackson.

The orange, citron, guava, loquet, pomegranate, and many other fruits which attain the greatest perfection at Port Jackson, cannot be produced here at all without having recourse to artificial means; while many more, as the peach, nectarine, grape, &c. only arrive at a very inferior degree of maturity. On the other hand the apple, currant, gooseberry, and indeed all those fruits for which the climate of the parent colony is too warm, are raised here without difficulty. The system of rearing and fattening cattle is perfectly analogous to that which is pursued at Port Jackson. The natural grasses afford an abundance of pasturage at all seasons of the year; and no provision of winter provender, in the shape either of hay or artificial food, is made by the settler for his cattle; yet, notwithstanding this palpable omission, and the greater length and severity of the winters, all manner of stock attain there a much larger size than at Port Jackson. Oxen from three to four years old average here about 700 lbs., and wethers from two to three years old, from 80 to 90 lbs.; while there, oxen of the same age do not average more than 500 lbs., and wethers not more than 40 lbs.

The British colonies in Van Dieman's Land have of late received a great accession of settlers from Great Britain. According to the last accounts, they were gradually improving, and assuming more and more the appearance of a civilized community. From an account of a tour of inspection by governor Macquarie, it appears that in July, 1821, the population of the island amounted to 6372, exclusive of the civil and military officers; and that it contained 28,838 head of horned cattle, 182,468 sheep, 421 horses, and 10,683 acres of land in cultivation.

VANDIEMAN CAPE, a cape on Mornington isle, in the gulph of Carpentaria. Lat. 16. 32. S. long. 139. 49½. E.

VANDŒUVRES, a small town in the north-east of France, department of the Aube; 9 miles west of Bar sur Aube, and 22 east-south-east of Troyes.

VANDSHELLING ISLANDS, a cluster of small islands in a bay of the Pacific ocean, on the north coast of New Guinea. Lat. 3. 32. S. long. 136. 15. E.

VANDYKES, **JOST** and **LITTLE**, two of the smaller Virgin islands, situated to the north-west of Tortola. Lat. 18. 25. N. long. 63. 15. W.

VANE, *s.* [*vaene*, Dutch.] A plate hung on a pin to turn with the wind.

A man she wou'd spell backward;
If tall, a lance ill-headed;
If speaking, why a *vane* blown with all winds.

Shakspeare.

VANGAC, a river of the island of Lucon, which runs into the Chinese sea. Lat. 18. 45. N.

VANGE, a parish of England, in the county of Essex, 4 miles north-east-by-east of Horndon on the Hill. The water of the Old Haven creek comes up to this village, on which it has a wharf.

VANGEVILLE, a town of the United States, in

Kentucky, on the Ohio, at the mouth of Salt Lick Creek, 36 miles above Maysville.

VANGUARD, *s.* [*avant garde*, French.] The front, or first line of the army.—The king's *vant-guard* maintained fight against the whole power of the enemies. *Bacon.*

VANGUERIA [from the vernacular name], in Botany, a genus of the class pentandria, order monogynia, natural order of aggregata, rubiaceæ (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Calyx very small, five-toothed, spreading. Corolla small, campanulate-globular, five-cleft, hairy at the throat. Stamina five, with oblong anthers scarcely standing out. Pistil one, with a bilamellate stigma. Pericarp: berry inferior, pome-shaped, umbilicate, not crowned, five-celled. Seeds four or five, like almonds.—*Essential Character.* Calyx five-toothed. Corolla: tube globular, with a hairy-throat. Stigma bilamellate. Berry inferior, four or five-seeded.

Vangueria edulis.—A tree with round smooth branches. Leaves petioled, opposite, ovate, attenuated to both ends, smooth, quite entire. Flowers pedicelled. Fruit esculent.—Supposed to be a native of China.

VANI, a cape on the north coast of the island of Milo. Lat. 36. 46. N. long. 24. 20. E.

VANISSA, or **DEVIL'S KEY**, a small island in the Spanish Main, near the Mosquito shore. Lat. 14. 5. N. long. 82. 35. W.

VANIERE (James), a learned Jesuit, was born in 1664, at Causses, in the diocese of Beziers, Languedoc, and having studied at the Jesuits' college at Beziers, entered into the society in 1680. His chief work was a "Dictionary of Poetry," in Latin, quarto, a work in high estimation, and abridged for the use of students. *Moreri. Gen. Biog.*

VANILLA, *s.* [*vanille*, Fr.] A plant. The fruit of those plants is used to scent chocolate. *Miller.*—When mixed with *vanillios*, or spices, chocolate acquires the good and bad qualities of aromatic oils. *Arbuthnot.*

VANINI (Lucilio), a reputed atheist, was born about the year 1585, at Taurozano, in the district of Otranto, and kingdom of Naples. He studied philosophy and theology at Rome, where he changed his baptismal name for "Julio Cesare," and completed his education at Naples and Padua, comprehending medicine, law, and astronomy. In 1615 he published at Lyons his "Amphitheatrum æternæ Providentiæ, Divino-magicum, Christiano-physicum, Astrologico-catholicum, adversus veteres Philosophos, Atheos, Epicureos, Peripateticos et Stoicos," which was not suspected of atheism, and which indeed contains every thing incompatible with atheistical principles. In the following year he published at Paris another work, entitled "De admirandis Naturæ Regiæ Deæque Mortalium Arcanis," which was printed with a privilege; but on a closer examination of its tendency, was publicly burnt by a decree of the Sorbonne. He was condemned to have his tongue cut out, and then to be burnt alive. He suffered death in 1619, at the age of 34, and on his memory has been entailed every kind of reproach which could have been suggested by a detestation of his doctrines.

To **VANISH**, *v. n.* [*vanesco*, Latin.] To lose perceptible existence.—High honour is not only gotten and born by pain and danger, but must be nursed by the like, or else *vanisheth* as soon as it appears to the world. *Sidney.*—To pass away from the sight; to disappear.

Whither are they *vanish'd*?

—Into the air; and what seem'd corporal
Melted as breath into the wind.

Shakspeare.

To pass away; to be lost.—All these delights will *vanish*.
Milton.

VANISHED, *part. adj.* Having no perceptible existence. Fancy brings the *vanish'd* piles to view,
And builds imaginary Rome anew.

Pope.

VANITY, *s.* [*vanitas*, Lat.; *vanité*, Fr.] Emptiness; uncertainty; inanity.—*Vanity* of *vanities*, all is *vanity*. *Eccl.*—Fruitless desire; fruitless endeavour.

Thy

Thy pride,

And wandering *vanity*, when least was safe,
Rejected my forewarning.

Milton.

Trifling labour.—To use long discourse against those things which are both against Scripture and reason, might rightly be judged a *vanity* in the answerer, not much inferior to that of the inventor. *Ralegh.*—Falsehood; untruth.—Here I may well shew the *vanity* of that which is reported in the story of Walsingham. *Davies.*—Empty pleasure; vain pursuit; idle shew; unsubstantial enjoyment; petty object of pride.

I must

Bestow upon the eyes of this young couple
Some *vanity* of mine art.

Shakspeare.

Ostentation; arrogance.—The ground-work thereof is true, however they, through *vanity*, whilst they would not seem to be ignorant, do thereupon build many forged histories of their own antiquity. *Spenser.*—Petty pride; pride exerted upon slight grounds; pride operating on small occasions.

Can you add guilt to *vanity*, and take

A pride to hear the conquests which you make.

Dryden.

VAN-MANDER, a painter and author, was born at Meulebeke, near Courtray, in 1548. Van-Mander united with the talent of a painter that of a poet, and composed tragedies and comedies, several of which were acted with success, with decorations painted by himself; and we are indebted to him for a very useful history of the painters of antiquity and of his own country. He died at Amsterdam, in 1606.

VANNACHOIR, or VENNOCHAR, a lake of Scotland, in Perthshire, about four miles long, and in general about one broad.

VANNES, a considerable town in the north-west of France, in Brittany, the see of a bishop, and the chief place of the department of the Morbihan. It is advantageously situated at the bottom of a bay, interspersed with islets, about two miles and a half from the sea; 60 miles south-west of Rennes, and 70 west-by-north of Nantes. Lat. 47. 39. 29. N. long. 2. 45. W.

VANNES, ISLES OF, several small islands on the west coast of France, in Gascony, between Belle-isle and the mouth of the Loire.

VANNI (Francesco, Cavaliere), was the son of a painter of little celebrity at Vienna, who died whilst he was very young, and was born in 1563. He went to Rome when he was about sixteen, and entered the school of Giovanni de Vecchi, and became an imitator of Baroccio. His best performances are at Sienna, as his Marriage of St. Catharine, in the church of Il Refugio; and S. Raimondo walking on the Sea, in the Dominicans; which is considered the finest work in the city. He died at Sienna, in 1610.

To VANQUISH, *v. a.* [*vaincre*, Fr.] To conquer; to overcome; to subdue.

Wer't not a shame, that, whilst you live at jar,
The fearful French, whom you late *vanquished*,
Should make a start o'er seas, and *vanquish* you?

Shakspeare.

To confute.—This bold assertion has been fully *vanquished* in a late reply to the bishop of Meaux's treatise. *Atterbury.*

VANQUISHABLE, *adj.* Conquerable; that may be overcome.—That great giant was only *vanquishable* by the knights of the Wells. *Gayton.*

VANQUISHER, *s.* Conqueror; subduer.

He would pawn his fortunes

To hopeless restitution, so he might

Be call'd your *vanquisher*.

Shakspeare.

VANS, a small town in the south of France, department of the Ardeche; 14 miles south-by-west of Argentiere, and 33 south-west of Privas.

VANSVILLE, a post township of the United States, in Prince George county, Maryland. Lat. 39. 2. N. long. 76. 55. W.

VANTAGE, *s.* Gain; profit.—What great *vantage* do we get by the trade of a pastor? *Sidney.*—Superiority; state in which one had better means of action than another.

With the *vantage* of mine own excuse,
Hath he excepted most against my love.

Shakspeare.

Opportunity; convenience.

Be assur'd, Madam, 'twill be done,

With his next *vantage*.

Shakspeare.

To VANTAGE, *v. a.* To profit. *Not in use.*

We yet of present peril be afraid;

For needless fear did never *vantage* none.

Spenser.

VANTAGE-GROUND, *s.* Superiority; state in which one has better means of action than another.—Let him expect a battle, and know that he is to combat a prepared enemy, who has prevented him, and comes to fight him upon the *vantage-ground*. *South.*

VA'NTBRACE, or VA'NTBRASS, *s.* [*avant bras*, Fr.] Armour for the arm.

I'll hide my silver beard in a gold beaver,

And in my *vantbrace* put this wither'd brawn.

Shakspeare.

VANTCHIN, a city of China, of the second rank, in Quangsee. Lat. 23. 1. N. long. 106. 51. E.

VANTIEN, a city of China, of the second rank, in Yunan. Lat. 24. 29. N. long. 109. 14. E.

VAPID, *adj.* [*vapidus*, Lat.] Dead; having the spirit evaporated; spiritless; mawkish; flat.

Thy wines let feed a-while

On the fat refuse; lest too soon disjointed,

From spritely it to sharp or *vapid* change.

Philips.

VAPIDNESS, *s.* The state of being spiritless or mawkish; mawkishness.

To VAPORATE, *v. n.* To emit vapours. *Cockeram.*

VAPORATION, *s.* [*vaporatio*, Lat.] The act of escaping in vapours.—By conflagration and congelation, according to certain respects; by *vaporation* and evaporation; by sublimation. *Biblioth.*

VAPORER, *s.* A boaster; a braggart.—This shews these *vaporers*, to what scorn they expose themselves. *Government of the Tongue.*

VAPORINGLY, *adv.* In a bullying or bragging manner.

VAPORISH, *adj.* Vaporous; full of vapours.—It proceeded from the nature of the *vaporish* place. *Sandys.*—Splenetic; peevish; humoursome.

Pallas grew *vap'rish* once and odd,

She would not do the least right thing.

Pope.

VAPOROUS, *adj.* Full of vapours or exhalations; fummy.—The *vaporous* night approaches. *Shakspeare.*—Windy; flatulent.—If the mother eat much beans, or such *vaporous* food, it endangereth the child to become lunatic. *Bacon.*

VAPOROUSNESS, *s.* State or quality of being vaporous.—The warmth and *vaporousness* of the air. *Hist. R. S.*

VAPORY, *adj.* Vaporous; abounding with vapours.

Congregated clouds.

And all the *vapory* turbulence of heaven,

Involve the face of things.

Thomson.

Peevish; humoursome.

Their only labour was to kill the time;

And labour dire it is, and weary woe!

They sit, they loll, turn o'er some idle rhyme;

Then rising sudden, to the glass they go,

Or saunter forth with tottering step and slow;

This soon too rude an exercise they find:

Strait on the couch again their limbs they throw,

Where hours on hours they sighing lie reclu'd,

And court the *vapoury* god soft-breathing in the wind.

Thomson.

VAPOUR, *s.* [*vapor*, Lat.] Any thing exhalable; any thing that mingles with the air.—*Vapour*, and mist, and exhalation

exhalation hot. *Milton*.—Fume; steam.—The morning is the best, because the imagination is not clouded by the *vapours* of meat. *Dryden*.—Wind; flatulence.—In the Thessalian witches, and the meetings of witches that have been recorded, great wonders they tell, of carrying in the air, transforming themselves into other bodies. These fables are the effects of imagination; for ointments, if laid on any thing thick, by stopping of the pores, shut in the *vapours*, and send them to the head extremely. *Bacon*.—Mental fume; vain imagination; fancy unreal.—If his sorrow bring forth amendment, he hath the grace of hope, though it be clouded over with a melancholy *vapour*, that it be not discernible even to himself. *Hammond*.—[In the plural.] Diseases caused by flatulence, or by diseased nerves; hypochondriacal maladies; melancholy; spleen.—To this we must ascribe the spleen, so frequent in studious men, as well as the *vapours* to which the other sex are so often subject. *Addison*.

To VA'POUR, *v. n.* [*vaporo*, Lat.] To pass in a vapour or fume; to fly off in evaporations.

When thou from this world wilt go,
The whole world *vapours* in thy breath.

Donne.

To emit fumes.—Swift running waters *vapour* not so much as standing waters. *Bacon*.—To bully; to brag.

Not true, quoth he? Howe'er you *vapour*,
I can what I affirm make appear.

Hudibras.

To VA'POUR, *v. a.* To effuse, or scatter in fumes or vapour.

Break off this last lamenting kiss,
Which sucks two souls, and *vapours* both away.

Donne.

VA'POURED, *adj.* Moist.

From mine eyes

The *vapour'd* tears down stilled here and there.

Sackville.

Splenetic; peevish.

The want of method pray excuse,
Allowing for a *vapour'd* muse.

Green.

VAPRIA, a village of Austrian Italy, in the Milanese.

VAPRINITZ, a small town of Austrian Illyria, in Istria, on the Adriatic; 4 miles from Friume.

VAR, a considerable river in the south-east of France, which rises in Mount Cemelione among the Alps, flows southward, forms the boundary between France and Piedmont, and falls into the Mediterranean not far from Antibes.

VAR, a department of France, forming the south-east extremity of the kingdom, and bordered by the county of Nice on the east, by the Mediterranean on the south, and by a part of the Alps on the north. This department forms part of Provence, has an extent of about 2900 square miles, and a population of 285,000.

VARADES, a town in the west of France, near the Loire, with 3000 inhabitants.

VARAD OLASZI, a small town in the east of Hungary, in the immediate neighbourhood of Great Waradein.

VARAGGIO, a small town in the north of Italy, in the duchy of Genoa, on the coast; 5 miles north-east of Savona, and 18 west south-west of Genoa.

VARALLO, a small town in the north-west of Italy, in the Piedmontese states, situated at the influx of the small river Mastallone into the larger stream of the Sesia; 20 miles south of Domo d'Ossola, and 57 north-north-east of Turin.

VARALLYA, SZENYER, a small town in the north-east of Hungary, on the river Szenyer, with 3000 inhabitants. Lat. 47. 43. 25. N. long. 23. 17. 35. E.

VARANA, a small lake of Italy, in the east of the kingdom of Naples, in the Capitanata, near Monte Gargano.

VARANACO, a small river of New Granada, in the province of San Juan de los Llanos, which rises near the source of the Paucana, runs east, and enters the Orinoco.

VARANO, or WRANO, a small town of the north of Hungary; 53 miles north of Tokay. It is inhabited by Slowacks.

VARARI, a river of South America, in the plain country

through which the river Amazons flows, which enters the Negro.

VARCA, a large river of the province of Cayenne, in South America, which runs east into the Atlantic ocean. On its shores are some fine plantations of sugar.

VARCHI (Benedetto), was born at Florence in the year 1502, and destined to trade; but manifesting an inclination for literature, he was sent to the university of Padua. In the Florentine academy, of which he was one year consul, he delivered lectures. Cosmo recompensed his services with the provostship of Monte Varchi, on which occasion he took holy orders; but before he could remove thither, he died of an apoplexy in 1565, at the age of sixty-three; and his eulogy was delivered, at his funeral, by Lionardo Salvati.

Varchi was a man of general literature. He wrote a Florentine history, comprising the period from 1527 to 1538, in which he was chargeable with gross adulation to the house of Medici. He also published several harangues, academical and funeral; poetical pieces, and a comedy in Italian. As a grammarian, he gained reputation by his dialogue "Ercolano," treating particularly of the Tuscan language.

VARDA, or KIS-VARDA, a small town in the east of Hungary, on the Theiss; 53 miles north-by-east of Debreczin.

VARDAC, a small town in the south-west of France, department of the Lot and Garonne, on the small river Bayse.

VARDAR (the *Arius* of the ancients), a large river of European Turkey, which rises from Mount Schartag, flows from north-west to south through Macedon, and empties itself into the gulf of Salonica; 10 miles west-by-south of that city.

VARE, *s.* [*vara*, Spanish.] A wand or staff of justice. *Malone*.—His hand a *vare* of justice did uphold. *Dryden*.

VAREL, a town of the north-west of Germany, in the grand duchy of Oldenburg, on the small river Hase; 17 miles north of Oldenburg.

VARENA, a small town of Austrian Italy, situated on the eastern side of the lake of Como; 30 miles north-by-east of Milan.

VARENNE, a small town in the central part of France, situated on the river Allier; 14 miles west-north-west of La Palisse, and 20 south of Moulins.

VARENNES, a petty town in the north-east of France, department of the Meuse, on the small river Aire; 18 miles north-west of Verdun.—2. Another small town in the north-east of France, department of the Upper Marne; 14 miles north-east of Langres.—3. A post village of the United States, in Pendleton county, South Carolina.

VARENT, *St.*, a small town in the west of France, department of the Two Seves, on the small river Thouaret; 14 miles east of Bressuire.

VARESE, an inland town of Austrian Italy, in the government of Milan, situated on the small river Verbano, near a lake called from it lake of Varese. It is 27 miles west-north-west of Milan.

VARGAS (Luis de), a Spanish painter of celebrity, was born at Seville in 1528. He went to Italy to improve his talents, and passed seven years in Rome, where he principally directed his attention to Raffaele and P. Perugino's works. When he returned to Seville, he found a formidable rival in Pedro Campagna, and he therefore returned to Italy to cultivate his powers still farther; and on returning a second time to his native city, obtained reputation and employment. He painted for the cathedral two pictures, viz., Christ bearing his Cross, and Adam and Eve; the latter of which is regarded as his master-piece. He executed several other works for the churches in Seville, both in oil and fresco; and he was no less distinguished for his skill in portraiture, particularly in his portrait of Donna Juana Cortes, duchess of Alcala. He died at Seville in 1590, aged 62.

VARGAS MEXIA (Francesco de), a Spanish lawyer, who

who occupied several posts in the judicature under Charles V. He was author of several works; particularly "De Episcoporum Jurisdictione, et Pontificis Maximi Auctoritate," Venet. 4to. 1563; "Commentaries upon War against the Infidels," &c. &c.

VARGEL, VARGULA, or GREAT VARGULA, a small town of Prussian Saxony, in Thuringia, on the Unstrut; 14 miles north-west of Erfurt.

VARIABLE, *adj.* [*variabilis*, Lat.] Changeable; mutable; inconstant.

O swear not by th' inconstant moon,
That monthly changes in her circled orb;
Lest that thy love prove likewise *variable*. *Shakspeare.*

VARIABLENESS, *s.* Changeableness; mutability.—Every good gift, and every perfect gift, is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no *variableness*, neither shadow of turning. *James*.—Levity; inconstancy.—Censurers subject themselves to the charge of *variableness* in judgment. *Richardson.*

VARIABLY, *adv.* Changeably; mutably; inconstantly; uncertainly.

VARIANCE, *s.* Discord; disagreement; dissension.

She runs, but hopes she does not run unseen:
While a kind glance at her pursuer flies,
How much at *variance* are her feet and eyes? *Pope.*

To VARIATE, *v. a.* [*variatus*, Lat.] To change; to alter.—What was the cause of their multiplied, *varied* complotments against her; like the mousturs in Afric, every day almost a new conspiracy? *Dean King.*

VARIATION, *s.* [*variatio*, Lat.] Change; mutation; difference from itself.—The fame of our writers is confined to these two islands, and it is hard it should be limited in time as much as place, by the perpetual *variations* of our speech. *Swift*.—Difference; change from one to another.—In some other places are more females born than males; which, upon this *variation* of proportion, I recommend to the curious. *Graunt*.—Successive change.

Sir Walter Blunt,
Stain'd with the *variation* of each soil
Betwixt that Holmedon and this seat of ours. *Shakspeare.*

[In grammar.] Change of termination of nouns.—The rules of grammar, and useful examples of the *variation* of words, and the peculiar form of speech, are often appointed to be repeated. *Watts*.—Change in natural phenomena.—The duke ran a long course of calm prosperity, without any visible eclipse or wane in himself, amidst divers *variations* in others. *Wotton*.—Deviation.—I may seem sometimes to have varied from his sense; but the greatest *variations* may be fairly deduced from him. *Dryden*.—*Variation of the compass*; deviation of the magnetic needle from an exact parallel with the meridian.

VARICELLA, a diminutive of *Variola* (the small pox,) signifying a vesicular eruption, accompanied with slight febrile symptoms, occurring but once in the period of human life, and is popularly termed chicken-pox and swine-pox. See *PATHOLOGY*.

VARICOUS, *adj.* [*varicosus*, Lat.] Diseased with dilatation.—There are instances of one vein only being *varicous*, which may be destroyed by tying it above and below the dilatation. *Sharpe*.—For varicous veins, see *SURGERY*.

To VARIEGATE, *v. a.* [*variegatus*, school Latin.] To diversify; to stain with different colours.

Ladies like *variegated* tulips show;
'Tis to the changes half the charms we owe:
Such happy spots the nice admirers take,
Fine by defect, and delicately weak. *Pope.*

VARIEGATION, *s.* Diversity of colours.—Plant your choice tulips in natural earth, somewhat impoverished with very fine sand; else they will soon lose their *variegations*. *Evelyn*.

VARIETY, *s.* [*varietas*, Lat.] Change; succession of one thing to another; intermixture of one thing with another. Vol. XXIV. No. 1639.

All sorts are here that all th' earth yields;
Variety without end. *Milton.*

One thing of many by which *variety* is made. In this sense it has a plural.—The inclosed warmth, which the earth hath in itself, stirred up by the heat of the sun, assisteth nature in the speedier procreation of those *varieties*, which the earth bringeth forth. *Raleigh*.—Difference; dissimilitude.—There is a *variety* in the tempers of good men, with relation to the different impressions they receive from different objects of charity. *Atterbury*.—Variation; deviation; change from a former state.—It were a great vanity to reject those reasons drawn from the nature of things, or to go about to answer those reasons by suppositions of a *variety* in things, from what they now appear. *Hale*.—Many and different kinds.—He now only wants more time to do that *variety* of good which his soul thirsts after. *Law*.

VARIETY, a post village of the United States, in Nelson county, Virginia.

VARIGNANO, a small town in the north of Italy, in the States of the Church, delegation of Bologna.

VARILHES, a small town in the south of France, near the Eastern Pyrenees; 6 miles south of Pamiers, and 6 north of Foix.

VARIN KEY, a small island in the Spanish Main. Lat. 11. 10. N. long. 83. W.

VARINAS, a province of the Caraccas, bounded on the north by the provinces of Maracaibo and Venezuela, east by the plains of Caraccas and the Orinoco, west by Merida and New Granada, and south by Juan de los Llanos, or Casanare. The chief has the title of governor, and his functions are the same as those of Cumana and Maracaibo, in the civil, military, and ecclesiastical departments. The most remarkable features of this country are the extensive plains, of which it is mostly composed, and which are covered with a luxuriant herbage, feeding innumerable herds of cattle, flocks of sheep, and droves of mules and horses. Varinas is intersected by numerous large and navigable rivers, which occasionally inundate and fertilize its plains. Of these, the Apure, the Portuguesa, the Guanarito, the Bocono, Guanapalo, the Arauca, the Capanaparo, the Sinaruco, and the Meta, are the most noted.

VARINAS, the capital of the above province, situated about 300 miles south-east of Caraccas. Lat. 7. 40. N.

VARIOLA, [from *Variolæ*.] The small-pox. See *PATHOLOGY*.

VARIOLOUS, *adj.* [from *variola*, Lat., *small pustules*.] Relating to the disease called the small-pox.

VARIOUS, *adj.* [*varius*, Lat.] Different; several; manifold.

Then were they known to men by *various* names,
And *various* idols, through the heathen world. *Milton.*

Changeable; uncertain; unfixed; unlike itself.—The names of mixed modes want standards in nature, whereby to adjust their signification; therefore they are very *various* and doubtful. *Locke*.—Unlike each other.

He in derision sets
Upon their tongues a *various* spirit,
To rase quite out their native language. *Milton.*

Variegated; diversified.
Herbs sudden flower'd,
Opening their *various* colours. *Milton.*

VARIOUSLY, *adv.* In a *various* manner.
Various objects from the sense,
Variouly representing. *Milton.*

VARIRIN, a river of Brazil, in the province of Seara, which rises from the mountains in the interior, and enters the Paranas.

VARIX, *s.* [Lat.; *varice*, Fr.] A dilatation of the vein.—In ulcers of the legs, accompanied with *varices* or dilatations of the veins, the *varix* can only be assisted by the bandage. *Sharpe*.

VARLET, *s.* [*varlet*, old French, now *valet*.]—The old French word signifies a *youth*, as well as a *groom*, or *yeoman*; and accordingly Cotgrave says, "in old time it

was a more honourable title; for all *young gentlemen*, until they came to be eighteen years of age, were termed so; besides those that waited in the king's chamber, and who were for the most part *gentlemen*, [who] had no other title than of '*valets de chambre*,' until that Francis the first, perceiving such as attended him to be no better than '*roturiers*,' brought in above them another sort, and caused them to be styled '*gentilhommes de la chambre*,' presently after which the title of *valet* grew into disesteem, and is at the length become opposite to that of *gentilhomme*." The word is from *vassalletus*, low Lat. dimin. of *vassallus*.] A page or knight's follower; any servant or attendant. [Pages, *varlets*, ou *damoiseaux*; noms quelquefois communs aux *ecuyers*. *De St. Palaye, Mem.*]

They spyde

A *varlet* running towards hastily:—
Behind his back he bore a brassen shield;

Right well besemed it

To be the shield of some redoubted knight. *Spenser.*

A term of reproach; as in some parts of the north a vile person is still called a *varlet*; a scoundrel. This word has deviated from its original meaning, as *fur* in Latin.—I am the veriest *varlet* that ever chew'd. *Shakspeare.*

VARLETRY, *s.* Rabble; croud; populace.

Shall they hoist me up,

And shew me to the shouting *varletry*
Of cens'ring Rome?

Shakspeare.

VARNA, or WARNA (the ancient *Odessus*), a large town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, situated at the bottom of a bay of the Black sea, at the mouth of the river Varna, which here forms a considerable lake; 120 miles north-north-east of Adrianople, and 150 north-by-west of Constantinople. Lat. 43. 6. 56. N. long. 27. 59. 7. E.

VARNISH, *s.* [*vernix*, Lat. Accordingly Chaucer, and our old lexicographers, write it *vernish*. *Prompt. Parv.* and *Barret.*] A matter laid upon wood, metal, or other bodies, to make them shine.

We'll put on those shall praise your excellence,
And set a double *varnish* on the fame. *Shakspeare.*

Cover; palliation.

To VARNISH, *v. a.* [*vernisser*, *vernir*, Fr.] To cover with something shining.

O vanity!

To set a pearl in steel so meanly *varnished* *Sidney.*

To cover; to conceal or decorate with something ornamental.

Specious deeds on earth, which glory excites;
Or close ambition *varnish'd* o'er with zeal. *Milton.*

To palliate; to hide with colour of rhetoric.

Cato's voice was ne'er employ'd
To clear the guilty, and to *varnish* crimes. *Addison.*

VARNISHER, *s.* One whose trade is to varnish.—An oil obtained of common oil, may probably be of good use to surgeons and *varnishers*. *Boyle.*—A disguiser; an adorer.

Modest dulness lurks in thought's disguise;
Thou *varnisher* of fools, and cheat of all the wise. *Pope.*

VARNITZA, a small town of Lower Moldavia, near Bender, remarkable as the residence of Charles XII. of Sweden, from 1709 till 1713.

VAROLI (Costanzo), was born at Bologna in 1542, and became a professor of physic and surgery in his native city. In 1572, he was invited by pope Gregory XIII. to settle at Rome as his first physician, and professor in the college of Sapienza. He was advancing in reputation by his anatomical discoveries, as well as in his practice of medicine and surgery, when a premature death cut him off in 1575, in the 33d year of his age. He was particularly distinguished in the anatomy of the brain, which he described in his work, "De Nervis Opticis nonnullisque aliis præter communem Opinionem in Humano Capite observatis Epistola ad Hiero-

nymum Mercurialem," Patav. 1570. Among the parts of the brain which he discovered, or more accurately described, was that known by his name, the "Pons Varoli," formed by the union of the crura cerebri and cerebelli, and the place whence several nerves originate.

VARPA, an island near the north-east coast of Sumatra, about 30 miles in circumference. Lat. 0. 36. S. long. 103. 25. E.

VARRO (Marcus Terentius), the most learned of the ancient Romans, received from Pompey the Great, in the piratical war, a naval crown, and joined this chief in the civil war against Cæsar; but afterwards submitting to the latter, he was employed by him in making a collection of books for the public library which he proposed to establish at Rome. The death of Cæsar prevented the accomplishment of this design; and Varro, being involved in the prosecution by the triumvirates, escaped with his life, but with the loss of his library. After the restoration of tranquillity, he retired for the prosecution of his studies, and composed books till his 88th year. His life was prolonged to the age of 90, and he died about the year B. C. 27. He is highly extolled for his various talents and literary performances by ancient writers, and particularly by Cicero, in his "Academicus." Aulus Gellius cites a passage from Varro, in which he declares of himself, that to the 78th year of his life he had composed 490 books, and he continued to write to his 90th year. The subjects on which he wrote, as we learn from Fabricius, were grammar, eloquence, poetry, the drama, history, antiquities, philosophy, politics, agriculture, nautical affairs, architecture, and religion. He was also the first Latin author of that species of satire called the Menippean; from Menippus, a Greek, its inventor, which was written in prose, with a mixture of verse in different measures.

VARRONIA [so named by Browne, from Marcus Terentius Varro], in Botany, a genus of the class pentandria, order monogynia, natural order of asperifoliae, borraginæ (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Calyx: perianth one-leafed, tubular, five-toothed, with recurved teeth, permanent. Corolla one-petalled, tubular, cylindrical; border five-parted, spreading. Stamina: filaments five, awl-shaped, length of the corolla; anthers incumbent, oblong. Pistil: germ ovate; style filiform, length of the corolla; stigmas four, bristle-shaped. Pericarp: drupe ovate, one-celled, inclosed by the calyx, free. Seed: nut four-celled, roundish.—*Essential Character.* Corolla five-cleft; drupe with a four-celled nut.

1. *Varronia lineata*.—Leaves lanceolate, marked with lines; peduncles lateral, growing to the petiole; spikes globular.—Native of the West Indies.

2. *Varronia bullata*.—Leaves ovate, veined and wrinkled; spikes globose. This is a shrub a fathom in height, warted, with rough-haired branches.—Native of Jamaica, in dry coppices near the sea.

3. *Varronia mirabiloides*.—Leaves ovate, wrinkled, serrate; flowers racemed, directed one way; corolla salver-shaped. Stem from two to three feet high, frutescent, branched, erect, rough-haired.—Native of St. Domingo, where the French call it Dent de Chien blanc.

4. *Varronia Martinicensis*.—Leaves ovate, acuminate; spikes oblong. This shrub is the height of a man.—Native of Martinico, on the borders of woods.

5. *Varronia globosa*, or globular-spiked *varronia*.—Leaves lanceolate-oblong; stem dichotomous; peduncles axillary, elongated, naked; spikes globular.—Native of the West Indies, on the coast.

6. *Varronia Curassavica*, or long-spiked *varronia*.—Leaves lanceolate; spikes oblong. Stem shrubby, a fathom in height.—It grows in Curaçao.

7. *Varronia angustifolia*, or narrow-leaved *varronia*.—Leaves linear, rugged, somewhat toothed; spikes linear-oblong.—Native of the island of Santa Cruz.

8. *Varronia alba*, or white-fruited *varronia*.—Leaves cordate; flowers cymed. This is a tree, often thirty feet in height, with a large head, and a trunk half a foot in diameter.—Native of Carthage and Curaçao, where the nut is eaten.

9. *Varronia monosperma*, or one-seeded *varronia*.—Leaves ovate, rugged, quite entire at the base; spikes cymed.—Native of the Caraccas. Loureiro has a species which he names *Varronia sinensis*. He describes it as a middle-sized tree with spreading branches: the leaves ovate-lanceolate, quite entire, shining, opposite and alternate, subpetioled; flowers white, on many-flowered peduncles, lateral and terminating; calyx subcampanulate, short; corolla campanulate, with a short thick tube, and the segments of the border ovate, spreading, equal; filaments inserted into the mouth of the tube, nearly equal to the corolla; drupe small, smooth, red, acid, eatable; nut four-celled.—Native of China. The pulp of the tree is in frequent use among the Chinese, as astringent.

VARS, a small town in the west of France, near the river Charente; 6 miles north of Angouleme.

VARU, an island on the coast of South America, and province of Carthagena. Its length is about 16 miles, and its breadth 3. Lat. 10. 12. N. long. 75. 25. W.

VA'RVELS, *s.* [*vervelles*, French.] Silver rings about the leg of a hawk, on which the owner's name is engraved. See *VERVELS*.

To *VA'RY*, *v. a.* [*varior*, Latin.] To change; to make unlike itself.

Let your ceaseless change

Vary to our great Maker still new praise.

Milton.

To change to something else.—We are to *vary* the customs, according to the time and country where the scene of action lies. *Dryden*.—To make of different kinds.—God hath divided the genius of men according to the different affairs of the world; and *varied* their inclinations, according to the variety of actions to be performed. *Brown*.—To diversify; to variegate.

God hath here

Vary'd his bounty so with new delights.

Milton.

To *VA'RY*, *v. n.* To be changeable; to appear in different forms.

Darkling stands

The *varying* shore o' th' world.

Shakspeare.

To be unlike each other.—Those who made laws, had their minds polished above the vulgar; and yet unaccountably the public constitutions of nature *vary*. *Collier*.—To alter; to become unlike itself.

So *varied* he, and of his tortuous train

Curld many a wanton wreath.

Milton.

To deviate; to depart.—The crime consists in violating the law, and *varying* from the right rule of reason. *Locke*.—To succeed each other.

While fear and anger, with alternate grace,
Pant in her breast, and *vary* in her face.

Addison.

To disagree; to be at variance.

In judgment of her substance thus they *vary*,
And *vary* thus in judgment of her seat;
For some her chair up to the brain do carry,
Some sink it down into the stomach's heat.

Davies.

To shift colours.

Will the falcon, stooping from above,
Smit with her *varying* plumage, spare the dove?
Admires the jay the insect's gilded wings?
Or hears the hawk when Philomela sings?

Pope.

VA'RY, *s.* Change; alteration. *Not in use.*

Such smiling rogues as these sooth every passion;
Renege, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks,
With every gale and *vary* of their masters.

Shakspeare.

VARU, a small but well peopled and thriving town in the north-east of Hungary; 11 miles south of Munkacs.

VARZI, a small town in the north of Italy, in Piedmont, on the small river Staffora; 9 miles north of Bobbio.

VARZY, a small town in the central part of France, department of the Nievre; 9 miles south-west of Clamicy, and 28 north-east of Nevers.

VAS, a hamlet of Brazil, in the province of Rio Janeiro, a very short distance to the north of Villa de Principe.

VAS ANTON, an island of Brazil, in the province of Pernambuco.

VAS MARTIN, an island of the Atlantic sea, between the coast of Brazil and the island of Caferia.

VASARHELY, a town in the south-east of Hungary, in the county of Czongrad, on the lake of Hold; 21 miles south-south-east of Czongrad, and 83 south-east of Pest.

VASARHELY, SANTO, a small town of Hungary, on the river Torna; 72 miles south-by-east of Presburg.

VASARVAKSI, a small town in the north-west of European Turkey, in the sandgiacat of Bosnia.

VASARUT, a small town of the west of Hungary, in the isle of Schutt, an island formed by the Danube.

VASCONAS, PROVINCIAS VASCONGADAS, or the *BASQUE PROVINCES*, is a general term for the three provinces of Biscay, Guipuscoa and Alava, in Spain.

VASCULAR, *adj.* [*vasculum*, Latin.] Consisting of vessels; full of vessels.—Nutrition of the solids is performed by the circulating liquid in the smallest *vascular* solids. *Arbutnot.*

VASCULARITY, *s.* State or quality of being vascular.—As a further proof of the *vascularity* of the teeth, nodes sometimes form on them. *Outlines of Anat.*

VASCULIFEROUS, *adj.* [*vasculum* and *fero*, Latin.] Such plants as have, besides the common calyx, a peculiar vessel to contain the seed, sometimes divided into cells; and these have always a monopetalous flower, either uniform or difform. *Quincy.*

VASE, *s.* [*vasa*, Latin.] A vessel; generally a vessel rather for show than use.

The toilet stands unveil'd,

Each silver *vase* in mystic order laid.

Pope.

It is used for a solid piece of ornamental marble.

VASE, or *VASE RIVER*, a river of North America, which empties into the Mississippi from the north-east, 3 miles below the Great Rock, about 55 miles north-west-by-north of the mouth of the Ohio.

VASEUX, a river of the United States, in the state of the Illinois.

VASHON'S ISLAND, an island near the west coast of America, at the bottom of Admiralty inlet, and eastern branch of the gulph of Georgia. Lat. 47. 10. N. long. 237. 25. E.

VASICA, a river of Florida, which runs north, and enters the sea between the settlement of San Marcos and the river Vilches.

VASIETTA, a river of America, which runs into lake Michigan. Lat. 44. 38. N. long. 85. 18. W.

VASIL, a small town of the interior of European Russia, near the confluence of the Sura and the Wolga; 87 miles east-south-east of Niznei-Novgorod.

VASILIKO, or *BASILICO*, a village of European Turkey, in the Morea, about 9 miles west-north-west of Corinth, situated on the angle of a rocky ascent, on the site of the ancient Sicyon.

VASILKOV, a small town of the west of European Russia, in the government of Kiev; 24 miles south-south-west of Kiev.

VASQUEZ, a settlement of the island of Cuba; 66 miles north-west of Villa del Principe.

VASQUEZ, a river of Mexico, which runs into the Spanish Main. Lat. 11. 30. N.

VA'SSAL, *s.* [*vassal*, French; *vassallo*, Ital.; a diminutive of *vassus*, low Latin; a dependant, according to Wachter, which he refers to the Welch *gwas*, a servant.] One who holds of a superior lord.—The *vassals* are invited to bring in their complaints to the viceroy, who imprisons and chastises their masters. *Addison*.—A subject; a dependant.—She cannot content the lord with performance of his discipline, that hath at her side a *vassal*, whom Satan hath made his vice-gerent, to cross whatsoever the faithful should do. *Hooker*.

Vassals of his anger, when the scourge

Inexorable

Inexorable, and the torturing hour
Calls us to penance.

A servant; one who acts by the will of another.
I am his fortune's *vassal*, and I send him
The greatness he has got.

A slave; a low wretch.
Thou swear'st thy Gods in vain,
O *vassal*! miscrant!

To VA'SSAL, *v. a.* To subject; to enslave; to exercise
command over.

Thou couldst not make my mind go less, nor pare
With all their swords one virtue from my soul:
How am I *vassal'd* then? Make such thy slaves
As dare not keep their goodness past their graves.

VA'SSALAGE, *s.* [*vasselage*, French.] The state of a
vassal; tenure at will; servitude; slavery; dependance.
All my pow'rs do their bestowing lose,
Like *vassalage* at unawares encount'ring
The eye of majesty.

VASSALBOROUGH, a post township of the United
States, in Kennebeck county, Maine, on the east side of the
Kennebeck, opposite Sidney; 8 miles north of Augusta, and
180 north-north-east of Boston.

VASSELONNE, a small town in the north-east of France,
in Alsace; 14 miles west-by-north of Strasburgh.

VASSY, a small town in the north-east of France, depart-
ment of the Upper Marne.

VASSY, a small town in the north of France, department
of Calvados; 28 miles south-west of Caen.

VAST, *adj.* [*vastus*, Latin.] Large; great.—What the
parliament meant to attempt with those *vast* numbers of
men, every day levied. *Clarendon*.—Viciously great;
enormously extensive or capacious.—They view'd the *vast*
unmeasurable abyss. *Milton*.

VAST, *s.* [*vastum*, Latin.] An empty waste.—They
shook hands, as over a *vast*; and embraced, as from the ends
of the opposed winds. *Shakspeare*.

VASTA'TION, *s.* [*vastatio*, from *vasto*, Lat.] Waste;
depopulation.—The miseries of war, and the *vastations*
that follow upon it, may be a good preparative to us for
setting a true value upon the benefit of peace. *Bp. Hall*.

VASTI'DITY, *s.* [*vastitas*, Lat.] Wideness; immensity.
A barbarous word.

Perpetual durance,
Through all the world's *vastidity*.

VA'STILY, *adv.* Greatly; to a great degree.—Holland's
resolving upon its own defence, without our share in the
war, would leave us to enjoy the trade of the world, and
thereby grow *vastly* both in strength and treasures. *Temple*.

VA'STNESS, *s.* Immensity; enormous greatness.
She by the rocks compell'd to stay behind,
Is by the *vastness* of her bulk confin'd

VASTO, or VASTO D'AMMONE, a town of Italy, in the
north-east of the kingdom of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra,
situated on the coast of the Adriatic. This place, blessed
with a fine climate and productive territory, stands unfortu-
nately in a country undermined by volcanic fire. It was
severely damaged by an earthquake in 1706; and in 1816,
the ground giving way beneath, many of the buildings
sunk suddenly into the earth, and nearly disappeared. Its
population, before this dreadful calamity, was about 5000.
A track of considerable extent and fertility was at the same
time precipitated into the sea; and the total loss of property
was estimated at £400,000 sterling; 18 miles west-north-
west of Termoli.

VASTO, a small town in the south-east of the kingdom
of Naples, in the Terra d'Otranto.

VA'STY, *adj.* Large; enormously great.—I can call
spirits from the *vasty* deep. *Shakspeare*.

VAT, *s.* [*vut*, Dutch; *vat*, Saxon.] A vessel in which
liquors are kept in the immature state.

Milton.

Shakspeare.

Shakspeare.

Beaum. and Fl.

Shakspeare.

Shakspeare.

Shakspeare.

Waller.

Plumpy Bacchus, with pink eyen,
In thy *vats* our cares be drown'd.

VATAN, a small town in the central part of France,
department of the Indre; 14 miles north-west of Issouldun.

VATERIA [so named by Linnæus from Abrah. Vater,
professor of medicine and botany at Witteberg], in Botany,
a genus of the class polyandria, order monogynia, natural
order of guttiferæ (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Calyx:
perianth five-cleft, acute, small, permanent. Corolla: petals
five, ovate, spreading. Stamina: filaments numerous,
shorter than the corolla; anthers simple. Pistil: germ
roundish; style simple, short; stigma capitate. Pericarp:
capsule turbinate, coriaceous, placed on the reflexed calyx;
marked with three sutures, one-celled, three-valved. Seed
one, ovate.—*Essential Character*. Calyx five-cleft. Co-
rolla five-petalled. Capsule three-valved, one-celled, three-
seeded.

Vateria Indica.—A handsome tree sixty feet high, with
wide branching head; bark thick, which when wounded
discharges a clear fragrant resin, bitter to the taste, and dries
yellow, and brittle like glass.—Native of Ceylon and Ma-
labar.

VATERNISH, or WATERNISH POINT, a remarkable
promontory on the north-west coast of the isle of Sky.

VATHI, a small seaport of the Ionian republic, the chief
place of the island of Ithaca, situated at the extremity of
a spacious bay, and containing 3000 inhabitants. It occu-
pies the site of the ancient capital of Ithaca.

VATHI, or VAHTI, a seaport of the island of Samos,
containing about 500 houses, the inhabitants of which
support themselves by fishing, and by the export of a very
good wine, produced in the neighbourhood.

VATHY, a small town of European Turkey, in the Morea,
built on the site of the ancient Hypsus.

VATICA [perhaps from Vaticinium; if it be in esteem
among the Chinese for the purposes of divination], in Bo-
tany, a genus of the class dodecandria, order monogynia,
natural order of guttiferæ (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Ca-
lyx: perianth one-leaved, five-parted, obtuse at the base, erect;
segments lanceolate, shorter than the corolla. Corolla:
petals five, sessile, elliptic, large. Stamina: filaments none;
anthers fifteen, sessile, very short, four-celled; the two outer
cells terminated by a spine interposed between them;
the two inner shorter by half, without any spine. Pistil:
germ conical, five-cornered; style cylindrical, five-striated;
stigma obtuse. Pericarp: capsule three-celled. Seed one
in each cell.—*Essential Character*. Calyx five-cleft. Pe-
tals five; anthers fifteen, sessile, four-celled.

Vatica Chinensis.—This is a tree having the same ap-
pearance with Vateria Indica, and nearly allied to it, but
differing in the anthers and perhaps in the fruit. Branchlets
indistinctly angular, hoary with meal, leafy, many-flowered;
leaves alternate, ovate-oblong, bluntly acuminate, quite en-
tire, smooth, with the veins standing out on both sides and
alternate, and the veinlets netted and anastomosing.—Native
of China. A very rare plant.

VATIBAI, a small river of Quito, in the province of
Mainas, which runs east, and enters the Napo.

VATICAN, or VATICANUS, is properly the name of one of
the seven hills on which Rome stands; on the foot of this
is the famous church of St. Peter, hence called the Vatican;
and a magnificent palace of the pope, which has the same
denomination.

The word, according to Aulus Gellius, is derived from
vaticinium, prophecy; by reason of the oracles and predic-
tions which were used to be delivered there by the inspira-
tion of an ancient deity, called *Vaticanus*; who was sup-
posed to unbind the organs of speech in new-born children;
and whom others will have to be no other than Jupiter, con-
sidered in that capacity.

The Library of the Vatican is one of the most cele-
brated in the world: it is particularly remarkable for its
manuscripts. It was first erected, according to Petavius
(*Rat. Temp. lib. ix. cap. 9.*), by pope Nicholas V., who suc-
ceeded to the papal chair in 1447. It was re-established,
after the books had been dispersed, under the pontificate of
Calixtus

Calixtus

Calixtus III., by Sixtus IV.; and after having been almost entirely destroyed by the army of Charles V., it was not only restored to its former state by Sixtus V., but greatly enriched with books and manuscripts. It was finally fixed in the Vatican, under the pontificate of Martin V.

VATICANO, a cape on the west coast of Calabria Ultra. Lat. 38. 40. N. long. 16. 52. E.

VATICIDE, *s.* [*vates* and *cædo*, Latin.] A murderer of prophets.—The caitiff *vaticide* conceiv'd a prayer. *Pope.*

VATICINAL, *adj.* [*vaticinans*, Latin.] Containing predictions.—He has left *vaticinal* rhymes, in which he predicted the union of Scotland with England. *Warton.*

To VATICINATE, *v. n.* [*vaticinor*, Latin.] To prophesy; to practise prediction.—The most admred of all prophane prophets, whose predictions have been so much cried up, did *vaticinate* here. *Howell.*

VATICINATION, *s.* [*vaticination*, old French; *vaticinatio*, Latin.] Prediction; prophecy.—Unless we dare ascribe to the tyrant a spirit of *vaticination*, we cannot acquit the author of the letters of so manifest a cheat. *Bentley.*

VATISA, or FATSA, a small seaport of Asia Minor, in the Black sea, at the west end of a fine bay; 10 miles south-east of Unieh.

VATTIER (Peter), an Arabic scholar, was born at Lizieux, in Normandy, and having been educated for the medical profession, was appointed physician and counsellor to Gaston, duke of Orleans, brother of Lewis XIII. To an extensive acquaintance with the ancient naturalists and physicians, both Greek and Latin, he added a peculiar attachment to Arabic writers, and translated many of their works. Among these are "The Mahometan History, or the Forty-nine Caliphs of Elmacin;" "The History of the Great Tamerlane, from the Arabic of Achamed, Son of Guerasp;" "The Egypt of Murtadi;" "The Elegy of Tograi, with some Sentences from the Arabian Poets," &c. He also wrote a work, entitled "Nouvelles Pensées sur la Nature des Passions," 1659, 4to. The time of his death is not known. *Moreri.*

VAVAGO, or VAVOU, one of the Friendly islands, in the South Pacific ocean; it has the advantage of a plentiful supply of water, with a good harbour. Lat. of the western point, 18. 34. S.

VAVASOR, VALVASOR, VAVASOUR, or VALVASOUR, in our ancient customs, a diminutive of *vassal*, or *vassour*; signifying a *vassal* of a *vassal*, or one who held a fee of another vassal.

VAVA'SOUR, *s.* [*vavasseur*, French.] One who himself holding of a superior lord, has others holding under him.—Names have been taken of civil honours, as king, knight, valvasor, or *vavasor*, squire. *Camden.*

Vauban (Sebastian le Prestre), Seigneur de, marshal of France, and an eminent engineer, was born in 1633, and began to bear arms at the age of seventeen, under the prince of Condé, general of the Spanish army. During the war in 1667, he conducted several sieges, at which Lewis XIV. attended in person, and commissioned to fortify several places, and in 1668, he was nominated governor of the citadel of Lille, which he had constructed. Upon the whole, he fortified one hundred old places, constructed thirty-three new fortresses, and had the principal direction of fifty-three sieges. In recompence of his various exertions he was advanced to several posts of honour, and in 1703 appointed marshal of France. At Dunkirk, whither he was sent in a state of great alarm, he died of a fluxion in his lungs, in March 1707, at the age of seventy-four years. He composed twelve large MS. volumes, which he modestly denominated "Mes Oisivetés;" and Fontenelle observes of him in relation to these, that if all his projects could be executed, his "idleness" would be more useful than his labours. The following works were also either written by himself, or in consequence of ideas which he suggested: viz. "Manière de Fortifier, par M. de Vauban, mise en

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ordre par le Chevalier de Cambrai," Amst. 1689 and 1692. A work printed at Paris under the title of "L'Ingenieur François," with notes by Herbert, professor of Mathematics; and afterwards with notes by the Abbé du Fay; "Nouveau Traité de l'Attaque et de la Défence de Places suivant le Systeme de M. de Vauban, par M. Desprez de Saint-Sevin," Paris 1736; "Essais sur la Fortification, par M. de Vauban," Paris, 1740; "Project d'un Dîme Royale," Rouen 1707, often reprinted. This last work is attributed by Voltaire to Bois-Guillebert. *Moreri.*

Vaubecourt, a small town in the north-east of France, department of the Meuse, on the Aisne; 12 miles north of Bar.

Vaucluse, a department in the south-east of France, in Provence, bounded on the south by the department of the Mouths of the Rhone. Its extent, small for a French department, but similar to that of one of the larger counties of Britain, is about 1400 square miles; its population about 210,000. Its surface in the north-east is mountainous, being traversed by branches of the Alps. It is divided into four arrondissements, viz. Avignon, the capital, Orange, Carpentras, and Apt. A remarkable fountain gives name to the department of the Vaucluse. It issues from an immense cavern, overhung and surrounded by huge rocks and mountains, and is remarkable chiefly for the quantity of water discharged, which forms at once a river, the Sorgues, capable of driving mills and bearing boats. In summer, and during dry seasons, the waters of the fountain issue tranquilly from the cavern by subterraneous channels; but in spring, and after heavy falls of rain, they overflow the basin, and precipitate themselves among the rocks in a number of cascades. The water is pure and limpid. This fountain is celebrated for the ill fated loves of Petrarch and Laura, whose residence was in the vicinity. The village of Vaucluse is a miserable place.

Vaucouleurs, a small town in the north-east of France, department of the Meuse, situated on the declivity of a hill on the river Meuse; 14 miles south-east of Commercy.

Vaud, Pays de, a canton in the west of Switzerland, bounded on the west by France, on the south by the lake of Geneva, while on the north it includes part of the lake of Neufchatel. Its superficial extent is nearly 1500 square miles, equal to one of the larger counties of Britain; and its population is about 150,000. It is in general less mountainous than other parts of Switzerland, consisting of beautiful valleys and plains, intersected by small cultivated hills.

The inhabitants of the Pays de Vaud are strict Calvinists, and remarkable for the careful education given to their youth. Geneva is in its vicinity; and its chief town, Lausanne, is a seminary for theological study. At another of its towns, Yverdon, is the well known institution of Pestalozzi.

Vaudemont, a small town in the north-east of France, department of the Meurthe, situated in a fertile country. Roman antiquities are occasionally found here; 22 miles south-south-west of Nancy.

Vaudevil, *s.* [*vaudeville*, French.] A song common among the vulgar, and sung about the streets. *Trevour.* A ballad; a trivial strain. The French *vaudeville* is now applied to short dramatic pieces.

Vaudreuil, a seigniory of Lower Canada, in the district of Montreal, situated on the south side of the Ottawa river.

Vaugenray, a small town in the east of France, department of the Rhone; 9 miles south-west of Lyons.

Vaughan, a township of Upper Canada, in the county of York.

Vaugirard, a small town of France, about 3 miles from Paris.

Vaujour, a small town and district in the north-east of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, between Paris and Meaux.

Vaulde, a village of England, in the county of Hereford; 5½ miles north-north-east of Hereford.

Vaulry, a town in the central part of France, department of the Creuse, with 2300 inhabitants; 7 miles north-west of Guercy.

VAULT, *s.* [*voulte*, French; *volta*, Italian; *voluta*, low Latin.] A continued arch.

O, you are men of stone :
Had I your tongues and eyes, I'd use them so
That heaven's *vault* should crack.

Shakspeare.

A cellar.

Creep into the kill-hole.
He will seek there : neither press, well, *vault*, but he hath
an abstract for the remembrance of. *Shakspeare.*—A cave;
a cavern.

The silent *vaults* of death, unknown to light,
And hell itself, lie naked to his sight.

Sandys.

A repository for the dead.
Shall I not be stifled in the *vault*,
To whose foul mouth no healthsome air breathes in ?

Shakspeare.

To VAULT, *v. a.* [*voûter*, Fr.] To arch; to shape to
a vault.

Hath nature given them eyes
To see this *vaulted* arch, and the rich cope
Of sea and land, which can distinguish 'twixt
The fiery orbs above, and the twinn'd stones
Upon th' humbl'd beach.

Shakspeare.

To cover with an arch.

Over-head the dismal hiss
Of fiery darts in flaming volleys flew;
And flying *vaulted* either host with fire.

Milton.

To VAULT, *v. n.* [*volteggiare*, Ital.] To leap; to jump.
Vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps itself,
And falls on th' other.

Shakspeare.

To play the tumbler, or posture-master.

VAULT, *s.* A leap; a jump.

VAULTAGE, *s.* Arched cellar. *Not in use.*

He'll call you to so hot an answer for it,
That caves and wombly *vaultages* of France
Shall chide your trespass, and return your mock
In second accent to his ordnance.

Shakspeare.

VAULTED, *adj.* Arched; concave.

Restore the lock! she cries, and all around
Restore the lock! the *vaulted* roofs rebound.

Pope.

VAULTER, *s.* A leaper; a jumper; a tumbler.

They would leap to reach 'em,
And leap aloft too.—Such are light enough:
I am no *vaulter*,

Beaum. and Fl.

VAULTY, *adj.* Arched; concave. *A bad word.*

I will kiss thy detestable bones,
And put my eye-balls in thy *vaulty* brows,
And ring these fingers with thy household worms.

Shakspeare.

VAULX, a small town in the north-east of France, department of the Pas de Calais; 4 miles north-east of Ba-paume.

VAUMARCUS, a large and well built village in the west of Switzerland, canton of Neufchatel; 11 miles south-west of Neufchatel.

To VAUNT, *v. a.* [*vanter*, Fr.] To boast; to display with ostentation.—My vanquisher spoil'd of his *vaunted* spoil. *Milton.*

To VAUNT, *v. n.* To play the braggart; to talk with ostentation; to make vain show; to boast.

You say, you are a better soldier;

Let it appear so; make your *vaunting* true. *Shakspeare.*

VAUNT, *s.* Brag; boast; vain ostentation.

Him I seduc'd
With other promises and other *vaunts*.

Milton.

VAUNT, *s.* The first part. *Not used.*

Our play

Leaps o'er the *vaunt* and firstlings.

Shakspeare.

VAUNT-COURIER, *s.* [*avant courier*, Fr.] A precursor. See VANCOURIER.

You sulphurous and thought-executing fires,
Vaunt-couriers to oak-cleaving thunderbolts,
Singe my white head!

Shakspeare.

VA'UNTER, *s.* [*vanteur*, Fr.] Boaster; braggart; man given to vain ostentation.

Some feign

To menage steeds as did this *vaunter*; but in vain. *Spenser.*

VA'UNTFUL, *adj.* Boastful; ostentatious.

Whiles all the heavens on lower creatures smil'd,
Young Clarion, with *vauntful* lustihed,
After his guise did cast abroad to fare.

Spenser.

VA'UNTINGLY, *adv.* Boastfully; ostentatiously.

I heard thee say, and *vauntingly* thou spak'st it,
That thou wert cause of noble Gloster's death. *Shakspeare.*

VA'UNTMURE, *s.* [*avant mur*, Fr.] A false wall; a work raised before the main wall.—With another engine named the warwolfe, he pierced with one stone, and cut, as even as a thread, two *vauntmures*. *Camden.*

VAUQUELIN. See IVETEAUX.

VAURENARD, a small town in the south-east of France, department of the Rhone, with 1100 inhabitants.

VAUS, a river of West Florida, which runs into the St. Mark. Lat. 30. 10. N. long. 84. 36. W.

VAUVERT, a town in the south-east of France, department of the Gard, with 3400 inhabitants; 11 miles south-west of Nimes.

VAUVILLERS, a small town in the east of France, department of the Upper Saone; 22 miles north of Vezoul.

VAUVINCOURT, a small town in the north-east of France, department of the Meuse; 6 miles north-east of Bar-sur-Ornain.

VAUXHALL, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Lambeth, county of Surrey. Here is the celebrated Vauxhall gardens, originally opened under the name of Spring gardens, in 1730, by Mr. Jonathan Tyers. Till of late years, the gardens were opened every evening during summer, for the reception of company; but they are now only admitted three times a week. The entertainment consists of music, vocal and instrumental, illuminations, and fire works; and all kinds of refreshments may be procured.

VA'WARD, *s.* Fore part. *Obsolete.*

Since we have the *vaward* of the day,
My love shall hear the music of my hounds. *Shakspeare.*

Marcius,

Their bands i' the *vaward* are the Antiates
Of their best trust.

Shakspeare.

VAYA, an island of the Orinoco, one of those which form the entrance of the bay of Charaguanas with the point of Galera, off the island of Trinidad.

VAYNOR, a parish of Wales, in Breconshire, near Brecon. Population 1616.

VAYRAC, a small town in the south of France, department of the Lot; 22 miles north-east of Gourdon.

VAZABARIS, a river of Brazil, in the province of Sergippe, which rises near the coast, runs south-south-east, and enters the bay of Sergippe.

VAZSECH, a large village of the north-west of Hungary, in the palatinate of Lyptau, with 1600 inhabitants.

UAIGHMOR, a hill of Scotland, in Perthshire, in the parish of Kilmadock, of considerable elevation, but principally noticed for a large natural cave in the south side, from whence it derives its name, Uaighmor signifying "great cave."

UBALDI (Guido), an eminent mathematician of noble extraction from a branch of the family of Bourbon, studied under Condamine, and made early as well as rapid proficiency. Mathematics and mechanics were his favourite objects; but in the latter science he published a work entitled

entitled "Mecanicorum Liber in quo hæc continentur:—de Libra, Vecte, Trochlea, Axe in Peritrochio, Cuneo, Cochlea," Venetiis, 1615, folio. In this work he reduces all machines to the lever, applying the same principle with advantage to some of the other mechanical powers, and particularly to the pulley and its combinations.

UBAQUE, a settlement of New Granada, 7 leagues from Santa Fe.

UBARANA, a bay of Brazil, on the coast of the province of Seara.

UBARCO, a cape on the north-west coast of the island of Iviça. Lat. 39. 5. N. long. 1. 18. E.

UBATUBA, a town of Brazil, in the province of San Vicente, situated on a neck of land, opposite the isle of Puercos.

UBATUBA, a river of Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic. Lat. 23. 20. S.

UBAY, a large and copious river of Peru. It takes its source from a lake which is formed by the river Parapiti, or Apere, in the country and territory of Isozo, and runs to the north, always inclining to the north-west more than 70 leagues. It crosses the country of the Chiquitos Indians, and the province of Los Moxos in the kingdom of Quito, in which it enters, much increased by the waters it has received from that of Itenes, opposite the entrenchment of Santa Rosa. This river is also called Magdalena San Miguel, and formerly Los Chiquitos. Its mouth is in lat. 11. 57. S.

UBAYE, a river in the south-east of France, department of the Lower Alps. It falls into the Durance.

UBAZU, a river of Brazil, in the captainship of San Vicente, which enters the sea opposite the island San Sebastian.

UBBESTON, a parish of England, in Suffolk; 6 miles west-south-west of Halesworth.

UBEDA, a large inland town of the south of Spain, in Andalusia, in the province of Jaen. It is situated on a hill, in the midst of a finely diversified country, at a sufficient distance from the Sierra Morena to be free from the inconveniences of a mountainous country, while it enjoys in that extensive range a shelter from the north winds. Hence all kinds of fruit, grapes, olives, and, above all, figs of excellent quality, abound. The fields are well cultivated and fertile. The population of the town amounts to 16,000; 30 miles north-east of Jaen, and 58 north-north-east of Granada. Lat. 38. 3. N. long. 3. 17. W.

UBERLINGEN, a small town of the west of Germany, in Baden, situated on a bay of the lake of Constance. The inhabitants are chiefly Catholics, and the town ancient. It has several churches, and other buildings which formerly belonged to religious orders.

UBERO, a point of land in Venezuela, opposite the island of Curacao.

UBEROUS, *adj.* [uber, Lat.] Fruitful; copious; abundant.—Here the women give suck, the *uberous* dug being stretched over their naked shoulder. *Sir T. Herbert.*

UBERTY, *s.* [ubertas, Lat.] Abundance; fruitfulness.—They enjoy that natural *uberty*, and fruitfulness, which, without labouring toil, doth in such plenteous abundance furnish them with all necessary things. *Florio.*

UBIA, a river of the New Kingdom of Granada, in the province of San Juan de los Llanos, which is formed by the junction of several streams, and enters Guayavero.

UBICATION, or UBERTY, *s.* [from *ubi*, Lat.] Local relation; whereness. *A scholastic term.*—Relations, *ubications*, duration, the vulgar philosophy admits to be something; and yet to inquire in what place they are, were gross. *Glanville.*

UBIQUISTS, UBIQUITARIES, or UBIQUITARIANS, formed from *ubique*, everywhere, in Ecclesiastical History, a sect of Lutherans, which rose and spread itself in Germany, and whose distinguishing doctrine was, that the body of Jesus Christ is every where, or in every place.

UBIQUITARY, *adj.* [from *ubique*, Lat.] Existing everywhere.—For wealth and an *ubiquitary* commerce, none can exceed her. *Howell.*

UBIQUITARY, *s.* [from *ubique*, Lat.] One that exists everywhere.—There is a nymph of a most curious and ela-

borate strain, light, all motion, an *ubiquitary*, she is every where, Phantaste! *B. Jonson.*—One who asserts the corporal ubiquity of Christ.—A parity of dignity—really communicated to the humanity in itself, as the *ubiquitaries* contend and plead for. *Bp. Richardson.*

UBIQUITY, *s.* [from *ubique*, Lat.] Omnipresence; existence at the same time in all places.

Pem she hight,
A solemn wight,
As you should meet,
In any street,
In that *ubiquity*.

B. Jonson.

UBLEY, a parish of England, in Somersetshire; 9 miles north-by-west of Wells.

UBOCA, a river of the Caraccas, which enters the Apure.

UBSTADT, a village of the west of Germany, in Baden. Population 900; 2 miles north-east of Bruchsal.

UBZAQUEN, an ancient city of New Granada, now almost in a state of ruin. Its population consists of 100 housekeepers, and some Indians; 11 miles north-east of Santa Fe.

UCAYALE, a large and navigable river of South America, which enters the Amazons by the south side, in lat. 4. 25. S. It receives on every side along its majestic course streams which are themselves longer and deeper than most of the great rivers of Europe; the Beni, the Lauricocha or Tunguragua, the Madera or Llavari, and the Negro, are all of this description; besides which, it receives thousands of other minor streams into its bosom. The native tribes on its shores were generally of a pacific nature; and in the course of 300 leagues are found 132 islands. From the confluence of the Ucayale and Tunguragua, the river decidedly receives the name of Amazons or Maranon; which see.

UCEDA, a small town of the central part of Spain, in New Castile, on the Xarama; 30 miles north-by-east of Madrid.

UCHANYE, a small town of Poland; 136 miles south-east of Warsaw, and 21 north-east of Zamosk.

UCHIRE, a river of the Caraccas, in the province of Cumana, which enters the sea.

UCHLAWRÇOED, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Bedwelly, Monmouthshire. Population 2728.

UCHOS, a settlement of Peru, in the province of Caxamarquilla, which has a good port in the river Amazons.

UCHTE, a river of Prussia, in the government of Magdeburg, which passes by Stendal, and joining the river Biese below Osterburg, flows into the Elbe at Schnocken-berg.

UCHTE, a small town of the north of Germany, in Hanover. It was one of the petty cessions made to Hanover by Hesse-Cassel in 1815. Population 1300; 35 miles west-north of Hanover, and 15 south-west of Nienburg.

UCITA, a river of Guiana, which enters the Ventuani.

UCKER, a river of Brandenburg, which issues from the lake of Ucker, and falls into the Frische-Haff in Pomerania, near Uckerunde.

UCKER, LAKE, a lake of Brandenburg, to the south of Prenzlau. It is about nine miles long, and one broad.

UCKERADT, a small town of the Prussian states, province of Cleves and Berg, government of Cologne, with 2100 inhabitants.

UCKERBY, a township of England, North Riding of Yorkshire; 3 miles north of Catterick.

UCKER MARK, that part of the electorate of Brandenburg which bordered on Pomerania, between the Oder and the duchy of Mecklenburg; 1314 square miles in extent, with about 90,000 inhabitants.

UCKERMUNDE, a small town of the Prussian states, in Pomerania, on the Ucker, about a mile above the Frische-Haff. Population 1800; 31 miles north-west of Stettin, and 16 east-north-east of Anclam.

UCKEWALLISTS, a sect of rigid Anabaptists, so called after its founder Uke Wallis, a native of Friesland.

UCKFIELD,

UCKFIELD, a parish of England, in Sussex. Population 916; 46 miles east-north-east of Chichester, and 42½ south-south-east of London.

UCKINGTON, a hamlet of England, in Gloucestershire; 3 miles north-west of Cheltenham.—2. A hamlet of Salop; 7 miles east-south-east of Shrewsbury.

UCLE, a small inland town of the Netherlands, in South Brabant, with 1000 inhabitants; 3 miles south of Brussels.

UCLES, a petty town of the interior of Spain; 53 miles east-south-east of Madrid, and 15 south-by-west of Huete. Population 1000.

UCUBAMBA, a river of Peru, which rises in the province of Caxamarquillo, passes through the province of Chachapayas, and united with the Taubia, enters the Amazons.

UDBINA, a strong fortress of Austrian Croatia, in the military province of Carlstadt, district of Liken, near the Turkish frontier.

U'DDER, *s.* [ubep, Saxon; *uder*, Dutch; *uber*, Lat.] The breast or dugs of a cow, or other large animal.

A lioness, with *udders* all drawn dry, Lay couching head on ground.

Shakspcare.

U'DDERED, *adj.* Furnished with udders.—Marian soft could stroke the *udder'd* cow. *Gay.*

UDDEVALLA, a town of the south-west of Sweden, in the province of Bahus, situated on both sides of a deep bay or arm of the sea. It has a port and a convenient harbour; 205 miles west-south-west of Stockholm, and 40 east of Gotheborg. Lat. 58. 21. 15. N. long. 11. 56. 30. E.

UDDINGSTONE, a small village of Scotland, in Lanarkshire; 7 miles south-east of Glasgow, and 4 north-west of Hamilton. The road from Glasgow to Carlisle passes through it.

UDENHOUT, a large inland village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, with 1700 inhabitants; 15 miles east of Breda.

UDIMERE, or DADIMERE, a parish of England, in Sussex; 3 miles west-north-west of Winchelsea.

UDINA, a delegation or district of Austrian Italy, in the government of Venice. It has a superficial extent of 2900 square miles, and a population of nearly 270,000.

UDINA, a considerable town of Austrian Italy, in the government of Venice, the capital of the foregoing delegation, situated in the middle of an extensive plain, on the banks of the Lisonzo, and the canal of Roja. In the neighbourhood is situated the castle and village of Campo Formio, where a treaty of peace was concluded between the French and the Austrians in 1797; 38 miles north-west of Trieste, and 58 north-east of Venice. Lat. 14. 10. N. long. 13. 14. E.

UDIPU, a town of the south of India, province of Canara. It contains about 300 houses and three Hindoo temples, the roofs of which are covered with copper. Lat. 13. 16. N. long. 74. 48. E.

UDO, a town of Niphon, in Japan; 60 miles west-north-west of Jedo.

UDORIA, a district of the north of European Russia, in the government of Archangel, which takes its name from the river Udor.

UDRIGILL-HEAD, a promontory of Scotland, on the west coast of Ross-shire. Lat. 57. 55. N. long. 2. 17. W. from Edinburgh.

UDVARHELY, or ODDERHALLEN, a district of Transylvania, in the land of the Szeklers, lying on the banks of the Great Kokel, to the north-west of the district of Haromszek. Its extent, including the two districts of Keresztur and Bardotz, which have been annexed to it, is 1080 square miles, and its population 40,000, mostly Szeklers, with but few Wallachians.

UDVARHELY, or SZEKELI-UDVARHELY, the chief town of a district in Transylvania, situated in the territory of the Szeklers, on the banks of the Great Kokel. Population 6000; 22 miles east-north-east of Schœsburg, and 78 south-east of Clausenburg.

VEAL, *s.* [*veel*, a calf, *veeler*, *vesler*, to bring forth a calf, old French; *vitellus*, Lat.] A calf.—A Scotch runt without horns, or else with very short horns, scarce exceeding a south-country *veal* in height. *Ray.*—The flesh of a calf killed for the table.

Would'st thou with mighty beef augment thy meal, Seek Leadenhall; St. James's sends thee *veal*. *Gay.*

VEAL TOWN, a township of the United States, in New Jersey; 14 miles north-north-west of New Brunswick.

VEARN, a village of England, in the county of Hereford; 6 miles north-north-east of Hereford.

VEAU, ANCE DU, a settlement and parish of St. Domingo, in the part formerly possessed by the French.

UBERAU, a small town in the west of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt. Population 1200; 6 miles south-east of Darmstadt.

VECCHIA (Pietro), born at Venice in 1605, was a painter, educated in the school of Paduanino, but more an imitator of Giorgione and Pordenone; and some of his pictures have been mistaken for works of those masters. Sandrardt relates a story of his having been deceived by a picture of Vecchia, which he mistook for one by Giorgione. From his talent of imitating others, the doge and senate of Venice employed him to copy the ancient works in mosaic which are preserved in the church of Saint Marc. And in that church are also two original and very able pictures by him, representing the Crucifixion, and Christ driving the money-changers from the temple. His colouring is rich and warm, and his execution free and full, but sometimes apt to be incorrect. He died in 1678, aged seventy-three.

VECHEL, a very large village of the Netherlands, in the province of North Brabant; 12 miles east-south-east of Bois le Duc.

VECHT, an arm of the Rhine, in the Netherlands, which separates from that river near Utrecht, flows northward, and falls into the Zuyder Zee at Muydea.

VECHTA, a small town of the north-west of Germany. It is situated on a river of the same name; 28 miles south of Oldenburg.

VECHTE, a river of the Netherlands, which rises in the Prussian government of Munster, and falls into the Zuyder Zee above Swarte Sluys.

VECK, *s.* [*vecchia*, Ital.; *vetula*, Lat.] An old woman. *Obsolete.*—A rimpled *vecke* farre ronne in age. *Chaucer.*

VECKERHAGEN, a large village in the west of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, on the Weser; 13 miles north-by east of Cassel.

VECTION, or VECTITATION, *s.* [*vectio*, *vectito*, Lat.] The act of carrying, or being carried.—Enervated lords are softly lolling in their chariots; a species of *vectitation* seldom used amongst the antients. *Arbuthnot*, and *Pope.*

VECTURE, *s.* [*vectura*; Lat.] Carriage.—There are but three things which one nation selleth unto another; the commodity as nature yieldeth it; the manufacture; and the *vechure*, or carriage. *Bacon.*

VEDEM, a small town of Prussian Westphalia, in the duchy of Cleves; 9 miles south-south-east of Cleves.

VEDEN, a town of the Netherlands, situated in North Brabant, and containing 3000 inhabitants.

VEDRA, a cape in the north-west of Spain, on the coast of Galicia. Lat. 42. 19. N. long. 8. 51. W.

VEDRENE, or VEDRIN, a large village of the Netherlands, in the province of Namur; 3 miles north of Namur.

VEENDAM, an inland town of the Netherlands, in the province of Gelderland, with 5500 inhabitants.

VEENENDAEL, a large village of the Netherlands, in the province of Utrecht; 20 miles east-by-south of Utrecht.

VEEP, ST., a parish of England, county of Cornwall; 8 miles west-by-north of West Looe. Population 1511.

To VEER, *v. n.* [*vireo*, Fr. *Dr. Johnson.*—Germ. *wirren*, in gyrum vertere; Suet. *wira*, circumolvere; ab antiquiss.

antiquiss. *gra, hurra*, in *gyrum agitare*. *Serenius.*] To turn about.

Nigh river's mouth, where wind

Veers oft, as oft he steers and shifts her sail.

Milton.

To VEER, *v. a.* To let out.—As it is a great point of art, when our matter requires it, to enlarge and *veer* out all sail; so to take it in and contract it, is of no less praise when the argument doth ask it. *B. Jonson.*—To turn; to change.

I see the haven nigh at hand,

To which I mean my weary course to bend;

Veer the main-sheet, and bear up with the land. *Spenser.*

VEERE, or TER VEERE (in English *Campvere*), a small town of the Netherlands, in the province of Zealand, situated on the north-east side of the island of Walcheren, on a narrow channel between the two arms of the Scheldt, near their mouth; 4 miles north-north-east of Middleburg.

VEERING, *s.* Act of turning or changing.—It is a double misfortune to a nation given to change, when they have a sovereign that is prone to fall in with all the turns and *veerings* of the people. *Addison.*

VEGA (Lopez de la, or Lope-Felix de Vega-Carpio), a celebrated and voluminous Spanish poet, was born of a noble family at Madrid, in the year 1562. Having been educated in the university of Alcalá, he occupied several honourable posts, and served on board the grand armada destined against England. After the death of his second wife, he took holy orders at Toledo, and obtained admission into the congregation of priests at Madrid; acting as president, and professing himself as one of the third order of Franciscans. By favour of Pope Urban VIII. he was honoured with the insignia of the knights of Malta, and with the title of doctor of theology. He died in 1635, at the age of 73. He was eminently distinguished as a poet, and regarded as the father of the Spanish drama, excelling, as some have asserted, all poets, ancient and modern, in this kind of composition. His "Theatre" occupies twenty-five volumes, each of which contains twelve plays of various descriptions. One of his biographers says of him, that "the inundation of Vega's fancy seems to have been no more than a deluge of very ordinary matter, in which there is little to be praised but an easy eloquence of language, and a faculty of dramatising, after a manner, stories of every kind. Three hundred pieces could not possibly have been composed otherwise. Nor was this the principal portion of literary labour; for he has himself affirmed, that upon a calculation it would appear, that he wrote five leaves of MS. for every day of his life." The high degree of admiration he inspired in his own country appeared from the numerous eulogies of which he was the subject after his death. *Moreri.*

Gen. Biog.

VEGA, a small town of the north-west of Spain, in Leon; 45 miles west of Astorga.—2. A settlement of New Granada, in the government of Mariquita; 12 leagues west of Santa Fé.—3. A settlement of Mexico, in the intendency of Valladolid. There are several other insignificant settlements of this name.

VEGA LA, REAL, a large and fertile valley in the island of St. Domingo. It is watered by the Yaque on the west side, and by the Yuna to the east, and it projects to the head of the bay of Samana.

VEGA, CONCEPTION DE LA, an ancient city and bishopric of St. Domingo, in the north-east part of the island on the road from St. Domingo city to Daxabon.

VEGEL, a small town in the south-west of Spain, in the province of Seville, between Cadiz and Gibraltar, near the mouth of the Barbato; 27 miles south-south-east of Cadiz.

VEGESACK, a small town in the north-west of Germany in the territory of the imperial town of Bremen; 10 miles north-west of Bremen.

VEGETABILITY, *s.* Vegetable nature; the quality of growth without sensation.—The coagulating spirits of salts, and lapidiferous juice of the sea, entering the parts of the plant, overcome its *vegetability*, and convert it into a lapideous substance. *Brown.*

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VE'GETABLE, *s.* [*vegetabilis*, school Lat.; *vegetable*, Fr.] Any thing that has growth without sensation, as plants.—*Vegetables* are organized bodies, consisting of various parts, containing vessels furnished with different juices, and taking in nourishment from without, usually by means of a root fixed to the earth, or to some other body, as in the generality of plants; sometimes by means of pores distributed over the whole surface, as in sub-marine plants. *Hill.*

VE'GETABLE, *adj.* [*vegetabilis*, Lat.] Belonging to a plant.

The *vegetable* world, each plant and tree,

From the fair cedar on the craggy brow,

To creeping moss.

Prior.

Having the nature of plants.

Amidst them stood the tree of life,

High eminent, blooming ambrosial fruit

Of *vegetable* gold.

Milton.

VE'GETAL, *adj.* [*vegetal*, Fr.] Having power to cause growth. *Obsolete.*—Necessary concomitants of this *vegetal* faculty are life, and his privation death. *Burton.*

VE'GETAL, *s.* A vegetable.—Your minerals, *vegetals*, and animals. *B. Jonson.*

To VE'GETATE, *v. n.* [*vegeto*, Latin.] To grow as plants; to shoot out; to grow without sensation.

See dying vegetables life sustain;

See life dissolving *vegetate* again.

Pope.

VEGETA'TION, *s.* [from *vegeto*, Lat.] The power of producing the growth of plants.

The sun, deep-darting to the dark retreat

Of *vegetation*, sets the steaming power

At large.

Thomson.

The power of growth without sensation.—These pulsations I attribute to a plastic nature, or vital principle, as the *vegetation* of plants must also be. *Ray.*

VE'GETATIVE, *adj.* [*vegetatif*, Fr.] Having the quality of growing without life.—Creatures *vegetative* and growing, have their seeds in themselves. *Raleigh.*—Having the power to produce growth in plants.—The nature of plants doth consist in having a *vegetative* soul, by which they receive nourishment and growth, and are enabled to multiply their kind. *Wilkins.*—Homer makes deities of the *vegetative* faculties, and virtues of the field. *Broome.*

VE'GETATIVENESS, *s.* The quality of producing growth.

VE'GETE, *adj.* [*vegetus*, Latin.] Vigorous; active; spritely.—He had lived a healthful and *vegete* age till his last sickness. *Bp. Taylor.*

VE'GETIVE, *adj.* [*vegeto*, Lat.] Vegetable; having the nature of plants.

Nor rent off, but cut off ripe bean with a knife,

For hindering stalke of hir *vegetive* life.

Tusser.

Capable of growth; growing.

Man —

First *vegetive*, then feels, and reasons last.

Dryden.

VE'GETIVE, *s.* A vegetable.

Hence *vegetives* receive their fragrant birth,

And clothe the naked bosom of the earth.

Sandys.

The tree still panted in th' unfinish'd part,

Not wholly *vegetive*; and heav'd her heart.

Dryden.

VE'GETOUS, *adj.* [*vegetus*, Lat.] Lively; spritely; *vegete*.—If she be fair, young, and *vegetous*, no sweetmeats ever drew more flies. *B. Jonson.*

VEGJAH, or BAYJAH, a town of Tunis, in Africa, supposed by Shaw to be the ancient Vacca. It carries on a considerable trade with the interior; 45 miles west of Tunis.

VEGLIA, an island in the Adriatic, at the north-west corner of the gulf of Quarnero, now belonging to Austria, and included in the government of Trieste, circle of Fiume. Its area is about 210 square miles; its population about 10,000.

VEGLIA, the chief town of the above island. It stands on the south-west coast of the island; 22 miles south-south-east of Fiume. Lat. 45. 3. 20. N. long. 14. 38. 45. E.

VEHEMENCE, or VEHEMENCY, *s.* [*vehementia*, Lat.] Violence; force.

Universal hubbub wild,
Of stunning sounds and voices all confus'd,
Assaults his ear with loudest *vehemence*.

Milton.

Ardour; mental violence; fervour.

The best persuasions
Fail not to use; and with what *vehemency*,
Th' occasion shall instruct you.

Shakespeare.

VEHEMENT, *adj.* [*vehemens*, Lat.] Violent; forcible.—A strong imagination hath more force upon light and subtle motions, than upon motions *vehement* or ponderous. *Bacon*.—Ardent; eager; fervent.

I find
In all things else delight indeed; but such
As us'd or not, works in the mind no change,
Nor *vehement* desire.

Milton.

VEHEMENTLY, *adv.* Forcibly; pathetically; urgently.—The Christian religion inculcates kindness more *vehemently*, and forbids malice and hatred more strictly than any religion did before. *Tillotson*.

VEHICLE, *s.* [*vehiculum*, Lat.] That in which any thing is carried.—Evil spirits might very properly appear in *vehicles* of flame, to terrify and surprise. *Addison*.—That part of a medicine which serves to make the principal ingredient potable.—That the meat descends by one passage; the drink, or moistening *vehicle*, by another, is a popular tenet. *Brown*.—That by means of which any thing is conveyed.—The gaiety of a diverting word, serves as a *vehicle* to convey the force and meaning of a thing. *L'Estrange*.

VEHICULAR, *adj.* [*vehiculum*, Lat.] Belonging to a vehicle. *Coles*.

VEIL, *s.* [*velum*, Lat.] A cover to conceal the face.

She accepts the hero, and the dame
Wraps in her *veil*, and frees from sense of shame.

Pope.

A cover; a disguise.

Knock on my heart; for thou hast skill to find
If it sound solid, or be fill'd with wind;
And thro' the *veil* of words thou view'st the naked mind.

Dryden.

To VEIL, *v. a.* [*velo*, Lat.] To cover with a veil, or any thing which conceals the face.

Her face was *veil'd*; yet to my fancied sight,
Love, sweetness, goodness, in her person shin'd.

Milton.

To cover; to invest.

I descry,
From yonder blazing cloud that *veils* the hill,
One of the heavenly host.

Milton.

To hide; to conceal.

Of darkness visible so much be lent,
As half to shew, half *veil* the deep intent.

Pope.

VEILE, a petty town of Denmark, in Jutland, on a deep inlet of the Cattegat, near the entrance of the Little Belt; 13 miles west-north-west of Fridericia.

VEIN, *s.* [*veine*, Fr.; *vena*, Lat.] Continuations of the extreme capillary arteries reflected back again towards the heart, and uniting their channels as they approach it.

When I did first impart my love to you,
I freely told you all the wealth I had
Ran in my *veins*; I was a gentleman.

Shakespeare.

Hollow; cavity.

Found where casual fire
Had wasted woods, on mountains, or in vale,
Down to the *veins* of earth.

Milton.

Course of metal in the mine.

Part hidden *veins* digg'd up, nor hath this earth
Entrails unlike, of mineral and stone.

Milton.

Tendency or turn of the mind or genius.—We ought to attempt no more than what is in the compass of our genius, and according to our *vein*. *Dryden*.—Favourable moment: time when any inclination is predominant.—Artizans have not only their growths and perfections, but likewise their *veins* and times. *Wotton*.—Humour; temper.

I put your grace in mind
Of what you promis'd me.
I am not in the giving *vein* to-day.

Shakespeare.

Continued disposition.—The *vein* I have had of running into speculations of this kind, upon a greater scene of trade; have cost me this present service. *Temple*.—Current; continued production.—He can open a *vein* of true and noble thinking. *Swift*.—Strain; quality.—My usual *vein*. *Oldham*.—Streak; variegation: as, the *veins* of the marble.

VEINED, or VEINY, *adj.* [*veineur*, Fr.] Full of veins; streaked; variegated.—The root of an old white thorn will make very fine boxes and combs, and many of them are very finely *veined*. *Mortimer*.

VEIROS, a small town and castle in the east of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo; 99 miles east of Lisbon.

VEIT, ST., a small town of Austrian Illyria, in Carinthia, near the Glan. It was formerly the residence of the dukes of Carinthia.

VEIT, ST., a village 5 miles west of Vienna, near Schonbrun, on the small river of Wien.

VEITA, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the east coast of Tunis. Lat. 35. 1. N. long. 11. 12. E.

VEITSHOCHEIM, a village of Germany, in Franconia; 5 miles north of Wurzburg.

VELA, CAPE OF, a point or promontory on the coast of the province and government of Santa Martha, and the New Kingdom of Granada, on the confines of the province of the Rio del Hacha, to the east. It is nearly opposite to Cape Horn, in lat. 12. 13. N. long. 72. 12. W.

VELA, a rocky shoal in the Spanish Main. Lat. 15. 16. N. long. 75. W.

VELA, CAPE DE LA, a cape on the north coast of South America. Lat. 11. 50. N. long. 71. 46. W.

VELAN, MOUNT, the highest summit of the great St. Bernard, situated in the Swiss canton of the Valais. Its elevation is about 11,000 feet above the sea.

VELAS, PORT OF THE, on the coast of the province and government of Costa Rica, and kingdom of Guatimala, between the cape of Santa Catalina and the Morro Hermoso.

VELASCO (Don Antonio Palomino), was a Spanish painter and historian of the artists of his country. He was a native of Valencia, where he flourished about 1700. He was painter to Philip V., and painted many pictures for the churches and convents of Valencia, Salamanca, and Granada; but is much better known to us as an author. He published an elaborate treatise on the art of painting, in two folio volumes, in which he notices 250 painters and sculptors who had flourished in Spain previous to the conclusion of the reign of Philip IV. Of this work, there was an abridgement published in London in 1742, entitled "Las Vidas de los Pintores y Statuarios eminentes Espanoles."

VELASQUEZ (De Silva, Don Diego), the most distinguished painter of the Spanish school, was born at Seville in 1594. His parents, though confined in fortune, gave him a liberal education, and, as he had evinced much inclination for drawing, placed him with Francesco de Herrera, the elder; but he afterwards became the disciple of F. Pacheco, an artist of very considerable ability, and a scholar then residing at Seville. With him Velasquez studied attentively, and his talents displayed themselves in a variety of imitations of natural objects, particularly of peasantry in their peculiar habits and occupations. In 1662, Velasquez left Seville, to visit the metropolis of Spain and the Escorial, and there his talents recommended him to the notice of the count de Olivarez, the favourite minister of Philip IV., who patronized and befriended him; taking him into his own palace to dwell. Soon after he introduced him to the king, who immediately ordered him to paint his portrait,

portrait. From the completion of this picture, which was upon a grand scale in armour, and on horseback, the reputation of Velasquez was established.

After this successful commencement of his public career, he was employed to paint the portraits of the infants Don Carlos and Don Fernando; and that of the minister his patron, mounted, like his royal master, on a noble Andalusian charger richly caparisoned. He now, therefore, began to enjoy the blessings of fortune as well as those of fame. He was appointed principal painter to the king, with a liberal salary, besides receiving munificent remuneration for his pictures, and being busily occupied in portraits.

He now also, in emulation of other Spanish painters, determined to undertake a work upon a more extended scale than he had before done, and took for his subject the expulsion of the Moors from Spain by Philip III. But, if we may judge by the description given of the picture, it does not appear to have possessed much interesting matter of a high historic quality; however he gained great reputation from the skill with which he executed it.

He, in 1692, went to Venice, where he was received and entertained by the Spanish ambassador. In this delightful birth-place of colouring, the works of its great master Titian, in the palace of St. Marc, excited his warmest admiration, and he made several copies of them; and no one ever more thoroughly imbibed the principles upon which they are constructed. But perhaps it is of Tintoretto that Velasquez is more the imitator, than of Titian. His freedom of pencil appears to have been more congenial with the taste of the Spaniard, than the sober and more correct hand of the former. After remaining at Venice few months, he went to Rome, where he was most graciously received by the cardinal Barberini, nephew to Urban VIII., who procured for him apartments in the Vatican, and access at all times to the works of Raffaele and M. Angelo. During his residence at Rome, he painted his celebrated history of Joseph's coat brought to Jacob; and also another very able work, of Apollo informing Vulcan of the infidelity of Venus, in which he had an opportunity of displaying his power of handling, and his admirable skill in colouring. Vulcan is at his forge, the light and shadow proceeding from which are most skilfully conducted; the strong and muscular form of the Cyclops gracefully contrasted with the pure form of the Apollo; and the whole composition arranged with infinite judgment. Both these pictures were sent to Spain, and honoured by having distinguished places assigned to them in the palace of the king.

In 1638, Velasquez painted his most celebrated picture of our Saviour on the Cross, for the convent of St. Placido, at Madrid; and about the same time, that of the general Pescara receiving the keys of a Flemish citadel from the governor of the place. The management of all the different characters, the officers, &c. and the effect of the fortification, &c. of the town and landscape in the back ground, is altogether eulogised by Mengs as the chef-d'œuvre of Velasquez.

He lived in honour and riches till 1660, when death put an end to his labours and enjoyments. He was buried with great funeral pomp, in the church of San Juan.

VELAUX, a small town in the south-east of France, department of the Mouths of the Rhone; 12 miles west of Aix.

VELAY, a small and mountainous district in the south of France, in the Cevennes, lying between the Vivarais, Gévaudan, Auvergne, and Forez, and now forming part of the department of the Upper Loire.

VELAZGHERD, a small town of Kerman, in Persia, on the river Karoon; 54 miles north-east of Gombroon.

VELBERT, a village and parish of the Prussian province of Cleves and Berg, in the duchy of Berg; 14 miles east-north-east of Dusseldorf.

VELBURG, or VILDBURG, a small town of Germany, in Bavarian Franconia, on the Laber, with 900 inhabitants.

VELDEN, a small town of Austrian Illyria, in Carinthia, on the lake of Wordt; 13 miles west of Klagenfurth.

VELDENZ, or THAL VELDENZ, a petty town of the

Prussian province of the Lower Rhine; 19 miles east-north-east of Treves.

VELDES, a large village of Austrian Illyria, in Carinthia, on the lake of Frauen; 20 miles south-by-west of Klagenfurth.

VELDHOVEN, a petty town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant; 4 miles west of Eindhoven.

VELDSCHTERIN, or USITERNA, an inland town of European Turkey, in Romania, the capital of a sandgiacat or province, which comprises the upper valleys at the source of the Eastern Morawa, and those of the Ibar, a river which flows into the Western Morawa.

VELENCZE, or VARAD VELENCZE, a small town in the east of Hungary; 2 miles east of Great Wardein.

VELENRYD, a river in Wales, in Merionethshire, which falls into the Irish sea at Traeth-Richa.

VELE RETE, a cluster of rocks in the Eastern seas, situated to the south of the island of Formosa, which may be seen from hence. The largest of these rocks is about the height of a small ship's hull out of the water, and in clear weather may be discerned at the distance of 8 miles. It is surrounded by many smaller ones, making a circumference of about two miles. Lat. 21. 55. N. long. 121. 30. E.

VELEZ, a city of New Granada, in the province of Tunja, situated on the river Saarez, at the foot of a ridge of mountains; 68 miles north of Santa Fè, and 25 north-west of Tunja. Lat. 5.40 N. long. 74. 6. W.

VELEZ EL BLANCO, a small town of the south-east of Spain, in the province of Granada, on the borders of Murcia; 4 miles north-north-west of Velez el Rubio.

VELEZ MALAGA, a considerable town in the south of Spain, in Granada; 14 miles north-east of the present city of Malaga. It stands on the slope of a high hill, amidst vineyards and plantations, the products of which, raisins, olive oil, lemons, oranges, citrons, and almonds, are extremely rich, and form the chief articles of its trade. Raisins in particular are exported in great quantities. The town is at two miles distance from the sea, and takes its name from the river Velcz, which passes its walls, flowing southward from the Sierra or chain of mountains separating Granada from Andalusia. Nothing can surpass the beauty of this country, with its groves and its mountain streams.

VELEZ EL RUBIO, an inland town in the south-east of Spain, in the province of Granada, but situated within a few miles of that of Murcia. Its population amounts to 7000; 22 miles west-by-south of Lorca.

VELEZIA [so named by Linnæus, from Christoval Velezius, examiner, first physician, and demonstrator of Botany in the College of Apothecaries at Madrid], in Botany, a genus of the class pentandria, order digynia, natural order of caryophyllei, caryophylleæ (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Calyx: perianth one-leafed, filiform, five cornered, permanent; mouth five-toothed, acuminate, erect, very small. Corolla: petals five, very short, emarginate-two-toothed; claws filiform, length of the calyx. Stamina: filaments five, often six, capillary, scarcely the length of the calyx; anthers cordate. Pistil: germ cylindrical, short, terminated by the receptacle of the styles; styles two, filiform, length of the stamens; stigma simple. Pericarp: capsule cylindrical, covered, one-celled. Seeds numerous, in a single row.—*Essential Character.* Calyx five-toothed. Corolla five-petalled, small. Capsule one-celled. Seeds numerous, in a single row.

Velezia rigida.—Root annual; stem very much branched; calyxes sessile, cylindrical, very narrow; border of the petals very small, marked at the base with a purple crescent, as in the natural order of caryophylleæ, to which this belongs.—Native of the south of Europe; and of Barbary, near Mascar.

VEL HAS, RIO DAS, a river of Brazil, in the province of Espiritu Santo, which runs north, and enters into the Rio Francisco.—There is another river of the same name, which enters the Paranaiba.

VELICA, a small town of the Austrian states, in Sclavonia, between Gradiska and Zagrab.

VELIKALA,

VELICALA, a town on and near the head of the peninsula of California, near the coast of the North Pacific ocean, and northerly from Anclote point. Lat. 20. 35. N. long. 115. 50. N.

VELICSKA, or NAGY-FALU, or WELKA WES, a village in the north-west of Hungary, on the Arva, with 1400 inhabitants; 32 miles north of Neusohol.

VELIFEROUS, *adj.* [*velum* and *fero*, Lat.] Carrying sails.—*Veliferous* chariots. *Evelyn*.

VELIKA GUBAVIZA, a village of Austrian Dalmatia, on the river Cettina, which forms here a cataract nearly 150 feet in height.

VELIKIJA LUKI, a town of the west of European Russia; 130 miles south-east of Pskov.

VELIKOJE, a lake of the interior of European Russia, in the government of Riasan.—Also a large village of the interior of European Russia, in the government of Jaroslav.

VELILLA, a petty town of the north-east of Spain, in Arragon, on the Ebro; 34 miles south-south-east of Saragossa.

VELINO, MONTE VELINO, a mountain in the central part of Italy, among the Appennines, in the States of the Church. Elevation nearly 8000 feet above the level of the sea.

VELINO, a small river of Italy, in the north of the kingdom of Naples, in Abruzzo. It falls into the Narva.

VELISH, a town of the north-west of European Russia, in the government of Vitepsk, where the Velishka joins the Dwina; 46 miles east-north-east of Vitepsk.

VELITATION, *s.* [*velitatio*, Lat.] A skirmish; a light contest; a dispute. *Bullockar*.—Let him but read those Pharsalian fields fought of late in France for their religion, their massacres, wherein by their own relations in 24 years I know not how many millions have been consumed, and he shall find ours to have been but *velitations* to theirs. *Burton*.

VELITZA, a village of Greece, on the ascent of Parnassus, near which are considerable ruins, supposed to be those of the ancient Thithorea.

VELKAPOLYA, or HOCHWIES, a small town in the north-west of Hungary; 27 miles north-east of Neutra.

VELLA [of Galen. Derivation unknown], in Botany, a genus of the class tetradynamia, order siliculosa, natural order of siliquosa or cruciformes, cruciferæ (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Calyx: perianth four-leaved, erect, cylindrical; leaflets linear, obtuse, deciduous. Corolla four-petalled, cruciform. Petals obovate, spreading; claws length of the calyx. Stamina: filaments six, length of the calyx; of these two opposite a little shorter. Anthers simple. Pistil: germ ovate. Style conic. Stigma simple. Pericarp: silicle globose, entire, two-celled, with a partition twice as large as the silicle; ovate beyond it and erect. Seeds few, roundish.—*Essential Character*. Silicle with a partition twice as large as the valves, ovate on the outside.

1. Vella annua, annual vella, or cress-rocket.—Leaves pinnatifid; silicles pendulous. Root annual, small, fibrous. Cotyledons obovate, smooth. Stem branched, leafy, hispid, with bristles bent down. Seeds three or four in each cell, subglobular, angular, of a dark ferruginous colour, and mucilaginous.

First observed in the kingdom of Valencia, in Spain, byCLUSIUS. Mr. Lawson found it on Salisbury Plain, not far from Stonehenge. It flowers in June.

2. Vella pseudo-cytisus, or shrubby vella.—Leaves entire, obovate, ciliate; silicles erect. Stems shrubby, two feet high, somewhat rugged, very much branched. Flowers in spikes terminating the stem and branches.—Native of Spain.

Propagation and Culture.—If the seeds be permitted to scatter, the plants will come up and thrive very well. These plants should not be transplanted; the seeds, therefore, should be sown where they are to remain, and require only to be kept clean and thinned.

VELLACH, or FELLACH, a small town of Austrian Illyria, in Carinthia, on the river Moll; 11 miles north-north-west of Saxenburg.

VELLEITY, *s.* [*velleitas*, from *velle*, Lat.] *Velleity* is the school term used to signify the lowest degree of desire. *Locke*.

VELLEKAT, rocks in the Eastern seas, about 15 miles east from the island of Mysol. Lat. 2. 1. S. long. 131. 2. E.

VELLETRI, a considerable town in the central part of Italy, in the States of the Church, delegation of Rome, built on the declivity of Mount Artimisio, and commanding a delightful view of the surrounding country. Its population amounts to about 12,000; 20 miles south-east of Rome.

To VELLICATE, *v. a.* [*vellico*, Lat.] To twitch; to pluck; to act by stimulation.—Those smells are all strong, and do pull and *vellicate* the sense. *Bacon*.

VELLICATION, *s.* [*vellicatio*, Lat.] Twitching; stimulation.—All purges have a kind of twitching and *vellication*, besides the griping, which cometh of wind. *Bacon*.

VELLO, a small town of Austrian Italy, in the government of Milan, delegation of Sondrio, belonging to the district called the Sette Comuni.

VELLUM, *s.* [*velamen*, Latin; rather *vitulinum*, low Latin.] The skin of a calf dressed for the writer; a fine kind of parchment.

Like a child that some faire booke doth find,
With gilded leaves or colour'd *velume* plays. *Sidney*.

VELLET, and VELLUTE. See VELVET.

VELO'CIDY, *s.* [*velocité*, Fr.; *velocitas*, Lat.] Speed; swiftness; quick motion.—Had the *velocities* of the several planets been greater or less than they are now, at the same distances from the sun; or had their distances from the sun, or the quantity of the sun's matter, and consequently his attractive power, been greater or less than they are now, with the same *velocities*; they would not have revolved in concentric circles, but moved in hyperbolas, or parabolas, or in ellipses very eccentric. *Bentley*.

VELSEN, a small town of the Netherlands; 5 miles north of Haarlem, and 10 west-north-west of Amsterdam.

VELVET, *s.* [*velous*, *velours*, Fr. the same; *velouté*, made of velvet; *veluto*, Ital. "a stuff of silk called velvet;" *velutare*, "to make soft or woolly, to work velvet-wise;" Florio; *vellutum*, low Lat. *villus* from *vellus*, Lat.—Our old word appears to have been written *vellet*, and *vellute*. "His *vellet* head began to shoot out." *Spenser*, *Shep. Cal. May*.—"Charges of coaches, *vellute* gowns," &c. *B. Jonson*, *Magn. Lady*.] Silk with a short fur or pile upon it.

Clad in white *velvet* all their troop they led,
With each an oaken chaplet on his head. *Dryden*.

VELVET, *adj.* Made of velvet.

This was moulded on a porringer,
A *velvet* dish. *Shakspeare*.

Soft; delicate.

Through the *velvet* leaves the wind,
All unseen, 'gan passage find. *Shakspeare*.

To VELVET, *v. n.* To paint velvet.—Verditure, ground with a weak gum-arabic water, is the palest green that is, but good to *velvet* upon black in any drapery. *Peacham*.

VELVETE'EN, *s.* [Ital. *velutino*, "slender, coarse velvet," Florio.] A kind of stuff, made in imitation of velvet.

VELVURE, *s.* [*velours*, Fr.] Velvet. *An old word*.—His horse with one girt, six times pieced, and a woman's crupper of *velure*, pieced with packthread. *Shakspeare*.

VELZEN, a small town of Germany, in Hanover, province of Luneburg, situated on an island in the river Ilmerau, and surrounded by a heath; 22 miles south of Luneburg. Population 2600.

VENA, or MONTE DELLA VENA, a mountain of Austrian Illyria, in Carniola, on the confines of Istria.

VENADILLO, a settlement of South America; 14 leagues south-west of Santa Fé.

VENADO, an island of the Pacific ocean, in the province and government of Veragua, close to the coast.

VENADOS, PUNTA DE, a point of land on the coast of South America, and province of Carthagena, on a long strip of

of land formed by the mouths of the river Zinu, between the points Piedras and Mestizos.

VENAFRO, a small town of Italy, in the north-west of the kingdom of Naples; 30 miles north-east of Gaeta, and 42 north-by-west of Naples.

VENAISSIN, a district in the south-east of France, situated between Provence and Dauphiny.

VENAL, *adj.* [*venalis*, Latin.] Mercenary; prostitute.

This verse be thine, my friend, nor thou refuse
This, from no *venal* or ungrateful muse.

Pope.

Contained in the veins. *A technical word.*—It is unreasonable to affirm, that the cool *venal* blood should be heated so high in the interval of two pulses. *Ray.*

VENALITY, *s.* [*venalité*, Fr.] Mercenariness; prostitution.

VENANGO, a county of the United States, in the north-west part of Pennsylvania, bounded north by Crawford and Warren counties, east by Jefferson county, south by Armstrong and Butler counties, and west by Mercer county. Population 3060. Chief town, Franklin.

VENANGO, a post township of the United States, in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania.

VENANGO, a township of the United States, in Crawford county, Pennsylvania.

VENANT, *St.*, a small town in the north-east of France, department of the Pas de Calais, situated in a marshy district on the Lys; 6 miles north-north-west of Bethune, and 6 east of Aire.

VENARY, *adj.* [*venarium*, low Lat.] Relating to hunting. See an example of the word under *venatical*.

VENASCA, a town in the north-west of Italy, in Piedmont, situated on the river Vraita. Population 2400; 9 miles south of Saluzzo.

VENASQUE, a small town in the south-east of France, department of the Vaucluse, near the river Nasque; 18 miles north-east of Avignon.

VENASQUE, VENASCA, or BENASCA, a small town and fortress of the north-east of Spain, in Arragon, among the Pyrenees, near the source of the river Esuera; 50 miles north-by-east of Balbastro, and 53 east-north-east of Jaca.

VENATICAL, or VENA'TIC, *adj.* [*venaticus*, Latin.] Used in hunting.—There be three for *venary* or *venatical* pleasure, in England, viz. a forest, a chase, and a park. *Howell.*

VENATION, *s.* [*venatio*, Latin.] The act or practice of hunting.—The manner of their *venation* we shall find to be otherways than by sawing away of trees. *Brown.*

VENBAQUI, a river of South America, in the province of Darien, which runs into the Atlantic.

VENCE, a small town in the south-east of France, department of the Var, situated on the borders of Piedmont, about 6 miles from the sea; 12 miles west-by-north of Nice.

To VEND, *v. a.* [*vendo*, Lat.] To sell; to offer to sale.—He had a great parcel of glasses packed up, which not having the occasion he expected to *vend* and make use of, lay by him. *Bayle.*

VENDE'E, *s.* One to whom any thing is sold.—If a vicar sows his glebe, or if he sells his corn, and the *vendee* cuts it, he must pay the tithes to the parson. *Ayliffe.*

VENDEE, a department in the west of France, comprising a part of Poitou, and bounded on the east by the department of the Two Sevres, and on the west by the Atlantic. Its extent, 2600 square miles, is equal to two of the largest counties in Britain; its population, rather thinly scattered, does not exceed 270,000. Its surface is almost entirely level, the department containing no eminence whose elevation exceeds 450 feet. It is divided into three parts; the wood, the marsh, and the plain. The department, large as it is, is divided into only three arrondissements, viz. Bourbon Vendee (the chief town), Sables d'Olonne, and Fontenay. It will be for ever memorable in the history of the French revolution, for the resistance made to the republican army in 1793, 1794, and 1795; a resistance singularly favoured by the localities; by the woods, the thickets, and

the ditches of the country. It was attended for a time with great success, though commenced without any concert with the other royalists of France, and carried on for a season with very limited support from England.

VENDEE, a river in the west of France, which rises in the department of the Two Sevres, traverses the department of La Vendee, and discharges itself into the Sevre Noirtoise, above Marans.

VENDEN, a small town of the west of European Russia, in Livonia, near the Aa; and 33 miles east-by-north of Riga.

VENDENHEIM, a small town in the north-east of France, in Alsace, with 1100 inhabitants.

VENDER, *s.* A seller.—Those make the most noise who have the least to sell, which is very observable in the *venders* of card-matches. *Addison.*

VENDIBLE, *adj.* [*vendibilis*, Latin.] Saleable; marketable.

Silence only is commendable

In a neat's tongue dried, and a maid not *vendible*.

Shakspeare.

VENDIBLE, *s.* Any thing offered to sale.—The prices of all *vendibles* for the body of man and horse were stuck up in public places. *Life of Wood.*

VENDIBLENESS, *s.* The state of being saleable.

VENDIBLY, *adv.* In a saleable manner.

VENDITATION, *s.* [*venditatio*, from *vendito*, Lat.] Boastful display.—Some, by a cunning protestation against all reading, and false *venditation* of their own natural, think to divert the sagacity of their readers from themselves, and cool the scent of their own fox-like thefts; when yet they are so rank as a man may find whole pages together usurped from one author. *B. Jonson.*

VENDITION, *s.* [*venditio*, Latin.] Sale; the act of selling.

VENDOLA, one of the Admiralty islands, of which it is the most eastern. It is about 3 miles in circuit, covered with cocoa trees, and very populous for its soil. The inhabitants have open and agreeable countenances, and are of considerable stature. Lat. 2. 14. S. long. 148. 9. 47. E.

VENDOME, a town in the central part of France, the capital of the department of the Loir and Cher, situated on the right bank of the Loir. Its environs are fertile, and in some parts picturesque; 30 miles north-east of Tours.

VENDRES, ETANG DE, a bay on the south coast of France, in the department of the Herault. Lat. 43. 12. N. long. 3. 19. E.

VENDUTENA, or VENDOTENA, the *Pandaloria* of the ancients, a small island of the Mediterranean, belonging to Naples, situated between the island of Ischia and Ponza, about 20 miles from the coast of Italy. Its circumference is little more than 3 miles; but it is interesting from the remains of antiquity, having been used by the Romans as a place of banishment.

To VENE'ER, *v. a.* [among cabinet-makers.] To make a kind of marquetry or inlaid work, whereby several thin slices of fine woods of different sorts are fastened or glued on a ground of some common wood. *Bailey.*

VENE'FICE, *s.* [*veneficium*, Lat.] The practice of poisoning.

VENE'FICAL, *adj.* [from *veneficium*, Latin.] Acting by poison; bewitching.—The magical virtues of misselto, and conceived efficacy unto *venefical* intentions, seemeth a Pagan relique derived from the antient Druides. *Brown.*

VENE'FICIOUSLY, *adv.* [from *veneficium*, Lat.] By poison or witchcraft.—Lest witches should draw or prick their names therein, and *veneficiously* mischief their persons, they broke the shell. *Brown.*

VENEGONO, UPPER and LOWER, two adjoining small towns of Austrian Italy, in the Milanese, between the rivers Sevese and Olona.

VENEMOUS, *adj.* [from *venen*, Fr.] Poisonous; commonly, though not better, *venomous*.—The barbarians saw the *venemous* beast hang on his hand. *Acts.*

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VENENATE,

To **VENENATE**, *v. a.* [*veneno*, Latin.] To poison; to infect with poison.—These miasms entering the body, are not so energetic, as to *venenate* the entire mass of blood in an instant. *Harvey.*

VENENATE, *part. adj.* Infected with poison.—By giving this in fevers after calcination, whereby the *venenate* parts are carried off. *Woodward.*

VENENATION, *s.* Poison; venom.—This *venenation* shoots from the eye; and this way a basilisk may impoison. *Brown.*

VENENE, or **VENENOSE**, *adj.* Poisonous; venomous.—Dry air opens the surface of the earth, to disincarcerate *venene* bodies, or to attract or evacuate them hence. *Harvey.*

VENERABILITY, *s.* State or quality of being venerable.—According to the excellency and *venerability* of their prototypes. *More.*

VENERABLE, *adj.* [*venerabilis*, Lat.] To be regarded with awe; to be treated with reverence.

Ye lamps of heaven he said, and lifted high
His hands, now free. Thou *venerable* sky!
Inviolable pow'rs, ador'd with dread,
Be all of you adjured.

Dryden.

VENERABLENESS, *s.* State or quality of being venerable.—The innocence of infancy, the *venerableness* of old age. *South.*

VENERABLY, *adv.* In a manner that excites reverence.

The Palatine, proud Rome's imperial seat,
An awful pile! stands *venerably* great.
Thither the kingdoms and the nations come.

Addison.

To **VENERATE**, *v. a.* [*veneror*, Lat.] To reverence; to treat with veneration; to regard with awe.

The lords and ladies here approaching paid
Their homage, with a low obeisance made:
And seem'd to *venerate* the sacred shade.

Dryden.

VENERATION, *s.* [*veneratio*, Lat.] Reverend regard; awful respect.—Theology is the comprehension of all other knowledge, directed to its true end, i. e. the honour and *veneration* of the Creator, and the happiness of mankind. *Locke.*

VENERATOR, *s.* Reverencer.—Those times were high *venerators* of vowed virginity. *Bp. Taylor.*

VENERE, **CAPO DI**, a cape on the coast of the territory of Genoa. Lat. 44. 4. N. long. 9. 40. E.

VENEREAL, *adj.* [*venereus*, Latin.] Relating to love.

These are no *venereal* signs;
Vengeance is in my heart, death in my hand. *Shakspeare.*

Consisting of copper, called *venus* by chemists.—Blue vitriol, how *venereal* and unsophisticated soever, rubbed upon the whetted blade of a knife, will not impart its latent colour. *Boyle.*

VENEREAN, *adj.* Venereal. *Not now in use.*—Others fall in love with light wives; I do not mean *venerean* lightness, but in reference to portion. *Howell.*

VENEREOUS, *adj.* Libidinous; lustful.—The male is lesser than the female, and very *venereous*. *Derham.*

VENEROUS, *adj.* Venereous. *Obsolete.*—A remedy for *venereous* passions. *Burton.*

VENERGUE, a small town in the south of France, situated at the influx of the small river Hisse, into the Arriego; 10 miles south of Toulouse.

VENERY, *s.* [*venerie*, from *vener*, Fr.] The sport of hunting.

To the woods she goes to serve her turn,
And seek her spouse, that from her still does fly,
And follows other game and *venery*.

Spenser.

[from *Venus*.] The pleasures of the bed.—Contentment, without the pleasure of lawful *venery*, is continence; of unlawful, chastity. *Grew.*

VENEV, a town of the interior of European Russia, in the government of Tula. It stands on the river Venevka; 30 miles east of Tula.

VENEY, or **VE'NEW**, *s.* [*venez*, French.] A bout; a turn at fencing; a thrust; a hit.—I bruis'd my shin with playing at sword and dagger, three *veney*s for a dish of stew'd prunes. *Shakspeare.*

VENESE'CTION, *s.* [*vena* and *sectio*, Latin.] Blood-letting; the act of opening a vein; phlebotomy.—If the inflammation be sudden, after evacuation by lenient purgatives, or a clyster and *venesection*, have recourse to anodynes. *Wiseman.*

VENEZIANO (Domenico), was born at Venice in 1420, and was a disciple of Antonio da Messina, after he had, as Vasari relates, learned the secret of oil painting from J. V. Eyck; and to him Messina communicated his secret. He painted several pictures at Loretto and Perugia, and afterwards settled at Florence; where the novelty of his manner, and the ability with which he executed it, acquired for him considerable renown. Unfortunately for him, he formed an intimacy with Andrea Castagno, an eminent Tuscan painter, and taught him the management of oil colours; when his treacherous friend conceived the horrible design of assassinating him, that he might remain sole possessor of the secret, and effected his detestable purpose in 1476, when Domenico had attained his 56th year.

VENEZUELA, a province of South America, bounded on the north by the Caribbean sea, on the west by Maracaibo and Varinas, and south by the great plains of Varinas and the Orinoco. This province was named Venezuela, from the towns inhabited by Indians which were seen by the Spaniards, on the lake of Maracaibo, having a resemblance to Venice. The soil of Venezuela is fertile, and yields in abundance all the products of the West Indies, besides many others, which those islands do not possess. Its most noted article is cacao, which is inferior to none in the Americas; vanilla, maize, indigo, cotton, sugar, tobacco, and coffee, are a few of the richest objects of cultivation; wild cochineal, dyewoods, medicinal drugs, gums, resins, balsams, sarsaparilla, sassafras, liquorice, squills, storax, cassia, and aloe, here find that climate the most favourable to their growth; and the immense plains in the interior feed multitudes of cattle, horses, and mules, and in the valleys and mountains, sheep and deer are numerous. All kinds of game are found in this country, the rivers of which also abound with fish.

The climate of Venezuela is modified according to the situation of its districts in the mountains, on the coast or in the plains. On the coast and in the plains a scorching heat prevails, accompanied in the latter with deluges of rain. In the mountain valleys the air is in general pure and mild, and in some elevated parts even cold. These mountains, which form a part of the great branch extending from the west to the gulf of Paria, divide the lands of the coast from the plains of the valley of the Orinoco. Their surface is rent in every direction, by the force of subterraneous convulsions. It is on these mountains that the climate is so singularly altered, that a traveller may observe the fruits of the tropics luxuriating at a short distance from those of Europe. To the south of this chain, the llanos or plains, which stretch to the Orinoco, are inhabited solely by herds of cattle, tended by mulattoes, who are as nearly in a state of nature as the beasts they guard.

The rivers of Venezuela are more numerous than in any other part of Spanish America. Every valley has its stream, and though many of them are not of sufficient size to be navigable, yet all afford ample supplies of water to irrigate the plantations on their banks. The principal of these, which run from the mountains of Caraccas and Coro, into the Caribbean sea, are the Guiges, Tocuyo, Aroa, Yaracuy, and the Tuy. The rivers which rise on the southern side of the chain, and flow to the Orinoco, are the Guarico, which receives some of the branches of the Apure, and then following a course parallel to that river, enters the Orinoco a short distance eastward of it. The Guarico, which is a very fine river, is joined, near its confluence with the Orinoco, by the Rio Maneapra, which flows through the plains of Calabozo. The Iguane, the Cachivamo; and several others, which fertilize the vast uninhabited plains of the Orinoco, flow into that river, west of the junction of the great Apure. Most of these

these

these swell in the month of April, and continue to overflow their banks during three or four months, covering the lowlands in their neighbourhood. They abound in alligators and fish. The Portuguesea, which is formed by the union of the two rivers, the Pao and the Barquisimeto, flows through the greater part of Venezuela, and joins the Apure; 40 miles north-west of its mouth.

To VENGE, *v. a.* [*venger*, Fr.] To avenge; to punish.

Plight your honourable faiths to me,
With swift pursuit to *venge* this wrong of mine.

Shakspeare.

VENGEABLE, *adj.* Revengeful; malicious.—She was not *vengeable*, ne cruel. *Bp. Fisher.*

VENGEANCE, *s.* [*vengeance*, French.] Punishment; penal retribution; avengement.

All the stor'd *vengeances* of heav'n fall
On her ingrateful top!

Shakspeare.

It is used in familiar language. *To do with a vengeance*, is *to do with vehemence*. This phrase was formerly solemn and dignified; *what a vengeance*, emphatically *what?*—When the same king adventured to murmur, the pope could threaten to teach him his duty with a *vengeance*. *Raleigh.*

VENGEFUL, *adj.* Vindictive; revengeful; retributive.

Doubt not but God

Hath wiselier arm'd his *vengeful* ire.

Milton.

VENGEMENT, *s.* [*vengement*, old Fr.] Avengement; penal retribution.

Witness thereof he shewed his head there left,
And wretched life forlorn for *vengement* of his theft.

Spenser.

VENGER, *s.* An avenger; one who punishes. *Prompt.*

Him booteth not resist, nor succour call,
His bleeding hart is in the *venger's* hand,
Who straight him rent in thousand peeces small. *Spenser.*

VENIABLE, or VENIAL, *adj.* [from *venia*, Latin.] Pardonable; susceptible of pardon; excusable.—If they do nothing 'tis a *venial* slip. *Shakspeare.*—Permitted; allowed.

No more of talk where God, or angel-guest,
With man, as with his friend familiar us'd
To sit indulgent, and with him partake
Rural repast; permitting him the while

Venial discourse unblam'd.

Milton.

VENIALNESS, *s.* State of being excusable.

VENICE, a large and celebrated city in the north-east of Italy, situated near the northern extremity of the Adriatic. It is built on an island, or rather collection of small islands, separated from the mainland by shallows, of a depth of three, four, five, or six feet. These shallows have been formed in the course of ages, by the vast quantities of sand carried down by the rivers flowing from the Tyrolese alps into the Adriatic. This position of Venice in the midst of waters, gives it a singular appearance from a distance. Its domes and spires, its churches and public buildings, appear to the spectator, particularly in approaching by sea, to float on the surface of the waves. This appearance is particularly striking at night, when the town is lighted.

The length of the city is somewhat more than two miles, its breadth a mile and a half, its circuit six miles; so that its form, without being either square or circular, is compact. It is divided into two parts, nearly equal, by a great canal which winds through its whole length in a serpentine form. This canal is above 100 feet in width, and is crossed on one part by a bridge of a single arch, the celebrated Rialto. Every part almost of the town is intersected by smaller canals, navigated by gondolas, or by small barks. Merchandise is thus conveyed by water to the door of the warehouses. The gondolas are 5 feet in width, and 20 in length. The usual hire of one is a shilling an hour; but it is customary among the fashionable families to keep a gondola, as in other towns they would keep a carriage.

Exclusive of the general division into North and South by the great canal, Venice is separated for the purpose of police, into six parts, of which the most eastern adjoins the castle, and bears the name of Sestiere de Castello; the Sestiere de St. Marco lies more towards the centre of the city, and that of Canareggio comprises the north-west division. These three are to the north of the great canal; the remaining quarters are situated to the south of it. That of St. Paolo is in the south-east; that of St. Croce in the west, including several small gardens; and lastly, that of Dorso Duro forms the most southern division of the city, bordering on the arm of the sea called Canale della Giudeca.

The aspect of Venice is stately, and even magnificent, whether we look to public or private edifices; for though few of the buildings are in a pure style of architecture, or exhibit judicious decoration, the general effect is grand and imposing. In regard to the streets, as they are termed, it will hardly be credited, that their breadth is in general only four, five, or six feet: in many places still less. The only exception is in the street called the Merceria, situated near the centre of the town, and containing shops of all kinds; but even of that the breadth is insignificant, varying only from 12 to 20 feet. The only open place entitled to the name of square is the Piazza di San Marco, an oblong of 280 feet in length, by nearly 100 in breadth, bordered by several handsome buildings, singularly contrasted in their outward decorations. Of these, the principal are the churches of St. Marco and Geminiano; the palace formerly occupied by the doge, and the buildings fronted in the Grecian style, called the Procureria. This small but elegant square, a miniature of the Palais Royal of Paris, is bordered by arcades, containing elegant shops and coffee-rooms, which, when lighted at night, have a splendid appearance. It forms the central point of the gaiety and amusements of Venice, the resort of foreigners, and of loungers of every description. The Piazzetta is a smaller opening, leading from the square of St. Marco to the sea, and having on the one side the palace of the doge, on the other the public library, with its pillars of granite. This spot presents, from the concourse of people, an animated and interesting scene. The only other open spaces in the city are in the front of some of the churches, and at each end of the Rialto. To ride either in a carriage, or on horse-back, is wholly out of the question in Venice. Accordingly, the streets, or rather lanes, are paved, not with round stones, but flags or marble slabs, having small sewers for carrying off the filth. The ordinary dwellings are built of brick, and in general covered with wood. Without having arcades, as is the case in many towns in the north of Italy, they are in general provided with balconies. From the extreme narrowness of the streets, the houses are in general gloomy, and in the inside are miserably deficient in that commodious distribution of parts which marks the dwellings of Britain, the Netherlands, and the improved parts of France and Germany. The rooms are often wretchedly small. Personal accommodation, and in a great measure the enjoyment of good air, are sacrificed, that space may be found for magnificent statues, and other works of art. The general height is three or four stories. The larger houses are commonly of a square form, with an inside court, containing a cistern, into which, after rain, water flows from the roof; and after being filtrated, serves for domestic purposes. Such houses have in general one door to a canal, and another to a street. A number of them are built of marble, either hewn or polished. The line of the great canal presents on each side a rich and varied spectacle of such buildings.

Several of the churches of Venice were built or designed by Palladio, and bear witness to the taste and genius of that distinguished architect. Others, and indeed the greater number, are in the Saracenic, or, as it is currently termed, the Gothic style, and are less distinguished by elegance of structure, than by richness of interior decoration. The church of St. Martin, Mark, or Marco, the most entitled to notice of any in Venice, stands at one end of the Piazza di St. Marco, but is so loaded with ornaments, as to bear some

some resemblance to an eastern pagoda. It is partly of stone, partly of marble, and surrounded, like a Greek temple, with a portico of no less than 288 pillars of marble, porphyry, or other valuable materials. Its inside is ornamented with the spoils of Constantinople, and displays a profusion of marble, alabaster, emeralds, &c. Its mosaics are surpassed only by those of St. Peter at Rome. Its paintings are numerous and splendid. It is on the portico facing the piazza, that the Venetians once more see the bronze horses which, during 18 years (from 1797 to 1815), crowned the triumphal arch in the *Place du Caroussel* at Paris. The church of Santa Maria della Salute, the work of Palladio, is an elegant structure, open to the great canal, and built outside and in, of marble, with a moderate share of ornament. It was built by the government, on the cessation of a dreadful pestilence. The church *il Redemptore* is also an elegant building, and was built after a similar deliverance, at a different period. The cathedral of Venice, dedicated to St. Peter, stands on an island at the eastern end of the city. It is built of Istrian marble, and adjoins the former residence of the patriarch of Venice. The church of St. Georgia is remarkable for its front of marble and its cupola; that of St. Giovanni and St. Paolo is a large Gothic edifice, surmounted by a cupola, and is the Westminster abbey of Venice, containing the tombs of many of its defenders and doges.

Of the other public buildings, the most conspicuous is the palace of the doges, the place of assemblage for the senate and different councils of state, during the independence of the republic. It is an ancient fabric in the Gothic style, vast in its extent, and venerable in its appearance. Its lofty apartments are ornamented with paintings by the first masters of the Venetian school; its court and staircases with elegant statues. Of the other palaces or mansions of the great families, the most conspicuous are those of Goiniani, Tiopolo, Balbi, Cornaro, &c. all more remarkable for their size than for elegance or symmetry. The arsenal of Venice is a commodious, and even a magnificent building, situated on an island near the eastern end of the city. It is defended by a rampart, as well as by the surrounding water; and has before its gates two great pillars, with the two gigantic lions in granite, which stood formerly on the Piræus at Athens. Its halls are lofty and commodious. Its stores, once so abundant, have been greatly diminished since Venice lost its liberty in 1797:

The Rialto consists of one great arch, of 90 feet span, equally remarkable by its height, its boldness, and solidity. It is wholly of marble, and is ascended at each end by a flight of steps. Its height would afford the passenger a beautiful view of the city, were not the prospect impeded by a row of shops which run across it at each side. The public library stands in a fine marble structure, near the square of St. Mark. Adjoining it is the mint, also an elegant building, with arcades. On the great canal, not far from the Rialto, stands the *Fondaco di Tedeschi*, long a depot for the goods of German merchants, now the council-house of the city. Of theatres, Venice has no less than eight, great and small; but several of them are open only during the carnival. In regard to the state of its hospitals and prisons, Venice is not entitled to favourable notice. In both, its apartments are ill contrived, and in general devoid of a free circulation of air. In the prisons, the roof being of lead, the degree of heat in summer is intolerable.

Trade and Manufactures.—The commercial greatness of Venice dates, like that of Bruges, Antwerp, and Pisa, from the middle ages; the time when navigation was comparatively little followed, and when the merchandise of India was conveyed to Europe by the medium of the Levant. The crusades opened an additional field to Venetian enterprise, augmenting their wealth by the sums paid for transports and military stores, and by giving them possession of several portions of the Greek empire, desirable for a maritime power. The trade of Venice, in its best days, in the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries, was certainly far inferior to that of Amsterdam in the last age, perhaps not equal to that of

Liverpool in the present. Still, in these times of national indolence and limited intercourse, it sufficed to give this republic a superiority in the Mediterranean, to obtain for it possession of the Ionian isles, the Morea, and the more distant settlements of Candia and Cyprus: farther, it enabled the Venetians to maintain maritime contests with the Turks, not unworthy of being compared to those of the Dutch with the Spaniards. Since the discovery of the passage to India by the Cape of Good Hope, the trade from Venice to the east has gradually diminished: at present the mercantile transactions of this city are less active than those of Trieste, and are confined to intercourse with the Levant and other parts of the Mediterranean; to the import of hardware, linen, and other manufactures from the north of Europe; of East and West India goods, direct or through the medium of Malta; and finally, of salt fish from Newfoundland or England, for the consumption of the Catholics during fast days and Lent. Vessels arriving at Venice, after surmounting the intricacy of the approach, find a spacious and commodious harbour: it contains four separate quays or landing places; but most of the shipping lie near the mouth of the great canal, or along the shore from that spot to the westward.

The manufactures of Venice, if not extensive in any one branch, are of considerable diversity: they consist of woollens, serges, canvas, and ropes; gold and silver stuffs, velvet, and silk stockings; and of lace, which is made chiefly on the adjacent island of Murano. Venice contains also various petty manufactures, such as imitations of pearls and other precious stones, ornamental glass works, jewellery and wax work. Printing is carried on here more extensively than in any other town in Italy; and books are supplied by wholesale to the Grecian islands, Constantinople, Spain, and Portugal. The price is as low as that of books in France; the type is usually good, but the quality of the paper inferior.

Education and Literature.—Venice cannot boast of many literary institutions. It is, however, the seat of an academy of the fine arts, of an athenæum, or seminary forming a medium between a great school and an university; and it contains, moreover, one of the five sections of the imperial institute for the kingdom of Italy. It contains also a navigation school, and a female establishment called the *conservato*: the *Rio de Pietà*, where education is given gratuitously to more than one hundred young women. The public library of Venice is extensive; and there are a number of private collections of curiosities and objects of art. At some distance from the town, on the small island of Lazarus, there is a seminary of Armenians, who have an extensive library and printing office; they educate young Armenians, and publish a newspaper, circulated, under certain restrictions from the Turkish government, in their own country.

Venice has by many been represented as a delightful residence; but an attentive consideration of its merits and demerits will lead to a very different result. If at first it surprises and gratifies by its novelty, it soon becomes tiresome from the appearance of so much water, the narrowness of the streets, the small size and want of air in many of the rooms, and, finally, from the general monotony of the situation. Such a position would, in fact, not be habitable were the water fresh: its insalubrity is lessened by the saltness of the water, and by the flux and reflux of the tide; but these changes, at all times much smaller in the Mediterranean than on the British shores, become in summer so inconsiderable as to render the canals stagnant, offensive, and unhealthy. The characteristics of the climate of Venice are a summer heat, much greater than is experienced in England; a winter not of great length, but sharp, particularly during the prevalence of a north-west wind, which blows across the interior of Switzerland and the Alps. Rains are frequent in Venice, particularly in spring; and there being no springs or wells, the inhabitants are supplied, as in many towns of Holland, with water collected in cisterns, from the tops of the houses. This frequently wants the freshness of running water. But the chief privation to a Venetian, is an exclusion from fields
and

and gardens, the inconvenience of walking in narrow lanes, and the ascending and descending steps at every bridge which crosses a canal. On the other hand, Venice is not an expensive city: the abundance and cheapness of its markets exhibit a striking proof of the ease of supplying a city by water. Its population does not at present much exceed 120,000; in former times it was much more.

History.—A small band of fugitives, escaping from the devastations of the Goths, first peopled the lagunes of the Adriatic gulf, in the year 420, and were governed by magistrates sent from Padua. In the lagunes, which are navigable at high water, but are left partially dry in the ebb, the fugitives found numerous spots among the rocks and little islands, sufficiently extensive to admit of cultivation. Their natural produce and aliment was, however, fish; and their only marketable commodities, the salt which they collected in their lagunes, and the fish which they cured with it. Their occupations consisted in building and navigating small boats for their neighbours. Such was their first acquaintance with that element which was afterwards to bear the proud fleets of their daring navigators, victorious warriors, and enterprising merchants. The greater number of the islands were marshes. The most elevated of them, called Rialto, was situated nearly in the middle. In progress of time, several of them were united by bridges, and formed the scite of the city of Venice. Meanwhile, Padua was still the metropolis; but having been devastated by the incursions of barbarians between the years 450 and 460, her little colonies were emancipated from her guardianship, and left to maintain, as they could, their independence. From that time, each island elected a tribune; and it appears, that the assembly of these magistrates constituted a national council. But as the necessity of carrying on offensive and defensive wars with their neighbours increased, the executive power, not very precisely separated indeed from the legislative and judicial, was vested in a single tribune. (503.) Though, however, this functionary was elective, and bound in most things by the deliberations and decrees of the other tribunes, his authority was too extensive to be viewed without jealousy and apprehension; and was soon distributed among ten, and afterwards among twelve, though occasionally this number was reduced to seven. They were chosen annually, and were bound to govern the republic with the concurrence of a popular assembly, and the assistance of a council of forty persons, both chosen by the people, and who also performed the functions of judges. After many and various dissensions, the Venetians, in the year 690, elected a chief magistrate, called a *Doge*, who was invested for life with sovereign power. A council still, however, remained in power, and used to curtail any abuse on the part of the head of government. Three *Doges* were successively elected, but in the year 737, the post was abolished, and an annual leader elected under the title of *Maestro di Milizia*. This dignity lasted only until 742, when the office of *Doge* was restored. Sovereign power was again entrusted to one man, and the council of forty still continued, without mixing much in the executive government, to rule over him. The rights of the people were still further protected by the *Avvogadori*, who had a power to suspend all decrees, whether emanating from the *Doge*, the council of forty, or the people: and then he could choose which of those estates should decide on the validity of his reasons for the suspension. Thus constituted, Venice flourished alike in arms and in commerce. The *Doges* were frequently assassinated by the mob, or condemned to death by the Forty; and this, as well as the circumstances before mentioned, serve to show how jealous the Venetians were of the despotic sway of an individual. They fell, unhappily, under the far more dangerous despotism of several. The middling classes feared the excesses of the lowest orders, and placed themselves under the protection of the grandees, and a system of encroachment on the part of these commenced, which ended in placing Venice under the dominion of a small number of aristocrats. The council of forty had always been allowed to appoint a *Doge* during an

interregnum, and the people either confirmed or annulled this nomination at their leisure. In the year 1172, after 43 successive *doges* had been assassinated, and much clamour thereby created, the council proceeded to make a law, that the people might annul the election the forty had made, but could not themselves elect another. The same body crippled very much the power of the *doge*, by depriving him of the right to choose his own councillors. Sixty fresh members were added to the forty, and denominated the senate, and these chose from themselves 6 councillors of state, called the *signoria*.

Towards the middle of the 13th century (about 1247), the government became a settled aristocracy, the families of wealth and rank assuming and conferring to their own body the management of public affairs. This era, that of the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries, was the period of the greatest relative power of the Venetians. Though their chief hostilities were with the Turks, they took also a part in European politics, particularly in the contests between Austria, France, and the court of Rome, for a political ascendancy in the north of Italy. It was in the beginning of the 16th century (in 1508), that the territorial possessions of the republic were threatened by the formidable coalition, so well known under the name of "the league of Cambray." The storm was weathered with difficulty; and, for a long time back, the policy of Venice has been decidedly pacific, the care of its government being to preserve its remaining trade, and to prevent any addition to its public debt. It has kept up no naval force, except for resistance to Barbary corsairs; and hardly any military but what were required for the purpose of police. In the political storm which followed the French revolution, and which brought Buonaparte, with his army, into the Venetian territory, the republic observed a cautious neutrality, and allowed its continental provinces to be overrun without resistance, at one time by the French, at another by the Austrians. But all this caution could not secure the independence of the state; it was overturned in 1797, when it suited France to throw the city and territory of Venice into the scale, in the treaty of Campo Formio. They remained subject to Austria till 1805, when, after the disaster of Austerlitz, they were annexed to the French kingdom of Italy; but in 1814 they returned definitively under the power of Austria.—For the military adventures of the Venetian *doges*, see *TURKEY, ROME, ITALY, &c.*; 150 miles east of Milan, and 246 north of Rome. Lat. 5. 25. 32. N. long. of St. Marco, 12. 20. 59. E.

VENICE, a township of the United States, in Huron county, Ohio, on the south side of Sandusky bay; 4 miles west of the new town of Sandusky.

VENISON, *s.* [*venaison*, French.] Game; beast of chase; the flesh of deer. Chapman writes it as it is spoken, *venzon*.

Shall we kill us *venison*?

And yet it irks me, the poor dappled fools

Shoud have their round haunches gor'd.

Shakspeare.

VENLOO, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Limburg, on the east side of the Maese. It is a place of some antiquity, having been one of the Hanse towns; 40 miles north-north-east of Maestricht. Population 5000.

VENLOON, or **LOON**, or **ZAND**, a small town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, with 3500 inhabitants; 12 miles west-by-north of Breda.

VENNINGEN, a small town of the Bavarian circle of the Rhine, near Spire.

VENNINGTON, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Westbury, Salop, near Shrewsbury.

VE'NOM, *s.* [*venin*, French.] Poison.

Your eyes, which hitherto have borne in them

The fatal balls of murdering basilisks:

The *venom* of such looks we fairly hope

Have lost their quality.

Shakspeare.

To **VE'NOM**, *v. a.* To infect with venom; to poison; to envenom.

This marble *venom'd* seat,
Smear'd with gums of glutinous heat.

VE'NOMOUS, *adj.* Poisonous.

Thy tears are saller than a younger man's,
And *venomous* to thy eyes,

Shakspeare.

Malignant; mischievous.—A posterity not unlike their majority of mischievous progenitors; a *venomous* and destructive progeny. *Brown.*

VENOMOUSLY, *adv.* Poisonously; mischievously; malignantly.

His unkindness,
That stripp'd her from his benediction, turn'd her
To foreign casualties. These things sting him
So *venomously*, that burning shame detains him
From his Cordelia.

Shakspeare.

VE'NOMOUSNESS, *s.* Poisonousness; malignity.
VENOSA, a small town of Italy, in the south of the kingdom of Naples, province of Basilicata, situated on the river Ofanto (Aufidus), not far from its source; 86 miles north of Naples.

VENOTERY, a parish of England, in Devonshire; 6 miles from Topsham.

VENT, *s.* [*fente*, French.] A small aperture; a hole; a spiracle; passage at which any thing is let out.

On her breast
There is a *vent* of blood, and something blown;
The like is on her arm.

Shakspeare.

Passage out of secrecy to public notice.—It failed by late setting-out, and some contrariety of weather, whereby the particular design took *vent* beforehand. *Wotton.*—The act of opening.

The farmer's cades mature,
Now call for *vent*; his lands exhaust, permit
T' indulge awhile.

Philips.

Emission; passage.
The smother'd fondness burns within him;
When most it swells and labours for a *vent*,
The sense of honour, and desire of fame,
Drive the big passion back into his heart.

Addison.

Discharge; means of discharge.
Had, like grief, been dew'd in tears,
Without the *vent* of words.

Milton.

[*vente*, Fr.; *venditio*, Lat.] Sale.—He drew off a thousand copies of a treatise, which not one in threescore can understand, can hardly exceed the *vent* of that number. *Pope.*

[*venta*, Spanish.] An inn; a baiting-place. *Not in use.*—He perceived an inn near unto the highway; forthwith, as soon as he espied the *vent*, he feigned to himself that it was a castle with four turrets. *Shelton.*

To VENT, *v. a.* [*venter*, Fr.; *sventare*, Ital.] To let out at a small aperture; to give a vent or opening to.
But the brave mayd would not disarmed be,
But only *vented* up her umbriere,
And so did let her goodly visage to appere.

Spenser.

To let out; to give way to.
Hunger broke stone walls; that the gods sent not
Corn for the rich men only: with these shreds
They *vented* their complainings.

Shakspeare.

To utter; to report.—Had it been *vented* and imposed in some of the most learned ages, it might then, with some pretence of reason, have been said to be the invention of some crafty statesman. *Stephens.*

To emit; to pour out.
Revoke thy doom,
Or whilst I can *vent* clamour from my throat,
I'll tell thee thou dost evil.

Shakspeare.

To publish.—Their sectators did greatly enrich their in-

ventions, by *venting* the stolen treasures of divine letters, altered by profane additions, and disguised by poetical conversions. *Raleigh.*—To sell; to let go to sale.—This profitable merchandize not rising to a proportionable enhancement with other less beneficial commodities, they impute to the owners not *venting* and venturing the same. *Carew.*
To VENT, *v. n.* To snuff: as, he *venteth* into the air.

Seest how brag yon bullocke bears?—

See how he *venteth* into the wind.

Spenser.

VENT, a river of England, in the county of Cumberland, which falls into the South Tyne at Austin Moor.

VENTA, a small hamlet or inn of the province and government of Venezuela, well known upon the road, as being about half-way between Caraccas and the Port.

VENTA DE CRUZ, a sea-port town of America, on the Isthmus of Darien, on the river Chagre; 20 miles north of Panama. Lat. 9. 26. N.

VENTA DE EN MEDIO, a settlement of Peru, in the province of Paria.

VENTA SIERRA, mountains of South America, in the province or Venezuela.

VENTABREN, a small town in the south-east of France, department of the Mouths of the Rhone; 9 miles south-west of Aix.

VENTADOUR, a small town and castle in the central part of France, department of the Correze; 14 miles north-east of Tulle.

VENTAGE, *s.* A small hole. *Not in use.*—Govern these *ventages* with your fingers and thumb, give it [the pipe] breath with your mouth. *Shakspeare.*

VENTAIL, *s.* [*ventaille*, old Fr.] That part of the helmet made to lift up; the breathing part of the helmet.

Elftoones they gan their wrathfull hands to hold,
And *ventails* reare, each other to behold.

Spenser.

VENTANNA, *s.* [Spanish.] A window.

What after pass'd
Was far from the *ventanna*, where I sate;
But you were near, and can the truth relate.

Dryden.

VEN'TER, *s.* [Latin.] Any cavity of the body, chiefly applied to the head, breast, and abdomen, which are called by anatomists the three *venters*. Womb; mother.—*A.* has issue *B.* a son, and *C.* a daughter, by one *venter*; and *D.* a son by another *venter*. If *B.* purchases in fee, and dies without issue, it shall descend to the sister, and not to the brother of the half blood. *Hale.*

VENTER, *s.* One who utters, reports, or publishes.—What do these superfluities signify, but that the *venter* of them doth little skill the use of speech, or the rule of conversation, but meaneth to prate any thing without judgment or wit. *Barrow.*

VENTHIE, a small town in the north-east of France, department of the Pas de Calais; 9 miles north-east of Bethune.

VENTIDUCT, *s.* [*ventus* and *ductus*, Lat.] A passage for the wind.—Having been informed of divers *ventiducts*, I wish I had had the good fortune, when I was at Rome, to take notice of these organs. *Boyle.*

VENTILAGO [from *ventus*; on account of its exposure to the winds, from its mountainous situation], in Botany, a genus of the class pentandria, order monogynia.—Generic Character. Calyx one-leaved, tubular, indistinctly ten-striated within the margin, which is quite entire and toothless. Corolla: scales protecting the stamens. Stamina: filaments five, inserted into the calyx. Pistil one. Pericarp: capsule superior, globular, surrounded near the middle with the remaining nectary, and terminating in a long linear, membranous wing; one-celled, not opening of itself. Seed solitary, round.—*Essential Character.* Calyx tubular. Corolla: scales protecting the stamens which are inserted into the calyx. Samara winged at the top and one-seeded.

Ventilago maderaspatana.—This is a large climbing shrub.

shrub. Leaves alternate, on short petioles, two-faced, ovate, slightly serrate, smooth, three or four inches long. Panicle terminating. Flowers very numerous, small, of a dirty greenish colour, smelling very strong and offensive, not unlike that of *Sterculia foetida*.—Native of the East Indies.

To VENTILATE, *v. a.* [*ventilo*, Lat.] To fan with wind.—In close, low, and dirty alleys, the air is penned up, and obstructed from being ventilated by the winds. *Harvey*.—To winnow; to fan. *Cockeram*.—To examine; to discuss.—Nor is the right of the party, nor the judicial process in right of that party so far peremptory; but that the same may be begun again, and ventilated de novo. *Ayliffe*.

VENTILATION, *s.* [*ventilatio*, Latin.] The act of fanning; the state of being fanned.—The soil, worn with too frequent culture, must lie fallow, till it has recruited its exhausted salts, and again enriched itself by the ventilations of the air. *Addison*.—Vent; utterance. *Not in use*.—To his secretary Doctor Mason, whom he let lie in a pallet near him, for natural ventilation of his thoughts, he would break out into bitter eruptions. *Wotton*.—Refrigeration.—Procure the blood a free course, ventilation and transpiration by suitable and ephractic purges. *Harvey*.—Examination; discussion.—Nor doth the victor commonly permit any ventilation of his dictates; for when the body is a slave, why should the reason be free? *Abp. Sancroft*.

VENTILATOR, *s.* An instrument contrived to supply close places with fresh air.

VENTNOR, a hamlet of England, in the isle of Wight, county of Southampton, on the southern coast of the island, near Steephill.

VENTOSITY, *s.* [from *ventosus*, Lat.] Windiness. *Cotgrave*, and *Bullokar*.—Without ventosity or popularity. *Bacon*.

VETOSO, CAPE, a promontory on the north-east coast of the island of Cabrera, in the Mediterranean. Lat. 39. 10. N. long. 2. 55. E.

VENTOTIENE, an island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Naples, anciently called *Pandataria*; according to Sir William Hamilton, composed of volcanic matter thrown up by fire. It is now, as it seems to have been for ages, used as a place of banishment for criminals of a superior rank. Hither Julia, the daughter of Augustus, was sent, accompanied by her mother Scribonia. Some years the virtuous Agrippina was also confined here; and Octavia, wife of Nero, and daughter of Claudius, was at the instigation of Poppæa banished and murdered in this island; 17 miles west of Ischia. Lat. 40. 53. N. long. 13. 19. E. See *PENZA*, vol. xxi. p. 169.

VENTOUX, MONT, a lofty mountain in the south-east of France, department of the Vaucluse. Elevation 6800 feet.

VENTRAL, *adj.* Belonging to the belly.—It is said, that the young of the viper, when terrified, will run down the throat of the parent, and seek shelter in its belly, in the same manner as the young of the opossum retire into the ventral pouch of the old one. *Chambers*.

VENTRICLE, *s.* [*ventriculus*, Lat.] The stomach.—Whether I will or not, while I live, my heart beats, and my ventricle digests what is in it. *Hale*.—Any small cavity in an animal body, particularly those of the heart.

Know'st thou how blood, which to the heart doth flow,
Doth from one ventricle to the other go? *Donne*.

VENTRILLOQUISM, or VENTRI'LOQUY, *s.* [*ventriologue*, Fr.; *ventriologus*, Lat., *venter* and *loquax*, Lat.] The act of speaking inwardly, so that the sound seems to issue from the belly; the art of forming speech, by drawing the air into the lungs, so that the voice, proceeding out of the thorax, to a by-stander seems to come from some distance, or in any direction.

This art does not depend on a particular structure peculiar to a few individuals, and very rarely occurring, but may be acquired by almost any ardently desirous of attaining it, and determined to persevere in repeated trials. The judgments

we form concerning the situation and distance of bodies, by means of the senses mutually assisting and correcting each other, seem to be entirely founded on experience, and we pass from the sign to the thing signified by it immediately, or at least without any intermediate steps perceptible to ourselves. Hence it follows, that if a man, though in the same room with another, can produce a sound, which in faintness and tone perfectly resembles a sound delivered from the roof of an opposite house, the ear will naturally, without examination, refer it to that situation and distance; the sound which the person hears being only a sign, which from infancy he has been accustomed, by experience, to associate with the idea of a person speaking from a house-top. A deception of this kind is practised with success on the organ, and other musical instruments; and there are many similar optical deceptions.

For some facts and observations tending to explain the curious phenomena of ventriloquism by Mr. John Gough, we refer to the Manchester Memoirs, vol. v. part 2. p. 622. London, 1802, in which the ingenious author investigates the method whereby men judge by the ear of the position of sonorous bodies relative to their own persons. This author observes in general, that a sudden change of direction in sound, our knowledge of which, as he conceives, does not depend on the impulse in the ear, but on other facts, will be perceived, when the original communication is interrupted, provided there be a sensible echo. He thinks that the echo reaches the ear, while the original sound is intercepted by the art of the ventriloquist. This is the reason why people, who speak in the usual way, cannot conceal the direction of their voices, which in reality fly off towards all points at the same instant. The ventriloquist, therefore, by some means or other, acquires the difficult habit of contracting the field of sound within the compass of his lips, which enables him to confine the real path of his voice to narrow limits. For he, who is master of the art, has nothing to do but to place his mouth obliquely to the company; and to dart his words, if the expression may be used, against an opposing object, whence they will be reflected immediately, so as to strike the ears of the audience from an unexpected quarter, in consequence of which the reflector will appear to be the speaker. Nature seems to fix no bounds to this kind of deception, only care must be taken not to let the path of the direct pulses pass too near the head of the person who is to be played upon; for, if a line, joining the exhibitor's mouth and the reflecting body, approach one of his ears too nearly, the divergency of the pulses will make him perceive the voice itself, instead of the reverberated sound.

VENTRILLOQUIST, *s.* [*ventriologue*, Fr.; *ventriologus*, Lat.] One who speaks in such a manner as that the sound seems to issue from his belly.—It appears from Plutarch, Suidas, (in *V. Ἐγλαστριμβος*) and Josephus, that those who were anciently called *ventriloquists*, had afterwards the name of *pythonesses*. Of course the factitious voice, produced by a *ventriloquist*, does not (as the etymology of the word imports) proceed from the belly, but is formed in the inner parts of the mouth and throat.

VENTRILLOQUOUS, *adj.* [*ventriologue*, French; *ventriologus*, Latin.] Emitting sound as a ventriloquist.—Whether the bleating or humming of cock-snipes in breeding time is *ventriloquous*, or proceeds from the motion of their wings, I cannot say. *White*.

VENTUVAI, an abundant river of Guiana, which rises in the mountains of the interior, and turning to the south, enters by a very wide mouth into the Orinoco, opposite the fort of St. Barbara, in lat. 4. 20. N.

VENTURA, a river of the province of Buenos Ayres, which runs west, and enters the Jazegua.

VENTURE, *s.* [*aventure*, Fr.] A hazard; an undertaking of chance and danger.

When he reads
Thy personal venture in the rebel's fight,
His wonders and his praises do contend
Which should be thine or his.

Shakspeare.
Chance;

Chance; hap.—The king resolved with all speed to assail the rebels, and yet with that providence and surety, as should leave little to *venture* or fortune. *Bacon*.—The thing put to hazard; a stake.

My *ventures* are not in one bottom trusted,
Nor to one place.

Shakspeare.

At a *VENTURE*. At hazard; without much consideration; without any thing more than the hope of a lucky chance.—You have made but an estimate of those lands at a *venture*, so as it should be hard to build any certainty of charge upon it. *Spenser*.

To *VENTURE*, *v. n.* To dare.—A man were better rise in his suit; for he that would have *ventured* at first to have lost the suitor, will not in the conclusion lose both the suitor and his own former favour. *Bacon*.—To run a hazard.

Nor is indeed that man less mad than these,
Who freights a ship to *venture* on the seas,
With one frail interposing plank to save
From certain death, roll'd on by every wave.

Dryden.

To *VENTURE* at, or To *VENTURE* on or upon. To engage in; or make attempts without any security of success, upon mere hope.

That slander is found a truth now; and held for certain,
The king will *venture* at it.

Shakspeare.

To *VENTURE*, *v. a.* To expose to hazard.

In my school-days, when I had lost one shaft,
I shot his fellow of the self-same flight;
By *vent'ring* both, I oft found both.

Shakspeare.

To put or send on a *venture*.—The fish *ventured* for France, they pack in staunch hogsheads, so as to keep them in their pickle. *Carew*.—To trust; to rely on. *Not proper*. *Hurd*.—A man would be well enough pleased to buy silks of one, whom he would not *venture* to feel his pulse. *Addison*.

VENTURER, *s.* One who ventures.

Remember, you're all *venturers*, and in this play
How many twelve-pences ye have 'stow'd this day.

Beaum. and Fl.

VENTURESOME, *adj.* Bold; daring.

VENTURESOMELY, *adv.* In a bold or daring manner.

VENTURING, *s.* The act of putting to hazard; the act of running risk.—Wise *venturing* is the most commendable part of human prudence. *Id. Halifax*.

VENTUROUS, *adj.* Daring, bold, fearless; ready to run hazards.

He paus'd not, but with *vent'rous* arm
He pluck'd, he tasted.

Milton.

VENTUROUSLY, *adv.* Daringly; fearlessly; boldly.—Siege was laid to the fort by the Lord Gray, then deputy, with a smaller number than those were within the fort; *venturously* indeed; but haste was made to attack them before the rebels came in to them. *Bacon*.

VENTUROUSNESS, *s.* Boldness; willingness to hazard.—Her coming into a place where the walls and cieling were whited over, much offended her sight, and made her repent her *venturousness*. *Boyle*.

VENUE, *s.* [*vicinium*, Lat.] [In law.] A neighbouring place.—Twelve of the assise ought to be of the same *venue* where the demand is made. *Cowel*.—A thrust; a hit. See *VENEY*.

VENUS, *s.* [Latin.] One of the planets.

Yet you, the murderer, look as bright, as clear,
As yonder *Venus* in her glimmering sphere.

Shakspeare.

VENUS' BASIN, [*diasacus major*, Lat.] *VENUS' COMB* [*pecten Veneris*, Lat.], *VENUS' HAIR* [*adiantum*], *VENUS' LOOKING-GLASS*, *VENUS' NAVEL-WORT*, *s.* Plants.—Botanists show a very particular regard to the fair sex;—as we may well conclude from so many names they give to plants; ladies' fingers, ladies' traces, ladies' linen, *Venus' glass*, *Venus' basin*, &c. *Stukeley*.

VENUS, CAPE, a cape on the coast of Otaheite. Lat. 17. 29. N. long. 149. 36. W.

VENUS, POINT, a cape on the west coast of the island of Otaheite, so called by Captain Cook, being the spot chosen to obtain the transit of Venus on the 3d of June 1769.

VENUST, *adj.* [*venustus*, Lat.] Beautiful; amiable.—As the infancy of Rome was *venust*, so was its manhood notably strenuous. *Waterhouse*.

VENZONE, a town of Austrian Italy, in the government of Venice, situated on the Tagliamento; 18 miles north-west of Udina.

VEPRINITZ, a small town of Austrian Illyria, on the coast of Istria. It stands in a quarter which, though rocky, produces very good wine, olives, and chesnuts; 9 miles west of Fiume.

VERA, a small town of the Austrian states, in Sclavonia; 9 miles south of Essek.

VERA, a sea-port town in the south of Spain, on the coast of Granada; 40 miles south-by-west of Lorca.

VERA, a town in the north-east of Spain, in Navarre, on the borders of France; 6 miles south-south-east of Fontarabia.

VERA CRUZ, a province of Mexico, situated under the burning sun of the tropics, and extending along the Mexican gulf, from the Rio Baraderas (or de los Lagartos) to the great river of Panuco, which rises in the metalliferous mountains of San Luis Potosi. Hence this intendency includes a very considerable part of the eastern coast of New Spain. Its length, from the bay of Terminos near the island of Carmen, to the small port of Tampico, is 210 leagues; while its breadth is only in general from 25 to 28 leagues. It is bounded on the east by the peninsula of Merida; on the west by the intendancies of Oaxaca, Puebla, and Mexico; and on the north by the colony of New Santander.

There are few regions in the new continent where the traveller is more struck with the assemblage of the most opposite climates, than in this province. All the western part of the province of Vera Cruz forms the declivity of the Cordilleras of Anahuac. In the space of a day the inhabitants descend from the regions of eternal snow, to the plains in the vicinity of the sea, where the most suffocating heat prevails. The admirable order with which different tribes of vegetables rise above one another by strata, as it were, is nowhere more perceptible than in ascending from the port of Vera Cruz to the table-land of Perote. We see there the physiognomy of the country, the aspect of the sky, the form of plants, the figures of animals, the manners of the inhabitants, and the kind of cultivation followed by them; assume a different appearance at every step of our progress. As we ascend, nature appears gradually less animated, the beauty of the vegetable forms diminishes, the shoots become less succulent, and the flowers less coloured. The inferior limit of the Mexican oak warns the colonist who inhabits the central table-land, how far he may descend towards the coast, without dread of that mortal disease the yellow fever. Forests of liquid amber, near Xalapa, announce by the freshness of their verdure that this is the elevation at which the clouds suspended over the ocean come in contact with the basaltic summits of the Cordillera. A little higher, near La Banderilla, the nutritive fruit of the banana tree comes no longer to maturity. At the height of San Miguel, pines begin to mingle with the oaks, which are found by the traveller as high as the elevated plains of Perote, where he beholds the delightful aspect of fields sown with wheat. Twenty-six hundred feet higher, the coldness of the climate will no longer admit of the vegetation of oaks; and pines alone there cover the rocks, whose summits enter the limit of eternal snow. Thus, within the compass of not many miles, the naturalist in this miraculous country ranges through the whole scale of vegetation.

The smilax, of which the root is the true sarsaparilla, grows in the humid and umbrageous ravines of the Cordillera. The cotton of the coast of Vera Cruz is celebrated for its fineness and whiteness. The sugar-cane yields nearly as

much

much sugar as in the island of Cuba, and more than in the plantations of St. Domingo. This province alone would keep alive the commerce of the port of Vera Cruz, if the number of the colonists were greater, and if their laziness, the effect of the bounty of nature, and the facility of providing without effort for the most urgent wants of life, did not impede the progress of industry. The province of Vera Cruz contains within its limits two colossal summits, of which one, the volcano of Orizaba, is, after the Popocatepetl, the most elevated mountain of Mexico. The other summit, the Coffre de Perote, according to the measurement of Humboldt, is nearly 1312 feet higher than the Peak of Teneriffe. It serves as a signal to the sailors who put in at Vera Cruz.

In the northern part of the province, at two leagues distance from the great Indian village of Papantla, there is a pyramidal edifice of great antiquity. This pyramid remained unknown to the first conquerors, being situated in the midst of a thick forest, and concealed by the Indians, who held it in great veneration. It is constructed of immense stones of a porphyritical shape. Mortar is distinguishable in the seams. The edifice, however, is not so remarkable for its size, as for its symmetry, the polish of the stones, and the great regularity of their cut. The base of the pyramid is an exact square, each side being 82 feet in length. The perpendicular height appears not to be more than from 52 to 65 feet. This monument, like all the other Mexican monuments, is composed of several stages. Six are still distinguishable, and a seventh appears to be concealed by the vegetation with which the sides of the pyramid are covered. A great stair of 57 steps conducts to the top, where the human victims were sacrificed. On each side of the great stair is a small stair. The facing of the stones is adorned with hieroglyphics, in which serpents and crocodiles, carved in relievo, are discernible. Each story contains a great number of square niches, symmetrically distributed. In the first story there are 24 on each side, in the second 20, and in the third 16. The number of these niches in the body of the pyramid is 366, and there are 12 in the stairs towards the east. According to the latest enumeration, Vera Cruz contains 156,000 inhabitants. The extent of its surface is 4141 square leagues, and there are 38 inhabitants to each league.

VERA CRUZ, the grand sea-port of Mexico. It fronts the sea in a semicircle, and is inclosed with a simple wall or parapet, six feet high and three feet broad, surmounted by a wooden palisade in great decay. On the shore to the south-east and north-west, are two redoubts, with some cannon to defend the port, which is not commodious, being merely a bad anchorage among shallows. The habitual population, without including the militia and seafaring people, is 16,000. The fair lasts many weeks, and during this period there is a great resort of strangers to the place; 150 miles east-south-east of Puebla. Lat. 19. 11. 52. N. long. 100. 49. 15. W.

VERA CRUZ, a small island in the Atlantic ocean, on the coast of Brazil, at the entrance of the bay of Todos Santos.

VERA CRUZ, a port in the bay of St. Philip and St. Jago, in Terra Australis del Espiritu Santo, discovered by Quiros in 1606, capable of containing 1000 ships, with clear soundings of black sand, and water from three feet to forty fathoms.

VERA CRUZ, OLD, a sea-port of Mexico, in the province of Tlascalala. This is the port where Cortez landed in 1518; 15 miles north of Vera Cruz. Lat. 19. 20. N. long. 97. 40. W.

VERA PAZ, a province of Guatimala, bounded on the north by the provinces of Chiapa and Yucatan; on the east by Honduras and the bay or gulf of Honduras; on the south by Guatimala; and on the west by the same and Chiapa. It is about 120 miles in length, and 74 in extreme breadth. The country is rough and broken, full of deep ravines, with a plain, which is half a league in extent, and covered with thick and impenetrable woods. Half of this province is of a mild and benign temperature, and the other half is hot, and

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abounding in mosquitoes of various kinds. The woods of this province are thronged with animals and wild beasts; the largest of these is the *danta*, as big as a calf, though somewhat short, and thicker set in all its joints, which on the whole resembles those of the elephant. This animal is ferocious and terrible when irritated, and with its tusks destroys every thing it meets in its course, not excepting trees of considerable strength. Here are likewise lions, tigers, bears of an enormous size, cats and mountain goats, monkeys of various kinds, wild boars, porcupines, squirrels, and a variety of other animals. Also amongst the birds are eagles, small eagles, sea-crows, bitterns, storks, parrots, and others esteemed for their plumage and their song. This province is also filled with vipers, and snakes of various kinds. The fountains and rivers are so numerous, that there are 30 of the latter to be met with in the space of three leagues, and all of them run to disembogue themselves into the sea, at the gulf. The trade of the province consists chiefly in drugs, cotton, cacao, honey, wool, &c.

VERA PAZ, the chief town of the above province, is situated on the Rio Coban, which falls into the gulf or lake of Dulce; 600 miles south-east of Mexico. Lat. 15. 50. N. long. 91. 14. W.

VERA'CIOUS, *adj.* [*verax*, Lat.] Observant of truth.—The Spirit is most perfectly and absolutely *veracious*. *Barrow*.

VERA'CITY, *s.* [*verax*, Latin.] Moral truth.—What can we say? Even that, which the man in Terence said to a person whose *veracity* he suspected. *Bryant*.—Physical truth; consistency of report with fact. *Less proper*.—When they submitted to the most ignominious and cruel deaths, rather than retract their testimony, there was no reason to doubt the *veracity* of those facts which they related. *Addison*.

VERAGUA, a province of Terra Firma, in South America, bounded on the north by the Caribbean sea; east by the province of Darien in South America, which is separated from Veragua by the ridge of Canatagua; on the west by Costa Rica; and on the south by the great Pacific ocean. Veragua is a mountainous rugged country, covered with vast forests, beautifully interspersed with luxuriant and fertile valleys, wherein are found various estates and grazing farms, well stocked with cattle, from the abundance of excellent pastures. The woods abound with monkeys and wild animals. There is one kind of monkey, of a delicate form and yellow colour, with a white head; and it is said they never live when removed from their native climate.

The gold and silver mines of Veragua are not much wrought, owing to the rugged nature of the country in which they are situated; the natives being the only means they have to transport the produce over the mountains, which, when a mine is worked, they do on their backs. The labour and expense attendant on this mode of carrying the ores to be smelted, render the working of the mines, though they are very rich, almost impracticable.

VERAGUA, ST. JAGO DE, the capital of the above province, is a handsome town, situated in a moist and warm climate, and surrounded by a small district, which produces Indian corn, a root called yucca, of which they make bread, and plantains. Cattle and hogs are here also very numerous.

VERA'NDA, *s.* A word adopted from the East, where it means the covering of a house extended beyond the main pile of building, and forming, by a sloping roof, external passages; a kind of open portico.

VERATRUM [of Pliny. Derivation unknown], in Botany, a genus of the class polygamia, order monoecia, natural order of coronariz, junci (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Hermaphrodite.—Calyx none, unless the corolla be considered as such. Corolla: petals six, oblong, lanceolate, thinner at the edge, serrate, permanent. Stamina: filaments six, awl shaped, pressing the germs, more spreading at the tips, shorter by half than the corolla. Anthers quadrangular. Pistil: germs three, erect, oblong, ending in scarcely apparent styles. Stigmas simple, patulous. Pericarp:

carp: capsules three, oblong, erect, compressed, one-celled, one-valved, gaping inwards. Seeds many, oblong, blunter at one end, compressed, membranaceous, fastened in a double row.—Male flower on the same plant, below the hermaphrodite. Calyx, corolla, stamina as in the hermaphrodite: Pistil an indistinct, vain rudiment.—*Essential Character.* Calyx none. Corolla six-petalled. Stamina six. Hermaphrodite: pistil three. Capsule many-seeded. Male: rudiment of a pistil.

1. *Veratrum album*, white-flowered veratrum, or white hellebore.—Raceme superdecompound, corollas erect. Root perennial, composed of many thick fibres gathered into a head. Leaves oblong-obovate, ten inches long, and five broad in the middle, rounded at the end, and having many longitudinal plaits like those of Gentian. Native of Greece, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, the south of France, and Russia.

2. *Veratrum viride*, or green-flowered veratrum.—Raceme superdecompound; corollas bell-shaped, with the claws thickened at the side within.—Native of North America.

3. *Veratrum nigrum*, or dark-flowered veratrum.—Raceme compound; corollas spreading very much. This has a perennial root like the first sort.—Native of Austria and Siberia.

4. *Veratrum luteum*, or yellow-flowered veratrum.—Racemes quite simple; leaves sessile.—Native of North America.

Propagation and Culture.—Sow the seeds as soon as ripe, either in a bed or box filled with fresh light earth, and keep the ground constantly clean from weeds.

When these plants are once obtained, they may be increased by parting their roots in autumn, when their leaves decay; but they should not be parted too small, for that will prevent their flowering in the following summer. Plant them in a light, fresh, rich soil; and do not remove them oftener than once in three or four years. They are pretty ornaments, when planted in the middle of open borders of the pleasure garden: if they be planted near fences which harbour snails, these will eat the leaves, especially of the third sort, and deface the plants very much.

VERB, *s.* [*verbum*, Lat.] A part of speech signifying existence, or some modification thereof, as action, passion.—And without some disposition or intention of the mind relating thereto, as of affirming, denying, interrogating, commanding. *Clarke.*—Men usually talk of a noun and a *verb*. *Shakspeare.*—A word. *Not in use.*—That so it might appear, that the assistance of the Spirit promised to the church, was not a vain thing, or a mere *verb*. *South.*

VERBAL, *adj.* [*verbalis*, Lat.] Spoken, not written. Oral; uttered by mouth.

Made she no *verbal* quest?—

—Yes; once or twice she heav'd the name of father
Pantingly forth, as if it prest her heart. *Shakspeare.*

Consisting in mere words.

If young African for fame,
His wasted country freed from Punic rage,
The deed becomes unprais'd, the man at least;
And loses, though but *verbal*, his reward. *Milton.*

Verbose; full of words. *Out of use.*

I'm sorry
You put me to forget a lady's manners,
By being so *verbal*. *Shakspeare.*

Minutely exact in words.

Neglect the rules each *verbal* critic lays,
For not to know some trifles is a praise. *Pope.*

Literal; having word answering to word.—The *verbal* copier is incumbered with so many difficulties at once, that he can never disentangle himself from all. *Dryden.*—[*verbal*, Fr. in grammar.] A *verbal* noun is a noun derived from a verb.

VERBALITY, *s.* Mere words; bare literal expression.—

Sometimes he will seem to be charmed with words of holy Scripture, and to fly from the letter and dead *verbality*, who must only start at the life and animated materials thereof. *Brown.*

To VERBALIZE, *v. a.* To make a verb; to turn into a verb.—Nouns, for brevity, are sometimes *verbalized*: as, to complete, to contrary, to experience. *Instruct. for Orat.*

VERBALLY, *adv.* In words; orally.—The manner of our denying the deity of Christ here prohibited, was by words and oral expressions *verbally* to deny it. *South.*—Word for word.—'Tis almost impossible to translate *verbally*, and well, at the same time. *Dryden.*

VERBAS, a river in the north-west of European Turkey, in Bosnia, which falls into the Save; 25 miles north-north-east of Banjaluka.

VERBASCUM [of Pliny, who deduces it from *Verbenæ*], in Botany, a genus of the class pentandria, order monogynia, natural order of *luridæ, solanæ* (*Juss.*)—*Generic Character.* Calyx: perianth one-leaved, five-parted, small, permanent; segments erect, acute. Corolla one-petalled, wheel-shaped, a little unequal; tube cylindric, very short; border spreading, five-parted; segments ovate, obtuse. Stamina: filaments five, awl-shaped, shorter than the corolla. Anthers roundish, compressed, erect. Pistil: germ roundish. Style filiform, length of the stamens, inclined. Stigma thickish, obtuse. Pericarp: capsule roundish, two-celled, two-valved, opening at top. Receptacles half-ovate, fastened to the partition. Seeds numerous, angular. In most of these species the stamens are inclined and unequal, and clothed at bottom with coloured villose hairs.—*Essential Character.* Corolla wheel-shaped, a little unequal. Capsule two-celled, two-valved.

1. *Verbascum thapsus*, or great mullein.—Leaves decurrent; tomentose on both sides. Root biennial, spindle-shaped. Stem erect, simple, and straight, from three to five feet high, leafy, woolly, angular, winged.—Native of Europe and Siberia, on banks, in hedges and on waste ground, especially on a gravelly or calcareous soil, flowering in July and August.

It has many names in English. Mullein or rather Woolen, Hig-taper or Hag-taper, Torches, long Woort and Bullockes Longwoort and Hares Bearde, ladies Foxglove.

2. *Verbascum thapsoides*, or bastard mullein.—Leaves decurrent, stem branched. This is supposed by Linnæus to be a mule plant, produced from *Verbascum Lychnitis* as the mother, and *Verbascum Thiapsus* as the father. It appeared in the botanic garden at Upsal in 1761, in the same bed with its parents, and was barren.

3. *Verbascum Boerhaavii*, or annual mullein.—Leaves sublyrate, flowers sessile. Root annual.—Native of the South of Europe.

4. *Verbascum hæmorrhoidale*, or Madeira mullein.—Leaves ovate-oblong, attenuated at the base, tomentose, indistinctly crenulate; racemes spike-form, elongated; bundles of flowers without bractes.—Native of the island of Madeira.

5. *Verbascum phlomoides*, or woolly mullein.—Leaves ovate, tomentose on both sides, the lower ones petioled. Root biennial.—Native of Italy, Germany, and the south of France.

6. *Verbascum lychnitis*, or white mullein.—Leaves wedge-oblong, denudated above; stem angular, panicled. Root biennial.—Native of Europe. With us found chiefly in Kent, and there plentifully.

7. *Verbascum pulverulentum*, or yellow hoary mullein.—Leaves ovate-oblong, subserrate, mealy on both sides; stem round, panicled. Root biennial. The whole herb is covered with a mealy down which easily rubs off, and when seen in a microscope is found to consist of numerous starry entangled tufts.—Native of Europe. It is one of the most magnificent of British herbaceous plants. A singular instance of irritability in this and some other species of *Verbascum* has been pointed out by Mr. Correa. In still warm weather, if two or three smart blows be given to the stem with a stick, all the corollas which are then open, though

not

not immediately loosened, fall off in a few minutes, separating one after another from their base, and the calyx closes round the germ, seeming as it were to push the blossom off.

8. *Verbascum ferrugineum*, or rusty mullein.—Leaves subvillose, wrinkled; stem-leaves sub-sessile, equally crenate; root-leaves oblong, cordate, doubly crenate. Root perennial.—It is a native of the south of Europe.

9. *Verbascum nigrum*, or dark mullein.—Leaves oblong-cordate, petioled, waved, crenate, subpubescent. Root perennial. Flowers in bundles, (about seven in a set,) pedicelled. The beauty of its golden-coloured corolla is much enriched by the tints of purplish brown at the mouth of the tube, the purple-haired filaments, and the saffron-coloured anthers.—Native of Europe in a calcareous or gravelly soil; flowering about Midsummer, and lasting till September. Common in England.

10. *Verbascum virgatum*, or large flowered mullein.—Leaves oblong, lanceolate, toothed, sessile; root-leaves sublyrate, pubescent; stem branched, flowers aggregate, subsessile. Root biennial.—First noticed near Worcester.

11. *Verbascum Phœniceum*, or purple mullein.—Leaves ovate, naked, crenate, radical; stem almost naked, racemed. Root biennial.—Native of the south of Europe and of Germany.

12. *Verbascum blattaria*, or moth mullein.—Leaves embracing, oblong, smooth, serrate; peduncles one-flowered, solitary. Root annual, fusiform.—Native of the south of Europe, Germany, Switzerland and England, in clayey and gravelly soils.

13. *Verbascum Gallicum*, or French mullein.—Leaves subvillose, cordate, petioled, toothed; root-leaves pinnatifid at the base. Root biennial.—Native of Dauphiné.

14. *Verbascum sinuatum*, or scollop-leaved mullein.—Root-leaves pinnatifid-repand, tomentose; stem-leaves embracing, almost naked; first branch-leaves opposite. Root biennial.—Native of the south of France, Italy and Barbary.

15. *Verbascum pinnatifidum*.—Leaves linear-lanceolate, pinnatifid; segments obtuse, toothed; flowers sessile, glomerate.—This was found in the islands of the Archipelago by Forskahl.

16. *Verbascum Barnadesii*.—Stem almost naked; leaves lanceolate, tooth-sinuate, smooth; peduncles one-flowered.—Native of Spain, on hills towards Ortaleza; where it was found by Barnades.

17. *Verbascum Osbeckii*.—Leaves gashed, naked; stem leafy; calyxes woolly; peduncles two-flowered.—Native of Spain.

18. *Verbascum spinosum*.—Stem leafy, spiny, frutescent.—Native of Candia or Crete.

19. *Verbascum myconi*, or borage-leaved mullein.—Leaves woolly, radical; scape naked.—It grows spontaneously on the Pyrenees.

Propagation and Culture.—Most of the sorts are biennial, and may be increased by sowing their seeds in August, on a bed of light earth, in an open situation, where the plants will sometimes come up the succeeding month, and will endure the winter's cold very well, provided they have a dry soil.

VERBA'TIM, *adv.* [Latin.] Word for word.

Think not, although in writing I prefer'd
The manner of thy vile outrageous crimes,
That therefore I have forg'd, or am not able
Verbatim to rehearse the method of my pen. *Shakspeare.*

VERBENA [of Pliny, q. Herberna. Being the favourite herb used in the sacred rites of the heathen. In Greek it is *Ἱεροβοτάνη*, the sacred herb, because bunches of it were suspended in lustrations], in Botany, a genus of the class diandria, order monogynia, natural order of personate, vitices (*Juss.*) —Generic Character. Calyx: perianth one-leafed, angular, tubular, linear, five-toothed, the fifth toothlet truncate, permanent. Corolla one-petaled, unequal; tube cylindrical, straight for the length of the calyx, then widening, and curved in; border spreading, half-five-cleft; segments rounded, almost equal. Stamina: filaments two or four, bristle-shaped, very short, lying within the tube of the corolla; two of

them shorter (when there are four.) Anthers curved in, as many as there are filaments. Pistil: germ four-cornered. Style simple, filiform, length of the tube. Stigma obtuse. Pericarp very slender, and scarcely manifest, or almost none. Calyx containing the seeds. Seeds two or four, oblong.—*Essential Character*. Corolla funnel-shaped, almost equal, curved. Calyx: one of the teeth truncate. Seeds two or four, naked or very thinly arilled. Stamina two or four.

I.—Two-stamened, two-seeded.

1. *Verbena orubica*, or betony-leaved vervain.—Spikes very long, leafy. This arises with a shrubby stalk near three feet high, divided into three or four branches.—It is biennial, and a native of South America.

2. *Verbena Indica*, or Indian vervain.—Spikes very long, fleshy, naked; leaves lanceolate-ovate; obliquely-toothed; stem even.—Native of Ceylon.

3. *Verbena Jamaicensis*, or Jamaica vervain.—Spikes very long, fleshy; naked, leaves spatulate-ovate, serrate; stem rough-haired. Stem three or four feet high.—Native of Jamaica, Barbadoes, and other islands of the West Indies.

4. *Verbena mutabilis*, or changeable vervain.—Spikes very long, fleshy, naked; leaves ovate, produced at the base; toothed, rugged, tomentose beneath; stem shrubby.—This is an upright branchy shrub with a somewhat square trunk of about six feet high.—Native of South America.

5. *Verbena aristata*, or awn-bracted vervain.—Leaves oblong, serrate; spikes elongated; bractes ovate, acuminate, longer than the seed; stem shrubby. This is a shrub, with four-cornered branches, of a somewhat ash-coloured purple colour.—Found in South America.

6. *Verbena prismatica*, or prism-calyxed vervain.—Spikes loose; calyxes alternate, prismatic, truncate, awned; leaves ovate-obtuse.—Native of Jamaica.

7. *Verbena Mexicana*, or Mexican vervain.—Spikes loose, calyxes of the fruit reflexed, rounded-twin, hispid. This has a shrubby stalk, which rises five or six feet high, and divides into several branches.—Native of Mexico.

8. *Verbena stoechadifolia*.—Spikes ovate; leaves lanceolate, serrate-plaited; stem shrubby. This rises with a shrubby branching stalk five or six feet high.—Native of Jamaica, and the continent of America.

9. *Verbena globiflora*, or globe-flowered vervain.—Spikes in globular heads; leaves lanceolate, crenate, wrinkled, rugged; stem shrubby. This is a fragrant shrub.—Native of South America.

10. *Verbena Javanica*, or Java vervain.—Spikes cylindrical; leaves rhomb-ovate, crenate; stem erect.—Native of Java.

11. *Verbena nodiflora*, or creeping vervain.—Spikes conical-headed; leaves wedge-shaped, toothed; stem creeping. Roots simple, filiform.—Native of the four continents.

12. *Verbena bonariensis*, or cluster-flowered vervain.—Spikes in bundles; leaves lanceolate, embracing. Flowers blue, appearing late in summer, and not often succeeded by good seeds in England.—Native of Buenos Ayres.

13. *Verbena hastata*, or halberd-leaved vervain.—Spikes long, acuminate, leaves hastate.—Native of Canada.

14. *Verbena triphylla*, or three-leaved vervain.—Flowers panicled; leaves in threes; stem shrubby. This a very sweet-smelling under-shrub.—Native of South America.

15. *Verbena lappulacea*, or burry vervain.—Fruiting calyxes roundish, inflated; seeds echinate.—Native of the West Indies, in stony waste places.

16. *Verbena forskkælii*, or Arabian vervain.—Fruiting calyxes roundish, beak-acuminate, reflexed; seeds rounded, wrinkled.—Native of Arabia Felix.

17. *Verbena Carolina*, or Carolina vervain.—Spikes filiform; leaves undivided, lanceolate, serrate, bluntish, subsessile. Root perennial.—Native of Carolina.

18. *Verbena urticifolia*, or nettle-leaved vervain.—Spikes filiform, panicled; leaves undivided, ovate, serrate, acute, petioled.—Native of most parts of North America.

19. *Verbena scabra*, or rugged-leaved vervain.—Spikes filiform; fruiting calyxes patulous, ovate; leaves ovate, very rugged,

rugged, serrate; uppermost alternate.—Native of South America.

20. *Verbena aubletia*, or cut-leaved rose vervain.—Spikes loose, solitary; leaves trifid, gashed.—Native of America.

21. *Verbena spuria*, or Canadian vervain.—Spikes filiform; leaves multifid-laciniate; stems numerous. Root biennial.—Native of America.

22. *Verbena officinalis*, or common vervain.—Spikes filiform, paniced; leaves multifid-laciniate; stem subsolitary.—Native of Europe, Barbary, China, CochinChina and Japan. The Portugal variety, noticed by Tournefort, is taller, the leaves broader, and the flowers larger. Mr. Miller does not think it specially different from the common sort.

23. *Verbena supina*, or trailing vervain.—Spikes filiform, solitary; leaves bipinnatifid.—Native of Spain, Portugal and Algiers.

24. *Verbena Americana*, or Panama vervain.—Spikes fleshy, almost naked; leaves ovate, obtuse, indistinctly crenate, petioled. Annual.

25. *Verbena Senegalensis*, or Senegal vervain.—Spikes shorter; leaves ovate, serrate, hoary underneath. Perennial.

26. *Verbena fruticosa*, or shrubby vervain.—Spikes round; leaves ovate, serrate; stem shrubby, branched; three or four feet high.

27. *Verbena angustifolia*, or narrow-leaved vervain.—Spikes fleshy, almost naked; leaves linear-lanceolate, indistinctly serrate. Annual.

28. *Verbena rugosa*, or wrinkle-leaved vervain.—Spikes ovate; leaves roundish, serrate and wrinkled; stem shrubby, branched. This and the four preceding are from America.

Propagation and Culture.—Those being natives of hot climates (chiefly South America and the West Indian islands), require care and protection. The seeds should be sown upon a hot-bed early in the spring, and when the plants are fit to move, they should be each transplanted into a separate small pot, and plunged into a fresh hot-bed, to bring them forward, shading them in the day-time with mats until they have taken new root, and then treating them as other tender plants from the same countries. All the others may be treated as hardy annuals or biennials, except *Verbena triphylla*, which is increased by cutting.

VERBENICO, a small town of Austrian Illyria, in the island of Veglia, on the canal of Morlachia; 22 miles south-east of Fiume.

VERBESINA [corrupted or distorted from *forbesina*, which I suppose is from $\phi\epsilon\phi\eta\eta$, *food*, from $\phi\epsilon\phi\omega$, *to feed* or *nourish*], in Botany, a genus of the class syngenesia, order polygamia superflua, natural order of compositæ oppositifoliae, corymbiferae (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Calyx: common concave; leaflets oblong, channelled-concave, erect, common equal, in a double row. Corolla: compound, radiate; corollets hermaphrodite, many, in the disk; females about five in the ray. Proper of the hermaphrodite funnel-form, five-toothed, erect. Female ligulate, trifid and wide or simple and very narrow. Stamina in the hermaphrodites: filaments five, capillary, very short. Anthers cylindrical, tubular. Pistil of the hermaphrodite: germ somewhat oblong. Style filiform, length of the stamens. Stigmas two, reflexed. In the females: germ somewhat oblong; style filiform, length of the hermaphrodite; stigmas two, reflexed, Pericarp none; calyx unchanged. Seeds in the hermaphrodites solitary, thickish, angular; pappus of two awl-shaped unequal awns. In the females very like the others. Receptacle chaffy.—*Essential Character.* Calyx in a double row. Florets of the ray about five. Pappus awned. Receptacle chaffy.

1. *Verbesina alata*, or wing-stalked verbesina.—Leaves alternate, decurrent, waved, obtuse. This is an herbaceous plant, with an upright stem about two feet high, subdivided, winged, rough-haired. Branches alternate, erect, axillary.—Native of South America, and the islands; common in Jamaica, Curassao, Surinam, &c.

2. *Verbesina Chinensis*, or Chinese verbesina.—Leaves alternate, petioled, ovate-lanceolate, serrate. This is a shrub.—Found in China by Osbeck.

3. *Verbesina Virginica*, or Virginian verbesina.—Leaves alternate, lanceolate, petioled; flowers corymbed.—Native of Virginia.

4. *Verbesina pinnatifida*, or pinnatifid-leaved verbesina.—Leaves alternate, pinnatifid.—Native of Jamaica.

5. *Verbesina dichotoma*, or forked verbesina.—Leaves opposite, ovate, tomentose, petioled; stem dichotomous at top; the outmost internode compressed.

6. *Verbesina biflora*, or two-flowered verbesina.—Leaves opposite, oblong-ovate, triple-nerved, acuminate, serrate; peduncles double, two-flowered.—Native of the East Indies.

7. *Verbesina calendulacea*.—Leaves opposite, lanceolate, bluntish; peduncles long, one-flowered; calyxes simple.—Native of the East Indies, and China near Canton.

8. *Verbesina nodiflora*, or sessile-flowered verbesina.—Leaves opposite, ovate, serrate; calyxes oblong, sessile; cauline lateral. Root annual.—Native of the West Indies.

9. *Verbesina fruticosa*, or shrubby verbesina.—Leaves opposite, ovate, serrate, petioled; stem shrubby. This rises with a shrubby stalk seven or eight feet high. Leaves deeply serrate and cut somewhat like those of the ilex or evergreen oak.—Native of the West Indies.

10. *Verbesina gigantea*, or tree verbesina.—Leaves alternate, deeply pinnatifid; stem shrubby.—Native of the West Indies.

11. *Verbesina mutica*.—Leaves trifid-laciniate, serrate; stem creeping. Root annual.—Native of the West Indies, in moist pastures.

12. *Verbesina Bosvallea*.—Leaves multifid-capillary; stems prostrate; florets six; female one.—Native of the East Indies.

Propagation and Culture.—Sow the seeds upon a moderate hot bed in the spring, and when the plants are fit to remove, transplant them on to a fresh hot-bed to bring them forward; shading them till they have taken new root, and then treating them in the same way as other tender annual plants; taking care not to draw them up too weak.

To VERBERATE, *v. a.* [*verbero*, Latin.] To beat; to strike.—Bosom-quarrels that *verberate* and wound his soul. *Abp. Saneroff.*

VERBERATION, *s.* Blows; beating.—Riding or walking against great winds is a great exercise, the effects of which are redness and inflammation; all the effects of a soft press or *verberation*. *Arbutnot.*

VERBERIE, a small town in the north of France, situated on the Oise; 9 miles south-west of Compeigne.

VERBIAGE, *s.* Verbosity; much empty writing or discourse.—I thought what I read of it *verbiage*, but upon Mr. Harris's recommendation, I will read a play. *Johnson.*

VERBICZE, a small town of Hungary, on the Waagg; 31 miles north-north-east of Neusohl.

VERBO, or WERBOWE, or URBAU, a small town of the north-west of Hungary; 17 miles north of Tyrnau, and 40 north-north-east of Presburg.

VERBOUSE, *adj.* [*verbosus*, Latin.] Exuberant in words; prolix; tedious by multiplicity of words.

Let envy

Ill-judging and *verbose*, from Leth's lake,
Draw tuns unmeasurable.

Prior.

VERBOSITY, *s.* [*verbosité*, French.] Exuberance of words; much empty talk.

He draweth out the thread of his *verbosity*
Finer than the staple of his argument.

Shakspeare.

VERCEL, a small town in the east of France, department of the Doubs; 14 miles west of Bauwe, and 20 east of Besançon.

VERCELLI, a district or province in the north-west of Italy, in Piedmont, with an extent of nearly 600 square miles, and a population of about 100,000. The chief rivers are the Sesia, the Elvo, and the Cervo.

VERCELLI, a considerable town in the north-west of Italy, the capital of the Piedmontese district of the same name. Its fortifications, at one time considerable, were destroyed by the French in 1704; 12 miles north of Casale, and 40 east-north-east of Turin.

VERCHALURIA,

VERCHALURIA, a town in the western frontier of Siberia, the first which occurs after passing the great chain of the Ural, the boundary between European and Asiatic Russia. It forms, therefore, the custom-house of Siberia; and an impost of ten per cent. is levied on all goods passing through it. The adjacent country is fertile. In the neighbourhood are extensive mines; 120 miles north of Catharinenburg. Lat. 53. 45. N. long. 60. 14. E.

VERCHNEY-LOMOV, a town of the central part of European Russia, in the government of Penza; 60 miles west-by-north of Penza.

VERCHOLENSK, a small town of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Irkoutsk, on the Lena; 120 miles north of Irkoutsk.

VERCHOURALSK, a small town of Asiatic Russia, in the province of Oufa, on the Oural; 120 miles south-east of Oufa.

VERCY, a small town in the north-east of France, in Champagne.

VERDANCY, *s.* Greenness. Norris somewhere uses it in his Miscellanies.

VERDANT, *adj.* [*viridans*, Latin.] Green. This word is so lately naturalized, that Skinner could find it only in a dictionary.

Each odorous bushy shrub
Fenc'd up the verdant wall.

Milton.

VERDAS NOVAS, a village in the north of Portugal; 4 miles north-east of Oporto.

VERDE, a cape on the coast of the territory of Genoa. Lat. 43. 50. N. long. 7. 50. E.

VERDE, a river of New Granada, in the province of San Juan de los Llanos.—2. A river of Quito, in the province of Esmeraldas, which runs into the Pacific ocean in the bay of Tola.—3. A river of Quito, in the province of Esmeraldas, which runs north to enter the Guallabamba.—4. A river of Peru, in the province of Tacunga, which runs south, and enters the Pastaza, near its source.—5. A river of the country of the Amazons, in the province of the Chiquitos, which runs north, and enters the Itenes.—6. A river of Mexico, in Durango, which runs south, and enters the Salado.—7. A river of Paraguay, which runs south-east and enters the Paraguay.—8. A river of Brazil, in the province of Porto Seguro, which rises in the mountains near the coast, and turning afterwards to the north, enters the Rio Francisco.—9. A river of St. Domingo, which rises near the north coast, between the towns of La Vega and Santiago, and running west, enters the Yaque.—10. A river of Brazil, in the province of Sergippe, which runs south-south-east, and enters the Parana on the north.—11. A river of the province of Buenos Ayres, which runs west, and enters the Parana.—12. A river of Paraguay, which runs south-south-east, to enter the Paraguay.—13. A river of Paraguay, which runs south-east, and enters the Amamby.—14. A river of Quito, in the province of Tacunga.—15. A small island of the Pacific ocean, opposite the coast of Terra Firma.—16. A small island of New Granada, on the coast of the province of Cartlegena, at the mouth of the river Magdalena.—17. A small island of the Atlantic ocean, near the coast of the province and government of Vera Cruz, and not far distant from the island of Sacrifices.—18. A small island of the Atlantic, near the coast of Cumana, between the islands of Testigos and Frayles.—19. A cape on the coast of Peru, in the province of Truxillo.—20. A cape on the east coast of the straits of Magellan, between the river of Agua Buena and the port of Papagayos.

VERDE, CAPE, a mountainous cape on the coast of Peru. Lat. 6. 20. S.

VERDE, CAPE, a considerable cape of Africa, stretching out into the Atlantic, and forming the most westerly point of that continent.

VERDE, ISLANDS OF CAPE, a groupe situated in the Atlantic, about 80 miles west of the cape, on the coast of Africa, whence they derive their name. It consists of ten islands, of which the largest are, St. Jago, St. Antonio, and

St. Nicholas; the small Mayo, Bonavista, Sal, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Brava, and Fogo. The large islands rise in the interior into very lofty mountains, from which they derive a copious supply of water. Fogo also, as its name expresses, is composed of a very formidable volcano, in a state of perpetual activity. The rest of the smaller islands, though rocky, are destitute of very considerable elevations, and are thus at once deprived of good water, and rendered highly unproductive. Even the most fertile districts of this little archipelago cannot rival the rich soil of Madeira and the Canaries. These islands, notwithstanding their situation, are not much frequented by European vessels proceeding to the East Indies or America. These vessels, after passing the Canaries, usually stand across towards the coast of Brazil, in order to obtain the benefit of the trade winds. The navigation among the islands themselves is difficult, being much obstructed by tides and currents.

VERDE ISLAND, or **VERDE KEY**, one of the small Bahamas. Lat. 22. 54. N. long. 75. 26. W.

VERDE, RIO, a river of South America, in the republic of Buenos Ayres, which has its rise in the Cordilleras, and traverses the plains of the Gran Chaco, to fall into the Paraguay above Assumption.

VERDEN, a district or small province in the north-west of Germany, in Hanover, bearing the title of duchy, and adjacent on one side to Luneburg, on the other to Bremen. Its area is about 520 square miles; its population only 23,000, all Lutherans.

VERDEN, the chief town of the above district, is situated on the river Aller; 53 miles south-west of Hamburg.

VERDERER, *s.* [*viridarius*, low Latin.] An officer in the forest.—A forest hath peculiar officers, as foresters, *verderers*, &c. *Howell*.

VERDERONE, or **LA BOURLARDERIE**, an island on the east coast of Cape Breton island.

VERDICT, *s.* [*verdict*, old French, Lacombe; *verbum dictum*, Latin.] The determination of the jury declared to the judge.—Before the jury go together, 'tis all to nothing what the *verdict* shall be. *Spenser*.—Declaration; decision; judgment; opinion.—Deceived greatly they are, who think that all they whose names are cited amongst the favourers of this cause, are on any such *verdict* agreed. *Hooker*.

VERDIGRIS, a river of the United States, in the Missouri territory, which joins the Arkansaw, 15 or 20 miles above Canadian river. It is navigable 150 miles, and is 100 yards wide at its mouth.

VERDIGRISE, *s.* The rust of brass, which in time being consumed and eaten with tallow, turneth into green; in Latin *æruugo*; in French *vert de gris*, or the hoary green. *Peacham*.—Brass turned into green, is called *verdigrise*. *Bacon*.

VERDITER, *s.* Chalk made green.—*Verditure* ground with a weak gum Arabic water, is the faintest and palest green. *Peacham*.

VERDON, a river in the south-east of France, department of the Lower Alps, which falls into the Durance.

VERDUN, a town in the north-east of France, department of the Meuse. It is traversed by that river, which is here in a comparatively early part of its course, and has extensive meadows along its banks. The population of Verdun somewhat exceeds 9000; and the town, though not large, is divided into three parts, the Upper, the Lower, and the New town. It is the see of a bishop, and stands 35 miles west of Metz, and 55 north-west of Nancy. Lat. 49. 9. 31. N. long. 5. 22. 17. E.

VERDUN, a small town in the east of France, situated at the confluence of the rivers Saone and Doubs; 12 miles north-by-east of Chalons sur Saone, and 45 north-by-east of Macon.

VERDUN, a small inland town in the south-west of France, on the Garonne; 20 miles north-west of Toulouse.

VERDURE, *s.* [*verdure*, Fr.] Green; green colour.

Its verdure clad
Her universal face with pleasant green.

Milton.

VERDUROUS, *adj.* Green; covered with green; decked with green.—The scented camomile, the *verdurous* costmary. *Drayton*.

Higher than their tops
The *verd'rous* wall of paradise up-sprung;
Which to our general sire gave prospect large. *Milton*.

VERE (Sir Francis), an English officer in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was a descendant from a branch of the De Veres, earls of Oxford, and born in 1554. Being sent with a body of troops, under the command of the earl of Leicester, to the assistance of the United Provinces, in 1585, he distinguished himself first in the defence of Sluys, and in 1588 at Bergen-op-Zoom, by resisting the arms of the duke of Parma. Afterwards, in the expedition against Cadiz, he acquitted himself with skill and courage, and was principally instrumental in the capture of the town. On his return from an expedition with the earl of Essex to the Azores, he was appointed governor of Brill, one of the towns assigned to Queen Elizabeth as security for money advanced to the States. At the battle of Nieuport, in 1600, his conduct, and the valour of the English whom he commanded, contributed very essentially to the success of the day. The States, duly apprized of his merit, appointed him, in 1601, governor of Ostend, which was besieged by a powerful army under the command of archduke Albert. Sir Francis was afterwards governor of Portsmouth, and remained at home till his death, in 1608, the 54th year of his age. His exploits have been recorded by himself, in a work entitled "The Commentaries of Sir Francis Vere, being diverse Pieces of Service wherein he had Command, written by Himself in way of Commentary."

VERE, a river of England, in Hertfordshire, which falls into the Coln, about 2 miles south-east of St. Albans.

VERE, a parish on the south side of the island of Jamaica.

VERE, CAPE, a promontory on the west coast of Calabria. Lat. 39. 20. N. long. 16. 10. E.

VE'RECUND, or **VERECUN'DIOUS**, *adj.* [*verecund*, old French; *verecundus*, Latin.] Modest; bashful. *Diet*.

VERECUN'DITY, *s.* [*verecundia*, Latin.] Bashfulness; modesty; blushing. *Lemon*.

VEREJA, a town of European Russia, in the government of Moscow, on the river Protva; 60 miles west-south-west of Moscow.

VERELIUS (Olof), a Swedish antiquary and librarian in the academy of Upsal. Having commenced his education in the gymnasium at Linköping, he pursued it for five years at the academy of Dorpt, and in 1638 removed to Upsal. He was a good Latin scholar, and well skilled in Swedish antiquities. He was a zealous advocate for the ancient origin of the Swedes, inasmuch as to contend that the Goths who took Rome issued from Sweden, and to assert, "that those who deny their antiquity ought to have their brains knocked out with Runic stones."

Among his principal works are, "Gothrici et Rolfi, Vestro-Gothiæ Regum, Historia lingua antiqua Gothica conscripta, quam é Manuscripto vetustissimo edidit, Versione et Notis illustravit," Upsal, 1664, 8vo. and several publications relating to Gothic literature and Swedish history. *Gen. Biog.*

VERELST (Simon), born at Antwerp in 1604, and was an admirable painter of fruit and flowers. He came to England in the time of Charles II., and obtained very considerable practice.

VERENGUELA, a settlement of Peru, in the province of Pacajes.

VERESTO, a small river in the States of the Church, delegation of Rome. It falls into the Teverone, the ancient *Anio*.

VERETO, a small town of Italy, in the south-east of the kingdom of Naples, province of Otranto.

VEREZZO, a small town in the north of Italy, in the Piedmontese states, duchy of Genoa.

VERFEIL, a small town in the south of France, depart-

ment of the Upper Garonne, on the river Giron; 12 miles north-east of Toulouse.

VERGARA, a small town of the north-east of Spain, in the province of Guipuzcoa; 24 miles south-west of St. Sebastian, and 13 west-by-south of Tolosa.

VERGARA, a river of Chili, which runs west, and turning to the north-north-west, enters the Biobbio in a large stream.

VERGATO, a small town in the north-east of Italy, in the States of the Church, with 2800 inhabitants. It stands on the river Reno; 15 miles south-west of Bologna.

VERGAVILLE, a small town in the north-east of France, department of the Meurthe, with 800 inhabitants; 4 miles north-west of Dieuze.

VERGE, *s.* [*verge*, French; *virga*, Latin.] A rod, or something in form of a rod, carried as an emblem of authority. The mace of a dean.

Suppose him now a dean compleat,
Devoutly lolling in his seat;
The silver *verge*, with decent pride,
Stuck underneath his cushion side. *Swift*.

[*vergo*, Latin.] The brink; the edge; the utmost border.

Would the inclusive *verge*
Of golden metal, that must round my brow,
Were red hot steel to sear me to the brain. *Shakspeare*.

[In law.]—*Verge* is the compass about the king's court, bounding the jurisdiction of the lord steward of the king's household, and of the coroner of the king's house, and which seems to have been 12 miles round. *Verge* hath also another signification, and is used for a stick, or rod, whereby one is admitted tenant, and, holding it in his hand, sweareth fealty to the lord of the manor; who, for that reason, is called tenant by the *verge*. *Cowel*.

Fear not; whom we raise,
We will make fast within a hallow'd *verge*. *Shakspeare*.

To **VERGE**, *v. n.* [*vergo*, Latin.] To tend; to bend downwards.

Man,
Perhaps acts second to some sphere unknown;
Touches some wheel, or *verges* to some goal;
'Tis but a part we see, and not the whole. *Pope*.

VERGENNES, a city of the United States, in Addison County, Vermont; 11 miles below Middlebury, and 20 south of Burlington.

VERGER, *s.* [*verger*, old French, "bedeau d'église," Lacombe.] He that carries the mace before the dean.—I can tip the *verger* with half-a-crown, and get into the best seat. *Farquhar*.

VERGERIO (Pier-Paolo), a reviver of literature, was born about the year 1349, at Justinopolis, now Capo d'Istria. Having studied at Padua and Florence, he passed some years in different towns of Italy, particularly at Padua, where he officiated as professor of dialectics. His works were an "History of the Princes of the House of Carrara, from its Origin to the Year 1355," published in Muratori's Collection of Italian Historians; a treatise "De ingenius Moribus et liberalibus Adolescentiæ studiis," addressed to one of the princes of Carrara, was very popular at the time of its publication.

VERGILIO (Polydoro), an historian, was born at Urbino in the 15th century, and became first known to the learned by a Latin collection of Proverbs, preceding that of Erasmus, and the occasion of some bickering between them. It was first printed in 1498, and frequently republished. In the following year appeared his work "De Rerum Inventoribus," a very learned performance, but exhibiting many evidences of the credulity of the author. About the commencement of the following century, pope Alexander VI. deputed him on a commission to England, for the purpose of collecting the papal tribute called Peter-pence. As he was admired in this country for his learning and Latin style, he was promoted to the archdeaconry of Wells, and engaged by Henry VII. to write

write a History of England. This work was begun in 1505, and printed at Basil in 1548; with a dedication to Henry VIII. Of his History of England, contained in twenty-six books, and extending to the reign of Henry VIII., it is sufficient to observe, that its style is clear and elegant, but that the matter of it has been censured by various writers. He has been represented, on the one hand, as a calumniator of our country, and an enemy to its glory; whilst, on the other hand, the French and Scotch have accused him of partiality to England in those instances with regard to which their transactions have been blended with its history. Besides, it is said that he destroyed many MSS. with which he was intrusted, in order to prevent a detection of his errors: by others it has been reported, that he sent off a whole ship-load of MSS. to Rome. Both these stories are destitute of proof. Polydore also published, in 1526, a book "De Prodigiiis," in which he strongly contends against the divinations of the ancients. *Vossius. Tiraboschi. Gen. Biog.*

VERGORAZ, a small town of Austrian Salmatia, on the lake Jesero. It is said to have been formerly thriving, but is now a poor place; 50 miles north-west of Ragusa.

VERIA, or KARA VERIA (the ancient *Beræa*), a town of European Turkey, in Macedon, a few miles from the coast of the gulf of Salonica; 48 miles south of Salonica, and 116 east of Valona. Lat. 40. 43. N. long. 21. 38. E.

VERIDICAL *adj.* [*veridicus*, Latin.] Telling truth. *Dict.*

VERIFIABLE, *adj.* That may be verified; that may be confirmed by incontestable evidence.—All this by a very easy, but yet certain and true analogy, is applicable to the eye of the soul, the conscience, and the instance is *verifiable* upon it, in every one of the alleged particulars. *South.*

VERIFICATION, *s.* Confirmation by argument or evidence.—In *verification* of this we will mention a phenomenon of our engine. *Boyle.*

VERIFIER, *s.* One who assures a thing to be true.

To VERIFY, *v. a.* [*verifier*, French.] To justify against charge of falsehood; to confirm; to prove true.

So shalt thou best fulfil, best *verify*
The prophets old who sung thy endless reign. *Milton.*

VERILY, *adv.* In truth; certainly.

Verily 'tis better to be lowly born,
Than to be perk'd up in a glist'ring grief. *Shakspeare.*

With great confidence.—It was *verily* thought, that had it not been for four great disfavours of that voyage, the enterprize had succeeded. *Bacon.*

VERINA, a settlement of the Caraccas, in the province of Cumana, from which city it is 30 leagues east-south-east.

VERISIMILAR, or VERISIMILOUS, *adj.* [*verisimilis*, Latin.] Probable; likely.—Many erroneous doctrines of Pontificians are, in our days, wholly supported by *verisimilous* and probable reasons. *White.*

VERISIMILITUDE, or VERISIMILITY, *s.* [*verisimilitudo*, Latin.] Probability; likelihood; resemblance of truth.—The plot, the wit, the characters, the passions are exalted as high as the imagination of the poet can carry them, with proportion to *verisimilitude*. *Dryden.*

VERISIMO, a river of Brazil, in the province of Espiritu Santo, which runs south in a full stream, and enters the Parana.

VERJA, a small but ancient town of the south of Spain, in Granada, near the coast of the Mediterranean, anciently called *Baria*; 40 miles east of Motril.

VERITABLE, *adj.* [*veritable*, French.] True; agreeable to fact.

Indeed! is't true?

—Most *veritable*; therefore look to't well. *Shakspeare.*

VERITABLY, *adv.* In a true manner.

VERITY, *s.* [*veritas*, Latin.] Truth; consonance to the reality of things.

I saw their weapons drawn; there was a noise;
That's *verity*. *Shakspeare.*

A true assertion; a true tenet.

If there come truth from them,
Why by the *verities* on thee made good,
May they not be my oracles as well? *Shakspeare.*

Moral truth; agreement of the words with the thoughts.
VERJUICE, *s.* [*verjus*, French.] Acid liquor expressed from crab-apples. It is vulgarly pronounced *varges*:—Hang a dog upon a crab-tree, and he'll never love *verjuice*. *L'Estrange.*

VERMAND, a small town in the north-east of France, department of the Aisne, near the small river Auvignon; 9 miles north-west of St. Quentin, and 25 north-west of Laon.

VERMANTON, a small town in the central part of France, department of the Yonne; 12 miles south-east of Auxerre.

VERMEIL. See VERMIL.

VERMEJA, a river of Quito, in the province of Quixos and Macas, which enters the San Miguel, and has a good port, from which vessels drop down to enter the Putumayo.

VERMEJAS, a river of Brazil, in the province of Rio Grande, which runs north-north-west, and enters the Atlantic close to the point of Tiburon.

VERMEJAS, some small islands of Brazil, on the coast of the province of Espiritu Santo.

VERMEJO, a small town of the north-east of Spain, on the coast of Biscay; 13 miles north-north-east of Bilbao.

VERMEJO, or RED RIVER, a river of South America, in the republic of Buenos Ayres. It rises in Tarija, a mountainous district to the south of Potosi, and branches of it run from the towns of Jujui and Salta. It is called Rio Grande where it joins the Paraguay.

VERMICE'LLI, *s.* [Italian.] A paste rolled and broken in the form of worms.

With oysters, eggs, and *vermicelli*,
She let him almost burst his belly. *Prior.*

VERMICULAR, *adj.* [*vermiculus*, Lat.] Acting like a worm; continued from one part to another of the same body.—By the *vermicular* motion of the intestines, the grosser parts are derived downwards, while the finer are squeezed into the narrow orifices of the lacteal vessels. *Cheyne.*

To VERMICULATE, *v. a.* [*vermiculatus*, Latin.] To inlay; to work in chequer work, or pieces of divers colours. *Bailey.*

VERMICULATION, *s.* Continuation of motion from one part to another.—My heart moves naturally by the motion of palpitation; my guts by the motion of *vermiculation*. *Hale.*

VERMICULE, *s.* [*vermiculus*, *vermis*, Latin.] A little grub, worm.—I saw the shining oak-ball ichneumon strike its terebra into an oak-apple, to lay its eggs therein: and hence are many *vermicules* seen towards the outside of these apples. *Derham.*

VERMICULOUS, *adj.* [*vermiculosus*, Lat.] Full of grubs; resembling grubs.

VERMI'FORM, *adj.* [*vermis* and *formo*, Latin.] Having the shape of a worm.

VERMI'FUGE, *s.* [from *vermis* and *fugo*, Lat.] Any medicine that destroys or expels worms.

VERMIL, VERMI'LION, or VE'RMILY, *s.* [*vermeil*, *vermillion*, Fr.] The cochineal; a grub of a particular plant. Factitious or native cinnabar; sulphur mixed with mercury. This is the usual though not primitive signification.

The same she temper'd with fine mercury,
And virgin wax that never yet was seal'd,
And mingled them with perfect *vermily*,
That like a lively sanguine it seem'd to the eye. *Spenser.*

Any beautiful red colour.

How the red roses flush up in her cheeks,
And the pure snow with goodly *vermil* stain,
Like crimson dy'd in grain. *Spenser.*

To VERMI'LION, *v. a.* To die red.

A sprightly red *vermillions* all her face,
And her eyes languish with unusual grace. *Granville.*
VERMILLION,

VERMILLION, a river of the United States, in Louisiana, which rises in some high provinces in the district of the Opelousas, and after running a southerly course, discharges itself into Vermillion bay, in the gulf of Mexico, about 200 miles west of the mouth of the Mississippi, with whose stream, however, and with that of Red river, it is connected by the different channels with which the country is here everywhere intersected.—2. A river of the United States, in Louisiana, which runs into the Osage, one of the tributary branches of the Missouri.—3. A river of the United States, in Ohio, which falls into Lake Erie; 9 miles east of Huron river.—4. A river of the United States, in the state of Illinois, which runs into the Illinois river; 150 miles from the Mississippi.—5. A bay of the coast of Louisiana, in the gulf of Mexico, in the district of Attakapas.—6. A post township of the United States, in Huron county, Ohio, on Lake Erie, at the mouth of the Vermillion, about 40 miles west of Cleveland.—7. A river of the United States, in Louisiana, which joins the Arkansaw.

VERMILLION BRIDGE, a post village of the United States, in Attakapas district, Louisiana.

VERMILLION POINT, or CAPE TOWNSEND, a peninsula of the United States, in Lake Michigan, which separates Green bay from the other part of the lake; 23 leagues long, and from 1 to 3 broad.

VERMIN, *s.* [*vermis*, Latin.] Any noxious animal. Used commonly for small creatures.

What is your study;—

—How to prevent the fiend, and to kill *vermin*.

Shakspeare.

It is used in contempt of human beings.

The stars determine

You are my prisoners, base *vermin*.

Hudibras.

To VERMINATE, *v. n.* To breed vermin.—The seed of the serpent, and its *verminating* principle. *Biblioth.*

VERMINATION, *s.* Generation of vermin.—Redi discrediting anomalous generation, tried experiments relating to the *vermination* of serpents and flesh. *Derham.*

VERMINOUS, *adj.* Tending to vermin; disposed to breed vermin.—A wasting of children's flesh depends upon some obstruction of the entrails, or *verminous* disposition of the body. *Harvey.*

VERMIPAROUS, *adj.* [*vermis* and *pario*, Latin.] Producing worms.—Hereby they confound the generation of *vermiparous* animals with *oviparous*. *Brown.*

VERMO, a small town of Austrian Illyria, in the province of Istria, and district of Mitterburg; 21 miles west-south-west of Fiume.

VERMONT, one of the United States, situated between 42° 44' and 45° degrees of north latitude, and 3° 38' and 5° 27' east longitude from Washington, is a mountainous and inland country. The boundary line that separates it from Canada on the north, is 90 miles long, and from Massachusetts on the south, 40 miles. It has New York on the west, and New Hampshire on the east; and its mean length from north to south is 157 miles. The distance from the ocean to the nearest point of this state, is about 80 miles. Area 10,237 square miles, or 6,551,680 acres. Contains the following counties:—Addison, Bennington, Caledonia, Chittenden, Essex, Franklin, Grand Isle, Orange, Orleans, Rutland, Washington, Windham, Windsor. The Green mountains, from 10 to 15 miles in breadth, traverse the whole length of this state. These mountains begin in the province of Canada; from thence they extend through the states of Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, and terminate within a few miles of the sea-coast. Their general direction is from north-north-east to south-south-west; and their extent is through a track of country not less than 400 miles in length. They run nearly parallel with the course of Connecticut river, are intersected by numerous valleys, the soil of which is deep, rich and loamy. That of the hilly parts is also well adapted to pasturage, and other agricultural purposes. The most level track is on the borders of Canada. Adjoining the rivers are fine plains and meadows; and

between the banks of Lake Champlain and the mountains, there is a valuable track of arable land, extending 100 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. The whole surface in its natural state is thickly wooded. Along the banks of the rivers, the white oak, beech, and elm are abundant. The higher parts are covered with white oak, sugar-maple, butternut, ash, birch, &c.; and the mountains are clothed with evergreens to their highest summit.

Near Lake Champlain, large trunks of trees have been found at the depth of 30 feet. In digging a well on a high ground near Onion river, frogs were discovered at nearly the same depth; circumstances which indicate a change in the beds of these rivers, produced by some violent convulsion of nature. The highest summits of the Green mountains in Vermont, are Killington Peak, Camel's Rump, and Mansfield mountains. Ascutney is a noted mountain on the east side of the state, south of Windsor.

All the streams and rivers of Vermont have their origin among the Green mountains. About 35 of them have an easterly direction, and fall into Connecticut river. About 25 run westerly, and discharge themselves into Lake Champlain. Two or three running in the same direction, fall into Hudson's river. In the north-easterly parts of the state, there are four or five streams which have a northerly direction, and run into the Lake Memphremagog; and thence through the river St. Francis, they are emptied into the river St. Lawrence. The most considerable streams on the west side of the Green mountains are Otter creek, Onion river, the river Lamoille, and Michiscoui. On the east side of the Green mountains, the rivers are not so large as those on the west; but they are more numerous.

The climate is healthy, but subject to great extremes of heat and cold. The snow lies from the middle of December to the middle of March, during which period it is customary to travel in sledges. On the sides of the hills, it is often from two to four feet in depth. It disappears about the middle of April, except on the highest parts of the mountains, where it lies till May. It is generally permanent from the 10th or 12th of December, to the beginning of April, when it suddenly dissolves by the influence of a warm sun. In the low grounds, it is from one to two and a half feet deep, and remains till about the 20th of March. The temperature of deep wells is about 43¹/₁₀ throughout the year, which corresponds with the mean degree of heat deduced from thermometrical observations. The trees and shrubs put forth their buds from the 6th to the 20th April, and flower from the 1st to the close of May. Wheat and oats are sown about the middle of April, and are reaped about the middle of August. The frosts commence from the middle of September to the 1st of October, and cease about the 20th of April or beginning of May. Notwithstanding the severity of winter, which is ten or eleven degrees colder than in the same latitude in Europe, young trees are seldom killed by the frost; and the cattle live in the woods. The weather during this season is generally fair and constant, and rain seldom falls, though hail is not unfrequent. Thunder and lightning are common in the months of May, June, July, and August; but seldom in the other months. The Aurora Borealis is the most common in the months of March, September, and October; but it is not unusual at other times of the year.

Iron ore exists in great abundance on the west side of the Green mountains, and near Lake Champlain. The mines are worked at Timmonth, Shaftesbury, Rutland, Shoreham, Monkton, and Milton. The Bog ore at the north end of Lake Champlain, the brown hematites at Monkton, and the magnetic ore on the west side of the lake, are worked at the Vergennes furnaces. There are ores of lead at Thetford, and at Sunderland of copper, and of ochre red and yellow. Jasper of a beautiful red colour has been lately discovered. Porcelain clay is found, which retains its white colour in the fire; also soapstone, slate, whinstone, clay for bricks, pipe-clay, and mill-stones, and marl in several places. There are two chalybeate springs, one at Orwee, near Mount Independence; another at Bridport, the waters of which are said to contain Epsom salt in great quantity; another was discovered in

1770, in the low lands, near the great Ox bow, or bend of the Connecticut river. It has a strong sulphureous smell; and the surface, when not agitated, is covered with a thick yellow scum. It throws up continually a whitish sand; and is said to disappear in one place, and spring up in another, at intervals of two or three years.

There are 36 species of quadrupeds, of which the most remarkable are the bear, black-cat, wild-cat, catamount, deer; fox, red, grey, cross, and black; hare, martin, ermine, mole, mouse, porcupine, rabbit, racoon, skunk; squirrel, grey, black, red, striped, and flying; weasel, wolf, and wood chuck. In the rivers, ponds and lakes, are the beaver, mink, musk-rat, and otter. Among the early settlers of this state, these animals were so valuable for their flesh or fur, that they were constantly pursued, and in many parts several of them have entirely disappeared. The right of hunting, fishing, and fowling, is common to all, and at all seasons. The deer, which cannot be pursued during the two last months of the year, is the only animal that finds protection.

A great variety of fishes are found in the lakes. The pike or pickerel grows to so great a size, that some have measured six feet in length, and weighed forty pounds. The largest trout, perch, and sucker, weigh from two to three pounds. A fish of a delicate quality, called the lake bass, weighing from ten to thirty pounds, is found in great plenty in Lake Willoughby, and other waters.

The people of Vermont being chiefly devoted to agriculture, are of robust habits, and of simple manners. Early marriages are common here, as in other parts of America, which greatly conduces to pure morals.

There are two colleges in Vermont, one at Burlington, and the other at Middlebury.

The legislative power is vested in a house of representatives. Every town has the right to send one representative. The executive power is vested in a governor, lieutenant-governor, and 12 counsellors. All these officers, together with the representatives, are chosen annually on the first Tuesday in September. The legislature meets on the second Thursday in October. Judges and other officers are appointed for one year. The revenue of the state arises from taxes on persons, lands, and cattle, assessed in proportion to their value. The militia, consisting of all the able-bodied males from 16 to 45 years of age, with certain exceptions, amounts to 20,000.

VERNACULAR, *adj.* [*vernaculus*, Latin.] Native; of one's own country.—The histories of all our former wars are transmitted to us in our *vernacular* idiom. I do not find in any of our chronicles, that Edward the Third ever reconnoitred the enemy, though he often discovered the posture of the French, and as often vanquished them. *Ad-dison*.

VERNACULOUS, *adj.* [*vernaculus*, Lat.] Vernacular. *Obsolete*.—Beside their *vernaculous* and mother tongues. *Sir T. Brown*.—Scoffing; a Latinism. *Not in use*.—Men, subject to the petulancy of every *vernaculous* orator. *B. Jonson*.

VERNAISON, a village in the east of France, containing 900 inhabitants.

VERNAL, a small island in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Mexico. Lat. 16. 35. N. long. 95. 50. W.

VE'RNAL, *adj.* [*vernus*, Latin.] Belonging to the spring.

With the year
Seasons return; but not to me returns,
Or sight of *vernal* bloom, or summer's rose. *Milton*.

VERNANT, *adj.* [*vernans*, Lat.] Flourishing as in the spring.

Else had the spring
Perpetual smil'd on earth, with *vernant* flow'rs,
Equal in days and nights. *Milton*.

VERNANTE, a small town in the north-west of Italy, in the Piedmontese province of Tenda, with 2700 inhabitants. It stands on the great road from Nice to Turin, about 11 miles south of Coni.

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VERNANTES, a small town in the west of France, department of the Maine and Loire, with 1800 inhabitants.

To VE'RNATE, *v. n.* [*verno*, Lat.] To be vernant; to become young again. *Cockeram*.

VERNAZZO, a small town in the north-west of Italy, in the duchy of Genoa; 5 miles south-west of Spezzio.

VERNET, a small town in the south of France, department of the Eastern Pyrenees, with 1000 inhabitants; 4 miles south of Prades.

VERNEY (Guichard-Joseph du), an eminent anatomist, was the son of a physician at Feurs in Forez, and born in 1648. From Avignon, where he studied medicine for five years, he removed to Paris in 1667, and there acquired high reputation, not only as an anatomical demonstrator, but as an eloquent lecturer. His work, entitled "Traité de l'Organe de l'Ouïe, contenant le Structure, les Usages, et les Maladies de toutes les Parties de l'Oreille," was published in 1683, and translated into various languages. In his anatomical researches he was indefatigable and he made many discoveries, the honour of which has been claimed by others. Having absented himself for a long time from the meetings of the Academy, of which he was early a member, he returned to it again, in his 80th year, on the republication of his History of Animals, and entered into its business with his former vivacity. In advanced age he undertook a work on insects and reptiles; and though he was afflicted with a pulmonary complaint, he exposed himself to the injurious effects of the damp and night air, in order to observe the actions of snails, with a view to the perfection of the work in which he was engaged. Although his health could not but be impaired by this practice, his life was prolonged to his 82d year, as he died in September 1730. He bequeathed his valuable anatomical preparations to the Academy, leaving a character held in high estimation by contemporary anatomists and physiologists, and by all who had enjoyed the benefit of his instruction in their youth. After his death, Senac published from his MSS. "Traité des Maladies des Os," in 2 vols. 12mo.; and all his memoirs and posthumous papers were collected in his "Œuvres Anatomiques," 2 vols. 4to. Paris, 1761, published by Bertin, to whom his MS. remains were entrusted by Senac. *Haller*.

VERNEUIL, an inland town in the north of France, department of the Eure, situated on the small river Arve. It is still surrounded with a wall, and contains 5300 inhabitants; 18 miles west of Dreux, and 21 south of Evreux.

VERNHAM'S DEAN, a parish of England, in South-amptonshire; 8 miles west-by-north of Andover. Population 453.

VERNIER, is a graduated index which subdivides the smallest divisions on any straight or circular scale, in the reading of which greater accuracy is required, than can be obtained by simple estimation of a fractional part, as indicated by a pointer, or fiducial edge. The vernier was first invented by Pierre Vernier of Franche Comté, and made known to the world at Bruxelles (or Brussels) in the year 1631, through the medium of a pamphlet, entitled "La Construction, l'Usage, et les Propriétés du Quadrant nouveau de Mathématique," &c. It soon gained the preference over the scale of Nonius, which was a circular diagonal scale, and which by some writers is yet confounded with a Vernier's index, though there is no greater resemblance between the two, than exists between the dial of a clock and the hand that points to it. The vernier is applicable to any straight or circular line, provided the divisions be equal; but the contrivance of Nonius was in the graduated line or scale itself, and required the aid of a fiducial edge as an index.

VERN'LITY, *s.* [*verna*, Latin.] Servile carriage; the submissive fawning behaviour of a slave. *Bailey*.

VERNON, a small town in the north of France, department of the Eure, pleasantly situated on the left bank of the Seine. It has an old castle, two churches, an hospital, and above 4000 inhabitants; 28 miles south-by-east of Rouen, and 55 west-by-north of Paris.—2. A post township of the United States, in Tolland county, Connecticut; 6 miles west-south-west of Tolland.—3. A post township of the United

States, in Oneida county, New York; 17 miles west of Utica. Population 1519.—4. A post township of the United States, in Sussex county, New Jersey. Population 1708.—5. A post township of the United States, in Trumbull county, Ohio; 20 miles north-east of Warren. Population 606.—6. A township of the United States, in Clinton county, Ohio. Population 637.—7. NEW, a post village of the United States, in Morris county, New Jersey.—8. A township of the United States, in Jennings county, Indiana; 25 miles north-west of Maddison.

VERNON, MOUNT, a village of the United States, in Knox county, Ohio.

VERNONIA [it is so named from William Vernon, fellow of St. Peter's College in Cambridge. He was skilful and assiduous in the pursuit of English plants, especially of the class cryptogamia]. *Essential Character*.—Calyx ovate, imbricate, with ovate-lanceolate, acuminate, coloured scales. Down capillary, coloured, sessile, longer than the calyx, surrounded at the base by a very short, chaffy, many-bristled crown. Receptacle naked.

The species which Schreber has separated under this title, have been already described under *Serratula*. See *SERRATULA noveboracensis*, *præalta*, and *glauca*.

VERNOUX, a small town in the south of France, department of the Ardeche, with 2200 inhabitants; 12 miles north-east of Privas, and 17 south-west of Tournon.

VEROCZA, a county of Slavonia, including the north-west of the province, and bounded by the Drave on the north, and the Danube on the east. It has a territorial extent of nearly 1800 square miles, and a population of 130,000. Its surface is in general level, and covered in many parts with extensive marshes, which are attended with the usual bad effects on health. In general, however, the soil is fertile, and well adapted either to tillage or pasturage. The export of cattle forms a principal branch of trade. The capital of this district or country is Esseck, a town containing between 9000 and 10,000 inhabitants.

VEROCZA, or VEROVITICZA, a small town of the Austrian states, in Slavonia, formerly the capital of the preceding palatinate; 63 miles west-north-west of Esseck.

VEROLA-ALGHISE, a small town of Austrian Italy, in the government of Milan, delegation of Brescia. It stands on the river Savorola, and contains 3000 inhabitants.

VEROLENGO, an inland town in the north of Italy, in Piedmont, district of Turin, with 4000 inhabitants.

VEROLI, a small town in the central part of Italy; 55 miles east-by-south of Rome.

VERON, a small town in the interior of France, department of the Yonne, with 900 inhabitants; 6 miles south of Sens.

VERONA, a delegation or province of Austrian Italy, in the government of Venice, with a superficial extent of 1330 square miles, and a population of 285,000.

VERONA, a large city of Austrian Italy, the capital of the preceding delegation or province. It stands in a pleasant and picturesque situation, partly on a declivity, partly on the border of a large plain, which stretches far to the southward. In that direction are the rich tracks extending along the banks of the Mincio and the Po; to the north the Tyrolean Alps, the first step to the ascent of which may be said to take place in this city.

The interior of Verona does not correspond with the beauty of its position, several of the streets being narrow and dirty; others, however, are spacious and well paved; in particular that which leads to the Mantua gate, and the Corso, or street where horse-races are held. The houses, though built in general in an antique style; are of good appearance, from the quantity of marble employed in their construction; a consequence of the abundant quarries in the neighbourhood. The best buildings are in the principal square.

The population of Verona is about 45,000. Its principal manufacture is that of silk. The lesser manufactures are woollens, leather, gloves, and shoes.

The date of the foundation of Verona is not known; but Julius Cæsar established a colony here. On the decline of

the empire, it experienced the fate of other towns in the north of Italy. It was taken by Charlemagne in 774; became subsequently a free town; fell, in the course of time, under the sway of leading families; and in 1405, was united to the territorial possessions of Venice. With these it enjoyed many ages of peace and tranquillity, until the year 1796, when Italy was invaded by the French. It was then added to the kingdom of Italy. In 1814 it again fell into the hands of Austria; 20 miles north-east of Mantua, 60 west of Venice, and 90 east of Milan. Lat. 45. 26. 7. N. long. 11. 1. 15. E.

VERONA, a post township of the United States, in Oneida county, New York, on Wood Creek, and east of Oneida lake; 20 miles west of Utica.

VERONICA [derivation uncertain], in Botany, a genus of the class diandria, order monogynia, natural order of personate, pediculares (*Juss.*)—*Generic Character*. Calyx: perianth four-parted, permanent; segments lanceolate, acute. Corolla one-petalled, wheel-shaped; tube length almost of the calyx; border four-parted, flat with ovate segments; the lowest narrower, the segment opposite to this wider. Stamina: filaments two, narrower at bottom, ascending. Anthers oblong. Pistil: germ compressed. Style filiform, length of the stamens, declined. Stigma simple. Pericarp: capsule obcordate, compressed at the top, two-celled, four-valved. Seeds numerous, roundish. Tube of the corolla different in the several species, but in most very short, in the spiked ones long. Calyx five-cleft in *Veronica Sibirica*, *teucrium*, *prostrata*, *pectinata*, *Austriaca*, *multifida*, *latifolia*. Capsule of *Veronica pinnata* oval. Fruit of *Veronica montana* orbicular, emarginate at top and bottom. Capsule of *Veronica biloba* compressed, two-parted, with diverging semiorbicular lobes.—*Essential Character*. Corolla four-cleft, wheel shaped, with the lowest segment narrower. Capsule superior, two celled.

I.—Spiked.

1. *Veronica Sibirica*, or Siberian speedwell.—Spikes terminating; leaves seven, in whorls; stem somewhat rough-haired. Root perennial.—Native of Siberia.

2. *Veronica Virginica*, or Virginian speedwell.—Spikes terminating; leaves in fours or fives. It varies with bluish-coloured flowers.—Native of Virginia and Japan.

3. *Veronica spuria*, or bastard speedwell.—Spikes terminating; leaves lanceolate, equally serrate. There is a variety of this also, with a flesh-coloured flower.—Native of Siberia and Germany.

4. *Veronica maritima*, or sea speedwell.—Spikes terminating; leaves subcordate-lanceolate, unequally serrate.—Native of the sea-coasts of Europe.

5. *Veronica longifolia*, or long-leaved speedwell.—Spikes terminating; leaves lanceolate, acuminate, serrate, ending in the petiole.—Native of Germany, Austria and Russia.

6. *Veronica incana*, or hoary speedwell.—Spikes terminating; leaves opposite, crenate, obtuse; stem erect, tomentose.—Native of Russia.

7. *Veronica spicata*, or spiked speedwell.—Spikes terminating; leaves opposite, bluish, crenate-serrulate, quite entire at the tip; stem ascending, quite simple. It varies with linear almost entire leaves; with flesh-coloured and white flowers.—Native of Europe and Siberia, in dry calcareous pastures.

8. *Veronica hybrida*, or Welsh speedwell.—Spikes terminating; leaves opposite, elliptic, obtuse, unequally crenate-serrate; stem nearly upright.—Native of England and Wales.

9. *Veronica pinnata*, or winged-leaved speedwell.—Spikes terminating; leaves linear, pinnatifid, subfascicled; segments filiform, divaricating.—Native of Siberia.

10. *Veronica laciniata*, or jagged-leaved speedwell.—Raceme subspiked, terminating; leaves pinnatifid, lacinate.—Native of Siberia.

11. *Veronica incisa*, or cut-leaved speedwell.—Spikes terminating; leaves lanceolate, gash-pinnatifid, smooth.—Native of Siberia.

12. *Veronica*

12. *Veronica Cataractæ*.—Racemes terminating, flexuose; stem suffruticose; leaves lanceolate, serrate.—Native of New Zealand.

13. *Veronica elliptica*, or elliptic-leaved speedwell.—Racemes lateral; stem shrubby; leaves elliptic, quite entire.—Native of New Zealand.

14. *Veronica macrocarpa*, or long-fruited speedwell.—Racemes subterminating, erect; leaves lanceolate, quite entire, smooth, flat; stem shrubby.—Native of New Zealand.

15. *Veronica salicifolia*, or willow-leaved speedwell.—Racemes lateral, nodding; leaves lanceolate, quite entire; stem shrubby.—Native of New Zealand.

16. *Veronica parviflora*, or small-flowered speedwell.—Racemes subterminating; leaves linear-lanceolate, quite entire, smooth, mucronate; stem shrubby.—Native of New Zealand.

17. *Veronica officinalis*, or common speedwell.—Spikes lateral, peduncled; leaves opposite, rugged; stem procumbent. Root perennial, fibrous.—Native of Europe, on dry sandy pastures and heaths. In England not uncommon.

18. *Veronica Allionii*, or shining-leaved speedwell.—Spikes lateral, peduncled; leaves opposite, roundish; shining, rigid; stem smooth, creeping.—It is plentiful on the Alps of Switzerland, France and Italy; also on the Pyrenees.

19. *Veronica decussata*, or cross-leaved speedwell.—Racemes axillary, few-flowered; leaves elliptic, perennial, quite entire; stem shrubby.—Native of Falkland Islands.

II.—Corymb-racemed.

20. *Veronica aphylla*, or naked-stalked speedwell.—Corymb terminating; scape naked.—Native of the Alps of the southern part of Europe, and the north of Asia.

21. *Veronica bellidioides*, or daisy-leaved speedwell.—Corymb terminating; stem ascending, two-leaved; leaves obtuse, crenate; calyxes hirsute.—Native of the Alps of Switzerland, especially about Aigle, Piedmont, Dauphiné, Silesia, and the Pyrenees.

22. *Veronica gentianoides*, or gentian-leaved speedwell.—Corymb terminating; stem ascending; leaves lanceolate, cartilaginous at the edge; the lower connate; sheathing. Root perennial.—Found in Cappadocia and Armenia.

23. *Veronica Ponaë*, or Pona's speedwell.—Raceme terminating; stem quite simple; leaves cordate-ovate, toothed, sessile. Root perennial.—Native of the Pyrenees and Monte Baldo.

24. *Veronica fruticulosa*, or flesh-coloured shrubby speedwell.—Corymb terminating, many-flowered, spiked; leaves elliptic, lanceolate; stems erect; capsule ovate, four-valved.—Native of the mountains of Switzerland, Austria, Piedmont, Dauphiné, and of the Pyrenees.

25. *Veronica saxatilis*, or blue-rock speedwell.—Corymb terminating, few-flowered; leaves elliptic; stems diffused; capsule ovate, four-valved.—Native of Switzerland, Austria, Denmark, Norway and Scotland.

26. *Veronica Alpina*, or Alpine speedwell.—Corymb terminating, subspiked; leaves ovate, smooth, subserrate; calyx ciliate; stem ascending, simple.—Native of the mountains of Europe.

27. *Veronica integrifolia*, or entire-leaved speedwell.—Corymb terminating; leaves opposite, elliptic, obtuse, quite entire; calyxes hairy.—Native of the Palatinate, Bohemia and Silesia.

28. *Veronica serpyllifolia*, smooth speedwell or Paul's betony.—Raceme terminating, subspiked; leaves ovate, subcrenate, three-nerved, smooth; capsule obcordate, shorter than the style.—Native of Europe, Siberia, Barbary and North America.

29. *Veronica tenella*.—Leaves oblong, crenate; stems creeping; calyxes villose.—Native of the Piedmont Alps and the Pyrenees.

30. *Veronica Becabunga*, broad-leaved brooklime or water speedwell.—Racemes lateral; leaves elliptic, flat; stem creeping.—Native of Europe, Siberia and Barbary.

31. *Veronica Anagallis*, long-leaved brooklime, or water speedwell.—Racemes lateral, opposite; leaves lanceolate,

serrate; stem erect.—Native of the four quarters of the world.

32. *Veronica scutellata*, narrow-leaved brooklime, or water speedwell.—Racemes lateral, alternate; pedicels divaricating; leaves linear, toothletted.—Native of many parts of Europe and Barbary, in bogs and on the edges of ponds on heaths and moors; flowering from June to September. It is not uncommon with us.

33. *Veronica Teucrium*, or Hungarian speedwell.—Racemes lateral, very long; leaves ovate, wrinkled, toothed, bluntnish; stems procumbent. There is a variety with a double flower.

34. *Veronica pilosa*, or hairy speedwell.—Racemes axillary; leaves ovate, obtuse, plaited, deeply toothed; stem prostrate, hairy, in two rows.—Native of Austria and Bohemia.

35. *Veronica prostrata*, or trailing speedwell.—Racemes lateral; leaves oblong-ovate, serrate; stems prostrate.—Native of Germany, Italy and Switzerland, on hills.

36. *Veronica pectinata*, or comb-leaved speedwell.—Racemes lateral, leafed; leaves oblong, pectinate-serrate; stems prostrate. Root perennial.—Native of the neighbourhood of Constantinople.

37. *Veronica montana*, or mountain speedwell.—Racemes lateral, elongated, filiform, few-flowered; leaves ovate, petioled, serrate; stem hairy all round.—Native of Germany, Austria, Switzerland, France, Italy and Britain.

38. *Veronica Chamædrys*, or germander speedwell.—Racemes lateral; leaves ovate, sessile, wrinkled, gash-serrate; stem hairy, in two rows.—Native of Europe and Japan.

39. *Veronica Orientalis*, or Oriental speedwell.—Racemes lateral; leaves pinnatifid, smooth, acute, attenuated at the base; calyxes unequal; pedicels capillary, longer than the bracte.—Native of the Levant.

40. *Veronica multifida*, or multifid-leaved speedwell.—Racemes lateral; leaves many-parted, segments pinnatifid; lobes decurrent; peduncles short; calyx very smooth; stem villose.—Native of Siberia.

41. *Veronica Austriaca*, or Austrian speedwell.—Racemes lateral; leaves somewhat hairy, linear, pinnatifid; the lowest segments longer, divaricating; calyxes somewhat hairy; peduncles longer than the bracte.—Native of Austria, Carniola and Silesia.

42. *Veronica Taurica*, or Tauric speedwell.—Racemes lateral; leaves somewhat hairy, linear, undivided and pinnatifid, toothletted; peduncles longer than the bracte; calyx four-cleft, smooth. The stem seems ascending, round, somewhat hairy. Leaves bright green, half an inch long, crowded, linear, entire, and subcuneiform, three-toothed at the tip, and linear pinnatifid-toothed. Racemes long, axillary. Peduncles several times longer than the bractes. Calyx four-cleft, smooth, unequal. Corolla rose-coloured.—Native of Taurus and Mount Atlas near Tiemsen.

43. *Veronica urticæfolia*, or nettle-leaved speedwell.—Racemes lateral; leaves cordate, sessile, sharply serrate, acuminate; stem stiff; calyx-leaves four. Root perennial.—Native of Switzerland, Bithynia, Austria and Bavaria.

44. *Veronica latifolia*, or broad-leaved speedwell.—Racemes lateral; leaves cordate, sessile, wrinkled, bluntly serrate; stem stiff; calyx-leaves five.—Native of Germany, Austria, and Switzerland.

45. *Veronica paniculata*, or panicled speedwell.—Racemes lateral, very long; leaves lanceolate, tern, serrate; stem ascending.—Native of Tartary and Bohemia.

III.—Peduncles one-flowered.

46. *Veronica biloba*, or two-lobed speedwell.—Flowers solitary; leaves cordate-lanceolate, toothed; calyx-leaves equal, ovate, acuminate, three-nerved. Root fibrous, annual.—Native of Cappadocia.

47. *Veronica agrestis*, or procumbent speedwell.—Flowers solitary; leaves ovate, gash-serrate, shorter than the peduncle; stems procumbent; seeds cupped.

48. *Veronica arvensis*, wall speedwell, or speedwell chickweed.—Flowers solitary; leaves ovate, gash-serrate; floral leaves

leaves lanceolate, longer than the peduncle; stem erect. Root annual, fibrous.—Native of Europe, Barbary, Japan, and North America.

49. *Veronica hederifolia*, ivy-leaved speedwell, or small henbit.—Flowers solitary; leaves cordate, flat, five-lobed; calycine segments cordate; seeds cupped. Root annual, small, fibrous.—Native of Europe and Barbary, in gardens and corn-fields.

50. *Veronica filiformis*, or long peduncled speedwell.—Flowers solitary; leaves cordate, crenate; shorter than the peduncle; calyx-leaves lanceolate. Root annual.—It grows about hedges in Bithynia.

51. *Veronica triphyllos*, trifold-leaved speedwell, or upright chickweed.—Flowers solitary; upper leaves digitate; peduncles longer than the calyx; seeds flattened. Root annual, fibrous.—Common to most parts of Europe.

52. *Veronica verna*, or vernal speedwell.—Flowers solitary, subsessile; leaves finger-parted; peduncles shorter than the calyx; stem stiff and straight.—Native of many parts of Europe.

53. *Veronica digitata*, or finger-leaved speedwell.—Flowers solitary, sessile; all the leaves finger-parted; stem stiff and straight.—Native of the south of France about Montpellier, of Spain and Bohemia.

54. *Veronica acinifolia*, or thyme-leaved speedwell.—Flowers peduncled, solitary; leaves ovate, smooth, crenate; stem erect, somewhat hairy.—Native of Germany, Switzerland, and Piedmont.

55. *Veronica peregrina*, or knotgrass-leaved speedwell.—Flowers solitary, sessile; leaves oblong, bluntish, toothed and entire; stem erect.—Native of the North of Europe, Germany, Dauphiné and Italy.

56. *Veronica Bellardi*, or linear-leaved speedwell.—Flowers solitary, peduncled; leaves linear, quite entire, rough-haired, longer than the flower; stem quite simple, erect.—Native of Piedmont, in pastures.

57. *Veronica Marilandica*, or North American speedwell.—Flowers solitary, sessile; leaves linear; stems diffused.—Native of North America.

Propagation and Culture.—The perennial sorts may be increased by parting their roots, which may be done every other year; for if they are not often divided, many of them will grow too large for the borders of small gardens. The annual sorts may be propagated by seeds sown in autumn: and many of them will maintain their ground, if their seeds be permitted to scatter. If these plants are placed in a shady border, they will thrive much better than when they are more exposed to the sun, and their flowers will continue much longer in beauty. *Veronica decussata* is a hardy greenhouse plant, and may be placed with the myrtles. In mild winters it will even stand secure in the open air, in a warm soil and sheltered situation. It is usually and readily increased by cuttings.

VERRAMA, a small river of Guiana, which runs north, and enters the Ventauri.

VERRES, a town of Piedmont, with 800 inhabitants; 18 miles north-north-west of Ivrea.

VERRETZ, a settlement of the island of Hispaniola; 30 miles north-east of St. Marc.

VERRIERES, a small town of Switzerland, in the canton of Neufchatel; 22 miles west-south-west of Neufchatel.

VERRIO (Antonio), was born at Naples in 1634. After he had acquired the management of the pencil, he went to Toulouse, and there was engaged to paint the high altar in the church of the Carmelites. He was invited by Charles II. to England, the king intending to engage him in designs for tapestry, to be made here; but he changed his mind, and ordered him to paint most of the ceilings of Windsor Castle, the great hall, and the chapel; all which he loaded with heterogeneous compounds of gods and goddesses, vices and virtues, and all the emblematic imagery which scholastic pomposity could muster up, to supply the place of common sense; and this he executed with great freedom and great freshness of colour, but in a manner devoid of any other

good quality of art. For these labours he was paid nearly 6000*l.*

The Revolution was not to his mind: he declined to serve king William, and went to the earl of Exeter at Burleigh, where he painted several apartments, which are esteemed his best works. He afterwards painted at Chatsworth, and at Lowther: at length he was persuaded by the earl of Exeter to engage to paint for the king the great staircase at Hampton-Court; and Walpole observes, "he painted it as ill as if he had spoiled it out of principle." His eyes failing him, Queen Anne gave him a pension of 200*l.* per annum for life; but he did not long enjoy it, dying at Hampton-Court in 1707.

VERROCHIO (Andrea), was among the early Florentine artists who prepared the way for the greater talents of subsequent painters. He was born at Florence, in 1432, and distinguished himself both as a sculptor and painter. He had the honour to be the instructor of P. Perugino and Lionardo da Vinci, and was much employed; till, as Vasari reports, being engaged by the monks of St. Salvi, at Valombrosa, to paint a picture of the Baptism of Christ, he set Lionardo da Vinci, then his pupil, to put in the figure of an angel from his design, and he executed his task in a manner so superior to the work of his master, that Verrochio, in disgust, resolved to paint no more, but apply himself entirely to sculpture and drawing. His style of design was grand and free, and Lionardo took great pleasure in copying his drawings, particularly a battle-piece, on account of the peculiar airs of the heads, the disposition of the hair, and the actions of the figures. He died in 1488, aged 56.

VERRUCHIO, a small town in the east of Italy, in the States of the Church.

VERS, a town in the south of France, on the river Lot, with 800 inhabitants.

VERSA, or VERZA, a small river of Austrian Italy, which falls into the Po.

VERSABLE, *adj.* [*versabilis*, Lat.] That may be turned. *Cockeram.*

VERSABILITY, or VERSABLENESS, *s.* [*versabilis*, Lat.] Aptness to be turned or wound any way. *Diet.*

VERSAILLES, a well-known town of France, situated 12 miles west-by-south of Paris, and long the residence of the court. In 1666 it was little more than a village, with a hunting-lodge for the royal family, when Louis XIV. pleased with the situation, and desirous of residing out of Paris, began to erect a splendid palace, which it required twelve years to build. No expence was spared by him or his successors, to render it the most magnificent royal residence in Europe; and though uninhabited since 1789, it retains almost all its beauty. The situation of the palace is on a gradually rising ground. Its front and wings are built of polished stone, ornamented with statues, and a colonnade of the Doric order in the centre. The interior is equally grand and beautiful, the great hall being above 220 feet in length, with costly decorations in marble, painting, and gilding. The other apartments are of corresponding size and elegance. This beautiful structure is approached by three great avenues, each lined with a double row of trees, and leading respectively from Paris, St. Cloud, and Sceaux.

The town contains about 30,000 inhabitants. It is the see of a bishop.

VERSAILLES, a town of the United States, and capital of Woodford county, Kentucky, situated on a creek running into Kentucky river; 12 miles south-west of Lexington.

VERSALE, *adj.* [A cant word for *universal*.] Total; whole.

Some for brevity,

Have cast the *versal* world's nativity.

Hudibras.

VERSATILE, *adv.* [*versatilis*, Latin.] That may be turned round.

Th' advent'rous pilot in a single year

Learn'd his state cock-boat dext'rously to steer;

Versatile, and sharp-piercing like a screw,

Made good th' old passage, and still forc'd a new. *Harte.*

Changeable; variable.—One colour to us standing in one place,

place, hath a contrary aspect in another; as in those *versatile* representations in the neck of a dove, and folds of scarlet. *Glanville*.—Easily applied to a new task.

VERSATILENESS, or **VERSATILITY**, *s.* The quality of being versatile.—Nothing can more fully demonstrate the extent and *versatility* of these two original geniuses. *Dr. Warton*.

VERSBACH, a village of Bavarian Franconia, near Würzburg. Population 1000.

VERSCHE, a river which rises in Swedish Lapland, and falls into the White Sea.

VERSE, *s.* [*versus*, Latin.] A line consisting of a certain succession of sounds and number of syllables.

Thou hast by moonlight at her window sung,
With feigning voice, *verses* of feigning love. *Shakspeare*.

[*verset*, Fr.] A section or paragraph of a book.—Thus far the questions proceed upon the construction of the first earth; in the following *verses* they proceed upon the demolition of that earth. *Burnet*.—Poetry; lays; metrical language.

Verse embalms virtue: and tombs and thrones of rhymes

Preserve frail transitory fame as much

As spice doth body from air's corrupt touch. *Donne*.

A piece of poetry.—This *verse*, my friend, be thine. *Pope*.

To **VERSE**, *v. a.* To tell in verse; to relate poetically.

In the shape of Corin sat all day,

Playing on pipes of corn, and *versing* love

To amorous Phillida. *Shakspeare*.

To be **VERSED**, *v. n.* [*versor*, Latin.] To be skilled in; to be acquainted with.

This *vers'd* in death, th' infernal knight relates,
And then for proof fulfill'd their common fates. *Dryden*.

VERSEMAN, *s.* A poet; a writer in verse.—The god of us *versemen*, you know, child, the sun. *Prior*.

VERSER, *s.* A maker of verses; a mere versifier.

Though she have a better *verser* got,
Or poet in the court-account, than I. *B. Jonson*.

VERSETZ, a town of the south of Hungary, in the county of Temesvar, situated on a hill. Wine, rice, and silk, are cultivated in the environs; and the spinning of silk is the chief manufacture in the town; 23 miles north-north-west of Vivalanka. Population 5000.

VERSHIRE, a township of the United States, in Orange county, Vermont, on the east side of Chelsea; 32 miles north of Windsor.

VERSCICLE, *s.* [*versiculus*, Latin.] A little verse.

The lapwing

The *versicles* shall sing. *Skelton*.

VERSCICOLOUR, or **VERSCICOLOURED**, *adj.* [*versicolor*, Lat.] Having various colours; changeable in colour.—Gardens full of exotic, *versicolour*, diversely varied, sweet-smelling flowers. *Burton*.

VERSIFICATION, *s.* [*versification*, Fr.] The art or practice of making verses.—Donne alone had your talent, but was not happy to arrive at your *versification*. *Dryden*.—See **POETRY**.

VERSIFICATOR, or **VERSIIFIER**, *s.* [*versificateur*, Fr.; *versificator*, Latin.] A versifier; a maker of verses with or without the spirit of poetry.—Statius, the best *versificator* next Virgil, knew not how to design after him. *Dryden*.

To **VERSIFY**, *v. n.* [*versificor*, Latin.] To make verses.—You would wonder to hear how soon even children will begin to *versify*. *Sidney*.

To **VERSIFY**, *v. a.* To relate in verse; to represent in verse.

Shall I tell you whom I love ?

Hearken then a while to me;

And if such a woman move

As I now shall *versify*;

Be assur'd, 'tis her, or none,

That I love, and love alone.

Browne.

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VERSION, *s.* [Fr.; *versio*, Latin.] Change; transformation.—Springs, the antients thought to be made by the *version* of air into water. *Bacon*.—Change of direction.—Translation.—The act of translating.

VERSMOLD, a town of Prussian Westphalia; 15 miles south-by-east of Osnabruck.

VERSOY, or **VERSOR**, a town of Switzerland, on a small stream which flows here into the lake of Geneva; 5 miles north of Geneva.

VERST, *s.* [Russian.] About three quarters of an English mile. *Bailey*.—From Colmogro to Usting are five hundred *versts* or little miles. *Milton*.

VERSTEGAN (Richard), a descendant of an ancient family in Guelderland, and the son of a cooper in London, enjoyed the advantage of a liberal education at Oxford; and distinguished himself by his literary acquirements; but becoming a Catholic, he left the university without a degree, and removed to Antwerp. About the year 1585, he there published a work, entitled "Theatrum Crudelitatum Hæreticorum nostri Temporis," adorned with engravings, and intended as a counterpart to the Protestant martyrologies. In this work he treated Queen Elizabeth with great severity; and when Verstegan removed to Paris, complaint was preferred against him by the English ambassador to Henry III., who, from motives of policy more than from a disapprobation of his book, caused him for some time to be imprisoned. After his release he returned to Antwerp, where he employed himself as a printer, and published, in 1592, a second edition of his Theatrum. He also entered with much acrimony into a dispute between the regular and secular Roman Catholic clergy in England, taking part with the former. But he was more honourably and usefully employed in preparing his "Restitution of decayed Intelligence in Antiquities concerning the noble and renowned English Nation," which was first printed at Antwerp in 1605, 4to. Bishop Nicholson's character of this work is as follows: "The writer had several advantages for making of some special discoveries on the subject whereon he treats, which is handled so plausibly, and so well illustrated with handsome cuts, that the book has taken and sold very well. But a great many mistakes have escaped him." Some of these are stated by the bishop; and he adds they have been carefully corrected by Mr. Somner. The last of three editions of this work that issued from the press in England, was that of 1674. Among some other works of Verstegan, we find mentioned his "Antiquitates Belgicæ," Antwerp, 1613. He is supposed to have died about the year 1625. *Biog. Brit.*

VERT, *s.* [*vert*, Fr.] *Vert*, in the laws of the forest, signifies every thing that grows, and bears a green leaf, within the forest, that may cover and hide a deer. *Cowel*.—I find no mention in all the records of Ireland, of a park or free warren, notwithstanding the great plenty of *vert* and venison. *Sir J. Davies*.—[In heraldry.] The colour green.

VERTAISON, a town of France, department of the Puy de Dome, with 2000 inhabitants; 9 miles east of Clermont.

VERTE, a small island of France, in the Mediterranean, arrondissement of Marseilles.

VERTE BAY, or **GREEN BAY**, a bay of the Atlantic ocean, between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, on the north coast. Lat. 46. N. long. 63. 54. W.

VERTE BAY, a bay on the north-east coast of Newfoundland. Lat. 50. 10. N. long. 56. W.

VERTE RIVIERE, a river of Lower Canada, which has its source in the mountains to the south of the St. Lawrence, and holding a northerly course, falls into that river opposite to Green Island.

VERTEBRAL, *adj.* [from *vertebræ*, Lat.] Relating to the joints of the spine.—The carotid, *vertebral*, and splenic arteries are not only variously contorted, but here and there dilated, to moderate the motion of the blood. *Ray*.

VERTEBRE, *s.* [*vertebra*, Lat.] A joint of the back.—The several *vertebræ* are so elegantly compacted together, that they are as strong as if they were but one bone. *Ray*.—See **ANATOMY**.

VERTEILLAC, a town of France, department of the Dordogne; 9 miles north-north-east of Ribérac. Population 1100.

VERTEUIL, a town of France, on the Charente; 25 miles north of Angoulême. Population 1100.

VERTEUIL, a town of France, department of the Lot and Garonne; 9 miles north-east of Tonneins. Population 1800.

VERTEX, *s.* [Latin.] Zenith; the point over head.

These keep the *vertex*; but betwixt the bear
And shining zodiac, where the planets err,
A thousand figur'd constellations roll.

Creech.

A top of a hill; the top of any thing.—Mountains especially abound with different species of vegetables; every *vertex* or eminence affording new kinds. *Derham.*

VERTEY, a parish of England, in the county of Essex; 8 miles south-south-west of Colchester.

VERTICAL, *adj.* [vertical, Fr.] Placed in the zenith.

'Tis raging noon; and *vertical* the sun
Darts on the head direct his forceful rays.

Thomson.

Placed in a direction perpendicular to the horizon.—From these laws, all the rules of bodies ascending or descending in *vertical* lines may be deduced. *Cheyne.*

VERTICALITY, *s.* The state of being in the zenith.—Unto them the sun is vertical twice a-year; making two distinct summers in the different points of the *verticality*. *Brown.*

VERTICALLY, *adv.* In the zenith.—Although it be not vertical unto any part of Asia, yet it *vertically* passeth over Peru and Brasilia. *Brown.*

VERTICALNESS, *s.* The state of being vertical. *Ash.*

VERTICILLATE, *adj.* [from *verticillum*, Latin.] *Verticillate* plants are such as have their flowers intermixed with small leaves growing in a kind of whorls about the joints of a stalk, as pennyroyal, horehound, &c. *Quincy.*

VERTICITY, *s.* The power of turning; circumvolution; rotation.—Those stars do not peculiarly glance on us, but carry a common regard unto all countries, unto whom their *verticity* is also common. *Brown.*

VERTICLE, *s.* [verticulum, Lat.] An axis; a hinge.—Now grows our nation to its zenith: Fame is no friend to continuance; the *verticle* is near, when admiration from abroad, and luxury at home, threaten our change. *Waterhouse.*

VERTIGINOUS, *adj.* [vertiginosus, Latin.] Turning round; rotatory.—This *vertiginous* motion gives day and night successively over the whole earth, and makes it habitable all around. *Bentley.*—Giddy.—Inconstant they are in all their actions, *vertiginous*, restless, unapt to resolve of any business. *Burton.*

VERTIGINOUSNESS, *s.* Unsteadiness.—He that commits sacrilege, is marked for a *vertiginousness* and changeable fortune. *Bp. Taylor.*

VERTIGO, *s.* [Latin.] A giddiness; a sense of turning in the head.—The forerunners of an apoplexy are dulness, *vertigos*, tremblings. *Arbutnot.*—See PATHOLOGY.

VERTOT D'AUBŒUF (René Aubert de), a French historian, was born in 1655, in Normandy. Inclined to retirement, he entered, at the early age of 15 or 16, among the capuchins, whose austerities so impaired his constitution, that he was under a necessity of obtaining a brief for exchanging this order for that of the regular canons of Prémontré, with which he connected himself in 1677. Some disputes, however, occurred in this order, which occasioned his abandoning it. After several changes of situations, humorously called the "Abbé de Vertot's revolutions," he settled at Paris in 1701, where he was employed in compiling the memoirs for the house of Noailles, engaged in a contest with that of Bouillon, for which service he obtained a pension. In 1705 he became a pensioner of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, which was revived in 1701; and afterwards occupied several posts in connection with the duke and duchess of Orleans. In 1715 he was appointed, by the grand-master of Malta,

historiographer to that order, with its attendant privileges, and the right of wearing the cross; and the commandery of Santeny was added to his other preferments. Some have said that he was sub-preceptor to Lewis XV., but he was deprived of this honour. As he advanced in life, his infirmities increased, so that he died in 1735, at the age of 80. His disposition and character were highly estimable. His principal works were, "L'Histoire des Révolutions de Portugal," 1689, 12mo., much commended by Bouhours for its style, though the memoirs upon which it was founded were not worthy of confidence; "L'Histoire des Révolutions de Suede," 2 vols. 12mo., 1696, which is characterized as an interesting performance; though in this, as well as some other works, the author inclines to the romantic; "L'Histoire des Révolutions Romaines," 3 vols. 12mo., considered as his principal performance; "L'Histoire de Chevaliers de Malthe," 4 vols. 4to., and 7 vols. 12mo., 1727, less esteemed than the preceding; "Traité de la Mouvance de Bretagne;" "Histoire critique de l'Établissement des Bretons dans les Gaules;" works that have not been popular:—"Origine de la Grandeur de la Cour de Rome, et de la Nomination aux Evêchés et aux Abbayes de France," a posthumous publication. Several of his learned dissertations were inserted in the Memoirs of the Academy of Belles Lettres. The abbé Mably appreciates Vertot highly as an historian, from a preconceived notion that perfect history corresponds very much with epic poetry; but by others he has been deemed a pleasing and eloquent writer, and denominated "The French Quintus Curtius," whilst his style has been extolled, and his manner of treating his subject has been regarded as interesting. Some of the best judges have disputed his thorough knowledge of mankind and the accuracy of his research. *Moreri.*

VERTOU, a town of France, department of the Loire Inferieure; 4 miles south-east of Nantes. Population 4000.

VERTUS, a town of France, department of the Marne; 12 miles south-east of Epernay. Population 2600.

VERUA, a town of Piedmont, on the Po, with 1800 inhabitants. It has a castle, and is strongly fortified; 20 miles north-east of Turin.

VERVAIN, or VERVINE, *s.* [verbena, Latin.] A plant.

She night-shade strows to work him ill,
Therewith the *vervain*, and her dill,
That hindreth witches of their will.

Drayton.

VERVAIN mallow, *s.* A plant. It hath the whole habit of the mallow or althæa; but differs from it in having its leaves deeply divided. *Miller.*

VERVELS, *s.* [vervelle, Fr.] Labels tied to a hawk. Free beauteous slave, thy happy feet
In silver fetters *vervails* meet.

Lovelace.

VERVIERS, an inland town of the Netherlands, the capital of a district in the province of Liege; 15 miles east-by-south of Liege. Population 10,000.

VERVINS, a town of France, in Champagne; 25 miles north-north-east of Laon. Population 3000.

VERUS. See ROME.

VERWIG, a parish of Wales, in Cardiganshire; 3 miles from Cardigan.

VERY, *adj.* [veray, or vrai, French; whence *veray* in ancient English. It has its degrees *verier* and *veriest*.] True; real.

Why do I pity him,
That with his *very* heart despiseth me?

Shakspeare.

Having any qualities, commonly bad, in an eminent degree; complete; perfect; mere.—Those who had drunk of Circe's cup, were turned into *very* beasts. *Davies.*—To note things emphatically, or eminently.

'Tis an ill office for a gentleman;
Especially against his *very* friend.

Shakspeare.

Same, emphatically.

Women are as roses, whose fair flower
Being once displayed, doth fall that *very* hour.

Shakspeare.

VERY,

VERY, *adv.* In a great degree; in an eminent degree.—The Greek orator was so *very* famous for this, that his antagonist reading over the oration which had procured his banishment, asked them, if they were so much affected by the bare reading of it, how much more they would have been alarmed, had they heard him? *Addison*.

VERYAN, a parish of England, county of Cornwall; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Tregony.

VERZIERV, a lake of European Russia, in the government of Livonia.

VERZINO, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, with 800 inhabitants.

VERZUOLO, or **VERZOLO**, a small inland town of Piedmont; 2 miles south of Saluzzo.

VERZY, a town of France, department of the Marne, with 1500 inhabitants; 12 miles south-east of Rheims.

VESALIUS (Andrew), a very eminent anatomist, was born at Brussels in 1513 or 1514; pursued his classical studies at Louvain, and with a view to medicine and anatomy, frequented the schools of Cologne, Montpellier, and Paris, attending in the last-mentioned capital, the lectures of Gunthor and James Sylvius. Upon occasion of the war between Francis I. and Charles V., he was obliged to quit Paris, and in the Low Countries he served as physician and surgeon in the imperial troops from 1535 to 1537. In the latter year he removed to Padua, and taught anatomy there with great applause till the year 1543. He afterwards delivered lectures in the schools of Bologna and Pisa, and in the beginning of 1544, he became physician to Charles V., and resided chiefly at the imperial court. In the midst of his career of professional reputation, a singular circumstance occurred. Being summoned to examine by dissection the body of a Spanish gentleman who died in 1564, and too precipitately commencing the operation, a palpitation was observed in the heart of the subject. This incident being known to the family, Vesalius was accused before the Inquisition, and in order to avert some dreadful sentence, Philip II. interposed, and procured an injunction of a pilgrimage to the Holy Land as an expiatory penance. Accordingly the unfortunate anatomist went first to Cyprus, and from thence to Jerusalem. During his abode in that city, he received an invitation to occupy the chair of anatomy at Padua. Having, as it is supposed, accepted this invitation, the vessel in which he was returning to Europe was wrecked on the coast of Zante, on which island he died in 1564, about the 50th year of his age, and was interred in the church of the Holy Virgin at Zante.

Vesalius has been represented as the first person who rescued anatomical science from the slavery imposed upon it by deference to ancient opinions, and who led the way to modern improvements. His first publication of note was a set of anatomical tables, entitled "Suorum de Corporis Humani Anatomie Librorum Epitome," Basil, 1542, fol. max. The plates were for the most part given again in his great work, "De Corporis Humani Fabrica, Lib. VII." Basil, 1543, fol., which has been frequently reprinted in several countries. He is most correct, says one of his biographers, in the bones, muscles, and viscera. The muscles, says Haller, he describes more accurately than any other writer, to the time of Winslow. The earliest impressions of the plates are considered as the most valuable; but the author corrected his explanations in the second Basil edition, 1555. His treatise "De Radicis Chinae usu Epistola," published in 1546, contains a severe critique on the anatomy of Galen, and a correction of his errors; and his reply to the defence of Galen by Fallopio is the subject of his "Anatomicarum Gabrielis Fallopii Observationum Examen," 1561. The medical and chirological writings of Vesalius are held in no high estimation. His paraphrase on the ninth book of Rhazes, published in 1537, is a compendium of medical practice. After his death, his disciple, Borgarucci, published "Chirurgia Magna" under his name, a work scarcely worthy of its alleged author. An edition of all the anatomical and chirological works of Vesalius, with fine plates, was published under the care of Boerhaave and Albinus at

Leyden, 1725, 2 vols. folio. *Haller. Tiraboschi. Eloy. Gen. Biog.*

VESAY, **CAPE**, in the township of Marysburgh, on Lake Ontario, Upper Canada, is the north point, which makes Prince Edward's Bay.

VESCOVATO, a small town of Italy, in the Milanese; 8 miles north-north-east of Cremona.

VESCOVIO, a small inland town in the central part of Italy, in the States of the Church; 12 miles south of Narni.

VESGRE, the name of two small rivers of France, the one of which falls into the Eure, the other into the Sarthe.

To VESICATE, *v. a.* [*vesica*, Latin.] To blister.—I saw the cuticular *vesicated*, and shining with a burning heat. *Wiseman*.

VESICATION, *s.* Blistering; separation of the cuticle.—I applied some vinegar prepared with litharge, defending the *vesication* with pledgets. *Wiseman*.

VESICATORY, *s.* [*vesicatorium*, technical Latin.] A blistering medicine. *Bullokar*.

VESICLE, *s.* [*vesicula*, Latin.] A small cuticle, filled or inflated.—Nor is the humour contained in smaller veins, but in a *vesicle*, or little bladder. *Brown*.

VESICULAR, *adj.* [from *vesicula*, Latin.] Hollow; full of interstices.—A muscle is a bundle of *vesicular* threads, or of solid filaments, involved in one common membrane. *Cheyne*.

VESLE, a river of France, department of the Marne, which falls into the Aisne.

VESLING (John), a physician, anatomist, and botanist, was born at Minden, in Westphalia, in the year 1593; and having studied medicine at Padua, he travelled into Egypt, and upon his visit to Jerusalem, he became a knight of the Holy Sepulchre. Upon his return, he was appointed, in 1652, to occupy the first chair of anatomy at Padua, lecturing also in surgery and botany, and in 1638 superintending the botanical garden. In order to enrich this garden, he travelled to Candia, and other parts of the Levant, where he collected a large number of rare plants. At length, exhausted by his labours, he died at Padua in 1649, at the age of 51 years. As an anatomist, he published "Syntagma Anatomicum publicis Dissectionibus diligenter aptatum," Patav. 1641, and again with additions and figures, Patav. 1647; a work which has been often reprinted and translated into various languages, and which, though for the most part a compilation, contains new observations, especially pertaining to the organ of hearing. A posthumous work, entitled "De Pulitione Ægyptiorum, et aliæ Observationes Anatomicæ, et Epistolæ Medicæ posthumæ," Hafn. 1664, is highly commended by Haller, and contains some curious observations on the hatching of eggs in Egypt, and evolution of parts of the chick, the anatomy of the viper, crocodile, and hyæna, the human lacteals and lymphatics, &c. His principal publications in botany were, "De Plantis Ægypti Observationes, et Notæ ad P. Alpinum," Patav. 1638; "Opobalsami Venteribus cogniti Vindicæ," Patav. 1644; and "Catalogus Plantarum Horti Patavini," Patav. 1642-1644. *Haller. Eloy*.

VESOUL, a town of France, department of the Upper Saone, situated near the small river Durgeon. The town stands in a fertile district, corn and vines being cultivated around it; 25 miles north-by-east of Besançon. Population 6000.

VESPA, **WASP**, in Entomology, a genus of the hymenoptera order of insects, the characters of which are these: the mouth horny; the jaw compressed, without proboscis; the palpi or feelers four, unequal, filiform; the antennæ filiform, the first joint being longer and cylindrical; the eyes lunated; the body smooth; the sting concealed; and the upper wings plicated. This is a very extensive genus, comprehending, in Gmelin's System of Linnæus, 159 species; but in the history and arrangement of this species there remains much confusion. We may observe in general, that they are remarkable, like those of the apis, or bee, for the dexterity with which they construct their nests, which in those of many species is of considerable size. We shall confine

confine ourselves, in this article, to a description of two species:—

1. *Vespa vulgaris*, or common wasp.—This has an interrupted small line on both sides of the thorax; a four-spotted scutellum, and the incisions of the abdomen marked with black spots. M. Reaumur and Dr. Derham agree in distinguishing three sorts of wasps; viz., the queens or females, the males, and the common labouring wasps, called mules, which, according to Reaumur, are neither males nor females, and consequently barren. The queens, of which there is a considerable number, though fewer than the males, and of course much fewer than the neutral or labouring wasps, are much longer in the body, and larger than any other wasp; they have a large heavy belly, corresponding in size to the prodigious quantity of eggs with which they are charged. The males are less than the queens, but longer and larger than the common wasps, which are the smallest of the species: they have no stings, with which both the queens and common wasps are furnished. There are in one nest two or three hundred males, and as many females; but their number depends on the size of the nest; and Dr. Derham observed that the males were bred, or at least mostly resided, in the two cells or partings, between the combs, next to the uppermost cell. The antennæ or horns of the male wasps, are longer and larger than those of either of the other sorts; but the chief difference, says Dr. Derham, consists in their parts of generation, which are altogether different from those of other wasps.

The mules are the labourers belonging to the nest, and are employed in procuring materials for the nests, and in constructing them, and also in furnishing the other wasps, and the young, with provisions.

At the beginning of winter, the wasps destroy all the eggs, and all the young ones without exception; all the mules and males which have been employed in this work, being unfurnished with provisions, perish; and none survive, except some few females, which, according to Reaumur, were fecundated in October, and raise a new colony in the beginning of spring.

The wasps construct regular combs, and rear their young in the cells of these combs, in the manner of bees.

A wasp's nest is commonly round, or oval, measuring about ten or twelve inches in diameter, and made of materials resembling the coarser kinds of whitish-brown paper. These materials consist of the fibres of various dry vegetable substances, agglutinated by a tenacious fluid, discharged from the mouths of the insects during their operations. The common covering of it, which is formed of several leaves or layers, with intermediate spaces, is pierced by two holes at a distance from one another, one of which is used for the entrance of the wasps, and the other only for their exit. The space within this covering is cut by a number of horizontal planes, with intervals between them of the size of about half an inch; they are suspended from one another by ligaments, and attached to the covering by their edges; they all have hexagonal cells in their lower surface.

The wasps do not, like bees, prepare and lay up a store of honey for winter use, but the few which survive the season of their birth, remain torpid during the colder months. Wasps in general are both carnivorous and frugivorous.

2. *Vespa crabro*, or hornet.—This has its thorax black on the fore part, and unspotted, having the incisions of the abdomen marked with a double contiguous black spot. This species is of a much more formidable nature than the common wasp, and of considerably larger size: its colour is a tawny yellow, with ferruginous and black bars and variegations. The nest of this species is generally built in the cavity of some decayed tree, or immediately beneath its roots; and not unfrequently in timber-yards, and other similar situations. It is of smaller size than that of the wasp, and of a somewhat globular form, with an opening beneath; the exterior shell consisting of more or fewer layers of the same strong paper-like substance with that prepared by the wasp: the cells are also of a similar nature, but much fewer in number, and less elegantly composed. The hornet, like the

wasp, is extremely voracious, and preys on almost any kind of fresh animal substances which it can obtain, as well as on honey, fruit, &c. &c. Its sting is greatly to be dreaded, and is often productive of very serious consequences.

VESPATIAN. See ROME.

VESPER, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, about 36 miles in circumference; about 60 miles west of Pernicious Island.

VESPER, *s.* [Latin.] The evening star; the evening.—These signs are black *Vesper's* pageants. *Shakspeare.*

VESPERS, *s.* [without the singular, from *vesperus*, Lat.] The evening service of the Romish church.

VESPERTILIO, BAT, in Zoology, a genus of the order primates, in the class mammalia; which, though ranked by Linnæus in the order of primates, differs greatly from the rest. The characters of this genus are, that the teeth are erect, sharp-pointed, and approximated; and that the hands are palmed with a membrane surrounding the body, and giving the animal the power of flight. Dr. Shaw observes, that the curious formation of these animals cannot be contemplated without admiration; the bones of the extremities being continued into long and thin processes, connected by a most delicate membrane or skin, capable, from its thinness, of being contracted at pleasure into innumerable wrinkles, so as to lie in a small space when the animal is at rest, and to be stretched to a very wide extent for occasional flight. The species of this extraordinary genus are numerous, and may be divided into the *tailed* and *tailless* bats. Gmelin, in his edition of the Linnæan System, enumerates twenty-three species, and distributes them into several divisions, according to the number of the fore-teeth in the upper and lower jaw.

I.—Bats with four Fore-teeth in both Jaws.

1. *Vespertilio vampyrus*.—Tailless bat, with the nose simple, or without any appendage, and the flying membrane divided between the thighs. This is the ternate bat of Pennant; and this, or the variety α of Gmelin, the colour of which is chiefly black, is the *vespertilio ingens* of Clusius, the *vespertilio volans* of Bontius, the *chien volant* of Daubenton, and *roussette* of Buffon. Gmelin enumerates two other varieties, differing in size and colour; one the great bat of Edwards, or *rougette* of Buffon, and the other the lesser ternate bat of Pennant.

2. *Vespertilio spectrum*.—Tailless bat, with a funnel-shaped, sharp-pointed membrane on the nose.—This is the *andira guacu*, *vespertilio cornutus* of Piso, the *vampyre* of Buffon, or *spectre* bat of Pennant.

3. *Vespertilio perspicillatus*.—A tailless bat, with a nose furnished with a plane leaf acuminate.—This is found in South America, and is supposed by some to be the javelin bat of Pennant.

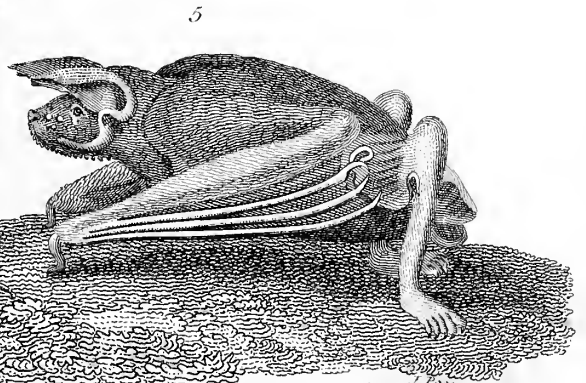
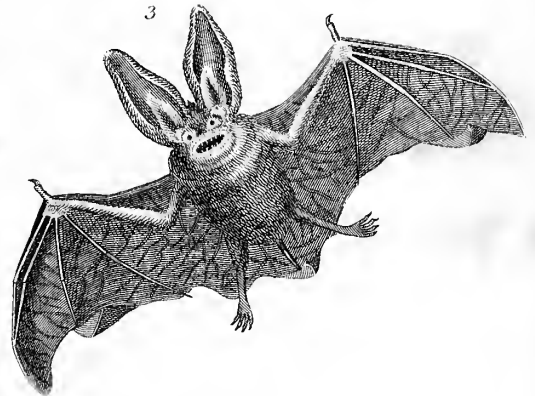
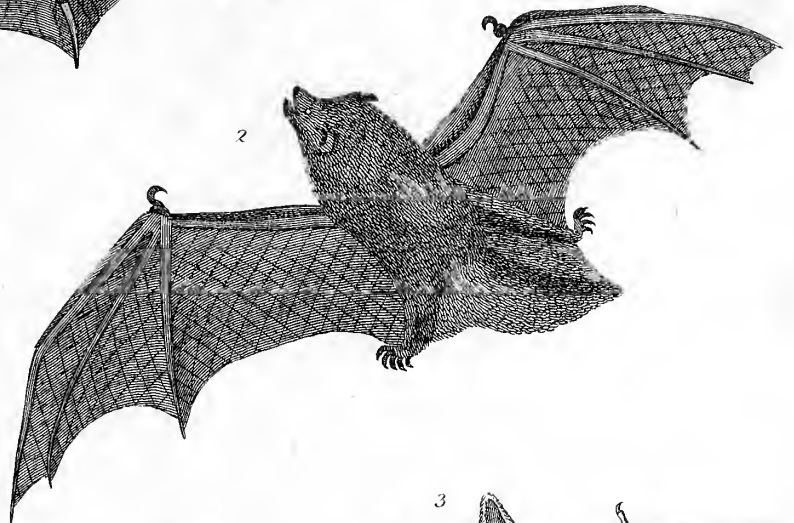
4. *Vespertilio spasma*.—A tailless bat, with a doubly heart-shaped leaf-like membrane on the nose. This is the *glis volans ternatanus* of Seba, and *cordated* bat of Pennant. The colour is reddish-brown; the extent of wing about fifteen inches, and length of body nearly four inches.—It is a native of Ceylon and the Molucca islands.

5. *Vespertilio hastatus*.—A tailless bat, with a trefoil-shaped upright membrane on the nose. This is the javelin bat of Pennant, with large pointed ears, a membrane at the nose in the form of an ancient javelin, with two upright processes on each side, cinereous fur, and of the size of the common bat: synonymous, according to Pennant, with the *vespertilio perspicillatus* of Linnæus, and inhabiting the warmer parts of America.

6. *Vespertilio soricinus*.—A tailless bat, with lengthened snout, furnished with a heart-shaped, leaf-like membrane. This is the leaf bat of Pennant, and bat from Jamaica of Edwards; with small rounded ears, a web between the hind-legs; fur of a mouse-colour, tinged with red, and size of the common bat.—Found in South America.

7. *Vespertilio leporinus*.—Tailed bat, with the upper lip bifid. This is the Peruvian bat of Pennant. It has a head resembling that of a pug-dog; the ears are large and straight, sharp

VESPERTILIO.



1. *V. Vampyrus*. 2. *V. Vespertilionis*. 3. *V. Auritus*. 4. *V. Spectrum*. 5. *V. Lepus*.



sharp at the ends, and pointing forwards; tail inclosed in the membrane which joins to each hind-leg, and supported by two long cartilaginous ligaments, involved in the membrane; colour of the fur iron-grey; body of the size of a middling rat, and extent of wing two feet five inches.

II.—Fore-teeth in the upper Jaw four, in the lower six.

8. *Vespertilio auritus*.—Tailed bat, with simple or appendiculated mouth and nose, and double ears larger than the head. This is the long-eared English bat of Edwards, the oreiller of Buffon, and the long-eared bat of Pennant. This very much resembles the next species, but is rather smaller, and the fur has less of the reddish tinge; but it is distinguished by the very large size of the ears, which are more than an inch long, and very considerably wide; slightly rounded at the tips, and furnished internally with a kind of secondary auricle or internal flap, so placed as to serve by way of a valve or guard to the auditory passage.

9. *Vespertilio murinus*.—Tailed bat, with simple nose, and ears smaller than the head. This is the chauve-souris of Buffon, the short-eared English bat of Edwards, and the common bat of Pennant. It is about two inches and a half from the nose to the tip of the tail, and the extent of the wings, fully expanded, is about nine inches: it is of a mouse-colour, tinged with reddish; the wings and ears black, the latter being small and rounded.

This and the former bats are the two most common species in this country; and they are those which are seen fluttering about in the evenings of summer and autumn; often uttering a sharp, stridulous note or scream during their flight, and pursuing the various insects on which they feed, particularly moths. They are sometimes taken by throwing up the heads of burdock whitened with flour, being thus caught by the hooked prickles and brought to the ground. The bat is, like the mouse, capable of being tamed to a certain degree. Insects are its favourite food, though it will not reject raw flesh when offered; so that the notion that bats go down chimneys and gnaw men's bacon is not improbable. The vulgar opinion, that bats, when on a flat surface, cannot get on the wing again, is erroneous. Bats are commonly supposed to produce two at a birth, which they suckle for a considerable time. When recently born, they adhere so tenaciously to the breast of the parent, as not to be removed without great difficulty: they lodge in great numbers in the cavities of old buildings, under the projections of walls, in the hollows of trees, in rocky places, &c. &c. In these recesses they lie torpid during winter, till the warmth of the vernal atmosphere invites them abroad to make their evening excursions. When taken torpid, and brought into a warm situation, they awake from their slumber, and again expand their wings. During their state of torpidity, the circulation of the blood is not perceivable in the smaller vessels, but when awakened by warmth, it becomes visible by the microscope. Bats are said to drink on the wing by sipping the surface, like swallows, as they play over pools and streams. They are fond of frequenting waters; not only for the sake of drinking, but on account of the insects that hover over them. The general appearance of the bat, together with its nocturnal flight, excites the idea of something that is hideous and dismal; and therefore the ancients consecrated it to Proserpine; and hence painters, in their representations of fiends and demons, usually exhibit them with the leathern wings of the bat. It is also no less evident, that the larger bats of India and Africa might, by a little poetical exaggeration, serve very well in a general description of the fabulous Harpies. Spallanzani, having found that bats would fly in the darkest chamber with precision, and without touching the walls, discovered also the same exactness in their motions, when their eyes were closely covered; and he even destroyed the eyes and covered their sockets with leather; and in this state they were equally accurate in all their movements. Similar experiments were tried by several other naturalists, with the same result. In order to account for these phenomena, professor Jurin, of Geneva, makes a variety of pertinent obser-

vations. Neither the touch, nor ear, nor smell, nor taste, is sufficient in his opinion to supply the want of sight; but from some anatomical investigations of these animals, he concluded that a very large proportion of nerves is expanded on the upper jaw, the muzzle, and the organ of hearing; and these appeared to him, in a great degree, to account for the extraordinary faculty above mentioned. Mr. Carlisle's observations on this subject lead us to conclude that the sense of hearing in the bat is extremely delicate, and that this is one of the principal causes of the dexterity with which these animals, even when blinded, avoid objects which would impede their flight. Mr. Carlisle found, that when the external ears of the *vespervilio auritus* in a state of blindness were closed, it struck against the sides of the room, without being at all aware of its situation. These bats refused every kind of food for four days, as was also the case with others which were preserved in a dark box for above a week. During the day-time they were very desirous of retirement and darkness; and, while confined to the box, never moved nor endeavoured to get out during the whole day, and when spread on the carpet, they crawled slowly to a dark corner or crevice. At sun-set, the scene was quite changed; every one of them then endeavoured to scratch its way out of the box; a continued chirping was heard, and no sooner was the lid of their prison opened than each was active to escape, either flying away immediately, or running nimbly to a convenient place for taking wing. When these bats were first collected, several of the females had young ones clinging to their breasts in the act of sucking. One of them flew with perfect ease, though two little ones were thus attached to her, which weighed nearly as much as their parent. All the young were destitute of down, and were of a black colour.

10. *Vespertilio noctula*.—Tailed bat, with nose and mouth simple; oval ears, and very small valves. This is the noctule of Buffon, and great bat of Pennant. This species is larger than the *vespervilio auritus*, its extended wings measuring from fourteen to fifteen inches; the length from the nose to the tip of the tail being about four inches and a half; the nose is slightly bilobated; the eyes are small and rounded; the body is fleshy and plump; the shoulders very thick and muscular; the fur very soft and glossy, and of a bright chesnut-colour.—This is an inhabitant of Britain and France; and is said to be common in some parts of Russia, sheltering in caverns. It flies high in the air in search of food, and does not skim near the surface, like the smaller bats. It has been found occasionally in great numbers under the eaves of old buildings, and its smell is generally strong and unpleasant.

11. *Vespertilio serotinus*.—Tailed yellowish bat, with short emarginated ears. This is the serotine of Buffon; its length from nose to rump two inches and a half.—A native of France, and found in Russia.

12. *Vespertilio pipistrellus*.—Tailed blackish-brown bat, with convex front and ovate emarginated ears, scarcely longer than the head. The pipistrelle of Buffon and of Pennant.—This is a small species, and found in France. The length from nose to rump scarcely an inch and a quarter; the extent of wings somewhat more than six inches.

13. *Vespertilio barbastellus*.—Tailed bat, with elevated hairy cheeks, and large ears angulated on the lower part. The barbastelle of Buffon and of Pennant. Length about two inches from nose to tail; extent about ten inches; upper part of the body dusky-brown, lower part ash-coloured; ears broad and long; nose short; cheeks full; and end of the nose flattened.—Found in France.

14. *Vespertilio hispidus*.—Tailed hairy bat, with channelled nostrils, and long narrow ears. The bearded bat of Pennant; a small species: above reddish-brown; beneath whitish, tinged with yellow; nostrils open; hair on the forehead and under the chin very long; tail included in a very veiny membrane.

III.—Fore-teeth in the upper Jaw four, in the lower eight.

15. *Vespertilio pictus*.—Tailed bat, with simple nose, and funnel-shaped appendiculated ears. The autre chauve-

souris

souris of Buffon, and striped bat of Pennant.—A Ceylonese species, measuring from nose to the end of the tail two inches; above brown; wings striped with black, or with tawny and brown; changing in colour of the body, which is reddish-brown, with the under parts whitish; the nose small and short; the ears short, broad, and pointing forwards.

IV.—Fore-teeth in the upper Jaw two, in the lower six.

16. *Vespertilio nigrata*.—Tailed yellowish-brown bat, with the fore-part of the head, the feet, and the tail black. The Senegal bat of Pennant, with a long head, nose a little pointed, ears short and pointed, head and body tawny-brown, mixed with ash-colour; under parts paler; the two last joints of the tail extending beyond the membrane; length from nose to rump above four inches; extent of wing twenty-one inches.—A native of Senegal.

V.—Fore-teeth in the upper Jaw two, in the lower four.

17. *Vespertilio molossus*.—Tailed bat, with pendulous upper lip, and long tail, stretching beyond the connecting membrane. This is the bull-dog bat of Pennant, which has a thick nose; broad and round ears; the upper part of the body of a deep ash-colour, the lower paler; the five last joints of the tail disengaged from the membrane; length above two inches; extent of wings nine and a half.—Found in the West Indies.

Gmelin reckons two varieties, one greater, the autre chauve-souris of Buffon, and the other lesser, the autre chauve-souris of Buffon.—Found in the American islands.

VI.—Fore-teeth in the upper Jaw two, in the lower none.

18. *Vespertilio cephalotes*.—Tailed yellowish-grey bat, with large head, extended lips, spiral nostrils, subocular warts, and small ears without valves; the end of the tail reaches beyond the membrane; the tongue covered with papillæ and minute spines; the claw or thumb joined to the wing by a membrane, and the first ray of the wing terminated by a claw; the head and back of a greyish-ash colour; length from nose to rump three inches and three-quarters; extent of wings about fifteen.—This is a native of the Molucca isles.

VII.—Fore-teeth in the upper Jaw none, in the lower four.

18. *Vespertilio lepturus*.—Tailed bat, with tubular nostrils, slender tail, and a purse-shaped cavity on the interior part of each of the wings. This is the pouched bat of Pennant. The colour of the body is cinereous-brown; the under parts paler; length an inch and a half.—A native of Surinam.

19. *Vespertilio ferrum equinum*.—Bat with horse-shoe shaped nose; ears without valves; and tail half the length of the body. This is the fer-à-cheval of Buffon. The upper part of the body is deep cinereous; the lower part whitish. Gmelin mentions two varieties, greater and smaller, which may be the male and female; the greater above three inches and a half long from the nose to the tip of the tail, and extent of the wings above fourteen.—Found in France, very rarely in England; also about the Caspian sea.

VIII.—No Fore-teeth.

21. *Vespertilio noveboracensis*.—Long-tailed ferruginous bat, with short sharp nose, short round ears, and white spot at the base of each wing. This is the New York bat of Pennant; $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long from nose to tail; tail $1\frac{1}{10}$ inch; extent of wings $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches; head shaped like that of a mouse; tip of the nose bifid; tail inclosed in a conic-shaped membrane; head, body, and upper side of the membrane inclosing the tail, covered with long soft hair of a bright tawny colour; the wings thin, naked, and dusky, and the bones of the hind legs very slender.—A native of North America, and also found in New Zealand.

IX.—Number and order of Fore-teeth unknown to Gmelin.

22. *Vespertilio lasiopterus*.—Tailed bat, with the membrane connecting the feet very broad, and covered on the

upper part with hair. The forehead of this species, which is one of the largest, is very prominent and rounded; nose short; general colour ferruginous; the upper part of the wings of a paler cast; the ends and lower parts black.

23. *Vespertilio lasiurus*.—Tailed bat, with tumid lips, and broad hairy tail. A small species, with upright small ears; tail broad at the base, terminating in a point thickly covered with hair; colour reddish-brown.

24. *Vespertilio auripendulus*.—Tailed bat, with obtuse nose, and large pendant ears, with pointed tips. This is the slouch-eared bat of Pennant; tail long, included in a membrane, and terminated with a hook; colour above deep chestnut, lighter on the belly, cinereous on the sides; length three inches and four lines; extent of wing fifteen inches.—Native of Guiana.

25. *Vespertilio nasutus*.—Tailless ferruginous bat, with long nose, sloping at the tip; and long upright rounded ears. This is the great serotine of Pennant; colour of the upper parts a reddish-chestnut; sides of a clear yellow; remainder of a dirty white: length five inches eight lines; extent of wings two feet.—A native of Guiana, assembling in great numbers in meadows and other open places; flying in company with goat-suckers in such multitudes as to darken the air.

26. *Vespertilio speoris*.—Tailed bat, with a transverse frontal cavity. This is the pit-nose bat, and from Schreber's description appears to be about the size of the common bat, and to resemble it in its general aspect, but differing in colour, which is a pale yellowish ash-brown. Its principal character, though not peculiar to it, is a remarkable transverse concavity situated on the forehead, lined with a naked blackish skin; the nostrils seated in a similar concavity at the tip of the nose.—A native of India.

VE'SPERTINE, *adj.* [*vespertinus*, Latin.] Happening or coming in the evening; pertaining to the evening.—The stars, their matutine and *vespertine* motions, rise and fall. *Sir T. Herbert.*

VESPOLATO, a small town in the north of Italy; 6 miles south of Navara.

VESPUCCI (Amerigo), was the son of a Florentine of noble family, and became famous by giving name to the largest quarter of the world. He was born in 1451, and having been educated under a paternal uncle, he was sent by his father, in the year 1490, to conduct a commercial concern in Spain. At Seville he was informed of the discoveries made by Columbus, and imbibed the desire of distinguishing himself by a similar pursuit. Whether he had been previously engaged in any nautical expeditions has been a subject of controversy, since he has claimed the honour of being the first discoverer of the American continent. Of himself he says, that having been engaged by Ferdinand, king of Spain, to prosecute the discoveries in the New World, he sailed from Cadiz in May 1497, and after touching at the Canaries, arrived in thirty-seven days at a land which he conceived to be Terra Firma; and if this account be true, he must have anticipated Columbus's view of the coast of Paria by a whole year. But this expedition depends merely on his own statement; and if we consider the high estimation in which Columbus was held, in the year 1497, at the court of Ferdinand and Isabella, and that he possessed the privileges of viceroy and governor of all the newly discovered countries; we cannot suppose it credible, that any other person should be employed to prosecute the object above stated. Accordingly it has been generally believed, that Vespucci's account of his first voyage is a mere fiction, or that it is antedated, in order to support his own claims. It has also been disputed, whether in the voyage which he really made in 1499, Vespucci was a commander or merely a passenger. It is most probable that he was a passenger, and that being skilful in astronomy, a science at that time imperfectly understood, he was very useful to the navigators, and much esteemed by them. After his return he resided for some time at Seville; and upon being repeatedly invited to the court of Manuel, king of Portugal, he secretly quitted Spain, and went to Lisbon, where the king engaged him to undertake a voyage

of discovery. With this view he had the command of three vessels, and sailed in May, 1501, making land 5° south of the equinoctial line, which must have been Brazil, though he has not mentioned it. Herrera, however, asserts, that at this time he was with Ojedo in the gulf of Darien, and the discovery of Brazil is attributed by the Portuguese to Cabral in the year 1500. But it appears from the testimony of Peter Martyr, a contemporary writer, that Vespucci really sailed in the service of Portugal some degrees to the south of the line. In May, 1503, he proposed in another voyage pursuing his course to the East Indies, but was thrown on the coast of Brazil, and moored in the bay of All-Saints, to which he gave name; and from thence he returned to Lisbon in 1504. Being again taken into the service of Spain, he resided at Seville in 1507, with the title of pilot-major, and a yearly pension, in consideration of marking out the tracks to be followed by navigators, with the power of examining all pilots. This employment afforded him an opportunity of connecting his own name with new discoveries; and as he drew charts for mariners, he distinguished the newly discovered countries by the name of "America," as if it were "Amerigo's land;" so that the true discoverer, notwithstanding the complaints of the Spaniards, was defrauded of the honour that belonged to him. Vespucci, however, cannot vie in the public estimation with Columbus. He is supposed to have died in 1516, and to have been buried on one of the Azores. Vespucci drew up a compendium of his four voyages, which was first published by Simon Grineus, in his "Novus Orbis," at Basil, in 1537, and afterwards in Ramusio's Collections. The Italian originals were afterwards discovered and published by Bandini. *Tiraboschi. Gen. Biog.*

VE'SSEL, *s.* [*vas*, Latin.] Any thing in which liquids or other things are put.

For Banquo's issue have I filled my mind;
Put rancours in the vessel of my peace,
Only for them.

Shakspeare.

The containing parts of an animal body.—Of these elements are constituted the smallest fibres; of those fibres the vessels; of those vessels the organs of the body. *Arbutnot.*—Any vehicle in which men or goods are carried on the water.—[*vaisseau*, French; *phaselus*, Latin.]

Now secure the painted vessel glides;
The sun-beams trembling on the floating tides.

Pope.

Any capacity; any thing containing.

I have my fill

Of knowledge, what this vessel can contain. *Milton.*

Half a quarter of a sheet of paper. [Perhaps from the Latin *fasciculus*, or *fasciola*, quasi *vassiola*. Lemon.—In theology.] One relating to God's household.—If the rigid doctrines be found apt to cool all those men's love of God, who have not the confidence to believe themselves of the number of the few chosen vessels, and to beget security and presumption in others who have conquered those difficulties. *Hammond.*

To VE'SSEL, *v. a.* To put into a vessel; to barrel.—Take earth and vessel it; and in that set the seed. *Bacon.*

VESSEL BAY, on the east shore of Lake Champlain; sets up to the north-east, in the township of Charlotte, in Vermont.

VE'SSETS, *s.* A kind of cloth commonly made in Suffolk. *Bailey.*

VESSJESGONSK, a small town of European Russia, in the government of Tver, on the river Mologa; 190 miles north of Moscow. Population 2000.

VESSIGNON, *s.* [among horsemen.] A windgall, or soft swelling on the inside and outside of a horse's hoof. *Dict.*

VEST, *s.* An outer garment.

Over his lucid arms

A military vest of purple flow'd.

Milton.

To VEST, *v. a.* To dress; to deck; to enrobe.

The verdant fields with those of heav'n may vie,
With ether vested, and a purple sky. *Dryden.*

To dress in a long garment.

Just Simeon, and prophetic Anna, spake,
Before the altar and the vested priest. *Milton.*

To make possessor of; to invest with: it has *with* before the thing possessed.

Had I been vested with the monarch's power,
Thou must have sigh'd, unlucky youth, in vain. *Prior.*

To place in possession: with *in* before the possessor.—Empire and dominion was vested in him, for the good and behoof of others. *Locke.*

VESTA, in Mythology, one of the principal deities of the Pagans. Those who have diligently investigated the religion of the Pythagorean philosophers pretend, that by Vesta they meant the universe, to which they ascribed a soul, and which they worshipped as the sole divinity, sometimes under the name of *το πᾶν*, *the whole*, and sometimes under the appellation of *μονο*, *unity*.

VE'STAL, *s.* [*vestalis*, Latin.] A virgin consecrated to Vesta; a pure virgin.

Women are not

In their best fortunes strong; but want will perjure
The ne'er-touch'd vestal. *Shakspeare.*

VE'STAL, *adj.* [*vestalis*, Latin.] Denoting pure virginity.

Her vestal livery is but sick and green,
And none but fools do wear it. *Shakspeare.*

VESTALS, or VESTALES, virgins in ancient Rome, consecrated to the service of the goddess Vesta; and particularly to watch the sacred fire in her temple.

Numa first instituted four Vestals; and Plutarch tells us, Servius Tullius added two more; but Dionysius Halicarnassus and Valerius Maximus ascribe this augmentation to Tarquinius Priscus; which number, six, lasted as long as the worship of the goddess Vesta. The Vestals made a vow of perpetual virginity; their employment was, the sacrificing to Vesta, and keeping up the holy fire in her temple. If they violated the vows of chastity, they were punished with remarkable severity; being shut up, or buried, in a deep pit, or cavern, in a place called "agger et sceleratus campus," with a lighted lamp, and a little water and milk, and there left to be devoured by hunger. If they let out the fire, they were whipped by the pontifex maximus; and the fire was rekindled by the sun-beams. It is said, that they always lighted it anew on the first of March in every year, whether it had gone out or not.

To be secure of their virginity, at their admission, it was provided, that they should not be under six, nor above ten years old. They were chosen by lot, out of twenty virgins, carried by the pontiff to the comitia, for that purpose.

They were only consecrated for thirty years; after which time they were at liberty to go out, and be married. If they continued in the house after that time, they were only to be assistants, in point of advice, to the other Vestals.

The first ten years they were to employ in learning their functions; the ten following they were to exercise them; and the last ten to teach them to others.

Their order was very rich; both on account of the endowments of the emperors, and of legacies of other persons.

The Vestals had a particular place allotted them at the amphitheatres and games of the Circus. Their vehicle was the carpentum, or piletum. The veil in which they sacrificed was called *suffibulum*.

At first, they were nominated by the kings; but after the extinction of monarchy, by the pontifex maximus, or high-priest. The eldest of them was called *maxima*, as the first pontiff was *maximus*.

They had divers privileges; disposed of their effects by testament, in their father's life-time; and whenever they met a criminal going to execution, they had a power to pardon him. Whenever they went abroad, they had the fasces carried

ried before them, a consul, or the prætor, being obliged to give way to them.

This fire was held a pledge of the empire of the world. If it went out, it was judged a very unlucky prognostic, and was to be expiated with infinite ceremonies.

VESTIBULE, *s.* [*vestibulum*, Latin.] The porch or first entrance of a house.—Looking upon knowledge to pass into the mansions of the mind through language, they were careful not to offend in the *vestibule*. *Harris.*

VESTIBULUM, in Anatomy, a cavity belonging to the labyrinth of the ear. See ANATOMY.

To VESTIGATE, *v. a.* [*vestigatio*, Latin.] To trace. *Obsolete.* It is in the old vocabulary of Cockeram. We now say *investigate*.

VESTIGE, *s.* [*vestigium*, Latin.] Footstep; mark left behind in passing.—The truth passes so slightly through men's imaginations, that they must use great subtilty to track its *vestiges*. *Harvey.*

VESTIMENT, *s.* [*vestimentum*, Lat.] Garment; part of dress.—The sculptors could not give *vestments* suitable to the quality of the persons represented. *Dryden.*

VESTRY, *s.* [*vestiaire*, French; *vestiarium*, Latin; *vestiary*, old Eng. Pr. Parv.] A room appendant to the church, in which the sacerdotal garments and consecrated things are repositied.

Bold Amycus, from the robb'd *vestry* brings
The chalices of heav'n; and holy things
Of precious weight.

Dryden.

A parochial assembly commonly convened in the vestry.—They create new senators, *vestry* elders, without any commandment of the word. *White.*

VESTURE, *s.* [*vestura*, Italian.] Garment; robe.

What, weep you when you but behold
Our Cæsar's *vesture* wounded?

Shakspeare.

Dress; habit; external form.

There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st
But in his motion like an angel sings.
But this muddy *vesture* of decay
Doth grossly close us in, we cannot hear it.

Shakspeare.

VESUVIUS, a mountain in the south of Italy, about 8 miles south-south-east of Naples, celebrated for its volcanic eruptions. It rises in a gentle swell from the bay of Naples, to an elevation of nearly 3700 feet. The view from its summit is very beautiful, including Naples, with its bay, its islands, and its promontories, as well as the delightful scenery of the Campagna Felice. To the west the prospect loses itself in the immensity of the sea; to the east it extends far into the interior, until bounded by the Appennines. But the most interesting objects in this view are the different portions of the mountain itself: the upper part torn by a series of convulsions, and strewed with its own fragments; the part next in the descent, mixed with dried lava, extending in wide black lines over its surface; while the lower part of the mountain, as if danger were far remote, is covered with villages and country seats, with fields of maize, groves of fruit trees, and other luxuriant productions, all displaying the great fertility given by the ashes to the soil. The summit of the mountain is in the form of a cone, and consists of masses of burned earth, ashes, and sand, thrown out in the course of ages by the volcano. It is steep, and difficult of ascent, from the looseness of the materials. The crater is extensive, nearly a mile and a half in circumference, but has not above 350 feet of depth or descent from the ridge. Its sides or interior surface have been progressively formed of ashes and cinders, intermixed with some rocks and dried lava. The lower part of the crater is a level spot, of nearly three quarters of a mile in circumference, composed of a sort of crust of brown burned earth, and containing several orifices like funnels, not large, but emitting a thin vapour.

Such is, in general, the appearance of the upper part of the mountain, but it is subject to frequent changes. After the eruption of 1794, the cone lost much of its elevation; a portion of it, after being shaken, and even raised, by the

convulsion, sinking down into the crater, and almost filling up the cavity. The fire raging in the hollow of the mountain, having thus lost its upward vent, burst through the side, and poured out the lava, which rolled down the declivity all the way to the sea, burning up the cultivated ground, and covering with a fluid which afterwards became solid and hard, the chief part of the town of Torre del Greco. The total number of great eruptions on record is above 30, reckoning from the celebrated one of A. D. 79, which proved destructive to Herculaneum. One of the latest, though not most formidable eruptions, took place in the end of the summer of 1819. The mountain had discharged almost daily small quantities of fire and lava; but on 27th of July, a thick smoke, accompanied by flames, and the discharge of red-hot stones, rose from the crater. The shocks succeeded each other, and seemed to cause a trembling on the summit of the mountain. Next day, the crisis took place; one side of the crater was suddenly rent with a dreadful crash, and its highest point, with the chief part of its south-west side, fell in. From the breach thus opened, there burst forth a great stream of lava; and this was, in 1822, the principal opening, although eruptions take place sometimes above, and sometimes below it, according to the pressure of the melted substance in the interior of the crater. The permanent effect of this last eruption has been to lower the height of the summit.

VESZPRIM, a palatinate in the west of Hungary, to the north of the Lake of Balaton. It has a superficial extent of nearly 1600 square miles, with 152,000 inhabitants.

VESZPRIM, a town of Hungary, the chief place of the preceding palatinate; 43 miles south-south-west of Raab. Population about 4500.

VETCH, *s.* [*vicia*, Lat.] A plant with a papilionaceous flower, producing a legume.

Where *vetches*, pulse, and tares have stood,
And stalks of lupines grew.

Dryden.

VETCHY, *adj.* Made of vetches; abounding in vetches; consisting of vetch or pease-straw.

If to my cottage thou wilt resort,
There may'st thou ligge in a *vetchy* bed,
Till fairer fortune shew forth his head.

Spenser.

VE'TTERAN, *s.* [*veteranus*, Latin.] An old soldier; a man long practised in any thing.—The Arians, for the credit of their faction, took the eldest, the best experienced, the most wary, and the longest practised *veterans* they had amongst them. *Hooker.*

VE'TTERAN, *adj.* Long practised in war; long experienced.—There was a mighty strong army of land-forces, to the number of fifty thousand *veteran* soldiers. *Bacon.*

VETERINA'RIAN, *s.* [*veterinarius*, Lat.] One skilled in the diseases of cattle.—That a horse has no gall, is not only swallowed by common farriers, but also received by good *veterinarians*, and some who have laudably discoursed upon horses. *Brown.*

VE'TTERINARY, *adj.* [*veterinarius*, Lat.] Pertaining to farriery, and to science in the diseases of cattle.

UETERSEN, a small town of Denmark, in Holstein; 17 miles north-west of Hamburg. Population 2000.

VEFLUGA, a river in the interior of European Russia, in the government of Kostroma, which joins the Wolga.

VETSCHAU, a town of Lower Lusatia, on the Spree; 50 miles north-by-east of Dresden.

VETTORI (Pietro, Lat. Victorius), a descendant of a noble family at Florence, was born in 1499. Educated at his native city and at Pisa, he visited Spain, and returned to Italy with a collection of ancient inscriptions. At Rome he complimented Clement VII. on his accession to the pontificate; and settling at Florence, joined the party opposed to the house of Medici, and supported it with his eloquence and arms. Upon the assassination of Alessandro di Medici in 1537, he withdrew to Rome. In the following year, duke Cosmo appointed him public professor of Greek and Latin eloquence at Florence, and he sustained this office with distinguished reputation for many years. He was much esteemed by several popes, and Marcellus II. drew him to Rome:

Rome; but upon the death of this pontiff, he resumed the chair at Florence, and held it nearly to the close of his life. He died in 1585, regretted and eulogized by the learned, on account of his virtuous and amiable manners, as well as his extensive erudition. Vettori took great pains in improving the editions of the ancient Greek and Latin writers. Of the latter we may mention Cicero, Terence, Varro, and Sallust; and of the former, Euripides, Porphyry, Demetrius Phalereus, Plato, Xenophon, Dion. Halicarn., Aristotle, Æschylus, and Clemens Alexandrinus. His commentaries upon the rhetoric, poetics, ethics, and politics of Aristotle, and upon the elocution of Demetrius Phalereus, are much valued. He was also the author of many Italian and Latin letters, and of some poems, of an elegant Latin tract on the culture of the olive, and of other pieces in MS. *Tiraboschi. Gen. Biog.*

VETUST, *adj.* [*vetustus*, Lat.] Old; ancient. *Not in use. Cockeram.*

VEUDRE, a town of France, department of the Allier; 14 miles north-west of Moulins.

VEULLES, *St. MARTIN*, a sea-port of France, department of the Lower Seine; 14 miles west-by-south of Dieppe.

VEVAY, a bailiwick and town of the Swiss canton of the Pays de Vaud, situated on the lake of Geneva; 10 miles east of Lausanne.

VEVAY, a post township of the United States, and capital of Switzerland county, Indiana, on the Ohio; 8 miles above the mouth of the Kentucky, nearly equi-distant from Cincinnati, Louisville, and Lexington, about 45 miles from each.

To VEX, v. a. [vexo, Lat.] To plague; to torment; to harass.

Do you think

The king will suffer but the little finger
Of this man to be vex'd?

Shakspeare.

To disturb; to disquiet.

Alack, 'tis he; why, he was met even now,
As mad as the vex'd sea; singing aloud.

Shakspeare.

To trouble with slight provocations. To stretch as by hooks.

Some English wool, vex'd in a Belgian loom,
And into cloth of spongy softness made.

Dryden.

To VEX, v. n. To fret; to be on tenters; to be uneasy. Ulysses gave good care, and fed
And drunke his wine, and *vext*, and ravished
His food for mere vexation.

Chapman.

VEXATION, *s.* The act of troubling.

O that husband,

My supreme crown of grief, and those repeated vexations
of it!

Shakspeare.

The state of being troubled; uneasiness; sorrow.

Vexation almost stops my breath,
That sunder'd friends greet in the hour of death.

Shakspeare.

The cause of trouble or uneasiness.

Your children were vexation to your youth;
But mine shall be a comfort to your age.

Shakspeare.

An act of harassing by law.—Albeit the party grieved thereby, may have some reason to complain of an untrue charge, yet may he not well call it an unjust vexation. *Bacon.*—A slight teasing trouble.

VEXA'TIOUS, *adj.* Afflictive; troublesome; causing trouble.—Consider him maintaining his usurped title, by continual vexatious wars against the kings of Judah. *South.*—Full of trouble; full of uneasiness.—He leads a vexatious life, who, in his noblest actions is so gored with scruples, that he dares not make a step without the authority of another. *Digby.*—Teasing; slightly troublesome.

VEXA'TIOUSLY, *adv.* Troublesomely; uneasily.—As to our neighbour and rival, France, I shall formally prove it, that her subjects pay more than England, on a computation of the wealth of both parties; that her taxes are more vexatiously collected. *Burke.*

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VEXA'TIOUSNESS, *s.* Troublesomeness; uneasiness.

VE'XER, *s.* One who vexes. *Hulot.*

VE'XINGLY, *adv.* So as to vex, plague, or disturb.—

It is the same poverty which makes men speak or write smuttily, that forces them to talk *vexingly*. *Tatler.*

VEYNES, a town of France, department of the Upper Alps; 14 miles west of Gap.

VEYRE, a town of France, department of the Puy de Dome, with 3300 inhabitants; 9 miles south-east of Clermont

VEZELAY, a town of France, department of the Yonne, situated on a rugged mountain; 25 miles south-by-east of Auxerre.

VEZELISE, a town of France, department of the Meurthe, on the river Brenon; 12 miles south-west of Luneville.

VEZENOBRE, a town of France, department of the Gard; 18 miles north-west of Nîmes.

VEZERE, a small river in the south of France, department of the Correze. It falls into the Dordogne.

VEZINS, a town of France, department of the Aveyron; 14 miles north-west of Milhaud.

VEZZANA, a small town of the Austrian states, in the south of Tyrol, near Trent.

UFFCULME, **UFFCULMB**, or **UFFCOLUMB**, a market town and parish of England, in Devonshire, situated on the river Columb; 4½ miles north-east of Collumbton. Markets on Monday and Wednesday, and 3 annual fairs. Population 1564.

UFFENHEIM, or **UFFINGEN**, a small town of Germany, in Bavarian Franconia; 20 miles south-south-east of Wurzburg, and 40 west-north-west of Nuremberg. It has 1800 inhabitants, and a well endowed hospital.

UFFINGTON, a parish of England, in Berkshire; 4 miles south-south-east of Great Faringdon. Population 462

UFFINGTON, a parish of England, in Lincolnshire; 2½ miles east-by-north of Stamford. Population 445.

UFFINGTON, a parish of England, in Salop; 2½ miles east-north-east of Shrewsbury.

UFFNOW, a small island of Switzerland, in the lake of Zurich; about a mile in circumference.

UFFORD, a parish of England, in Suffolk; 2½ miles north-east-by-north of Woodbridge. Population 541.

UFFORD, a hamlet of England, in Northamptonshire; 3½ miles north-north-east of Wandsford.

UFLEN, or **UFELN**, a small town of the north-west of Germany, in the county of Lippe-Deilmold; 15 miles south-south-west of Minden, and 8 west-north-west of Lemgo.

UFTON, a parish of England, in Berkshire; 7 miles south-west-by-west of Reading.

UFTON, a parish of England, in Warwickshire; 3½ miles west-by-north of Southam.

UFTRUNGEN, a small town of Prussian Saxony, in the government of Merseburg, near Rossla. Population 900.

UGBOROUGH, a parish of England, in Devonshire; 3 miles north-north-east of Modbury.

UGENTO, a small town of Italy, in the south-east of the kingdom of Naples, in the Terra d'Otranto, the see of a bishop; 12 miles south-east of Gallipoli, and 20 south-west of Otranto.

UGFORD, a hamlet of England, in the parish of South Newton, Wiltshire.

UGGESHALL, a parish of England, in Suffolk; 4½ miles north-west of Southwold.

UGGIATE, a small town of Austrian Italy, in the Milanese; 5 miles west of Como.

UGGIONE, or **OGGIONE** (Marco da), was a native of Oggione, in the Milanese, and was born about the year 1480. He was one of the most able scholars of Lionardo da Vinci. Avoiding the minute elaborate finish of his master's smaller works, which was imitated by his fellow pupils generally, and attaching himself to the study of the great principles of the art, he became a skilful painter in fresco. He must have been greatly aided in his progress, by having copied the most renowned and the greatest of Da Vinci's works, the Last Supper, painted in the refectory of the Dominican

minican convent at Milan. Uggione's copy is of the same size as the original, near 30 feet long, and was painted on canvas for the refectory of the Carthusians at Pavia, where it remained till the revolution, when it was removed and sold to a rich grocer at Milan; and was brought to this country for public exhibition, and for sale. Lanzi says of it "that in some measure it compensates for the loss of the original," and is justified by the merit of the work. The characters of the heads appear to have been well rendered, except that of the Saviour. Those of St. John, St. Simon, and St. James, are excellently wrought, the former especially: indeed it appears so distinctly more complete than any other in colour and character, that one might think the great master's hand had been employed upon it. The hands, however, are ill drawn, and tamely executed; and the feet much too large, and out of keeping. The draperies also are laboured, and a part is cut off the top of the picture, which injures the perspective of the room in which the figures are seated.

His fresco pictures in the church of La Pace at Milan still preserve their lines and colours unimpaired: some of them are in the body of the church itself; but the Crucifixion, his most copious composition, is in the refectory; a work, Mr. Fuseli has observed, "which surprises by its variety and spirit: few Lombards have reached that degree of expression which strikes here, for the art of its composition, and the fancy of its draperies." Of his oil pictures, two of the most esteemed are at Milan, one at St. Paolo in Compito, the other in St. Eufemia; but they are inferior to his frescoes. He died in 1530, aged about 50.

UGGLEBARNBY, a township of England, North Riding of Yorkshire; 3 miles south-south-west of Whitby. Population 383.

UGHELLI (Ferdinando), an ecclesiastical historian, was born of a good family at Florence in 1595; in his youth he entered into the Cistercian order, and finished his studies at Rome. After having passed through various offices in different monasteries, he was elected abbot of St. Vincent, &c. at Rome, theologian to cardinal Carlo de Medici, and consultant of the congregation of the Index. He was also domestic prelate to pope Alexander VII, who gave him a pension, augmented by Clement IX. He declined accepting any bishopric, though several were offered him, because he preferred pursuing his studies at Rome. Having undertaken to give a series of the bishops of all the churches in Italy, with an illustration of each church, deduced from documents in their respective archives, he employed several persons to assist him; and the work was printed at Rome in 9 vols., from 1642 to 1648, under the title of "Italia sacra, sive de Episcopis Italiae et Insularum adjacentium, rebusque aliis praeclare gestis, deducta serie ad nostram usque Ætatem, Opus singulare." A new edition of this work was begun at Venice in 1717, and completed in 1733, in 10 vols. folio, with considerable additions. Ughelli also made additions to the lives of the popes by Ciaconius, and published eulogies of the cardinals of the Cistercian order, and those of the Colonna family, and genealogies of the Marsciano and Capisucchi families. He died at Rome in 1670, at the age of 75. *Moreri. Gen. Biog.*

UGIE, a river of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire. It takes its rise about 20 miles from the sea, in two different streams, called the waters of Strichen and Deer, from passing the villages of the same name. The former has its rise in the parish of Tyrie, the latter in that of New Deer. The two branches unite about 5 miles from the sea, and then take the name of Ugie; from thence it continues a smooth and level course till it falls into the sea at Peterhead.

UGLEY, a parish of England, in Essex; 3 miles north of Stansted Mountfichet.

UGLILY, *adv.* Filthily; with deformity; in such a manner as to raise dislike.

UGLINESS, *s.* Deformity; contrariety to beauty.

All that else seem'd fair and fresh in sight,
Was turned now to dreadful ugliness. *Spenser.*

Turpitude; loathsomeness; moral depravity.—Their dull

ribaldry cannot but be very nauseous and offensive to any one, who does not, for the sake of the sin itself, pardon the ugliness of its circumstances. *South.*

UGLITSCH, an inland town in the north of European Russia, in the government of Jaroslav, on the Wolga. At present its population is about 5500. It has manufactures of leather, soap, and paper; 95 miles west-by-south of Jaroslav. Lat. 57. 3. N. long. 38. 22. E.

UGLY, *adj.* [This word was anciently written *ougly*; from the Goth. *ogan*, to fear; *oga*, Icel. the same; whence *ugg*, *uggir*, horror; fear; and thus, in old English, "*uggyll*, *uggly*, horribilis." *Prompt. Parv.* We had anciently also the verb "*ugglyn*, horreo." *Ibid.*] Deformed; offensive to the sight; contrary to beautiful; hateful.

If Cassio do remain,
He hath a daily beauty in his life,
That makes me ugly.

Shakspeare.

UGONE (Mattia), was a native of Brescia at the commencement of the 16th century, a doctor of laws, and bishop of Famagosta, in the island of Cyprus. His principal performance is a treatise on councils, entitled "Synodia Ugonia," approved by a bull of Paul III. in 1543, and printed at Venice in 1565. Dupin pronounces it one of the best and fullest treatises written on that subject in the 16th century. This writer maintains, that a council is superior to the pope, and may depose him, not only for heresy and schism, but for any notorious crime, persisted in after admonition; and that, in matters of faith, and such as concern the state of the church, or its head, the judgment of the council is to be preferred to that of the pope. He died in 1616. *Dupin.*

UGOTSCH, or UGOCs, a palatinate in the north-east of Hungary, situated on both sides of the Theiss, to the west of the palatinate of Marmaros. Its area is 480 square miles; its population, about 36,000, are a mixed race of Magyars, Wallachians, and Rusniaks. The chief town is Nagy Szolos.

UGROZ, ZAY, a small town in the north-west of Hungary; 16 miles north of Topolczan.

UGTHORPE, a township of England, North Riding of Yorkshire; 7½ miles west of Whitby.

UHLSTADT, a large village of Germany, in Bavarian Franconia, and the forest called the Steigerwald.

VIACHA, a settlement of Peru, in the province of Pacages.

VIADANA, a small town of Austrian Italy; 20 miles south-south-west of Mantua.

VIA ROMANÆ, or ROMAN WAYS, were public roads on which the ancient Romans impressed marks of grandeur and celebrity, as well as of utility, that have not been altogether effaced during an interval of more than 2000 years. In the construction of these roads they began with making a deep excavation, on each side of which they erected walls, and on these walls formed a parapet. The space between the walls was filled with layers of different materials, one of which was mortar made of the volcanic produce called puzzolano. Above these they placed the hardest stones which they could procure, and which they fastened together by an intermediate cement; and the salient angles were so constructed as to form a large mass. The elevated parapet served not only to give solidity to the way, but to afford a convenient seat for those who travelled on foot; and at certain intervals they placed stones of a greater height, which served for the convenience of horsemen. On these ways they had temples and monuments, which contributed to their ornament; and the distances were marked on columns of stone. Originally they marked the distance of any place from a column in the city of Rome; but in process of time they noted the distance from the capital of the province, or from any other town which they selected for this purpose. The first of these Roman ways was the Appian way, which commenced at the gate of Rome bearing this denomination, and took a south-south-east direction. To the right commenced the Via Ardeatina, which proceeded from the south as far as Ardea, almost perpendicularly to the meridian. Within the compass of Rome, at the foot of Mount Cœlius, and

and to the left of the Appian way, commenced the Via Latina, or Ausonia, the direction of which was to the south-east. At seven miles and a half commenced, to the left of the Latin way, the Via Tusculana. To the east commenced the way, which, in the city, bore the name of Via Sacra. From this way, in the interior of the city, proceeded the Via Campana towards the south-east. The Via Labicana has an almost south-east direction. Towards the east is the Via Prænestina. To the left of this way, about the fifth mile from Rome, is the Via Collatina. Towards the north-east the first way is the Via Tiburtina, passing, as its name indicates, to the Tiber. The second is the Via Nomentana, proceeding towards the north-east to the tenth mile, and then turning directly northwards to Nomentum. The third is the Via Salaria, which is detached to the Colline gate from the left of the Nomentane way; and proceeding directly towards the north as far as the eighth mile, rejoins the same way at Eretum. It is called Salaria, from the salt which the Romans used to bring to Rome along this way from the sea. It was through the gate Salaria that the Gauls entered Rome, under the command of their leader Brennus, when that city was first taken by them. Towards the north-west the first way is the Via Lata, which formerly turning by the Capitoline mount, passed by the ancient triumphal gate. This way afterwards assumed the name of Flaminia. The second is the Via Claudia, which advanced towards the north-west; and at the sixth mile proceeded the third way in this direction, or the Via Cassia, which proceeded to Veii. The fourth way is the Via Triumphalis, which at the ninth mile joined the Claudian way. The fifth bore the name of Via Cornelia, which proceeded by the north-west to the tenth mile; and the sixth was the Via Aurelia, which left Rome at the gate of Janiculum, and proceeded a little towards the south-west, but changing its direction towards the north-west, it gained the sea-coast, along which it pursued its course.

VIAGE. See VOYAGE.

VI'AL, *s.* [*φιάλη*, Gr.] A small bottle.

You Gods! look down,

And from your sacred *vials* pour your grace
Upon my daughter's head.

Shakespeare.

To VI'AL, *v. a.* To enclose in a vial.

This she with precious *vial'd* liquors heals;
For which the shepherds at their festivals
Carol her goodness loud in rustic lays.

Milton.

VIANA, a considerable town of Portugal, province of Entre Douro e Minho. It is situated on the north side of the river Lima, not far from its mouth, and contains 8000 inhabitants, whose chief employments are navigation, fishing, and the sale of wine; 42 miles north-by-west of Oporto.

VIANA, a town of Spain, in Navarre. Population 3400; 4 miles north-east of Logrono.

VIANA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, with 1500 inhabitants; 15 miles south-south west of Evora.

VI'AND, *s.* [*viande*, Fr.; *vivanda*, Ital.] Food; meat dressed.

The belly only like a gulf remain'd,
I'th' midst of the body idle and unactive,
Still cupboarding the *viand*.

Shakespeare.

VIANDEN, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Luxemburg; 21 miles north of Luxemburg.

VIANE, a town of France, department of the Tarn.

VIANEN, a town of South Holland, on the great branch of the Rhine called the Leck; 7 miles south-by-west of Utrecht.

VIAREGGIO, a sea-port of Italy, in duchy of Lucca. Population 2000; 16 miles north-by-west of Leghorn.

VI'ARY, *adj.* [*viarius*, Lat.] Happening in ways or roads. *Not in use.*—In beasts, in birds, in dreams, and all *viary* omens, they are only conjectural interpretations of dim-eyed man; full of doubt, full of deceit. *Feltham.*

VIASMA, a town in the interior of European Russia, in the province of Smolensko, at the junction of the rivers

Viasma and Bebri. It has between 6000 and 7000 inhabitants; 115 miles east-by-north of Smolensko.

VIASNIKI, a town of European Russia, in the government of Vladimir. Population 1000; 84 miles east-north-east of Vladimir.

VI'AST, a town of Prussian Silesia, in the government of Oppeln; 8 miles east-by-north of Kosel.

VI'ATICUM, *s.* [Latin.] Provision for a journey.

And sith thy pilgrimage is almost past,

Thou need'st the lesse *viaticum* for it.

Davies.

The last rites used to prepare the passing soul for its departure.—It is rather a spiritual medicine, a good *viaticum*, a standing sacrament, for the relief, the assurance, the safe conduct, of departing souls. *Killingbeck.*

VIATKA, a large government or province in the east of European Russia, bounded on the north-east by the government of Perm, and on the south by that of Kasan. It extends from 56° to 61° N. lat.; has an area of 47,000 square miles, nearly equal to that of all England; but its population does not exceed 1,100,000.

VIATKA, the capital of the above government, seated at the confluence of the rivers Viatka and Chlinooka; 690 miles east-by-south of Petersburg, and 420 east-north-east of Moscow.

VIATOR, an officer of justice among the Romans. The term, originally, had no other signification than that of a public messenger, or servant; but in process of time, the name *viator* became common to all officers of the magistrates, victors, accensi, scribes, statores, and criers.

To VI'BRATE, *v. a.* [*vibro*, Lat.] To brandish; to move to and fro with quick motion.—To make to quiver.—Breath vocalized, that is, *vibrated* or undulated, may differently affect the lips, and impress a swift tremulous motion, which breath passing smooth doth not. *Holder.*

To VI'BRATE, *v. n.* To play up and down, or to and fro.—The air, compressed by the fall and weight of the quicksilver, would repel it a little upwards, and make it *vibrate* a little up and down. *Boyle.*—To quiver.

The whisper that to greatness still too near,

Perhaps, yet *vibrates* on his sovereign's ear.

Pope.

VIBRA'TION, *s.* [*vibro*, Lat.] The act of moving, or state of being moved with quick reciprocations, or returns; the act of quivering.—Do not the rays of light, in falling upon the bottom of the eye, excite *vibrations* in the tunica retina? Which *vibrations* being propagated along the solid fibres of the optic nerves into the brain, cause the sense of seeing. *Newton.*

VI'BRATIVE, *adj.* That vibrates.—Heat is only an accident of light, occasioned by the rays putting a fine, subtle, ethereal medium, which pervades all bodies, into a *vibrative* motion, which gives us that sensation. *Newton.*

VI'BRATIUNCLE, *s.* Sensory vibrations, by being often repeated, beget in the medullary substance of the brain, a disposition to *diminutive vibrations*, which may be also called *vibratiuncles* and miniatures corresponding to themselves respectively. *Chambers.*—The pulse would continue to beat, the lungs to play, the animal secretions to be carried on, the *vibratiuncles* to traverse to and fro. *Search, Free-will, &c.*

VI'BRATORY, *adj.* Vibrating; causing to vibrate.—Suppose that to this oil or water were added a certain quantity of a specific salt, which had a power of putting the nervous papillæ of the tongue into a gentle *vibratory* motion; as suppose sugar dissolved into it. The smoothness of the oil, and the *vibratory* power of the salt, cause the sense we call sweetness. *Burke.*

VIBRAYE, a town of France, department of the Sarthe, with 2100 inhabitants; 25 miles east of Le Mans.

VI'URNUM [from *viere*, to bind; some of the shrubs having twigs fit for bands], in Botany, a genus of the class pentandria, order trigynia, natural order of dumosæ, caprifoliæ (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Calyx: perianth five-parted, superior, very small, permanent. Corolla one-petalled, bell-shaped, five-cleft; segments blunt, reflexed. Stamina: filaments five awl-shaped, length of the corolla; anthers

anthers roundish. Pistil: germ inferior, roundish. Style none, but in its stead a turbinate gland. Stigmas three. Pericarp: berry roundish, one-celled. Seeds bony, roundish.—*Essential Character.* Calyx five-parted, superior. Corolla five-cleft. Berry one-seeded.

1. *Viburnum tinus*, laurustinus, or laurestine.—Leaves quite entire, ovate; ramifications of the veins villose-glandular. There are four or five varieties.—Native of the South of Europe and of Barbary.

2. *Viburnum tinoides*.—Leaves elliptic, smooth, quite entire; branches and cymes round, hirsute. This is very like the preceding, but the leaves of *viburnum tinus* are exactly ovate, the petioles are longer, the peduncles and stem angular, and smooth.—Native of South America.

3. *Viburnum villosum*, or hoary viburnum.—Leaves quite entire, ovate, hoary-villose beneath. This shrub is a fathom in height, with an ash-coloured bark.—Native of Jamaica, on the mountains in the southern part.

4. *Viburnum scandens*, or climbing viburnum.—Shrubby, scandent; leaves oblong, serrate; cymes terminating; rays terminated by a very large flower.—Native of Japan.

5. *Viburnum nudum*, or oval-leaved viburnum.—Leaves oval, somewhat wrinkled, rolled back at the edge, and obscurely crenulate. This has a strong stem, covered with a brown smooth bark, sending out woody branches on every side the whole length, which have a smooth purplish bark.—There seems to be two varieties of this shrub; one growing in the northern parts of Virginia and Maryland, which casts its leaves in winter; the other in Carolina, which is an evergreen. This apparent difference is probably owing to climate.

6. *Viburnum prunifolium*, or plum-leaved viburnum.—Leaves obovate, roundish and oval, smooth, sharply serrate; petioles margined.—It grows naturally in most parts of North America.

7. *Viburnum dauricum*.—Leaves ovate, serrate, dotted-hairy; cymes dichotomous, few-flowered.—Native of Russia and Siberia.

8. *Viburnum dentatum*, or tooth-leaved viburnum.—Leaves ovate, tooth-serrate, plaited.—Native of North America.

9. *Viburnum plicatum*, or plaited-leaved viburnum.—Leaves ovate, obtuse, tooth-serrate, plaited.—Native of Japan.

10. *Viburnum erosum*.—Leaves ovate, acuminate, erose-serrate, smooth; petioles tomentose.—Native of Japan.

Viburnums vary:—1. With radiate and non-radiate flowers.—2. With a single style and three pistils.—3. With five and ten stamens.

11. *Viburnum lantana*, or wayfaring tree.—Leaves cordate, serrate, veined, tomentose beneath.—Native of most parts of Europe, except the most northern countries; with us chiefly in a calcareous soil, in woods and hedges, flowering in May.

12. *Viburnum tomentosum*, or downy viburnum.—Leaves ovate, acuminate, serrate, veined, tomentose beneath; umbels lateral.—Native of Japan, in woods between Miaco and Jedo.

13. *Viburnum hirtum*, or rough viburnum.—Leaves ovate, serrate, villose; petioles rough-haired.—Native of Japan.

14. *Viburnum acerifolium*, or maple-leaved viburnum.—Leaves three-lobed, acuminate, sharply serrate; petioles hairy, without glands.—Native of Virginia.

15. *Viburnum orientale*, or oriental viburnum.—Leaves three-lobed, acuminate, grossly and bluntly toothed; petioles smooth, and without glands.—Native of the Levant and Russia.

16. *Viburnum opulus*, or water elder.—Leaves three-lobed, acuminate-toothed; petioles glandular, smooth. It is a small bushy tree.—Native of Europe; common with us in woods and hedges in watery places.

The American shrub has the twigs of a shining red colour; whereas, in the European, they are green and opaque.—Native of South Carolina, and some other parts of North America.

The beautiful variety so common in plantations, bearing large round bunches of abortive flowers only, and grouping so elegantly with lilac and laburnum in the early part of summer, will rise to the height of eighteen or twenty feet, if permitted to stand. From their extreme whiteness, and swelling out into a globular form, some country people have given this shrub the name of Snow-ball tree, which surely is preferable to the common appellation of Guelder Rose, and is conformable to the *Schneeball* of the Germans.

17. *Viburnum dilatatum*.—Leaves obovate, acuminate, unequally-toothed, villose.—Native of Japan.

18. *Viburnum macrophyllum*, or long-leaved viburnum.—Leaves obovate, acuminate, toothed, smooth.—Native of Japan.

19. *Viburnum cuspidatum*.—Leaves cuspidate, serrate, villose.—Native of Japan.

20. *Viburnum lentago*, or pearl-leaved viburnum.—Leaves broad-ovate; acuminate, sharply serrate; petioles margined, curled.—Native of North America.

21. *Viburnum cassinoides*, or thick-leaved viburnum.—Leaves lanceolate, even, rolled back at the edge, indistinctly crenate.—Native of North America.

22. *Viburnum nitidum*, or shining-leaved viburnum.—Leaves linear-lanceolate, shining above, indistinctly serrate, or entire.—Native of North America.

23. *Viburnum lævigatum*, or cassioberry bush.—Leaves lanceolate, even, remotely serrate, quite entire at the base.—Native of South Carolina.

Propagation and Culture.—The laurustinuses are propagated by laying down their young branches, which put out roots very freely; so that when they are laid in autumn, they will be well rooted by that time twelve months, when they should be taken from the old plants, and may either be planted where they are to remain, or into a nursery for two years to get strength. All the others may be propagated in the same manner.

VIC, a town of France, department of the Meurthe, with 3100 inhabitants. A mine of excellent salt was discovered here in 1820; 12 miles north of Luneville.

VIC BIGORRE, a town of France, department of the Upper Pyrenees. Population 8100; 10 miles north of Tarbes.

VIC EN CARLADES, a town of France, department of the Cantal, with 2100 inhabitants; 9 miles north-east of Aurillac.

VIC LE COMTE, a town of France, in Auvergne, not far from the river Allier. Population 3100; 17 miles south-east of Clermont.

VIC DESSOS, a town of France, department of the Arriège; 6 miles south-west of Tarascon.

VIC PEZENSAC, a town of France, department of the Gers, near the Pyrehees; 13 miles north-west of Auch.

VICAR, *s.* [*vicarius*, Lat.] The incumbent of an appropriated or impropriated benefice.

Procure the *vicar*

To stay for me at church, 'twixt twelve and one,

To give our hearts united ceremony.

Shakspeare.

Yours is the prize;

The *vicar* my defeat, and all the village see.

Dryden.

A landed youth, whom his mother would never suffer to look into a book for fear of spoiling his eyes, upon hearing the clergy decried, what a contempt must he entertain, not only for his *vicar* at home, but for the whole order. *Swift.*—One who performs the functions of another; a substitute.—An archbishop may not only excommunicate and interdict his suffragans, but his *vicar-general* may do the same. *Ayliffe.*

VICARAGE, *s.* The benefice of a vicar.—This gentleman lived in his *vicarage* to a good old age, and having never deserted his flock, died vicar of Bray. *Swift.*

VICARELLO, a town of Italy, in the States of the Church; 17 miles south of Viterbo.

VICARIAL, *adj.* Belonging to a vicar.—Wood is in some countries a rectorial, and in some a *vicarial* tithe.

Blackstone.

Blackstone.—[*vicarius*, Lat.] Vicarious.—That delegated vicarial sceptre of righteousness. *Wcst.*

VICA'RIATE, *s.* Delegated office or power.—Shall we think that pretended spiritual dignity to be of God, (or, as it calleth itself, the *vicariate* of Christ,) who said his kingdom was not of this world, and whose successors gloried in poverty and martyrdom; whereas this [the church of Rome] aboundeth in riches and exterior power above any thing now extant in the Christian world? *Ld. North.*

VICA'RIATE, *adj.* Having a delegated power as vicar.—We thought it convenient that you should be held up by the vicariate authority of our see. *Barrow.*

VICA'RIOUS, *adj.* [vicarius, Lat.] Deputed; delegated; acting in the place of another.—What can be more unnatural, than for a man to rebel against the vicarious power of God in his soul? *Norris.*

VICA'RIOUSLY, *adv.* In the place of another.—They who do not love religion, hate it. The rebels to God perfectly abhor the author of their being. They hate him "with all their heart, with all their mind, with all their soul, and with all their strength." He never presents himself to their thoughts, but to menace and alarm them. They cannot strike the sun out of heaven, but they are able to raise a smouldering smoke that obscures him from their own eyes. Not being able to revenge themselves on God, they have a delight in vicariously defacing, degrading, torturing, and tearing in pieces, his image in man. *Burke.*

VICARSHIP, *s.* The office of a vicar.—The see of Jerusalem was the mother of all churches, wherein St. Peter himself did at first reside, exercising his vicarship. *Barrow.*

VICE, *s.* [vitium, Lat.] The course of action opposite to virtue; depravity of manners; inordinate life.

No spirit more gross to love
Vice for itself.

Milton.

A fault; an offence. It is generally used for an habitual fault, not for a single enormity.

No vice, so simple, but assumes
Some mark of virtue on its outward parts. *Shakspeare.*

Faulty or noxious excess.

Or, when the latent vice is cur'd by fire,
Redundant humours by the pores expire. *Dryden.*

The fool of the old shows and moralities.

I'll be with you again
In a trice, like to the old vice,
Your need to sustain;
Who with dagger of lath, in his rage and his wrath,
Cries, ah, ha! to the devil. *Shakspeare.*

[*vijts*, Dutch; from *vijzen*, to screw up.] A kind of small iron press with screws, used by workmen.—He found that marbles taught him percussion; bottle-screws the vice; whirligigs, the axis in peritrochio. *Arbutnot.*—Gripe; grasp.—If I but fist him once; if he come but within my vice. *Shakspeare.*—[vice, Latin.] It is used in composition for one, *qui vicem gerit*, who performs, in his stead, the office of a superior, or who has the second rank in command: as, a *viceroi*, *vicechancellor*.

To VICE, *v. a.* To draw by a kind of violence.

With all confidence he swears,
As he had seen't or been an instrument
To vice you to't, that you have touch'd his queen
Forbiddenly. *Shakspeare.*

VICEADMIRAL, *s.* The second commander of a fleet.—The foremost of the fleet was the admiral: the rear admiral was *Cara Mahometes*, an arch-pirate. The *viceadmiral*, in the middle of the fleet with a great squadron of galleys, struck sail directly. *Knolles.*—A naval officer of the second rank.

VICEADMIRALTY, *s.* The office of a viceadmiral.—The *viceadmiralty* is exercised by Mr. Trevanion. *Carew.*

VICEA'GENT, *s.* One who acts in the place of another.—A vassal Satan hath made his *viccagent*, to cross whatever the faithful ought to do. *Hooker.*

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VICECHAN'CELLOR, *s.* [viccancellarius, Lat.] The second or sub-chancellor

VIC'ED, *adj.* Vitious; corrupt. *Not uscd.*
Be as a planetary plague, when Jove
Will o'er some high-vic'd city hang his poison
In the sick air. *Shakspeare.*

VICEGE'RENCY, *s.* The office of a vicegerent; lieutenantancy; deputed power.—The authority of conscience stands founded upon its *vicegerency* and deputation under God. *South.*

VICEGE'RENT, *s.* [vicem gerens, Lat.] A lieutenant; one who is intrusted with the power of the superior, by whom he is deputed.

Great father of the gods, when for our crimes
Thou send'st some heavy judgment on the times;
Some tyrant king, the terror of his age,
The type and true vicegerent of thy rage,
Thus punish. *Dryden.*

VICEGE'RENT, *adj.* [vicegerens, Latin.] Having a delegated power; acting by substitution.

Whom send I to judge thee? Whom but thee,
Vicegerent son! To thee I have transferr'd
All judgment, whether in heaven, or earth, or hell. *Milton.*

VICENARY, *adj.* [vicenarius, Lat.] Belonging to twenty. *Bailey.*

VICENTE, *St.*, a province and captaincy of Brazil, bounded north and east by Rio Janeiro and the sea, and west by the Rio Grande. It is three hundred miles from north to south, and its breadth is in some places near 180.—2. A city of Brazil, in the above province, and once the capital. Its present population may be reckoned at 3000. Lat. 24. S.—3. A settlement of New Granada, in South America, in the province of Maracaibo.—4. A settlement of Peru, in the province of Chichas and Tariga.—5. A small and secure port on the coast of Chili, and province of Quillota, situated behind the bay of Conception.—6. A cape or point of land on the coast of Terra del Fuego, in the strait of Magellan.—7. A cape on the south coast of the strait of Magellan.

VICENTE GUTAYAYTA, *St.*, a town of Peru, in the diocese of La Plata; 40 miles north-east of Lipis.

VICENZA, a province of Austrian Italy, in the government of Venice, containing, on a superficial extent of less than 1000 square miles, above 310,000 inhabitants.

VICENZA, a large town of Austrian Italy, the capital of the delegation of the same name, pleasantly situated between two mountains, at the confluence of two rivers, one of which divides the town into two parts, connected together by bridges. It was a Roman station, and suffered greatly on the irruption of the northern tribes. During the middle ages, it had at times an independent government, but passed in the beginning of the 15th century, into the hands of the Venetians, remaining in the enjoyment of peace until the invasion of Italy by Buonaparte in 1796; 36 miles west-by-north of Venice.

VICEROY, *s.* [viceroi, Fr.] He who governs in place of the king with regal authority.

Shall I, for lucre of the rest unvanquish'd,
Detract so much from that prerogative,
As to be call'd but viceroi of the whole? *Shakspeare.*

VICEROYALTY, *s.* Dignity of a viceroi.—These parts furnish out *viceroialties* for the grandes; but in war are incumbances to the kingdom. *Addison.*

VICEROYSHIP, *s.* Office of a viceroi.—The Saracen caliph commanded in Egypt; under whom, two great lords fell out about the sultanie or *viceroi*ship of that land. *Fuller.*

VICETY, *s.* [This word is of doubtful origin.] Nicety exactness. *A word not used.*

Here is to the fruit of Pem,
Grafted upon Stub his stem;
With the peakish nicety,
And old Sherewood's vicety. *B. Jonson.*

VICHADA;

VICHADA, a large and rapid river of New Granada, which flows down the mountains of Bogota, runs east through the plains of Cazanare, and enters the Orinoco.

VICHL, a river of Quito, in the province of Atacames or Esmeraldas. It runs north, and enters the Guailabamba, before the latter reaches the Pacific ocean.

VICHOTNA, a village of Hungary; 25 miles west-by-south of Kesmark.

VICHTACH, a town of Bavaria; 36 miles east of Ratibon.

VICHUQUEN, a settlement of Chili, in the province of Maule.

VICHY, a small town of France, near the right bank of the Allier; 14 miles south-west of La Palisse.

VICIA [of Pliny, Virgil, &c.], in Botany, a genus of the class diadelphia, order decandria, natural order of papilionaceæ or leguminosæ.—Generic Character. Calyx: perianth one-leafed, tubular, erect, half-five-cleft, acute; upper teeth shorter, converging, all of equal breadth. Corolla papilionaceous. Banner oval, with a broad oblong claw, at the tip emarginate with a point, bent back at the sides, with a longitudinal compressed raised line. Wings two, oblong, erect, half-cordate, with an oblong claw; shorter than the banner. Keel with an oblong two-parted claw, the belly compressed, semiorbicular; shorter than the wings. Stamina: filaments diadelphous, single and nine-cleft. Anthers erect, roundish, four-grooved. A nectareous gland springs from the receptacle between the compound stamen and the germ, short, acuminate. Pistil: germ linear, compressed, long. Style filiform, shorter, ascending at an erect angle. Stigma obtuse, transversely bearded below the tip. Pericarp: legume long, coriaceous, one-celled, two-valved, terminated by a point. Seeds several, roundish.—*Essential Character.* Stigma transversely bearded on the lower side.

I.—With elongated peduncles.

1. *Vicia pisiformis*, or pale-flowered vetch.—Peduncles many-flowered; petioles many-leaved; leaflets ovate; the lower sessile.—Native of Germany and Austria.

2. *Vicia dumetorum*, or great wood vetch.—Peduncles many-flowered; leaflets bent back, ovate, mucronate; stipules somewhat toothed.—Native of France, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Piedmont and Siberia.

3. *Vicia sylvatica*, or common wood vetch.—Peduncles many-flowered; leaflets elliptic; stipules crescent-shaped, toothed. Stems numerous, and so much branched as to choak whatever they grow near. This vetch was long supposed peculiar to the mountainous parts of England, Scotland and Wales.—It is found in most parts of Europe, from Sweden and Denmark to the South of France and Italy; also in Siberia.

4. *Vicia cassubica*, or cassubian vetch.—Peduncles about six-flowered; leaflets ten, ovate, acute; stipules entire. Root woody, creeping.—Native of Denmark, Germany, Austria, the South of France, &c.

5. *Vicia cracca*, or tufted vetch.—Peduncles many-flowered; flowers imbricate; leaflets lanceolate, pubescent; stipules semisagittate, mostly entire. Root perennial, creeping. Stems two, three or four feet high, and even more when climbing on bushes.—Native of Europe and Barbary. Common with us in hedges and among bushes, especially in a black boggy soil on a gravelly bottom, about osier-grounds.

6. *Vicia onobrychoides*.—Peduncles many-flowered; flowers distant; leaflets linear; stipules toothletted at bottom. Flowers a little larger than in the European plant.—Native of France, Switzerland, Piedmont and Mount Atlas.

7. *Vicia nissoliana*, or red-flowered vetch.—Peduncles many-flowered; leaflets oblong; stipules entire; legumes villose, ovate-oblong. Root annual.—Native of the Levant.

8. *Vicia biennis*, or biennial vetch.—Peduncles many-flowered; petioles grooved; having about twelve leaflets, which are lanceolate and smooth. Root biennial.—Native of Siberia.

9. *Vicia altissima*, or tall vetch.—Stipules toothed; leaflets elliptic, truncate, very smooth; flowers racemed; peduncles longer than the petiole. The whole plant very smooth.—Native of Barbary, in hedges near Arzeau.

10. *Vicia benghalensis*.—Peduncles many-flowered; leaflets quite entire; stipules entire; legumes nearly erect. Root annual.—First found on the Hieres islands, off the coast of France.

11. *Vicia atropurpurea*.—Leaflets linear-lanceolate; racemes many-flowered, directed one way; calyxes extremely villose, with bristle-shaped teeth; legumes ovate-oblong, drooping, very hirsute. Annual.—Found near Algiers.

12. *Vicia canescens*, or hoary vetch.—Peduncles many-flowered; upper leaves subcirrhose; stipules semisagittate, entire; leaflets oval-oblong, hoary. Annual.—Native of Mount Libanus, towards the top.

II.—Flowers axillary, subsessile.

13. *Vicia sativa*, common vetch or tare.—Legumes sessile, subbinate, nearly erect; lower leaves retuse; stipules toothed, marked; seeds smooth and even. Root annual.—Native of Europe, Barbary and Japan, in pastures and corn-fields. A variety is not uncommon in hedges among bushes and grass, in a barren sandy soil.

Spring tares with oats sown early in March, and cut green for horses in July, are good for cleaning light land, and preparing it for wheat or rye.

Winter tares sown with a little rye in autumn for soiling, give time to destroy weeds by tillage till autumn: or they may produce a second crop; turneps if it be designed for spring corn; but the land should be manured for the tares if it be not very rich.

14. *Vicia lathyroides*, or little spring vetch.—Legumes sessile, solitary, erect, smooth; leaflets six; the lower ones obcordate; seeds cubic, warty. Root annual. Sometimes it has tendrils. Stems procumbent, divaricating, numerous. These, with the leaves and stipules slightly hairy. Leaflets two or three pairs, opposite obcordate, but towards the top of the plant sometimes lanceolate and narrowed. Stipules semisagittate, mostly quite entire, rarely if ever spotted. Flowers subsessile, solitary, small, blueish-purple. Legumes erect, very smooth, containing several cubic seeds, rugged with minute tubercles. It is very distinct from the varieties of the preceding, by its smooth even pods, tubercled seeds, simple tendrils commonly very short and in a manner abortive, and not more leaflets than six. No British plant has been less understood than this *vicia*. It is found on dry grassy banks, and in fallow-fields on a gravelly soil, flowering early in May, and scarcely to be met with after the month of June.—Native of Denmark and Norway, France and Britain.

15. *Vicia lutea*, or rough-podded yellow vetch.—Legumes sessile, reflexed, hairy, solitary, five-seeded; banner of the corolla smooth.—Native of several other parts of Europe, the Levant, and about Algiers.

16. *Vicia hybrida*, or hairy-flowered yellow vetch.—Legumes sessile, solitary, reflexed, hairy; banner villose; leaflets emarginate. Root perennial.—Native of France, Piedmont and Barbary.

17. *Vicia lavigata*, or smooth-podded sea vetch.—Legumes sessile, solitary, reflexed, smooth; stem nearly upright; leaves very smooth. Root perennial.—Gathered on the beach at Weymouth.

18. *Vicia peregrina*, or broad podded vetch.—Legumes subsessile, pendulous, smooth, four-seeded; leaflets linear, emarginate. Root perennial.—Native of France and Piedmont.

19. *Vicia sepium*, or bush vetch.—Legumes pedicelled, mostly four together, erect, smooth; leaflets ovate, obtuse; the outer ones smaller. Root perennial.—Native of Europe, in woods, hedges and bushy pastures; flowering in May and June.

20. *Vicia Bithynica*, or rough-podded purple vetch.—Legumes peduncled, solitary, erect, rugged; leaflets two-paired, elliptic-lanceolate; stipules toothed. Root perennial, branched.—Native of the county of Nice, Italy, Bavaria and England. It flowers in July and August.

21. *Vicia narbonensis*, or broad-leaved vetch.—Legumes subsessile, about three together, erect; leaflets six, subovate; stipules, toothletted. Root annual.—Native of France and Barbary near Algiers among corn.

22. *Vicia*

22. *Vicia faba*, or bean.—Stem upright; petioles without tendrils. Root annual. Leaflets about three pairs, ovate-oblong, tomentose, convoluted. Flowers several together in the axils, white with a black silken spot in the middle of the wings. Legumes thick, roundish, straight, pointed, very woolly within, containing several large ovate flattened seeds.—It is said to be a native of Egypt.

1.—Varieties of the Garden Bean.

The mazagan bean is the first and best sort of early beans at present known.

The next sort is the early Portugal or Lisbon bean. Then follow the small Spanish bean; the broad Spanish. The Sandwich bean comes soon after the Spanish, and is almost as large as the Windsor bean.

The toker bean, as it is generally called, comes about the same time with the Sandwich, and is a great bearer, therefore is now much planted, though it is a coarse bean.

The white and black blossom beans are also by some persons much esteemed; the beans of the former are, when boiled, almost as green as peas.

The Windsor bean is allowed to be the best of all the sorts for the table; when these are planted on a good soil, and are allowed sufficient room, their seeds will be very large, and in great plenty; and when they are gathered young, are the sweetest and best tasted of all the sorts.

2.—Varieties of the Field Bean.

The common horse bean. [Probably the original of all the varieties.]

The tick bean, lower in stature, a more plentiful bearer, and succeeds better on light land. Of this there are several subordinate varieties; as flat ticks or May beans, small or Essex ticks, French ticks, and Heligoland beans.

23. *Vicia serratifolia*.—Stem upright; petioles without tendrils; leaflets serrate.—Native of the Euganean mountains, flowering in June.

24. *Vicia biflora*.—Leaflets linear; peduncles two-flowered, axillary.—Native of Algiers.

25. *Vicia calcarata*.—Leaflets linear-lanceolate, obtuse; stipules forked; peduncles one-flowered; shorter than the leaf, having a short spur below the flower; legumes smooth, drooping.—Native of Algiers.

Propagation and Culture.—These are all propagated by seeds.

Of the culture of the beans.—Those which are planted early in October, will come up by the beginning of November; and as soon as they are an inch above ground, the earth should be carefully drawn up with a hoe to their stems; and this must be two or three times repeated, as the beans advance in height; which will protect their stems from the frost, and encourage their strength. If the winter should prove severe, it will be very proper to cover the beans with peas-haulm, fern, or some other light covering, which will secure them from the injury of frost; but this covering must be constantly taken off in mild weather, otherwise they will draw up tall and weak, and come to little; and if the surface of the border is covered with tanner's bark, it will prevent the frost penetrating the ground to the roots of both, and be of great service to protect them from the injury which they might otherwise receive.

Of the horse bean, which is cultivated in the fields; there are two or three varieties of these, which differ in their size and colour; but that which is now in the greatest esteem, is called the tick bean; this does not grow so high as the other, is a more plentiful bearer, and succeeds better on light land than the common horse bean, which delights in a strong moist soil.

The season for sowing these beans is from the middle of February to the end of March, according to the nature of the soil; the strongest and wet land should always be last sown; the usual quantity of beans sown on an acre of land is about three bushels; but this is double the quantity which need be sown, especially according to the new husbandry.

VICINAGE, *s.* [*vicinia*, Lat.; *voisinage*, Fr.; as our

word was formerly written, and also *voicinge*, as well as *vicinage*.] Neighbourhood; places adjoining.—A city came to be built in the *voisinage* of this holy place. *Biblioth.*—In many places the patrons endowed the churches, but built not the edifice; leaving that to be done by the priest out of the oblations and contributions of the Christians of the *vicinage*. *Wharton and Stanhope.*

VICINAL, or VICINE, *adj.* [*vicinus*, Lat.] Near; neighbouring.

VICINITY, *s.* [*vicinus*, Lat.] Nearness; state of being near.—The abundance and *vicinity* of country seats. *Swift.*—Neighbourhood.—Gravity alone must have carried them downwards to the *vicinity* of the sun. *Bentley.*

VICIOSA, a shoal or isle of the Atlantic ocean, in the province and government of Costa Rica.

VICIOSAS, a cluster of small islands near the coast of Honduras. Lat. 15. 12. N. long. 83. 4. W.

VICIOUS, *adj.* See VITIOUS.—Devoted to vice. Not addicted to virtue.

He heard this heavy curse,
Servants of servants, on his *vicious* race.

Milton.

VICIOUSLY, *adv.* Corruptly; sinfully.—Perversity of will, immoral and sinful enormities, walk with Adraste and Nemesis at their backs, pursue us into judgment, and leave us *viciously* miserable. *Brown.*

VICIOUSNESS, *s.* Corruptness. See VITIOUSNESS.

VICISSITUDE, *s.* [*vicissitudo*, Lat.] Regular change; return of the same things in the same succession.

It makes through heaven
Grateful *vicissitude*, like day and night.

Milton.

Revolution; change.

Verse sweetens toil, however rude the sound.
All at her work the village maiden sings;
Nor as she turns the giddy wheel around,
Revolves the sad *vicissitude* of things.

Giffard.

VICISSITU'DINARY, *adj.* [*vicissitudo*, *vicissitudinis*, Lat.] Regularly changing.—We say, the elements of man are misery and happiness, as though he had an equal proportion of both; and the days of man *vicissitudinarily*, as though he had as many good days as ill. *Donne.*

VICO, a small town in Corsica; 28 miles north-east of Ajaccio.—2. A town of Italy, with 3300 inhabitants; 2 miles east-by-south of Mondovi.—3. A considerable town of Naples, province of Capitanata; 10 miles west of Viesti.—4. A village of Austrian Dalmatia, on the river Norin, near the town of Narentze, on the site of the ancient city of Naronna; 5 miles north-west of Citluc.—5. A settlement of Peru, in the province of Tarma.

VICO EQUANA, or VICO DI SORRENTO, a town of Italy; 15 miles south-south-east of Naples.

VICO PISANA, a small town of Tuscany, province of Pisa; 5 miles east-by-south of Pisa.

VICO VARO, a town of Italy, in the Popedom, district of Sabina, with the title of a principality. Horace's villa stood in the neighbourhood of this place; 6 miles south-east of Tirol.

VICONTIEL, *adj.* In law *vicontiel* rents are certain farms, for which the sheriff pays a rent to the king, and makes what profit he can of them. *Vicontiel* writs are such writs as are triable in the county court, before the sheriff. *Bailey.*

VICQ-D'AZYR (Felix), was born at Valognes in Normandy, in 1748, and distinguished himself both as a physician and a man of letters. Settling at Paris in 1765, he pursued with diligence every branch of study connected with medicine, and paid particular attention to the physiological part of anatomy. In 1773 he commenced a course of lectures on human and comparative anatomy, in which pursuit he was very popular; but he was interrupted by a spitting of blood, which made it necessary for him to return to his native place. Here he applied to the anatomical examination of fishes, the result of which he communicated to the Academy of Sciences, which associated him as a member. When

murray

murrain appeared among the cattle in Languedoc in 1775, Vicq-d'Azyer was commissioned by the minister Turgo to discover means for restraining it, which charge he executed with success. A medical society was formed at Paris about this time, which he zealously promoted, and of which he was secretary. He also, in connection with this society, performed the office of eulogist, very much to his own reputation, and to the honour of many considerable persons, whose talents and services he commemorated. In his private character he exhibited, with gentle manners, a very considerable degree of ardour and sensibility; so that he is represented as a warm friend and philanthropical citizen. He obtained both fame and fortune, employing the latter liberally in collecting a costly apparatus and a well-chosen library. Agitated and exhausted by the disastrous effects of the revolution, he died in June 1794, at the age of forty-six. His "Eloges Historiques" were collected and published, with notes, and a memoir on the author, by J. L. Moreau, three vols. 8vo. 1805. His other writings were communicated to the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences and of the Medical Society. His "Illustrations of the Brain" are of a character so good, that even in the present improved state of anatomy it may be referred to with advantage. *Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

VICTIM, *s.* [*victima*, Lat. It was so called, either because *vincta percussa cadebat*, or because *vincta ad aras ducebatur*.] A sacrifice; something slain for a sacrifice.

All that were authors of so black a deed,
Be sacrific'd as *victims* to his ghost.

Denham.

Something destroyed.

Behold where age's wretched *victim* lies;
See his head trembling, and his half-clos'd eyes.

Prior.

It is not certain who was the first person that introduced bloody sacrifices among the Pagans. If the authority of Ovid be at all regarded, he alleges that the sow was the first animated victim which was offered to Ceres, on account of the ravages which that animal makes in the field. From Homer we learn that the use of such sacrifices was common in the time of the Trojan war. Whenever they were introduced, it is certain they were very ancient in the Pagan world. It may be observed, however, that when victims of this kind were offered they blended with them herbs, salt and meal. Pliny informs us, that Numa prohibited the Romans from using bloody victims, or any other sacrifice, besides those in which they employed fruits, salt, and corn. Dion. Halic. ascribes this prohibition to Romulus; and he adds, that this usage subsisted in his time, although they had superadded to it that of bloody sacrifices. At length, however, superstition prevailed to such a degree, that they offered to their deities human victims; and this barbarous custom, the origin of which is not satisfactorily ascertained, was propagated to almost every known nation. These horrid sacrifices, prescribed even by the oracles of the gods, were known in the days of Moses, and constituted a part of those abominations with which this legislator reproached the Amorites. The Moabites sacrificed their children to Moloch, and burned them in the cavity of the statue of that god. According to Dionysius of Halicarnassus, they offered men in sacrifice to Saturn, not only at Tyre and Carthage, but even in Greece and Italy. The Gauls, if we may believe Diodorus Siculus, sacrificed to their gods their prisoners of war; those of Taurus, all the strangers who landed upon their coasts; the inhabitants of Pella sacrificed a man to Peleus. Those of Temessa, as Pausanias has it, offered every year a young virgin to the genius of one of Ulysses' associates, whom they had stoned; and Aristomenes, the Messenian, sacrificed three hundred men at one time.

For the public sacrifices there were authorized ministers or priests who made a choice of victims; and several names were given to these victims from some circumstances that attended the oblations. Such as were offered up the day before the solemnity, were called "*præcidaneæ hostiæ*;" as the sow, sacrificed to Ceres before harvest, was called "*præcidaneæ porca*." Again, they gave the name of "*succedaneæ*

hostiæ" to such sacrifices as they offered up, when the former ones had been neglected; and thus it was they atoned for the omission. There were others named "*eximie hostiæ*;" meaning not that these victims had any peculiar excellence, as the word properly signifies, but that they were separated from the flock in order to be sacrificed, "*eximebantur grege*." The ewes that had two lambs, which they sacrificed with the mother, were termed "*ambiguae oves*," and the victims whose entrails were adherent, "*harungæ*," or "*harugæ*;" such as were consumed, "*prodigiæ*;" and such as had two teeth higher than the rest, "*bidentes*."

Of whatever nature the victims were, great care was to be taken in the choice of them; and the same blemishes that excluded them from sacrifices among the Jews, rendered them also imperfect among the Pagans; whence it would seem that they borrowed several rites from the Hebrews.

All sorts of victims were not offered indiscriminately to every divinity, or for every purpose. It was commonly a sow, big with young, that they offered to Cybele and to the goddess Tellus; the bull to Jupiter; to Juno, heifers, ewe-lambs, sheep; and at Corinth they sacrificed to her a she-goat. To Neptune, a bull and lambs, as appears from Homer; to Pluto, likewise a bull; and to Proserpine a cow, both of them black; and when that goddess was taken for Hecate, they sacrificed to her a dog, an animal whose barking they thought drove away the apparitions sent by that goddess. The most acceptable victims to Ceres, were the boar and the sow; they made her likewise an offering of honey and of milk. To Venus the dove, the he-goat, the heifer, a white she-goat, &c.

To **VICTIMATE**, *v. a.* [*victimo*, Latin.] To sacrifice; to offer in sacrifice. *Not in use. Bullokar, and Cockeram.*

VICTOIRE ISLE, a very small island in the Eastern seas, covered with wood. Lat. 1. 39. N. long. 106. 30. E.

VICTOR, *s.* [*victor*, Latin.] Conqueror; vanquisher; he that gains the advantage in any contest.

This strange race more strange conceits did yield;
Who *victor* seem'd, was to his ruin brought;

Who seem'd o'erthrown, was mistress of the field. *Sidney.*

Some time the flood prevails, and then the wind,
Both tugging to be *victors*, breast to breast,

Yet neither conquer, nor conquered.

Shakspeare.

Pope has used this word in a manner perhaps unauthorized.

There, *victor* of his health, his fortune, friends,
And fame, this lord of useless thousands ends.

Pope.

VICTOR, a post village of the United States, in Ontario county, New York.

VICTOR, VALLE DE, a settlement of Peru, in the province of Arequipa.

VICTOR, VALLE DEL, a river of Peru, in the province of Arequipa, which enters the Pacific ocean, joined with the river Chile.

VICTOR, VALLE DEL, a port of Peru, in the Pacific ocean, in the province of Arica. Lat. 18. 47. S.

VICTORESS, *s.* A female that conquers.

But when the *victorese* arrived there,

Where late she left the pensive Scudamore

With her own trusty squire, both full of feare,

Neither of them she found.

Spenser.

VICTORIA (Vincente), was a Spanish artist, a native of Valencia, and born in 1658. He went to Rome when young, and there became a scholar of Carlo Marratti, and distinguished himself sufficiently in historical painting to be taken into employment by the grand duke of Tuscany. His portrait is in the Florentine gallery. He painted several pictures for churches in his native country, and died at Rome in 1712.

VICTORIA, a village of the Caraccas, in the province of Venezuela, situated on the road leading from Caraccas to Puerto Cavello, 6 leagues east of Tulmero.—2. A town of Mexico, in the province of Tabasco, founded in 1519 by Cortes.—3. A settlement of Peru, in the province of Calca and Lares.—4. A city of New of Granada, in the province of Mariquita.—5. A settlement of Brazil, in the province

province of Ilheos, situate at the entrance of the port and river of Los Ilheos.—6. An island in the strait of Magellan, near the extremity of the south coast.—7. A small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Brazil. Lat. 23. 40. S.

VICTORIA, CAPE, or CAPE VICTORY, a cape on the west coast of Patagonia. Lat. 52. 35. S. long. 76. 40. W.

VICTORIOUS, *adj.* [*victorieux*, French.] Conquering; having obtained conquest; superior in contest.—The Son returned *victorious*, with his saints. *Milton*.

VICTORIOUSLY, *adv.* With conquest; successfully; triumphantly.—That grace will carry us, if we do not wilfully betray our succours, *victoriously* through all difficulties. *Hammond*.

VICTORIOUSNESS, *s.* The state or quality of being victorious.

VICTORY, *s.* [*victoria*, Lat.] Conquest; success in contest; triumph.

At his nurse's tears,
He whin'd and roar'd away your *victory*,
That pages blush'd at him. *Shakspeare*.

VICTORY, a township of the United States, in Essex county, Vermont.

VICTRESS, or VICTRICE, *s.* [*victrix*, Lat.] A female that conquer. *Not used*.

I'll lead thy daughter to a conqueror's bed;
And she shall be sole *victress*; Cæsar's Cæsar. *Shakspeare*.

VICTUAL, or VICTUALS, *s.* [*vittogaglia*, Ital.] Provision of food; stores for the support of life; meat; sustenance.—Chapman has written it as it is colloquially pronounced.

A huge great flagon full I bore,
And in a good large knapsack, *victles* store. *Chapman*.

To VICTUAL, *v. a.* To store with provision for food.
Talbot, farewell;
I must go *victual* Orleans forthwith. *Shakspeare*.

VICTUALLER, *s.* One who provides victuals.—They planted their artillery against the haven, to impeach supply of victuals; yet the English *victuallers* surceased not to bring all things necessary. *Hayward*.—One who keeps a house of entertainment.

VIDA (Marco Girolamo), a modern Latin poet of reputation, was born at Cremona some year between 1470 and 1490. His education was liberal at Padua and Bologna. Of his considerable poems, his work entitled "De Arte Poetica," is supposed to have been first written; and the first known edition of it is dated in 1527. This was soon followed by his "Bombyx," or art of rearing silk-worms, and his "Scacchiæ Ludus," or poem on the game of Chess. Clement VII. became his patron, and after the death of this pope, he retired to his diocese, and established the character of a zealous and affectionate pastor; and when, in 1542, Alba was invested by the French, he contributed by his exhortations and example so to animate the citizens, as to preserve it from the enemy. His two books "De Republica," contain dialogues, which are the substance of a conversation that passed between him, and some cardinals and learned men, at the council of Trent. These dialogues are excellent, with respect to the correctness and elegance of their style, and evince that the author was no less extensively conversant with politics and philosophy than with polite literature. In 1551, Vida retired to Cremona, on account of the wars which desolated his diocese; but in 1564 he removed to Alba, and died there in 1566. As a Latin poet, Vida acquired a very high reputation.

VIDELICET, *adv.* [Latin.] To wit; that is.—This word is generally written *vic*.

VIDES, a small river of Quito, in the province of Pasto, which enters a little after its rising, into the Putumayo.

VIDIGUEIRA, a small town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo; 12 miles north of Beja. Population 2300.

VIDIN, or WIDDIN, a considerable town in the north of Turkey in Europe, province of Bulgaria. It is situated on the

right bank of the Danube, has a strong castle, and is in other respects well fortified; 104 miles east-south-east of Belgrade. Population 20,000.

VIDUAL, *adj.* [*viduus*, Lat.] Belonging to the state of a widow.—The only pattern of all chastity, virginal, conjugal, and *vidual*. *Parth. Sacra*.

VIDUITY, *s.* [from *viduus*, Lat.] Widowhood.—The married woman is under the careful provision of an husband; in that estate four hands work for her; in her *viduity* but two. *Bp. Hall*.

VIDZY, a town of European Russia, in Lithuania; 46 miles north-by-east of Wilna.

To VIE, *v. a.* [Of this word the etymology is very uncertain. *Dr. Johnson*.—*Serenins* refers it to the German *wagen*, to dare.] To stake; to wager; to expose to hazard; to show or practise in competition. The word is borrowed from an old term at cards.

Nature wants stuff
To *vie* strange forms with fancy. *Shakspeare*.

To VIE, *v. n.* To contest; to contend; to strive for superiority.—In a trading nation, the younger sons may be placed in such a way of life as may enable them to *vie* with the best of their family. *Addison*.

VIELLE. See MUSIC.

VIELLE BRIOUDE, a town of France, department of the Upper Loire. It adjoins the Allier, over which there is here a fine bridge. Population 1000.

VIEJA, a town of Brazil, situated on the island of Taporica or Itaporica. Lat. 13. S.

VIEJA, LA, a settlement of Nicaragua, in the province of Guatemala.

VIEJO, a settlement of Quito, in the province of Ibarra.—It is also the name of a settlement in the province of Alausi.

VIEJOS, a port of Peru, on the Pacific ocean, in the province of Chancay.

VIELIA, a small town of Spain, in Catalonia; 38 miles west-north-west of Urgel.

VIELLEBOROUGH, a post village of the United States, in Caroline county, Virginia.

VIELMUR, a town of France, department of the Tarn; 9 miles west of Castres. Population 1000.

VIENNA, called by the German WIEN, the capital of the Austrian empire, situated in the province of Lower Austria. It stands on the right bank of the Danube, which though of considerable rapidity both above and below, is here slow and majestic in its course, forming a number of islands and windings. It is joined by the Wien and Alser, two streams, small but rapid, which flow through the town. As Vienna is built on a plain, it is subject to inundation from each of these rivers, particularly from the Wien.

The shape of this metropolis is not compact or regular, the city or original part forming a town distinct from the suburbs. The shape of the former is circular, its extent limited, being hardly a mile in any direction, and not above three miles in circuit. Between it and the suburbs is an open space, also circular, and of the width of somewhat more than half a mile, the computed range of cannon in a remote age, and kept reserved, consequently, for a purpose of defence. The suburbs long consisted of a succession of scattered villages, but they are now so connected as to form a continuous whole, surrounded on the outside by a wall which embraces a circuit of no less than twelve miles, or four times the extent of the city wall. The form of the whole city and suburbs together approaches to the circular, but with many irregularities in its contour. Though thus surrounded with walls, it was judged unadvisable to attempt defending either the suburbs or city against the French in 1805 or 1809; and since then government have not only forborne repairing the breaches made in walls, but have now made new ones to facilitate the ingress and egress of the public; so that at present the ramparts serve only as public walks.

The imperial palace is situated at the western extremity of the city, close by the ramparts. It is a square edifice of vast extent; but having been built at very different periods, the appearance

appearance of the exterior is very irregular, and resembles a palace in little except in its mass. The interior is, however, highly interesting, on account of the valuable collections which it contains. The riding academy of Vienna is said to be one of the largest in Europe; but it is surpassed by an assembly room called the Hall of Apollo, which is said to be capable of containing 10,000 people. The Belvidere, a palace built by prince Eugene, is in one of the suburbs. It stands partly on the top, partly at the foot of an eminence, and commands an extensive prospect. The imperial mews are capable of containing more than 400 horses. The arsenal contains an immense collection of arms, and many curious ornaments, all of iron. All these edifices belong either to government or the imperial family. In regard to nobility, there is hardly a capital in Europe that can boast so many titled personages among its permanent inhabitants: the number is not overrated at 20 princes, 70 counts, and 50 barons.

The charitable institutions at Vienna are numerous, and richly endowed. The great hospital, equal in extent to any in Paris or London, receives often 10,000 patients in the course of a year. There are separate hospitals for the soldiers, for Jews, for foundlings, orphans, and aged persons. Several of these charitable establishments are served by nuns. The lying-in hospitals are also on a liberal plan, and under good management. The roads leading to Vienna are few, compared to the approaches to London or Paris.

The university of Vienna dates from 1237. It was long under the management of the Jesuits, till the celebrated Von Swieten prevailed on the court, in the middle of the 18th century, to take it out of their hands, and to give a great extension to the medical department. A botanical garden was established; medical men were sent to the most celebrated seminaries in Europe, to observe the state of the science; a military hospital and an anatomical theatre were founded; and at a subsequent date a veterinary school. In consequence of this patronage, and of the great extent of practice afforded in so large a city, Vienna is by far the first medical school in Germany. The university of Vienna contains also public classes for philosophy, the classical languages, literature, law, theology, without, however, surpassing in these departments, the seminaries of Gottingen, Leipsic, and Halle. The total number of professors is 54; that of assistants 18. The observatory is not well placed: it stands unluckily in the midst of the city.

The imperial library is very extensive: it is contained in a large hall, 260 feet in length, and 150 in breadth; and is said to consist of 12,000 manuscripts, and 300,000 printed volumes. Next to this comes the library of the university, computed at 90,000 volumes. The imperial collection of medals and coins is reckoned the most complete in Europe.

The principal amusements of the people of Vienna are the public walks and the theatres. Of the latter there are no less than five; two in the city, which belong to the court, and three in the suburbs; but all are below mediocrity.

The environs of Vienna are very fertile and picturesque. To the north are the islands of the Danube; to the west, the lofty summit of the Kahlenberg; to the south, mountains covered with vineyards and extensive forests; and to the east, vast plains, bounded, however, at the farthest horizon, by hills. The chief part of the town and its environs may be seen from the Belvidere. A more complete view may be obtained from the top of the tower of the cathedral, and a still better from the top of the Kahlenberg.

Corn, butchers' meat, and wine, are supplied in a great measure from Hungary; vegetables from the district around the capital. For fuel, the inhabitants use partly wood, partly coals and turf. The water drunk in Vienna is not in general good; and is often found to disagree with strangers. Nor is the climate of Vienna equally healthy with that of London or Paris. Population about 270,000.

Vienna was, under the name of *Vindobona*, long the head quarters of a Roman legion, and afterwards fell successively into the hands of the Goths and Huns. In 791, Charlemagne having extended his conquests through the south of Germany,

attached it to his dominions. At that time, and for more than two centuries after, it was of inconsiderable extent; the church of St. Stephen, which is now nearly in its centre, having, when erected in 1144, been outside of the walls. The town continued, however, to increase progressively, being the general residence of the Austrian government, and favoured in its mercantile communication, by the vicinity of the Danube. The most remarkable incidents in its history are its capture, in 1484, by the Hungarians, under their king Mathias, who resided in it till his death, after which it was restored to Austria. In 1529, the Turks, supported by Hungarian insurgents, ventured to approach this capital, and though unable to take the city, destroyed the suburbs. In 1619, the Bohemian insurgents, supported by a party in Austria, succeeded in penetrating into the city; but a different result took place on an attempt made in 1625 by Torstenson, a Swedish general, commanding a mixed army of his countrymen and of German Protestants. But the attack most generally known to the readers of history was that of 1683, made by a Turkish army, supported by disaffected chiefs in Hungary, but repulsed under the governor Sobieski. In 1741, though pressed by the Bavarians on the west, and the French and Prussians on the north, Vienna was preserved; and an increase of the army, with financial supplies from England, soon changed the aspect of affairs. In the present age, it was threatened by Buonaparte in 1797, and occupied by him in 1805 and 1809. On both occasions proper discipline was observed by the invaders, and little injury was done. Vienna suffered from the ravages of the plague, first in 1679, and afterwards in 1713; 650 miles east of Paris, and 896 south-east of London. Lat. 48. 12. 34. N. long. 16. 22. 31. E.

VIENNA, a post township of the United States, in Kennebeck county, Maine; 26 miles north-west of Augusta. Population 417.—2. A post township of the United States, in Trumbull county, Ohio.—3. A town of the United States, the capital of Green county, Kentucky.—4. A town of the United States, in South Carolina, situated on the Savannah, which is here only navigable for boats of 30 tons. It is about 296 miles from the sea.—5. A post town and port of entry of the United States, in Dorchester county, Maryland, on the Nanticoke; 19 miles south-east of Cambridge.—6. A town of the United States, in Washington county, Ohio, situated on the Ohio river; 7 miles below Marietta.

VIENNE, a river of France, which rises in the Limousin, and flowing northward, joins the Loire, in the department of the Indre and Loire, two miles above Saumur.

VIENNE, a department in the west of France, formed of the ancient province of Upper Poitou, and bounded on the north by the department of the Indre and Loire, on the south by that of the Charente. It has a superficial extent of 2800 square miles, and a population of 252,000, all Catholics, with the exception of about 13,000 Protestants. The surface is for the most part level. The principal rivers are the Vienne, the Charente, the Dive, the Clain, and the Creuse. The capital is Poitiers.

VIENNE, UPPER, a department in the west of France, including the greatest part of the Limousin, and traversed by the river Vienne, which flows northward to the Loire. It has a superficial extent of 2230 square miles, and a population of 240,000.

VIENNE, a town in the south-east of France, on the right bank of the Rhone. Vines are cultivated in the neighbourhood, well known by the name of *cote rotie*; 18 miles south of Lyons.

VIENNE LE CHATEAU, a town of France, department of the Marne. It adjoins the small river Biesme, and has 1700 inhabitants; 9 miles north-west of Clermont.

VIERGEN, a village of the Austrian states, in Tyrol, on the borders of Salzburg. Population 2500.

VIERLANDS, four islands in the Elbe, near Hamburg; belonging in common to that city and Lubeck. They are New Gamme, Old Gamme, Kirchwerder, and Kosslacke. They form four parishes, and contain 6700 inhabitants.

VIERLINGSBECK, a small inland town of the Netherlands,

lands, in North Brabant. Population 1000. It stands on the left bank of the Maese; 15 miles north-east of Grave.

VIERNHEIM, a village of Germany, in Hesse Darmstadt, principality of Starkenburg. Population 1900.

VIERRADEN, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg; 26 miles south-east of Prenzlau.

VIERSEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, in Gelders. It has a Catholic and a Protestant church, and 4500 inhabitants.

VIERZON, a town of France, department of the Cher, situated in a pleasant country, at the influx of the small river Eure into the Cher; 22 miles north of Bourges.

VIESBECK, a village of Prussian Westphalia, in the principality of Paderborn, with a strong and elegant castle.

VIESTI, a sea-port of the Adriatic, in the east of the kingdom of Naples, in the province of the Capitanata. It contains 4700 inhabitants; 22 miles north-north-east of Manfredonia.

VIETA (Francis), a very eminent mathematician of the 16th century, was born at Fontenai, in Poitou, in the year 1540. Although he occupied the post of master of requests at Paris, and his time and attention were much engaged by the duties of his office, he was indefatigable in his application to mathematical studies; so that he is said to have remained in his apartment for three days without either eating or sleeping. In his writings he manifests great originality of genius, as well as invention. He made many improvements in algebra; and on other branches of the mathematics, besides those that may be denominated analytical, he bestowed much attention and labour; and whilst he collected and detailed what others had done before him, he enlarged the boundaries of science, and made some important and useful additions to the stock of knowledge which had been amassed by his predecessors. In this respect he was not a mere labourer, but original and ingenious in his communications. His treatise on "Angular Sections" is a performance which enabled him to resolve a curious problem, proposed by Adrian Romanus to mathematicians, and which amounted to an equation of the 45th degree. Romanus was so impressed by his sagacity, that he travelled from Wirtemberg in Franconia, where he resided, as far as France, in order to visit Vieta, and cultivate friendship with him. His "Apollonius Gallus," or restoration of Apollonius's tract on Tangencies, not to mention other pieces that may be found in his works, displays powers of invention, eminently adapted to the more sublime geometrical speculations. His tracts on trigonometry, plane and spherical, with the tables annexed to them, were important and valuable at the time they were published, and without doubt led the way to farther modern improvements. Vieta, notwithstanding the intenseness and assiduity of his application, passed his grand climacteric, and died at Paris in December, 1603. In 1646, Schooten gave an edition of all his works. *Montucla.*

VIETRI, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra; 2 miles north-north-east of Cangiano.—2. Also a town of Naples, in Principato Citra. In 1694 it was destroyed by an earthquake; 2 miles west of Salerno.

VIEUSSENS (Raymond), was born at a village in Rouergne, and having commenced his education at Rhodéz, he pursued the study of physic at Montpellier, where he graduated. In 1671 he was chosen physician to the hospital of St. Eloy. He died in 1726. His most valuable work is his "Neurologia Universalis," Lyons, 1685, folio. After his death appeared "Histoire des Maladies internes," 4to., containing many practical observations. *Haller. Eloy.*

VIEUX, a village of France, in the department of Calvados; about 6 miles west of Caen.

VIEUX MAISONS, a town of France, department of the Aisne, with 900 inhabitants; 12 miles south of Chateau Thierry.

VIEUX MARCHE, a town of France, in Brittany, department of the Cotes du Nord. Population 3500; 33 miles north-west of St. Brieux.

To VIEW, *v. a.* [*veu*, Fr. from *voir*, or *voir*]. To survey; to look on by way of examination.

The Almighty Father bent down his eye,
His own works and their works at once to view. *Milton*

To see; to perceive by the eye.

They here with eyes aghast
View'd first their lamentable lot. *Milton.*

VIEW, *s.* Prospect.

You should tread a course
Pretty, and full of *view*; yea, haply near
The residence of Posthumus. *Shakspeare.*

Sight; power of beholding.

I go, to take for ever from your *view*,
Both the lov'd object, and the hated too. *Dryden.*

Intellectual sight; mental ken.—Some safer resolution I've
in *view*. *Milton.*—Act of seeing.

Th' unexpected sound

Of dogs and men, his wakeful ear does wound;
Rouz'd with the noise, he scarce believes his ear,
Willing to think the illusions of his fear
Had given this false alarm; but straight his *view*
Confirms that more than all he fears is true. *Denham.*

Sight; eye.—Objects near our *view* are thought greater
than those of a larger size, that are more remote. *Locke.*—
Survey; examination by the eye.

Time never will renew,

While we too far the pleasing path pursue,
Surveying nature with too nice a *view*. *Dryden*

Intellectual survey.—If the mind has made this inference
by finding out the intermediate ideas, and taking a *view* of
the connection of them, it has proceeded rationally. *Locke.*
—Space that may be taken in by the eye; reach of sight.

The fame through all the neighb'ring nations flew,
When now the Trojan navy was in *view*. *Dryden.*

Appearance; show.

In that accomplish'd mind.

Help'd by the night, new graces find;
Which, by the splendour of her *view*,
Dazzled before we never knew. *Waller.*

Display; exhibition to the sight or mind.—To give a right
view of this mistaken part of liberty, would any one be a
changeling, because he is less determined by wise considerations
than a wise man? *Locke.*—Prospect of interest.—No
man sets himself about any thing, but upon some *view* or
other, which serves him for a reason. *Locke.*—Intention;
design.—He who sojourns in a foreign country, refers what
he sees to the state of things at home; with that *view* he
makes all his reflections. *Atterbury.*

VIE'WER, *s.* One who views.

You are as fair as if the morning bare ye;
Imagination never made a sweeter:
Can it be possible this frame should suffer,
And, built on slight affections, fright the *viewer*?
Beaum. and Fl.

VIE'WLESS, *adj.* Unseen; not discernible by the sight.

To be imprison'd in the *viewless* winds,
And blown with restless violence about
The pendant world. *Shakspeare.*

VIE'WLY, *adj.* Sightly; striking to the view. *Used in some parts of the north.*

VIEYRA (Antony), a Portuguese writer, was born at Lisbon in 1608, and in early life accompanied his father to the Brazils. His genius at the age of fourteen began to display itself to a degree that excited the astonishment of his tutors. In 1623 he entered into the society of Jesus, and having carefully read the scriptures, the works of the fathers, and the Summa Aquinatas, he composed some tracts, and gave lectures in the college of Bahia. At this time he was tutor to the son of the viceroy of Brazil, the marquis of Montalvin; and in 1641, accompanied him to Europe. At Lisbon he distinguished himself in the pulpit, and was appointed by John IV. preacher to the court. The king discovering also his talents for public affairs, deputed him, in 1646, on important

portant business to England, Holland, and France, and also to the court of Rome. For the services rendered in these missions he was offered a bishopric, which he declined accepting, and requested only to be employed as a missionary among the savages in the forests of Maragnan. The king demurred against acceding to his proposal, but urged him to accept a bishopric, which he still refused; but with some other Jesuits, he embarked in a ship, in order to proceed to Maragnan. Soon after his arrival there, in 1653, he was sent to Portugal, in order to obtain an order from the king, that the Portuguese settled in the Brazils should treat the Indians with less cruelty. He succeeded in the object of his mission, but he was not allowed to return to America, though he went thither some time after; and in less than six years, in a district more than 600 miles in extent, he formed an establishment similar to that in Paraguay. There the Indians were instructed, and availing themselves of their knowledge, began to live like men, and to practise the virtues which Christianity taught them. The Portuguese residing in Brazil were alarmed, and could not bear that the Indians, whom they treated as slaves, should enjoy the blessings of liberty; they, therefore, seized Vieira and his attendants, and transported them to Portugal, under a charge of their joining the Dutch in forming a plan for expelling all the Portuguese from Brazil. Vieira and his associates were able to prove their innocence, and succeeded in obtaining the reinstatement of all their brethren in the colleges and other establishments of Maragnan. Vieira remained in Portugal, and, at the desire of the queen and ministers of state, drew up a remonstrance, which was presented to king Alphonso, respecting the irregularities and abuses that prevailed in the kingdom. The king's favourites were incensed, and, in 1663, those who were attached to the queen, and who wished to promote the welfare of the nation, were sent into banishment. Vieira was first conveyed to Oporto, and soon after to Coimbra; and for the more certain and speedy decision of his fate, he was committed into the hands of the inquisition. Many charges were alleged against him; however, in 1667, when the influence of the favourites terminated, he was freed from the inquisition, and sent to Lisbon. He was merely forbidden to preach; but this prohibition was revoked, when the queen, Maria Isabella of Savoy, and the infant Don Pedro, then regent of the kingdom, expressed a wish to hear him. In 1669 he was called to Rome, and preached before queen Christina of Sweden, who was so much pleased, that she invited him to the conversaciones held in her palace, and requested him to become her confessor. But finding the air prejudicial to his health, he returned to Lisbon, after having obtained from Pope Clement X. a letter of exculpation, freeing him from the jurisdiction of the inquisition, and rendering him immediately amenable to the college of cardinals. Vieira, upon the recovery of his health, set sail for Brazil; and being incapable, on account of his advanced age, of superintending the mission of Maragnan, of which he had been long superior general, he spent his time in revising his writings, and preparing for the termination of his life, which happened at Bahia in 1697, when he had attained nearly the 90th year of his age. The Portuguese consider Vieira as the best writer their country ever produced. His works were published at Lisbon between 1679, and 1718, in fourteen quarto volumes. *Gen. Biog.*

VIF, a town of France, department of the Isere, on the river Greze. Population 2300; 12 miles south of Grenoble.

UIG, a parish of Scotland, in Ross-shire, situated in the south-west district of the island of Lewis. It is about 15 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. Population 2500.

VIGAN, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, situated on a hill called Mount Esperon; 28 miles north-north-west of Montpellier.

VIGEANS, ST., a parish of Scotland, in Forfarshire, lying on the sea-coast, to the east and north of Arbroath, and comprehending a great part of that town. It is 7 miles long, and from 3 to 4 broad. Population 4771, of which number 3000 may be said to belong to Arbroath.

VIGESIMATION, *s.* [*vigesimus*, Latin.] The act of putting to death every twentieth man. *Bailey.*

VIGEVANO, a considerable town of Italy, the capital of a district of the same name. Population nearly 12,000; 15 miles north-west of Pavia, and 16 west-south-west of Milan.

VIGGIANO, a town of Italy, in Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro. Population 5500.

VIGHIZOLE, a large village of Austrian Italy. Population 1300; 16 miles south of Padua.

VIGIA, a small river of Brazil, in the province of Para, which runs north-north-west and enters the arm of the river Amazons, which forms the island of Marajo, between the rivers Arreta and Tuma.

VIGIL, *s.* [*vigilia*, Lat.] Watch; devotions performed in the customary hours of rest.—So they in heaven their odes and vigils tun'd. *Milton.*—A fast kept before a holiday.

He that outlives this day, and sees old age,
Will yearly on the *vigil* feast his neighbours,
And say to-morrow is St. Crispian. *Shakspeare.*

Service used on the night before a holiday.

The rivals call my muse another way,
To sing their *vigils* for the ensuing day. *Dryden.*

Watch; forbearance of sleep.—Nothing wears out a fine face like the *vigils* of the card-table, and those cutting passions which attend them. *Addison.*

VIGILANCE, or VIGILANCY, *s.* [*Fr.*; *vigilantia*, Lat.] Forbearance of sleep.—Ulysses yielded unseasonably to sleep, and the strong passion for his country should have given him *vigilance*. *Broome.*—Watchfulness; circumspection; incessant care.

Shall Henry's conquest, Bedford's *vigilance*,
Your deeds of war, and all our counsel die? *Shakspeare.*

Guard; watch.

No post is free, no place,
That guard and most unusual *vigilance*,
Does not attend my taking. *Shakspeare.*

VIGILANT, *adj.* [*vigilans*, Lat.] Watchful; circumspect; diligent; attentive.

Take your places, and be *vigilant*:
If any noise or soldier you perceive,
Let us have knowledge. *Shakspeare.*

VIGILANTLY, *adv.* Watchfully; attentively; circumspectly.—Thus in peace, either of the kings so *vigilantly* observed every motion of the others, as if they had lived upon the alarm. *Hayward.*

VIGNANO, a small town in the north-west of Italy; 5 miles east of Genoa.

VIGNE (Pierre delle), a celebrated minister of the emperor Frederic II., was born of mean parentage in Capua, at the end of the twelfth century; and having pursued his studies to good effect as a mendicant scholar at Bologna, he was introduced to Frederic II., and ingratiated himself with this prince to such a degree, that he gave him a lodging in his court, and the opportunity of further improvement. He became a proficient in civil and canon law, and acquired an elegant style of writing, so that he was advanced by the emperor to the posts of prothonotary of his court, judge and chancellor; and he became the confidant of all his designs. His ability and learning raised him to the highest reputation, and his influence in the court of Frederic was long boundless. The emperor afforded him opportunity of amassing immense treasures; but before the close of his life, he lost the emperor's attachment and confidence. He was deprived of sight, and shut up in prison; and sinking into despair, he put an end to his life. The time of his death is not known. The chronicle of Placentia dates his being blinded in 1248. Six books of letters remain, which Tiraboschi regards as one of the most valuable monuments of the 13th century. The last edition of them is that of Basil, in 1740. He also collected and arranged the laws of the kingdom of Sicily; and to him

are attributed a work "Concerning the Imperial Authority," and a book "On Consolation," in imitation of that of Boethius. He also composed some Italian poems. *Gen. Biog.*

VIGNETTE, s. [French.] A picture of leaves and flowers; a kind of flourish of leaves and flowers. Cotgrave writes our word *vignet*.

VIGNIER (Nicholas), an historian and chronologist, was born at Bar-sur-Seine in 1530, and brought up a Protestant. Having lost his property in the civil wars, he withdrew to Germany, and practised physic with reputation and advantage. Upon his return to France, he conformed to the established religion, and was appointed physician to the king, as well as historiographer-royal. One of the most curious of his works is his "Traité de l'Origine et Demeure des anciens François," 1582, 4to., which was translated into Latin by Andrew du Chesne. His other works may be consulted with advantage by those who wish to acquaint themselves with French history. This writer died in 1595. *Moreri*.

VIGNOLA, a name commonly given to JAMES BAROZZI, from the place of his birth, a small town in the duchy of Modena, an eminent architect, was born in 1507. He was at Rome in 1550, and built several churches there; and by the interest of Vassari, pope Julius III. appointed him his architect. For him he built a villa, and near it the small church of St. Andrew, in form of an ancient temple; and by his command he brought the Acqua Vergine to Rome. After the death of Julius, he was employed by cardinal Alexander Farnese in the construction of his magnificent palace or castle of Caprarola; and he had also the charge of building the church belonging to the professed house of Jesuits at Rome, which is an edifice of extraordinary beauty and grandeur. It was raised only to the cornice before the death of Vignola, and finished by his disciple James della Porta. After the decease of Michael Angelo, Vignola was appointed to succeed him as architect of St. Peter's, in conjunction with Pirro Ligorio, a Neapolitan. He died in 1573, aged 66. His "Rules for the five Orders of Architecture" were formed on the purest taste of Antiquity, and have been always reckoned classical and original. This work has been often reprinted, and translated into almost all the European languages. The French translation, with the commentaries of Daviler is most esteemed. Vignola also wrote a treatise on "Practical Perspective," which has passed through many editions. *Tiraboschi. D'Argenville. Gen. Biog.*

VIGNOLA, a small town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, on the Panaro; 15 miles west-by-south of Bologna.

VIGNORY, a town of France, in Champagne, situated on the Marne. Population 1000; 14 miles north of Chaumont.

VIGNOT, a town of France, situated near the Meuse. Population 800.

VIGO (Giovanni da), an eminent surgeon, born in Genoa, and in 1503 invited to Rome by Pope Julius II., to be his first surgeon. His work entitled "Practica in Arte Chirurgica copiosa," first published at Rome in 1514, folio, became very popular, and was often reprinted. It is a very full compendium of the art of surgery (as then known and practised), and contains also a system of anatomy and of materia medica, and was long regarded as a standard work. Another of his works, entitled "Chirurgia Compendiosa," 1517, is a kind of summary of the former, with some new observations. *Haller. Eloy*.

VIGO, a town of Spain, in Galicia, on the Atlantic. It is situated on a small gulf or bay, and has one of the largest, deepest, and safest harbours in the kingdom; 76 miles south-by-west of Corunna. Lat. 42. 13. 20. N. long. 8. 33. 30. W.

VIGONA, an inland town of Italy, in Piedmont. It has several churches, and a hospital. Population 5300; 12 miles east-by-south of Pignerolo.

VIGOROUS, adj. [*vigerous*, old French; *vigoureux*, mod. from *vigour*.] Forcible; not weakened; full of strength and life.

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Fam'd for his valour young;
At sea successful, *vigorous* and strong?

Waller.

VIGOROUSLY, adv. With force; forcibly; without weakness.

The prince had two giant ships;
With his one so *vigorously* he press'd,
And flew so home, they could not rise again. *Dryden.*

VIGOROUSNESS, s. Force; strength.—He hath given excellent sufferance and *vigorousness* to the sufferers, arming them with strange courage, heroical fortitude, invincible resolution, and glorious patience. *Bp. Taylor.*

VIGOUR, s. [*vigour*, old French; *vigor*, Lat.] Force; strength.

The *vigour* of this arm was never vain:
Witness these heaps of slaughter. *Dryden.*

Mental force; intellectual ability. Energy; efficacy.

In the fruitful earth
His beams, unactive else, their *vigour* find. *Milton.*

VIHIERS, a town of France, department of the Maine and Loire; 22 miles west-by-south of Saumur.

VILAGOS, a market town of Hungary, in the county of Sarand.

VILAINE, a considerable river of France, which falls into the Atlantic, below Roche Bernard, after a course of 140 miles.

VILBEL, a town of Germany, belonging in common to Hesse-Cassel and Hesse-Darmstadt. Population 1100; 4 miles north of Frankfort on the Maine.

VILCABAMBA, a river of Peru, in the province of Calca and Lares, which rises north of the town of Victoria, and falls into the Paucartambo.

VILCABAMBA, a settlement of Peru, in the province of Cotabamba.—2. Of Calca and Lares.—3. Of Angurues.—4. Of Quito in the province of Loxa.—5. Of Tarma in the province of Peru.

VILCAMAYO, URUBAMBA, or QUILLABAMBA, a large river of Peru, which rises in the province of Lampa, to the west of the capital. It throws itself into the Apurimac, at about lat. 12. 30. S.

VILCAS-GUAMAN, or HUAMAN, a district of Peru, south-east of Guamanga, beginning 6 or 7 leagues from that city, and extending about 30 leagues. Its temperature throughout a great part of it is mild and very healthy, although in the low parts bordering upon the river, very hot. In these parts grow sugar-canes, plantains, and other fruits and herbage; also cotton.

VILCAS-GUAMAN, the capital of the above province, in which is a church, built on the ruins of a Peruvian fortress.

VILCAS, a river of the same province, which rises in the mountains of the Andes, in lat. 14. 17. S., runs north-east, and after collecting the waters of many other rivers, and often changing its name, enters by the south part into the Maranon or Amazons.

VILE, adj. [*vil*, Fr.; *vilis*, Lat.] Base; mean; worthless; sordid; despicable.

He to-day that sheds his blood with me,
Shall be my brother; be he ne'er so *vile*,
This day shall gentle his condition. *Shakspeare.*

Morally impure; wicked.

Restor'd by thee, *vile* as I am, to place
Of new acceptance. *Milton.*

VILD, or VILED, adj. [from *vile*, whence *revile*.] Vile; wicked.—The vassal of his pleasures *vilde*. *Spenser.*

VILELY, adv. Basely; meanly; shamefully.—The *Volsians vilely* yielded the town. *Shakspeare.*

VILENESS, s. Baseness; meanness; despicableness.

His *vileness* us shall never awe:

But here our sports shall be:
Such as the golden world first saw,
Most innocent and free.

Drayton.

Moral or intellectual baseness,

4 D

Then,

Then, *vileness* of mankind!
 Could none, alas! repeat me good or great,
 Wash my pale body, or bewail my fate?

Prior.

VILEYKA, a small town of Russian Lithuania, in the government of Minsk; 73 miles north-north-west of Minsk.

VILIA, a river of Russian Lithuania, which passes by the town of Wilna, and falls into the Niemen at Kovno. It is navigable for small boats.

VILIFICATION, *s.* [*vilifico*, Lat.] The act of vilifying.—They have mingled their own fooleries with it; such as the transmigration of human souls into brutes; *vilification* of marriage, and the like. *More.*

VILIFIER, *s.* One that vilifies.

To VILIFY, *v. a.* To debase; to degrade; to make vile.

Their maker's image
 Forsook them, when themselves they *vilify'd*
 To serve ungovern'd appetite, and took
 His image whom they serv'd.

Milton.

To defame; to make contemptible.

Tomalin could not abide,
 To hear his sovereign *vilify'd*

Drayton.

The displeasure of their prince, those may expect, who would put in practice all methods to *vilify* his person. *Ad-dison.*

To VILIPEND, *v. a.* [*vilipendo*, Lat.] To have in no esteem; to treat with slight or contempt.—If it be to the scorning and *vilipending* of a man, it may be called the sin of the men of Succoth, who slighted Gideon. *Bp. Andrews.*

VILITY, *s.* [*vilitas*, Lat.] Baseness; vileness. *Bul-lokar.*—The comedians wore these [socks] to represent the *vility* of the persons they represented; as debauched young sparks, old crazy misers, pimps, parasites, strumpets, and the rest of that gang. *Kennet.*

VILKOMIRZ, a small town of Russian Lithuania, on the river Svieta. It was abandoned and burnt by the Russians on the approach of the French in 1812; 44 miles north-north-west of Wilna, and 112 south-by-east of Riga.

VILL, *s.* [*villa*, Lat.] A village; a small collection of houses. *Little in use.*—This book gives an account of the manurable lands in every manor, town, or *vill*. *Hale.*

VILLA, *s.* [*villa*, Lat.] A country seat.—The antient Romans lay the foundations of their *villas* and palaces within the very borders of the sea. *Addison.*

VILLA a town of Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro. Population 1400; 10 miles north-north-east of Ponte Corvo.

VILLA, LA, a settlement of the New Kingdom of Granada, in the province of Tunja, situated on the shore of the river Magdalena.

VILLA ALTA, a small village, the chief place of a district of the same name, in Mexico; 105 leagues from Mexico.

VILLA ALVA, a small town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo; 22 miles north-by-east of Beja, with 1400 inhabitants.

VILLA BELLA, a town of Brazil, in the government of Matto Grosso.

VILLA BOA, a town of Brazil, and capital of the government of Goyas; 450 miles north-west of Rio Janeiro.

VILLA CARILLA, a small inland town of Spain in the province of Jaen; 18 miles north-east of Ubeda.

VILLA DO CARMO, a town of Brazil, in the government of Minas Geraes; 20 miles east-north-east of Villa Rica.

VILLA CASTIN, a large village of Spain, in old Castile; 52 miles north-west of Madrid.

VILLA CIBO, a neat village of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma, near Frascati. It is attached to a pontifical palace, and the adjacent gardens are beautiful.

VILLA CLARA, a town of the island of Cuba; 20 miles north-west of Espiritu Santo.

VILLA DO CONDE, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Douro e Mino, on the river Ave, near its mouth; 18 miles north of Oporto.

VILLA FALLETO, an inland town of Italy, in Piedmont, near the river Maira, with 2900 inhabitants; 10 miles east of Coni.

VILLA FERNANDA, a small town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo; 10 miles west of Elvas.

VILLA FLOR, a small town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, on the Tagus; 23 miles east-by-north of Abrantes.

VILLA FLOR, a small town of Portugal; 34 miles south-by-west of Braganza.

VILLA DA FO, a small town of Italy, in the Sardinian Milanese.

VILLA FRANCA, a town situated on the southern coast of the island of St. Michael, one of the Azores.—2. A town of Italy, in Piedmont. Population 2200; 2 miles east of Nice.—3. Another town of Italy, in Piedmont, and larger than the preceding, though from situation less visited by travellers; 20 miles south-by-west from Turin.—4. A small town of Austrian Italy; 9 miles south-west of Verona.—5. A small town of Spain, in the province of Leon, on the borders of Galicia; 72 miles west of Leon.

VILLA FRANCA DE PANADES, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. Population 6000; 27 miles west of Barcelona.

VILLA FRANCA DE XIRA, a town of Portugal, near the northern bank of the Tagus; 20 miles north-east of Lisbon. Population 3000.

VILLA DEL FUERTE, or MONTES CLAROS, a town of Mexico, to the north of Cinaloa. Its population is estimated at 7900.

VILLA GABA, a town of Brazil, in the government of St. Paul; 95 miles north-north-east of St. Paul.

VILLA HARTA, a small town of the interior of Spain, in the province of Toledo, on the small river Gijuela; 79 miles south-by-east of Madrid, and 21 north-east of Ciudad Real.

VILLA HERMOSA, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia; 24 miles north of Segorbe.

VILLA HERMOSA, a town of Mexico, in the old province of Tabasco, near the mouth of a river which falls into the bay of Campeachy and gulf of Mexico. Lat. 17. 40. N. long. 94. 16. W.

VILLA DI HORTA, a small sea-port of Fayal, one of the Azores, containing the best harbour in the island. Lat. 38. 32. N. long. 28. 36. W.

VILLA JOYOSA, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, adjoining the sea; 20 miles north-east of Alicant.

VILLA DE LEON, an extensive, populous, and wealthy town of Mexico; 156 miles north-west of Mexico.

VILLA MARTIN, a small town of Spain, in the province of Leon; 27 miles east of Leon.

VILLA MAYOR, a small town of Spain, in Arragon; 3 miles east of Saragosa.

VILLA NOVA, an inland town of Italy, subject to the king of Sardinia; 2 miles north of Casale.

VILLA NOVA D'ASTI, a town of Italy, in Piedmont; 13 miles east-south-east of Turin.

VILLA NOVA DE CERVEIRA, a town of Portugal, province of Entre Douro e Minho, on the river Minho; 10 miles west-south-west of Tuy.

VILLA NOVA DE MILFONTES, a populous but small town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, at the mouth of the small river Mira; 12 miles south of Lisbon.

VILLA NOVA DEL PRINCIPE, a town of Brazil, in the jurisdiction of Bahia.

VILLA NOVA DO PORTIMAO, a town of Portugal; 107 miles south-south-east of Lisbon.

VILLA NOVA DO PORTO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Douro e Minho. Population 10,000.

VILLA NUEVA, a town of Spain, in Valencia; 50 miles north-by-west of Valencia.

VILLA NEUVA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the coast of the Mediterranean; 21 miles west-south-west of Barcelona.

VILLA NUEVA DE LOS INFANTES, a town of Spain,

Spain, in the province of La Mancha; 115 miles south-south-east of Madrid.

VILLA NUEVA DEL RIO, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville, on the Guadalquivir; 25 miles north-north-east of Seville.

VILLA NUEVA DE LA SERENA, a small town of Spanish Estremadura, on the Guadiana; 58 miles east of Badajos.

VILLA DE PRINCIPE, a town of the province and government of Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil, on the confines of the diamond district. The most part of the inhabitants are shop-keepers. The rest are artizans, farmers, miners, and labourers.

VILLA DE LA PURIFICATION, a small town of Mexico; about 40 miles north-west of the port of Guatlan, on the Pacific ocean.

VILLA REAL, a town of Portugal, in the province of Traz os Montes, on the small river Corgo; 10 miles north of Lamego.

VILLA REAL, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, on the river Mijares, near the Mediterranean; 35 miles north-by-east of Valencia, and 20 east of Segorbe.

VILLA REAL, a small town of the south of Portugal, in Algarva, at the mouth of the Guadiana, opposite to Ayamonte, and 1 mile south of Castel Marim.

VILLA REAL DE ALAVA, a small town of the north-east of Spain, in the district of Alava; 21 miles south of Bilbao.

VILLA REAL DE CONCEICAO, a town of Brazil, in the government of Minas Geraes; 40 miles north-west of Villa Rica.

VILLA RICA, a town of Brazil, and capital of the province of Minas Geraes, and the seat of its government. It is situated on the side of a large mountain, connected with others forming an immense chain, of which it is one of the highest. Most of the streets range, in steps, as it were, from the base to the summit, and are crossed by others which lead up the acclivity. The town is divided into two parishes, and contains about 20,000 inhabitants. Lat. 20. 26. S. long. 45. 50. W.—2. A town of South America, in the province of Paraguay; 100 miles north-east of Assumption.—3. A volcano of Chili; 60 miles north-east of Valdivia.

VILLA RUBIA, a small town of the central part of Spain; 31 miles south-south-east of Madrid.

VILLA RUBIA DE LOS OJOS DE LA GUADIANA, a small town of Spain, in the province of La Mancha; 82 miles south of Madrid.

VILLA SAVARY, a town in the south of France, department of the Aube; 9 miles south-east of Castelnaudary.

VILLA DE VALLE FERTILE, a town of South America, in the province of Cuyo; 80 miles south-east of Juan de la Frontera.

VILLA VEJA, a town of South America, in Bahia, at first called St. Salvador.

VILLA VERDE, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura; 32 miles north of Lisbon.

VILLA VICIOSA, a small sea-port town of Spain, in Asturias, near the mouth of the Asta; 23 miles north-east of Oviedo.

VILLA VICIOSA, an ill built town of the south of Spain, in the province of Cordova, on the Guadalquivir; 21 miles west of Cordova.

VILLA VICIOSA, a village of Spain, in New Castile; 20 miles north-east of Guadalaxara, on the river Henares.

VILLA VICOSA, a fortified town in the south-east of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo; 100 miles east-by-south of Lisbon, and 34 west of Badajos in Spain.

VILLACH, an old town of Austrian Illyria, in Upper Carinthia, at the confluence of the Drave and the Geyl; 22 miles west of Klagenfurt, and 63 north of Trieste.

VILLACH, a circle of Austrian Illyria, in the government of Laybach. Its extent is about 2175 square miles; its population 120,000.

VILLAFAMES, a town of the east of Spain, in Valencia, with 2300 inhabitants; 51 miles north-north-east of Valencia.

VILLAGE, *s.* [*village*, French.] A small collection of houses in the country, less than a town.

Beggars, with roaring voices, from low farms,
Or pelting *villages*, sheep-cotes, and mills,
Enforce their charity.

Shakspeare.

VILLAGE HILL, a post village of the United States, in Nottaway county, Virginia.

V'LLAGER, *s.* An inhabitant of the village.

Brutus had rather be a *villager*,
Than to repute himself a son of Rome
Under such hard conditions.

Shakspeare.

V'LLAGERY, *s.* District of villages.

Robin Goodfellow, are you not he,
That fright the maidens of the *villagery*?

Shakspeare.

V'LLAIN, *s.* [*villanus*, low Lat.; *villain*, old French. "Depuis le xii. siècle jusqu' au xvi., ce mot ne présenteoit rien d' infame, quoiqu' il fût employé pour *villis*: il servoit à désigner l'ordre du tiers-état; il signifioit paysan, habitant de la campagne, labourer, fermier et cultivateur; homme du peuple, marchand, roturier, qui n'est pas noble d'état ou des mœurs." *Roquefort*.] One who held by a base tenure; a servant.

A trusty *villain*, Sir; that very oft,
When I am dull with care and melancholy,
Lightens my humour with his merry jests.

Shakspeare.

A wicked wretch.

What in the world,

That names me traitor, *villain*-like he lies.

Shakspeare.

VILLAIN LE JUHEL, a town of France, department of the Mayenne; 17 miles east-north-east of Mayenne. Population 2200.

VILLAINOUS. See VILLANOUS.

VILLAINY. See VILLANY.

VILLALGORDO DE XUCAR, an inland town of Spain, in the province of Cuença, on the river Xucar; 50 miles south of Cuença. Population 2200.

VILLALONOS, a small town of Spain, in the province of Valladolid; 27 miles west of Palencia.

VILLALPANDO, a considerable town of the west of Spain, in the province of Leon, on the south bank of the river Valderaguay, which, flowing southward, falls into the Douro east of Zamora; 40 miles south of Leon.

VILLALVA, a small town of Spain, in the province of Navarre; 3 miles north-east of Pampeluna.

VILLANAGE, *s.* The state of a villain; base servitude.—Upon every such surrender and grant there was but one freeholder, which was the lord himself; all the rest were but tenants in *villanage*, and were not fit to be sworn in juries. *Davies*.—Baseness; infamy.

If in thy smoke it ends, their glories shine;
But infamy and *villanage* are thine.

Dryden.

VILLANDREAU, a town of France, department of the Gironde, on the river Ciron; 9 miles north-west of Bazas.

VILLANI (Giovanni), a native of Florence, was old enough in 1300 to visit Rome at the jubilee, and is supposed to have afterwards travelled into France and Flanders. In 1316 and 1317 he was one of the magistrates called priors at Florence, and also in the latter year official of the mint, to whom was due an exact register, still extant, of all the money coined at Florence in and before his time. He served in the Florentine army in 1323, and in 1328 contrived means for relieving his poor countrymen at a period of distressing scarcity. On occasion of the failure of the company of Bonaccorsi, in which he had a share in 1345, and to which he was not accessory, he was committed to the public prison, and his life was terminated by the plague, which

which severely visited Florence in 1348. Villani bears the character of one of the most polished writers of his age, and the most conversant in the history of his country. His History records, in twelve books, the events occurring in Florence from its foundation till the year of his death, and comprehends also the principal changes that happened in the other Italian provinces. The early part of this History abounds with errors and fables; but in describing the occurrences of Tuscany in his own time, he is deemed a safe guide, allowing for his partiality to the Guelph interest, and for his unacknowledged extracts from the History of Ricordano Malaspini. This History, which has been always much esteemed, both for its matter and the elegance of its style, was first printed by the Giunti of Florence in 1537, and the latest of several editions of it was that of Milan, in the collection of Italian historians. It was continued after his death by his brother, Matteo Villani, who brought it down to 1363, in which year, whilst he was writing the 11th book, he was carried off by the plague. His History is not held in equal estimation with that of his brother, its style being too diffuse; but it was contemporary with the events which he relates. *Tiraboschi. Gen. Biog.*

To VILLANIZE, *v. a.* To debase; to degrade; to defame.

Were virtue by descent, a noble name
Could never villanize his father's fame;
But, as the first, the last of all the line,
Would, like the sun, ev'n in descending shine. *Dryden.*

VILLANIZER, *s.* One who degrades, debases, or defames.—Renouncers of God, blasphemers of his only-begotten Son, *villanizers* of his saints, and scornors of his service. *Sir E. Sandys.*

VILLANO, a cape in the north-west of Spain, on the coast of Galicia. Lat. 43. 11. N. long. 9. 14. W.

VILLANOUS, *adj.* Base; vile; wicked.—There is nothing but roguery to be found in *villanous* man. *Shakspeare.*—Sorry: in a familiar sense.—Thou art my son; I have partly thy mother's word, partly my own opinion; but chiefly a *villainous* trick of thine eye doth warrant me. *Shakspeare.*—It is used by Shakspeare to exaggerate any thing detestable.

We shall lose our time,
And all be turn'd to barnacles or apes,
With foreheads *villainous* low. *Shakspeare.*

VILLANOUSLY, *adv.* Wickedly; basely.—The wandering Numidian falsified his faith, and *villanously* slew Selymes the king, as he was bathing himself. *Knolles.*

VILLANOUSNESS, *s.* Baseness; wickedness.

VILLANTERIO, a small inland town of Austrian Italy, in the government of Milan; 11 miles east-by-north of Pavia.

VILLANY, *s.* [*villonic*, old French. It is more usual to write *villainy*, and *villainous*; though anciently the words wanted the second *i*. "He never yet no *vilanie* ne sayde," &c. *Chaucer.*] Wickedness; baseness; depravity; gross atrociousness.

Trust not those cunning waters of his eyes;
For *villainy* is not without such rheum:
And he, long traded in it, makes it seem
Like rivers of remorse and innocence. *Shakspeare.*

A wicked action; a crime. In this sense it has a plural. Such *villainies* rous'd Horace into wrath;
And 'tis more noble to pursue his path,
Than an old tale. *Dryden.*

VILLAR, a town of Spain, in Estremadura; 7 miles north of Plasencia. Population 2000.

VILLARD, a town of Savoy, in the Tarantaise, on the small river Doron; 6 miles east of Confians.

VILLARD DE LANS, a town of France, department of the Isere; 12 miles south-west of Grenoble. Population 2000.

VILLARET (Claude de), was born at Paris in 1715, and

liberally educated. On the death of the abbé Velly in 1759, he was selected for continuing his History; and at the same time was made secretary to the peerage. His early imprudence and his subsequent application to business terminated his life in 1766. His continuation of the "Histoire de France" commences in the 8th volume, with the reign of Philip VI. and concludes in the 17th volume: it abounds with interesting remarks and curious anecdotes, but the reader is diverted from the main object by prolixity of detail in prefaces and digressions. The style however is elegant and animated, but too rhetorical for the simplicity of history.

VILLARIA [so named by Schreber, in honour of Mons. Villars, physician to the military hospital at Grenoble], in Botany, a genus of the class dioecia, order pentandria.—Generic Character. Male—Calyx: perianth one-leafed, five-parted, spreading, permanent; segments roundish, obtuse, concave, coriaceous, thinner at the edge, almost equal; two more interior. Corolla: petals five, oblong, obtuse, flat, spreading, coriaceous, thinner at the edge, twice as long as the calyx, permanent. Stamina: filaments five, awl-shaped; erect, smaller by half than the calyx; anthers roundish, twin. Pistil: germ orbicular, depressed; style very short; stigma capitate. Female—Calyx as in the male. Corolla as in the male. Nectary: leaflets five, ovate, obtuse, erect, alternate with the petals and shorter than them, permanent. Pistil: germ ovate-turbinate; style very short, scarcely any. Stigma capitate, subtrifid. Pericarp: berry subglobular, pointed with the permanent style, three-celled. Seeds solitary.

VILLARS (Louis-Hector), duke of, and marshal of France, was born at Moulins, in Bourbonnois, in 1653, and commenced a military life in his youth. He served in Holland in 1672, signalized his courage at the siege of Maestricht in 1673, and was wounded at the battle of Senef in 1674. His gradations of advancement and displays of military talent are detailed in the article FRANCE. He expired in June 1734, in the eighty-first year of his age. "Memoirs of the Marshal de Villars" were printed in Holland, in three vols. 1734-36, the first of which alone was written by himself. A more interesting publication appeared in 1784, entitled "La Vie du Maréchal de Villars, écrite par lui-même, et donné au Public par M. Anquetil," four vols. 12mo. This work contains the letters, recollections, and journal of the marshal, properly arranged by the editor. *Moreri.*

VILLARS, a town of France, department of the Ain, on the river Chalaronne; 11 miles east-north-east of Trevoux.

VILLARS FARLAY, a town of France, department of the Jura; 25 miles north-east of Lons le Saunier.

VILLATIC, *adj.* Belonging to villages.

The perched roosts,
And nests in order rang'd,
Of tame *villatic* fowl. *Milton.*

VILLE, a town of France, in Alsace; 26 miles south-west of Strasburg.

VILLE SUR AUJON, a town of France, department of the Upper Marne; 12 miles south-west of Chaumont.

VILLE BRUNIER, a town of France, department of the Tarn and Garonne; 12 miles south-east of Montauban.

VILLE SUR ILLON, a town of France, department of the Vosges; 9 miles west of Epinal.

VILLEDIEU, a town of France, department of the Loir and Cher; 20 miles west-south-west of Vendome.

VILLEDIEU LES POELES, a town of France, department of La Manche; 8 miles north-north-east of Avranches. It contains about 3000 inhabitants.

VILLEFAGNAN, a small town in the west of France, department of the Charente; 6 miles west of Ruffec. Population 1700.

VILLEFORT, a town of France, department of the Lozere, on the river Deveze; 20 miles north-east of Florac.

VILLE-FRANCHE, or VILLEFRANCHE SUR SAONE, a town of France, in the department of the Rhone; 18 miles north of Lyons.

VILLEFRANCHE,

VILLEFRANCHE, a considerable town of France, situated on the Aveyron, and surrounded by lofty hills; 25 miles west of Rodez. It contains nearly 10,000 inhabitants.—2. Another town in the south of France; 20 miles south-east of Toulouse.—3. A town of France; 22 miles south of Sarlat.

VILLEFRANCHE DE QUEYRON, a town of France, department of the Lot and Garonne; 14 miles south of Marmande.

VILLEHARDOUIN (Geoffroi de), was marshal of Champagne, an office held by his father and his descendants. He took a principal part in the fourth crusade of 1198, which produced the capture of Constantinople by the French and Venetians in 1204; and of this expedition he wrote or dictated a narrative, which is curious and interesting. The best edition is that of Du-Cange, fol. 1657, with many notes. *Moreri*.

VILLE-JUIF, a village 3 miles south of Paris, with 1400 inhabitants.

VILLELAS, SAN JOSEPH DE, a settlement of Peru, in the province of Tucuman.

VILLEMUR, an inland town of France, department of the Upper Garonne; 20 miles north of Toulouse. Population 4000.

VILLENA, a considerable town in the south of Spain, in Murcia, on the borders of Valencia; 40 miles north-north-east of Murcia, and 66 south-south-west of Valencia.

VILLENAUXE LA GRANDE, a town of France, department of the Aube; 6 miles north-north-west of Nogent sur Seine. Population 2500.

VILLENEUVE, a town of France, department of the Hérault, near the great canal of Languedoc; 2 miles from Clermont Lodeve.

VILLENEUVE (the ancient *Pennilucus*), a small town of the Swiss canton of the Pays de Vaud, on the Lake of Geneva; 17 miles east-south-east of Lausanne. Population 1600.

VILLENEUVE, a town of France, department of the Aveyron; 28 miles west-by-north of Rhodéz. Population 3100.

VILLENEUVE D'ÆGEN, an inland town of France, department of the Lot and Garonne, situated on the River Lot; 14 miles north-east of Agen. Population 5500.

VILLENEUVE D'AVIGNON, a small town of France, department of the Gard, on the Rhone, opposite to Avignon, with which it communicates by a wooden bridge of late construction; 22 miles east-by-north of Nîmes. It contains 3300 inhabitants.

VILLENEUVE DE BERG, a small town in the south of France, department of the Ardeche, on the river Alise; 14 miles south of Privas. Population 2200.

VILLENEUVE DE MARSAN, a town of France, department of the Landes, on the Midou; 12 miles east of Mont de Marsan.

VILLENEUVE LA GUYARD, a town of France. It stands on the Yonne, about 23 miles north-north-west of Sens.

VILLENEUVE L'ARCHEVEQUE, another town of France, department of the Yonne; 11 miles east of Sens.

VILLENEUVE ST. GEORGES, a town in the north of France, situated on the Seine; 9 miles south-by-east of Paris.

VILLENEUVE SUR VANNES, a town of France, with 1600 inhabitants, and is 12 miles east of Sens.

VILLENEUVE SUR YONNE, a town of France, department of the Yonne; 9 miles north-west of Joigny. Population 4600.

VILLEN, a promontory in the north of Spain, on the coast of Biscay. Lat. 43. 26. N. long. 2. 58. W.

VILLEPUCHE, a village of the United States, in the Missouri Territory, on the west side of the Mississippi; 19 miles below St. Lewis.

VILLEQUIERS, a town of France, department of the Cher; 22 miles south-east of Bourges.

VILLEREAL, a town of France, department of the Lot

and Garonne, near the river Droat; about 18 miles north of Villeneuve.

VILLERS COTTERETS, a town of France, department of the Aisne. It has a castle, and contains 2400 inhabitants; 14 miles south-west of Soissons.

VILLERS LE BOCAGE, a small town of France, in Normandy; 16 miles south-west of Caen.

VILLERS SEXEL; a town of France, department of the Upper Saone. It contains 1100 inhabitants, and has several iron works; 14 miles east-south-east of Vesoul.

VILLETTE, a village of France, in the department of the Seine; about 2 miles north-east of Paris.

VILLETTE, a small town of Switzerland, in the Pays de Vaud, on the lake of Geneva; 9 miles east-south-east of Lausanne.

VILLI, s. [Latin.] In anatomy, are the same as fibres; and in botany small hairs like the grain of plush or shag, with which, as a kind of excrescence, some trees do abound. *Quincy*.

VILLIERS (George), the first duke of Buckingham, was born in that county, A. D. 1592. His graceful person and gay disposition recommended him at court, to which he was introduced by Sir John Graham, a gentleman of the king's privy chamber. In 1613, James I. conferred upon him the office of his cup-bearer. Upon the fall of the earl of Somerset, Villiers took his place in the affection and confidence of the king, who knighted him in 1615, and made him gentleman of the bed-chamber, with a pension of 1000*l.* a-year. He soon after became master of the horse; and in 1616 was honoured with the garter, created a baron and viscount, and in the following year advanced to the earldom of Buckingham, and admitted into the privy-council. After his return from Scotland, whither he accompanied the king in 1617, he was created a marquis, and promoted to the dignities of lord high-admiral of England, chief justice in eyre south of the Trent, master of the king's bench office, steward of Westminster, and constable of Windsor Castle. He also employed his powerful interest with the king for the advancement of his family and connections. His character was that of an ardent friend and implacable enemy, insolent and arrogant to those who opposed him, and regardless of real merit in those whom he patronized. To his pusillanimous sovereign and to prince Charles he manifested his arrogant disposition; but in order to engage the prince's attachment, he proposed a visit of respect to his intended bride, the infanta of Spain. The king, at first averse from this journey, at length granted to his importunity a reluctant consent. His manners, however, disgusted the Spanish court, and he returned avowing his enmity to the prime minister Olivarez. Such was his powerful influence at home, that he was appointed lord warden of the Cinque Ports. By misrepresenting the negotiations with Spain relating to the proposed marriage, he inflamed the nation against the Spaniards, and became popular; and dreading the return of lord Bristol from his embassy, and a true statement of this business, he joined the opposers of the court and promoted popular measures. Upon the accession of Charles his influence was augmented, and he was sent to France, in order to conduct into England the royal bride, Henrietta-Maria. At length, his inordinate use of the power with which he had been entrusted rendered him an object of national jealousy and abhorrence; and in May 1626, the earl of Bristol, who at his instigation had been committed to the Tower, and afterwards banished from the court, exhibited against him a charge of high treason. He was also accused by the Commons of high crimes and misdemeanours; but his master averted the stroke that was aimed against him by the dissolution of parliament. In the war now subsisting with Spain, he went to the Hague to concert a treaty with the States-general for the recovery of the Palatinate; but his conduct towards France soon produced a war with that country. At his solicitation, France was invaded in 1627 by an expedition under his command; and he landed on the isle of Rhé, whence he was obliged to withdraw with great loss. In order to recover his reputation

after this disgrace, he advised the calling of a new parliament; which, so far from answering his purpose, charged him with being the author of all the evils and dangers brought upon the king and kingdom, and drew up a remonstrance, containing a statement of the grievances of which he had been the cause. These proceedings were staid by a prerogative, and in the mean while he made an effort for recovering the good-will of the country, by fitting out an expedition for the relief of the Rochellers, then under close siege, in whose fate the zealous Protestants felt great interest. Whilst he was at Portsmouth, preparing for this expedition, Felton, who had served under him as a lieutenant in the army, moved by discontent and a fanatical spirit, gave him a stab, which proved almost instantly mortal, and of which he expired August 23, 1628, having just completed his 36th year.

VILLIERS (George), second duke of Buckingham, was the son of the preceding, and born A. D. 1627. He and his brother Francis received the rudiments of education under the same tutors with the king's own children, and were both entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, and afterwards sent upon their foreign travels. Upon their return the civil war had commenced; and after having been presented to the king at Oxford, they engaged in military service under prince Rupert and Lord Gerard. Upon this, their estates were seized, but restored on account of their nonage. They afterwards renewed their travels in France and Italy. In 1648, when the king was prisoner in the Isle of Wight, they returned to England, and joined the earl of Holland, who was in arms in Surrey; but in an engagement with the parliamentary troops at Nonsuch, lord Francis, who fought valiantly, was slain. The duke escaped to St. Neot's, and, surrounded by the enemy, made way with sword in hand through the guard, and joined prince Charles in the Downs. By adhering to the royal cause, he forfeited his estates, which were then amongst the most considerable belonging to any English subject. He attended the exiled Charles in Scotland, and accompanied him at the fatal battle of Worcester, whence his escape was no less extraordinary than that of his master. He afterwards served as a volunteer in the French army, and occasionally visited the king's little court in Flanders. When the duke was informed that lord Fairfax had retired from the army and resided on part of his estate, which parliament had allotted to him, that he had acted generously with regard to other forfeitures, and that he had an only daughter, he determined to venture into England and try his fortune. He soon gained the affection of the daughter, and they were married in 1657, at his lordship's seat of Nun-Appleton, near York. He was seized, however, in 1658, and committed to the Tower, very much to the displeasure of his father-in-law. After the death of Cromwell, he was allowed to confine himself at Windsor Castle, and upon the abdication of Richard he obtained his liberty. The Restoration put him in possession of all his estates, and he lived in splendour and magnificence, indulging in a profusion of expence, which was very injurious to his fortune, and which was not counterbalanced by the posts of a lord of the bed-chamber, lord-lieutenant of Yorkshire, and master of the horse, which the king assigned him. Reduced to desperate circumstances or inclined to faction and intrigue, he was charged, as early as the year 1662, with treasonable designs; so that in 1666 it became necessary for him to abscond, and a proclamation was issued for apprehending him. However, he voluntarily surrendered himself, and contrived so to ingratiate himself with Charles, as to be restored to his place in the bed-chamber and in the council. Always an adversary to lord chancellor Clarendon, he used his influence to accelerate his fall. In 1668 he joined Sir Orlando Bridgeman and Sir Matthew Hale in the laudable scheme of relaxing the severities against the Non-conformists; but their plan for this purpose was defeated by the House of Commons. Destitute of steady principle, the duke was selected, in 1670, to form one of the infamous party denominated the *Cabal*, and he was deputed as ambassador to the court of France, in order to dissolve the triple alliance,

concerted by Temple and De Witt; and being a favourite with the French king, he concurred in all the measures of that court. He was suspected, on account of his profligate character, with being accessory to the attempt made upon the life of the duke of Ormond, by Blood; and his cowardice was so contemptible, that he tamely bore from the duke's spirited son, lord Ossory, the imputation of this villainy, accompanied with a menace, in the royal presence. He was elected, however, in 1671, by court interest, to the chancellorship of Cambridge; and in the same year was exhibited his comedy, called the "Rehearsal," which is said to have been a joint production. The satire levelled against Dryden, then made poet laureate, was thought to be just, but illiberal; and it was retorted by the poet in the character of the duke, under the name of Zimri, in "Absalom and Achitophel."

1672, the duke was sent to France to concert measures for the war which was intended to ruin the Dutch commonwealth. In 1674, the conduct of the Cabal being attacked in the House of Commons, a motion was made for his impeachment, and he was questioned at the bar of the House. The result of this business was, that the Commons voted an address for his removal. But as he was directed and restrained in his conduct by no kind of principle, he joined the opposition to the court with the earl of Shaftesbury. In 1780, having sold Wallingford-House, he removed to the city, and there concurred in the politics of the opposition. In 1680, he published a popular work, containing some just and liberal sentiments, entitled "A short Discourse upon the Reasonableness of Men's having a Religion, or Worship of God." Upon his retirement, in declining health, to his manor of Helmsley, in Yorkshire, and whilst he was amusing himself with rural sports and company, he wrote a short essay, entitled "A Demonstration of the Deity." At length, in a fox-chace, he caught cold, which brought on a fever, and on the third day of his illness he died, in April 1688, in the 61st year of his age. His amours were numerous; and of these, the principal was that with the countess of Shrewsbury, who held his horse while he killed her husband in a duel. His writings, consisting of essays, poems, &c. have been collected in 2 vols. 8vo. and have passed through four editions. He is said to have devoted himself to chemical, or rather alchemical pursuits, in which he was the dupe of interested and designing persons; and it is added, that he introduced the art of making crystal-glass from Venice. *Biog. Brit. Hume.*

VILLIERS, ST. BENOIT, a small town in the central part of France, department of the Yonne, with 900 inhabitants; 20 miles south-west of Joigny.

VILLINGEN, a small town of the west of Germany, in Baden, situated in the mountainous district of the Black Forest; 58 miles south-south-west of Stutgard. Population 3500.

VILLIVA, PUNTA DE, a cape of Chili, in the province of Valdivia; 80 miles south of Valdivia, in lat. 41. 6. S.

VILLOISON (John-Baptist Gaspard d'Anse de), was the descendant of a family originally Spanish, and born in 1750 at Corbeille-sur-Seine, and after receiving the rudiments of literature at several colleges, attended the Greek lectures of M. le Beau at Paris, and enjoyed the higher instruction in this department of M. Capperonier, Greek professor in the royal college of France. Such were his talents and application, that with these advantages he became acquainted, at the age of fifteen, with almost all the writers of antiquity in every class. In his researches among MSS. in the library of St. Germain-des-Pres, he found a Greek lexicon of Homer by Apollonius, which he published in 1773, with prolegomena and notes, that displayed a very surprising extent of erudition, considering his early age, and that introduced him, out of the usual form, into the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres. His next considerable undertaking was an edition of the Pastoral of Longus, which was published in 1778. In 1781 he obtained a mission, at the king's expence, to examine the library of St. Mark in Venice, where he found several inedited works of rhetoricians, philosophers, and grammarians, a collection of which he published in two vols

vols. 4to. under the title of "Anecdota Græca." He also found a very valuable MS. of Homer's Iliad, with scholia by ancient grammarians, which he committed to the press in 1788, accompanied with learned prolegomena. About this time he received an invitation from the duke and duchess of Saxe-Weimar, to visit their court, the most literary in Germany; and here he collected various readings and emendations of the text of several Greek authors, which he printed at Zurich, under the title of "Epistolæ Vimarienses." Another of his publications is that of a translation of part of the Old Testament, by a Jew of the ninth century, which he had found in the library of St. Mark; and of this he gave an edition, with notes, at Strasburgh in 1781. Soon after his return to Paris, and his marriage of an interesting young woman, he formed the purpose of searching for MSS. in the East, and in 1785 he visited Constantinople, and afterwards Smyrna, and several islands in the Archipelago, and Greece; and the result of his researches and observations was read before the Academy of Belles Lettres, on his return to Paris in 1787. At the commencement of the Revolution he retired to Orleans, for the pursuance of his literary plans; and the fruits of his consultations of ancient and modern authors were 15 large volumes in 4to. He also contemplated a larger work, which was a new edition of father Montfaucon's "Palæographia Græca." When the revolutionary tempest subsided, he returned to Paris, with literary treasure, in amassing which he had expended three-fourths of his moderate fortune; and he was therefore under a necessity of commencing a course of lectures in the Greek language, which proved unsuccessful. He therefore gladly accepted the professorship of modern Greek, which the government established, and discharged its duties till it was suppressed by Napoleon. From respect to his merit, a professorship of ancient and modern Greek was created for him alone in the college of France; but he was carried off by a lingering malady in April 1805, at the age of 55 years. In verbal knowledge Vilvoison was deemed a profound scholar; but to the higher qualities of intellect he is said to have had no just pretensions. *Gen. Biog.*

VILLOUS, *adj.* Shaggy; rough; furry.—The liquor of the stomach, which with fasting grows sharp, and the quick sensation of the inward *villous* coat of the stomach, seem to be the cause of the sense of hunger. *Arbutnot.*

VILM, a small island in the Baltic, near the island of Rugen, belonging to Prussia.

VILQUES, the name of three inconsiderable settlements in Peru.

VILS, a river of Bavaria, which rises to the east of Erding, and falls into the Danube, on the south side, near Vilshofen. Another Vils, also in Bavaria, flows through Amberg; and joins the Nab, at Calmunz.

VILSBIBURG, a small town of Germany, in Bavaria, on the Vils, with 1100 inhabitants; 9 miles east-south-east of Landshut.

VILSECK, a town of Bavaria, at the source of the Vils; 10 miles north-by-west of Amberg.

VILSHOFEN, a town of Bavaria, on the Danube; 11 miles west-north-west of Passau. Population 1600.

VILVORDEN, or VILLEFORTE, an inland town of South Brabant, on the canal of Brussels, at the confluence of the small rivers Senne and Woluwe; 6 miles north of Brussels.

VIMEIRA, or VIMIERO, a village of Portuguese Estremadura. This place is remarkable for the battle between the British and the French, on 21st August 1808; 3 miles north-west of Torres Vedras, and 28 north-north-west of Lisbon.

VIMERCATO, a small town of Italy, on the river Morgara; 13 miles north-east of Milan.

VIMIEIRO, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo; 15 miles west-south-west of Estremos. Population 1800.

VIMINAL, *adj.* [*viminalis*, Lat.] Applied to trees producing twigs fit to bind with. *Cockeran.*

VIMINEOUS, *adj.* [*vimineus*, Lat.] Made of twigs.

As in the hive's *vimineous* dome,
Ten thousand bees enjoy their home;
Each does her studious action vary,
To go and come, to fetch and carry.

Prior.

VIMIOSO, a strong town of Portugal, in the province of Traz os Montes, near the Spanish frontier; 19 miles west of Miranda de Duero. Population 1300.

VIMOUTIERS, an ill built town of France, department of the Orne, on the Vire; 17 miles north-east of Argentan. Population 3100.

VINA, a settlement of Peru, in the province of Huamanga; 23 leagues distant from Guancavelica.

VINACEOUS, *adj.* [*vinaceus*, Lat.] Of or belonging to wine and grapes.—The general colour of the bird is brown, changing to *vinaceous* red on the breast. *White.*

VINADIO, a town of Piedmont, on the Stura; 24 miles west-south-west of Coni. Population 2600.

VINALHAVEN, a township of the United States, in Hancock county, Maine; 210 miles north-east of Boston. Population 1052.

VINARA, a settlement of South America, in the province of Tucuman; 56 miles north-north-west of St. Jago del Estero.

VINAY, a town of France, department of the Isere, on the Trery; 17 miles west of Grenoble. Population 2400.

VINAY, a small islet on the south-west coast of the island of Skye.

VINCA, a town of France, department of the Eastern Pyrenees; 4 miles east-north-east of Prades. Population 1400.

VINCA [from *vinco* or *vincio*; because it subdues other plants by its creeping, or binds them by its runners], in Botany, a genus of the class pentandria, order monogynia, natural order of contortæ, apocineæ (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Calyx: perianth five-parted, erect, acute, permanent. Corolla one-petalled, salver-shaped; tube longer than the calyx, cylindrical below, wider above, marked with five lines, the mouth a pentagon; border horizontal, five-parted; segments fastened to the apex of the tube, wider outwards and obliquely truncate. Stamina: filaments five, very short, inflexed and retroflexed; anthers membranaceous, obtuse, erect, curved in, fariniferous on both sides at the edge. Pistil: germs two, roundish, with two roundish, little bodies lying by their sides. Style: one common to both, cylindrical, length of the stamens. Stigma capitate, concave, placed on a flat ring. Pericarp: follicles two, round, long, acuminate, erect, one-valved, opening longitudinally. Seeds numerous, oblong, cylindrical, grooved, naked.—*Essential Character.* Contorted. Follicles two, erect. Seeds naked.

1. Vinca minor, or small periwinkle.—Stems procumbent; leaves elliptic lanceolate, smooth at the edge; flowers peduncled; calyx-teeth lanceolate. Root perennial, creeping, with branched fibres. The whole plant smooth and shining.—Native of Germany, Switzerland, France, Italy, Britain, &c.

2. Vinca major, or great periwinkle.—Stems nearly erect; leaves ovate, ciliate; flowers peduncled; calyx-teeth bristle-shaped, elongated. This is larger in all its parts than the preceding.—Native of France, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, England, and Algiers.

3. Vinca lutea, or yellow periwinkle.—Stem twining; leaves oblong. This has the appearance of an echites.—Native of Carolina.

4. Vinca rosea, or Madagascar periwinkle.—Stem suffrutescent, erect; flowers in pairs, sessile; leaves ovate-oblong; petioles two-toothed at the base.—It has been found in Java, China, Cochinchina, and Japan.

5. Vinca parviflora, or small-flowered periwinkle.—Stem herbaceous, erect; leaves lanceolate, acute.—Native of the East Indies.

Propagation and Culture.—The 1st and 2d are easily propagated by their trailing stalks, which put out roots very freely: and if the stalks of the large sort are laid in the ground, they will root very soon, and may be cut off and transplanted

transplanted where they are to remain, and when they are once rooted, they will spread and multiply very fast without farther care.

Sow the seeds of the 4th species upon a moderate hot-bed in the spring, and when the plants are fit to remove, transplant them on to a fresh hot-bed, at about four inches distance, shading them till they have taken new root: then treat them in the same way as other natives of warm countries; taking great care to prevent their drawing up weak, and not giving them too much water.

VINCENNES, a small town of France, situated near the confluence of the Seine and Marne; about 3 miles east of Paris. It is remarkable for its castle, built in a remote age, as a country residence of the royal family, and after successive enlargements, finished in the 14th century. It continued a palace during three centuries; but since Louis XIV. removed the court to Versailles, it has been used as a state prison. It was here that the unfortunate duke d'Enghien was shot on 21st March, 1804.

VINCENNES, a post town of the United States, and capital of Knox county, Indiana, on the east bank of the Wabash; 100 miles from its junction with the Ohio, in a direct line, and nearly 200 miles by the course of the river. Lat. 40. 39. N. long. 88. 23. W.

VINCENT, a township of the United States, in Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the south-west side of the Schuylkill. Population 1630.

VINCENT, ST., an island in the West Indies, about 40 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. This island was only inhabited by native Caribbs, till, in the latter part of the 17th century, a ship from Guinea, with a cargo of slaves, was either wrecked or run ashore upon the island of St. Vincent, into the woods and mountains of which great numbers of the negroes escaped, whom the Indians suffered to remain. Partly by the accession of runaway slaves from Barbadoes, and partly by the children they had by the Indian women, these Africans became very numerous; so that about the beginning of the 18th century, they constrained the Indians to retire into the north-west part of the island. These people, as may be reasonably supposed, were much dissatisfied with this treatment; and complained of it occasionally, both to the English and to the French that came to wood and water amongst them. The latter at length suffered themselves to be prevailed upon to attack these invaders. After much deliberation, in the year 1719, they came with considerable force from Martinico, and landing without much opposition, began to burn the negro huts, and destroy their plantations, supposing that the Indians would have attacked them in the mountains, which, if they had done, the blacks had probably been extirpated, or forced to submit, and become slaves. But either from fear or policy, the Indians did nothing, and the negroes sallying in the night, and retreating to inaccessible places by day, destroyed so many of the French (amongst whom was Mr. Paulian, mayor of Martinique, who commanded them) that they were forced to retire. St. Vincent being ceded to the English by the peace of Paris in the year 1763, the first measure of the English government was to dispose of the lands, without any regard to the claims of the Charaibes of either race; which, in truth, were considered as of no consequence or validity. This gave rise to a war with the Charaibes, in the course of which it became the avowed intention of government to exterminate those miserable people altogether; or by conveying them to a barren island on the coast of Africa, consign them over to a lingering destruction. By repeated protests and representations from the military officers employed in this disgraceful business, and the dread of parliamentary inquiry, administration at length thought proper to desist, and the Charaibes, after surrendering part of their lands, were permitted to enjoy the remainder unmolested. On the 19th June 1779, St. Vincent was captured by a small body of French troops from Martinico, consisting only of 450 men. It was restored to Britain at the peace of 1783, at which period it contained

61 sugar estates, 500 acres in coffee, 200 acres in cacao, 400 in cotton, 50 indigo, and 500 in tobacco, besides land appropriated to the raising of provisions, such as plantains, yams, maize, &c. The progress of its cultivation will appear, from a return to the House of Commons in 1806, shewing the number of hogsheads of sugar of 13 cwt. exported in the following years: In 1789, 6,400—1799, 12,120—1805, 17,200. In 1810 above 18,000 hogsheads of sugar were produced. St. Vincent contains about 84,000 acres, which are everywhere well watered; but the country is very generally mountainous and rugged. The intermediate valleys, however, are fertile in a high degree, the soil consisting chiefly of a fine mould, composed of sand and clay, well adapted for sugar. The extent of country at present possessed by the British subjects is 23,605 acres; and about as much more is supposed to be held by the Charaibes. All the remainder is thought incapable of cultivation or improvement. St. Vincent, in 1800, was divided into four parishes, St. David, St. Patrick, St. Andrew, and St. George. Its towns are Kingston, the capital, and Richmond; the others are villages or hamlets, at the several bays and landing-places. The islands dependent on the St. Vincent government are Bequia, containing 3700 acres; Union, 2150 acres; Canouane, 1777 acres; and Mustique, about 1200 acres. In 1812 St. Vincent was almost desolated by a most dreadful eruption of the Souffrier mountain, which had continued quiet for nearly a century before; but from which there now issued such a dreadful torrent of lava, and such clouds of ashes, as nearly covered the island, and has injured the soil of the island in such a manner that it has never recovered it; 78 miles west of Barbadoes, its middle being in lat. 13. 17. N. long. 61. 15. W.

VINCENT, CAPE ST., the south-west point of Portugal, noted for the naval victory gained off it on 14th February 1797, by Sir John Jervis. Lat. 37. 2. 54. N. long. 8. 58. 39. W.

VINCENT ISLAND, a small island in the North Pacific ocean, at the entrance into Portlock's harbour. Lat. 57. 48. N. long. 136. 30. W.

VINCENT, POINT ST., a point of land on the west coast of Van Diemen's Land, so called by Captain Flinders, in honour of Earl St. Vincent. Lat. 43. 25. S.

VINCENT, ST., a town of the United States, in the western territory of the Wabash. Lat. 38. 44. N. long. 88. 6. W.

VINCENT, ST., a river of Madagascar, which runs into the Eastern seas, on the east coast. Lat. 21. 48. S. long. 44. E.

VINCENT, ST., a town of Peru, in the diocese of La Plata; 40 miles north-east of Lipes.

VINCENT, ST., BAY, a bay on the north-coast of Terra del Fuego, a little to the east of Cape St. Vincent. Before the anchorage ground, says Captain Cook, lie several rocky ledges, that are covered with sea-weed; but not less than eight and nine fathom over all of them. It appears strange, that where weeds, which grow at the bottom, appear above the surface, there should be this depth of water; but the weeds which grow upon rocky ground in these countries, and which always distinguish it from sand and ooze, are of an enormous size. The leaves are four feet long, and some of the stalks, though not thicker than a man's thumb, above 120. Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander examined some of them, over which they sounded, and had 14 fathom, which is 84 feet; and as they made a very acute angle with the bottom, they were thought to be at least one half longer.

VINCENT, ST., a sea-port town of Brazil, in the government of St. Paul, situated on the sea coast; 150 miles west of Rio Janeiro, and 70 east of St. Paul.

VINCENT, ST., a town of South America, in Popayan, with a port, where canoes from Carthagena and St. Marthia unload their merchandise; 25 miles east of San Sebastian.

VINCENT, GULF OF ST., a large inlet on the south coast of New Holland, extending eastward about 45 miles, and from thence in a northern direction about 60 miles farther.

VINCENT

VINCENT, POINT, a cape on the coast of New Albion, in the North Pacific ocean. Lat. 33. 44. N. long. 241. 53. E.

VINCENT D'ARDENTES, a town of France, department of the Indre; 7 miles east of Chateauroux. Population 1100.

VINCENTE, POINTE, a conspicuous promontory on the coast of New California or New Albion, composed of steep barren rocks. It is the southern point of the bay of St. Pedro. Lat. 33. 38. N. long. 241. 6. E.

VINCENTE DE LA BARQUERA, ST., a sea-port of Spain, in the province of Burgos, district La Montana; 9 miles west-south-west of Santillana.

VINCHIATURA, an inland town in Naples, province of Molise, with 3400 inhabitants.

VINCI (Lionardo da), the illegitimate son of Piero da Vinci, a notary of the signoria of Florence, distinguished himself during his life as a man of science and of literature, a philosopher, poet, painter, and musician of the most profound study, and the most exalted taste. He was born at the castle of Vinci, in the lower vale of the Arno, in 1452. From his earliest years he testified a more than ordinary share of ingenuity, and particularly exhibited an ardent desire for drawing. This at length became so decided a preference above all other pursuits, that it determined his father to indulge and cultivate it; and for this purpose he placed him under the tuition of Andrea Verocchio, a skilful designer.

Nature had endowed Leonardo with the beauties of body and of mind, which he cultivated by useful exercise. His person was finely proportioned, and his features beautiful and expressive; he was dexterous in feats of arms, the management of the horse, and all the favourite amusements of the time. He was admirably skilled in mechanics, was an able anatomist, and an architect; was learned in natural philosophy, optics, and geometry: in short, he had steadily applied himself to acquire a thorough knowledge of the operations of nature; and was besides an excellent poet and musician.

Thus endowed, and constituted to apply these endowments with energy to every useful and ornamental purpose, fame crowned his portion of human felicity by spreading the renown of his uncommon talents throughout Italy. His various application of them had, however, one evil attending it,—a certain portion of instability: the impetuosity of his nature, leading him too rapidly to new projects, often prevented the completion of those already commenced. In his youth, Vasari says, he invented mills and engines to go by water for various purposes, and contemplated schemes for making the Arno navigable from Pisa to Florence; he made plans for roads, for raising water, &c.: yet amidst these occupations he cultivated drawing most assiduously from all kinds of objects of animated nature, in a style of the most laboured and exquisite finishing, as if he never could attain too close an imitation of the object he had selected. He always strove to make them appear as strongly relieved as possible; their defect is, that not having hit upon the true nature of relieving objects, such as has been exemplified in the Dutch school since his time, he laboured his works to blackness; and whilst his principal objects appeared illuminated by the light of the day, his shadows partook of the blackness of night.

He delighted in observing those whose character was strongly marked, who had any thing extravagant in the style of their beards, their hair, or dress, and would follow them till he had fixed their form fully in his mind, and then go home and draw them. By studies of this nature he became possessed of strong ideas of expression and of character, and employed himself actively in the use of them in designs; though the finished works of his hand, which conjecture places at this period of his life, are not of a kind to exhibit much of their application.

His life, Lanzi observes, “may be divided into four periods, the first of which was, as we have seen, spent in prosecuting his studies in art, and occasionally applying them to practice in Florence: to this belong not only the

head of Medusa, and the few works mentioned by Vasari, but probably all those paintings of his which have less energy of shade, less complicated drapery, and heads of forms rather delicate than exquisite, seemingly derived from the school of Verocchio. Such are the Maddalenas of the Pitti palace at Florence, and the Aldobrandini at Rome; some Madonnas or holy families in various galleries, as the Justiniani and Borghese; some heads of the Saviour and of the Baptist; though the multitude of his imitators must render all decision on their originality ambiguous. Of a different class, however, and without a doubt of his hand, is the Bambino, who lies in a little ornamented bed, richly dressed and adorned with necklaces, which is in the apartment of the Gonfalonière at Bologna.”

After this first period of his life, when he was forty-two, viz. in 1494, he was invited to Milan by the duke Ludovico Sforza, to whom Lionardo rendered himself more particularly acceptable by playing upon the lyre, and upon one of a peculiar form, which he himself had made. To this instrument he sung also admirably, and recited verses extemporaneously, surpassing all who attempted that species of amusement. But the more effective cause assigned for his going to the duke, was a design entertained by that prince of erecting a monument of bronze to the memory of his father. Among the manuscripts still existing of Lionardo, is a memorial presented by him to the duke about 1490. In it he offers his services in various military mechanical contrivances, for the purpose of aiding in sieges, passing rivers, &c., and also for the conducting water-courses, sculpture in bronze or marble, and painting; and in conclusion remarks, “that at the same time that these things are going on, the equestrian statue to the memory of the duke's father, need not be neglected.” So that it appears by this, that the modelling and erection of this statue were the primary objects for which he was carried to Milan; and it was executed by him in bronze, and erected in the city, where it remained till it was demolished on the incursion of the French, after the defeat of Ludovico. The duke appointed him director of the academy of painting and sculpture, which he had recently revived with additional splendour; and under his instructions many pupils arose, who increased the love and renown of the arts, as he in great measure banished the remains of the Gothic style, and introduced his own new and more elevated one in its stead.

Here, by desire of the duke, he painted a Nativity, which was sent by him as a present to the emperor of Germany; but if we except this, the portraits of the duke and duchess, and his grandest work in the art, the Last Supper, painted on the walls of the refectory of the Dominican convent of the Madonna delle Grazie, he does not appear to have occupied much of the time he spent at Milan (which was about five years) in painting. Indeed he scarcely could devote more time to it, as the duke engaged him as an engineer to conduct the waters of the Adda to the walls of Milan: an immense operation, in which, after much study and labour, he had nearly succeeded, when it was interrupted by the French.

Whilst these various inventions shewed the versatility of his powers, the picture above alluded to, the Last Supper, gave immortality to the fame of the moment. Of this picture, one only character is given by all who have written or spoken of it,—that of superior excellence in all the most admirable and exalted qualities of the art. Unfortunately, his knowledge in chemistry was not equal to his love of novelty, or he would not have painted it with a vehicle and a ground totally discordant, which necessarily led to a speedy destruction of the surface.

There was introduced into England, and exhibited in 1817, a copy as large in length as the original, said to be the one painted by M. Uggione, a pupil of Da Vinci, for the convent of the Carthusians at Pavia: which, in 1793, upon the breaking up of that order, was sold with the other effects of the convent. In it there remains sufficient of the grandeur of style adopted by its great author to satisfy every beholder of the justice fame has done to his talents. The

selection of matter, the general treatment of the subject, the unequalled truth and variety of expression, the close attention paid to character and to nature, the depth, richness and brilliancy of its colour, with the high degree of finish to which it was carried,—all are manifested in this copy, though in some parts imperfectly. In it also are seen the want of many points in chiaro-scuro and in colour, which, if they could have been combined with the matter it contains (and they have since then been combined by Titian and others), would place the original of this picture in every respect at the head of all the pictures which ever were painted.

During his residence at Milan, Du Fresne says he composed his very useful work "Il Trattato della Pittura," for the use of the pupils in the academy under his care; and his activity and exertions, supported by such uncommon talents, had already formed many skilful artists, who afterwards became renowned, and who would probably have rendered Milan the rival of Florence as a school of art, but for the disastrous issue of a contest between the duke and the king of France, in which, in 1500, the former was defeated, captured, and carried into the country of his enemy, where about ten years afterwards he died.

By this event, the progress of the arts at Milan was broken up, with its academy for a time, and its illustrious president returned to Florence, where the arts were encouraged by the house of Medici.

In 1503, the council of Florence having determined to decorate their chamber with works of art, Lionardo was appointed to execute one side of it; and M. Angelo, then only twenty-nine years of age, but whose gigantic powers were already matured, was selected, as his competitor, to undertake the other. A most unfortunate coalition, as the emulation it excited, aided and strengthened to bitterness by the mistaken affection of admiring partisans of either master, produced in the end the most confirmed jealousy, and even hatred, between these two great men, and divided Florence into parties, who embittered their disputes, without being able to reconcile their differences. Lionardo chose for his subject the battle of Nicolo Piccinino against Attila. He had prepared his cartoon, and proceeded in a certain degree with his picture in oil colours, when to his great mortification he found, that owing to some imperfection in the preparation of the ground, his colours began to peel from the wall, and he abandoned his work.

Lionardo appears to have divided his residence at Florence and at Milan till 1513, during which time he probably painted his own portrait, which is in the gallery at Florence, a head whose energy leaves all the rest in the room far behind, and that perhaps which in many cabinets is called the portrait of Raffaele. The half figure also of a young nun in the palace Nicolini; Christ among the doctors, formerly in the Doria palace; the supposed portrait of queen Giovanna, adorned with beautiful architecture; that picture in the Barberini of Vanity and Modesty, the beauty and finish of which no one has ever been able to convey in a copy;—these appear, with many others, to belong to this period, when, free from other serious occupations, he was at liberty to attend to painting with increasing power.

He accepted an invitation from Francis I., king of France, to visit his court; but he was so exhausted by anxiety and sickness on his arrival in France, that he was never more able to use the pencil. He died on the 2d of May, 1519, at a place called Cloux, near Amboise, and in the 67th year of his age.

There are so many imitators of the style of Da Vinci, that it is extremely difficult to know what to regard as his among the numerous minor productions which are presented to us as the product of his easel. Among those imitators, Bernardino Luini holds the first rank, and his pictures are constantly imposed upon us as those of Lionardo. Lorenzo di Credi is another who copied Lionardo with great exactness. Antonio Sogliani also imitated and copied him as well as others; so that no wonder there are so many works brought to sale under the high pretension of his name, by which our

connoisseurs are duped, and our picture dealers are enriched.

The real character of Lionardo da Vinci as a painter is of the highest quality, as we have before observed. He is the parent of the chiaro-scuro, upon which the fame of Correggio principally depends; and he first attempted to combine high finish with selection of parts and grandeur of style, particularly aiming to give intelligence to character and expression to features; in fact to pourtray the mind; and in this no one has ever surpassed him, not even Raffaele, who followed in this respect the road opened by da Vinci. What is commonly called the beau-ideal, was not exactly the form he appears to have sought; but he had so much the feeling which generated it, that he always took from his model the essential and characteristic, leaving out the mean and useless. Hence we find in his picture of the Last Supper, so great a variety of character and of expression, which those who have attached themselves to the antique as their guide have never given; the imitation having, as we conceive, always superseded the original spirit of selection which dictated the taste of the ancients.

Two different manners are observable in his painting; one with dark shades, strongly contrasting with the lights, the other more placid, and conducted with more of middle tint. Grace of design, expression of the mind, and subtle management of the pencil, triumph in and adorn each; all is gay in his pictures, but especially the heads of his women and children. In these he constantly repeated one idea, giving a smile to them which it is impossible to behold without experiencing a sympathetic impulse. Yet, if one may judge from the labour of his pictures, he rarely reached the point at which he aimed, having an impression in his own mind more full and complete than he could render by his pencil; and like Protogenes of old with his Jalysus, knew not, as Apelles said of him, when to leave off, nor could be contented with good, when he aspired after the best.

As an author, Lionardo da Vinci has rendered essential service to art, particularly in his Treatise on Painting, which is the only one of his numerous compilations that has been given to the public, and which, in 1802, was translated into English by J. F. Rigaud. Venturi speaks of this work as having been compiled from various of his manuscripts, which were doubtless the product of his every-day reflections, set down as they occurred, and without attention to order or arrangement. It treats of proportion, anatomy, motion and equipoise of figures, perspective, composition, expression, light and shade, colouring, &c., in 365 precepts, some of which are confused and not easily to be unravelled, others are common-place, but most are learned, ingenious, and useful. The rest of his miscellaneous works, treating of the anatomy of the horse and of the human subject, of perspective, optics, hydraulics, botany, &c., were left by him in his will to his friend and pupil Francisco Melzi, and consisted of fourteen volumes, large and small, which by various means found their way into the national library at Paris, and one is in the British Museum.

VINCI, a town of Italy, in Tuscany; 12 miles west of Florence.

VINCIBLE, *adj.* [*vinco*, Lat.] Conquerable; superable.—He, not *vincible* in spirit, and well assured that shortness of provision would in a short time draw the seditious to shorter limits, drew his sword. *Hayward.*

VINCIBLENESS, *s.* Liableness to be overcome. *Johnson.*

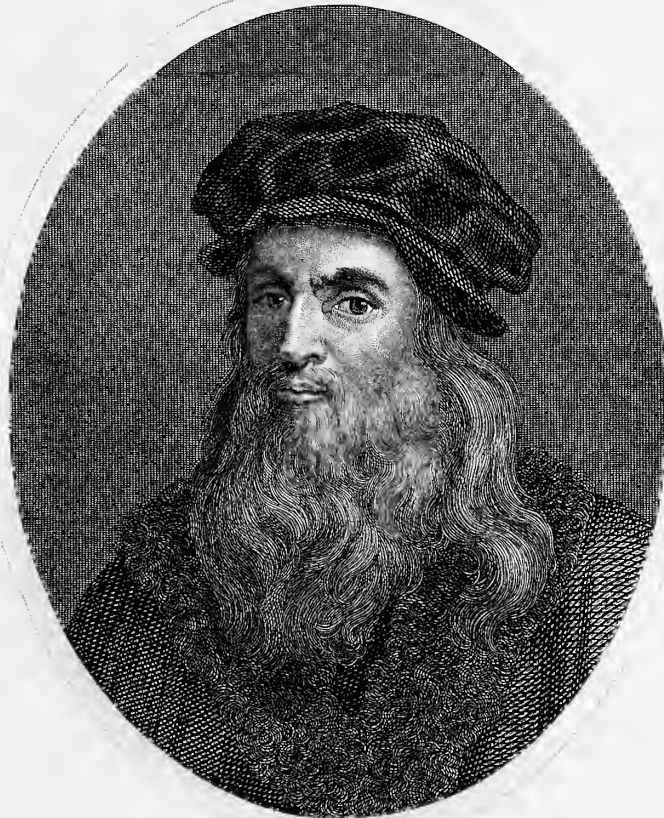
VINCTURE, *s.* [*vincitura*, Lat.] A binding. *Bailey.*

VINDE'MIAL, *adj.* [*vindemia*, Lat.] Belonging to a vintage.

To VINDE'MIATE, *v. n.* [*vindemia*, Lat.] To gather the vintage.—Now *vindemiate*, and take your bees towards the expiration of this month. *Evelyn.*

VINDEMIATION, *s.* [*vindemia*, Lat.] Grape-gathering. *Bailey.*

To VINDICATE, *v. a.* [*vindico*, Lat.] To justify; to support; to maintain.—Where the respondent denies any proposition, the opponent must directly *vindicate* and confirm that



J. Pass sc.

VINCI.

Engraved for the Encyclopædia Londinensis. 1828.



that proposition; i. e. he must make that proposition the conclusion of his next syllogism. *Watts*.—To revenge; to avenge.—We ought to have added, how far an holy war is to be pursued: whether to enforce a new belief, and to *vindicate* or punish infidelity? *Bacon*.—To assert; to claim with efficacy.—Never any touch'd upon this way, which our poet justly has *vindicated* to himself. *Dryden*.—To clear; to protect from censure.

I may assert eternal providence,
And *vindicate* the ways of God to man. *Milton*.

VINDICATION, *s.* Defence; assertion; justification.—There is no *vindication* of her conduct. She still acts a mean part, and, through fear, becomes an accomplice, in endeavouring to betray the Greeks. *Broome*.

VINDICATIVE, *adj.* [The word should be accented on the first syllable, though Shakspeare places it on the second.] Revengeful; given to revenge.

He, in heat of action,
Is more *vindicative* than jealous love. *Shakspeare*.

VINDICATOR, *s.* One who vindicates; an assessor.—He treats tyranny, and the vices attending it, with the utmost rigour; and consequently a noble soul is better pleased with a jealous *vindicator* of Roman liberty, than with a temporizing poet. *Dryden*.

VINDICATORY, *adj.* Punitive; performing the office of vengeance.—The afflictions of Job were no *vindictory* punishments to take vengeance of his sins, but probatory chastisements to make trial of his graces. *Bramhall*.—Defensory; justificatory.

VINDICTIVE, *adj.* [from *vindicta*, Lat.] Given to revenge; revengeful.—I am *vindictive* enough to repel force by force. *Dryden*.—Augustus was of a nature too *vindictive*, to have contented himself with so small a revenge. *Dryden*.

VINDICTIVELY, *adv.* Revengefully. *Bailey*.—Revengingly [is] with vengeance, *vindictively*. *Jouson*.

VINDICTIVENESS, *s.* A revengeful temper. *Bailey*, and *Scott*.

VINE, *s.* [*vinca*, Lat.] The plant that bears the grape.—See **VITIS**.

In her days every man shall eat in safety,
Under his own *vine*, what he plants. *Shakspeare*.

VINED, *adj.* Having leaves like those of the vine.—Other licentious inventions of wreathed, and *vined*, and figured columns, our author himself condemneth. *Wotton*.

VINEFRETTER, *s.* A worm that eats vine leaves.

VINEGAR, *s.* [*vinagre*, Fr.] Wine grown sour; eager wine.—Heav'n's blest beam turns *vinegar* more sour. *Pope*.—Any thing really or metaphorically sour.

Some laugh like parrots at a bag-piper,
And others of such *vinegar* aspect,
That they'll not show their teeth in way of smile. *Shakspeare*.

VINER, *s.* An orderer or trimmer of vines. *Obsolete*. *Huloet*.

VINEYARD, *s.* [p̄n̄geap̄ð, Sax.] A ground planted with vines.

Let us not live in France; let us quit all,
And give our *vineyards* to a barbarous people. *Shakspeare*.

VINEYARD, a township of the United States, in Grand Isle county, Vermont; 34 miles north of Burlington.

VINEYARD, NEW, a township of the United States, in Somerset county, Maine; 15 miles west-north-west of Norridgewock.

VINEYARD, a post village of the United States, in Mecklenburgh county, Virginia.

VINKOFZE, a town of the Austrian states, in Sclavonia, on the river Boszut, about 20 miles south-south-east of Essek.

VINNA, or **WINNA**, a small town of Hungary; 2 miles north-west of Unghoar.

VINNEMER, a village of France, department of the Yonne; 6 miles south-east of Tonnerre.

VINNEWED, *adj.* [from p̄yn̄izean, Sax., to decay. See **FENOWED**.] Mouldy; musty. It is in our old lexicography written *vinewed* and *vinowed*. *Huloet*, *Barret*, and *Sherwood*.—Being long kept, they grow hore and *vinewed*. *Newton*.

VINNEWEDNESS, *s.* State of being *vinnewed*.—Hoariness or *vinnewedness*, such as is on bread or meat long kept. *Barret*.

VINNICZA, or **VINIKA**, a town of Poland, in the government of Podolia; 38 miles north-north-west of Braclav.

VINNIUS (Vinnen Arnold), an eminent jurist, was born in Holland, in 1588, studied at Leyden, and taught the classics at the Hague till the year 1633, when he became law-professor in the university of Leyden. Whilst he occupied this office, he acquired distinction by various works of jurisprudence, in an elegant and ornamented style. The principal of his publications are, "Commentarius Academicus et Forensis in quatuor Libros Institutionem Imperialium," Amst. 1642, often reprinted, and particularly by Heineccius, with a preface and notes, Lugd. Bat. 1726, 4to; "Notæ Institutiones," accompanying the preceding; "Introductio ad Praxin Batavam," &c. &c. He died at Leyden, in 1657, or, as some say, in 1668. *Moreri*.

VINNOQUE, a river of Peru, in the province of Castro Virreyña, which enters the river Pangora.

VINNY, *adj.* [p̄inie, Sax. *Serenius*. From p̄yn̄izean. See **VINNEWED**.] Mouldy. *Ainsworth*.—Mr. Malone has observed, that, in Dorsetshire, they call cheese, that is become mouldy, *vinny* cheese. The expression is common in several counties.

VINOLENCY, *s.* [*vinolentia*, Latin.] Drunkenness. *Cockeram*.

VINOLENT, *adj.* [*vinolentus*, Lat.] Given to wine.—In woman *vinolent* is no defence. *Chaucer*.

VINON, a small town of France, department of the Lower Alps.

VINOSITY, *s.* [*vinosus*, Lat.] State or quality of being *vinous*. *Scott*.

VINOUS, *adj.* [*vinosus*, Lat.] Having the qualities of wine; consisting of wine.

Water will imbibe
The small remains of spirit, and acquire
A *vinous* flavour. *Phillips*.

VINTAGE, *s.* [*vindemia*, Latin, from the Gr. *οἶνος*, and *τεμνω*.] The produce of the vine for the year; the time in which grapes are gathered.—The best wines are in the driest *vintages*. *Bacon*.

VINTAGER, *s.* One who gathers the vintage. *Ainsworth*.

VINTAIN, or **BINTAIN**, a town of Western Africa, in the kingdom of Fonia, situated on a small river which runs into the Gambia.

VINTIMIGLIA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Genoa, situated at the place where the river Rotta falls into the sea. Population 5000; 80 miles south-west of Genoa.

VINTNER, *s.* [from *vinum*, Lat.] One who sells wine.—The *vintner*, by mixing poison with his wines, destroys more lives than any malignant disease. *Swift*.

VINTRY, *s.* The place where wine is sold. *Ainsworth*.

VINY, *adj.* Belonging to vines; producing grapes. *Prompt*.—Abounding in vines.—One Baizæ's *vinny* coast. *Thomson*.

VIOL, *s.* [*viola*, Ital.] A stringed instrument of music. My tongue's use is to me no more,
Than an unstringed *viol*, or a harp. *Shakspeare*.

VIOLA [said to be from the Greek *Ιω*], in Botany, a genus of the class syngenesia, order monogamia, natural order of campanaceæ, cisti (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Calyx: perianth five-leaved, short, permanent; leaflets ovate-oblong, erect, more acute at the tip, obtuse at the base, fastened above the base, equal, but variously disposed, of which two support the uppermost petal, two others each a second and third lateral petals, and the remaining one, the two lowest petals together. Corolla five-petalled, irregular. Petals unequal; the uppermost petal

petal straight, turned downwards, wider, blunter, emarginate, finishing at the base in a blunt horned nectary, prominent between the leaflets of the calyx; the two lateral ones paired, opposite, obtuse, straight; the two lowest paired bigger, reflexed upwards. Stamina: filaments five, very small, two of them, which are nearest to the uppermost petal, enter the nectary by annexed appendages. Anthers commonly connected, obtuse, increased by membranes at the tip. Pistil: germen superior, roundish. Style filiform, prominent beyond the anthers. Stigma oblique. Pericarp: capsule ovate, three-cornered, obtuse, one-celled, three-valved. Seeds many, ovate, appendicled, fastened to the valves. Receptacle linear, running like a line along each valve.—*Essential Character.* Calyx five-leaved. Corolla five-petalled, irregular, horned at the back. Anthers cohering. Capsule superior, one-celled, three-valved.

I.—Stemless.

1. *Viola palmata*, or palmated violet.—Leaves palmate, five-lobed, toothed and undivided. Root perennial.—Native of Virginia. It is a singular species, and rare in this country, having no sweet scent to recommend it.

2. *Viola pedata*, or multifid-leaved violet.—Leaves pedate, seven-parted.—Native of North America.

3. *Viola pinnata*, or pinnate-leaved violet.—Leaves pinnatifid.—Native of the mountains of southern Europe and Siberia.

4. *Viola sagittata*. 5. *Viola lanceolata*. 6. *Viola obliqua*. 7. *Viola cucullata*. 8. *Viola primulifolia*.

9. *Viola hirta*, or hairy violet.—Leaves cordate, they and the petioles hairy-hispid; calyxes obtuse; bractes below the middle of the peduncles. Root somewhat woody, fibrous. It is by far less frequent than the sweet violet. Long since observed about Charlton, in Kent.

10. *Viola Magellanica*, or Magellanic violet.—Leaves kidney-form, repand, villose. This has a large yellow flower, with bay-coloured veins.—Native of Terra del Fuego, in boggy places.

11. *Viola odorata*, or sweet violet.—Runners creeping; leaves cordate, they and the petioles smoothish; calyxes obtuse; bractes above the middle of the peduncle. Root fibrous, whitish: in old plants the upper part becomes knobby, and appears above ground, the knobs being formed from the base of the petioles which are left yearly; from the bosom of these knobs spring the scions or runners which creep on the ground, and are furnished with leaves and the same kind of stipules which are observable at the bottom of the plant: these runners are very long, and in general do not produce flowers till the second year.—This favourite flower, so highly esteemed for its fragrance, is a native of every part of Europe, in woods, among bushes, in hedges, and on warm banks; flowering in March and April; and ripening its seeds towards the end of summer. Of the common violet there are the following varieties: the single blue, and white, the double blue and white, and the pale purple. These are all commonly preserved in gardens, for the odour of their flowers.

12. *Viola palustris*, or marsh violet.—Leaves kidney-form, smooth; root creeping, whitish, toothed, somewhat fleshy, with many fibres.—Native of Europe and Japan. With us more frequent in Scotland and the north of England than in the south. There is a variety with red striped flowers, in the Flora Danica.

II.—Caulicent.

13. *Viola canina*, or dog's violet.—Stem when advanced ascending, channelled; leaves oblong-cordate; calyxes acute. Root somewhat woody. Dog's violet differs from the sweet one in the flowers having no smell, being generally larger, and growing from the stem.—Native of Europe and North America. This species varies in the colour of its flowers, in the size of the whole herb, and in the form of the leaves. Hence the varieties with a white flower, and sometimes only the spur is white, and two or three others.

14. *Viola lactea*, or cream-coloured violet.—Stem ascend-

ing, round; leaves ovate-lanceolate; stipules gash-serrate.—Found on the wolds near Tunbridge wells.

15. *Viola montana*, or mountain violet.—Stems erect; leaves cordate, oblong.—Cultivated in 1714, in Chelsea garden.

16. *Viola concolor*. 17. *Viola nummularifolia*. 18. *Viola cenisia*. 19. *Viola Canadensis*. 20. *Viola striata*. 21. *Viola pubescens*. 22. *Viola mirabilis*.

23. *Viola biflora*, or two-flowered violet.—Stem two-flowered; leaves kidney-form, serrate. This a very tender plant. Stem a hand high, from decumbent erect, smooth, round below but flattened above.—Native of the Alps of Europe.

24. *Viola uniflora*, or Siberian violet.—Stem one-flowered; leaves cordate, toothed.—Native of Siberia.

25. *Viola decumbens*, or trailing violet.—Caulicent, procumbent; leaves linear, clustered.—Native of the Cape of Good Hope.

III.—Stipules pinnatifid; Stigmas urceolate.

26. *Viola tricolor*, pansy violet or heart's-ease.—Stem angular, diffused; leaves oblong, tooth-crenate; stipules lyrate-pinnatifid. Root annual, simple, fibrous. Stems ascending, much branched. It varies with more than two colours, purple, blue, yellow, white, improved and enlarged by garden culture.—Native of Europe, Siberia, and Japan: in corn-fields, gardens, &c.

27. *Viola grandiflora*, or great-flowered pansy-violet.—Stem three-sided, simple; leaves somewhat oblong; stipules pinnatifid.—Native of Switzerland, Silesia, Dauphiné, and the Pyrenees.

28. *Viola lutea*, or yellow mountain pansy-violet.—Stem three-sided, simple; leaves ovate-oblong, crenate, ciliate; stipules palmate-gashed.—This species is found only in mountainous pastures. It is plentiful in the north of England, Scotland, and the wildest parts of South Wales, often in a rotten peaty soil.

29. *Viola Zoysii*.—Stem very short, erect; leaves roundish, crenate; stipules quite entire; peduncles three-sided.—Native of the mountains of Carinthia.

There are the following in this section:—*Viola calcarata*. *Viola cornuta*. *Viola Capensis*. *Viola arborescens*. *Viola stipularis*. *Viola parviflora*. *Viola enneasperma*. *Viola linarifolia*. *Viola suffruticosa*. *Viola calceolaria*. *Viola oppositifolia*. *Viola hybanthus*. *Viola ipecacuanha*. *Viola diandra*.

Propagation and Culture.—The North American violets will succeed best by putting them in pots filled with loam and bog earth mixed, and plunged in a north border, where they may be sheltered in winter, or taken up, and kept in a common hot-bed frame.

The common violets are easily propagated by parting their roots; this may be done at two seasons: the best season for removing and parting these roots is at Michaelmas.

Violets may also be propagated by seeds, which should be sown soon after they are ripe, which is about the end of August.

VIOLABLE, *adj.* [from *violabilis*, Lat.] Such as may be violated or hurt.

VIOLA'CEOUS, *adj.* [from *viola*, Lat.] Resembling violets.

To VIOLATE, *v. a.* [*viola*, Lat.] To injure; to hurt.

I question thy bold entrance,

Employ'd to *violate* the sleep of those

Whose dwelling God hath planted here in bliss. *Milton.*

To infringe; to break any thing venerable.

Some of *violated* vows

'Twixt the souls of friend and friend.

Shakspeare.

To injure by irreverence.—Forbid to *violate* the sacred fruit. *Milton.*—To ravish; to deflower.

The Sabine's *violated* charms

Obscur'd the glory of his rising arms.

Prior.

VIOLA'TION, *s.* [*violatio*, Lat.] Infringement or injury of something sacred or venerable.—Men, who had no other

other guide but their reason, considered the *violation* of an oath to be a great crime. *Addison*.—Rape; the act of deflowering.

If your pure maidens fall into the hand
Of hot and forcing *violation*. *Shakspeare*.

VIOLATOR, *s.* [*violator*, Lat.] One who injures or infringes something sacred.—May such places, built for divine worship, derive a blessing upon the head of the builders, as lasting as the curse that never fails to rest upon the sacrilegious *violators* of them. *South*.—A ravisher.

Angelo is an adulterous thief,
An hypocrite, a virgin *violator*. *Shakspeare*.

VIOLENCE, *s.* [*violentia*, Latin.] Force; strength applied to any purpose.

To be imprison'd in the viewless wind,
And blown with restless *violence* about. *Shakspeare*.

An attack; an assault; a murder.
A noise did scare me from the tomb;
And she, too desperate, would not go with me:
But, as it seems, did *violence* on herself. *Shakspeare*.

Outrage; unjust force.
Griev'd at his heart, when looking down he saw
The whole earth fill'd with *violence*; and all flesh
Corrupting each their way. *Milton*.

Eagerness; vehemence.
That seal
You ask for with such *violence*, the king
With his own hand gave me. *Shakspeare*.

Injury; infringement.—We cannot, without offering *violence* to all records, divine and human, deny an universal deluge. *Burnet*.—Forcible deforation.

To **VIOLENCE**, *v. a.* To assault; to injure.
Then surely love hath none, nor beauty any,
Nor nature *violenced* in both these. *B. Jonson*.

To bring by violence.—Like our late misnamed high court of justice, to which the loyal and the noble, the honest and the brave, were *violenced* by ambition and malice. *Feltham*.

VIOLENT, *adj.* [*violentus*, Lat.] Forcible; acting with strength.—A *violent* cross wind blows. *Milton*.—Produced or continued by force.—The posture we find them in, according to his doctrine, must be look'd upon as unnatural and *violent*; and no *violent* state can be perpetual. *Burnet*.—Not natural, but brought by force.

Conqueror death discovers them scarce men;
Violent or shameful death their due reward. *Milton*.

Assailant; acting by force.—Some *violent* hands were laid on Humphry's life. *Shakspeare*.—Unseasonably vehement.—We might be reckoned fierce and *violent*, to tear away that, which, if our mouths did condemn, our consciences would storm and repine thereat. *Hooker*.—Ex-torted; not voluntary.

How soon unsay
Vows made in pain, as *violent* and void! *Milton*.

VIOLENT, *s.* An assailant.—Did the covetous extortioner observe that he is involved in the same sentence, remember that such *violents* shall not take heaven, but hell, by force. *Dec. of Chr. Piety*.

To **VIOLENT**, *v. n.* To become violent; to act with violence.

Why tell you me of moderation?
The grief is fine, full, perfect, that I taste,
And *violenteth* in a sense as strong
As that which causeth it. *Shakspeare*.

To **VIOLENT**, *v. a.* To urge with violence. Neither this, nor the neuter verb, is now in use.—His former adversaries *violented* any thing against him. *Fuller*.

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VIOLENTLY, *adv.* With force; forcibly; vehemently. Temperately proceed to what you would
Thus *violently* redress. *Shakspeare*.

VIOLET, *s.* [*viola*, Latin.] A flower. The **VIOLA ODORATA**, which see.
When daisies pied, and *violets* blue,
Do paint the meadows much bedight. *Shakspeare*.

VIOLIN, *s.* A fiddle; a stringed instrument of music.
Praise with timbrels, organs, flutes;
Praise with *violins*, and lutes. *Sandys*.

VIOLINIST, *s.* A player on the violin.—Davys Mell, the famous *violinist* and clock-maker. *Aubrey*.

VIOLIST, *s.* A player on the viol.

VIOLONCE'LLO, *s.* [Italian.] A kind of bass violin.

VIOLONE, *s.* [Ital.] A double bass viol.

VIPER, *s.* [*vipera*, Lat.] A serpent of that species which brings its young alive, of which many are poisonous.—A *viper* came out of the heat, and fastened on his hand. *Acts*.—Any thing mischievous.

Where is this *viper*,
That would depopulate the city, and
Be every man himself? *Shakspeare*.

VIPER KEY, one of the Tortugas, on the coast of Florida; 5 miles north-eastward of Duck Key, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ east of old Matacombe.

VIPERINE, *adj.* [*viperinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a viper.

VIPEROUS, *adj.* [*vipereus* Lat.] Having the qualities of a viper.

We are peremptory to dispatch
This *viperous* traitor. *Shakspeare*.

VIPER'S BUGLOSS, *s.* [*echium*, Lat.] A plant.—Each flower is succeeded by four seeds, which are in form of a viper's head. *Miller*.

VIPER'S GRASS, *s.* [*scorzonera*, Lat.] A plant.—*Viper-grass*,—medicinal and excellent against the palpitation of the heart; besides a very sweet and pleasant sallet. *Evelyn*.

VIPPACH, or **MARK-VIPPACH**, a town of Germany, in Saxe-Weimar; 9 miles north-east of Erfurt.

VIQUE, a considerable town in the north-east of Spain, in Catalonia, on the river Ter. The environs are occasionally excavated for precious stones. Population 8400; 37 miles north-by-east of Barcelona.

VIRACACHA, a settlement of New Granada, in the province of Tunja.

VIRACO, a settlement of Peru, in the province of Arequipa.

VIRAGINIAN, *adj.* Of or belonging to impudent women.—The remembrance of his old conversation among the *viraginian* trollops. *Milton*.

VIRAGO, *s.* [Latin.] A female warrior; a woman with the qualities of a man.

To arms! to arms! the fierce *virago* cries,
And swift as lightning to the combat flies. *Pope*.

It is commonly used in detestation for an impudent turbulent woman.

VIRE, *s.* [*vire*, Fr. "the arrow called a quarrel, used only for the cross-bow." *Cotgrave*.] An arrow. *Obsolete*.

As a *vire*,
Which flieth out of a mighty bowe,
Away he fledde for a throwe. *Gower*.

VIRE, an inland town of France, situated near the river Vire, department of Calvados, in Lower Normandy. Population 7500; 36 miles south-west of Caen.

VIRECTA, in Botany, a genus of the class pentandria, order monogynia, natural order of rubiaceæ (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Calyx: perianth five-leaved, permanent, superior; leaflets subulate-setaceous, equal, erect; teeth between the calyx-leaves very small, glandular, solitary between each pair. Corolla one-petalled, funnel-form; tube three times as long as the calyx, slender, equal, erect; border five-parted,

parted, equal, flat; segments ovate, entire. Stamina: filaments five, inserted in the middle of the tube, very short; anthers linear, subulate, converging. Pistil: germ inferior, globular, within the calyx terminated by a raised permanent circle. Style filiform, smooth. Stigma two-parted; segments setaceous. Pericarp: capsule globular, angular, hispid, crowned with the calyx, one-celled. Receptacle fleshy, filling the capsule, covered with one row of seeds. Seeds numerous, small, angular, hollow-dotted.—*Essential Character.* Calyx five-toothed, with teeth interposed. Corolla funnel-form. Stigma two-parted. Capsule one-celled, many-seeded, inferior.

1. *Virecta biflora*, or two-flowered *virecta*.—Leaves ovate; peduncles two-flowered. Root annual; herb tender, like that of *mercurialis annua*; stem round, a span high or more, simple, sometimes rooting, pubescent.—Native of Surinam, in moist places.

2. *Virecta pratensis*, or many-flowered *virecta*.—Leaves lanceolate; peduncles many-flowered. Branches roundish, opposite, with close-pressed hairs scattered over them. Flowers four to six, at the top of the peduncles, scarcely pedicelled.—Native of Guiana.

VIRELAY, *s.* [*virelay*, *virelai*, French.] A sort of little ancient French poem, that consisted only of two rhymes, and short verses, with stops. *Dict. L'Acad.*

The mournful muse in mirth now list ne mask,
As she was wont in youth and summer days;
But if thou algate lust light *virelays*,

And looser songs of love to undersong.

Spenser.

VIRENT, *adj.* [*virens*, Lat.] Green; not faded.—In these, yet fresh and *virent*, they carve out the figures of men and women. *Brown.*

VIRGATE, *s.* [*virgata*, low Latin.] A yard-land.—With regard to smaller and detached parcels of land occupied in this parish, I have discovered that lady Elizabeth Montacute, wife of sir William de Montacute, afterwards married to Thomas lord Furnivall, possessed one *virgate*, about the year 1330. *Warton.*

VIRGE, *s.* [from *verge*, Fr.] A wand.—See **VERGE**.

He hath his whistle,—

And *virge* to interpret, tipt with silver.

B. Jonson.

VIRGER. See **VERGER**.

VIRGIL (Publius Virgilius Maro), a celebrated Roman poet, whose name is familiar to every body, was born in the year B.C. 70, at Andes, a village near Mantua, and liberally educated at Cremona, Milan, and Naples. His teacher in philosophy was named Syro, and the philosophy in which he was instructed was the Epicurean. From his first eclogues, in which he is supposed to have related his own adventure, under the appellation of Tityrus, it appears that he first visited Rome in his 30th year, for the purpose of recovering lands that were in the possession of the military belonging to Octavius and Antony, after the war against the republicans; and having been introduced to Octavius by Pollio, or some other person, and to his subsequent patron Mæcenas, he succeeded in the object of his visit by their influence. His life, however, was endangered by the violence of the veteran who occupied his farm, and who resisted the surrender of it, so that he was obliged to seek redress by another visit to Rome, and to obtain an order for his reinstatement. His eclogues, which were completed in his 33d or 34th year, were very favourably received; and in his 34th year he was induced by Mæcenas to commence his *Georgics*; and during a period of seven years, which he employed in the prosecution of them, he resided chiefly at Naples. The latter years of his life were devoted to the *Æneid*. At this time he was ranked among those friends, who were particularly distinguished by the attention and confidence of Augustus. After the death of Marcellus, in the year B. C. 23, he paid that admirable tribute to his memory, which occurs in the sixth book of the *Æneid*, and concerning which Donatus says, that when it was recited before Augustus, in the presence of Octavia, the mother of the deceased, as soon as the

words "Tu Marcellus eris" were pronounced, she fainted away; and afterwards rewarded the poet with ten sesterces (above 80*l.*) for each line of the passage. After the completion of his *Æneid*, Virgil went to Greece, with the view of further polishing it; and on this occasion Horace is supposed to have addressed him with the third ode of his first book, beginning "Sic, te Diva potens Cypri," in which he expresses the warmest affection for his brother poet. At Athens he met with Augustus, and proposed returning in his company; but at Megara he was seized with a disorder, which detained him, as some say, at Brundisium, or, according to others, at Tarentum, and which soon terminated his life in the year B.C. 19, in the 52d year of his age. His remains were conveyed, in pursuance of his request, to Naples, and interred on the Puteolan way. On his death, he is said to have expressed a wish that his *Æneid*, which he regarded as an imperfect work, might be committed to the flames; but it was saved either by the interposition of his friends *Tucca* and *Varus*, who prevailed upon him to bequeath it to them, on the condition that they should make no alteration in it, or by the injunctions of Augustus to his executors. His modesty, indicated by this wish, was combined with other similar qualities. "He was mild and gentle in his manners, unassuming in conversation, sincere and faithful in friendship, so that he was singularly beloved by Augustus, Mæcenas, and all the most distinguished persons of that period." His poetical talents, as well as general character, were highly appreciated by his contemporaries, insomuch that whensoever his verses were recited in the theatre whilst he was present, the audience rose up and paid him the respect which was usually manifested to the emperor. His eminent merit has been also acknowledged by ancient and modern critics, and though they have differed in opinion as to his peculiar and distinguishing excellencies, they have generally agreed, as one of his most judicious biographers has said, "in placing him upon one of the highest seats in Parnassus." Of the faculty of invention he seems to have possessed a very moderate share, insomuch that his *Bucolics*, *Georgics*, and *Æneid*, abound with traces of imitation, and even of translation; but it is "in the diction and phraseology of poetry, in all that constitutes the artist, that his chief excellence consists; and his admirers will not allow that the Virgilian splendour and majesty of style have ever been equalled."—"In two species of composition Virgil has afforded models to almost all succeeding poets, the didactic and the epic." His fame has been testified by the numerous editions of his works, as well as the commentaries and translations which they have produced. The learned professor Heyne has given an account of the various MSS. and editions of Virgil in his edition of *Leipsic*, 1788, which has been considered by competent judges as the most complete and valuable. For a description and character of the *Æneid*, see **POETRY**. *Vita Virgilii Ruæi et Heynii. Gen. Biog.*

VIRGIL, a post township of the United States, in Courtland county, New York; 155 miles west of Albany.

VIRGIN, *s.* [*virge*, Fr.; *virgo*, Lat.] A maid; a woman unacquainted with men.

This aspect of mine hath fear'd the valiant;

The best regarded *virgins* of our clime

Have lov'd it too.

Shakspeare.

A woman not a mother. *Unusual.*

Likest to Ceres in her prime,

Yet *virgin* of Proserpina from Jove.

Milton.

Any thing untouched or unmingled; any thing pure: as, *virgin-honey*.—Tapers of white wax, commonly called *virgin-wax*, burn with less smoke than common yellow wax. *Boyle*.—The sign of the zodiac in which the sun is in August.—Thence down amain by Leo and the *Virgin*. *Milton.*

VIRGIN, *adj.* Befitting a virgin; suitable to a virgin; maidenly.—What says the silver with her *virgin* hue? *Shakspeare.*

To VIRGIN, *v. n.* To keep as a virgin in fact.

A kiss

Long as my exile, sweet as my revenge!
I carried from thee, my dear; and my true lip
Hath virgin'd it e'er since.

Shakspeare.

VIRGIN, CAPE, a steep white cliff on the east coast of South America, not unlike the North Foreland. It was so called by Magellan, because he discovered it on the feast of St. Ursula. Lat. 52. 24. S. long. 63. 22. W.

VIRGIN GORDA, or SPANISH TOWN, one of the Virgin islands, in the West Indies, which belongs to the English. It is of a very irregular figure, and its greatest length from north-east to south-west, is 8 miles. Lat. 18. 20. N. long. 63. 48. W.

VIRGIN ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in the West Indies, situated to the east of Porto Rico.

VIRGIN ROCKS, rocks in the Atlantic; 60 miles south-east of Cape Race, on the coast of Newfoundland. Lat. 46. 20. N. long. 50. W.

VIRGINAL, *adj.* Maiden; maidenly; pertaining to a virgin.

Tears *virginal*

Shall be to me even as the dew to fire;
And beauty, that the tyrant oft reclaims,
Shall to my flaming wrath be oil and flax.

Shakspeare.

VIRGINAL, *s.* [more usually *virginals*.] A musical instrument so called, because commonly used by young ladies.—The musician hath produced two means of straining strings. The one is stopping them with the finger, as in the necks of lutes and viols; the other is the shortness of the string, as in harps and *virginals*. *Bacon.*

To VIRGINAL, *v. a.* To pat; to strike as on the virginal. *A cant word.*—Still *virginalling* upon thy palm. *Shakspeare.*

VIRGINES, LAS, BAY OF, a bay on the coast of New Albion, between Cape Colnet and Point Zuniga.

VIRGINIA, one of the United States, situated between 36° 30' and 40° 40' E. and 6° 20' N. latitude, and between 1° 20' W. longitude. It is bounded on the north by Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; south by North Carolina and Tennessee; east by Maryland and the Atlantic ocean; west by Kentucky and Ohio. Its length, from the Atlantic on the east to the Cumberland mountains on the west, is 440 miles. Its greatest breadth, from north to south, is 290 miles; area, 70,000 square miles. It contains the following counties:—Accomack, Albemarle, Amelia, Amherst, Augusta, Bath, Bedford, Berkeley, Botetourt, Brooke, Brunswick, Buckingham, Campbell, Caroline, Charles City, Charlotte, Chesterfield, Cumberland, Culpeper, Cabell, Dinwiddie, Elizabeth City, Essex, Fauquier, Fairfax, Fluvanna, Frederick, Franklin, Gloucester, Goochland, Grayson, Greenbrier, Greensville, Giles, Halifax, Hampshire, Hanover, Hardy, Harrison, Henrico, Henry, Isle of Wight, James City, Jefferson, Kenhawa, King and Queen, King George, King William, Lancaster, Lee, Loudoun, Louisa, Lunenburg, Madison, Matthews, Mecklinburg, Middlesex, Monongalia, Monroe, Montgomery, Mason, Nansemond, Nelson, New Kent, Nicholas, Norfolk county, Northampton, Northumberland, Nottaway, Ohio, Orange, Patrick, Pendleton, Pittsylvania, Powhatan, Preston, Prince Edward, Princess Anne, Prince William, Prince George, Randolph, Richmond, Rockbridge, Rockingham, Russel, Scott, Shenandoah, Southampton, Spotsylvania, Stafford, Surry, Sussex, Tazewell, Tyler, Warwick, Washington, Westmoreland, Wood, Wythe, York, Richmond City, Norfolk Borough, and Petersburg.

The state of Virginia may be classed under four separate divisions, essentially differing from one another. The first, extending 100 miles inland, from the sea-coast to the termination of tide at Fredericksburg, Richmond, &c., is low and flat, sometimes fenny, sometimes sandy, and on the margin of rivers composed of a rich loam, covered with a luxuriant and even rank vegetation. This part is unhealthy in the months of August, September, and October,

The next division extends from the head of tide water to the Blue Ridge, 150 miles. The surface near the tide water is level; higher up the rivers it becomes swelling; and near the mountains it is often abrupt and broken. The soil is divided into sections of very unequal quality, parallel to each other, and extending throughout the state. The parallel of the counties of Chesterfield, Henrico, Hanover, &c., is a thin, sandy, and, except on the rivers, an unproductive soil. That of Goochland, Cumberland, Prince Edward, Halifax, &c., is generally fertile. Fluvanna, Buckingham, Campbell, Pittsylvania, again, are poor; and Culpeper, Orange, Albemarle, Bedford, &c., a rich, though frequently a stony, broken soil, on a substratum of tenacious and red coloured clay. The population of this section, especially near the mountains, is more robust and healthy than that of any other part of the state. The scenery of the upper part is highly picturesque and romantic. There is a vein of limestone running through the counties of Albemarle, Orange, &c. Pit coal, of a good quality, is found within 20 miles above Richmond, on James river.

The third division is the valley between the Blue Ridge and North and Allegany mountains; a valley which extends, with little interruption, from the Potomac, across the state, to North Carolina and Tennessee, narrower, but of greater length than either of the preceding divisions. The soil is a mould formed on a bed of limestone. The surface of the valley is sometimes broken by sharp and solitary mountains detached from the general chain, the sides of which, nearly bare, or but thinly covered with blasted pines, form disagreeable objects in the landscape. The bed of the valley is fertile, producing good crops of Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats, buck wheat, hemp, flax, timothy, and clover. The farms are smaller than in the lower parts of Virginia; and the cultivation is better. Here are few slaves. This valley has inexhaustible mines of excellent iron ore. Chalk is found in Botetourt county.

The fourth division extends from the Allegany mountains to the river Ohio: a country wild and broken, in some parts fertile, but generally lean or barren; but having mines of iron, lead, coal, salt, &c. The soil of a great proportion of the county of Randolph, and the adjacent counties in the north-west part of the state, is of an excellent quality, producing large crops of grain. The surface is uneven and hilly. The county is well watered, is excellent for grazing, and has a very healthy climate.

Virginia and Maryland lie between those parallels, which include the finest climate in the old continent; Morocco, Fez, Syria, Asia Minor, Greece, Sicily, Naples, and the southern provinces of Spain. Of late years, snow does not lie below the mountains more than a few days, and the rivers seldom freeze. The heat of the summer is also more moderate. The temperature is much influenced by the winds; those from the north and north-west bring cold and clear weather; those from the south-east, haziness, moisture, and warmth: The pleasantest months are May and June: July and August are intensely hot, and September and October are generally rainy. It is observed, that as agriculture advances, and the swamps are drained, the climate becomes gradually milder; and it is believed, that at no very distant period, oranges and lemons may be cultivated in the south-eastern parts.

Iron ore is in great abundance on the banks of James river, in the counties of Albemarle and Augusta. The manufacturing establishments on the southern banks of Cullaway, Ross, and Balentine, produce considerable quantities of bar iron. Brown scaly iron ore, or the brown oxid of iron, is seen on the Shenandoah. Plumbago, or carburet of iron, is in great abundance in the county of Amelia, between the Blue ridge and the extremity of tide water. Copper, in a native state, has been found in Orange county; and the ore of this metal on both sides of James river, in the county of Amherst. Gold ore has been discovered in Buckingham county. In Mr. Jefferson's Notes on Virginia, it is stated, that on the borders, and not far from the cataracts of the Rappahanock river, a piece of this substance was found, which yielded seventeen pennyweights. Sulphuret of antimony is said to exist

exist near Richmond. Manganese is found in the county of Albemarle, and also of Shenandoah, on the north mountain. Lead ore abounds on the banks of the Kenhawa, in Wythe county, and opposite the mouth of Cripple creek. The mines are worked by twenty or thirty hands; and their average produce is about sixty per cent. Marble, of a variegated appearance, is found on James river, at the mouth of Rock Fish stream. Limestone is procured everywhere west of the Blue Ridge. Slate has been worked to advantage. Talc, or soapstone, used for chimneys, tobacco pipes, and other uses, is found; also ochre in different places; one kind, of a yellow colour, on the Appomatox river, is employed in its natural state to colour the brick hearths; when calcined, it forms a valuable red paint. Coal is found in the western parts, and is in great abundance above Richmond, and on the Appomatox branch of James river, where it extends in veins of twenty miles in length, and ten in breadth, which are nearly 200 feet above the level of the river. It now forms an article of export, and more than 5000 men are employed in this branch of commerce. Saltpetre is found in subterraneous places in considerable quantity.

The principal rivers are the Potomac, Shenandoah, Rappahannock, Mattaponi, Pamunky, York, James, Rivanna, Appomatox, Elizabeth, Nottaway, Meherrin, Staunton, Kenhawa, Ohio, Sandy, Monongahela, and Cheat. The bay of Chesapeak extends inland 200 miles, to its termination in Maryland. Between the capes, its width is twelve miles; a little above, it increases to thirty, then gradually diminishes to five, at its northern extremity.

The principal forest trees are apple, wild or sweet-scented crab, ash, aspen, beech, black and white birch, catalpa, cherry, chesnut, horse-chesnut, cucumber tree, cypress, dogwood, elder, elm, fir, hemlock, spruce, fringe or snow-drop tree, sweet gum, hawthorn, hickory, Indus red-bud; juniper, or red or Virginia cedar, laurel swamp; linden, or American lime; locust, sugar and red flowering maple, red mulberry; black, chesnut, live, red, and white oak; pacan, or Illinois nut; persimon; black, spruce, white, and yellow pine; plane tree, poplar, black ditto, sassafras, spindle tree, black and white walnut. The forests of Virginia have little underwood; and it is easy to travel through them on foot or on horseback, except on the lowlands in the eastern parts, which are covered with cedars, pines, and cypresses. Of shrubs, there is a great variety. Sassafras exists in great abundance; wild indigo throughout the state: the gooseberry, which grows naturally near the white sulphur springs, is smaller than the European, and more bearded; but the fruit is very agreeable: raspberries, black and red, and strawberries, grow naturally. The vine grows luxuriantly. The wild animals are still numerous in the western parts, namely, the wolf, the bear, the deer, the racoon, the squirrel, and the opossum. At the approach of winter, the bear descends from the mountains in search of the fruits of the persimon tree, when it is pursued and taken by dogs. On the eastern side of the mountains, animals have become rare, and peltries are no longer an article of exportation, the whole being consumed by the hatters and saddlers of the country. Among the bird kind is the wild turkey, which is yet common on the branches of the Kenhawa and other streams, where they weigh when full grown, from 12 to 30 pounds. They go in large flocks, and are easily shot; when pursued, they run a considerable distance before they can take wing, and so swiftly, that they are seldom overtaken by a horse at full gallop. Partridges are numerous. The shell drake, or canvas black duck, is found in James river, and is much esteemed for its flavour. The sora, or American ortolan, appears with the first white frost, early in September, and disappears with the first black or hard frost; an interval which varies from one to nine weeks. They frequent the borders of the waters, and are so numerous, that one person, seated in a canoe, with a lantern, will sometimes knock down from six to eighteen dozen in a night, which are sold from one-fourth to three-fourths of a dollar per dozen. The turkey buzzard, so called from its red gills, resembling those of a turkey, is nearly of the size of the eagle. It feeds on carrion. The

Virginia nightingale, or mocking-bird, derives its name from its extraordinary imitation of all other songsters. The red bird and the humming-bird are admired for their beautiful plumage. The rivers abound with excellent fish.

Societies have been established at different places, for the encouragement of manufactures of wool, flax, and hemp, which are making rapid progress. Here are manufactures of gunpowder, salt, and saltpetre.

The chief exports are tobacco, wheat, Indian corn, lumber, tar, pitch, turpentine, beef, pork, &c. From the southern parts are sent to Europe tobacco, wheat, flour, Indian corn, cotton, peas, white oak, staves, tar, pitch, turpentine, pork, bacon, ginseng, rattle and black snake root, indigo, oak bark, charcoal, lamp-black, peltries, deer, bear, racoon, musk-rat, wild-cat, or panther, wolf, and squirrel skins. From the northern parts, hemp, saltpetre, gunpowder, lead, coals, cypress, and pine shingles, to the north of Europe and West India islands.

Richmond is the metropolis of the state. The other most considerable towns are Norfolk, Petersburg, Lynchburg, Fredericksburg, Winchester, Portsmouth, Williamsburg, Staunton, and Wheeling. There are four banks, with branches in different parts. Four colleges have been established in this state; William and Mary college, at Williamsburg; Washington college, at Lexington; Hampden Sidney college, in Prince Edward county; and Central college, at Charlottesville. There are 16 academies in different parts of the state.

The denominations of Christians in Virginia are—Baptists, who, according to the Baptist report, in 1817, had 314 congregations; Presbyterians, who had, in 1818, 41 ordained ministers, and several licentiates; Episcopalians, who had, in 1817, 34 ministers; Friends, who had, in 1812, 33 meetings. There are also many Methodists, some Lutherans, Roman Catholics, Jews, &c.

VIRGINIA, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cavan, It is a smart neat town, pleasantly situated on a river of the same name; 40½ miles north-west of Dublin.

VIRGINITY, *s.* [*virginitas*, Latin.] Maidenhead; unacquaintance with man.

You do impeach your modesty too much,

To trust the opportunity of night,

And the ill counsel of a desert place,

With the rich worth of your *virginity*. *Shakspeare.*

VIRGINSTOWE, a parish of England, in Devonshire; 6 miles north-north-east of Launceston.

VIRGO, *s.* [Latin.] The sixth sign in the zodiac; the Virgin; which see.—*Virgo* hath twenty-six stars. *Moxon.*

VIRIDITY, *s.* [*viriditas*, Lat.] Greenness. *Cockeram.*—This deification of their trees for their age and perennial *viridity*, says Diodorus, might spring from the manifold use which they afforded. *Evelyn.*

VIRIEU, a town of France, department of the Isere, containing, with its parish, about 4000 inhabitants; 25 miles north-west of Grenoble.

VIRILE, *adj.* [*virilis*, Lat.] Belonging to man; not puerile; not feminine.—If there be any charm to overcome man and all his *virile* virtues, 'tis woman that does effect it. *Feltham.*—Procreative.—The knot which debilitated, and enfeebled, his *virile* inclinations. *Ricaut.*

VIRILITY, *s.* [*virilitas*, Latin.] Manhood; character of man.—The lady made generous advances to the borders of *virility*. *Rambler.*—Power of procreation.—The great climacterical was past, before they begat children, or gave any testimony of their *virility*; for none begat children before the age of sixty-five. *Brown.*

VIRIVILLE, a town of France, department of the Isere, on the Peronne. Population 1500; 14 miles north-west of St. Marcellin.

VIRILE, a town of Italy, in the Piedmontese province of Pinerolo. Population 1500.

VIRMILION, *s.* [Properly *vermilion*.] A red colour.

Ægle, the fairest Nais of the flood,

With a *vermilion* dye his temples stain'd.

Roscommon.
VIRREIES,

VIRREIES, three small islands among the Philippines. Lat. 13. 18. N. long. 121. 48. E.

VIRTON, a town of the Netherlands, on the Chiers. Population 1300; 9 miles north-east of Montmedy.

VIRTU', *s.* [Italian. "As this people [the Romans] was of so military a turn, they generally gave fortitude the name of *Virtus*, or the *Virtue*, by way of excellence; just as the same nation, now they are so debased and effeminated, call the love of the softer arts, *Virtù*." *Spence, Polymct. Dial. x.*] A love of the fine arts; a taste for curiosities. See **VIRTUOSO**.—Let his holiness's taste of *virtù* be ever so bad, pray get somebody to present you to him before you leave Rome. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

VIRTUAL, *adj.* [*virtuel*, Fr.] Having the efficacy without the sensible or material part.—Metalline waters have *virtual* cold in them. Put therefore wood into smith's water, and try whether it will not harden. *Bacon.*

VIRTUALITY, *s.* Efficacy.—In one grain of corn there lieth dormant a *virtuality* of many other, and from thence sometimes proceed an hundred ears. *Brown.*

VIRTUALLY, *adv.* In effect, though not materially.—Such is our constitution, that the bulk of the people *virtually* give their approbation to every thing they are bound to obey. *Addison.*

To **VIRTUATE**, *v. a.* To make efficacious. *Not used.*—Potable gold should be endued with a capacity of being assimilated to the innate heat, and radical moisture; or at least *virtuated* with a power of generating the said essentials. *Harvey.*

VIRTUE, *s.* [*virtus*, Lat.] Moral goodness: opposed to *vice*.—Either I'm mistaken, or there is *virtue* in that Falstaff. *Shakspeare.*—A particular moral excellence.

In Belmont is a lady
And she is fair, and, fairer than that word,
Of wond'rous *virtues*. *Shakspeare.*

Medicinal quality.

All blest secrets,
All you unpublsh'd *virtues* of the earth,
Be aidant and remediate. *Shakspeare.*

Medicinal efficacy.—An essay writer must practice the chymical method, and give the *virtue* of a full draught in a few drops. *Addison.*—Efficacy; power. Before *virtue* is used sometimes *by* and sometimes *in*; *by in virtue* is meant in *consequence* of the *virtue*.—If neither words nor herbs will do, I'll try stones; for there's a *virtue* in them. *L'Estrange.*—He used to travel through Greece, *by virtue* of this fable, which procured him reception in all the towns. *Addison.*—Acting power.—Jesus knowing that *virtue* had gone out of him, turned him about. *St. Mark.*—Secret agency; efficacy, without visible or material action.

She moves the body, which she doth possess;
Yet no part toucheth, but by *virtue's* touch. *Davies.*

Bravery; valour.
Trust to thy single *virtue*; for thy soldiers
Took their discharge. *Shakspeare.*

Excellence; that which gives excellence.—In the Greek poets, as also in Plautus, the œconomy of poems is better observed than in Terence; who thought the sole grace and *virtue* of their fable, the sticking in of sentences, as ours do the forcing in of jests. *B. Jonson.*—One of the orders of the celestial hierarchy.—Thrones, dominations, principdoms, *virtues*, powers. *Milton.*

A winged *virtue* through th' ætherial sky,
From orb to orb unwearied dost thou fly. *Tickell.*

VIRTUELESS, *adj.* Wanting virtue; deprived of virtue.—Not having efficacy; without operating qualities.—All second causes, together with nature herself, without that operative faculty which God gave them, would become altogether silent, *virtueless*, and dead. *Raleigh.*

VIRTUOSO, *s.* [Italian.] A man skilled in antique or natural curiosities; a man studious of painting, statuary, or architecture.—Methinks those generous *virtuosi* dwell in a higher region than other mortals. *Glanville.*

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VIRTUOSOSHIP, *s.* [from *virtuoso*.] The pursuits of a virtuoso; the character of a virtuoso.—Let us view philosophy like mere *virtuosoship* in its usual career. *Ld. Shaftesbury.*

VIRTUOUS, *adj.* Morally good: applied to persons and practices.

If his occasion were not *virtuous*,
I should not urge it half so faithfully. *Shakspeare.*

[Applied to women.] Chaste.—Mistress Ford, the modest wife, the *virtuous* creature, that hath the jealous fool to her husband. *Shakspeare.*—Done in consequence of moral goodness.

Nor love is always of a vicious kind,
But oft to *virtuous* acts inflames the mind. *Dryden.*

Efficacious; powerful.
With one *virtuous* touch, the arch-chemic sun,
Produces, with terrestrial humour mix'd,
Here in the dark, so many precious things. *Milton.*

Having wonderful or eminent properties.—That own'd the *virtuous* ring and glass. *Milton.*—Having medicinal qualities.

The ladies sought around
For *virtuous* herbs, which, gather'd from the ground,
They squeez'd the juice; and cooling ointment made. *Dryden.*

VIRTUOUSLY, *adv.* In a virtuous manner; according to the rules of virtue.

They that mean *virtuously*, and yet do so,
The devil their virtue tempts not, they tempt heav'n. *Shakspeare.*

VIRTUOUSNESS, *s.* The state or character of being virtuous.—Many other adventures are intermeddled; as the love of Britomert, and *virtuousness* of Belphebe; and the lasciviousness of Helenora. *Spenser.*

VIRULENCE, or **VI'RULENCY**, *s.* Mental poison; malignity; acrimony of temper; bitterness.—Disputes in religion are managed with *virulency* and bitterness. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

VIRULENT, *adj.* [*virulentus*, Lat.] Poisonous; venomous; poisoned in the mind; bitter; malignant.

VIRULENTED, *adj.* Filled with poison.—Certain spirits *virulented* from the inward humour, darted on the object, convey a venom where they point and fix. *Feltham.*

VIRULENTLY, *adv.* Malignantly; with bitterness.

VIS-A-VIS, *s.* [French.] A carriage, which holds only two persons, who sit face to face, and not side by side, as in a coach or chariot. *Lemon.*

VISA, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, the capital of a district; 63 miles west-north-west of Constantinople

VISAGE, *s.* [*visaggio*, Ital.] Face; countenance; look. *It is now rarely used but with some ideas of dislike or horror. Here, however, is an exception:*

Phebe doth behold
Her silver *visage* in the watery glass,
Decking with liquid pearl the bladed grass. *Shakspeare.*

VISAGED, *adj.* Having a face or visage.—The one, *visaged* like a lion, to express power, high authority, and indignation. *Milton.*

VISCARDO, or **GUISCARDO**, **CAPO**, a promontory of the island of Cephalonia, extending into the Ionian sea towards the north-west, and having a good harbour behind it.

VISCERAL, *adj.* [from *viscera*, Latin, the bowels.] Feeling; tender.—Love is of all other the inmost and most *visceral* affection; and therefore called by the Apostle, "Bowels of love." *Bp. Reynolds.*

To **VISCERATE**, *v. a.* [*viscera*, Lat.] To embowel; to eviscerate.

VISCHEGRAD, a small town and castle of European Turkey, in Bosnia, on the Drina; 80 miles south-west of Belgrade.

VISCHER'S ISLAND, a small island in the Pacific ocean, near

near the east coast of Morty. Lat. 2. 21. N. long. 128. 39. E.

VISCHNEI-VOLOTSCHOK, a town of European Russia, government of Tver; 217 miles south-south-east of Petersburg. Population 4000.

VISCID, *adj.* [*viscidus*, Lat.] Glutinous; tenacious.

VISCIDITY, *s.* Glutinousness; tenacity; ropiness.—This motion in some human creatures may be weak, in respect to the *viscid* of what is taken, so as not to be able to propel it. *Arbutnot.*—Glutinous concretion.—Cathartics of mercurials precipitate the *viscidities* by their styplicity. *Floyer.*

VISCO'SITY, *s.* [*viscosité*, Fr.] Glutinousness; tenacity.—The air being mixed with the animal fluids, determines their condition as to rarity, density, *viscosity*, tenuity. *Arbutnot.*—A glutinous substance.—A tenuous emanation, or continued effluvium, after some distance, retracteth unto itself, as is observable in drops of syrups, and seminal *viscosities*. *Brown.*

VISCOUNT, *s.* [*viccomes*, Lat.] *Viscount* signifies as much as sheriff; between which two words there is no other difference, but that the one comes from our conquerors the Normans, and the other from our ancestors the Saxons. *Viscount* also signifies a degree of nobility next to an earl, which is an old name of office, but a new one of dignity, never heard of amongst us, till Henry VI. his days. *Cowel.*

This rich marble doth inter
The honour'd wife of Winchester,
A *viscount's* daughter, an earl's heir.

Milton.

VISCOUNTESS, *s.* [*Viscount* and *viscountess* are pronounced *vicount* and *vicountess*. The word is indifferently accented on the first and second syllables.] The lady of a viscount; a peeress of the fourth order.—To make my dainty charge a *vicountess*. *B. Jonson.*

VISCOUNTSHIP, or VISCOUNTY, *s.* The quality and office of a viscount.—A creation passed, of late, of a *vicecountship* of Maidenhead. *Ld. Keeper Williams.*

VISCOUS, *adj.* [*viscosus*, Lat.] Glutinous; sticky; tenacious.—Holly is of so *viscous* a juice as they make bird-lime of the bark. *Bacon.*

VISCUM [or *Viscus* of the Latin writers, from the Æolic βίσκος for βίξος (*Vossius*)], in Botany, a genus of the class dicecia, order tetrandria, natural order of aggregatæ, caprifolia (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Male—Calyx: perianth four-parted; leaflets ovate, equal. Corolla none. Stamina four; filaments none. Anthers oblong, acuminate, one growing to each calyx-leaf.—Female commonly opposite to the male. Calyx: perianth four-leaved; leaflets ovate, small, sessile, deciduous, placed on the germ. Corolla none. Pistil: germ oblong, three-cornered, indistinctly crowned with a four-cleft margin, inferior. Style none. Stigma obtuse, scarcely emarginate. Pericarp: berry globular, one-celled, even. Seed one, cordate, compressed, obtuse, fleshy.—*Essential Character.* Male—Calyx four-parted. Corolla none. Filaments none. Anthers fastened to the calyx. Female—Calyx four-leaved, superior. Corolla none. Style none. Berry one-seeded. Seed cordate.

1. *Viscum album*, common or white misseltoe.—Leaves lanceolate, obtuse; stem dichotomous; spikes axillary. This plant, instead of rooting and growing in the earth, fixes itself into the branches of trees, where it spreads and forms a large bush. The branches are woody, and are covered with a pale or yellowish green bark; the largest is about the thickness of a man's finger, and the rest gradually smaller; they have many joints, which easily part asunder; and at each of these are two thick fleshy leaves, which are broad and rounded at their points, and narrow at their base. The flowers come out from the axils in short spikes, and are composed of four greenish-yellow calyx-leaves. The female flowers are succeeded by round white berries, which are almost pellucid, about the size of currants, full of a tough viscid juice, in the middle of which lies one heart-shaped flat seed.—Native of Europe and Japan, on various trees:

flowering in May. The misseltoe of the oak has been celebrated from the time of the Druids both as a sacred plant, and as a medicine.

“Ad viscum Druidæ, Druidæ cantare solebant.”

And the oak itself on which it grew was also held sacred. The Druids sent round their attendant youths with branches of the misseltoe to announce the entrance of the new year; and this custom has continued down to modern times, for in some parts of France the children run about from house to house asking for misseltoe in rude rhymes, and calling out *Aguilaneuf*, that is, *A gui l'an neuf*, or to the misseltoe, 'tis the new year. And in England, branches of this plant are hung up in most houses at Christmas, among other evergreens; besides the oak, it grows on apple-trees, limes, thorns, and many others.

2. *Viscum rubrum*, or red-berried misseltoe.—Leaves lanceolate, obtuse; spikes lateral. This misseltoe, says Catesby, has long, smooth, shining green leaves, growing by pairs; the berries are round, red, and somewhat smaller than those of the common misseltoe.

3. *Viscum purpureum*, or purple-berried misseltoe.—Leaves obovate; racemes lateral.—It is a native of America and the West Indian islands, and is said to grow principally on the Mancineel-tree.

There are also *Viscum opuntoides*. *Viscum Japonicum*. *Viscum Capense*. *Viscum verticillatum*. *Viscum flavens*. *Viscum pauciflorum*. *Viscum terrestre*. *Viscum rotundifolium*. *Viscum antarcticum*.

Propagation and Culture.—Misseltoe is always produced from seed, and cannot be cultivated in the earth like most other plants, but will always grow upon trees; hence the ancients thought it was an excrescence of the tree, without any seed being previously lodged there; which opinion has been confuted by repeated experiments.

The manner of its propagation is this. The misseltoe thrush, which feeds upon the berries of this plant in winter, when they are ripe, often carries them from tree to tree; for the viscid part of the berry, which immediately surrounds the seed, sometimes fastens it to the outer part of the bird's beak, and to disengage it, he strikes his beak against the branch of the tree on which he alights, and leaves the seed sticking to the bark; if this should chance to be a smooth part, the seed will adhere to it, and the following year will put out and grow. In the same manner it may be propagated by art. The trees on which it most readily takes are the apple, ash, white-thorn, and others which have a smooth rind.

WISE, or WESER, an inland town of the Netherlands, province of Liege, situated on the Maese; 6 miles south of Maastricht. Population 1900.

WISEU, an inland town of Portugal, province of Beira, between the rivers Mondego and Vouga; 42 miles west-south-west of Oporto, and 52 north-east of Coimbra. Population 5000.

VISHNU, is one of the chief deities of the Hindoo trimurti or triad. He is reckoned the second person of this mysterious unity, being a personification of the *preserving* power of the deity. On the whole, Vishnu may be called the chief of the Hindoo gods; as either in himself, or through his consort, or active energy, Lakshmi, or in his various incarnations, he is, perhaps, the god most extensively worshipped: if the numerous sects that indirectly adore him be included, he certainly is. Like the gods and goddesses of other polytheistic people, all the deities of the Hindoo Pantheon are resolvable ultimately into one; that one is the sun, and he, the Hindoo theologians affirm, is merely a symbol of that “infinitely greater light which alone can irradiate our intellects.” This esoteric doctrine is of course unknown to the multitude who address and adore Vishnu, as well as the other deities, in the grossness of idolatrous superstition.

VISIBILITY, *s.* [*visibilité*, Fr.] The state or quality of being perceptible by the eye.—The colours of outward objects brought into a darkened room, do much depend

for

for their *visibility*; upon the dimness of the light they are beheld by. *Boyle*.—State of being apparent, or openly discoverable; conspicuousness.—In these, the *visibility* and example of our virtues will chiefly consist. *Rogers*.

VI'SIBLE, *adj.* [*visibilis*, Lat.] Perceptible by the eye.

On this mount he appeared; under this tree
Stood *visible*; and I —
Here with him at this fountain talk'd.

Milton.

Discovered to the eye.

If that the heavens do not their *visible* spirits
Send quickly down to tame the vile offences,
Humanity must perforce prey on itself,
Like monsters of the deep.

Shakspeare.

Apparent; open; conspicuous.—The factions at court were greater, or more *visible* than before. *Clarendon*.

VI'SIBLE, *s.* Perceptibility by the eye.—*Visibles* work upon a looking-glass, which is like the pupil of the eye; and audibles upon the places of echo, which resemble the cavern of the ear. *Bacon*.

VI'SIBLENESS, *s.* State or quality of being visible.

VI'SIBLY, *adv.* In a manner perceptible by the eye.—The day being *visibly* governed by the sun, is a little longer than the revolution of the equator; so much as is occasioned by the advance of the sun in his annual contrary motion along the ecliptic. *Holder*.

VI'SINGSOE, the principal island of the lake of Wetter; in the south of Sweden.

VI'SION, *s.* [*visio*, Lat.] Sight; the faculty of seeing.—Anatomists, when they have taken off from the bottom of the eye that outward and most thick coat called the dura mater, can then see through the thinner coats, the pictures of objects lively painted thereon. And these pictures, propagated by motion along the fibres of the optic nerves into the brain, are the cause of *vision*. *Newton*.—The act of seeing.—*Vision* in the next life is the perfecting of faith in this; or faith here is turned into *vision* there, as hope into enjoying. *Hammond*.—A supernatural appearance; a spectre; a phantom; a dream; something shewn in a dream.—A dream happens to a sleeping, a vision may happen to a waking man. A dream is supposed natural, a vision miraculous; but they are confounded.

His dream returns; his friend appears again:
The murderer's come; now help, or I am slain!
'Twas but a *vision* still, and *visions* are but vain. *Dryden*.

Any appearance; any thing which is the object of sight.

These, [colours,] when the clouds distil the rosy shower,
Shine out distinct adown the watery bow,
While o'er our heads the dewy *vision* bends,
Delightful, melting in the fields beneath. *Thomson*.

VI'SIONAL, *adj.* Pertaining to a vision.—It remains to be considered, whether the want of that single circumstance be sufficient to make us think it was not a vision, &c. So much in favour of the *visional* construction. *Waterland*.

VI'SIONARY, *adj.* [*visionnaire*, French.] Affected by phantoms; disposed to receive impressions on the imagination.

No more these scenes my meditation aid,
Or lull to rest the *visionary* maid. *Pope*.

Imaginary; not real; seen in a dream; perceived by the imagination only.

The hounds at nearer distance hoarsely bray'd;
The hunter close pursu'd the *visionary* maid. *Dryden*.

VI'SIONARY, or VI'SIONIST, *s.* [*visionnaire*, French.] One whose imagination is disturbed.—The crazy fancies of every idle *visionist*. *Spencer*.—The lovely *visionary* gave him perpetual uneasiness. *Female Quixote*.

To VI'SIT, *v. a.* [*visito*, Lat.] To go to see.—You must go *visit* the lady that lies in.—I *visit* her with my prayers; but I cannot go thither. *Shakspeare*.—[In scriptural language.] To send good or evil judicially.—When God *visiteth*, what shall I answer him? *Job*.—God *visit* thee

in good things. *Judith*.—To salute with a present.—*Samson* *visited* his wife with a kid. *Judges*.—To come to a survey, with judicial authority.—The bishop ought to *visit* his diocese every year in person. *Ayliffe*.

To VI'SIT, *v. n.* To keep up the intercourse of ceremonial salutations at the houses of each other.—Whilst she was under her mother she was forced to be genteel, to live in ceremony, to sit up late at nights, to be in the folly of every fashion, and always *visiting* on Sundays. *Law*.

VI'SIT, *s.* [*visite*, Fr., from the verb.] The act of going to see another.—In a designed or accidental *visit*, let some one take a book, which may be agreeable, and read in it. *Watts*.

VI'SITABLE, *adj.* Liable to be visited.—All hospitals built since the reformation, are *visitabile* by the king or lord chancellor. *Ayliffe*.

VI'SITANT, *s.* One who goes to see another.

He alone

To find where Adam shelter'd, took his way,
Not unperceiv'd of Adam, who to Eve,
While the great *visitant* approach'd, thus spake. *Milton*.

VISITA'TION, *s.* [*visito*, Lat.] The act of visiting.

What would you with the princess? —
— Nothing but peace and gentle *visitation*. *Shakspeare*.

Object of visits.

O flowers,

My early *visitation*, and my last. *Milton*.

[*visitation*, Fr.] Judicial visit or perambulation.—Your grace, in your metropolitical *visitation*, hath begun a good work in taking this into your religious consideration; and you have endeavoured a reformation. *White*.—Judicial evil sent by God; state of suffering judicial evil.—That which thou dost not understand when thou redest, thou shalt understand in the day of thy *visitation*. For many secrets of religion are not perceived till they be felt, and are not felt but in the day of a great calamity. *Bp. Taylor*.—Communication of divine love.—The most comfortable *visitations* God hath sent men from above, have taken especially the times of prayer as their most natural opportunities. *Hooker*.

VI'SITATO'RIAL, *adj.* Belonging to a judicial visitor.—Some will have it, that an archdeacon does of common right execute this *visitatorial* power in his archdeaconry; but others say that an archdeacon has a *visitatorial* power only of common right *per modum simplicis scrutini*, as being bishop's vicar. *Ayliffe*.

VI'SITER, or VI'SITOR, *s.* One who comes to see another.—Here's ado to lock up honesty and honour from the access of gentle *visitors*. *Shakspeare*.—[*visiteur*, Fr.] An occasional judge; one who regulates the disorders of any society.—The *visitors* expelled the orthodox; they, without scruple or shame, possessed themselves of their colleges. *Walton*.

VI'SITING, *s.* Visitation; act of visiting.—Compunctious *visitations* of nature. *Shakspeare*.

VI'SIVE, *adj.* [*visus*, Lat.] Formed in the act of seeing; belonging to the power of seeing.—This happens when the axis of the *visive* cones, diffused from the object, fall not upon the same plane; but that which is conveyed into one eye is more depressed or elevated than that which enters the other. *Brown*.

VI'SMEA [so named by the younger Linnæus, in memory of Mr. De Visme, a Portuguese merchant, well known for his love and knowledge of plants], in Botany, a genus of the class dodecandria, order trigynia, natural order of onagræ (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Calyx: perianth five-leaved, permanent; leaflets lanceolate, recurved; three outer hairy. Corolla: petals five, elliptic, spreading, scarcely longer than the calyx. Stamina: filaments twelve, filiform, erect, shorter than the petals, inserted into the receptacle. Anthers quadrangular, erect, terminated by an awn. Pistil. germ rough-haired, superior, attenuated as it were into a very short, rough-haired style. Styles three, filiform, smooth. Stigmas

mas simple. Pericarp: nut ovate, smooth, acuminate, two or three-celled, half-inferior, enclosed within the converging calyx-leaves, and for the most part covered by the one-leafed part of the calyx, which is connate with the nut, but a third of the upper part of the nut within the calyx is naked. Seeds in each cell one.—*Essential Character.* Calyx five-leaved, inferior. Corolla five-petalled. Stigma five. Nut two or three-celled, half-inferior.

Vismea mocanera.—This is a small shrub, with a round, somewhat warted stem. Leaves alternate, erect, on short petioles, elliptic, very smooth, veined, serrate, the consistence of the bay. Peduncles axillary, solitary, nodding, scarcely longer than the petiole, naked, one-flowered. Flowers small. Corolla yellow. When the flower is impregnated, the peduncle is erected, the calyx closed and thickened, and its three outer leaflets become brown and hairy.—Native of the Canary islands, in mountain woods.

VISNOMY, *s.* [corrupted from *physiognomy*.] Face; countenance. *Not in use.*

Twelve gods do sit around in royal state,
And Jove in midst with awful majesty,
To judge the strife between them stirred late:
Each of the gods by his like *visnomy*
Each to be known; but Jove above them all,
By his great looks and power imperial. *Spenser.*

VISO, *EL*, a neatly built town of Spain, in La Mancha; 126 miles south of Madrid. Population 3800.

VISO, *MONTTE*, a lofty mountain of the Cottian Alps, between Piedmont and France, 10,000 feet high, and remarkable for a tunnel cut through it, of 500 paces in length.

VISONE, a town of Italy, in Montferrat, situated at the confluence of the Carmagna and the Bormida; 3 miles east of Acqui. Population 1300.

VISOR, *s.* [This word is variously written, *visard*, *visar*, *visor*, *vizard*, *vizor*.] A mask used to disguise and disguise.

But that thy face is *visor*-like, unchanging,
Made impudent with use of evil deeds,
I wou'd essay, proud queen, to make thee blush. *Shakspeare.*

A moveable part in the front of a helmet, and placed above the beaver in order to protect the upper part of the face; and being perforated with many holes, afforded the wearer an opportunity of discerning objects: and thence its name. *Douce.*

Which on his helmet martelled so hard,
That made him low incline his lofty crest,
And bow'd his batter'd *visour* to his brest. *Spenser.*

VISORED, *adj.* Masked.

Hence with thy brew'd enchantments, foul deceiver!
Hast thou betray'd my credulous innocence
With *visor*'d falsehood and base forgery? *Milton.*

VISP, or *VISPACH*, a small town of Switzerland, in the Valais, on the Visp or Visbach, 25 miles east of Sion.

UIST, *NORTH*, an island of the Hebrides, belonging to Inverness-shire, Scotland, lying between the district of Harris on the north, and Benbecula on the south, from which last it is separated only by a strand, dry at low water. It is of a very irregular shape, being 16 miles long from east to west, and 14 miles at its greatest breadth from south to north; and with its multitudes of islets it comprehends altogether an area of 118 square miles, including several fresh-water lakes. The general aspect is cheerless and gloomy. A dark heathy surface, swelling into hills of no great altitude, composes by far a greater part of the island. The parish of North Uist comprehends, besides that island, the adjacent isles of Boreray, Orinsay, Valley, Heisker, Kirkbost, Ileray, Grimsay, and several small holms. Population 4021.

UIST, *SOUTH*, also one of the Hebrides, belonging to Inverness-shire, Scotland, lying in the district called the Long Island, between the isles of Benbecula on the north, and Barray on the south, from which it is six miles distant in a

north-easterly direction. It is 19 miles long from south to north, and is in some places nine miles broad; but the average does not exceed six, as its whole contents are only 127 miles, including Ericksay, a considerable islet on its south coast. In this extent is also comprehended about 10 square miles of fresh-water lakes. The parish of South Uist comprehends, besides the island of that name, the adjacent islands of Benbecula, Rona, Erisky, and several smaller islets, and pasture holms. Population 5500.

VISTA, *s.* [Italian.] View; prospect through an avenue.

The finish'd garden to the view
Its *vistas* opens, and its alleys green. *Thomson.*

VISTIDSCHA, or *VOSTITZA*, a small inland town of Greece, in the Morea, sandgiacat of Tripolitza.

VISTRITZA, the *Astraus* of the ancients, a river of European Turkey, in Romania, sandgiacat of Salonica, which falls into the Ferina.

VISTULA, the great river of Poland, which rises, however, not in that country, but in Austrian Silesia, at the foot of the Carpathians. Flowing eastward, it soon enters Poland at the southern frontier, passes the ancient capital Cracow; and after bathing the walls of Sandomir, receives, in the San, a great addition to its waters. Its course, now northward, brings it, after traversing a considerable track of country, to Warsaw; at some distance from which it receives the Bug, a river almost equal to itself in magnitude, and bringing with it the waters of the south-east and north of Poland. The Vistula, now become one of the great rivers of Europe, continues to hold a northward course, inclines to the west, passes the towns of Plock and Culm; and after flowing several hundred miles, with a wide channel, and undiminished volume, divides like the Rhine, into two branches, of which one, called the Nogat, and another the Old Vistula, flow eastwards to the Frische Haff, while the largest stream preserves the name of Vistula, and turning to the westward, falls into the Baltic at Dantzic. The Vistula flowing generally through a level country, is navigable many hundred miles, beginning so far up as Cracow. It is consequently the great channel for the conveyance of corn and other products from the interior of Poland.

VISUAL, *adj.* [*visuel*, French.] Used in sight; exercising the power of sight; instrumental to sight.—An eye thrust forth so as it hangs a pretty distance by the *visual* nerve, hath been without any power of sight; and yet, after being replaced, recovered sight. *Bacon.*

VITAL, *adj.* [*vitalis*, Lat.] Contributing to life; necessary to life.

All nature laughs, the groves are fresh and fair;
The sun's mild lustre warms the *vital* air. *Pope.*
Relating to life.

Let not Bardolph's *vital* thread be cut
With edge of penny cord, and vile reproach. *Shakspeare.*
Containing life.

Spirits that live throughout;
Vital in every part; not as frail man,
In entrails, heart, or head, liver or reins,
Cannot but by annihilating die. *Milton.*

Being the seat of life.—The dart flew on, and pierc'd a *vital* part. *Pope.*—So disposed as to live. *Little used, and rather Latin than English.*—Pythagoras and Hippocrates not only affirm the birth of the seventh month to be *vital*, that of the eighth mortal; but the progression thereto to be measured by rule. *Brown.*—Essential; chiefly necessary.

Know grief's *vital* part
Consists in nature, not in art. *Bp. Corbet.*

VITALITY, *s.* Power of subsisting in life.—Whether that motion, *vitality*, and operation were by incubation, or how else, the manner is only known to God. *Raleigh.*

VITALLY, *adv.* In such a manner as to give life.—The organical structure of human bodies, whereby they are fitted to live and move, and be *vitally* informed by the soul, is the workmanship of a most wise, powerful, and beneficent Maker. *Bentley.*

VITALS,

VITALS, *s.* [Without the singular.] Parts essential to life.

By fits my swelling grief appears,
In rising sighs, and falling tears,
That show too well the warm desires,
The silent, slow, consuming fires,
Which on my inmost vitals prey,
And melt my very soul away.

Philips.

VITELLARY, *s.* [from *vitellus*, Lat.] The place where the yolk of the egg swims in the white.—A greater difficulty in the doctrine of eggs is, how the sperm of the cock attaineth into every egg; since the *vitellary*, or place of the yolk, is very high. *Brown.*

VITELLIUS (Aulus), a Roman emperor, was born A. D. 16. See ROME.

VITENZ, or CHTELNITZA, a small town of Hungary; 35 miles north-north-east of Presburg.

VITEPSK, a government of the north-west of European Russia, lying to the east of Courland, and south of Livonia, between 26. 30. and 31. 50. of east long. and 55. 3. and 57. of north lat. Its territorial extent is about 20,000 square miles, and its population nearly 750,000, partly Poles, Lithuanians, and Lettonians; partly also Russians, Germans, and Jews. Its chief rivers are the Dwina, the Ula, and the Viteba.

VITEPSK, a city of European Russia, and the capital of the government of the same name, stands on the Dwina, at the influx of the Viteba, which divides it into two parts. Among its inhabitants is a considerable proportion of Jews; 322 miles south of Petersburg, and 297 west of Moscow. Population 13,000.

VITERBO, a considerable town of Italy, in the States of the Church, the capital of the delegation of the same name, situated at the foot of a high mountain; 27 miles north-north-east of Civita Vecchia, and 38 north-north-west of Rome. Population 10,000.

VITERSEN, a small town of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein; 5 miles west of Pinneberg.

VITEX [*a vinciendo s. viendo*; from the great flexibility of the twigs, which makes them fit to bind or tie any thing], in Botany, a genus of the class didynamia, order angiospermia, natural order of personatae, vitices (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Calyx: perianth one-leafed, tubular, cylindrical, very short, five-toothed. Corolla one-petalled, ringent; tube cylindrical, slender; border flat, two-lipped; upper lip trifid, with the middle segment wider; lower lip trifid, with the middle segment bigger. Stamina: filaments four, capillary, a little longer than the tube, two of which are shorter than the others. Anthers versatile. Pistil: germ roundish. Style filiform, length of the tube. Stigmas two, awl-shaped, spreading. Pericarp: berry or drupe globular, four-celled. Seeds solitary, ovate.—*Essential Character.* Calyx five-toothed. Corolla: border six-cleft. Drupe one-seeded; a four-celled nut.

1. *Vitex ovata*, or ovate-leaved chaste-tree.—Leaves simple, ovate. This is a tree, in appearance and colour, like *vitex agnus castus*, except in the leaves, which are nearly roundish, and two inches long.—Native of China and Japan.

2. *Vitex triflora*, or three-flowered chaste-tree.—Leaves ternate, smooth; peduncles axillary and terminating, three-flowered.—Native of Cayenne.

3. *Vitex divaricata*.—Leaves ternate, quite entire, smooth on both sides; the end one very large; with a dichotomous, divaricating panicle.—Frequent in the islands of Martinico, St. Lucia, and Santa Cruz.

4. *Vitex pubescens*, or downy chaste-tree.—Leaves ternate, pubescent; panicles trichotomous; bracts length of the calyx.—Native of the East Indies.

5. *Vitex altissima*, or tall chaste-tree.—Leaves ternate; quite entire; panicle whorled; spikes whorled; berry three-seeded.—Found in the vast woods of Ceylon.

6. *Vitex agnus castus*, or officinal chaste-tree.—Leaves digitate, seven or five-leaved, lanceolate, mostly quite entire; spikes whorled, panicked. This has a shrubby stalk eight

or ten feet high, sending out their whole length opposite branches, which are angular, pliable, and have a greyish bark.—Native of Sicily and the kingdom of Naples, and many other parts of Europe and America.

7. *Vitex incisa*, or cut-leaved chaste-tree.—Leaves digitate, quinate; leaflets gash-pinnatifid; spikes subverticillate.—Native of China.

8. *Vitex leucoxylo*, or white-wooded chaste-tree.—Leaves digitate, quinate; leaflets petioled, oblong, quite entire; panicles dichotomous; berry one-seeded.—Found in the vast woods of Ceylon.

9. *Vitex trifolia*, or three-leaved chaste-tree.—Leaves ternate and quinate; leaflets ovate, acute, quite entire, hoary beneath; panicle with a straight rachis; pedicels dichotomous.—Native of the East Indies; very common on the coast of China and Cochinchina, creeping in the sand; also in the Friendly islands.

10. *Vitex umbrosa*.—Leaves quinate, quite entire, smooth on both sides; racemes compound, axillary.—Native of Jamaica, in shady places.

11. *Vitex capitata*.—Leaves quinate-digitate; leaflets lanceolate, smooth, quite entire; flowers capitate-subumbelled. This is a middle-sized tree.—Native of the island of Trinidad.

12. *Vitex negundo*, or five-leaved chaste-tree.—Leaves quinate and ternate, serrate; flowers raceme-panicked.—Native of the East Indies, China, and Cochinchina.

13. *Vitex spicata*.—Leaves quinate, crenate; spikes linear, terminating.—Native of China and Cochinchina.

14. *Vitex pinnata*.—Leaves pinnate, quite entire; panicles trichotomous.—Native of Ceylon and other islands of the East Indies.

Propagation and Culture.—These plants may be propagated by cuttings or layers, treating them according to the climate of which they are natives.

VITHUISEN, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Groningen; 14 miles north-north-east of Groningen. Population 1300.

To VITIATE, *v. a.* [*vitio*, Lat.] To deprave; to spoil; to make less pure.—The sun in his garden gives him the purity of visible objects, and of true nature, before she was vitiated by luxury. *Evelyn.*

VITIA'TION, *s.* Depravation; corruption.—The foresaid extenuation of the body is imputed to the blood's vitiation, by malign putrid vapours smoking throughout the vessels. *Harvey.*

To VITILITIGATE, *v. n.* [*vitiosus* and *litigo*, Lat.] To contend in law litigiously and cavilously.

VITILITIGA'TION, *s.* Contention; cavillation.

I'll force you by right ratiocination,

To leave your vitilitigation.

Hudibras.

VITIO'SITY, *s.* [from *vitiosus*, Lat.] Depravity; corruption.—He charges it wholly upon the corruption, perverseness, and vitiosity of man's will, as the only cause that rendered all the arguments his doctrine came clothed with, unsuccessful. *South.*

VITIOUS, *adj.* [*vitiosus*, Lat.] Corrupt; wicked; opposite to virtuous. It is rather applied to habitual faults than criminal actions. It is used of persons and practices.

Make known

It is no vitious blot, murder, or foulness

That hath depriv'd me of your grace.

Shakspeare.

Corrupt; having physical ill qualities.—When vitious language contends to be high, it is full of rock, mountain, and pointedness. *B. Jonson.*

VITIOUSLY, *adv.* Not virtuously; corruptly.

VITIOUSNESS, *s.* Corruptness; state of being vitious.

When we in our vitiousness grow hard,

The wise gods seal our eyes.

Shakspeare.

Depravation; state of being vitiated.—The historian imputeth this mistake to the vitiousness of the copy. *Wharton.*

VITIS [from *viere*, to tie, or *vincire*, to bind. The vine], in Botany, a genus of the class pentandria, order monogynia,

natural order of hederaceæ, vites (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Calyx: perianth five-toothed, very small. Corolla: petals five, rude, small, caducous. Stamina: filaments five, awl-shaped, from erect spreading, caducous. Anthers simple. Pistil: germ ovate. Style none. Stigma obtuse-headed. Pericarp: berry globular or ovate, two-celled. Seeds two, bony, turbinate-cordate, contracted at the base, semibilocular. Gärtner describes the unripe berry as five-celled; the ripe one as one-celled and five-seeded; but Schmidel, Haller, Ehrhart, &c., never could see five seeds. One or two seeds are often abortive.—*Essential Character.* Petals cohering at the top, shrivelling. Berry five-seeded (two-seeded) superior.

1. *Vitis vinifera*, or common vine.—The common vine is universally known to have a thick-twisted irregular weak stem covered with a brown cloven bark, and having very long, tough, flexible branches, trailing along the ground, or climbing trees by means of tendrils. The leaves are lobed and sinuate, serrate, smooth and alternate, on long foot-stalks. The tendrils are opposite to a leaf and are attended by the flowers in a raceme. The flowers are whitish or herbaceous, very small and insignificant in appearance, but having a very agreeable smell; the petals cohering at the tip and concealing the genitals in manner of a veil, but soon falling off. Berry globular, in some varieties ovate, before it is ripe regularly divided into five cells; but afterwards one-celled, almost pellucid, coloured in some, colourless in others. In the middle is a short column, springing from the woody fibres of the pedicel of the berry; to the top of this the seeds are fastened by its peculiar umbilical chord: this chord is filiform, running along the inner side of the seed to its very top, then reflected to the back, and finally entering the navel. Seeds naturally five, but for the most part fewer: others have not discovered more than two. In some berries they are all abortive.—Native of most of the temperate parts of the world.

The currant vine has been noticed among the varieties: it is not unusual to have some berries without stones in other varieties: and we have dried grapes frequently imported under the name of Sultana raisins, that are esteemed on that account.

2. *Vitis palmata*, or palmate-leaved vine.—Leaves palmate, smooth; segments gashed; umbels racemed.—Native of Virginia.

3. *Vitis Indica*, or Indian vine.—Leaves cordate, toothed, villose beneath; tendrils racemiferous. It produces a great quantity of small black grapes in the lower hills of Jamaica, but they are of a rough taste, and would doubtless make an excellent red wine, if properly managed.—Native both of the East and West Indies, and Cochinchina.

4. *Vitis flexuosa*, or Japanese vine.—Leaves cordate, toothed, villose beneath; stem flexuose; panicles elongated.—Native of Japan.

5. *Vitis labrusca*, or downy-leaved vine.—Leaves cordate, subtrilobate, toothed, tomentose underneath.—Native of North America, Amboyna, Cochinchina and Japan.

6. *Vitis vulpina*, fox-grape or vine.—Leaves cordate, tooth-serrate, naked on both sides.—Native of Virginia.

7. *Vitis heterophylla*, or various-leaved vine.—Leaves simple, gash-three-lobed and five-lobed, serrate, naked.—Native of Japan, flowering there in July and August.

8. *Vitis laciniata*, or parsley-leaved vine.—Leaves quinately, leaflets multifold. There is a variety of this with red berries.—Supposed to grow naturally in Canada.

9. *Vitis hederacea*, or ivy-leaved vine.—Leaves quinately, ovate, acuminate, toothed.—Native of the East Indies.

10. *Vitis heptaphylla*, or finger-leaved vine.—Leaves digitate, septenate, ovate, quite entire.—Native of the East Indies.

11. *Vitis pinnata*, or pinnate-leaved vine.—Leaves pinnate, tooth-serrate, smooth.—Native place unknown.

12. *Vitis arborea*, or pepper vine.—Leaves superdecompound, lateral, leaflets pinnate.—Native of North America.

Propagation and Culture.—All the sorts of grapes are propagated either by layers or cuttings.

The vine is spontaneous in Carolina and all North America, from 25° to 45° of latitude, but they do not succeed in making wines there in the same latitude with Spain and Italy. The American woods are in many parts so entangled with

vines for many miles together, that their trailing branches are a great impediment in travelling, and lofty trees are overtopped and wholly covered with them.

The vine was gradually introduced into the different countries of southern Europe, from the East, where we know it was cultivated from the time of Noah. In the age of Homer it grew wild in the island of Sicily, and probably in the adjacent continent, but it was not improved by skill, nor did the rude inhabitants extract a liquor from it. A thousand years afterwards, Italy could boast, that of the fourscore most generous and celebrated wines, more than two thirds were produced from her own soil. The blessing was soon communicated to the Narbonnese province of Gaul; but so intense was the cold to the north of the Cevennes, that in the time of Strabo, it was thought impossible to ripen grapes in those parts of Gaul. This difficulty, however, was gradually vanquished; and there is some reason to believe, that the vineyards of Burgundy are as old as the age of the Antonines.

Mr. Miller tells us, that the vineyards in some parts of Italy will hold good above three hundred years, and that vines of one hundred years old are accounted young ones.

It would seem probable that the luxurious Romans should introduce the vine into Britain, during their establishment in the island; and that it should have maintained its ground ever since, with various fortune. But there is little doubt that vineyards were common appendages to abbeys and monasteries, which were frequently filled with monks who were foreigners, or had lived much in Italy, and had there contracted such a habit of drinking wine with their meals, that it appeared to be in a manner a necessary.

From Pliny's silence on that head, in the large account which he gives of the vine in his fourteenth book, we may conclude that Britain had it not when Pliny wrote. But Tacitus, writing of the times when Julius Agricola commanded here, expressly denies us the vine. If so, it is not probable that we had it for many years after, since Domitian ordered vineyards in the provinces to be destroyed, both because they occasioned a scarcity of corn, and were an incitement to sedition by the encouragement which they gave to drunkenness: and from this time none could plant vineyards without the permission of the emperors; till Probus who acceded in A. D. 276, rescinded the edict, towards the end of his reign. It is supposed, that licence was granted the provincials to plant vineyards about the year 280, and the Britanni are expressly mentioned by Vopiscus among the nations who partook of it.

Bede, who finished his history A. D. 731, writes expressly, "Vineas etiam quibusdam in locis germinant."

It is natural to suppose, that the propagation of the vine would be first attempted in the southern parts of our island, both because they are the warmest, and the nearest to Gaul. Accordingly the neighbourhood of Winchester was formerly famous for vines, as appears from the old verses cited by Mr. Somner; and Twyne supposes this city to have taken its name from hence.

Of Canterbury and that neighbourhood the same author makes the abbot of St. Augustine's say, that their house was formerly not destitute of vines: and Somner informs us, that in the year 1285, both that abbey and the priory of Canterbury were plentifully furnished with vineyards.

At Rochester, a large piece of ground adjoining to the city is now called the vine: another is so called at Sevenoke in Kent: this also was the name of the seat of the barons Sandes in Hampshire. At Halling, near Rochester, the bishop of that see had formerly a vineyard; for when Edward II. in the nineteenth year of his reign, was at Bockingfield, bishop Hamson sent him thither, as Lambarde tells us, "a present of his drinkes, and withal both wine and grapes of his own growth in his vineyarde at Halling." Captain Nicholas Toke, of Godington, in Great Chart, in Kent, "hath so industriously and elegantly, says Philipot, cultivated and improved our English vines, that the wine, pressed and extracted out of their grapes, seems not only to parallel, but almost to out-rival that of France."

Of Sussex, Lambarde writes, "History doth mention, that

there was about that time, (the Norman invasion) great store of vines at Santlac (near to Battel.) He adds, as to Berkshire, "the like whereof I have redd to have been at Wynd-sore, in so moche as tythe of them hathe beene theare yielded in great plenty, which gyveth me to think, that wyne hath been made longe sence within the realme; although in our memorie it be accompted a great deintye to heare of." He farther observes, that some part of the wine was spent in the king's household, and some sold for the king's profit.

John Twyne has remarked, that William of Malmesbury has extolled the vines and wine of Gloucestershire; and the passage is extant in William's book de Gestis Pont. IV. p. 283. See also Camden,

Domesday-book mentions at Rageneia in Essex one park, and six arpenies of vineyard, which, if it takes well, yields twenty modii of wine.—And at Ware, a park and six arpenies of vineyard very lately planted.

We hear of vineyards also in Middlesex, Cambridgeshire at Denny abbey, the Isle of Ely, at Dunstable, and at St. Edmundsbury; in the engraved plan of which town the vineyard of the abbey is particularly noted. Within the walls of the city of London there is a street called the vineyard; and in the liberties and suburbs, and in Westminster, there is vine-street in Hatton garden, and St. Giles's and Piccadilly; and the vineyards by Housditch and Coldbath fields.

The varieties of the vine are almost endless; but the following list of the most esteemed sorts will be sufficient to stock the vinery and clothe the walls of any common garden.

White sweet-water, white muscadine, royal ditto, black ditto, black Frontinac, white ditto, red ditto, Grisly ditto, black Hamburg, white ditto, white raisin, red ditto, Syrian, white Tokay, flame-coloured ditto, white passe mosque, Grecian, white muscat of Alexandria, black ditto, large black cluster, black Constantia, white ditto, St. Peter's grape, Lombardy, and Verdhello.

The last species or sort has the stem woody with slender branches, but does not afford fruit in this climate.

The vine may be increased in different ways: as by seeds, cuttings, layers, as well as by grafting and inoculation; but the cutting and layer methods are the most commonly employed.

In raising vines from seeds, they should be sown in the early spring, as about the beginning of March, in small pots filled with mould of the light fresh kind, to the number of three or four seeds in each, plunging the pots in a moderate hot-bed, the mould being gently sprinkled over with water, from a fine-rosed watering-pot, every day when the weather is hot and dry, which should be performed in the latter part of the day as the sun disappears from the frame. But when the season is such as to keep the mould in the pots properly moist, the waterings may be omitted. As soon as the waterings have been performed, the frames should be shut down, and be kept in that state during the night, when the heat is not too great.

When the heat of the bed begins to decline, a lining of horse-dung and fresh leaves should be added; or the heat be renewed by stirring the old beds up and making slight additions to them. This should be continued till the plants have acquired sufficient strength to support themselves without bottom heat. For forcing, pruning, &c., see HORTICULTURE, Vol. X.

Several causes may be assigned why vineyards were neglected, and at length in a manner disused in this country.

The principal cause probably was that our wine was of an inferior quality, and that better wine could be had cheap from our French provinces. The advancement of agriculture also contributed to their being relinquished. We may however fairly conclude that there were many vineyards in England, for several centuries since the conquest; few of our greater religious foundations, in the south at least, having been without them.

VITMANNIA [so named by Vahl, in honour of Abbé F. Vitmann, professor at Milan], in Botany, a genus of the class octandria, order monogynia.—Generic Character. Calyx: perianth one-leafed, short, four-cleft; segments

rounded, concave within, convex without. Corolla: petals four, linear-oblong, little concave, thickish, hoary on the outside, obtuse, unguicular. Nectary, a small obovate scale at the base of each filament, shorter on the alternate ones. Stamina: filaments eight, a little shorter than the petals, smooth. Anthers linear, subbid at the base. Pistil: germ superior, four-lobed; lobes semiorbicular, compressed, slightly connate, easily separable from one another and from the style (perhaps they are rather four germs.) Style simple, awl-shaped, length of the filaments. Stigma acute. Pericarp: nut semilunar, compressed, one-celled, valveless. Seed one, large, obovate-sickled, turgidly lenticular, smooth.—*Essential Character.* Calyx four-cleft. Corolla four-petalled. Nectary, a scale at the base of each filament. Nut semilunar, compressed, one-seeded.

Vitmannia elliptica.—This is a tree with round, smooth branches, compressed a little at the tip. Leaves alternate, a hand and more in length, elliptic, quite entire, smooth on both sides, on a short petiole which is flattish above, but convex underneath. Stipules none. Peduncles lateral or a little below the top of the branch, solitary or sometimes two together, compressed a little. Pedicels umbelled, short, one-flowered. Fruit a corky or woody nut, compressed like a lens, or concavo-convex. Size of the nut various, bigger than the palm of the hand, or scarcely an inch in diameter, and from a narrow beginning widening gradually into the shape of a fly's wing; but always somewhat concave and snail-shaped. Gärtner conjectures, that the fruit, when complete, is composed of two nuts, horizontally opposite; and that it belongs to the order of contortæ.—Native of the East Indies, where it was found by Koenig.

VITO, CAPO DI SAN, the north-west point of the island of Sicily. Lat. 38. 12. N. long. 12. 41. E.

VITOLANO, an inland town of Naples, in the Principato Ultra. It has considerable manufactures of leather. Population 5500.

VITRE, a town of France, in Brittany, department of the Ille et Vilaine. It is situated on the banks of the Vilaine, hich is here a small stream; 20 miles east of Rennes. Population 9000.

VITREOUS, *adj.* [*vitreus*, Lat.] Glassy; consisting of glass; resembling glass.—The hole answers to the pupil of the eye; the crystalline humour to the lenticular glass; the dark room to the cavity containing the *vitreous* humour, and the white paper to the retina. *Ray.*

VITREOUSNESS, *s.* Resemblance of glass.

VITREY, a town of France, department of the Upper Saone, with 1700 inhabitants; 16 miles east of Langres.

VITRIFICABLE, *adj.* Convertible into glass.

To VITRIFICATE, *v. a.* [*vitrum* and *facio*, Lat.] To change into glass.—We have metals *vitricated*, and other materials, besides those of which you make glass. *Bacon.*

VITRIFICATION, *s.* Production of glass; act of changing, or state of being changed into glass.—For *vitrication* likewise, what metals will endure it? Also because *vitrication* is accounted a kind of death of metals, what *vitrication* will admit of turning back again, and what not? *Bacon.*

To VITRIFY, *v. a.* [*vitrum* and *facio*, Lat.] To change into glass.—Metals will vitrify; and perhaps some portion of the glass of metal *vitricated*, mixed in the pot of ordinary glass metal, will make the whole mass more tough. *Bacon.*

To VITRIFY, *v. n.* To become glass; to be changed into glass.—Chymists make vessels of animal substances calcined, which will not *vitricate* in the fire; for all earth which hath any salt or oil in it will turn to glass. *Arbutnot.*

VITRIOL, *s.* [*vitriolum*, Lat.] *Vitriol* is produced by addition of a metallic matter with the fossil acid salt. *Woodward.*

VITRIOLATE, or VITRIOLATED, *adj.* [from *vitriolum*, Lat.] Impregnated with vitriol; consisting of vitriol.

VITRIOLIC, or VITRIOLOUS, *adj.* [from *vitriolum*, Lat.] Resembling vitriol; containing vitriol.

VITRUVIUS (M. Pollio), a very distinguished writer on architecture, is supposed to have flourished in the times of

of Julius Cæsar and Augustus: of his parentage and place of nativity nothing certain is known. Verona claims him; but the pretensions of Formia, now Mola de Gæta, are more generally allowed. Of his liberal education, and of his travels for information and improvement, we can have no doubt. By the exercise of his profession he had acquired some property; though perhaps it was not very considerable, as he says of himself that he did not, like the generality of architects, solicit employment. Under the emperor Augustus, or perhaps one of the succeeding princes, to whom he dedicated his work, he occupied the post of inspector of the military engines. But as Pliny the elder mentions his name, among other authors, in his "Natural History," composed in the reign of Vespasian, his work must have been published before that period. Of edifices planned or constructed by him, one only is mentioned by himself, which was a Basilica at Fano. His work was discovered in MS. by Poggio in the 15th century, and it has ever since been held in high estimation. The ten books into which it is distributed, not only treat on every thing belonging to buildings, public and private, their site, materials, forms, ornaments, conveniences, and the like; but include much of what would now be termed engineering, civil and military, and even digress to geometrical problems and astronomical inventions. Besides the instruction that may be derived from it, it has afforded much important matter to the antiquary relative to the state of art and science, and the detail of private life, among the Romans.

A magnificent edition of the Civil Architecture of Vitruvius, in two parts, royal folio, has been presented to the public by W. Wilkins, jun. A.M., F.R.S., &c.

VITRY, a town of France, department of the Pas de Calais, situated on the Scarpe; 4 miles south-west of Douay. Population 1800.

VITRY LE BRULE, a village of France, department of the Marne; 3 miles north-east of Vitry le François. Population 700.

VITRY, or VITRY LE FRANCOIS, a town of France, in Champagne; 20 miles south-east of Chalons. Population 7000.

VITTEAUX, a town of France, department of the Cote d'Or, on the Brenne; 31 miles west of Dijon. Population 2000.

VITTEL, a town of France, department of the Vosges, with 1300 inhabitants; 14 miles south-west of Mirecourt.

VITTENEZ, or CHTELNICZE, or TELNITZ, a town of Hungary; 13 miles north of Tynau. Population 1500.

VITTORIA, a town of Spain, the chief place of the province of Alava. It stands partly on the slope of a hill, partly at the entrance of a beautiful valley, watered by the Zadora. This town, or rather its neighbourhood, was the scene of a general engagement, on 21st June 1813, in which the French, under Jourdan, were defeated by the English under Lord Wellington; 27 miles south of Bilbao. Population 6500.

VITTORIA, a town of Sicily, in the Val di Noto, in the Contado di Modica; 40 miles west-by-south of Syracuse, and 45 south-south-west of Catania.

VITULINE, *adj.* [*vitulinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a calf, or to veal. *Bailey.*

VITUPERABLE, *adj.* [*vituperabilis*, Lat.] Blame-worthy. *Cockeram.*

To VITUPERATE, *v. a.* [*vituperer*, Fr.; *vitupero*, Lat.] To blame; to censure. *Bullokar, and Cockeram.*

VITUPERATION, *s.* [*vituperation*, Fr.; *vituperatio*, Lat.] Blame; censure.

VITUPERATIVE, *adj.* Belonging to blame; containing censure.—The torrents of female eloquence, especially in the *vituperative* way, stun all opposition. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

VITUPERIOUS, *adj.* [*vituperium*, Lat.] Disgraceful. *Not in use.*—He is intitled with a *vituperious* and vile name. *Shelton.*

VIU, a town of Italy, in Piedmont; on the river Chiara; 4 miles north-west of Turin. Population 3000.

VIVA'CIOUS, *adj.* [*vivax*, Lat.] Long-lived.—Though we should allow them their perpetual calm and equability of heat, they will never be able to prove, that therefore men would be so *vivacious* as they would have us believe. *Bentley.*—Spritely; gay; active; lively.—People of a *vivacious* temper. *Howell.*

VIVA'CIOUSNESS, or VIVA'CITY, *s.* [*vivacitè*, Fr.] Liveliness; spriteliness.—He had a great *vivacity* in his countenance. *Dryden.*—Longevity; length of life. Power of living.

VIVARA, a small island of the Mediterranean, in the bay of Naples.

VIVARY, *s.* [*vivarium*, Lat.] A place of land or water, where living creatures are kept. In law, it signifies most commonly a park, warren, fish-pond, or piscary. *Cowel.*

That cage and *vivary*
Of fowls, and beasts.

Dönne.

VIVE, *adj.* [*vivus*, Lat.] Lively; forcible; pressing.—Sylvester gives it this true and *vive* description. *Sir T. Herbert.*

VIVELY, *adv.* In a lively manner; strongly; forcibly.—I see a thing *vively* presented on the stage, that the glass of custom (which is comedy) is so held up to me by the poet, as I can therein view the daily examples of men's lives, and images of truth. *B. Jonson.*

VIVENCY, *s.* [*vivo*, Lat.] Manner of supporting or continuing life or vegetation.—Although not in a distinct indisputable way of *vivency*, or answering in all points the property of plants, yet in inferior and descending constitutions, they are determined by seminalities. *Brown.*

VIVERO, a small town of Spain, in Galicia, with a capacious harbour; 23 miles north-north-west of Mondonedo.

VIVEROLS, a town of France, department of the Puy de Dome; 9 miles south-south-west of Ambert. Population 1100.

VIVERRA, in the Linnæan system, is a distinct genus of the order feræ (though united by Pennant and Shaw to the genus *mustela*; which see), the characters of which are, that it has six cutting-teeth, the intermediate being shorter; one of the canine teeth on each side longer than the rest; the grinders more than three; the tongue bending backwards, often aculeated; and the nails extended. Gmelin reckons twenty-seven species, which are as follow:—

1. *Viverra ichneumon*, or grey ichneumon.—With distant thumbs, and tail gradually tapering from a thick base, and tufted at the end. This is called the rat of Pharaoh.

2. *Viverra mungo*, or rufous-grey ichneumon.—With distant thumbs, and untufted tail, gradually tapering from a thick base: the Indian ichneumon of Edwards; the quill or quiopele of Ray; and the mangouste of Buffon. Shaw suggests that this may be a variety of the former; and he observes, that the ichneumon is a species of which there seem to be two distinct varieties, one of which (*viz.* the latter) is a native of India, and the other (or former) of Africa: they are alike in general appearance, but the Egyptian variety is considerably larger than the Indian, and has its tail tufted at the end, and thus differing from the Indian. In India, as well as in Egypt, the ichneumon is regarded as one of the most useful and estimable of animals; as it is an inveterate enemy to serpents, rats, and other noxious creatures which infest those regions. In India, it attacks with great eagerness and courage that most dreadful reptile, the cobra de capello, or hooded snake, and easily destroys it. For such purposes it is domesticated as the cat is in Europe. It is said to swim and dive occasionally, like the otter, and to continue for a long time under water.—This animal is found, not only in various parts of India, but in the Indian islands, as Ceylon and others. It occurs also in various parts of Africa besides Egypt, as in Barbary and the Cape of Good Hope, &c.

3. *Viverra cafra*, or yellowish-brown weasel.—With tail gradually tapering from a thick base, and black at the tip. This animal, resembling, in its general form, the pole-cat, and
nearly

nearly the length of the otter, with blackish feet and very short ears, covered with woolly fur, is a native of the Cape of Good Hope.

4. *Viverra zenik*, or four-toed grey weasel.—With ten transverse black bands on the body, and deep chesnut-coloured tail, black towards the tip; it is about the size of a water-rat, with a long snout, and two incisive and six canine teeth in each jaw; it has five toes on each foot; the claws on the fore-feet being very long, and almost straight; and those on the hind-feet are small and crooked.—It is described by Sonnerat as a Caffrarian species, being found in the country of the Hottentots.

5. *Viverra tetractyla*, or surikatte; the grey-brown weasel.—With four-toed feet, and long moveable snout, and ferruginous tail, black at the tip: the suricate of Buffon, and four-toed weasel of Pennant. It is an inhabitant of the Cape of Good Hope, where it is called meer-rat. It feeds on flesh, and preys on mice and other small animals. It commonly sits erect like the squirrel, and when pleased, makes a rattling noise with its tail, from which circumstance it has obtained, among the Dutch inhabitants of the Cape, the name of Klappermaus.—It is also found in the island of Java, where the Dutch call it Surikatje, on account of a peculiar acid scent which it is said to emit.

6. *Viverra nasua*, or rufous weasel.—With tail annulated with white, and lengthened moveable snout: the coati of Maregrave, and coati-mondi of others, and Brazilian weasel of Pennant. Its size is equal to that of a cat; its colour cinereous-brown, with a cast of reddish, and tail annulated with distinct circles of black. Like the pole-cat, it preys on the smaller quadrupeds, birds, &c.—It is a native of South America. Some animals are distinguished by a prolongation of the skin at the back of the head into several horny processes, about a quarter of an inch in length; and the upper part of the tongue is marked with several furrows, disposed so as to resemble the fibres of a leaf.

7. *Viverra narica*, or brownish weasel.—With tail of the same colour, and lengthened moveable snout: the coati-brun of Buffon, and dusky weasel of Pennant; reckoned a variety of the former both by him and Shaw. However, it is larger than the former, of a browner colour, and without any very distinct variegations on the tail. It feeds on animals and vegetables; goes into the water, and also climbs trees.—It is found in South America.

8. *Viverra vulpecula*, or dark chesnut-coloured weasel.—With lengthened snout: the coasse of Buffon, and stifling weasel of Pennant. It is about the size of the pole-cat, of a deep or blackish chocolate colour, that of the tail sometimes mixed with white.—This animal is a native of Mexico, and many other parts of America, and when attacked or irritated in pursuit, emits very powerfully offensive effluvia.

9. *Viverra quasje*, or chesnut-coloured weasel.—Beneath yellowish, with prolonged snout and annulated tail; is found at Surinam, and feeds on worms, insects, and fruits, and is fetid. Probably a variety of the coati-mondi, or Brazilian weasel.

10. *Viverra putorius*, or blackish weasel.—With five parallel, white dorsal stripes: the striated weasel of Pennant, and conepate of Buffon: supposed to be the female of the *viverra vulpecula*.—Found in North America. It is sometimes tamed, and rendered domestic. See *MUSTELA Putorius*.

11. *Viverra conepati*, or blackish weasel.—With two white dorsal lines extending along the tail.—It is a native of New Spain, and probably a variety of the preceding.

12. *Viverra mephitic*, or brown weasel.—With white back, marked with a longitudinal black stripe: the skunk weasel of Pennant, and chinche of Buffon. In manners and smell this species resembles the two preceding.

The *viverra chinge* of Molina, or black weasel, with a changeable cast of blue, and a row of white spots from head to tail, resembles in shape and general form the chinche just mentioned; but its colour is black.—It is a native of Chili. According to Molina, its smell proceeds from a greenish oil, ejected from a follicle or receptacle near the tail. The Indians

are said to value the skin of this species on account of its beauty, and to use it for various purposes, quilts, &c.

13. *Viverra zorilla*.—Weasel variegated with black and white: the zorilla of Buffon; the mapurito and mafutiliqui of Gumilla, &c.; smaller than the three preceding.—A native of Peru and other parts of South America. The ground colour is black; the tail as bushy and elegant as that of the mephitic weasel. It possesses the same faculty with the three former species.

14. *Viverra mapurito*, or black weasel.—With snow-white band from the forehead to the middle of the back, and without any external ears. This is the *viverra putorius* of Mutis. Its tail is nine inches long, and whitish at the tip.—It inhabits New Spain, burrows under ground, feeds on worms and insects, and may, perhaps, be a variety of the mephitic weasel.

15. *Viverra vittata*, or blackish weasel.—With a broad white band from the forehead to each shoulder: the grison of Buffon.—A native of Surinam, and found at Pamplona, in New Spain, and probably in every part of South America.

16. *Viverra Zeylanica*, or cinereous weasel.—Mixed with brown; whitish beneath; resembling the martin, and suspected by Schreber to be the same with the Ceylonese dog of Vosmaer.—It is found in Ceylon, and probably in the Philippine isles.

17. *Viverra Capensis*, or black weasel.—With grey back edged with white. This is the stinkbinksen of Kolbe, and ratel weasel of Pennant. It is one of the larger animals of the genus; cinereous grey above, and brownish-black below, the two colours being separated along the whole length of the animal, from the base of the nose to the tail, by a stripe of black and white; when pursued it ejects a fetid liquor, accompanied with the intolerable smell of that of the American weasels, or skunks, and producing the same effects.—It is found at the Cape of Good Hope, and in Guinea.

18. *Viverra mellivora*.—With cinereous back, with a black lateral band; the abdomen black; the claws long, hollow beneath, and formed for burrowing. This is the ratel of Sparrmann, feeding principally on the honey of wild bees, and found about the Cape of Good Hope. This honey-weasel has a very tough and loose skin, with thick hair, supposed to be given to it as a natural defence against the sting of bees. Mr. Pennant seems to have confounded this animal with the *viverra capensis*; both species feed on honey, but Mr. Sparrmann does not mention any offensive effluvia in his description.

19. *Viverra civetta*, or ash-coloured weasel.—Spotted with black, with chesnut-coloured mane, and dusky tail spotted towards the base. This is the felis zibethi of Gesner and Aldrovand, and the civette of Buffon, and commonly known by the name of the civet cat.—It is a native of several parts of Africa and India. It is of a mild disposition, preys on birds and small quadrupeds, and produces the drug called civet; which see.

20. *Viverra zibetha*, or ash-grey weasel.—Striated with black undulations, and an annulated tail. It is the felis zibethi of Gesner, and zibet of Buffon. Pennant regards it as the same species with the former, but it is generally considered by modern naturalists as distinct.—It is found in India, and the Indian islands, and may be called the Indian, whilst the former is denominated the African, civet cat. In disposition and manners they both seem to agree; as well as in the secretion of the perfume before mentioned, which is collected from both animals in the same manner.

21. *Viverra hermaphrodita*, or dark-grey weasel.—With three black dorsal stripes, and long tail with black tip. Schreber has described this species from Dr. Pallas.—It is a native of Barbary.

22. *Viverra genetta*, or fulvous-grey weasel.—With the body marked with rows of black spots, and annulated tail. It is the genet of Buffon, and one of the most beautiful animals of the genus, and about the size of a small cat. Its disposition is mild, and it is easily tamed. In various parts of the east, and particularly at Constantinople, it is domesticated like the cat, and no less serviceable in clearing houses from rats and mice.

mice. It is a cleanly animal, and has a slight musky smell.—It is a native of the western parts of Asia, and is said likewise to occur in Spain; and in some parts of France. The French variety, however, is less elegantly and distinctly spotted than the Oriental genet; and Mr. Pennant considers it as a distinct species, under the name of "Pilosello."

23. *Viverra fossa*, or ash-coloured weasel.—Spotted with black, and with annulated tail. This is the fossane of Buffon, and so nearly allied to the genet; and of the same size, that it might be taken for a variety of the same animal. It is a native of Madagascar, Guinea, Bengal, CochinChina, and the Philippine islands: it is fierce, and with difficulty tamed. It destroys poultry like the common weasel: when young, it is said to be good food.

24. *Viverra tigrina*, or yellowish-grey weasel.—With brown variegations; annulated tail tipped with black or brown, and a black stripe from head to tail. This is the chat-bizaam of Vosmaer, and the blotched cat of Pennant; of the size of the cat, and of mild manners. Mr. Pennant has referred it to the genus *felis*, but Mr. Schrader makes it a *viverra*.—It is found at the Cape of Good Hope. Gmelin suggests that it may be a variety of *viverra fossa*.

25. *Viverra caudivolvula*, or yellow weasel.—Shaded with dusky, with prehensile tail: the yellow macuaco and yellow weasel of Pennant, and le kinkajou potot of Buffon. It is an animal of gentle manners, active and playful, and hangs by its tail occasionally, like the prehensile-tailed monkeys. Supposed to be a native of Jamaica. The kinkajou of Buffon is supposed by Pennant to be a distinct species, the Mexican weasel.—It was brought from New Spain; and is described as fond of vegetables of various kinds, and delighted with sugar and different sweets; and would seize on birds, and suck the blood without tearing its prey. It slept much by day, and was lively during the night; exhibited the actions of a monkey, and had various cries, sometimes a kind of barking note, at other times hissing, or variously modified.

26. *Viverra fasciata*, or grey weasel.—With six longitudinal black bands, beneath white; and the hairs of the tail long, black and reddish. This is the chat sauvage à bandes noires des Indes of Sonnerat, who first described and figured it.—It is a native of India.

27. *Viverra Malaccensis*, or grey weasel.—Dotted above with black, with four round spots above the eyes, and three black bands on the neck and rump, and long tail annulated with black.—It is a native of Malacca, described by Sonnerat; of the size of a domestic cat, and much allied to the genet and the fossane. It lives by chace, is nimble in climbing trees, and so fierce, that if it be only wounded when shot, it will turn back and attack the aggressor. It diffuses a powerful musky odour, from a receptacle like that of the civet cat. The Malays collect the fluid there secreted, and pretend that it is stimulant and stomachic. It is much esteemed for these qualities by the Chinese, who purchase it of the Malays. Of this species there are some varieties.

For other species of weasel, we refer to *MUSTELA*.

VIVES, *s.* A distemper among horses.—*Vives* is much like the strangles; and the chief difference is, that for the most part the strangles happen to colts and young horses while they are at grass, by feeding with their heads downwards, by which means the swelling inclines more to the jaws; but the *vives* happens to horses at any age and time, and is more particularly seated in the glands and kernels under the ears. *Farrier's Dict.*

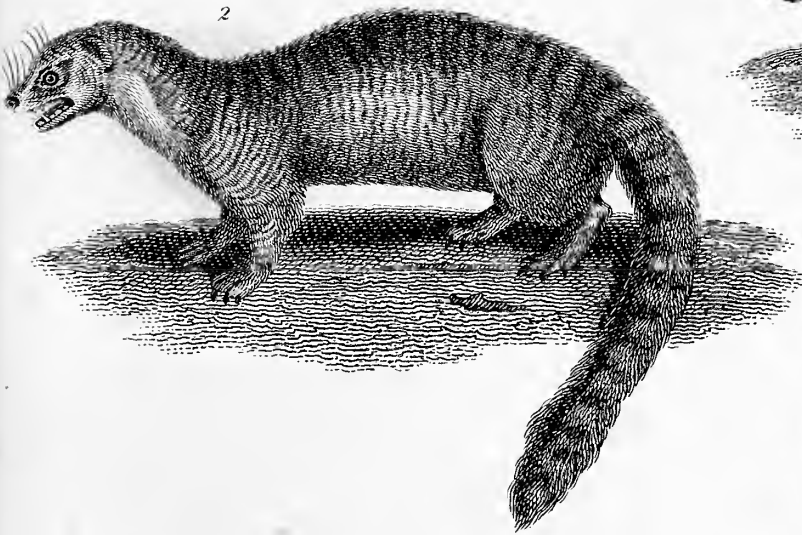
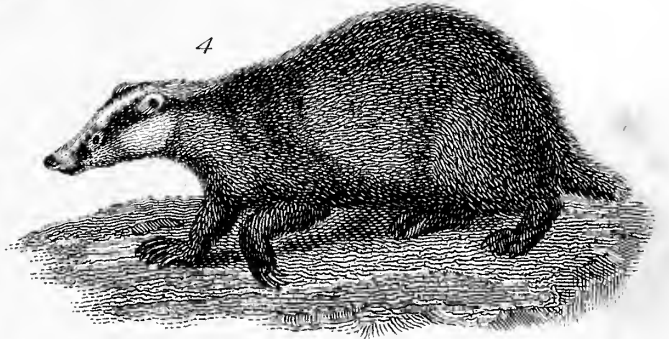
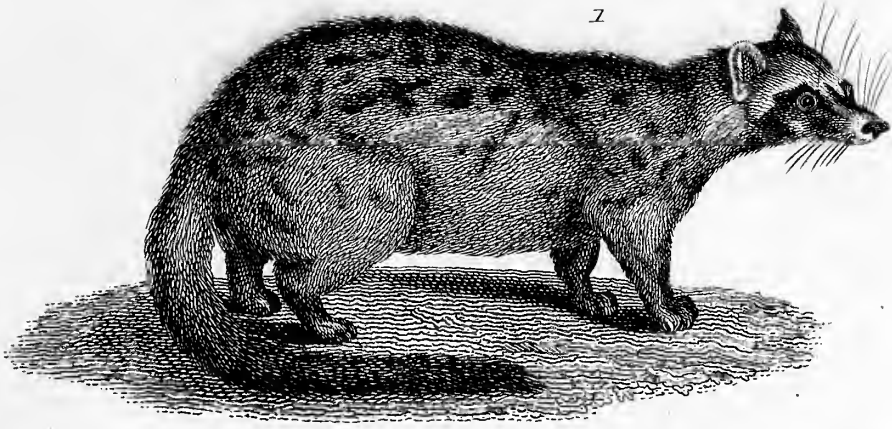
VIVES (Joannes Ludovicus), was born at Valencia, in Spain, in 1492, and, having laid the foundation of literature in his own country, went to Paris, where he studied the fashionable scholastic philosophy, which he afterwards condemned. From Paris he removed to Louvain, devoting himself there to the study of Greek and Latin literature, and publishing a work entitled "Contra Pseudo-Dialecticos." In this university he became professor of belles-lettres, and acquired a degree of reputation which caused him to be chosen preceptor to William de Croy, afterwards cardinal. He also studied divinity, and wrote a commentary on St. August-

tine's book "De Civitate Dei," which he dedicated, in 1522, to Henry VIII, king of England. In consequence of this work he received an invitation, in 1523, to undertake the instruction of the Princess Mary, which he accepted. During his residence in England, he composed, for the use of his pupil, a tract, "De Ratione studii puerilis," and, by command of Queen Catharine, his treatise "De Institutione Fœminæ Christianæ." At Oxford, where he spent much of his time, he read lectures on law and also in the classics, and was admitted to the degree of LL.D. Vives forfeited the king's regard by opposing, in conversation and writing, the divorce of Queen Catharine, and was also confined for six months in prison. As soon as he was set at liberty he left England, and settled at Bruges, where he married. He died after he had completed his forty-eighth year. His works in divinity were numerous. The principal of his grammatical and critical works were his "Exercitatio Linguae Latinæ;" "De Corruptis Artibus;" "De tradendis disciplinis." *Brucker by Enfield.*

VIVIANI (Vincenzio), an eminent mathematician, was born of noble parents, at Florence, in the year 1622. Manifesting, at an early period, his genius for mathematics, he was recommended by Ferdinand II. Grand Duke of Tuscany, to Galileo, under whose tuition he made very rapid progress in geometry and the new philosophy. After his death, he was invited by Torricelli to assist him in his experiments on the barometer. But he was chiefly devoted to the study of geometry, and his attention was particularly directed to the ancient geometers. His first object, at the age of twenty-three years, was to supply the last work of a contemporary of Euclid, "De Locis Solidis;" and he then proceeded to accomplish the same design with regard to the "Conics of Apollonius." Viviani projected the restoration of the fifth book; with this view he prosecuted his labour with great diligence; and, in the year 1659, published his divination of Apollonius. When this work was afterwards compared with that of the Greek mathematician, it was discovered that Viviani had not only formed new theories, but that he had discovered many new properties of the conic sections, so that his work may be considered as a supplement to the ancient theory of these curves. In the years 1664 and 1665 he was engaged, in concurrence with Cassini, in concerting means for preventing the inundations of the Tiber, by altering the course of certain rivers: and in the survey of the country for this purpose, they were led to a variety of collateral observations on the insects found in the gall-nut, on marine shells, partly petrified and partly in their natural state, dug up in the mountains, and also on Etruscan vases and inscriptions. In 1666, the Grand Duke of Tuscany honoured Viviani with the title of his mathematician, which had been previously enjoyed by Galileo; and in 1673 he commenced printing the work of Aristeus, an ancient mathematician, the restoration of which he had, at an early period of his life, contemplated: but infirmities, and other engagements, prevented his proceeding with it. In the following year he published, in a small quarto, some works of Galileo, and particularly his Treatise on Proportion, for illustrating the fifth book of Euclid. In 1676, three problems were proposed by M. de Comiers, provost of the collegiate church of Ternant, two of which related to the trisection of an angle, for the solution of which Viviani had discovered three methods, which he now determined to publish. His work on this subject, dedicated to the memory of his friend Chapelain, appeared in 1677. In 1692 he proposed, in the Acts of Leipsic, a problem relating to the art of piercing an hemispherical arch with four equal windows, in such a manner that the remainder of the surface should be absolutely squareable. This problem, which he called a geometrical enigma, was solved by Leibnitz, J. Bernouilli at Basle, the Marquis de l'Hospital in France, and by Dr. Wallis and David Gregory in England. Viviani himself published the problem, and his own geometrical solution of it, in a work, in which he treats, both as a geometer and architect, of the arches of the ancient Romans, and proposes a new arch to be called the Florentine. He, in 1701, published his divination of Aristeus, in three books. Part of his pension was devoted by him to the construction of a magnificent edifice at Florence,

which

VIVERRA, URSUS.



1. *V. Civetta*. 2. *V. Ichneumon*. 3. *V. Americanus*. 4. *U. Meles*. 5. *U. Gulo*.



which he called "Ædes a Deo data," and over the gate he placed a bust of Galileo, with several inscriptions in honour of him. In his old age he amused himself with the solution of several problems relating to chances on dice. He also published, for facilitating the study of geometry, an edition of Euclid's Elements, both plane and solid. After a life of usefulness and honour, prolonged to his 81st year, he died of apoplexy, in October, 1703.

VIVID, *adj.* [*vividus*, Lat.] Lively; quick; striking. Ah! what avail his glossy varying dyes?
The *vivid* green his shining plumes unfold,
His painted wings, and breast that flames with gold? *Pope*.

Spritely; active.—Where the genius is bright, and the imagination *vivid*, the power of memory may lose its improvement. *Watts*.

VIVIDLY, *adv.* With life; with quickness; with strength.—In the moon we can with excellent telescopes discern many hills and valleys, whereof some are more and some less *vividly* illustrated; and others have a fainter, others a deeper shade. *Boyle*.

VIVIDNESS, *s.* Life; vigour; quickness.
VIVIERS, a town of France, situated on the Rhone; 6 miles south-west of Montelimart. Population 2000.

VIVIFICAL, *adj.* [*vivificus*, Lat.] Giving life. *Bailey*.
To **VIVIFICATE**, *v. a.* [*vivifico*, Lat.] To make alive; to inform with life; to animate.—God *vivificates* and animates the whole world. *Morc.*—To remove from such a change of form as seems to destroy the essential properties. *A chemical term.*

VIVIFICATION, *s.* [*vivification*, Fr.] The act of giving of life.—If that motion be in a certain order, there followeth *vivification* and figuration. *Bacon*.

VIVIFICATIVE, *adj.* Able to animate.—That lower *vivificative* principle of his soul did grow so strong, and did so vigorously and with such exultant sympathy and joy actuate his vehicle. *More*.

VIVIFIC, *adj.* [*vivificus*, Lat.] Giving life; making alive.—Without the sun's salutary and *vivific* beams, all motion would cease, and nothing be left but darkness and death. *Ray*.

To **VIVIFY**, *v. a.* [*vivus* and *facio*, Lat.] To make alive; to animate; to endue with life.—It hath been observed by the antients, that there is a worm that breedeth in old snow, of a reddish colour, and dull of motion; which would shew, that snow hath in it a secret warmth, else it could hardly *vivify*. *Bacon*.

VIVIPAROUS, *adj.* [*vivus* and *pario*, Lat.] Bringing forth the young alive: opposed to *oviparous*.—When we perceive that bats have teats, it is not unreasonable to infer, they give suck; but whereas no other flying animals have these parts, we cannot from them infer a *viviparous* exclusion. *Brown*.

VIVONNE, a town of France, department of the Vienne, on the Clain; 12 miles south-by-west of Poitiers. Population 2100.

VIUZ EN SALLAZ, a town of Savoy, district of Boneville. Population 1800.

VIX, a town of France, department of La Vendee; 9 miles south of Fontenay. Population 2100.

VIXEN, *s.* [*Vixen*, or "*fixen*, is the name of a she-fox, otherwise and more anciently *foxin*. It is in reproach applied to a woman whose nature and condition is thereby compared to the she-fox." *Verstegan*, ch. 10. *Dr. Johnson*.—*Vixen* is a fox's cub, without regard to sex; and the word is applied to a snarling, quarrelsome man, as well as woman; as the example from Barrow, now added, shows. *Serenius* carries the word to the Goth. *vigan*, or *wigan*, to fight.] A froward, quarrelsome person.

O! when she's angry, she's keen and shrewd;
She was a *vixen*, when she went to school;
And though she be but little, she is fierce. *Shakspeare*.

VIXENLY, *adj.* Having the qualities or manner of a vixen.—It was not a confirmation of him, it was only (which in such a *vixenly* *Pope* was a great favor), a for-

bearance to quarrel with the Bishop, as not duly ordained. *Barrow*.

VIZ, *adv.* [This word is *videlicet*, written with a contraction.] To wit; that is. *A barbarous form of an unnecessary word, says Johnson*.

That which so oft by sundry writers,
Has been apply'd to almost all fighters,
More justly may be ascribed to this,
Than any other warrior, *viz*.
None ever acted both parts bolder,
Both of a chieftain and a soldier.

Hudibras.

VIZAN, a town of France, department of the Vaucluse, with 1800 inhabitants.

VIZARD, *s.* [*visiere*, Fr. See **VISOR**.] A mask used for disguise.—He mistook it for a very whimsical sort of mask, but upon a nearer view he found, that she held her *vizard* in her hand. *Addison*.

To **VIZARD**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mask.

Degree being *vizarded*,
Th' unworthiest shews as fairly in the mask. *Shakspeare*.

VIZIER, *s.* [properly *vazir*.] The prime minister of the Turkish empire.—He made him *vizier*, which is the chief of all the bassas. *Knolles*.

VIZILLE, a town of France, department of the Isere; 9 miles south-south-east of Grenoble. Population 1600.

VIZZINI, an inland town of Sicily, in the Val di Noto, situated in a mountainous district; 28 miles south-west of Catania. Population 8000.

UJ, or **VI**, a Hungarian word meaning *new*; and names of places in that country, beginning with *Uj*, or *Vi*, may be sought for under the part of the name that follows: thus *Ujarad*, see **ARAD, NEW**; *Ujpalanka*, see **PALANKA**.

UJBANJA, or **KONIGSBERG**, a small town in the west of Hungary, on the Gran, situated in a valley surrounded by three mountains. Population 3800; 67 miles north-north-west of Buda. Lat. 48. 25. 42. N. long. 18. 37. 55. E.

UJEST, a small town of Prussian Silesia; 25 miles south-south-east of Oppeln. Population 1100.

UJHELI, or **SATORALYA**, a town of the north-east of Hungary, and the capital of the county of Szemplin, on the Ronya. It has 6600 inhabitants; 27 miles south-south-east of Caschau, and 21 north-north-east of Tokay. Lat. 48. 24. N. long. 21. 39. 7. E.

UJLAK, a small town in the north-west of Hungary; 6 miles west of Neutra.

UJVAROS, a small town in the interior of Hungary; 15 miles west-north-west of Debreczin.

UJVAROS, a small town in the north-east of Hungary, near the river Tar, in the county of Szathmar.

UKENSKOI, a town of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, at the confluence of the Irtysh and the Obi; 196 miles north of Tobolsk.

UKIKITSCHA, a small river of Irkoutsk, in Asiatic Russia, which falls into the Olenek.

UKINSKOL, a village of Kamschatka; 80 miles north of Niznei-Kamtchatsk.

UKINSKOL, a cape of Asiatic Russia, on the eastern coast of Kamschatka; 60 miles north-east of Oudinskoi.

UKIPEN, a small island in the North Pacific ocean, so called by the Russians, probably the same with that called Sledge island by Captain Cook. Lat. 64. 22. N. long. 211. E.

UKKAS, a village of Algiers, in Northern Africa; 10 miles west of Tinsa.

UKRAINE, an extensive country in the south-east of Russian Poland, which, since the late division of the Russian empire, forms the four governments of Kiev, Podolia, Poltava, and Charkov. This country is situated between the 48th and 52d degree of north latitude, corresponding to the parallels of the north of France and central part of England, but with a very different temperature. The characteristics of the climate are those of the south of European Russia generally; in summer great heat, in winter intense cold.

The chief town of Ukraine is Kiev, once the capital of the

the Russian dominions in their circumscribed state, and previous to the founding of Moscow. The soil, population, and state of employment in the governments, is more particularly described under *Kiev*, *Podolia*, *Charkov* and *Poltava*.

VLAARDINGEN, a town of the Netherlands, province of South Holland, on the Maese, with 6000 inhabitants; 6 miles west-by-south of Rotterdam.

VLADIMIR, a government of European Russia, lying to the east of the government of Moscow. Its area is about 19,500 square miles; its population nearly 1,000,000. The government is divided into 13 circles.

VLADIMIR, a town of European Russia, on the river Kliasma, the capital of a government or province, and a bishop's see; 112 miles east-by-north of Moscow, and 500 south-east of St. Petersburg. Population 3000.

ULADISLAUS, the name of several Polish kings. See **POLAND**.

ULANOW, a small town of Austrian Galicia, on the river San; 22 miles south-east of Sandomir.

U'LAN'S, *s.* A certain description of militia among the modern Tartars.

ULBO, a small island of Dalmatia, at the entrance of the canal of Zara; 4 miles west of Pago.

ULCEBY, a parish of England, in Lincolnshire; 2½ miles south-west of Alford.—2nd, A parish in the same county; 7 miles south-east of Barton-upon-Humber. Population 446.

U'LCER, *s.* [*ulcus*, Lat.] A sore of continuance; not a new wound.

Thou answer'st, she is fair;

Pour'st in the open *ulcer* of my heart

Her eyes, her hair, her cheek, her gait, her voice!

Shakespeare.

To U'LCERATE, *v. n.* To turn to an ulcer.

To U'LCERATE, *v. a.* [*ulcerer*, Fr.; *ulcero*, Lat.] To disease with sores.—Some depend upon the intemperament of the part *ulcerated*; others upon the continual afflux of lacerative humours. *Harvey.*

U'LCERATION, *s.* [*ulceratio*, from *ulcero*, Lat.] The act of breaking into ulcers.—Ulcer; sore.—The effects of mercury on *ulcerations* are manifest. *Arbutnot.*

U'LCERED, *adj.* [*ulceré*, Fr.] Grown by time from a hurt to an ulcer.—Breathings, hard drawn, their *ulcer'd* palates tear. *May.*

U'LCEROUS, *adj.* [*ulcrosus*, Lat.] Afflicted with old sores.

Strangely visited people,
All'sworn and *ulc'rous*, he cures.

Shakespeare.

U'LCEROUSNESS, *s.* The state of being ulcerous.

ULCOMBE, a parish of England, in Kent; 6½ miles south-east-by-east of Maidstone. Population 562.

ULDALE, a parish of England, in Cumberland, on the river Eden; 10½ miles north-by-west of Keswick.

ULEA, a river of Finland, which flows into the gulf of Bothnia, in lat. 65. 2. N. long. 25. 22. E. There is also a lake of this name in the same province, district of Canjana.

ULEABORG, an extensive province, situated to the north of Finland, and extending along the south coast of the gulf of Bothnia. See **FINLAND**, and **SWEDEN**.

ULEABORG, or **ULEA**, a small town, the capital of the preceding province, situated on a peninsula where the river Ulea falls into the gulf of Bothnia. It contains about 3500 inhabitants.

ULEMAS, the name by which the ministers and interpreters of religion are distinguished in the Ottoman empire.

ULEX [the name of a shrub in Pliny, the ashes of which were used as a lye in separating gold from the substances with which it was mixed], in Botany, a genus of the class diadelphia, order decandria, natural order of papilionaceæ or leguminosæ.—Generic Character. Calyx: perianth two-leaved, permanent; leaflets ovate-oblong, concave, straight, equal, a little shorter than the keel; upper

leaflet two-toothed, lower three-toothed. Corolla papilionaceous, five-petalled. Standard obcordate, emarginate, erect, very large. Wings oblong, obtuse, shorter than the standard. Keel two-petalled, straight, obtuse, converging by the lower margin. Stamina: filaments diadelphous, simple and nine-cleft. Anthers simple. Pistil: germ oblong, cylindrical, hirsute. Style filiform, rising. Stigma obtuse, very small. Pericarp: legume oblong, turgid, scarcely longer than the calyx, straight, one-celled, two-valved. Seeds few, roundish, emarginate.—*Essential Character.* Calyx two-leaved. Legume scarcely longer than the calyx. Filaments all connected.

1. *Ulex Europæus*, common furze, whin, or gorse.—Calyx-teeth obsolete, converging; bractes ovate, lax; branchlets erect—This shrub, so well known in England, has its branches very close, deeply furrowed, woolly or hirsute, full of thorns, which are stretched out, branched, angular, very sharp, smooth, evergreen, leafy, frequently flower-bearing, awl-shaped, a little bowed downwards, woolly at the base, yellow at the ends. Leaves at the base of the spines and spinules, solitary, awl-shaped, terminating in sharp yellowish thorny points, somewhat rugged, often hirsute, deciduous. Peduncles axillary, single or two together, one-flowered, villose.—Native of Britain, Denmark, Brabant, France, Portugal, and some parts of Germany, on dry, gravelly, and sandy heaths and commons.

2. *Ulex nanus*, or dwarf furze.—Calyx-teeth lanceolate, distant; bractes minute, pressed close; branchlets decumbent.

3. *Ulex Capensis*.—Leaves solitary, obtuse; spines simple, terminating.—Native of the Cape of Good Hope, where it usually grows to the height of five or six feet.

Propagation and Culture.—1st and 2d. These shrubs propagate themselves very plentifully by seeds, which when ripe are cast out of the pods to a considerable distance, and soon vegetate.

3d. This is preserved in the greenhouse or dry stove with other hardy exotics. It is difficult to increase either by layers or cuttings.

ULEY, a populous village and parish of England in the county of Gloucester. Population 1912; 2 miles east of Dursley, and 151 west of London.

ULFA, a small town of the west of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt; 15 miles east-south-east of Giessen, with 900 inhabitants.

ULGHAM, a township of England, in Northumberland; 4 miles north-east-by-north of Morpeth.

VLIE, or **FLIE**, the passage from the Zuyder Zee into the German ocean, between the islands of Schelling and Vlieland.

VLIJGER (Simon de), was born at Amsterdam about the year 1612. It is not known by whom this artist was educated, but his pictures are very deservedly esteemed for their force and brilliancy. He had the honour to be the instructor of the younger Vandeyelde; and though the delicacy of pencil enjoyed by the pupil surpassed that of the master, yet the works of the latter retain their power, and have a character of their own, which gives them a place in the best collections.

VLIELAND, a small island of Holland, at the entrance of the Zuyder Zee, about eight miles long and three broad. It had formerly two villages, East and West Vlieland, but the latter is now covered by the sea; 5 miles north from the Texel. Population 800.

VLIERINGEN, a large village, or rather town of the Netherlands, in the province of South Brabant. Population 3800.

ULIETEA, one of the Society islands, in the south Pacific ocean. It is wholly surrounded by reefs, interspersed with small islands, and forming several harbours. It is less populous and fertile than Huaheine, though above twice its extent, and more resembling Otaheite in appearance; but, like the former, it has several salt marshes or lagoons. The inhabitants are in general smaller and darker than those of the preceding islands; in manners they are similar. The south

south extremity of the island lies in lat. 16. 55. S. long. 181. 29. W.

ULGINOUS, *adj.* [*uliginosus*, Lat.] Slimy; muddy.—The *uliginous* lacteous matter taken notice of in the coral fishings upon the coast of Italy, was only a collection of the corallin particles. *Woodward.*

ULLA, a river in the north-west of Spain, on the west coast of Galicia.

ULLAGE, *s.* [*uligo*, Lat., oozeiness.] The quantity of fluid which a cask wants of being full, in consequence of the oozing of the liquor. *Malone.*

ULLAPOOL, a village of Scotland, on the west coast of Ross-shire; 61 miles west-by-north of Inverness, situated on Loch Broom. It is one of the fishing stations belonging to the British Society.

ULLAPOOL, a small river of Scotland, in Ross-shire, which rises in the mountains on the borders of Sutherland, and falls into Loch Broom, at the village of Ullapool. It abounds with salmon.

ULLENHALL, a hamlet of England, in Warwickshire; 2½ miles north-west-by-west of Henly-in-Arden. Population 393.

ULLERSDORF, a village of Prussian Silesia, near Lowenburg, with 1000 inhabitants.

ULLERSDORF, a village of Prussian Silesia, in the county of Glatz, with 900 inhabitants.

ULLESKELFE, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire; 3½ miles south-east-by-south of Tadcaster.

ULLESTHORPE, a township of England, in Leicestershire; 3½ miles north-west of Lutterworth. Population 470.

ULLEY, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire; 4½ miles south-east of Rotherham.

ULLINGSWICK, a parish of England, in Herefordshire; 5 miles south-west-by-west of Bromyard.

ULLINGTON, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Pebworth, Gloucestershire.

ULLOA (Antonio di), a celebrated naval officer of Spain, was born at Seville in the year 1716, and so distinguished by talents and knowledge, that at the age of eighteen years he was appointed to accompany his friend Don George Juan to South America, to co-operate with the academicians Condamine, Bouguer, and Godin, in measuring a degree of the meridian. On the 26th of May, 1735, he sailed for Peru, and remained at Quito till the measurement was completed on the 12th of May, 1744. On his return home in a French ship he was captured, in August 1745, by two English men-of-war, and from Louisburg, in the island of Cape Breton, whither he was carried, he proceeded to London, where he was kindly received, particularly by Martin Folkes, Esq., president of the Royal Society, of which he was admitted a member in December 1746. After his arrival in Spain, he and his friend Don Juan published an account of the voyage to America, in five small folio volumes, entitled "Relacion historica del Viage de Orden de S. Mag. para medir algunos Grados de Meridiano," Mad. 1748. Translations of this work were printed, one in German, at Leipsic, and one in English, at London, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1758. Another in French, entitled "Voyage historique de l'Amérique Meridionale," Amst. 1757, 2 vols. 4to. is considered as the most complete, as the author approved the undertaking. His next object was to collect information with regard to the state of the arts and sciences, &c. in various parts of Europe, and with this view he made a tour, under the appointment of Ferdinand VI., through England, France, Holland, and various districts of Germany; and the result of this tour was, that many young Spaniards were sent at the public expence to France, Holland, Geneva, and Italy, to acquire a knowledge of medicine, surgery, engraving, watch-making, and various other arts in which the Spaniards were at that time very deficient. Ulloa was also active in promoting the royal woollen manufactories, and in organizing the colleges of history and surgery; he also superintended and completed the canals and basons both at Carthage and Ferrol. The famous quicksilver mines of Almaden were

objects of his peculiar attention; and in 1759 he was deputed to visit those of Guancavellica in Peru. From this service, he was removed, in 1766, to the government of Louisiana, which had been ceded to Spain, but the disturbances that ensued obliged him very soon to abandon that station. In 1776 he commanded the galleon fleet that sailed from Cadiz to Mexico, and having been charged with neglect in that service, he was honourably acquitted by a council of war at Cadiz. His second great work, which was a Physical and Historical Account of the Southern and North-eastern Part of America, and which contained a curious disquisition on the peopling of America, was published at Madrid, 4to. in 1772, under the title of "Entretenimientos Physicos-Historicos sobre la America Meridional y Septentrional Oriental:" the disquisition is entitled "Sobre el Modo en que passaron los primeros Pobladores." This work was translated into German by professor Diez, and published at Leipsic in 1781, 1782, in 2 vols. 8vo., and was enriched by the valuable additions of professor Schneider. Dr. Robertson estimated them so highly, that he procured a translation of them into English for his own use.

Another eminent Spaniard related to the subject of this article, Don Bernard di Ulloa, published in 1740 an interesting work, entitled "Restablecimiento de las Fabricas y Comercio Maritimo di Espagna," which was translated into French in 1743, and which contains several extracts from the work of Don Ant. Ulloa. This latter died in the isle de Leon, near Cadiz, on the 5th of July, 1795. The Transactions of the Royal Society contain several papers which he communicated to the society. He was a knight and commander of the order of St. Jago, lieutenant-general of the royal navy of Spain, and director-general of the Spanish marine. *Gen. Biog.*

ULLOCK, a hamlet of England, in Cumberland; 6 miles south-west-by-south of Cockermouth.

ULLWELL, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Swanage, Dorsetshire.

ULM, a considerable town in the south-west of Germany, in Wirtemberg, situated on the banks of the Danube at the spot where it receives the small river Blau, which flows through the town. It contains 15,000 inhabitants, and bears many marks of the antique, consisting of crooked streets, and of houses in the old German style.

Ulm has long been a free city of the empire, but suffered in its commercial prosperity, from the aristocratic spirit of a few families who engrossed the management of the town revenues, and retained them long in their hands, without rendering any account to the citizens at large. It was not till after a kind of insurrection, and at so late a date as 1795, that the citizens obtained a satisfactory plan of administration; 44 miles south-east of Stutgard, and 40 west of Augsburg. Lat. 48. 23. 45. N. long. 9. 59. 7. E.

ULM, or **WALD ULM**, a small town of the west of Germany, in Baden; 15 miles east of Strasburg. Population 900.

ULMERFELD, a small town of Lower Austria, on the Ips; 8 miles north of Waidhofen.

ULMHAUSEN, a large village of the west of Germany, in Wirtemberg; 1 mile from Goppingen, noted for its mineral-springs.

ULMUS [derivation unknown; in Greek Πτελεα], in Botany, a genus of the class pentandria, order digynia, natural order of scabridæ.—Generic Character. Calyx: perianth one-leaved, turbinate, wrinkled; border five-cleft, erect, coloured within, permanent. Corolla none. Stamina: filaments five (sometimes four or eight), awl-shaped, twice as long as the calyx. Anthers four-grooved, erect, short. Pistil: germ orbicular, erect. Styles two, shorter than the stamens, reflexed. Stigmas pubescent. Pericarp: berry oval, large, juiceless, compressed, membranaceous-winged, one-celled. Seed one, roundish, slightly compressed.—*Essential Character.* Calyx five-cleft, inferior, permanent. Corolla none. Capsule membranaceous, compressed flat, one-seeded.

1. *Ulmus campestris*, or common elm.—Leaves doubly-serrate rugged, unequal at the base. Bark cloven, on the branches

branches corky, rugged on both sides, villose beneath along the small veins. Flowers from their proper gems, clustered, scarcely peduncled, numerous, brownish-flesh coloured. Capsules oblong. Timber hard, tough. The flowers have a violet smell. This elm is a very great high tree. The bark of the young trees, and the boughs of the elder trees are smooth and very tough.—Native of Europe and Barbary.

Queen Elizabeth is said to have planted an elm with her own hand at Chelsea, where her father had a palace in which she was brought up when an infant. It went always by her name, and was felled, to the great regret of the neighbourhood, on the 11th November, 1745, and sold for a guinea by Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. lord of the manor. It was thirteen feet in circumference at bottom, and six feet six inches at the height of forty-four feet: the height was one hundred and ten feet, of which fifteen feet at the top were decayed, the tree having suffered by the hard frost in 1739—40.

The elm naturally grows upright; and, when it meets with a soil it loves, rises higher than the generality of trees; and, after it has assumed the dignity and hoary roughness of age, few of its forest brethren, though, properly speaking, it is not a forester, excel it in grandeur and beauty. The character of the elm, in its skeleton, partakes much of the oak; so much, that when it is rough and old, it may easily, at a little distance, be mistaken for an oak. In full foliage its character is better marked; and no tree is better adapted to receive grand masses of light; nor is its foliage, shadowing as it is, of the heavy kind. Its leaves are small, and this gives it a natural lightness; it commonly hangs loosely, and is, in general, very picturesque.

The narrow-leaved elm is like the other, but much lesser and lower.

2. *Ulmus suberosa*, or Dutch elm.—Leaves doubly serrate, somewhat unequal at the base; flowers subsessile, conglomerate, four-stamened; fruits smooth; bark of the branchlets corky-winged. The cork-barked, or, as we commonly call it, the Dutch elm, because it was introduced from Holland at the beginning of King William's reign, is chiefly remarkable for its quick growth, and fungous rough bark.—Native of Europe. The wood is of very inferior quality. There are three varieties.

3. *Ulmus montana*, broad-leaved elm, or wych-hasel.—Leaves doubly-serrate, acuminate, unequal at the base, flowers peduncled, diffused. The broad-leaved elm, called also the wych-hasel, has the bark of the branchlets smooth and even. The leaves are wider than in the preceding, less harsh and acuminate. The wood is less solid. The trunk soon divides into long wide-spreading winged branches; and when at its full growth seldom rises to above one-third of the height of the campestris.—It is found in shady lanes and the outskirts of woods in most parts of England, and seems clearly to be indigenous.

The smooth-leaved elm is in bigness and height like the first, but the boughs grow as those of the wych-hasel do, hanging more downwards than those of the common elm.

Mr. Hanbury enumerates seven sorts of the European elm:—The true English elm, the narrow-leaved Cornish elm, the Dutch elm, the black Worcestershire elm, the narrow-leaved wych elm, the broad-leaved wych elm, the upright wych elm. Experience, however, teaches us that from the difference of soil and situation the varieties are very numerous.

4. *Ulmus Americana*, or American elm.—Leaves equally serrate, unequal at the base. Three varieties of the American elm are mentioned in the catalogue of the Royal Botanic Garden at Kew. 1. The red or Canada elm, which grows in its native country to a vast size. 2. The white elm is so named from the whiteness of the branches. 3. The drooping or weeping elm; distinguished by its oblong smoothish leaves, and its pendent branches. The American differs from the European elm in having the leaves equally serrate.—Native of the forests of Virginia and other parts of North America.

5. *Ulmus nemoralis*, or hornbeam-leaved elm.—Leaves ob-

long, smoothish, equally serrate, almost equal at the base; flowers fessile.—The hornbeam-leaved elm is also a native of North America.

6. *Ulmus pumila*, or dwarf elm.—Leaves equally serrate, equal at the base. In southern Russia, the *ulmus pumila* often contends with the oak in stature. The branches are more slender than in the other species, divaricating, and of a grayish ash-colour. Wood very hard and tough, gray, remarkably waved with transverse lines of a deeper colour, larger fibred, and, when exposed to the air, becomes yellower than oak, and is preferable to it. The ashes exported from Riga under the name of *Waidasche* are made entirely from the wood of this and other elms, burnt in brick furnaces. The root is beautifully variegated and fit for the use of the turner.

7. *Ulmus integrifolia*, or entire-leaved elm.—Leaves quite entire. Trunk straight and high.—This whole-leaved elm is a very large timber tree, a native of the Circar mountains; called by the Telingas *Naulie*.

Propagation and Culture.—All the sorts of elm may be either propagated by layers or suckers taken from the roots of the old trees, the latter of which is generally practised by the nursery gardeners; but as these are often cut up with indifferent roots, they often miscarry, and render the success doubtful; whereas those which are propagated by layers are in no hazard, and always make better roots, and come on faster than the other. When these layers are well rooted, which will be in one year, they should be taken off, and transplanted out into a nursery, which should be upon a good soil, and well prepared. The plants should be planted in rows about four feet asunder, and two feet distance plant from plant in the rows. This should be done in autumn as soon as the leaves begin to decay. In this nursery they may remain four or five years, observing constantly to dig the ground between them every spring, and to trim them, which will promote their growth, and render them strong enough to transplant out where they are to remain, in the time before mentioned.

All sorts of elms, the wych excepted, on account of the large arms which it throws out, are very proper to plant in hedge-rows, upon the borders of fields, where they will thrive much better than when planted in a wood, or close plantation, and their shade will not be very injurious to whatever grows under them; but when these trees are transplanted out upon banks after this manner, the banks should be well wrought, and cleared from all other roots, otherwise the plants, being taken from a better soil, will not make much progress in these places. About Michaelmas will be a good time for this work.

These trees are also proper to plant at a distance from a garden or building to break the violence of winds, for which purpose there is not any tree more useful, for they may be trained up in form of a hedge, keeping them cut every year, which will cause them to grow very close and handsome to the height of forty or fifty feet, and be a great protection against the fury of winds; but they should not be planted too near a garden, where fruit trees or other plants are placed, because the roots of the elms run superficially near the top of the ground to a great distance, and will intermix with the roots of the other trees, and deprive them of nourishment; nor should they be planted near gravel or grass walks, which are designed to be well kept, because the roots will run into them, and send forth suckers in great plenty, which will deface the walks, and render them unsightly.

All sorts of elms may also be increased by grafting upon the broad-leaved wych elm. These may be raised from seed, and when they have been two years in the nursery will be of proper size to receive the graft. The time for felling the elm is from November and December to February.

ULNESWALTON, a township of England, in Lancashire; 5 miles west-by-north of Chorley. Population 529.

VLODZIMIRZ, or VLADIMIR, a town of European Russia, in the government of Volhynia, on the river Lug. It contains 3200 inhabitants; 50 miles east of Zamosc, in Poland.

VLODZIMIRZETZ,

VLODZIMIRZETZ, a small town of Russia, in the government of Volhynia, on the river Styr; 155 miles west-north-west of Zytomiers.

VLOTHO, a town of Prussian Westphalia, in the county of Ravensburg, with 1400 inhabitants; 6 miles south of Minden.

ULPHA, a township of England, in Cumberland, on the river Dudden; 8 miles east-by-south of Ravenglass.—A township in Westmoreland; 11 miles south-south-west of Kendal.

ULPIANUS (Domitius), an eminent lawyer, was a native of Tyre, a disciple of Papinian, and tutor, as well as friend and minister, of the Roman emperor Alexander. Heliogabalus exiled him from the court on account of his virtues, but when his pupil became emperor he was recalled, and placed at the head of sixteen senators, who formed a council of state. He was also secretary of state and inspector over the two pretorian prefects, whose jealousy of his authority produced a mutiny among the soldiery, that proved fatal to themselves; and occasioned his advancement to the dignity of sole prefect. His wise and virtuous administration engaged universal esteem, until the emperor, probably at his suggestion, undertook to reform the army. The soldiers mutinied, and occasioned, for three days, a kind of civil war at Rome, which terminated in the massacre of Ulpian, A. D. 228, notwithstanding all the attempts of the emperor and his mother Mammæa to save him. The Heathen writers have concurred in their eulogies of Ulpian, but the Christians have reproached him, not unjustly, as their enemy; for, observing the emperor's favourable inclination to them, he collected all the decrees and edicts of the preceding sovereigns against them. This hostility is ascribed to his professional attachment to the laws. Of Ulpian's writings there are extant twenty-nine titles of fragments, which are annexed to some editions of the civil law. *Crevier. Gibbon's Hist.*

ULRICAHAM, formerly called *Bogesund*, a petty town in the south-west of Sweden, in West Gothland, province of Elfsborg. Population only 800.

ULRICHS-KIRCHEN, a small town of Germany, in Lower Austria; 12 miles north of Vienna.

ULRICHSTEIN, a small town of the west of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt; 21 miles west of Fulda, and 28 east of Wetzlar.

ULROME, a township of England, East Riding of Yorkshire; 8½ miles south-by-west of Bridlington.

ULSTER, a province of Ireland, containing the northern counties of Donegal, Londonderry, Antrim, Tyrone, Fermanagh, Monaghan, Armagh, Down, and Cavan.

ULSTER, a county of the United States, in New York, bounded north by Greene county, east by Hudson, south by Orange county, south-west by Sullivan county, and north-west by Delaware county. The surface of the country is considerably broken by the Catskill mountains. The county is well watered. The Hudson forms the eastern boundary, and the small streams are numerous.

ULSTER, a township of the United States, in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania.

ULSWATER, a lake of England, situated partly in Westmoreland, and partly in Cumberland; 10 miles north of Ambleside, and 14 south-west of Penrith. Its length is about eight miles. It is of a sufficient depth for breeding char; and abounds with a variety of other fish. One of the amusements on this lake consists in the firing of guns, or small cannon, in certain situations. The report is reverberated among the adjacent rocks and caverns, with every variety of sound; at one time dying away, and again returning with a noise like thunder. The echo is repeated seven times distinctly.

ULTERIOR, *adj.* [*ulterior*, Lat.] Lying on the further side; situate on the other side.—Further.—The *ulterior* accomplishment of that part of scripture, which once promised God's people, that kings should be its nursing fathers. *Boyle.*

ULTIMATE, *adj.* [*ultimus*, Lat.] Intended in the last resort; being the last in the train of consequences.

I would be at the worst; worst is my port,
My harbour, and my *ultimate* repose.

Milton.

ULTIMATELY, *adv.* In the last consequence.—Trust in our own powers, *ultimately* terminates in the friendship of other men, which these advantages assure to us. *Rogers.*

ULTIMATION, *s.* The last offer; the last concession; the last condition.—Lord Bolingbroke was likewise authorized to know the real *ultimation* of France upon the general plan of peace. *Swift.*

ULTIMATUM, *s.* Ultimatum. *A modern term.*

ULTIME, *adj.* [*ultimus*, Lat.] Ultimate. *Obsolete.*—Whereby the true and *ultime* operations of heat are not attained. *Bacon.*

ULTIMITY, *s.* [*ultimus*, Lat.] The last stage; the last consequence. *A word very convenient, but not in use.*—Alteration of one body into another, from crudity to perfect concoction, is the *ultimity* of that process. *Bacon.*

ULTING, a parish of England, in Essex; 4 miles south-south-west of Witham.

ULTION, *s.* [*ultio*, Lat.] Revenge. *Not in use.*—To forgive our enemies is a charming way of revenge:—and to do good for evil, a soft and melting *ultion*; a method taught from heaven to keep all smooth upon earth. *Brown.*

ULTRAMARINE, *s.* [*ultra* and *marinus*, Lat.] One of the noblest blue colours used in painting, produced by calcination from the stone called lapis lazuli. *Hill.*—Others, notwithstanding they are brown, cease not to be soft and faint, as the blue of *ultramarine*. *Dryden.*

ULTRAMARINE, *adj.* Being beyond the sea; foreign. *Ainsworth.*—The loss of the *ultramarine* colonies lightened the expences of France. *Burke.*

ULTRAMONTANE, *adj.* [*ultra montanus*, Latin.] Being beyond the mountains.

ULTRAMONTANE, *s.* A foreigner.—See **TRAMONTANE**.—He is an *ultramontane*, of which sort there have been none [popes] these fifty years. *Bacon.*

ULTRAMUNDANE, *adj.* [*ultra* and *mundus*, Lat.] Being beyond the world.

ULTRONEOUS, *adj.* [*ultroneus*, Lat.] Spontaneous; voluntary.

ULUA, **JUAN DE**, an island of Mexico, in the bay of Vera Cruz. It contains a fortress and light-house. Lat. 15. 40. N.

ULUA, a river of the province and government of Honduras, which is large, and navigable for vessels of 200 tons. It enters the sea in the gulf of Honduras.

ULVA, a small island of the Hebrides, about half a mile from Mull, lying between that island and Staffa. It is about two miles long, and is inhabited by 200 or 300 people.

ULVA, in Botany, a genus of the class cryptogamia, order algæ.—Generic Character. Fructifications are small globules dispersed through a pellucid, membranaceous or gelatinous substance, or frond.

1. *Ulva pruniformis*, a singular species, is figured in English Botany, t. 968. It grows on aquatic plants under water, and is of various sizes, from a pea to a bullace plum, of a dull olive green: the skin is fleshy or gelatinous, enveloping a mass of pale soft pulp, in which Linnæus observed the minute seeds. He has described it well in *Flora Suecica*. Mr. Stackhouse is of opinion, that neither this nor the *pisiformis* properly belong to this genus.

2. *Ulva diaphana*, figured in the same work, t. 263, is another singular production, with the appearance of pale barley-sugar. The whole substance abounds with minute seeds.

3. *Ulva atomaria* is described by Mr. Woodward in the Transactions of the Linnæan Society; and figured in English Botany, t. 419. It spreads out like a fan, and is divided like a hand, not down to the base; of an olive brown. The seeds are very minute, of a darker colour, and disposed somewhat irregularly in numerous transverse concentric lines or stripes. This is not in Withering.

4. *Ulva ligulata*, also described by Mr. Woodward, and figured

figured in English Botany, t. 420. The fronds are five or six inches high, flat and branched; branches dilated, somewhat forked with obtuse angles; terminated and fringed with ligulate or strap-shaped segments. The substance is semi-pellucid, of a brightish red. Seeds very minute, scattered separately, throughout the substance of the frond; which distinguishes it from *Fucus ciliatus* and *palmatus*.

5. *Ulva lactuca* is well known under the name of oyster-green. It is thin, pellucid, and of a fine green.

6. *Ulva palmata* is the dullish of the Irish; dills of the Scotch; dulls or dulse in Northumberland. Various cut like a hand expanded: it is thin, pellucid, green or reddish. Being soaked in fresh water, it is eaten either boiled or dried, and in the latter state has something of a violet flavour. It is sold in the streets of Dublin, being dried, and is said to kill worms. The poor in the north of Ireland eat it boiled.

7. *Ulva incrassata*, figured in English Botany, t. 967. Gelatinous and slippery, grass-green. Found on Hypnum riparium, and the stalks of horse-tail in ponds and ditches.

8. *Ulva fistulosa* and *purpurascens* are both figured in English Botany, t. 642 and 641, and are described by Mr. Woodward in the Linnæan Transactions, vol. 3.

A sufficient idea of this genus may be obtained from the above hints and references. Most of the species are maritime plants; but some are found in fresh waters, and a few on land. For more complete information, see Woodward in Linn. Trans. 3. 46.

ULVERSTON, an ancient market town of England, in the county of Lancaster, and hundred of Lonsdale North, in the liberty of Furness. It is pleasantly situated on a declivity towards the south, at the distance of about a mile from an arm of the bay of Morecambe, called Leven Sands, whence vessels of 250 tons burden come up to the port at high water; 18 miles north-north-west of Lancaster, and 267 north-north-west of London.

To ULULATE, *v. n.* [*ululo*, Lat.] To howl; to scream. *Not now in use.* Cockeram.—Troops of jackalls for prey violated the graves, by tearing out the dead; all the while *ululating* in offensive noises. *Sir T. Herbert.*

ULYMEN, a large village of the Netherlands, in South Holland. Population 1800.

ULYSSES, a post township of the United States, in Tompkins county, New York, at the south end of Cayuga lake; 14 miles south-east of Ovid. It contains two post villages, Ithaca and Tremain.

UMAGO, a small sea-port of Austrian Illyria, on the west coast of Istria, with 1200 inhabitants; 57 miles east of Venice, and 18 south-south-west of Trieste. Lat. 45. 35. N. long. 13. 43. E.

UMAMARCA, a large lake of Peru, in the province of Omasuyos, divided from that of Titicaca, by a peninsula, leaving only a small strait.

UMAN, a small town in the west of European Russia, in the government of Kiev, with 2600 inhabitants; 125 miles south-south-west of Kiev.

UMAYA, a large and abundant river of Mexico, in the province of Culiacan, which enters the Pacific ocean at the port of Navitos.

UMBAA, a village of Abyssinia; 100 miles south-south-west of Gondar.

UMBAGOG, a lake of the United States, in New Hampshire and Maine. It is 18 miles long, and where widest, 10 broad. Lat. 44. 42. N.

UMBEL, *s.* [*umbelle*, Fr.; *umbella*, Lat.] In Botany, the extremity of a stalk or branch divided into several pedicles or rays, beginning from the same point, and opening so as to form an inverted cone. *Dict.*—The *umbel*, for the most part, had but two spokes of flowers. *Ray.*

UMBELLATED, *adj.* In Botany, is said of flowers when many of them grow together in umbels. *Dict.*

UMBELLIFEROUS, *adj.* [*umbel* and *fero*, Lat.] In Botany, being a plant that bears many flowers, growing upon many footstalks, proceeding from the same centre;

and chiefly appropriated to such plants whose flowers are composed of five leaves, as fennel and parsnip. *Dict.*—I observed, creeping upon the ground, a small *umbelliferous* plant. *Ray.*

UMBER, *s.* [from the ancient *Umbria*, or *Ombria*, in Italy; whence the earth which produces the colour was first obtained.] *Umber* is a sad colour; which grind with gum-water, and lighten it with a little ceruse, and a shive of saffron. *Peacham.*

I'll put myself in poor and mean attire,
And with a kind of *umber* smirch my face. *Shakspeare.*

A fish, [*thymallus*, Lat.] The *umber* and grayling differ as the herring and pilcher do: but though they may do so in other nations, those in England differ nothing but in their names. *Walton.*

To UMBER, *v. a.* To colour with *umber*; to shade; to darken. Mr. Malone, on the following passage from Shakspeare, has observed, that *umber* was used in the stage-exhibitions of the poet's time; and cites, from a manuscript play in his possession, a direction to "*umber* the face." He might have found the same expression in Beaumont and Fletcher. Dr. Johnson has considered the word only as an adjective.

From camp to camp, through the foul womb of night,
Fire answers fire; and through their paly flames
Each battle sees the other's *umber'd* face. *Shakspeare.*

UMBER, a town of Hindostan, province of Arungabad, belonging to the Nizam. Lat. 19 38. N. long. 76. 2. E.

UMBERSTON CREEK, a river of the United States, in Virginia, which runs into the Potomac. Lat. 39. 35. N. long. 79. 6. W.

UMBILICAL, *adj.* [*umbilicale*, Fr., from *umbilicus*, Lat.] Belonging to the navel.—Birds are nourished by *umbilical* veins, and the navel is manifest a day or two after exclusion. *Brown.*

UMBILIC, *s.* [*umbilicus*, Lat.] The navel; the centre. *Not in use.* Bullokar.—The alcoran further tells you what and where hell is, and what is paradise. Hell is the *umbilic* of the world, circled with a thick wall of adamant, &c. *Sir T. Herbert.*

UMBLES, *s.* [*umbles*, Fr.] A deer's entrails. *Dict.*

U'MBO, *s.* [Lat.] The pointed boss, or prominent part of a buckler.

Thy words together ty'd in small hanks,
Close as the Macedonian phalanx;
Or like the *umbo* of the Romans,
Which fiercest foes could break by no means. *Swift.*

UMBRA, a river of America, which runs into the Washash. Lat. 38. 38. N. long. 88. 12. W.

UMBRA, a small river of Peru, in the province of Canta, which runs east, and enters the Pari.

UMBRAGE, *s.* [*ombrage*, Fr.] Shade; screen of trees.

O, might I here
In solitude live savage; in some glade
Obscur'd, where highest woods, impenetrable
To star, or sun-light, spread their *umbrage* broad,
And brown as evening! *Milton.*

Shadow; appearance.—The rest are *umbrages* quickly dispelled; the astrologer subjects liberty to the motions of heaven. *Bramhall.*—Resentment.—Although he went on with the war, yet it should be but with his sword in his hand, to bend the stiffness of the other party to accept of peace: and so the king should take no *umbrage* of his arming and prosecution. *Bacon.*

UMBRA'GEOUS, *adj.* [*ombrageux*, Fr.] Shady; yielding shade.—*Umbrageous* grots and caves of cool recess. *Milton.*—Obscure; not to be perceived. *Obsolete.*—The present constitution of the court is very *umbrageous*. *Wotton.*

UMBRA GEIOUSNESS, *s.* Shadiness.—The exceeding *umbrageousness*

umbrageousness of this tree, he compareth to the dark and shadowed life of man; through which the sun of justice being not able to pierce, we have all remained in the shadow of death, till it pleased Christ to climb the tree of the cross, for our enlightening and redemption. *Raleigh.*

UMBRATED, *adj.* [*umbratus*, Lat.] Shadowed. *Bullockar.* Not in use. But we employ *adumbrate*.

UMBRATICAL, or **UMBRA'TIC**, *adj.* [*umbraticus*, Lat.] Shadowy; typical.—By virtue of our Saviour's most true and perfect sacrifice, those *umbratic* representations, instituted of old by God, did obtain their substance, validity and effect. *Barrow.*—Within doors; keeping at home.—I can see whole volumes dispatched by the *umbratical* doctors on all sides: but draw these forth into the just lists; let them appear sub dio, and they are changed with the place, like bodies bred in the shade; they cannot suffer the sun or a shower, nor bear the open air. *B. Jonson.*

UMBRA'TILE, *adj.* [*umbratilis*, Lat.] Unsubstantial; unreal. Mr. Mason observes, that Dr. Johnson's definition and accent of this word are wrong: the former is, "being in the shade," which Mr. Mason changes into "passing like a shadow," with an example from Evelyn; the latter is on the second syllable, which, however harsh, appears to have been so pronounced in our old poetry; and therefore Mr. Mason might have been less dogmatical as to the accent on the first. *Todd.*

Shadows have their figure, motion,
And their *umbratil* action from the real
Posture and motion of the body's act.

B. Jonson.

Natural hieroglyphics of our fugitive, *umbratile*, anxious, and transitory life. *Evelyn.*

UMBRATIOUS, *adj.* [See the third sense of **UMBRAGE**.] Captious; suspicious; disposed to take umbrage. Not in use.—He [Essex] had to wrestle with a queen's declining or rather with her very setting age; which, besides other respects, is commonly even of itself the more *umbratious* and apprehensive, as for the most part all horizons are charged with certain vapours towards their evening. *Wotton.*

UMBREL, **UMBRE'LLA**, or **UMBRE'LLO**, *s.* [from *umbra*, Lat.] A skreen used in hot countries to keep off the sun, and in others to bear off the rain.—I can carry your *umbrella*, and fan your ladyship. *Dryden.*

UMBRIATICO, a considerable town of Italy, in the south-west of the kingdom of Naples, in Calabria Citra, situated near the small river Lipuda, about six miles from the coast of the gulf of Tarento. It is the see of a bishop, and is said to contain between 9000 and 10,000 inhabitants; 35 miles east of Cosenza, and 42 north-north-west of Squillace. Lat. 39. 27. N. long. 17. 6 E.

UMBRI'ERE, *s.* [from *umbrare*, Lat.] The visor of a helmet.—See **VISOR**.

But the brave mayd would not disarmed be,
But only vented up her *umbriere*,
And so did let her goodly visage to appeare.

Spenser.

UMBRO'SITY, *s.* [*umbrosus*, Lat.] Shadiness; exclusion of light.—Oiled paper becometh more transparent, and admits the visible rays with much less *umbrosity*. *Brown.*

UMBYALA, a town of Hindostan, province of Gujerat, belonging to the British. Lat. 23. 14 N. long. 73. 6 E.

UMDOON, a station of the caravans in the Nubian desert; 10 miles north of Chiggre.

UMEA, a sea-port of Sweden, in West Bothnia, the capital of a province of the same name. Lat. 63. 49. 46. N. long. 20. 4 E.

UMEA-LAEN, one of the laens or provinces of Sweden, according to the latest division. It comprises West Bothnia, and almost all Swedish Lapland, having an area of nearly 65,000 square miles; but its population hardly exceeds 76,000.

UMENAK, an island on the west coast of East Greenland. Lat. 60. 35. N. long. 45. 30. W.

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UMENAK, an island on the south-west coast of East Greenland. Lat. 59. 43. N. long. 43. 20. W.

UMANZ, a small island in the Baltic, on the west side of the island of Rugen. Lat. 54. 30. N. long. 13. 14. E.

UMMEDEDA, the name given to a considerable mass of ruins in the territory of Siwah, in Northern Africa. They have been generally supposed to be those of the celebrated shrine of Jupiter Ammon.

UMMENDORF, a village and castle of Prussian Saxony. Population 800; 24 miles west of Magdeburg.

UMMERAPOORA, the present capital of the Birman empire. This city stands on the shores of a romantic lake, seven miles in length, by one and a half in breadth, and at a short distance from the left bank of the Irrawuddy river. It is a fortified town, regularly laid out as an exact square. The city of Ummerapooora, being situated on a plain in the vicinity of a ridge of hills, and nearly surrounded by water, is unhealthy for strangers; and many finer situations might have been chosen on the high banks of the Irrawuddy; but the Birmans prefer having their houses built over the water, which saves them an establishment of scavengers, and enables them at once to enter their boats; the only mode of conveyance they esteem. It is said to contain 20,000 houses, and, when the court resided there, to have had a population of 150,000. Lat. 21. 55. N. long. 96. 7. E.

UMMESOGEIR, or **UMSEQR**, a small village in the heart of the Lybian desert, on the caravan route from Egypt to Fezzan. It is built on a rock, and contains only about 30 men able to bear arms; 20 miles east of Siwah.

UMNABAD, or **AMINABAD**, a town of Hindostan, province of Bejapoor, now belonging to the British. Lat. 18. 51. N. long. 74. 27. E.

UMPFENBACH, a large village of Germany, in Bavarian Franconia, on the Maine.

UMPIRAGE, *s.* Arbitration; friendly decision of a controversy.—If my *umpirage* may stand, I award an eternal silence to both parts. *Bp. Hall.*

UMPIRE, *s.* [from the Latin *impar*. To this Latin word *umpire* has indeed been long referred. "An *umpire*—one who is chosen by two, four, or any even number of arbitrators (on their being equally divided on their award) to give his casting vote: it is a variation of *impar* for odd." *Cleland, Voc. 156.*]

Just death, kind *umpire* of men's miseries,
With sweet enlargement doth dismiss me hence.

Shakspeare.

To **UMPIRE**, *v. a.* To decide as an umpire; to arbitrate; to settle.—No king of Spain, nor bishop of Rome, shall *umpire*, nor promote, any beneficiary or feudatory king, as they designed to do. *Bacon.*

UMRUT, a town of Hindostan, province of Arungabad, belonging to the British. Lat. 20. 40. N. long. 73. 18. E.

UMSTADT, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, in the district of the Odenwald, with 2500 inhabitants; 12 miles east of Darmstadt. Little Umstadt, in the vicinity, has 800 inhabitants.

UN, a Saxon privative or negative particle answering to *in* of the Latins, and *a* of the Greeks, on Dutch. It is placed almost at will before adjectives and adverbs. All the instances of this kind of composition cannot therefore be inserted.

UNA, a settlement of Brazil, in the province of San Vicente, on the coast between the bay of this name and the island of San Sebastian.

UNABA'SHED, *adj.* Not shamed; not confused by modesty.

Earless on high, stood *unabash'd* Defoe,
And Tutchin flagrant from the scourge below. *Pope.*

UNABA'TED, *adj.* Undiminished.

Behold a princess—playing here the slave,
To keep her husband's greatness *unabated*. *Beaum. and Fl.*

UNABI'LITY, or **UNA'BLENESS**, *s.* Want of ability.—What can be imputed but their sloth or *unability*? *Milton.*

UNABLE, *adj.* Not having ability. With *to* before a verb, and *for* before a noun.

The prince *unable* to conceal his pain,
Gaz'd on the fair,
And sigh'd, and look'd, and sigh'd again.

Dryden.

Weak; impotent.

A love that makes breath poor, and speech *unable*;
Beyond all manner of so much I love you.

Shakspeare.

UNABO'LISHABLE, *adj.* That may not be abolished.
—That law proved to be moral, and *unabolishable*, for many reasons. *Milton.*

UNABO'LISHED, *adj.* Not repealed; remaining in force.
—The number of needless laws *unabolished*, doth weaken the force of them that are necessary. *Hooker.*

UNACCEN'TED, *adj.* Having no accent; not accented.
—It being enough to make a syllable long, if it be accented; and short if it be *unaccented*. *Harris.*

UNACC'E'PTABLE, *adj.* Not pleasing; not such as is well received.—The marquis at that time was very *unaccept-able* to his countrymen. *Clarendon.*

UNACC'E'PTABLENESS, *s.* State of not pleasing.—This alteration arises from the *unacceptableness* of the subject I am upon. *Collier.*

UNACC'E'PTED, *adj.* Not accepted.

By turns put on the suppliant, and the lord;
Offer'd again the *unaccepted* wreath,
And choice of happy love, or instant death.

Prior.

UNACC'E'SSIBLE, *adj.* That may not be approached.
—The island of Sarke being every way so *unaccessible*, as it might be held against the great Turk. *Hakewill.*

UNACC'E'SSIBLENESS, *s.* State of not being to be attained or approached.—Many excellent things are in nature, which, by reason of the remoteness from us, and *unaccess-ibility* to them, are not within any of our faculties to apprehend. *Hale.*

UNACCO'MMODATED, *adj.* Unfurnished with external convenience.—*Unaccommodated* man is no more than such a poor, bare, forked animal as thou art. *Shakspeare.*

UNACCO'MPANED, *adj.* Not attended.—Seldom one accident, prosperous or adverse, cometh *unaccompanied* with the like. *Hayward.*

UNACCO'MPLISHED, *adj.* Unfinished; incomplete.

Beware of death, thou canst not die unperjur'd
And leave an *unaccomplish'd* love behind.
Thy vows are mine.

Dryden.

Not accomplished; not elegant.

Still *unaccomplish'd* may the maid be thought,
Who gracefully to dance was never taught.

Congreve.

UNACCO'UNTABLE, *adj.* Not explicable; not to be solved by reason; not reducible to rule.—I shall note difficulties, which are not usually observed, though *unaccount-able*. *Glanville.*

UNACCO'UNTABLY, *adv.* Strangely.—The boy proved to be the son of the merchant, whose heart had so *unac-countably* melted at the sight of him. *Addison.*

UNA'CCURATE, *adj.* Not exact.—Galileo using an *unaccurate* way, defined the air to be in weight to water but as one to four hundred. *Boyle.*

UNA'CCURATENESS, *s.* Want of exactness. For this and *unaccurate* are commonly used *inaccurate* and *inac-curacy*.—It may be much more probably maintained than hitherto, as against the *unaccurateness* and unconcludingness of the analytical experiments vulgarly to be relied on. *Boyle.*

UNACCU'STOMED, *adj.* Not used; not habituated: with *to*.—The necessity of air to the most of animals *unac-customed* to the want of it, may best be judged of by the following experiments. *Boyle.*—New; not usual.

I'll send one to Mantua,
Where that same banish'd runaway doth live,
Shall give him such an *unaccustom'd* dram,
That he shall soon keep Tibalt company.

Shakspeare.

UNACKNO'WLEDGED, *adj.* Not owned.—The fear of what was to come from an unknown, at least an *unacknow-*

ledged successor to the crown, clouded much of that pros-
perity. *Clarendon.*

UNACQUA'INTANCE, *s.* Want of familiarity; want of knowledge: followed by *with*.—The first is an utter *unac-quaintance with* his master's designs, in these words; the servant knoweth not what his master doth. *South.*

UNACQUA'INTED, *adj.* Not known; unusual; not familiarly known.

She greatly grew amazed at the sight,
And th' *unacquainted* light began to fear.

Spenser.

Not having familiar knowledge: followed by *with*.

Where else

Shall I inform my *unacquainted* feet
In the blind mazes of this tangled world?

Milton.

UNACQUA'INTEDNESS, *s.* Unacquaintance: followed by *with*.—The bishop said, in excuse for his present *unac-quaintedness with* such matters of antiquity, that it was thirty years ago since he read over the three first centuries. *Whiston.*

UNA'CTED, *adj.* Not performed; not put into execu-tion.—A thought unacted. *Shakspeare.*

UNA'CTIVE, *adj.* Not brisk; not lively.—Silly people commend tame, *unactive* children, because they make no noise, nor give them any trouble. *Locke.*—Having no employment.

Man hath his daily work of body or mind
Appointed, which declares his dignity;
While other animals *unactive* range,
And of their doings God takes no account.

Milton.

Not busy; not diligent.

His life,

Private, *unactive*, calm, contemplative;
Little suspicious to any king.

Milton.

Having no efficacy.

In the fruitful earth

His beams, *unactive* else, their vigour find.

Milton.

UNA'CTUATED, *adj.* Not actuated.—The peripatetic matter is a mere *unactuated* power. *Glanville.*

UNADILLA, a post township of the United States, in Otsego county, New York; 100 miles west-south-west of Albany. Population 1426.

UNADILLA, a river of the United States, in New York, which separates the counties of Otsego and Chenango, and runs into the Susquehannah. Lat. 42. 19. N. long. 75. 58. W.

UNADM'RED, *adj.* Not regarded with honour.

Oh! had I rather *unadmir'd* remain'd,
In some lone isle, or distant northern land;
Where the gilt chariot never marks the way!

Pope.

UNADMO'NISHED, *adj.* Not admonished; not cau-tioned beforehand.

This let him know,
Lest, wilfully transgressing, he pretend
Surprisal, *unadmonish'd*, unforewarn'd.

Milton.

UNADO'RED, *adj.* Not worshipped.

Nor was his name unheard, or *unador'd*
In ancient Greece.

Milton.

UNADO'R'NED, *adj.* Not decorated; not embellished.

The earth, till then
Desert and bare, unsightly, *unadorn'd*,
Brought forth the tender grass.

Milton.

UNADVENTUROUS, *adj.* Not adventurous.

The wisest, *unexperient'd*, will be ever
Timorous and loth, with novice modesty,
Irresolute, unhardy, *unadventurous*.

Milton.

UNADVI'SABLE, *adj.* Not prudent; not to be advised.
—Extreme rigour would have been *unadvisable* in the be-ginning of a new reign. *Lowth.*

UNADVI'SED, *adj.* Imprudent; indiscreet.

Madam,

Madam, I have *unadvise'd*
Deliver'd you a paper that I should not. *Shakspeare.*

Done without due thought; rash.

This contract to-night
Is too rash, too *unadvise'd*, too sudden,
Too like the light'ning, which doth cease to be,
Ere one can say, it lightens. *Shakspeare.*

UNADVISEDLY, *adv.* Imprudently; rashly; indiscreetly.—A strange kind of speech unto Christian ears; and such, as I hope they themselves do acknowledge *unadvisedly* uttered. *Hooker.*

What is done cannot be now amended;
Men shall deal *unadvisedly* sometimes,
Which after-hours give leisure to repent of. *Shakspeare.*

UNADVISEDNESS, *s.* Imprudence; rashness.
I thought one man enough to match with ten;
And through this careless *unadvisedness*
I was destroy'd. *Mir. for Mag.*

UNADULTERATE, or **UNADULTERATED**, *adj.* Genuine; not spoiled by spurious mixtures.—I have only discovered one of those channels, by which the history of our Saviour might be conveyed pure and *unadulterated*. *Addison.*

UNADULTERATELY, *adv.* Without spurious mixtures.—Inductions fresh and *unadulterately* drawn from those observations. *Dr. Gilberte.*

UNAFFE'CTED, *adj.* Real; not hypocritical.

They bore the king
To lie in solemn state, a public sight:
Groans, cries, and howlings fill the crowded place,
And *unaffected* sorrow sat on ev'ry face. *Dryden.*

Free from affectation; open; candid; sincere.

The maid improves her charms,
With inward greatness, *unaffected* wisdom,
And sanctity of manners. *Addison.*

Not formed by too rigid observation of rules; not laboured.
Men divinely taught, and better teaching
The solid rules of civil government,
In their majestic, *unaffected* stile,
Than all the oratory of Greece and Rome. *Milton.*

Not moved; not touched: as, he sat *unaffected* to hear the tragedy.

UNAFFE'CTEDLY, *adv.* Really; without any attempt to produce false appearances.—He was always *unaffectedly* cheerful; no marks of any thing heavy at his heart broke from him. *Locke.*

UNAFFE'CTING, *adj.* Not pathetic; not moving the passions.—This stately sort of declamation, whatever eloquence it may display, and whatever policy it may teach, is undramatic, unanimated, and *unaffected*. *Warton.*

UNAFFE'CTIONATE, *adj.* Wanting affection.—A helpless, *unaffectionate*, and sullen man, whose very company represents the visible and exactest figure of loneliness itself. *Milton.*

UNAFFLI'CTED, *adj.* Free from trouble.

My *unafflicted* mind doth feed
On no unholy thoughts for benefit. *Daniel.*

UNAGREE'ABLE, *adj.* Inconsistent; unsuitable.

Adventurous work! yet to thy power and mine
Not *unagreeable*, to found a path
Over this main, from hell to that new world. *Milton.*

UNAGREE'ABLENESS, *s.* Unsuitableness to; inconsistency with.—Papias, a holy man, and scholar of St. John, having delivered the millennium, men chose rather to admit a doctrine, whose *unagreeableness* to the gospel economy rendered it suspicious, than think an apostolic man could seduce them. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

UNAI'DABLE, *adj.* Not to be helped.

The congregated college have concluded,

That labouring art can never ransom nature
From her *unaidable* estate. *Shakspeare.*

UNAI'DED, *adj.* Not assisted; not helped.

Their number, counting those th' *unaided* eye
Can see, or by invented tubes descry,
The widest stretch of human thought exceeds. *Blackmore.*

UNAIMING, *adj.* Having no particular direction.

The noisy culverin, o'ercharg'd, lets fly,
And bursts, *unaiming*, in the rended sky;
Such frantic flights are like a madman's dream,
And nature suffers in the wild extreme. *Granville.*

UNAKA, a chain of mountains in North America, between the states of Tennessee and North Carolina.

UNAKING, *adj.* Not feeling or causing pain.

Shew them th' *unaking* scars which I would hide,
As if I had receiv'd them for the hire
Of their breath only. *Shakspeare.*

UNALAR'MED, *adj.* Not disturbed.

One shelter'd hare
Has never heard the sanguinary yell
Of cruel man, exulting in her woes.
Innocent partner of my peaceful home,
Whom ten long years experience of my care
Has made at last familiar, she has lost
Much of her vigilant instinctive dread,
Not needful here, beneath a roof like mine.
Yes — thou mayst eat thy bread, and lick the hand
That feeds thee; thou may'st frolic on the floor
At evening, and at night retire secure
To thy straw couch, and slumber *unalarm'd*. *Cowper.*

UNALIENABLE, *adj.* Not to be transferred.—Hereditary right should be kept sacred, not from any *unalienable* right in a particular family, but to avoid the consequences that usually attend the ambition of competitors. *Swift.*

UNALGA, one of the Fox islands; 15 miles south-east of Unalaska.

UNALLAYED, *adj.* Not impaired by bad mixtures.—*Unallayed* satisfactions are joys too heavenly to fall to many men's shares on earth. *Boyle.*

UNALLIED, *adj.* Having no powerful relation.—Narcissa, not unknown, not *unallied*. *Young.*—Having no common nature; not congenial.—He is compounded of two very different ingredients, spirit and matter; but how such *unallied* and disproportioned substances should act upon each other, no man's learning yet could tell him. *Collier.*

UNALTERABLE, *adj.* Unchangeable; immutable.—The law of nature, consisting in a fixed, *unalterable* relation of one nature to another, is indispensable. *South.*

UNALTERABLENESS, *s.* Immutability; unchangeableness.—This happens from the *unalterableness* of the corpuscles, which constitute and compose those bodies. *Woodward.*

UNALTERABLY, *adv.* Unchangeably; immutably.—Retain *unalterably* firm his love intire. *Milton.*

UNALTERED, *adj.* Not changed; not changeable.—It was thought in him an unpardonable offence to alter any thing; in us intolerable that we suffer any thing to remain *unaltered*. *Hooker.*

UNAMAZED, *adj.* Not astonished; free from astonishment.

Though at the voice much marvelling; at length,
Not *unamaz'd*, she thus in answer spake. *Milton.*

UNAMBIGUOUS, *adj.* Clear; not to be mistaken; unquestionable.—Every paragraph should be so clear and *unambiguous*, that the dullest fellow in the world may not be able to mistake it. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

UNAMBITIOUS, *adj.* Free from ambition.—I am one of those *unambitious* people, who will love you forty years hence. *Pope.*

UNAME'NDABLE, *adj.* [*inemendabilis*, Lat.] Not to be changed for the better.—He is the same man; so is every

every one here that you know; mankind is *unamendable*.
Pope.

UNAMIABLE, *adj.* Not raising love.—These men are so well acquainted with the *unamiable* part of themselves, that they have not the confidence to think they are really beloved. *Addison.*

UNAMUSED, *adj.* Wanting amusement; without amusement.

O ye Lorenzos of our age, who deem
One moment *unamus'd* a misery,
Not made for feeble man!

Young.

UNANALOGICAL, *adj.* Not analogical.—Shine is a [substantive,] though not *unanalogueal*, yet ungraceful, and little used. *Johnson.*

UNANALYSED, *adj.* Not resolved into simple parts.—Some large crystals of refined and *unanalysed* nitre, appeared to have each of them six flat sides. *Boyle.*

UNANCHORED, *adj.* Not anchored.

A port there is, inclos'd on either side,
Where ships may rest *unanchor'd*, and unty'd. *Pope.*

UNANE'LED, *adj.* Not having received extreme unction. See *To ANELE.*

Thus was I, sleeping, by a brother's hand
Cut off, ev'n in the blossoms of my sin,
Unhousel'd, disappointed, *unanel'd*. *Shakspeare.*

UNANIMATED, *adj.* Not enlivened; not vivified.—Look on those half lines as the imperfect products of a hasty muse: like the frogs in the Nile, part kindled into life, and part a lump of uninformed, *unanimated* matter. *Dryden.*

UNANIMITY, *s.* [*unanimité*, Fr.] Agreement in design or opinion.—An honest party of men acting with *unanimity*, are of infinitely greater consequence, than the same party aiming at the same end by different views. *Addison.*

UNANIMOUS, *adj.* [*unanimis*, Lat.] Being of one mind; agreeing in design or opinion.

They went to meet
So oft in festivals of joy, and love
Unanimous, as sons of one great sire,
Hymning th' eternal Father. *Milton.*

UNANIMOUSLY, *adv.* With one mind.—This particular is *unanimously* reported by all the ancient Christian authors. *Addison.*

UNANIMOUSNESS, *s.* The state of being unanimous.

UNANOINTED, *adj.* Not anointed. Dr. Johnson adds, Not prepared for death by extreme unction.

UNANSWERABLE, *adj.* Not to be refuted.—This is a manifest and *unanswerable* argument. *Raleigh.*

UNANSWERABLY, *adv.* Beyond confutation.—It will put their little logic hard to it to prove that there can be any obedience, where there is no command. And therefore it *unanswerably* follows, that the abettors of the fore-mentioned principle plead conscience in a direct and bare-faced contradiction to God's express command. *South.*

UNANSWERED, *adj.* Not opposed by a reply.

Must I tamely bear
This arrogance *unanswered*! Thou'rt a traitor. *Addison.*

Not confuted.—All these reasons, they say, have been brought, and were hitherto never answer'd; besides a number of merriments and jests *unanswer'd* likewise. *Hooker.*—Not suitably returned.

Quench, Corydon, thy long *unanswer'd* fire;
Mind what the common wants of life require. *Dryden.*

UNAPPALLED, *adj.* Not daunted; not impressed by fear.

If my memory must thus be thrall'd
To that strange stroke, which conquered all my senses;
Can thoughts still thinking so rest *unappalled*? *Sidney.*

UNAPPA'RELLED, *adj.* Not dressed; not clothed.—In Peru, though they were an *unapparelled* people, and had some customs very barbarous, yet the government of the Incas had many parts of civility. *Bacon.*

UNAPPA'RENT, *adj.* Obscure; not visible.

Thy potent voice he hears,
And longer will delay to hear thee tell
His generation and the rising birth
Of nature, from the *unapparent* deep. *Milton.*

UNAPPE'ALABLE, *adj.* Not admitting appeal.—They made their own reason, or rather humour (first surnaming it the spirit), the infallible, *unappealable* judge of all that was delivered in the written word. *South.*

UNAPPE'ASABLE, *adj.* Not to be pacified; implacable.
I see thou art implacable; more deaf
To prayers than winds to seas; yet winds to seas
Are reconcil'd at length, and seas to shore.
Thy anger, *unappeasable*, still rages,
Eternal tempest, never to be calm'd. *Milton.*

UNAPPE'ASED, *adj.* Not pacified.

Sacrifice his flesh,
That so the shadows be not *unappeas'd*. *Shakspeare.*

UNAPPLICABLE, *adj.* Such as cannot be applied.—Gratitude, by being confined to the few, has a very narrow province to work on, being acknowledged to be *unapplicable*, and so consequently ineffectual to all others. *Hammond.*

UNAPPLI'ED, *adj.* Not specially applied; not engaged.—They were men dedicated to a private, free, *unapplied* course of life. *Bacon.*

UNAPPREHE'NDED, *adj.* Not understood.—They of whom God is altogether *unapprehended*, are but few in number, and for grossness of wit such that they hardly seem to hold the place of human being. *Hooker.*

UNAPPREHE'NSIBLE, *adj.* Not capable of being understood.—Which assertions leave it *unapprehensible* what place can reasonably be left for addressing exhortations to the will.—*South.*

UNAPPREHE'NSIVE, *adj.* Not intelligent; not ready of conception.—The same temper of mind makes a man *unapprehensive* and insensible of any misery suffered by others. *South.*—Not suspecting.

UNAPPRYSED, *adj.* Not uninformed; not ignorant.
Some mischievously weep, not *unapprys'd*,
Tears sometimes aid the conquest of an eye. *Young.*

UNAPPROA'CHABLE, *adj.* That may not be approached.—The ambitious daring approaches of the soul toward the *unapproachable* light. *Hammond.*

UNAPPROA'CHED, *adj.* Inaccessible.

God is light,
And never but in *unapproached* light
Dwelt from eternity. *Milton.*

UNAPPROPRIATED, *adj.* Having no particular application.—Ovid could not restrain the luxuriandy of his genius, on the same occasion, from wandering into an endless variety of flowery and *unappropriated* similitudes, and equally applicable to any other person or place. *Dr. Warton.*

UNAPPROVED, *adj.* Not approved.

Evil into the mind
May come and go so *unapprov'd*, and leave
No spot behind. *Milton.*

UNAPT, *adj.* Dull; not apprehensive.—The contrary advantage, in natures very dull and *unapt*, of working alacrity, by framing an exercise with some delight or affection. *Bacon.*—Not ready; not propense.—I am a soldier and *unapt* to weep. *Shakspeare.*—Unfit; not qualified: with *to* before a verb, *for* before a noun.—Fear doth grow from an apprehension of deity indued with irresistible power to hurt; and is, of all affections (anger excepted) the *unapestest* to admit any conference with reason. *Hooker.*—Improper; unfit; unsuitable.

UNAPTLY, *adv.* Unfitly; improperly.—He swims on his back; and the shape of his back seems to favour it, being very like the bottom of a boat: nor do his hinder legs *unaptly* resemble a pair of oars. *Grew.*

UNAPTNESS, *s.* Unfitness; unsuitableness.—Men's apparel

apparel is commonly made according to their conditions; and their conditions are often governed by their garments; for the person that is gowned, is, by his gown, put in mind of gravity, and also restrained from lightness by the very *unaptness* of his weed. *Spenser*.—Dulness; want of apprehension.

That *unaptness* made you minister.
Thus to excuse yourself. *Shakspeare.*

Unreadiness; disqualification; want of propension.—The mind, by being engaged in a task beyond its strength, like the body, strained by lifting at a weight too heavy, has often its force broken, and thereby gets an *unaptness*, or an aversion to any vigorous attempt ever after. *Locke.*

UNARA, or UNARE, a river of South America, which divides the government of the Caraccas from the province of Cumana.

UNARE, a small river of the Caraccas, which runs north, and enters the sea in the gulf of Paria.

UNARGUED, *adj.* Not disputed.
What thou bid'st,
Unargu'd I obey; so God ordains. *Milton.*

Not censured.
Not that his work liv'd in the hands of foes,
Unargu'd then, and yet hath fame from those. *B. Johnson.*

To UNARM, *v. a.* To disarm; to strip of armour; to deprive of arms.—*Unarm, unarm*, and do not fight to-day. *Shakspeare.*

UNARMED, *adj.* Having no armour; having no weapons.

On the western coast
Rideth a puissant navy: To our shores
Throng many doubtful, hollow-hearted friends,
Unarm'd, and unresolv'd to beat them back. *Shakspeare.*

UNARRAINGED, *adj.* Not brought to a trial.
As lawful lord, and king by just descent,
Should here be judg'd, unheard, and *unarraign'd*. *Daniel.*

UNARRAYED, *adj.* Not dressed.
As if this infant world, yet *unarray'd*,
Naked and bare, in Nature's lap were laid. *Dryden.*

UNARRIVED, *adj.* Not yet arrived.—Monarchs of all elaps'd, or *unarriv'd*. *Young.*

UNARTFUL, *adj.* Having no art, or cunning.
A cheerful sweetness in his looks he has,
And innocence *unartful* in his face. *Congreve.*

Wanting skill.—How *unartful* would it have been to have set him in a corner, when he was to have given light and warmth to all the bodies round him? *Cheyne.*

UNARTFULLY, *adv.* In an unartful manner.—In the report, although it be not *unartfully* drawn, and is perfectly in the spirit of a pleader, there is no great skill required to detect the many mistakes. *Swift.*

UNARTIFICIALLY, *adv.* Contrarily to art.—Not a feather is *unartificially* made, misplaced, redundant, or defective. *Derham.*

UNASKED, *adj.* Not courted by solicitation.
With what eagerness, what circumstance
Unask'd, thou tak'st such pains to tell me only
My son's the better man. *Denham.*

Not sought by entreaty or care.
The bearded corn ensu'd
From earth *unask'd*, nor was that earth renew'd. *Dryden.*

UNASPECTIVE, *adj.* Not having a view to; inattentive.—The Holy Ghost is not wholly *unaspective* to the custom that was used among men, since we find the triumphers in the Revelation, as badges of victory, carried palms in their hands. *Feltham.*

UNASPIRATED, *adj.* Having no aspirate.—Lambin gives *ορημ* for the Æolic verb *unaspirated*. *Dr. Parr.*

UNASPIRING, *adj.* Not ambitious.—To be modest and *unaspiring*, in honour preferring one another. *Rogers,*
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UNASSAILED, *adj.* Not attacked; not assaulted.
As I intend, Clifford, to thrive to-day,
It grieves my soul to leave thee *unassail'd*. *Shakspeare.*

UNASSAILABLE, *adj.* Exempt from assault.
In the number, I do but know one,
That *unassailable* holds on his rank,
Unshak'd of motion. *Shakspeare.*

UNASSAYED, *adj.* Unattempted.
What is faith, love, virtue *unassay'd*
Alone, without exterior help sustain'd? *Milton.*

UNASSISTED, *adj.* Not helped.—Its victories were the victories of reason, *unassisted* by the force of human power, and as gentle as the triumphs of light over darkness. *Addison.*

UNASSISTING, *adj.* Giving no help.
With these I went, a brother of the war;
Nor idle stood, with *unassisting* hands,
When savage beasts, and men's more savage bands,
Their virtuous toil subdu'd: yet these I sway'd. *Dryden.*

UNASSUMING, *adj.* Not arrogant.
Unassuming worth in secret liv'd,
And died neglected. *Thomson.*

UNASSURED, *adj.* Not confident.—The ensuing treatise, with a timorous and *unassured* countenance, adventures into your presence. *Glanville.*—Not to be trusted.

The doubts and dangers, the delays and woes;
The feigned friends, the *unassur'd* foes,
Do make a lover's life a wretch's hell. *Spenser.*

UNATONABLE, *adj.* Not to be appeased; not to be brought to concord.—Any untunable or *unatonable* matrimony. *Milton.*

UNATONED, *adj.* Not expiated.
Could you afford him such a bribe as that,
A brother's blood yet *unaton'd*? *Rowe.*

UNATTACHED, *adj.* Not arrested.—A cutpurse in a throng, when he hath committed the fact, will cry out, My masters, take heed of your purses; and he that is pursued, will cry, Stop thief, that by this means he may escape *unattached*. *Junius.*—Not having any fixed interest: as, *unattached* to any party.

UNATTAINABLE, *adj.* Not to be gained or obtained; being out of reach.—I do not expect that men should be perfectly kept from error; that is more than human nature can, by any means, be advanced to: I aim at no such *unattainable* privilege; I only speak of what they should do. *Locke.*

UNATTAINABLENESS, *s.* State of being out of reach.—Desire is stopped by the opinion of the impossibility, or *unattainableness* of the good proposed. *Locke.*

UNATTEMPTED, *adj.* Untried; not assayed.
Not that I have the power to clutch my hand,
When his fair angels would salute my palm;
But that my hand, as *unattempted* yet,
Like a poor beggar railleth on the rich. *Shakspeare.*

UNATTE'NDED, *adj.* Having no retinue, or attendants.
With goddess-like demeanor forth she went,
Not *unattended*. *Milton.*

Having no followers.—Such *unattended* generals can never make a revolution in Parnassus. *Dryden.*—Unaccompanied; forsaken.

Your constancy
Hath left you *unattended*. *Shakspeare.*

UNATTENDING, *adj.* Not attending.
Ill is lost that praise,
That is address'd to *unattending* ears. *Milton.*

UNATTENTIVE, *adj.* Not regarding.—Man's nature is so *unattentive* to good, that there can scarce be too many monitors. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

UNATTESTED, *adj.* Without witness; wanting attestation.—Thus God has not left himself *unattested*, doing good

good, sending us from heaven rains and fruitful seasons, filling our hearts with food and gladness. *Barrow.*

UNATTRACTED, *adj.* Not under the power of attraction; freed from attraction.

Till again

The tide revertive, *unattracted*, leaves
A yellow waste of idle sands behind.

Thomson.

UNAVAILABLE, *adj.* Useless; vain with respect to any purpose.—When we have endeavoured to find out the strongest causes, wherefore they should imagine that reading is so *unavailable*, the most we can learn is, that sermons are the ordinance of God, the Scriptures dark, and the labour of reading easy. *Hooker.*

UNAVAILABLENESS, *s.* Uselessness.—Doubting the *unavailableness* of those former inconveniences. *Sir E. Sandys.*

UNAVAILING, *adj.* Useless; vain.

Supine he tumbles on the crimson sands,
Before his helpless friends and native bands,
And spreads for aid his *unavailing* hands.

Pope.

UNAVENGED, *adj.* Not avenged; unrevenged.—They were by him and his heathen neighbours cruelly butchered; yet not *unavenged*: for the governor, enraged at such violence offered to his strangers, slew those inhabitants, and burnt their village. *Milton.*

UNAVI, a small river of the Caraccas, which joins the Arebato.

UNAVOIDABLE, *adj.* Inevitable; not to be shunned.—It is *unavoidable* to all, to have opinions, without certain proofs of their truth. *Locke.*—Not to be missed in ratiocination.—I think it *unavoidable* for every rational creature that will examine his own, or any other existence, to have the notion of an eternal; wise being, who had no beginning. *Locke.*

UNAVOIDABLENESS, *s.* Inevitably.—How can we conceive it subject to material impressions? and yet the importunity of pain, and *unavoidableness* of sensations strongly persuade that we are so. *Glanville.*

UNAVOIDABLY, *adv.* Inevitably.—The most perfect administration must *unavoidably* produce opposition from multitudes who are made happy by it. *Addison.*

UNAVOIDED, *adj.* Inevitable.

We see the very wreck that we must suffer;
And *unavoided* is the danger now.

Shakspeare.

UNAUTHENTIC, *adj.* Not authentic; not genuine; not warranted.—Many odious, scurrilous, and treacherous libels were daily, by an *unauthentic* privilege, posted up, and published against him. *Princely Pelican.*

UNAUTHORIZED, *adj.* Not supported by authority; not properly commissioned.

To kiss in private?

An *unauthorized* kiss.

Shakspeare.

UNAWAKED, or UNAWAKENED, *adj.* Not roused from sleep; not awakened.

Strange! the theme most affecting, most sublime,
Momentous most to man, should sleep unsung:

And yet it sleeps by genius *unawak'd*,
Painim or Christian, to the blush of wit.

Young.

UNAWA'RE, *adj.* [unwær, Sax. incautus.] Without thought; inattentive.—I am not *unaware* how the productions of the Grub-street brotherhood have, of late years, fallen under many prejudices. *Swift.*

UNAWA'RE, or UNAWARES, *adv.* [from the Sax. unwær.] See the adjective.] Without thought; without previous meditation.

It is my father's face,

Whom, in this conflict, I *unawares* have kill'd.

Shakspeare.

Unexpectedly; when it is not thought of; suddenly.—Let destruction come upon him at *unawares*, and let his net that he hath hid, catch himself. *Psalms.*

UNA'WED, *adj.* Unrestrained by fear or reverence.

Unforc'd by punishment, *unaw'd* by fear,
His words were simple, and his soul sincere. *Dryden.*

UNBA'CKED, *adj.* Not tamed; not taught to bear the rider.

Then I beat my tabor;
At which, like *unback'd* colts, they prick'd their ears,
Advanc'd their eyelids, lifted up their noses,
As they smelt music. *Shakspeare.*

Not countenanced; not aided.

Let the weight of thine own infamy
Fall on thee unsupported, and *unback'd*. *Daniel.*

UNBA'LANCED, *adj.* Not poised; not in equipoise.

Let earth *unbalanc'd* from her orbit fly,
Planets and suns run lawless through the sky. *Pope.*

UNBA'LLAST, or UNBA'LLASTED, *adj.* Not kept steady by ballast; unsteady.

As at sea the *unballast* vessel rides,
Cast to and fro, the sport of winds and tides:
So in the bounding chariot toss'd on high,
The youth is hurried headlong through the sky. *Addison.*

UNBA'NDED, *adj.* Wanting a string, or band.—Your hose should be ungartered, your bonnet *unbanded*, and every thing demonstrating a careless desolation. *Shakspeare.*

UNBAPTIZED, *adj.* Not baptized.

To UNB'AR, *v. a.* To open by removing the bars; to unbolt.

These rights the king refus'd,
Deaf to their cries; nor would the gates *unbar*
Of sacred peace, or loose th' imprison'd war. *Dryden.*

UNBA'RBED, *adj.* [*barba*, Latin.] Not shaven. *Out of use.*

Must I go shew them my *unbar'd* sconce!
Must my base tongue give to my noble heart:
A lie? *Shakspeare.*

UNBA'RKED, *adj.* Decorticated; stripped of the bark.—A branch of a tree, *unbarked* some space at the bottom, and so set in the ground, hath grown. *Bacon.*

UNBA'SHFUL, *adj.* Impudent; shameless.

Nor did I with *unbashful* forehead woo
The means of weakness and debility. *Shakspeare.*

UNBA'TED, *adj.* Not repressed; not blunted.

You may choose

A sword *unbated*. *Shakspeare.*

UNBA'THED, *adj.* Not wet.

Fierce Pasimond, their passage to prevent,
Thrust full on Cymon's back in his descent;
The blade return'd *unbath'd*, and to the handle bent. *Dryden.*

UNBA'TTERED, *adj.* Not injured by blows.

I cannot strike at wretched kernes, whose arms
Are hir'd to bear their staves: or thou, Macbeth;
Or else my sword, with an *unbatter'd* edge,
I sheath again undeeded. *Shakspeare.*

To UNBA'Y, *v. a.* To set open; to free from the restraint of mounds.

UNBEA'RABLE, *adj.* Not to be borne.

UNBEA'RING, *adj.* [unbeærēb, Sax. sterilis.] Bringing no fruit.

He with his pruning hook disjoins
Unbearing branches from their head,
And grafts more happy in their stead. *Dryden.*

UNBEA'TEN, *adj.* Not treated with blows.

His mare was truer than his chronicle;
For she had rode five miles unspurr'd, *unbeaten*,
And then at last turn'd tail towards Neweaton. *Bp. Corbet.*

Not trodden.

Virtue, to crown her fav'rites, loves to try
Some new, *unbeaten* passage to the sky. *Swift.*

UNBEAU'TEOUS,

UNBEAUTE'OUS, or UNBEAU'TIFUL, *adj.* Not beautiful; plain.

To UNBECOME, *v. a.* Not to become; to misc'come.—It neither *unbecomes* God nor men to be moved by reason. *Sherlock.*

UNBECOM'ING, *adj.* Indecent; unsuitable; indecorous.

Here's our chief guest.—

— If he had been forgotten,
It had been as a gap in our great feast,
And all things *unbecoming*. *Shakspeare.*

UNBECOM'INGLY, *adv.* In an unsuitable or improper manner.—In being discontented, we behave ourselves very *unbecomingly* and unworthily. *Barrow.*

UNBECOM'INGNESS, *s.* Indecency; indecorum.—If words are sometimes to be used, they ought to be grave, kind, and sober, representing the ill or *unbecomingness* of the fault. *Locke.*

To UNBE'D, *v. a.* To raise from a bed.—Eels *unbed* themselves, and stir at the noise of thunder. *Walton.*

UNBEFITTING, *adj.* Not becoming; not suitable.

Love is full of *unbefitting* strains,
All wanton as a child, skipping in vain. *Shakspeare.*

UNBEFRI'ENDED, *adj.* Wanting friends; without friends.—The patronage of the poor and *unbefriended*. *Killingbeck.*

To UNBEGE'T, *v. n.* To deprive of existence.

Wishes each minute he could *unbeget*
Those rebel sons, who dare t' usurp his seat. *Dryden.*

UNBEGO'T, or UNBEGO'TTEN, *adj.* Eternal; without generation.—Why should he attribute the same honour to matter, which is subject to corruption, as to the eternal, *unbegotten*, and immutable God? *Stillingfleet.*—Not yet generated.

God omnipotent, must'ring
Armies of pestilence; and they shall strike
Your children yet unborn, and *unbegot*. *Shakspeare.*

Not attaining existence.—Where a child finds his own parents his perverters, better were it for him to have been unborn and *unbegot*, than ask a blessing of those whose conversation breathes nothing but a curse. *South.*

To UNBEGUILE, *v. a.* To undeceive; to set free from the influence of any deceit.

Then *unbeguile* thyself, and know with me,
That angels, though on earth employ'd they be,
Are still in heaven. *Donne.*

UNBEGUN, *adj.* Not yet begun.—All things, which God in their times and seasons has brought forth, were eternally and before all times in God, as a work *unbegun* is in the artificer, which afterward bringeth it unto effect. *Hooker.*

UNBEHE'LD, *adj.* Unseen; not discoverable to the sight.

These then, though *unbeheld* in deep of night,
Shine not in vain. *Milton.*

UNBE'ING, *adj.* Not existing.—Where we were when the foundations of the earth were laid, when the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy, He must answer who asked it; who understands entities of preordination, and beings yet *unbeing*. *Brown.*

UNBELIE'F, *s.* [ungeleafa, Sax.] Incredulity.

'Tis not vain or fabulous,
What the sage poets, taught by the heavenly muse,
Storied of old in high immortal verse,
Of dire chimeras, and enchanted isles,
And rifted rocks, whose entrance leads to hell;
For such there be, but *unbelief* is blind. *Milton.*

Infidelity; irreligion.—Where profess'd *unbelief* is, there can be no visible church of Christ; there may be where sound belief wanteth. *Hooker.*

To UNBELIEVE, *v. a.* To discredit; not to trust.

Heav'n shield your grace from woe,
As I, thus wrong'd, hence *unbelieved* go. *Shakspeare.*

Not to think real or true.

Nor less than sight and hearing could convince,
Of such an unforeseen and *unbeliev'd* offence. *Dryden.*

UNBELIE'VE'R, *s.* An infidel; one who believes not the Scripture of God.—Men always grow vicious before they become *unbelievers*; but if you would once convince profligates by topics drawn from the view of their own quiet, reputation, and health, their infidelity would soon drop off. *Swift.*

UNBELIE'VING, *adj.* Infidel.

No pause,
No stay of slaughter found his vigorous arm;
But the *unbelieving* squadrons turn'd to flight,
Smote in the rear. *Philips.*

This wrought the greatest confusion in the *unbelieving* Jews, and the greatest conviction in the Gentiles. *Addison.*

UNBELO'VED, *adj.* Not loved.

Whoe'er you are, not *unbelov'd* by heaven,
Since on our friendly shore your ships are driven. *Dryden.*

To UNBE'ND, *v. a.* To free from flexure.

I must be in the battle; but I'll go
With empty quiver, and *unbended* bow. *Dryden.*

To relax; to remit; to set at ease for a time.

From those great cares when ease your soul *unbends*,
Your pleasures are design'd to noble ends. *Dryden.*

To relax vitiously or effeminately.

You *unbend* your noble strength, to think
So brain-sickly of things. *Shakspeare.*

UNBE'NDING, *adj.* Not suffering flexure.

Not so, when swift Camilla scours the plain,
Flies o'er th' *unbending* corn, and skims along the main. *Pope.*

Not yielding; resolute.

Ye noble few, who here *unbending* stand
Beneath life's pressures, yet a little while,
And all your woes are past. *Thomson.*

Devoted to relaxation.—Since what was omitted in the acting is now kept in, I hope it may entertain your lordship at an *unbending* hour. *Rowe.*

UNBENEFICED, *adj.* Not preferred to a benefice.

More vacant pulpits would more converts make;
All would have latitude enough to take:
'The rest *unbenefic'd* your sects maintain. *Dryden.*

UNBENE'VOLENT, *adj.* Not kind.—A religion which not only forbids, but by its natural influence sweetens all bitterness and asperity of temper, which inclines men to a fierce, *unbenevolent* behaviour. *Rogers.*

UNBENI'GHTED, *adj.* Never visited by darkness.

Beyond the polar circles; to them day
Had *unbenighted* shone, while the low sun,
To recompense his distance, in their sight
Had rounded still the horizon. *Milton.*

UNBENI'GN, *adj.* Malignant; malevolent.

To the other five
Their planetary motions, and aspects,
In sextile, square, and trine, and opposite,
Of noxious efficacy; and when to join
In synod *unbenign*. *Milton.*

UNBE'NT, *adj.* Not strained by the string.

Apollo heard; and, conquering his disdain,
Unbent his bow, and Greece inspir'd again. *Dryden.*

Having the bow unstrung.

Why hast thou gone so far,
To be *unbent* when thou hast ta'en thy stand,
Th' elected deer before thee? *Shakspeare.*

Not crushed; not subdued.

But thou, secure of soul; *unbent* with woes,
The more thy fortune frowns, the more oppose.

Dryden

Relaxed; not intent.

Be not always on affairs intent,
(But let thy thoughts be easy and *unbent* :
When our mind's eyes are disengag'd and free),
They clearer, farther, and distinctly see.

Denham:

UNBESEE'MING, *adj.* Unbecoming.—No emotion of passion transported me by the indignity of his carriage, to do or say any thing *unbeeseming* myself. *King Charles.*

UNBESEE'MINGNESS, *s.* Unbecomingness; indecency.—There is so deep an *unbeesemingness* in them, as places them in the next door to sin. *Bp. Hall.*

UNBESOU'GHT, *adj.* Not intreated.

Lest heat should injure us, his timely care
Hath, *unbesought*, provided; and his hands
Cloth'd us unworthy; pitying while he judg'd.

Milton.

UNBESPOKEN, *adj.* Not ordered beforehand.

Swift *unbespoken* pomps thy steps proclaim,
And stammering babes are taught to lisp thy name.

Dryden.

UNBESTO'WED, *adj.* Not given; not disposed of.—
He had now but one son and one daughter *unbestowed*.

Bacon.

UNBETRAY'ED, *adj.* Not betrayed.

Many being privy to the fact,

How hard is it to keep it *unbetray'd*?

Daniel.

UNBEWA'ILED, *adj.* Not lamented.

Let determin'd things to destiny

Hold *unbewail'd* their way.

Shakspeare.

To UNBEWITCH, *v. a.* To free from fascination.—
Ordinary experience observed would *unbewitch* men as to these delusions. *South.*

UNBIAK, or SEMISOKOSCHNOI, one of the Fox islands,
in the North Pacific ocean, about 72 miles in circumference.

Lat. 53. 40. N. long. 179. 14. E.
To UNBI'ASS, *v. a.* To free from any external motive;
to disentangle from prejudice.—That our understandings may
be free to examine, and reason *unbiassed* give its judgement;
being that whereon a right direction of our conduct
to true happiness depends; it is in this we should employ
our chief care. *Locke.*

UNBI'ASSEDLY, *adv.* Without external influence;
without prejudice.—I have sought the true meaning; and
have *unbiassedly* embraced what, upon a fair enquiry, appeared
so to me. *Locke.*

UNBI'D, or UNBI'DEN, *adj.* [unabeden, unbeden, Sax.; non rogatus.] Uninvited.

Unbidden guests

Are often welcomest when they are gone.

Shakspeare.

Uncommanded; spontaneous.—Thorns also and thistles
it shall bring thee forth *unbid*.

UNBI'GOTTED, *adj.* Free from bigotry.—Erasmus,
who was an *unbigotted* Roman Catholic, was so much
transported with this passage of Socrates, that he could scarce
forbear looking upon him as a saint, and desiring him to
pray for him. *Addison.*

To UNBI'ND, *v. a.* [unmban, Sax.] To loose; to untie.

His own woe's author, whoso bound it finds,
As did Pyrocles, and it wilfully *unbinds*.

Spenser.

Unbind your fillets, loose your flowing hair,
And orgies, and nocturnal rites prepare.

Dryden.

To UNBI'SHOP, *v. a.* To deprive of episcopal orders.—
I cannot look upon Titus as so far *unbishopsed* yet, but that
he still exhibits to us all the essentials of jurisdiction. *South.*

UNBIT, *adj.* Not bitten.—*Unbit* by rage canine of
dying rich. *Young.*

UNBITTED, *adj.* Unbridled; unrestrained.

That *unbitted* thought

Doth fall to stray.

Sidney.

We have reason to cool our raging motions, our carnal
stings, our *unbitted* lusts; whereof I take this love to be a
sect or eyon. *Shakspeare.*

UNBLA'MABLE, *adj.* Not culpable; not to be charged
with a fault.—Much more could I say concerning this *un-*
blamable inequality of fines and rates. *Bacon.*

UNBLA'MABLENESS, *s.* State of being unblamable.—
Keep thy heart free and faithful to thy God; so mayest thou
with innocency and *unblameableness* see all the motions of
life. *More.*

UNBLA'MABLY, *adv.* Without taint or fault.—Ye are
witnesses, and God also, how holily, and justly, and *un-*
blamably we behaved ourselves. *Thess.*

UNBLA'MED, *adj.* Blameless; free from fault.

Shall spend your days in joy *unblam'd*, and dwell
Long time in peace.

Milton.

UNBLA'STED, *adj.* Not blasted; not made to wither.

The *unblasted* bay, to conquests due,
The Persian peach, and fruitful quince,
And there the forward almond grew.

Peacham.

UNBLE'MISHABLE, *adj.* Not capable of being ble-
mished.—That undeflowered and *unblemishable* simplicity
of the gospel. *Milton.*

UNBLE'MISHED, *adj.* Free from turpitude; free from
reproach; free from deformity.

O welcome, pure-ey'd faith, white-handed hope;

Thou hovering angel, girt with golden wings,

And thou *unblemish'd* form of chastity.

Milton.

UNBLE'NCHED, *adj.* Unfounded; unblinded.

There, where very desolation dwells,

She may pass on with *unbleach'd* majesty:

Be it not done in pride, or in presumption.

Milton:

UNBLE'NDED, *adj.* Not mingled.—None can boast a
knowledge deperate from defilement, within this atmosphere
of flesh; it dwells no where in *unbled* proportions on
this side the empyreum. *Glanville.*

UNBLE'ST, *adj.* Accursed; excluded from benediction.
—It is a shameful and *unblessed* thing, to take the scum of
people, and wicked, condemned men, to be the people with
whom you plant. *Bacon.*—Wretched; unhappy.

In thy power

It lies yet, ere conception, to prevent

The race *unblest*, to being yet unbegot.

Milton.

UNBLI'GHTED, *adj.* Not blighted; unblasted.

In such a world, so thorny, and where none

Find happiness *unblighted*.

Cowper.

UNBLOOD'IED, *adj.* Not stained with blood.

Who finds the partridge in the puttock's nest,

But may imagine how the bird was dead,

Although the kite soar with *unbloodied* beak. *Shakspeare.*

UNBLOOD'Y, *adj.* Not cruel; not shedding blood; not
stained with blood.

Under the ledge of Atlas lies a cave,

The venerable seat of holy hermits,

Who there, secure in separated cells,

From the purling streams, and savage fruits,

Have wholesome bev'rage, and *unbloody* feasts.

Dryden.

UNBLO'SSOMING, *adj.* Not bearing any blossom.

Mason.—You may now give a third pruning to peach-trees,
taking away and pinching off *unblossoming* branches.

Evelyn.

UNBLO'WN, *adj.* Having the bud yet unexpanded.

Ah! my poor princes! Ah! my tender babes!

My *unblown* flowers, new-appearing sweets! *Shakspeare.*

Not extinguished.

Prodigious lamps by night unwet,

And *unblown* out.

More.

Not inflamed with wind.

Thick darkness shall unfold, a fire *unblown*

Devour his race.

Sandys.

UNBLU'NTED, *adj.* Not becoming obtuse.

A sword,

A sword, whose weight without a blow might slay;
Able, *unblunted*, to cut hosts away. *Cowley.*

UNBLUSHING, *adj.* Not having sense of shame; without blushing,

They crowd to the buzz
Of masquerade *unblushing*. *Thomson.*

UNBOASTFUL, *adj.* Modest; unassuming; not boasting.
Oft in humble station dwells
Unboastful worth, above fastidious pomp. *Thomson.*

UNBODIED, *adj.* Incorporeal; immaterial.—If we could conceive of things as angels and *unbodied* spirits do, without involving them in those clouds language throws upon them, we should not be in danger of such mistakes as are perpetually committed. *Watts.*—Freed from the body.

All things are but alter'd, nothing dies;
And here and there th' *unbody'd* spirit flies. *Dryden.*

UNBOILED, *adj.* Not sodden.—A quarter of a pint of rice *unboiled*, will arise to a pint boiled. *Bacon.*

To UNBOLT, *v. a.* To set open; to unbar.
I'll call my uncle down;
He shall *unbolt* the gates. *Shakespeare.*

UNBOLTED, *adj.* Coarse; gross; not refined, as flour by bolting or sifting.—I will tread this *unbolted* villain into mortar, and daub the wall of a jakes with him. *Shakespeare.*

UNBONNETED, *adj.* Wanting a hat or bonnet.
This night, wherein
The lion, and the belly-pinched wolf
Keep their fur dry; *unbonneted* he runs,
And bids what will, take all. *Shakespeare.*

UNBOOKISH, *adj.* Not studious of books.—It is to be wondered how museless and *unbookish* they were, minding nought but the feats of war. There needed no licensing of books among them. *Milton.*—Not cultivated by erudition.

As he shall smile, Othello shall go mad;
And his *unbookish* jealousy must construe
Poor Cassio's smiles, gestures, and light behaviour,
Quite in the wrong. *Shakespeare.*

UNBORN, *adj.* [ungeboren, Sax.] Not yet brought into life; future; being to come.
Some *unborn* sorrow; ripe in fortune's womb,
Is coming tow'rd me. *Shakespeare.*

UNBORROWED, *adj.* Genuine; native; one's own.
But the luxurious father of the fold,
With native purple, and *unborrow'd* gold,
Beneath his pompous fleece shall proudly sweat. *Dryden.*

To UNBOSOM, *v. a.* To reveal in confidence.
I lov'd thee, as too well thou knew'st;
Too well, *unbosom'd* all my secrets to thee,
Not out of levity, but overpower'd
By thy request, who could deny thee nothing. *Milton.*

To open; to disclose.
Should I thence, hurried on viewless wing,
Take up a weeping on the mountains wild,
The gentle neighbourhood of grove and spring
Would soon *unbosom* all their echoes mild. *Milton.*

UNBOTTOMED, *adj.* Without bottom; bottomless.—The dark; *unbottomed*, infinite abyss. *Milton.*

Having no solid foundation; having no reliance.—This is a special act of Christian hope, to be thus *unbottomed* of ourselves, and fastened upon God, with a full reliance, trust, and dependence on his mercy. *Hammond.*

UNBOUGHT, *adj.* Obtained without money.—The *unbought* dainties of the poor. *Dryden.*—Not finding any purchaser.—The merchant will leave our native commodities *unbought* upon the hands of the farmer, rather than export them to a market, which will not afford him returns with profit. *Locke.*

UNBOUND, *adj.* Loose; not tied; wanting a cover:
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used of books.—He that has complex ideas, without particular names for them, would be in no better case than a bookseller, who had volumes that lay *unbound*, and without titles; which he could make known to others, only by shewing the loose sheets. *Locke.*—Preterite of *unbind*.—Some from their chins the faithful dogs *unbound*. *Dryden.*

UNBOUNDED, *adj.* Infinite; interminable.
The unreal, vast *unbounded* deep
Of horrible confusion. *Milton.*

Unlimited; unrestrained.
He was a man
Of an *unbounded* stomach, ever ranking
Himself with princes. *Shakespeare.*

UNBOUNDEDLY, *adv.* Without bounds; without limits.—So *unboundedly* mischievous is that petulant member, that heaven and earth are not wide enough for its range, but it will find work at home too. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

UNBOUNDEDNESS, *s.* Exemption from limits.—Finite, applied to created things, imports the proportions of the several properties of these things to one another. Infinitude, the *unboundedness* of these degrees of properties. *Cheyne.*

UNBOUNTEOUS, *adj.* Not kind; not liberal.—Such an *unbounteous* giver we should make him. *Milton.*

To UNBOW, *v. a.* To unbend.—Looking back would *unbow* his resolution. *Fuller.*

UNBOWED, *adj.* Not bent.
He knits his brow, and shews an angry eye,
And passeth by with stiff *unbowed* knee,
Disdaining duty that to us belongs. *Shakespeare.*

To UNBOWEL, *v. a.* To exenterate; to eviscerate.—In this chapter I'll *unbowel* the state of the question. *Hake-will.*

To UNBRACE, *v. a.* To loose; to relax.
Somewhat of mournful sure my ears does wound;
Drums *unbraced*, with soldiers' broken cries. *Dryden.*

To make the clothes loose.
Is it physical,
To walk *unbraced*, and suck up the humours
Of the dank morning? *Shakespeare.*

To UNBREAST, *v. a.* To lay open; to uncover.
Those silken shows so dim thy dazzled sight!
Could'st thou unmask their pomp, *unbreast* their heart,
How would'st thou laugh at this rich beggerie,
And learn to hate such happy miserie! *P. Fletcher.*

UNBREATHED, *adj.* Not exercised.
They now have toil'd their *unbreath'd* memories,
With this same plea against our nuptials. *Shakespeare.*

I cannot praise a fugitive and cloistered virtue unexercised and *unbreathed*, that never sallies out and sees her adversary, but slinks out of the race, where that immortal garland is to be run for, not without dust and heat. *Milton.*

UNBREATHING, *adj.* Unanimated.
They spake not a word;
But like dumb statues, or *unbreathing* stones,
Star'd each on other, and look'd deadly pale. *Shakespeare.*

UNBRED, *adj.* Not instructed in civility; ill educated.—*Unbred* minds must be a little sent abroad. *Gov. of the Tongue.*—Not taught: with *to*.

A warrior dame,
Unbred to spinning, in the loom unskill'd. *Dryden.*

UNBREECHED, *adj.* Having no breeches.
Looking on my boy's face, methoughts I did recoil
Twenty-three years; and saw myself *unbreech'd*,
In my green velvet coat. *Shakespeare.*

Loosed from the breechings.—The ship—was overladen with guns, some were *unbreeched*, and her port-holes left open. *Pennant.*

UNBREWED, *adj.* Not mixed; pure; genuine.
4 O *They*

They drink the stream
Unbrew'd, and ever full.

Young.

UNBRI'BABLE, *adj.* Not to be bribed.—Conscience is cried up for impartial and *unbriable*. Feltham.

UNBRI'BED, *adj.* Not influenced by money or gifts; not hired.

The soul gave all:
Unbri'd it gave; or, if a bribe appear,
No less than heav'n.

Dryden.

UNBRI'DLED, *adj.* Licentious; not restrained.
This is not well, rash and *unbridled* boy,
To fly the favours of so good a king.

Shakspeare.

UNBRO'KE, or UNBRO'KEN, *adj.* [ungebrocen, Sax. *infractus*.] Not violated.

God pardon all oaths that are broke to me;
God keep all vows *unbroke*, are made to thee.

Shakspeare.

Not subdued: not weakened.
From his seat the Pylian prince arose:
Two centuries already he fulfill'd;
And now began the third, *unbroken* yet.
Not tamed.

Dryden.

A lonely cow,
Unworn with yokes, *unbroken* to the plow.

Addison.

UNBROTHERLIKE, or UNBROTHERLY, *adj.* Ill suiting with the character of a brother.—Passionate and *unbrotherly* practices and proceedings. Bacon.—Victor's *unbrotherlike* heat towards the eastern churches, fomented that difference about Easter into a schism. Dec. of Chr. Piety.

UNBRU'ISED, *adj.* Not bruised; not hurt.

On Dardan plains,
The fresh, and yet *unbruised* Greeks do pitch
Their brave pavilions.

Shakspeare.

To UNBU'CKLE, *v. a.* To loose from buckles.
We have been down together in my sleep,
Unbuckling helms; fisting each other's throat,
And wak'd half dead with nothing.

Shakspeare.

To UNBUILD, *v. a.* To raze; to destroy.
This is the way to kindle, not to quench;
To *unbuild* the city, and to lay all flat.

Shakspeare.

UNBUI'LT, *adj.* Not yet erected.—Built walls you shun,
unbuilt you see. Dryden.

UNBU'RIED, *adj.* Not interred; not honoured with the rites of funeral.

Why suffer'st thou thy sons, *unburied* yet,
To hover on the dreadful shore of Styx?

Shakspeare.

UNBU'RNED, or UNBU'RNT, *adj.* Not consumed; not wasted; not injured by fire.

Creon denies the rights of funeral fires to those;
Whose breathless bodies yet he calls his foes;
Unburn'd unburied, on a heap they lie.

Dryden.

Not heated with fire.—Burnt wine is more hard and astringent, than wine *unburnt*. Bacon.

UNBU'RNING, *adj.* Not consuming by heat.—What we have said of the *unburning* fire called light, streaming from the flame of a candle, may easily be applied to all other light, deprived of sensible heat. Digby.

To UNBU'RTHEN, *v. a.* To rid of a load.
We'll shake all cares and business from our age,
Conferring them on younger strengths; while we
Unburden'd crawl tow'rd death.

Shakspeare.

To throw off.
Sharp Buckingham *unburthens* with his tongue
The envious load that lies upon his heart.

Shakspeare.

To disclose what lies heavy on the mind.
From your love I have a warranty
To *unburthen* all my plots and purposes,
How to get clear of all the debts I owe.

Shakspeare.

UNBU'SIED, *adj.* Not employed; idle.—'Tis strange to see, that these *unbusied* persons can continue in this playing idleness till it become a toil. Bp. Rainbow.

To UNBU'TTON, *v. a.* To loose any thing buttoned.—Thou art fat-witted with drinking old sack, and *unbuttoning* thee after supper. Shakspeare.

UNCA'GED, *adj.* Released as from a cage.—The *uncaged* soul flew through the air. Fanshaw.

UNCA'LCINED, *adj.* Free from calcination.—A saline substance, subtler than sal ammoniack, carried up with it *uncalcined* gold in the form of subtle exhalations. Boyle.

UNCA'LLED, *adj.* Not summoned; not sent for; not demanded.—He, bolder now, *uncall'd* before her stood. Milton.

To UNCA'LM, *v. a.* To disturb. A harsh word
What strange disquiet has *uncalm'd* your breast,
Inhuman fair, to rob the dead of rest?

Dryden.

UNCA'NCALLED, *adj.* Not erased; not abrogated.
I only mourn my yet *uncancell'd* score;
You put me past the pow'r of paying more.

Dryden.

UNCANONICAL, *adj.* Not agreeable to the canons.—By dispensations for marriage within certain degrees prohibited, or at *uncanonical* times. Barrow.

UNCANONICALNESS, *s.* State of being uncanonical.
UNCA'NOPIED, *adj.* Having no canopy or covering.

Gladly I took the place the sheep had given.
Uncanopi'd of any thing but heaven.

Browne.

UNCA'PABLE, *adj.* [*incapable*, Fr.; *incapar*, Lat.] Not capable; not susceptible. Now more frequently *incapable*.

Thou art come to answer
A stony adversary, an inhuman wretch,
Uncapable of pity, void and empty
From any dram of mercy.

Shakspeare.

UNCA'RED for, *adj.* Not regarded; not attended to.—Their kings, to better their worldly estate, left their own and their people's ghostly condition *uncared for*. Hooker.

UNCARIA [so named from the hooked prickles on the stem, in the second species], in Botany, a genus of the class pentandria, order monogynia.—Generic Character. Calyx: perianth one-leaved, tubular, widened at top, five-toothed; teeth sharpish, equal. Corolla one-petalled, salver-shaped; tube narrow, longer than the calyx: border five-cleft; segments roundish, villose without. Stamina: filaments five, very short, inserted into the tube below the orifice. Anthers oblong, in the mouth of the tube. Pistil: germ roundish, fastened to the bottom of the calyx, crowned with a gland. Style capillary, longer than the corolla. Stigma oblong two-grooved. Pericarp two celled. Seeds numerous; fastened to the partition.—*Essential Character*. Corolla salver-shaped. Germ crowned with a gland. Stigma two-grooved. Pericarp two-celled, many-seeded.

1. *Uncaria inermis*.—Leaves oblong-ovate, acuminate; stem unarmed. It differs from *Nauclea parvifolia*, which it resembles very much, in having wider leaves, more ovate, and acuminate; the calyx dilated, obscurely five-toothed, and the teeth roundish, not sharpish; the stamens longer than the tube of the corolla, reflexed and hanging down; and in the heads being subsessile.—Native of Guinea.

2. *Uncaria aculeata*.—Leaves ovate, acute; stem prickly. Four-cornered, beset with large opposite prickles, which are recurve-hooked, and compressed. The germ is truly inferior.—Native of the forests of Guiana.

UNCA'RNATE, *adj.* Not fleshy.
To UNCA'SE, *v. a.* To disengage from any covering.—See Pompey is *uncasing* for the combat. Shakspeare.—To flay; to strip.—All men him *uncased* gan deride. Spenser.

UNCA'UGHT, *adj.* Not yet caught.
Let him fly far;
Not in this land shall he remain *uncaught*,
And found dispatch'd.

Shakspeare.

UNCA'USED, *adj.* Having no precedent cause.

Admit

Admit a God, that mystery supreme,
That cause *uncaus'd*! all other wonders cease. *Young.*

Those who have maintained the eternity of matter, have never been able to prove it;—whence the idea of *uncaused matter* cannot be a just idea. *A. Barter.*

UNCAUTIOUS, *adj.* Not wary; heedless.
Unforeseen, they say, is unprepared:
Uncautious Arcite thought himself alone. *Dryden.*

UNCEASING, *adj.* Continual.
Are these the *unceasing* joys, the unmingled pleasures,
For which *Aspasia* scorn'd the Turkish crown? *Johnson.*

UNCELEBRATED, *adj.* Not solemnized.
Thus was the first day, ev'n and morn;
Nor pass'd *uncelebrated*, nor unsung
By the celestial choirs. *Milton.*

UNCELESTIAL, *adj.* Not partaking of the qualities of heaven; opposite to what is heavenly; hellish.
'Tis nature's structure, broke by common will,
Breeds all that *uncelestial* discord there. *Young.*

UNCELSURED, *adj.* Exempt from public reproach.
UNCEREMONIOUS, *adj.* Not attended with ceremony; plain.—In the more plain and *unceremonious* times, woman was a title applied to ladies of the greatest quality and merit by people of the greatest humanity and exactness of behaviour. *Blackwall.*—No warning given! *unceremonious* fate! *Young.*

UNCERTAIN, *adj.* [*incertain*, Fr., *incertus*, Lat.]
Doubtful; not certainly known.
That sacred pile, so vast, so high,
That whether 'tis a part of earth or sky,
Uncertain seems; and may be thought a proud
Aspiring mountain, or descending cloud. *Denham.*

Doubtful; not having certain knowledge.—Man, without the protection of a superior being is secure of nothing that he enjoys, and *uncertain* of every thing that he hopes for. *Tillotson.*—Not sure in the consequence.

I must be married to my brother's daughter,
Or else my kingdom stands on brittle glass;
Murder her brothers, and then marry her!
Uncertain way of gain! *Shakspeare.*

Not exact; not sure.
Ascanius young, and eager of his game,
Soon bent his bow, *uncertain* in his aim:
But the dire fiend the fatal arrow guides,
Which pierc'd his bowels through his panting sides. *Dryden.*

Unsettled; unregular.—As the form of our public service is not voluntary, so neither are the parts thereof *uncertain*; but they are all set down in such order, and with such choice, as hath, in the wisdom of the church, seemed best. *Hooker.*

UNCERTAINED, *adj.* Made uncertain. *A word not used.*—The diversity of seasons are not so *uncertained* by the sun and moon alone, who always keep one and the same course, but that the stars have also their working therein. *Raleigh.*

UNCERTAINLY, *adv.* Not surely; not certainly.
Go, mortals, now, and vex yourselves in vain
For wealth, which so *uncertainly* must come:
When what was brought so far, and with such pain,
Was only kept to lose it nearer home. *Dryden.*

Not confidently.
They that are past all hope of good, are past
All fear of ill: and yet if he be dead,
Speak softly, or *uncertainly*. *Denham.*

UNCERTAINTY, *s.* Dubiousness; want of knowledge.
You common cry of curs, whose breath I hate,
Here then remain with your *uncertainty*;
Let ev'ry feeble rumour shake your hearts. *Shakspeare.*

Inaccuracy.—That which makes doubtfulness and *uncertainty* in the signification of some, more than other words, is the difference of ideas they stand for. *Locke.*—Continuity; want of certainty.—God's omniscience is a light shining into every dark corner, stedfastly grasping the greatest and most slippery *uncertainties*. *South.*—Something unknown.—Our shepherd's case is every man's case, that quits a moral certainty for an *uncertainty*, and leaps from the honest business he was brought up to, into a trade he has no skill in. *L'Estrange.*

UNCESSANT, *adj.* Continual: we now say *incessant*.
—With *uncessant* industry persist. *More.*

UNCESSANTLY, *adv.* Continually.—*Uncessantly* and carefully performing all those offices, to which they are appointed. *Smith.*

To UNCHAIN, *v. a.* To free from chains.
Minerva thus to Perseus lent her shield,
Secure of conquest, sent him to the field:
The hero acted what the queen ordain'd;
So was his fame complete, and *Andromede unchain'd*. *Prior.*

UNCHANGEABLE, *adj.* Immutable; not subject to variation.—If the end for which a law provideth, be perpetually necessary; and the way whereby it provideth perpetually also most apt, no doubt but that every such law ought for ever to remain *unchangeable*. *Hooker.*

UNCHANGEED, *adj.* Not altered.
More safe I sing with mortal voice; *unchang'd*
To hoarse, or mute. *Milton.*
Not alterable.

Dismiss thy fear,
And heaven's *unchang'd* decrees attentive hear:
More powerful gods have torn thee from my side. *Dryden.*

UNCHANGEABLENESS, *s.* Immutability.—This *unchangeableness* of colour I am now to describe. *Newton.*

UNCHANGEABLY, *adv.* Immutably; without change.
Her first order, disposition, frame,
Must then subsist *unchangeably* the same. *Blackmore.*

UNCHANGING, *adj.* Suffering no alteration.
To UNCHARGE, *v. a.* To retract an accusation.
Even his mother shall *uncharge* the practice,
And call it accident. *Shakspeare.*

UNCHARITABLE, *adj.* Contrary to charity; contrary to the universal love prescribed by Christianity.

UNCHARITABLENESS, *s.* Want of charity.—The penitence of the criminal may have number'd him among the saints, when our unretracted *uncharitableness* may send us to unquenchable flames. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

UNCHARITABLY, *adv.* In a manner contrary to charity.—I did not mean the cutting off all that nation with the sword; which, far be it from me that I should ever think so desperately, or wish so *uncharitably*. *Spenser.*

To UNCHARM, *v. a.* To release from some secret power.

I am *uncharm'd*;
Farewell, thou cursed house! *Beaum. and Fl.*

UNCHARMING, *adj.* No longer able to charm.—When old, *uncharming* Catherine was remov'd. *Dryden.*

UNCHARY, *adj.* Not wary; not cautious; not frugal.
I've said too much unto a heart of stone,
And laid my honour too *unchary* out. *Shakspeare.*

UNCHASTE, *adj.* Lewd; libidinous; not continent; not chaste; not pure.

In my master's garments,
Which he inforc'd from me, away he posts
With *unchaste* purposes, to violate
My lady's honour. *Shakspeare.*

UNCHASTISABLE, *adj.* Not to be chastised.—The hard hearts, *unchastisable* in those judicial courts, were so remitted there, as bound over to the higher session of conscience. *Milton.*

UNCHASTISED, *adj.* Not punished.

While

While, *unchastis'd*, the insulting Spaniard dares
Infest the trading flood.

Thomson.

Not restrained; unawed.

Of thee forgetful if I form a song,
My lyre be broken, and untun'd my tongue,
My griefs be doubled, from thy image free,
And mirth a torment, *unchastis'd* by thee.

Tickell.

UNCHA'STITY, *s.* Lewdness; incontinence.—That generation was more particularly addicted to intemperance, sensuality, and *unchastity*. *Woodward.*

UNCHE'CKED, *adj.* Unrestrained; not hindered.

Apt the mind, or fancy, is to rove

Uncheck'd, and of her roving is no end.

Milton.

Not contradicted.—What news on the Rialto?—Why, yet it lives there *uncheck'd*, that Antonio hath a ship of rich lading wreck'd. *Shakspcare.*

UNCHEE'RFUL, *adj.* Sad; gloomy; melancholy.—*Uncheerful* night. *Shakspcare*—They be commonly lean, hirsute, *uncheerful* in countenance, withered, and not pleasant to behold. *Burton.*

UNCHEE'RFULNESS, *s.* Melancholy; gloominess of temper.—Many, by a natural *uncheerfulness* of heart, love to indulge this uncomfortable way of life. *Addison.*

UNCHEE'RY, *adj.* Dull; not enlivening. See CHEERY.—The sad accidents of life, and the *uncheery* hours which perpetually overtake us. *Sterne.*

UNCHE'WED, *adj.* Not masticated.

He fills his famish'd maw, his mouth runs o'er

With *unchew'd* morsels, while he churns the gore. *Dryden.*

To UNCHIL'D, *v. a.* To deprive of children.

He hath widow'd and *unchilded* many a one,

Which to this hour bewail the injury.

Shakspcare.

To render unworthy of the name and character of a child.—They do justly *unchild* themselves, that in main elections dispose of themselves without the consent of those which gave them being. It is both unmannerly and unnatural in the child to run before, without, against, the will of the parent. *Bp. Hall.*

UNCHRISTIAN, *adj.* [uncristene, Sax.] Contrary to the laws of Christianity.—It's uncharitable, *unchristian*, and inhuman, to pass a peremptory sentence of condemnation upon a try'd friend, where there is any room left for a more favourable judgment. *L'Estrange.*—Unconverted; infidel.—Whereupon grew a question, whether a Christian soldier might herein do as the *unchristian* did, and wear as they wore. *Hooker.*

To UNCHRISTIAN, *v. a.* To deprive of the constituent qualities of a Christian.—Atheism is a sin, that does not only *unchristian*, but unman, the person that is guilty of it. *South.*

UNCHRISTIANLY, *adj.* Contrary to the laws of Christianity.—It will ensnare us to *unchristianly* compliances. *Milton.*

UNCHRISTIANLY, *adv.* In a manner contrary to the laws of Christianity.—How durst sundry holy and learned men have rejected his decisions, whether right or wrong is not now the question, *unchristianly* out of doubt on their parts, if he had been then holden the infallible oracle of our religion? *Bp. Bedell.*

UNCHRISTIANNES, *s.* Contrariety to Christianity.—The *unchristianness* of those denials might arise from a displeasure to see me prefer my own divines before their ministers. *King Charles.*

To UNCHUR'CH, *v. a.* To deprive of the character and rights of a church; to expel from a church.—The Greeks—for this cause stand utterly *unchurched* by the church of Rome. *South.*

UNCLIAL, *adj.* [uncialis, Lat. "literæ unciales."] Belonging to letters of a large size, used in ancient manuscripts.—The term *uncial* is of no great antiquity; it was introduced by those who have treated of ancient writings, to distinguish those manuscripts, which are written in large round characters, from those written in pure capitals. The word

probably took its rise from the manuscripts that were written in such letters as are generally used for the heads and titles of chapters, which were called by the librarii, or book-writers, *literæ initiales* (but were not capitals), which words the ignorant monks and schoolmen mistook for *literæ unciales*. *Uncial* writing began to be adopted about the middle of the fifth century. *Astlc.*

UN'CIAL, *s.* An uncial letter.—If a manuscript is entirely in *uncials*, it may very well be supposed prior to the close of the ninth century. *Astlc.*

UNCI'RCUMCISED, *adj.* Not circumcised; not a Jew.—The *uncircumcis'd* smiled grimly with disdain. *Cowley.*

UNCIRCUMCISION, *s.* Omission of circumcision.—God, that gives the law that a Jew shall be circumcised, thereby constitutes *uncircumcision* an obliquity; which, had he not given that law, had never been such. *Hammond.*

UNCI'RCUMSCRIBED, *adj.* Unbounded; unlimited.

Though I, *uncircumscrib'd* myself, retire,

And put not forth my goodness.

Milton.

UNCI'RCUMSPECT, *adj.* Not cautious; not vigilant.—Their *uncircumspect* simplicity had been used, especially in matters of religion. *Hayward.*

UNCIRCUMSTANTIAL, *adj.* Unimportant. *A bad word.*—The like particulars, although they seem *uncircumstantial*, are oft set down in Holy Scripture. *Brown.*

UNCI'VIL, *adj.* [incivilis, Lat.] Unpolite; not agreeable to rules of elegance, or complaisance.

They love me well, yet I have much to do,

To keep me from *uncivil* outrages.

Shakspcare.

UNCI'VILLY, *adv.* Unpolitely; not complaisantly.—Somewhat in it he would not have done, or desired undone, when he broke forth as desperately, as before he had done *uncivilly*. *Brown.*

UNCI'VILIZED, *adj.* Not reclaimed from barbarity.

But we, brave Britons, foreign laws despis'd,

And kept unconquer'd, and *unciviliz'd*:

Fierce for the liberties of wit, and bold,

We still defy'd the Romans, as of old.

Popc.

Coarse; indecent.—Several, who have been polished in France, make use of the most coarse, *uncivilized* words in our language. *Addison.*

UNCLAIM'ED, *adj.* Not claimed; not demanded.—No peaceful desert yet *unclaim'd* by Spain. *Johnson.*

UNCLARIFIED, *adj.* Not purged; not purified.—One ounce of whey *unclarified*; one ounce of oil of vitriol, make no apparent alteration. *Bacon.*

To UNCLASP, *v. a.* To open what is shut with clasps.

Thou know'st no less, but all; I have *unclasp'd*

To thee the book, ev'n of my secret soul.

Shakspcare.

UNCLASSICAL, or UNCLASSIC, *adj.* Not classic.

Angel of dulness, sent to scatter round

Her magic charms o'er all *unclassic* ground.

Popc.

UNCLE, *s.* [oncle, Fr.] The brother of one's father or mother.—Hamlet punishes his *uncle* rather for his own death than the murder of his father. *Shakspcare.*

UNCLE'AN, *adj.* [uncleane, Sax.] Foul; dirty; filthy.

Charon,

A sordid god: down from his hoary chin

A length of beard descends, uncomb'd, *unclean*. *Dryden.*

Not purified by ritual practices; foul with sin.

Besides how vile, contemptible, ridiculous,

What act more execrably *unclean*, profane?

Milton.

Lewd; unchaste.

Let them all encircle him about,

And, fairy-like too, pinch the *unclean* knight,

And ask him, why that hour of fairy revel,

In their so sacred paths he dares to tread,

In shape profane?

Shakspcare.

UNCLEANLINESS, *s.* Want of cleanliness.—This profane liberty and *uncleanliness*, the archbishop resolved to reform. *Clarendon.*

UNCLEANLY,

UNCLEANLY, *adj.* Foul; filthy; nasty.

Civet is of a baser birth than tar;
The very *uncleanly* flux of a cat.

Shakspeare.

Indecent; unchaste.—'Tis pity that these harmonious writers have ever indulged any thing *uncleanly* or impure to defile their paper.

UNCLEANNESS, *s.* [unclænneſſe, Sax.] Lewdness; incontinence.—In St. Giles's I understood that most of the vilest and most miserable houses of *uncleanliness* were.

Graunt.—Want of cleanliness: nastiness.—Be not curious nor careless in your habit; be not troublesome to thyself, or to others, by unhandsomeness, or *uncleanness*. *Bp. Taylor.*—Sin; wickedness.—I will save you from all your *uncleanesses*. *Ez.*—Want of ritual purity.

UNCLEANSED, *adj.* Not cleansed.—Pond earth is a good compost, if the pond have been long *uncleansed*, so the water be not too hungry. *Bacon.*

To **UNCLENCH**, *v. a.* To open the closed hand.

The hero so his enterprize recalls;
His fist *unclenches*, and the weapon falls.

Garth.

To **UNCLEW**, *v. a.* To undo.

If I should pay you for't as 'tis extoll'd,
It would *unclew* me quite.

Shakspeare.

UNCLIPPED, *adj.* Whole; not cut.—As soon as there began a distinction between clipped and *unclipped* money, bullion arose. *Locke.*

To **UNCLOTHE**, *v. a.* To strip; to make naked. The boughs and branches are never *unclothed* and left naked. *Raleigh.*—Poor orphans' minds are left as *uncloath'd* and naked altogether, as their bodies. *Atterbury.*

To **UNCLOG**, *v. a.* To disencumber; to exonerate.

Could I meet 'em
But once a day, it would *unclog* my heart
Of what lies heavy to't.

Shakspeare.

To set at liberty.

Then air, because *unclogg'd* in empty space,
Flies after fire, and claims the second place.

Dryden.

To **UNCLOISTER**, *v. a.* To set at large.
Why did I not, *uncloister'd* from the womb,
Take my next lodging in a tomb?

Norris.

To **UNCLOSE**, *v. a.* To open.

Soon as thy letters trembling I *unclose*,
That well-known name awakens all my woes.

Pope.

UNCLOSED, *adj.* Not separated by inclosures.—The king's army would, through those *unclosed* parts, have done them little harm. *Clarendon.*

To **UNCLOUD**, *v. a.* To unveil; to clear from obscurity.

Call up
Thy senses, and *unccloud* thy covered spirits.

Beaum. and Fl.

UNCLOUDED, *adj.* Free from clouds; clear from obscurity; not darkened.

The father unfolding bright
Tow'rd the right hand his glory on the Son
Blaz'd forth *uncclouded* Deity.

Milton.

UNCLOUDEDNESS, *s.* Openness; freedom from gloom.—The love I would persuade, makes nothing more conducive to it, than the greatest *unccloudedness* of the eye, and the perfectest illustration of the object; which is such, that the clearest reason is the most advantageous light it can desire to be seen by. *Boyle.*

UNCLOUDY, *adj.* Free from a cloud.

Now night in silent state begins to rise,
And twinkling orbs bestow the *unccloudy* skies;
Her borrow'd lustre growing Cynthia lends.

Gay.

To **UNCLUTCH**, *v. a.* To open.—If the terrors of the Lord could not melt his bowels, *unclutch* his gripping hand, or disseize him of his prey; yet sure it must discourage him from grasping of heaven too. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

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To **UNCOIF**, *v. a.* To pull the cap off.—Yonder are two apple-women scolding, and just ready to *uncoif* one another. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

UNCOIFED, *adj.* Not wearing a coif.

Thou, her majesty's renown'd
Though *uncoif'd* counsel.

Young.

To **UNCOIL**, *v. a.* To open from being coiled or wrapped one part upon another.—The spiral air-vessels are like threads of cobweb, a little *uncoiled*. *Derham.*

UNCOINED, *adj.* Not coined.—While thou liv'st, Kate, take a fellow of plain, *uncoined* constancy. *Shakspeare.*—

UNCOLLECTED, *adj.* Not collected; not recollected.

Asham'd, confus'd, I started from my bed,
And to my soul yet *uncollected* said;
Into thyself, fond Solomon! return;
Reflect again; and thou again shalt mourn.

Prior.

Not collected or brought together.

As when of old (so sung the Hebrew bard)
Light *uncollected* through the chaos urg'd
Its infant way.

Thomson.

UNCOLOURED, *adj.* Not stained with any colour, or dye.

Whether to deck with clouds the *uncolour'd* sky,
Or wet the thirsty earth with falling showers;
Rising or falling, still advance his praise.

Milton.

UNCOMBED, *adj.* Not parted or adjusted by the comb.—Thy locks *uncomb'd*, like a rough wood appear. *Dryden.*

UNCOMEATABLE, *adj.* Inaccessible; unattainable. *A low, corrupt word.*—He has a perfect art in being unintelligible in discourse, and *uncomeatable* in business. *Tatler.*

UNCOMELINESS, *s.* Want of grace; want of beauty.—He praised women's modesty, and gave orderly, well-behaved reproof to all *uncomeliness*. *Shakspeare.*

UNCOMELY, *adj.* Not comely; wanting grace.—*Uncomely* courage, unbeseeeming skill. *Thomson.*

UNCOMFORTABLE, *adj.* Affording no comfort; gloomy; dismal; miserable.

The sun ne'er views th' *uncomfortable* seats,
When radiant he advances or retreats.

Pope.

Receiving no comfort; melancholy.

UNCOMFORTABLENESS, *s.* Want of cheerfulness.—The want of just dispositions to the holy sacrament, may occasion this *uncomfortableness*. *Bp. Taylor.*

UNCOMFORTABLY, *adv.* Without cheerfulness; without comfort.—Upon the floor *uncomfortably* lying. *Drayton.*

UNCOMMANDED, *adj.* Not commanded.—It is easy to see what judgment is to be passed upon all those affected, *uncommanded*, absurd austerities of the Romish profession. *South.*

UNCOMME'NDABLE, *adj.* Illaudable; unworthy of commendation.—The *uncommendable* licentiousness of his [Martial's] poetry. *Feltham.*

UNCOMME'NDED, *adj.* Not commended.

Hadst thou sprung
In deserts, where no men abide,
Thou must have *uncommended* dy'd.

Waller.

UNCOMMITTED, *adj.* Not committed.—He hath no injury to provoke the *uncommitted* sin. *Hammond.*

UNCOMMON, *adj.* Not frequent; rare; not often found or known.—Some of them are *uncommon*, but such as the reader must assent to, when he sees them explained. *Addison.*

UNCOMMONLY, *adv.* Not frequently; to an uncommon degree.

UNCOMMONNESS, *s.* Infrequency; rareness; rarity.—Our admiration of the antiquities about Naples and Rome, does not so much arise out of their greatness as *uncommonness*. *Addison.*

UNCOMMUNICATED, *adj.* Not communicated.—There is no such mutual infusion as really causeth the same natural operations or properties to be made common unto both substances;

stances; but whatsoever is natural to deity, the same remaineth in Christ *uncommunicated* unto his manhood; and whatsoever natural to manhood, his deity thereof is incapable. *Hooker.*

UNCOMMUNICATIVE, *adj.* Not communicative; close.—The far greater number are of a churlish and *uncommunicative* disposition. — *Ld. Chesterfield.*

UNCOMPACT, or **UNCOMPACTED**, *adj.* Not compact; not firm; not closely adhering.—He digs in sand, and lays his beams in water, that builds upon events which no man can be master of. What can he shew but his own intemperance? bewraying even a kind of greediness, while he catches at that which is not yet in his reach; which seems to unfold an *uncompact* mind, that is not so wise as to subsist well with what it hath at present. *Feltham.*

UNCOMPANIED, *adj.* Having no companion.—Thence she fled *uncompained*, unsought. *Fairfax.*

UNCOMPASSIONATE, *adj.* Having no pity. Neither deep groans, nor silver-shedding tears, Could penetrate her *uncompassionate* sire. *Shakspeare.*

UNCOMPELLABLE, *adj.* Not to be forced.—A noble courtsey, falling like rain in due season, enlivens a man more than a market-sale among Moors; for it conquers the *uncompellable* mind, and disinterests man of himself. *Feltham.*

UNCOMPELLED, *adj.* Free from compulsion. Keep my voyage from the royal ear, Nor, *uncompell'd*, the dangerous truth betray, Till twice six times descends the lamp of day. *Popc.*

UNCOMPLAISANT, *adj.* Not civil; not obliging.—A natural roughness makes a man *uncomplaisant* to others, so that he has no deference for their inclinations. *Locke.*

UNCOMPLAISANTLY, *adv.* With want of complaisance.—Sons shall be admitted before daughters: or (as our male lawgivers have rather *uncomplaisantly* expressed it) the worthiest of blood shall be preferred. *Blackstone.*

UNCOMPLETE, or **UNCOMPLETED**, *adj.* Not perfect; not finished.—Marriage is creation's perfection: barren virginity is but *uncompleted* man. *Feltham.*

UNCOMPLYING, *adj.* Not yielding; unbending; not obsequious.—The king by their persuasion was induced to take away the seal from the *uncomplying* chancellor. *Lowth.*

UNCOMPOUNDED, *adj.* Simple; not mixed. Your *uncompounded* atoms, you Figures in numbers infinite allow; From which, by various combination, springs This unconfi'd diversity of things. *Blackmore.*

Simple; not intricate.—The substance of the faith was comprised in that *uncompounded* style, but was afterwards prudently enlarged, for the repelling heretical invaders. *Hammond.*

UNCOMPOUNDEDNESS, *s.* Pureness; simplicity.—Peace and simplicity, cleanness, *uncompoundedness* of spirit. *Hammond.*

UNCOMPREENSIVE, *adj.* Unable to comprehend.—Narrow-spirited, *uncomprehensive* zealots, who know not the world! *South.*—In Shakspeare it seems to signify *incomprehensible*.

The providence, that's in a watchful state, Knows almost every grain of Pluto's gold; Finds bottom in the *incomprehensive* deep. *Shakspeare.*

UNCOMPRESSED, *adj.* Free from compression.—We might be furnished with a reply, by setting down the differing weight of our receiver, when emptied, and when full of *uncompressed* air. *Boyle.*

UNCONCETVABLE, *adj.* Not to be understood; not to be comprehended by the mind.—In the communication of motion by impulse, we can have no other conception, but of the passing of motion out of one body into another: which is as obscure and *unconceivable*, as how our minds move or stop our bodies by thought. *Locke.*

UNCONCETVABLENESS, *s.* Incomprehensibility.—

The *unconceivableness* of something they find in one, throws men violently into the contrary hypothesis, though altogether as unintelligible. *Locke.*

UNCONCEIVED, *adj.* Not thought; not imagined. Vast is my theme, yet *unconceiv'd*, and brings Untoward words, scarce loos'd yet from things. *Creech.*

UNCONCERN, *s.* Negligence; want of interest; freedom from anxiety; freedom from perturbation.—Such things had been charged upon us by the malice of enemies, the want of judgment in friends, and the *unconcern* of indifferent persons. *Swift.*

UNCONCERNED, *adj.* Having no interest.—It seem a principle in human nature, to incline one way more than another, even in matters where we are wholly *unconcerned*. *Swift.*—Not anxious; not disturbed; not affected.—Before the thing it has *with* in Milton, *for* in Dryden, and *at* in Rogers.

See the morn,
All *unconcern'd* with our unrest, begins
Her rosy progress smiling. *Milton.*

UNCONCERNEDLY, *adv.* Without interest or affection; without anxiety; without perturbation. And *unconcern'dly* cast his eyes around, As if to find and dare the griesly challenger. *Dryden.*

UNCONCERNEDNESS, *s.* Freedom from anxiety, or perturbation.—No man, having done a kindness to another, would think himself justly dealt with, in a total neglect, and *unconcernedness* of the person who had received that kindness. *South.*

UNCONCERNING, *adj.* Not interesting; not affecting; not belonging to one.—Things impossible in their nature, or *unconcerning* to us. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

UNCONCERNMENT, *s.* The state of having no share.—Being privileged by an happy *unconcernment* in those legal murders, you may take a sweeter relish of your own innocence. *South.*

UNCONCLUDENT, or **UNCONCLUDING**, *adj.* Not decisive; inferring no plain or certain conclusion or consequence.—Our arguments are inevident and *unconcludent*. *Hale.*

UNCONCLUDIBLE, *adj.* Not determinable.—By endeavouring more magisterially and determinately to comprehend and conclude that which is *unconcludible*, and incomprehensible to the understanding of man, we work ourselves into anxiety and subtle distemper. *More.*

UNCONCLUDINGNESS, *s.* Quality of being unconcluding.—Either may be much more probably maintained than hitherto, as against the unaccurateness and the *unconcludingness* of the analytical experiments vulgarly relied on. *Boyle.*

UNCONCLUSIVE, *adj.* Not decisive; not regularly consequential.—Had the promises been of any other sort but these, i. e. conditional promises, the apostle's illation of so much duty conditioning and perfecting, had been utterly *unconclusive*, if not impertinent. *Hammond.*

UNCONCOCTED, *adj.* Not digested; not matured.—We swallow cherry-stones, but void them *unconcocted*. *Brown.*

UNCONDEMNED, *adj.* Not condemned.—It was a familiar and *uncondemned* practice amongst the Greeks and Romans, to expose, without pity, their innocent infants. *Locke.*

UNCONDITIONAL, *adj.* Absolute; not limited by any terms.

O pass not, Lord! an absolute decree,
Or bind thy sentence *unconditional*;
But in thy sentence our remorse foresee,
And, in that foresight, this thy doom recal. *Dryden.*

UNCONDU'GING, *adj.* Not leading to.—I judged it a work in some sort not *unconducting* to a publick benefit. *Phillips.*

UNCONDU'CTED, *adj.* Not led; not guided.—He that can seriously ascribe all this to an undisciplined and *unconducted*

unconducted troop of atoms ambling up and down confusedly through the field of infinite space, what might he not as easily assert, or admit? *Barrow*.

UNCONFINABLE, *adj.* Unbounded.—You rogue! you stand upon your honour! why, thou *unconfinnable* baseness, it is as much as I can do to keep mine honour. *Shakspeare*.

UNCONFINED, *adj.* Free from restraint.

I wonder at it.

That shews thou art *unconfinn'd*.

Shakspeare.

Having no limits; unbounded.

Blest with a taste exact, yet *unconfinn'd*;

A knowledge both of books and human kind.

Pope.

UNCONFINEDLY, *adv.* Without limitation; without confinement.—In this way any man is able to benefit all, or *unconfinnedly* to oblige mankind. *Barrow*.

UNCONFIRMED, *adj.* Not fortified by resolution; not strengthened; raw; weak.

The unexpected speech

The king had made upon the new rais'd force,
In th' *unconfinn'd* troops, much fear did breed.

Daniel.

Not strengthened by additional testimony.

He would have resign'd

To him his heavenly office, nor was long

His witness *unconfinn'd*.

Milton.

Not settled in the church by the rite of confirmation.

UNCONFORM, *adj.* Unlike; dissimilar; not analogous.—Not *unconform* to other shining globes. *Milton*.

UNCONFORMABLE, *adj.* Inconsistent; not conforming.—Unto those general rules, they know we do not defend, that we may hold any thing *unconformable*. *Hooker*.

UNCONFORMITY, *s.* Incongruity; inconsistency.—The moral goodness or evil of men's actions, which consist in their conformity or *unconformity* to right reason, must be eternal, necessary, and unchangeable. *South*.

UNCONFUSED, *adj.* Distinct; free from confusion.—It is more distinct and *unconfused* than the sensitive memory. *Hale*.

UNCONFUSEDLY, *adv.* Without confusion.—Every one finds that he knows, when any idea is in his understanding, and that, when more than one are there, he knows them, distinctly and *unconfusedly*, from one another. *Locke*.

UNCONFUTABLE, *adj.* Irrefragable; not to be convicted of error.—One political argument they boasted of as *unconfutable*, that from the marriages of ecclesiasticks, would ensue poverty in many of the children, and thence a disgrace and burden to the church. *Sprat*.

UNCONGEALED, *adj.* Not concreted by cold.—By exposing wine, after four months' digestion in horse-dung, unto the extremity of cold, the aqueous parts will freeze, but the spirit retire, and be found *uncongealed* in the center. *Brown*.

UNCONJUGAL, *adj.* Not consistent with matrimonial faith; not befitting a wife or husband.

My name

To all posterity may stand defam'd;

With malediction mention'd, and the blot

Of falsehood most *unconjugal* traduc'd.

Milton.

UNCONNECTED, *adj.* Not coherent; not joined by proper transitions or dependence of parts; lax; loose; vague.—Those who contemplate only the fragments broken off from any science, dispersed in short, *unconnected* discourses, can never survey an entire body of truth. *Watts*.

UNCONNING, *adj.* Not forbearing penal notice.

To that hideous place not so confin'd,

By rigour *unconning*; but that oft

Leaving my dolorous prison, I enjoy

Large liberty, to round this globe of earth.

Milton.

UNCONQUERABLE, *adj.* Not to be subdued; insuperable; not to be overcome; invincible.—Louis was darting his thunder on the Alps, and causing his enemies to feel the force of his *unconquerable* arms. *Dryden*.

UNCONQUERABLY, *adv.* Insuperably; insuperably.

The herds of Iphycus, detain'd in wrong;

Wild, furious herds, *unconquerably* strong.

Pope.

UNCONQUERED, *adj.* Not subdued; not overcome.

Unconquer'd yet, in that forlorn estate,

His manly courage overcame his fate.

Dryden.

Insuperable; invincible.

What was that snaky-headed gorgon shield,—

That wise Minerva wore, *unconquer'd* virgin!

Wherewith she freez'd her foes to congeal'd stone,

But rigid looks and chaste austerity,

And noble grace, that dash'd brute violence,

With sudden adoration and blank awe?

Milton.

UNCONSCIONABLE, *adj.* Exceeding the limits of any just claim or expectation.—A man may oppose an *unconscionable* request for an unjustifiable reason. *L'Estrange*.

—Forming unreasonable expectations.—You cannot be so *unconscionable* as to charge me for not subscribing of my name, for that would reflect too grossly upon your own party, who never dare it. *Dryden*.—Enormous; vast. *A low word*.

His giantship is gone somewhat crest-fall'n,

Stalking with less *unconscionable* strides,

And lower looks, but in a sultry chafe.

Milton.

Not guided or influenced by conscience.—How infamous is the false, fraudulent, and *unconscionable*? Hardly ever did any man of no conscience continue a man of any credit long. *South*.

UNCONSCIONABLENESS, *s.* Unreasonableness of hope or claim.

UNCONSCIONABLY, *adv.* Unreasonably.

This is a common vice; though all things here

Are sold, and sold *unconscionably* dear.

Dryden.

UNCONSCIOUS, *adj.* Having no mental perception.

Unconscious causes only still impart

Their utmost skill, their utmost power exert:

Those which can freely chuse, discern, and know,

Can more or less of art and care bestow.

Blackmore.

Unacquainted; unknowing.

A yearling bullock to thy name shall smoke,

Untam'd, *unconscious* of the galling yoke.

Pope.

To **UNCONSECRATE**, *v. a.* To render not sacred; to desecrate.—Heaven must be *unconsecrated* by such violence. *Hammond*.

UNCONSENTING, *adj.* Not yielding.—Nor *unconsenting* hear his friend's request. *Pope*.

UNCONSENTED, *adj.* Not yielded.—We should extend it even to the weakness of our natures, to our proneness to evil: for however these, *unconsented* to, will not be imputed to us, yet are they matter of sorrow. *Wake*.

UNCONSIDERED, *adj.* Not considered; not attended to.

Love yourself; and in that love,

Not *unconsidered* leave your honour.

Shakspeare.

UNCONSONANT, *adj.* Incongruous; unfit; inconsistent.—It seemeth a thing *unconsonant*, that the world should honour any other as the Saviour, but him whom it honoureth as the Creator of the world. *Hooker*.

UNCONSPIRINGNESS, *s.* Absence of plot or conspiracy.—A harmony, whose dissonances serve but to manifest the sincerity and *unconspiringness* of the writers. *Boyle*.

UNCONSTANT, *adj.* [*inconstans*, Lat.] Fickle; not steady; changeable; mutable.

More *unconstant* than the wind; who woos

Ev'n

Ev'n now the frozen bosom of the north;
And, being anger'd, puffs away from thence,
Turning his face to the dew-dropping south. *Shakspeare.*

UNCONSTRAINED, *adj.* Free from compulsion.

Will you, with free and unconstrained soul,
Give me your daughter? *Shakspeare.*

UNCONSTRAINEDLY, *adv.* Without force suffered.
—Such a patron has frankly, generously, and unconstrainedly relieved me. *South.*

UNCONSTRAINED, *s.* Freedom from constraint; ease.
—Mr. Dryden writ more like a scholar; and though the greatest master of poetry, he wanted that easiness, that air of freedom and unconstraint, which is more sensibly to be perceived than described. *Felton.*

UNCONSULTING, *adj.* [*inconsultus*, Lat.] Heady; rash; improvident; imprudent.—It was the fair Zelmane, Plexirtus's daughter, whom *unconsulting* affection, unfortunately born to mewards, had made borrow so much of her natural modesty, as to leave her more decent rayments. *Sidney.*

UNCONSUMED, *adj.* Not wasted; not destroyed by any wasting power.

Hope never comes,
That comes to all, but torture without end
Still urges, and a fiery deluge fed
With ever-burning sulphur unconsum'd. *Milton.*

Fixedness, or a power to remain in the fire *unconsumed*, is an idea that always accompanies our complex ideas, signified by the word gold. *Locke.*

UNCONSUMMATE, *adj.* Not consummated.

Acron came to the fight,
Who left his spouse betroth'd, and unconsummate night. *Dryden.*

UNCONTEMNED, *adj.* Not despised.

Which of the peers
Have unctem'd gone by him, or at least
Stood not neglected? *Shakspeare.*

UNCONTENDED, *adj.* Not contended for; not contested.

Permit me, chief, permit without delay
To lead this uncontended prize away. *Dryden.*

UNCONTENTED, *adj.* Not contented; not satisfied.

UNCONTENTINGNESS, *s.* Want of power to satisfy.
—The decreed *uncontentingness* of all other goods, is richly repaired by its being but an aptness to prove a rise to our love's settling in God. *Boyle.*

UNCONTESTABLE, *adj.* Indisputable; not controvertible.—Where is the man that has *uncontestible* evidence of the truth of all that he holds, or the falsehood of all he condemns? *Locke.*

UNCONTESTED, *adj.* Not disputed; evident.

'Tis by experience *uncontested* found,
Bodies orbicular, when whirling round,
Still shake off all things on their surface plac'd. *Blackmore.*

UNCONTRADICTED, *adj.* Not contradicted.—The place of Daniel was always accounted the most evident and *uncontradicted* testimony. *Pearson.*

UNCONTRITE, *adj.* Not religiously penitent.—The priest, by absolving an *uncontrite* sinner, cannot make him contrite. *Hammond.*

UNCONTROVERTED, *adj.* Not disputed; not liable to debate.—One reason of the *uncontroverted* certainty of mathematical science is, because 'tis built upon clear and settled significations of names. *Glarville.*

UNCONTROULABLE, *adj.* Resistless; powerful beyond opposition.

Gaza mourns,
And all that band them to resist
His uncontrollable intent. *Milton.*

Indisputable; irrefragable.—The pension was granted, by

reason of the king of England's *uncontrollable* title to England. *Hayward.*

UNCONTROULABLY, *adv.* Without possibility of opposition; without danger of refutation.—*Uncontrollably*, and under general consent, many opinions are passant, which, upon due examination, admit of doubt. *Brown.*

UNCONTROULED, *adj.* Unresisted; unopposed; not to be overruled.

Should I try the *uncontrolled* worth
Of this pure cause, 'twould kindle my rapt spirits
To such a flame of sacred vehemence,
That dumb things would be mov'd to sympathize. *Milton.*

Not refuted.—That Julius Caesar was so born, is an *uncontroled* report. *Hayward.*

UNCONTROULEDLY, *adv.* Without controul; without opposition.—Mankind avert killing, and being killed; but when the phantasm honour has once possessed the mind, no reluctance of humanity is able to make head against it; but it commands *uncontroledly*. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

UNCONVERSABLE, *adj.* Not suitable to conversation; not social.—Faith and devotion are traduced and ridiculed, as morose, *unconversable* qualities. *Rogers.*

UNCONVERSANT, *adj.* Not familiar; not acquainted with: followed both by *in* and *with*.—It may require many instances and much discoursing to make this out to persons who are haply *unconversant* in disquisitions of this kind. *Madox.*

UNCONVERTED, *adj.* Not persuaded of the truth of Christianity.—Salvation belongeth unto none, but such as call upon the name of our Lord Jesus Christ: which nations, as yet *unconverted*, neither do, nor possibly can do, till they believe. *Hooker.*—Not religious; not yet induced to live a holy life. Thus Baxter wrote a Call to the *Unconverted*.

UNCONVINCED, *adj.* Not convinced.—A way not to be introduced into the seminaries of those, who are to propagate religion, or philosophy, amongst the ignorant and *unconvinced*. *Locke.*

To UNCO'RD, *v. a.* To loose a thing bound with cords.

UNCORRECTED, *adj.* Inaccurate; not polished to exactness.—I have written this too hastily and too loosely; it comes out from the first draught, and *uncorrected*. *Dryden.*

UNCORRIGIBLE, *adj.* Incapable of being corrected; depraved beyond correction: we now say *incorrigible*.—He will seek to amend himself, if he be not altogether *uncorrigible*. *Outred.*

UNCORRUPT, *adj.* Honest; upright; not tainted with wickedness; not influenced by iniquitous interest.—The pleasures of sin, and this world's vanities, are censured with *uncorrupt* judgment. *Hooker.*

UNCORRUPTED, *adj.* Not vitiated; not depraved.

Man, yet new,
No rule but *uncorrupted* reason knew,
And with a native bent did good pursue. *Dryden.*

UNCORRUPTEDNESS, *s.* State of being uncorrupted.—How shall the licensors themselves be confided in, unless we can confer upon them, or they assume to themselves above all others in the land, the grace of infallibility and *uncorruptedness*? *Milton.*

UNCORRUPTIBLE, *adj.* That cannot be corrupted.—The glory of the *uncorruptible* God. *Rom.*

UNCORRUPTNESS, *s.* Integrity; uprightness.—In doctrine shewing *uncorruptness*, gravity, sincerity. *Tillotson.*

To UNCOVER, *v. a.* To divest of a covering.—After you are up, *uncover* your bed, and open the curtains, to air it. *Harvey.*—To deprive of clothes.—Thou wert better in thy grave, than to answer, with thy *uncovered* body, this extremity of the skies. *Shakspeare.*—To strip off the roof.

Porches and schools,
Uncover'd, and with scaffolds cumber'd stood. *Prior.*

To shew openly; to strip of a veil, or concealment.

He cover'd; but his robe

Uncover'd

Uncover'd more: so rose the Danite strong,
Shorn of his strength. *Milton.*

To bare the head, as in the presence of a superior.
Rather let my head dance on a bloody pole,
Than stand *uncover'd* to the vulgar groom. *Shakspeare.*

UNCO'UNSELLABLE, *adj.* Not to be advised.—It would have been *uncounsellable* to have marched, and have left such an enemy at their backs. *Clarendon.*

UNCO'UNTABLE, *adj.* Innumerable.—Those *uncountable*, glorious bodies, were not set in the firmament for no other end than to adorn it. *Raleigh.*

UNCO'UNTED, *adj.* Not numbered; not counted.—The blunt monster with *uncounted* heads. *Shakspeare.*

UNCO'UNTERFEIT, *adj.* Genuine; not spurious.—True zeal is not any one single affection of the soul, but a strong mixture of many holy affections, filling the heart with all pious intentions; all, not only *uncounterfeit*, but most fervent. *Sprat.*

To UNCOUPLE, *v. a.* To loose dogs from their couples.

Uncouple in the western valley, go;
Dispatch, I say, and find the forester. *Shakspeare.*

To set loose; to disjoin.

So when our mortal frame shall be disjoin'd,
The lifeless lump *uncoupled* from the mind,
From sense of grief and pain we shall be free. *Dryden.*

UNCOUPLED, *adj.* Single; not united; not wedded.—*Uncoupled* bed, and childless eld. *Milton.*

UNCO'URTEOUS, *adj.* Uncivil; unpolite.—In behaviour some will say, ever sad, surely sober, and somewhat given to musing, but never *uncourteous*. *Sidney.*

UNCO'URTEOUSLY, *adv.* Uncivilly; unpolitely.—Though somewhat merrily, yet *uncourteously* he railed upon England, objecting extreme beggary, and mere barbarousness unto it. *Ascham.*

UNCO'URTLINESS, *s.* Unsuitableness of manners to a court; inelegance.—The quakers presented an address, which, notwithstanding the *uncourtliness* of their phrases, the sense was very honest. *Addison.*

UNCO'URTLY, *adj.* Inelegant of manners; uncivil; coarse; rustic.

Thou hadst
So strange a fellow in thy companie,
His garbe was so *uncourtly*, I grew sicke. *Habington.*

UNCO'UTH, *adj.* [uncuð, Sax. We now place the accent on the last syllable: it was formerly always on the first.] Odd; strange; unusual.

Say on;
For I that day was absent, as befel,
Bound on a voyage *uncouth*, and obscure,
Far on excursion towards the gates of hell. *Milton.*

UNCO'UTHLY, *adv.* [uncuðlice, Sax.] Oddly; strangely.

Venetians do not more *uncouthly* ride,
Than did their lubber state mankind bestride. *Dryden.*

UNCO'UTHNESS, *s.* Oddness; strangeness.—To deny himself in the lesser instances, that so when the greater come, they may not have the disadvantage of *uncouthness*, and perfect strangeness, to enhance their difficulty, must be acknowledged reasonable. *Dec.*

To UNCREA'TE, *v. a.* To annihilate; to reduce to nothing; to deprive of existence.

Who created thee, lamenting learn,
When who can *uncreate* thee thou shalt know. *Milton.*

UNCREA'TED, *adj.* Not yet created.

How hast thou disturb'd
Heaven's blessed peace, and into nature brought
Misery, *uncreated* till the crime
Of thy rebellion? *Milton.*

[*Incréé*, Fr.] Not produced by creation.—The next pa-

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ragraph proves, that the idea we have of God is God him self; it being something as he says, *uncreatd.* *Locke.*

UNCRE'DIBLE, *adj.* Not entitled to belief; incredible.—Rarities and reports that seem *uncredible* are not to be suppressed, or denied to the memorie of man. *Bacon.*

UNCRE'DITABLE, *adj.* Not reputable; not in repute.—He in whom 'tis not conscience, but bashfulness, and ignorance of vice, that abstains only from *uncredible* or unfashionable, from branded or disused, sins. *Hammond.*

UNCRE'DITABLENESS, *s.* Want of reputation.—To all other dissuasives, we may add this of the *uncredibility*; the best that can be said is, that they use wit foolishly, whereof the one part devours the other. *Dec.*

UNCREDITED, *adj.* Not believed.—It sayeth so *uncredited.* *Warner.*

UNCRO'PPED, *adj.* Not cropped; not gathered.

Thy abundance wants
Partakers, and *uncropp'd* falls to the ground. *Milton.*

UNCRO'SSED, *adj.* Uncancelled.

Such gain the cap of him, that makes them fine,
Yet keeps his book *uncross'd.* *Shakspeare.*

UNCROWDED, *adj.* Not straitened by want of room.

An amphitheatre,—
That on 'its public shows unpeopled Rome,
And held *uncrowded* nations in its womb. *Addison.*

To UNCRO'WN, *v. a.* To deprive of a crown; to deprive of sovereignty.

He hath done me wrong;
And therefore I'll *uncrown* him ere't be long. *Shakspeare.*

To pull off the crown.

Greedy of spoils, the Italians strip the dead
Of his rich armour and *uncrown* his head. *Dryden.*

U'NCTION, *s.* [onction, Fr.] The act of anointing.—The *unction* of the tabernacle, the table, the laver, the altar of gold, with all the instruments appertaining thereunto, made them for ever holy. *Hooker.*—Unguent; ointment.

The king himself the sacred *unction* made;
As king by office, and as priest by trade. *Dryden.*

The act of anointing medically. Any thing softening, or lenitive.

Mother,

Lay not that flattering *unction* to your soul,
That not your trespass, but my madness speaks. *Shakspeare.*

The right of anointing in the last hours.—Their extreme *unction*, administered as the dying man's viaticum, which St. James mentioned as the ceremony of his recovery, may be added. *Hammond.*—Any thing that excites piety and devotion; that which melts to devotion.

UNCTUO'SITY, *s.* Fatness; oiliness.—Fuliginous exhalations contain an *unctuosity* in them, and arise from the matter of fuel. *Brown.*

U'NCTUOUS, *adj.* [unctus, Lat.] Fat; clammy; oily.

Dry up thy harrow'd veins, and plough-torn leas,
Whereof ingrateful man, with lickerish draughts,
And morsels *unctuous*, greases his pure mind,
That from it all consideration slips. *Shakspeare.*

A wandering fire,

Compact of *unctuous* vapour, which the night
Condenses, and the cold environs round,
Kindled through agitation to a flame. *Milton.*

U'NCTUOUSNESS, *s.* Fatness; oiliness; clamminess; greasiness.—A great degree of *unctuousness* is not necessary to the production of the like effects. *Boyle.*

UNCU'CKOLDED, *adj.* Not made a cuckold.—As it is a heartbreaking thing to see a handsome man loose-wived, so it is a deadly sorrow to behold a foul knave *unouckolded.* *Shakspeare.*

UNCUICIA, a lake of South America, in Quito. It runs into the Napo. Lat. 1. 27. S.

UNCU'LLED, *adj.* Not gathered.
A sweaty reaper from his tillage brought
First fruits, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf,
Uncull'd, as came to hand. *Milton.*

UNCU'LPABLE, *adj.* Not blamable.—Those canons do bind, as they are edicts of nature; which the Jews observing as yet unwritten, and thereby framing such church orders, as in their law were not prescribed, are notwithstanding in that respect *unculpable*. *Hooker.*

UNCU'LTIVATED, *adj.* [*incultus*, Lat.] Not cultivated; not improved by tillage.

Our isle, indeed, too fruitful was before;
But all *uncultivated* lay,
Out of the solar walk. *Dryden.*

Not instructed; not civilized.

The first tragedians found that serious stile
Too grave for their *uncultivated* age. *Roscommon.*

UNCU'MBERED, *adj.* Not burthened; not embarrassed.—Lord of yourself, *uncumber'd* with a wife. *Dryden.*

UNCU'RBABLE, *adj.* That cannot be curbed, or checked. *Not used.*

So much *uncurbable* her garboiles, Cæsar,
Made out of her impatience, which not wanted
Shrewdness of policy. *Shakspeare.*

UNCU'RBED, *adj.* Licentious; not restrained.
With frank, and with *uncurbed* plainness,
Tell us the Dauphin's mind. *Shakspeare.*

To UNCURL, *v. a.* To loose from ringlets, or convolutions.

There stands a rock; the raging billows roar
Above his head in storms; but when 'tis clear,
Uncurl their ridgy backs, and at his feet appear. *Dryden.*

To UNCURL, *v. n.* To fall from the ringlets.
My fleece of woolly hair now *uncurls*,
Even as an adder, when she doth unroll
To do some fatal execution. *Titus Andronicus.*

UNCU'RLED, *adj.* Not collected into ringlets.
But since, alas frail beauty must decay;
Curl'd or *uncurl'd*, since locks will turn to grey;
What then remains, but well our po'wr to use,
And keep good humour still, what'er we lose? *Pope.*

UNCU'RRENT, *adj.* Not current; not passing in common payment.—Your voice, like a piece of *uncurrent* gold, is not crack'd within the ring. *Shakspeare.*

To UNCURSE, *v. a.* To free from any execration.
Uncurse their souls; their peace is made
With head, and not with hands. *Shakspeare.*

UNCU'RST, *adj.* Not execrated.
Heav'n sure has kept this spot of earth *uncurst*,
To shew how all things were created first. *Waller.*

UNCUT, *adj.* Not cut.
A nail *uncut*, and head uncomb'd she loves;
And would draw on jack-boots, as soon as gloves. *Young.*

To UNDA'M, *v. a.* To open; to free from the restraint of mounds.

When the fiery suns too fiercely play,
And shrivell'd herbs on with'ring stems decay;
The wary ploughman on the mountain's brow,
Undams his watery stores. *Dryden.*

UNDA'MAGED, *adj.* Not made worse; not impaired.
Plants will frequent changes try,
Undamag'd, and their marriageable arms
Conjoin with others. *Philips.*

UNDA'MPED, *adj.* Not depressed; not dejected.
By tender laws
A lively people curbing, yet *undamp'd*,
Preserving still their quick peculiar fire. *Thomson.*

UNDA'UNTED, *adj.* Unsubdued by fear; not depressed.
Bring forth men children only;
For thy *undaunted* metal should compose
Nothing but males. *Shakspeare.*

UNDA'UNTEDLY, *adv.* Boldly; intrepidly; without fear.—It shall bid his soul go out of his body *undauntedly*, and lift up its head with confidence, before saints and angels: *South.*

UNDA'UNTEDNESS, *s.* Boldness; bravery; intrepidity.—Luther took up a brisker air of assurance, and shewed a particular *undauntedness* in the cause of truth, when it had so mighty an opposer. *Atterbury.*

UNDA'UNTABLE, *adj.* Not to be daunted. The *undauntable* insolencie of Pharaoh. *Harmar.*

UNDA'WNING, *adj.* Not yet dawning; not grown luminous; not illumined.

Thou hold'st the sun
A prisoner in the yet *undawning* east. *Cowper.*

UNDA'ZZLED, *adj.* Not dimmed, or confused by splendour.

Here matter new to gaze the devil met
Undazzled. *Milton.*

To UNDE'AF, *v. a.* To free from deafness.
Though Richard my life's counsel would not hear,
My death's sad tale may yet *undeaf* his ear. *Shakspeare.*

UNDEBA'UCHED, *adj.* Not corrupted by debauchery; pure.

When the world was buxome, fresh and young,
Her sons were *undebauch'd*, and therefore strong. *Dryden.*

UNDE'CAGON, *s.* [from *undecim*, Lat., and *γωνια*, Gr.] A figure of eleven angles or sides.

UNDECA'YED, *adj.* Not liable to be diminished, or impaired.

How fierce in fight with courage *undecay'd*!
Judge if such warriours want immortal aid. *Dryden.*

UNDECA'YING, *adj.* Not suffering diminution or de-
- - - - -

The fragrant myrtle, and the juicy vine,
Their parents' *undecaying* strength declare,
Which with fresh labour, and unweary'd care,
Supplies new plants. *Blackmore*

UNDECE'IVABLE, *adj.* Not liable to deceive, or be deceived.—It serves for more certain computation, by how much it is a larger and more comprehensive period, and under a more *undecivable* calculation. *Holder.*

To UNDECE'IVE, *v. a.* To set free from the influence of a fallacy.

All men will try, and hope to write as well,
And not without much pains, be *undeciv'd*. *Roscommon.*

UNDECE'IVED, *adj.* Not cheated; not imposed on.
All of a tenour was their after-life;
No day discolour'd with domestick strife;
No jealousy, but mutual truth believ'd;
Secure repose and kindness *undeciv'd*. *Dryden.*

UNDE'CENCY, *s.* Unbecomingness.—Good men have been forced to an *undecency* of deportment by the violences of pain. *Bp. Taylor.*

UNDE'CENT, *adj.* Not becoming.—That which remains is, that the minister pray over him, and remind him to do good actions, as he is capable; to call upon God for pardon;—to renounce every ill word or thought, or *undecent* action, which the violence of his sickness may cause in him. *Bp. Taylor.*

UNDE'CENTLY, *adv.* Not becomingly.—See that none, youth or other, be suffered to go in boots and spurs, or to wear their hair *undecently* long. *Abp. Laud.*

UNDECI'DABLE, *adj.* Not to be decided.—[An] *undecidable* problem in natural theology. *South.*

UNDECI'DED, *adj.* Not determined; not settled.
When

When two adverse winds engage with horrid shock,
Levying their equal force with utmost rage,
Long *undecided* lasts the airy strife.

Philips.

UNDECISIVE, *adj.* Not decisive; not conclusive.—
Two nations differing about the antiquity of their language,
made appeal to an *undecisive* experiment, when they agreed
upon the trial of a child brought up among the wild inhabi-
tants of the desert. *Glanville.*

To UNDE'CK, *v. a.* To deprive of ornaments.

I find myself a traitor;

For I have given here my soul's consent,
To *undeck* the pompous body of a king.

Shakspeare.

UNDE'CKED, *adj.* Not adorned; not embellished.—
Eve we *undeck'd*, save with herself. *Milton.*

UNDECLINED, *adj.* Not grammatically varied by
termination.

Grammar in vain the sons of Priscian teach;
Good parts are better than eight parts of speech:
Since these declin'd, those *undeclin'd* they call,
I thank my stars, that I declin'd them all.

Bramston.

Not deviating; not turned from the right way.

In his track my wary feet have stept;
His *undeclined* ways precisely kept.

Sandys.

UNDEDICATED, *adj.* Not consecrated; not devoted.
—Not inscribed to a patron.—I should let this book come
forth *undedicated*, were it not that I look upon this dedica-
tion as a duty. *Boyle.*

UNDEDED, *adj.* Not signaled by action.

My sword, with an unbatter'd edge,
I sheath again *undeeded*.

Shakspeare.

UNDEFA'CED, *adj.* Not deprived of its form; not
disfigured.

Those arms, which for nine centuries had brav'd
The wrath of time, on antick stone engrav'd:
Now torn by mortars, stand yet *undefac'd*,
On nobler trophies by thy valour rais'd.

Glanville.

UNDEFE'ASIBLE, *adj.* Not defeasible; not to be va-
cated or annulled.

UNDEFENDED, *adj.* Without defence; easy to be
assaulted; exposed to assault.—A rich land, guardless and
undefended, must needs have been a double incitement.
South.

UNDEFLOW'ERED, *adj.* Not vitiated.—That *unde-
flowered* and unblemishable simplicity of the Gospel. *Mil-
ton.*

UNDEFI'ED, *adj.* Not set at defiance; not challenged.

Tarifa

Changed a blunt cane for a steel-pointed dart,
And meeting Ozmyr next,
Who wanting time for treason to provide,
He basely threw it at him *undefy'd*.

Dryden.

UNDEFI'LED, *adj.* Not polluted; not vitiated; not
corrupted.—Whose bed is *undefil'd*, and chaste pronounc'd.
Milton.

UNDEFINABLE, *adj.* Not to be marked out, or cir-
cumscribed by a definition.

UNDEFINED, *adj.* Not circumscribed, or explained
by a definition.—There is no such way to give defence to
absurd doctrines, as to guard them round with legions of ob-
scure, doubtful, *undefined* words. *Locke.*

UNDEFORMED, *adj.* Not deformed; not disfigured.

UNDELIBERATED, *adj.* Not carefully considered.—
The prince's *undeliberated* throwing himself into that
engagement, transported him with passion. *Clarendon.*

UNDELIGHTED, *adj.* Not pleased; not touched with
pleasure.

The fiend

Saw *undelighted* all delight; all kind
Of living creatures, new to sight.

Milton.

UNDELIGHTFUL, *adj.* Not giving pleasure.—He

could not think of involving himself in the same *undelight-
ful* condition of life. *Clarendon.*

UNDEMO'LISHED, *adj.* Not razed; not thrown
down.

She *undemolish'd* stood, and ev'n till now
Perhaps had stood.

Philips.

UNDEMO'NSTRABLE, *adj.* Not capable of fuller evi-
dence.—Out of the precepts of the law of nature, as of
certain, common, and *undemonstrable* principles, man's
reason doth necessarily proceed unto certain more particular
determinations: which particular determinations being found
out according unto the reason of man, they have the names
of human laws. *Hooker.*

UNDENI'ABLE, *adj.* Such as cannot be gainsaid.

UNDENI'ABLY, *adv.* So plainly, as to admit no con-
tradiction.—I grant that nature all poets ought to study: but
then this also *undeniably* follows, that those things which
delight all ages, must have been an imitation of nature.
Dryden.

UNDENHEIM, a large village of Germany, in Hesse-
Darmstadt, to the west of the Rhine. Population 800.

UNDEPE'NDING, *adj.* Independent.—They—claim
an absolute and *undependent* jurisdiction. *Milton, Obs.*

UNDEPLO'RED, *adj.* Not lamented.

Rise, wretched widow! rise; nor *undeplo'r'd*
Permit my ghost to pass the Stygian ford;
But rise, prepar'd to mourn thy perish'd lord.

Dryden.

UNDEPRA'VED, *adj.* Not corrupted—Knowledge
dwelt in our *undepaved* natures, as light in the sun. It is now
hidden in us like sparks in a flint. *Glanville.*

UNDEPRI'VED, *adj.* Not divested by authority; not
stripped of any possession.—He, *undepri'v'd*, his benefice
forsook. *Dryden.*

UNDER, *preposition*, [*undar*, Goth.; *unbep*, Sax.;
onder, Dutch.]—In a state of subjection to.

When good Saturn, banish'd from above,
Was driven to hell, the world was *under* Jove.

Dryden.

In the state of pupillage to.

To those that live

Under thy care, good rules and patterns give. *Denham.*

Beneath; so as to be covered, or hidden; not over; not
above.—Thy bees lodge *under* covert of the wind. *Dry-
den.*—Below in place; not above. This is the sense of *un-
der sail*; that is, having the sails *spread aloft*.

By that fire that burn'd the Carthage queen,
When the false Trojan *under sail* was seen.

Shakspeare.

In a less degree than—Medicines take effect sometimes
under, and sometimes above, the natural proportion of their
virtue. *Hooker.*—For less than.—We are thrifty enough
not to part with any thing serviceable to our bodies, *under* a
good consideration; but make little account what is most
beneficial to our souls. *Ray.*—Less than; below.—Man,
once fallen, was nothing but a total pollution, and not to
be reformed by any thing *under* a new creation. *South.*—
By the show of.

That which spites me more than all the wants,

He does it *under* name of perfect love.

Shakspeare.

With less than.—Several young men could never leave the
pulpit *under* half-a-dozen conceits. *Swift.*—In the state of
inferiority to; noting rank or order of precedence.—It was
too great an honour for any man *under* a duke. *Addison.*
—In a state of being loaded with.

He shall but bear them, as the ass bears gold,

To groan and sweat *under* the business.

Shakspeare.

In a state of oppression by, or subjection to.—After all,
they have not been able to give any considerable comfort to
the mind, *under* any of the great pressures of this life. *Til-
lotson.*—Women and children did not shew the least signs
of complaint, *under* the extremity of torture. *Collier.*

Illustrious parent! now some token give,

That

That I may Clymene's proud boast believe,
Nor longer *under* false reproaches grieve. *Addison.*

In a state in which one is seized or overborn.—The prince and princess must be *under* no less amazement. *Pope.*—In a state of being liable to, or limited by.—That which we move for our better instruction's sake, turneth unto cholera in them; they answer fumingly. Yet in this their mood, they cast forth somewhat, wherewith, *under* pain of greater displeasure, we must rest contented. *Hooker.*—In a state of depression, or dejection by; in a state of inferiority.

There is none but he,
Whose being I do fear, and *under* him,
My genius is rebuk'd, as Antony's was by Cæsar.

Shakspeare.

In the state of bearing, or being known by.—The raising of silver coin has been only by coining it with less silver in it, *under* the same denomination. *Locke.*—In the state of.—If they can succeed without blood, as *under* the present disposition of things, it is very possible they may, it is to be hoped they will be satisfied. *Swift.*—Not having reached or arrived to; noting time.

Three sons he dying left *under* age;
By means whereof, their uncle Vortigern
Usurp'd the throne during their pupillage. *Spenser.*

Represented by.—Morpheus is represented by the ancient statues *under* the figure of a boy asleep, with a bundle of poppy in his hand. *Addison.*—In a state of protection.—*Under* favour, there are other materials for a commonwealth, besides stark love and kindness. *Collier.*—With respect to; referred to.—Mr. Duke may be mentioned *under* the double capacity of a poet and a divine. *Felton.*—Attested by.—Cato major, who had with great reputation borne all the great offices of the commonwealth, has left us an evidence, *under* his own hand, how much he was versed in country affairs. *Locke.*—Subjected to; being the subject of.—Memory is the storehouse of our ideas. For the narrow mind of man, not being capable of having many ideas *under* view at once, it was necessary to have a repository to lay them up. *Locke.*—I rather suspect my own judgment, than believe a fault to be in that poem, which lay so long *under* Virgil's correction, and had his last hand put to it. *Addison.*—In the next stage of subordination.—This is the only safe-guard, *under* the spirit of God, that dictated these sacred writings, that can be relied on. *Locke.*—In a state of relation that claims protection. It is generally opposed to *above*, or *over*.

UNDER, *adj.* Inferiour; subject; subordinate.

I will fight
Against my canker'd country with the spleen
Of all the *under* fiends. *Shakspeare.*

UNDER, *adv.* In a state of subjection, or inferiority.—Ye purpose to keep *under* the children of Judah for bond-men and bond-women. 2 *Chron.*—Below; not above.—Less: opposed to *over* or *more*.—He kept the main stock without alteration, *under* or *over*. *Addison.*—It is much used in composition, in several senses, which the following examples will explain.

UNDERACTION, *s.* Subordinate action; action not essential to the main story.—The least episodes, or *underactions*, interwoven in it, are parts necessary, or convenient to carry on the main design. *Dryden.*

UNDERAGENT, *s.* An agent subordinate to the principal agent.—Their devotion served all along but as an instrument to their avarice, as a factor or *under-agent* to their extortion. *South.*

UNDERBARROW, a township of England, in Westmorland; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles west of Kendal. Population 349.

To **UNDERBEAR**, *v. a.* To support; to endure.
What reverence he did throw away on slaves?
Wooing poor craftsmen with the craft of smiles,
And patient *underbearing* of his fortune. *Shakspeare.*

To line; to guard. *Out of use.*—The duchess of Milan's gown; not like your cloth of gold, set with pearls, down-

sleeves, side-sleeves, and skirts round, *underborne* with a bluish tinsel. *Shakspeare.*

UNDERBEARER, *s.* In funerals, those that sustain the weight of the body, distinct from those who are bearers of ceremony, and only hold up the pall.

To **UNDERBID**, *v. a.* To offer for any thing less than it is worth.

To **UNDERBUY**, *v. a.* To buy at less than it is worth.—Ye *underbuy* us. *Beaum. and Fl.*

UNDERCLERK, *s.* A clerk subordinate to the principal clerk.—Coleby, one of his *under-swearers*, was tried for robbing the treasury, where he was an *underclerk*. *Swift.*

UNDERCROFT, *s.* A vault under the choir or chancel of a cathedral or other church; as that of St. Paul's, London, and at Christ-Church, Canterbury; also, any secret walk or vault under ground; a grot, answering to the Latin *cryptoporticus*. *Bullockar.*—In the *undercroft* of our Lady's Chapel is an ancient monument. *Wecver.*

To **UNDERDO**, *v. n.* To act below one's abilities. You overact, when you should *underdo*; A little call yourself again, and think. *B. Jonson.*

To do less than is requisite.—Nature much oftener overdoes than *underdoes*: You shall find twenty eggs with two yolks, for one that hath none. *Grew.*

UNDERFACTION, *s.* Subordinate faction; subdivision of a faction.—Christianity loses by contests of *underfactions*. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

UNDERFELLOW, *s.* A mean man; a sorry wretch.—They carried him to a house of a principal officer, who with no more civility, though with much more business, than those *underfellows* had shewed, in captious manner put interrogatories unto him. *Sidney.*

UNDERFILLING, *s.* Lower part of an edifice.—To found our habitation firmly, first examine the bed of earth upon which we will build, and then the *underfillings*, or substructions, as the antients called it. *Wotton.*

To **UNDERFONG**, *v. a.* [*under* and *fangan*, Saxon.] To take in hand. *Obsolete.*

And thou, Menalca, that by treachery
Didst *underfong* my lass to wexe so light,
Shouldst well be known for such thy villainy. *Spenser.*

UNDERFOOT, *adv.* Beneath.

Underfoot the violet,
Crocus, and hyacinth, with rich inlay
Broider'd the ground. *Milton.*

UNDERFOOT, *adj.* Low; base; abject; down-trodden.—A sluggish and *underfoot* philosophy. *Milton.*—The most *underfoot* and down-trodden vassals of perdition. *Milton.*

To **UNDERFURNISH**, *v. a.* To supply with less than enough.—Can we suppose God would *underfurnish* man for the state he designed him, and not afford him a soul large enough to pursue his happiness? *Collier.*

To **UNDERGIRD**, *v. a.* To bind below; to round the bottom.—When they had taken it up, they used helps, *undergirding* the ship. *Acts.*

To **UNDERGO**, *v. a.* [*undergan*, Saxon.] To suffer; to sustain; to endure evil.

With mind averse, he rather *underwent*
His people's will, than gave his own consent. *Dryden.*

To support; to hazard. *Not in use.*
I have mov'd certain Romans,
To *undergo* with me, an enterprize
Of honourable, dangerous consequence. *Shakspeare.*

To sustain; to be the bearer of; to possess. *Not in use.*

Their virtues else be they as pure as grace;
As infinite as man may *undergo*;
Shall, in the general censure, take corruption
From that particular fault. *Shakspeare.*

To sustain; to endure without fainting.

It rais'd in me

An *undergoing* stomach, to bear up
Against what should ensue.

Shakspeare.

To pass through.—I carried on my enquiries to try whether this rising world, when finished, would continue always the same; or what change it would successively *undergo*, by the continued action of the same causes. *Burnet.*—To be subject to.—Claudio *undergoes* my challenge, and either I must shortly hear from him, or I will subscribe him a coward. *Shakspeare.*

UNDERGRADUATE, *s.* One who has not taken a degree at our universities.—In all dividends and distributions of the revenues of the college, all fellows of the same degree shall have equal dividends; that is to say, all *undergraduates* alike; all bachelors of arts alike, &c. *Dean Prideaux.*

UNDERGROUND, *s.* Subterraneous space.
They have promised to shew your highness
A spirit rais'd from depth of *underground.* *Shakspeare.*

UNDERGROWTH, *s.* That which grows under the tall wood.

So thick entwinn'd,
As one continu'd brake, the *undergrowth*
Of shrubs, and tangling bushes, had perplex'd
All path of man, or beast; that pass'd that way. *Milton.*

UNDERHAND, *adv.* By means not apparent; secretly.—These multiplied petitions of worldly things in prayer, have, besides their direct use, a service, whereby the church *underhand*, through a kind of heavenly fraud, taketh therewith the souls of men, as with certain baits. *Hooker.*—Clandestinely; with fraudulent secrecy.—She *underhand* dealt with the principal men of that country, that they should persuade the king to make Plangus his associate. *Sidney.*

UNDERHAND, *adj.* Secret; clandestine; sly.—I had notice of my brother's purpose, and have, by *underhand* means, laboured to dissuade him. *Shakspeare.*

UNDERHILL, a township of the United States, in Chittenden county, Vermont; 34 miles north-west of Montpelier. Population 490.

UNDERIVED, *adj.* Not borrowed.—The ideas it is busied about should be, sometimes at least, those more congenial ones, which it had in itself, *underived* from the body. *Locke.*

UNDERKEEPER, *s.* Any subordinate keeper.—They printed 1000 copies of the Harleian catalogue;—and are building apartments for the *underkeepers.* *Gray.*

UNDERLABOURER, *s.* A subordinate workman.

To UNDERLAY, *v. a.* [Sax. *undrepleczan.*] To strengthen by something laid under.

UNDERLEAF, *s.* A species of apple.—The *underleaf* whose cyder is best at two years, is a plentiful bearer. *Mortimer.*

To UNDERLET, *v. a.* To let below the value.—All my farms were *underlet.* *Smollett.*

To UNDERLINE, *v. a.* To mark with lines below the words.—To influence secretly.—By mere chance in appearance, though *underlined* with a providence, they had a full sight of the infants. *Wotton.*

UNDERLING, *s.* An inferior agent; a sorry, mean fellow.

The fault is not in our stars,
But in ourselves, that we are *underlings.* *Shakspeare.*

UNDERMASTER, *s.* A master subordinate to the principal master.—For the instruction of the scholars, a schoolmaster, and an *undermaster*, or usher. *Lowth.*

UNDERMEAL, *s.* [unbepn, Sax. and *meal.* See UNDERN.] A repast after dinner. Coles follows our ancient lexicography in calling *undermeals* simply, but improperly, *afternoons.*—I am furnish'd, for cather'ne pears, for one *undermeal.* *B. Jonson.*

UNDERMILLBECK, a township of England, in the parish of Windermere, Westmoreland. Here stands the church of Windermere, a large and handsome building, the windows of which contain some beautiful paintings on glass,
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brought from Furness Abbey; 8½ miles west-by-north of Kendal. Population 503.

To UNDERMINE, *v. a.* To dig cavities under any thing, so that it may fall, or be blown up; to sap.

Though the foundation on a rock were laid,
The church was *undermin'd* and then betray'd. *Denham.*

To excavate under.—To injure by clandestine means.
They, knowing Eleanor's aspiring humour,
Have hir'd me to *undermine* the dutchess. *Shakspeare.*

UNDERMINER, *s.* He that saps; he that digs away the supports.—*Underminers* are never seen till they have wrought their purpose. *Hales.*—A clandestine enemy.

When I perceiv'd all set on enmity,
As on my enemies, where-ever chanc'd,
I us'd hostility, and took their spoil,
To pay my *underminers* in their coin. *Milton.*

UNDERMOST, *adj.* [This is a kind of superlative anomalously formed from *under.*]—Lowest in place.—Using oil of almonds, we drew up with the *undermost* stone a much greater weight. *Boyle.*—Lowest in state or condition.—This opinion, taken by other sectaries, was to last no longer than they were *undermost.* *Atterbury.*

UNDERN, *s.* [unbepn, Sax. *tertia hora Judæorum; nostra vero nona matutina.* *Lye.*] The third hour of the day, or nine of the clock. In Chaucer's time the third hour, or *underne*, was the usual hour of dinner. *Tyrvhitt.* *Undern* is the afternoon, in the north of England, according to Grose; who thinks, as Peck had before supposed, that the word was originally *undernoon*; which, however, implies *forenoon.*—It was passed *undern* of the day. *Chaucer.*

UNDERNEATH, *adv.* [Compounded from *under* and *neath*, of which we still retain the comparative *nether*, but in adverbial sense use *beneath.*] In the lower place; below; under; beneath.

Forthwith up to the clouds
With him I flew, and *underneath* beheld
The earth outstretch'd immense, a prospect wide. *Milton.*

UNDERNEATH, *prep.* [unbepneoðan, Sax.] Under.
Pray God, she prove not masculine ere long!
If *underneath* the standard of the French
She carry armour, as she hath begun. *Shakspeare.*

UNDEROFFICER, *s.* An inferior officer; one in subordinate authority.—This certificate of excommunication by bishops, of all others, is most in use; and would be more so, were it not for the manifold abuses about its execution committed by *underofficers.* *Alyffe.*

UNDEROGATORY, *adj.* Not derogatory.

To UNDERPIN, *v. a.* To prop; to support.—Victors, to secure themselves against disputes of that kind, *underpin* their acquiescence *jure belli.* *Hale.*

UNDERPART, *s.* Subordinate or unessential part.—The English will not bear a thorough tragedy, but are pleased that it should be lightened with *underparts* of mirth. *Dryden.*

UNDERPETTICOAT, *s.* The petticoat worn next the body.—They go to bed as tired with doing nothing, as I after quilting a whole *underpetticoat.* *Spectator.*

UNDERPLOT, *s.* A series of events proceeding collaterally with the main story of a play, and subservient to it.—In a tragi-comedy, there is to be but one main design; and though there be an *underplot*, yet it is subservient to the chief fable. *Dryden.*—A clandestine scheme.—The husband is so misled by tricks, and so lost in a crooked intrigue, that he still suspects an *underplot.* *Addison.*

To UNDERPRAISE, *v. a.* To praise below desert.
In *underpraising* thy deserts,
Here find the first deficiency of our tongue. *Dryden.*

To UNDERPRIZE, *v. a.* To value at less than the worth.

How far
The substance of my praise doth wrong this shadow

In *underprizing* it; so far this shadow
Doth limp behind the substance.

Shakspeare.

To UNDERPROP, *v. a.* To support; to sustain.

UNDERPROPORTIONED, *adj.* Having too little proportion.

UNDERPULLER, *s.* Inferiour or subordinate puller.—The mystery of seconds and thirds is such a master-piece, that no description can reach. These *underpullers* in destruction are such implicit mortals as are not to be matched.
Collier.

To UNDERRATE, *v. a.* To rate too low; to undervalue.

UNDERRATE, *s.* A price less than is usual.

The useless brute is from Newmarket brought,
And at an *underrate* in Smithfield bought,
To turn a mill.

Dryden.

To UNDERSAY, *v. n.* To say by way of derogation or contradiction. *Obsolete.*

They say, they con to heaven the highway;
But by my soule I dare *undersay*,
They never set foot in that same troad,
But balke their right way, and strayen abroad.

Spenser.

To UNDERSCORE, *v. a.* To mark under.—Cranmer *underscored* several principal passages [in the book] with red ink. *Dean Tucker.*

UNDERSECRETARY, *s.* An inferior or subordinate secretary.—The Jews have a tradition, that Elias sits in heaven, and keeps a register of all men's actions, good or bad. He hath his *under-secretaries* for the several nations, that take minutes of all that passes. *Burnet.*

To UNDERSELL, *v. a.* To defeat, by selling for less; to sell cheaper than another.—Their stock being rated at six in the hundred, they may, with great gain, *undersell* us, our stock being rated at ten. *Child.*

UNDERSEVANT, *s.* A servant of the lower class.—Besides the nerves, the bones, as *underservants*, with the muscles, are employed to raise him up. *Grew.*

To UNDERSET, *v. a.* To prop; to support.—The merchant-adventurers, being a strong company, and well *underset* with rich men, and good order, held out bravely. *Bacon.*

UNDERSETTER, *s.* Prop; pedestal; support.—The four corners thereof had *undersetters*. 1 *Kings.*

UNDERSETTING, *s.* Lower part; pedestal.—Their *undersettings*, or pedestals, are, in height, a third part of the column. *Wotton.*

UNDERSHERIFF, *s.* The deputy of the sheriff.

Since 'tis my doom, love's *undershrieve*,

Why this reprieve?

Why doth my she — advowson fly?

Cleaveland.

UNDERSHERIFFRY, *s.* The business or office of an *undersheriff*.—The cardinals of Rome call all temporal business of wars and embassages, *shirreria*, which is *undersheriffries*; as if they were but matters for *undersheriffs* and catchpoles; though many times those *undersheriffries* do more good than their high speculations. *Bacon.*

UNDERSHOT, *part. adj.* Moved by water passing under it.—The imprisoned water payeth the ransom of driving an *undershot* wheel for his enlargement. *Carew.*

UNDERSKIDDAW, a township of England, in Cumberland; 3 miles from Keswick.

UNDERSONG, *s.* Chorus; burthen of a song.

The challenge to Damætas shall belong;

Menalcas shall sustain his *undersong*;

Each in his turn your tuneful numbers bring.

Dryden.

To UNDERSTAND, *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *understood*; formerly *understanded*, but now obsolete: "a tongue not *understanded* of the people." *Art. of Rel.* "That they may be *understanded* of the people." *Art.* [Sax. unbep]canban.] To conceive with adequate ideas; to have full knowledge of; to comprehend; to know.

I nam'd them as they pass'd, and *understood*

Their nature, with such knowledge God endu'd
My sudden apprehension.

Milton.

To know the meaning of; to be able to interpret.—The Ulysses of Ovid upbraids his ignorance, that he *understood* not the shield for which he pleaded. *Dryden.*—To suppose to mean.—The most learned interpreters *understood* the words of sin, and not of Abel. *Locke.*—To know by experience.

Love unlibidinous reigned, nor jealousy
Was *understood*, the injur'd lover's hell.

Milton.

To know by instinct.

Amorous intent, well *understood*,
Of Eve, whose eye darted contagious fire.

Milton.

To interpret at least mentally; to conceive with respect to meaning.

The truth,

Left only in those written records pure,
Though not but by the spirit *understood*.

Milton.

To know another's meaning.

Each to other calls

Not *understood*, till hoarse, and all in rage
As mock'd they storm.

Milton.

To hold in opinion with conviction.

For well I *understand* in the prime end
Of nature her the inferior.

Milton.

To mean without expressing.

War then, war

Open or *understood*, must be resolv'd.

Milton.

To know what is not expressed.

I bring them to receive

From thee their names, and pay thee fealty
With low subjection; *understand* the same
Of fish, within their watery residence,
Not hither summon'd.

Milton.

To UNDERSTAND, *v. n.* To have the use of intellectual faculties; to be an intelligent or conscious being.—I have given thee a wise and *understanding* heart. *Chronicles.*—To be informed by another.—I *understood* of the evil Eliashib did. *Neh.*—Not to be ignorant; to have learned.

I *understood* not that a grateful mind

By owing owes not, but still pays, at once

Indebted and discharg'd.

Milton.

UNDERSTANDABLE, *adj.* Capable of being understood.—To be *understandable* is a condition requisite to a judge. *Chillingworth.*

UNDERSTANDER, *s.* One who understands, or knows by experience.—I am the better *understander* now. *Beaum. and Fl.*

UNDERSTANDING, *s.* Intellectual powers; faculties of the mind, especially those of knowledge and judgment.—I speak as my *understanding* instructs me, and as mine honesty puts it to utterance. *Shakspeare.*—The *understandings* of a senate are often enslaved by three or four leaders. *Swift.*—Skill; knowledge; exact comprehension.—Right *understanding* consists in the perception of the visible or probable agreement or disagreement of ideas. *Locke.*—Intelligence; terms of communication.—He hoped the loyalty of his subjects would concur with him in the preserving of a good *understanding* between him and his people. *Clarendon.*

UNDERSTANDING, *adj.* Knowing; skilful.—The present physician is a very *understanding* man, and well read. *Addison.*

UNDERSTANDINGLY, *adv.* With knowledge; with skill.

Your grace shall find him —

—Courtly, and scholarlike, *understandingly* read

In the necessities of the life of man.

Beaum. and Fl.

Intelligibly.—He took ten drams of opium in three days, and yet spake *understandingly*! *Burton.*

UNDERSTOOD,

UNDERSTOO'D, pret. and part. passive of *understand*.
 UNDERSTRAPPER, *s.* A petty fellow; an inferior agent.—Every *understrapper* perk'd up, and expected a regiment, or his son must be a major. *Swift*.

UNDERTA'KABLE, *adj.* That may be undertaken.—I have not in any place found any such labour or difficulty, but that it was *undertakable* by a man of very mean, that is, of my abilities. *Chillingworth*.
 To UNDERTA'KE, *v. a.* pret. *undertook*; participle passive *undertaken*. [*underfangen*, German.] To attempt; to engage in.

The task he *undertakes*
 Is numbering sands, and drinking oceans dry. *Shakspeare*.
 To assume a character. *Not in use*.
 His name and credit shall you *undertake*,
 And in my house you shall be friendly lodg'd. *Shakspeare*.

To engage with; to attack.—You'll *undertake* her no more? *Shakspeare*.—To have the charge of.
 To the waterside I must conduct your grace,
 Then give my charge up to Sir Nicholas Vaux,
 Who *undertakes* you to your end. *Shakspeare*.

To UNDERTA'KE, *v. n.* To assume any business or province.—I *undertook* alone to wing the abyss. *Milton*.
 —To venture; to hazard.

It is the cowish terror of his spirit,
 That dare not *undertake*. *Shakspeare*.

To promise; to stand bound to some condition.—If the curious search the hills after rains, I dare *undertake* they will not lose their labour. *Woodward*.

UNDERTA'KEN, part. passive of *undertake*.
 UNDERTA'KER, *s.* One who engages in projects and affairs.—Antrim was naturally a great *undertaker*. *Clarendon*.—One who engages to build for another at a certain price.

Should they build as fast as write,
 'T'would ruin *undertakers* quite. *Swift*.

One who manages funerals.
 While rival *undertakers* hover round,
 And with his spade the sexton marks the ground. *Young*.

UNDERTA'KING, *s.* Attempt; enterprise; engagement.—Mighty men they are called; which sheweth a strength surpassing others: and men of renown, that is, of great *undertaking* and adventurous actions. *Raleigh*.

UNDERTE'NANT, *s.* A secondary tenant; one who holds from him that holds from the owner.—Settle and secure the *undertenants*; to the end there may be a repose and establishment of every subject's estate, lord and tenant. *Davies*.

U'NDERTIME, *s.* Undern-tide; after dinner; in the evening. See *UNDERN*.

He coming home at *undertime*, there found
 The fairest creature that he ever saw,
 Sitting beside his mother on the ground. *Spenser*.

UNDERTO'K, preterite of *undertake*.
 UNDERVALUATION, *s.* Rate not equal to the worth.—There is often failing by an *undervaluation*; for in divers children their ingenerate powers are of slow disclosure. *Wotton*.

To UNDERVA'LUE, *v. a.* To rate low; to esteem lightly; to treat as of little worth.
 Her name is Portia, nothing *undervalu'd*
 To Cato's daughter. *Shakspeare*.

My chief delight lay in discharging the duties of my station; so that in comparison of it, I *undervalu'd* all ensigns of authority. *Atterbury*.—To depress; to make low in estimation; to despise.—I write not this with the least intention to *undervalue* the other parts of poetry. *Dryden*.—In a kingdom grown glorious by the reputation of a sovereign, multitudes lessen and *undervalue* it. *Addison*.—Schooling Luther an *undervaluing* term, would

make one think that Erasmus had a mean opinion of him. *Atterbury*.

UNDERVALUE, *s.* Low rate; vile price.—The unskilfulness, carelessness, or knavery of the traders, added much to the *undervalue* and discredit of these commodities abroad. *Temple*.

UNDERVA'LUER, *s.* One who esteems lightly.—An *undervaler* of money was Sir Henry Wotton. *Walton*.

UNDERWENT, preterite of *undergo*.

UNDERWOOD, *s.* The low trees that grow among the timber.—When you fell *underwood*, sow haws and sloes. *Mortimer*.

UNDERWOOD, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Ashborn, Derbyshire.

UNDERWÖRK, *s.* Subordinate business; petty affairs.—Those that are proper for war, fill up the laborious part of life, and carry on the *underwork* of the nation. *Addison*.

To UNDERWÖRK, *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *underworked*, or *underwrought*. To destroy by clandestine measures.

Thou from loving England art so far,
 That thou hast *underwrought* its lawful king,
 To cut off the sequence of posterity. *Shakspeare*.

To labour or polish less than enough.—Apelles said of Protogenes, that he knew not when to give over. A work may be overwrought as well as *underwrought*. *Dryden*.—To work at a price below the common.

UNDERWÖRKMAN, *s.* An inferior or subordinate labourer.—Nor would they hire *underworkmen* to employ their parts and learning to disarm their mother of all. *Leslie*.

To UNDERWRITE, *v. a.* [*unbepputan*, Saxon.] To write under something else.—He began first with his pipe, and then with his voice, thus to challenge Dorus, and was by him answered in the *underwritten* sort. *Sidney*.

UNDERWRITER, *s.* An insurer; so called from writing his name under the conditions.

UNDES, an extensive district of Northern Hindostan, bordering on Little Thibet. Its principal town is Deba, which stands in lat. 30. 13. N. long. 80. 2. E.

UNDESCRIBED, *adj.* Not described.—They urge, that God left nothing in his word *undescribed*, whether it concerned the worship of God, or outward polity. *Hooker*.

UNDESCRIBED, *adj.* Not seen; unseen; undiscovered.—Who can tell at what *undescribed* fields of knowledge even man may at length arrive? *Wollaston*.

UNDESERVED, *adj.* Not merited; not obtained by merit.—This victory, obtained with great, and truly not *undeserved*, honour to the two princes, the whole estates, with one consent, gave the crown to Musidorus. *Sidney*.—Not incurred by fault.—The same virtue which gave him a disregard of fame, made him impatient of an *undeserved* reproach. *Addison*.

UNDESERVEDLY, *adv.* Without desert, whether of good or ill.—Our desire is to yield them a just reason, even of the least things, wherein *undeservedly* they have but as much as dreamed that we do amiss. *Hooker*.

UNDESERVEDNESS, *s.* Want of being worthy.—If much be due to God from us on account of the greatness of our blessing, how much more is due, when we consider the *undeservedness* of it? *Newton*.

UNDESERVER, *s.* One of no merit.—You see how men of merit are sought after; the *undeserver* may sleep, when the man of action is called on. *Shakspeare*.

UNDESERVING, *adj.* Not having merit; not having any worth.—It exerts itself promiscuously towards the deserving and the *undeserving*, if it relieves alike the idle and the indigent. *Addison*.—Not meriting any particular advantage or hurt: with *of*.—I was carried to dislike, then to hate; lastly to destroy this son *undeserving* of destruction. *Sidney*.

UNDESERVINGLY, *adv.* Without meriting any particular harm or advantage.—He suffered some to be *undeservedly* rich, others to be *undeservedly* poor. *Milton*.

UNDESIGNED, *adj.* Not intended; not purposed.—
 Great

Great effects by inconsiderable means are sometimes brought about; and those so wholly *undesigned* by such as are the immediate actors. *South*.

UNDESIGNEDLY, *adv.* Without being designed.—All these casual references seem to have been portions of traditional history well known in the time of Homer: and as they are introduced almost *undesignedly*, they are generally attended with a great semblance of truth. *Bryant*.

UNDESIGNEDNESS, *s.* Want of a set purpose; freedom from design; accidentalness.—The *undesignedness* of the agreements demonstrates, that they have not been produced by meditation, or by any fraudulent contrivance. *Paley*.

UNDESIGNING, *adj.* Not acting with any set purpose. Could atoms, which, with undirected flight, Roam through the void, and rang'd the realms of night, In order march, and to their posts advance, Led by no guide, but *undesigning* chance? *Blackmore*.

Having no artful or fraudulent schemes; sincere.—He looks upon friendship, gratitude, and sense of honour, as terms to impose upon weak, *undesigning* minds. *South*.

UNDESIRABLE, *adj.* Not to be wished; not pleasing. To add what wants In female sex, the more to draw his love, And render me more equal; and perhaps, A thing not *undesirable*, some time Superior; for inferior, who is free? *Milton*.

UNDESYRED, *adj.* Not wished; not solicited. O goddess-mother, give me back to fate; Your gift was *undesir'd*, and came too late. *Dryden*.

UNDESIRING, *adj.* Negligent; not wishing. The baits of gifts and money to despise, And look on wealth with *undesiring* eyes: When thou canst truly call these virtues thine, Be wise, and free, by heaven's consent and mine. *Dryden*.

UNDESPA'IRING, *adj.* Not giving way to despair. Anson, with steady *undespairing* breast, Perils endur'd. *Dyer*.

UNDESTROYABLE, *adj.* Indestructible; not susceptible of destruction. *Not in use*.—Common glass, once made, so far resists the violence of the fire, that most chymists think it a body more *undestroyable* than gold itself. *Boyle*.

UNDESTROYED, *adj.* Not destroyed.—The essences of those species are preserved whole and *undestroyed*, whatever changes happen to any, or all of the individuals. *Locke*.

UNDETE'RMINABLE, *adj.* Impossible to be decided.—On either side the fight was fierce, and surely *undeterminable* without the death of one of the chiefs. *Wotton*.

UNDETE'RMINATE, *adj.* Not settled; not decided; contingent. Regularly *indeterminate*.—Surely the Son of God could not die by chance, nor the greatest thing that ever came to pass in nature, be left to an *undeterminate* event. *South*.—Not fixed.—Fluid, slippery, and *undeterminate* it is of itself. *More*.

UNDETE'RMINATENESS, or **UNDETERMINA'TION**, *s.* [We say more regularly *indeterminateness* and *indetermination*.] Uncertainty; indecision.—He is not left barely to the *undetermination*, incertainty, and unsteadiness of the operation of his faculties, without a certain, secret predisposition of them to what is right. *Hale*.—The state of not being fixed, or invincibly directed.—The idea of a free agent is *undeterminateness* to one part, before he has made choice. *More*.

UNDETERMINED, *adj.* Unsettled; undecided.—He has left his succession as *undetermined*, as if he had said nothing about it. *Locke*.—Not limited; not regulated; not defined.—It is difficult to conceive that any such thing should be as matter, *undetermined* by something called form. *Hale*.

UNDETESTING, *adj.* Not detesting; not holding in abhorrence.—Who these indeed can *undetesting* see? *Thomson*.

UNDEV'ATING, *adj.* Not departing from the usual

way; regular.—The natural *undeviating* temperance of the animal. *Warton*.—Not erring; not crooked.

Smooth as a wall the upright remnant stands; With such *undeviating* and even force He severs it away. *Cowper*.

UNDEVO'TED, *adj.* Not devoted.—The lords Say and Brocke, two popular men, and most *undevoted* to the church, positively refused to make any such protestation. *Clarendon*.

UNDEVO'UT, *adj.* Not devout; without devotion.—The Greeks being seemingly the most *undevout* and negligent at their divine service, of any sort of people in the Christian world. *Maundrell*.—An *undevout* astronomer is mad. *Young*.

UNDIA'PHANOUS, *adj.* Not pellucid; not transparent.—When the materials of glass melted, with calcined tin, have composed a mass *undiaphanous* and white, this white enamel is the basis of all concretes, that goldsmiths employ in enamelling. *Boyle*.

UNDI'D, the *pret.* of *undo*. This so *undid* all I had done before: I could attempt, and he endure no more. *Roscommon*.

UNDIGESTED, *adj.* Not concocted; not subdued by the stomach.

Ambition, the disease of virtue, bred Like surfeits from an *undigested* fulness, Meets death in that which is the means of life. *Denham*.

Not properly disposed; not reduced to order.

I find, 'Tis true, within my *undigested* mind, That there is something hidden in the deep Bosom of fate. *Fanshawe*.

To **UNDI'GHT**, *v. a.* *pret.* and *part. pass.* *undight*. To put off.

From her fair head her fillets she *undight*, And laid her stole aside. *Spenser*.

UNDIMI'NISHABLE, *adj.* That may not be diminished.—It being no object of sense, but of intellect, and being also impassable and *undiminshable*. *More*.

UNDIMI'NISHED, *adj.* Not impaired; not lessened. Think not, revolted spirit! thy shape the same, Or *undiminish'd* brightness, to be known As when thou stood'st in heaven, upright and pure. *Milton*.

UNDI'NTED, *adj.* Not impressed by a blow. I must rid all the sea of pirates: this 'greed upon, To part with unbackt edges, and bear back Our barge *undinted*. *Shakspeare*.

UNDI'PPED, *adj.* Not dipped; not plunged.

I think thee Impenetrably good: but, like Achilles, Thou had'st a soft Egyptian heel *undipp'd*, And that has made thee mortal. *Dryden*.

UNDIRE'CTED, *adj.* Not directed. Could atoms, which, with *undirected* flight, Roam'd through the void, and rang'd the realms of night, Of reason destitute, without intent, In order march. *Blackmore*.

UNDISCE'RNED, *adj.* Not observed; not discovered; not descried.—Our profession, though it leadeth us into many truths *undiscerned* by others, yet doth disturb their communications. *Brown*.

UNDISCE'RNEDLY, *adv.* So as to be undiscovered.—Some associated particles of salt-petre, by lurking *undiscernedly* in the fixed nitre, had escaped the analysing violence of the fire. *Boyle*.

UNDISCE'RNIBLE, *adj.* Not to be discerned; invisible.

I shou'd be guiltier than my guiltiness, To think I should be *undiscernible*, When I perceive your grace. *Shakspeare*.

UNDISCE'RNIBLENESS,

UNDISCERNIBLENESS, *s.* State or quality of being undiscernible.—Because of their remoteness, subtilty, and *undiscernibleness*, it cannot know them adequately, or in the whole. *Ellis.*

UNDISCERNIBLY, *adv.* Invisibly; imperceptibly.—Many secret indispositions will *undiscernibly* steal upon the soul, and it will require time and close application to recover it to the spiritualities of religion. *South.*

UNDISCERNING, *adj.* Injudicious; incapable of making due distinction.—His long experience informed him well of the state of England; but of foreign transactions, he was entirely *undiscerning* and ignorant. *Clarendon.*

UNDISCIPLINED, *adj.* Not subdued to regularity and order.

Divided from those climes where art prevails;
Undisciplin'd by precepts of the wise;
Our inborn passions will not brook controul;
We follow nature. *Philips.*

Untaught; uninstructed.—A gallant man had rather fight to great disadvantages in the field, in an orderly way, than skuffle with an *undisciplined* rabble. *King Charles.*

To UNDISCLOSE, *v. a.* Not to discover; not to unfold.

The half-blown rose—
Whilst yet her tender bud doth *undisclose*
That full of beauty time bestows upon her. *Daniel.*

UNDISCORDING, *adj.* Not disagreeing; not jarring in music.

We on earth, with *undiscording* voice,
May rightly answer that melodious noise;
As once we did, till disproportion'd sin
Jarr'd against nature's chime. *Milton.*

UNDISCOVERABLE, *adj.* Not to be found out.—He was to make up his accounts, and by an easy, *undiscoverable* cheat, he could provide against the impending distress. *Rogers.*

UNDISCOVERED, *adj.* Not seen; not descried; not found out.

Time glides, with *undiscover'd* haste;
The future but a length behind the past. *Dryden.*

UNDISCREET, *adj.* Not wise; imprudent.—If thou be among the *undiscreet*, observe the time. *Eccelus.*

UNDISCREETLY, *adv.* Improvidently; unwisely.—They have *undiscreetly* impoverished themselves. *Burton.*

UNDISGUISED, *adj.* Open; artless; plain; exposed to view.

If thou art Venus,
Disguis'd in habit, *undisguis'd* in shape;
O help us captives from our chains t' escape. *Dryden.*

UNDISHONORED, *adj.* Not dishonoured.
Keep then fair league and truce with thy true bed:
I live distain'd, thou *undishonoured*. *Shakspeare.*

UNDISMA'YED, *adj.* Not discouraged; not depressed with fear.—He in the midst thus *undismay'd* began. *Milton.*

Though oft repuls'd, again
They rally *undismay'd*. *Philips.*

UNDISOBLIGING, *adj.* Inoffensive.—All this he would have expatiated upon, with connexions of the discourses, and the most easy, *undisobliging* transitions. *Broome.*

UNDISPERSED, *adj.* Not scattered.—We have all the redolence of the perfumes we burn upon his altars; the smoke doth vanish ere it can reach the sky; and whilst it is *undispersed*, it but clouds it. *Boyle.*

UNDISPOSED, *adj.* Not bestowed.—The employments were left *undisposed* of, to keep alive the hopes of impatient candidates. *Swift.*

UNDISPUTABLE, *adj.* Not to be disputed.—Their ideas and descriptions were *undisputable*. *Whitlock.*—Merely for his *undisputable* good pleasure. *Cowley.*

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UNDISPUTED, *adj.* Incontrovertible; evident.—You, by an *undisputed* title, are the king of poets. *Dryden.*

UNDISSEMBLED, *adj.* Openly declared.

Let the tender swain
Each morn regale on nerve-relaxing tea,
Companion meet of languor-loving nymph:
Be mine each morn, with eager appetite
And hunger *undissembled*, to repair
To friendly buttery; there on smoking crust
And foaming ale to banquet unrestrain'd.
Material breakfast. *Warton.*

UNDISSEMBLING, *adj.* Not dissembling; never false.

They lov'd; but such their guiltless passion was,
As in the dawn of time inform'd the heart
Of innocence and *undissembling* truth. *Thomson.*

UNDISSIPATED, *adj.* Not scattered; not dispersed.—Such little primary masses as our proposition mentions, may remain *undissipated*. *Boyle.*

UNDISSOLVABLE, *adj.* That cannot be dissolved or melted.—Through the power of the hot sun and parching sand they are so dry'd, that they become fixed, and for ever *undissolvable*. *Greenhill.*—That may not be loosed or broken.

And would you have my partial friendship break
That holy knot, which, tied once, all mankind
Agree to hold sacred, and *undissolvable*? *Rowe.*

UNDISSOLVED, *adj.* Not melted.

On the flood
Indurated and fix'd the snowy weight
Lies *undissolv'd*. *Cowper.*

UNDISSOLVING, *adj.* Never melting.
Not cold Scythia's *undissolving* snows,
Nor the parch'd Lybian sands thy husband bore,
But mild Parthenope. *Addison.*

UNDISTEMPERED, *adj.* Free from disease. Free from perturbation.—Some such laws may be considered, in some parliament that shall be at leisure, from the urgency of more pressing affairs, and shall be cool and *undistempered*. *Temple.*

UNDISTINGUISHABLE, *adj.* Not to be distinctly seen.

These things seem small and *undistinguishable*,
Like far off mountains turned into clouds. *Shakspeare.*

Not to be known by any peculiar property.—No idea can be *undistinguishable* from another, from which it ought to be different. *Locke.*

UNDISTINGUISHABLY, *adv.* Without distinction; so as not to be known from each other; so as not separately and plainly descried.—The righteous and bountiful persons are, in scripture expression, ordinarily confounded, as it were, or *undistinguishably* put one for the other. *Barrow.*

UNDISTINGUISHED, *adj.* Not marked out so as to be known from each other.

The *undistinguish'd* seeds of good and ill,
Heaven in his bosom from our knowledge hides. *Dryden.*

Not to be seen otherwise than confusedly; not separately and plainly descried.

'Tis like the milky way, all over bright;
But sown so thick with stars, 'tis *undistinguish'd* light. *Dryden.*

Not plainly discerned.
Wrinkles *undistinguish'd* pass,
For I'm ashamed to use a glass. *Swift.*

Admitting nothing between; having no intervening space.—Oh *undistinguish'd* space of woman's will! *Shakspeare.*—Not marked by any particular property.

Sleep to those empty lids
Is grown a stranger; and day and night
As *undistinguish'd* by my sleep as sight. *Dcnham.*

Not treated with any particular respect.
Sad chance of war! now destitute of aid,
Falls *undistinguish'd* by the victor spade.

Pope.

UNDISTINGUISHING, *adj.* Making no difference.—
Undistinguishing complaisance will vitiate the taste of the readers. *Garth.*

UNDISTORTED, *adj.* Not distorted; not perverted.—
The *undistorted* suggestions of his own heart, these easy hints, will be found no fallacious directions. *More.*

UNDISTRACTED, *adj.* Not perplexed by contrariety of thoughts or desires.—When Enoch had walked with God, he was so far from being tired with that lasting assiduity, that he admitted him to a more immediate, and more *undistracted* communion with himself. *Boyle.*

UNDISTRACTEDLY, *adv.* Without disturbance from contrariety of sentiments.—St. Paul tells us, that there is difference betwixt married and single persons; the affections of the latter being at liberty to devote themselves more *undistractedly* to God. *Boyle.*

UNDISTRACTEDNESS, *s.* Freedom from interruption by different thoughts.—The strange confusions of this nation disturb that calmness of mind, and *undistractedness* of thoughts. *Boyle.*

UNDISTURBED, *adj.* Free from perturbation; calm; tranquil; placid.

To our high-rai'd phantasy present
That *undisturbed* song of pure content.

Milton.

Not interrupted by any hindrance or molestation.

Nature stints our appetite,
And craves no more than *undisturb'd* delight;
Which minds, unmix'd with cares and fears, obtain;
A soul serene, a body void of pain. *Dryden.*

Not agitated.—A good conscience is a port which is land-locked on every side, where no winds can possibly invade. There a man may not only see his own image, but that of his Maker, clearly reflected from the *undisturb'd* and silent waters. *Dryden.*

UNDISTURBEDLY, *adv.* Calmly; peacefully.—Our minds are so weak, that they have need of all the assistances can be procured, to lay before them *undisturbedly* the thread and coherence of any discourse. *Locke.*

UNDISTURBEDNESS, *s.* State of being undisturbed.—Your Lordship plainly opposes heat and flame to that calmness and *undisturbedness*, with which you would have our addresses to God accompanied. *Dr. Snape.*

UNDIVERTED, *adj.* Not amused; not pleased.—The reader, however, may not be *undiverted* with its unaffected simplicity and pathos. *Wakefield.*

UNDIVIDABLE, *adj.* Not separable; not susceptible of division.—The best actors in the world for tragedy, pastoral, scene *undividable*, or poem unlimited. *Shakspeare.*

UNDIVIDED, *adj.* Unbroken; whole; not parted.

He extends through all extent;
Spreads *undivided*, operates unspent.

Pope.

UNDIVIDEDLY, *adv.* So as not to be parted.—Creation, nature, religion, law, and policy, make them *undividedly* one. *Feltham.*

UNDIVORCED, *adj.* Not divorced; not separated; not parted.

These died together,
Happy in ruin, *undivorc'd* by death.

Young.

UNDIVULGED, *adj.* Secret; not promulgated.

Let the great gods
Find out their enemies now. Tremble, thou wretch,
That hast within thee *undivulged* crimes,
Unwhipp'd of justice. *Shakspeare.*

Shakspeare.

To UNDO, *v. a.* preterite *undid*; participle passive *undone*. To ruin; to bring to destruction.—As this immoderate favour of the multitude did him no good, so will it *undo* so many as shall trust unto it. *Hayward.*

When I behold the charming maid,

I'm ten times more *undone*; while hope and fear,
With variety of pain distract me.

Addison.

To loose; to open what is shut or fastened; to unravel.

We implore thy powerful hand,
To *undo* the charmed band
Of true virgin here distress'd.

Milton.

To change any thing done to its former state; to recall, or annul any action.

It was a torment
To lay upon the damn'd, which Sycorax
Could not again *undo*.

Shakspeare.

When in time the martial maid
Found out the trick that Venus play'd,
She shakes her helm; she knits her brows,
And, fir'd with indignation, vows,
To-morrow ere the setting sun,
She'd all *undo*, that she had done.

Swift.

UNDO'ER, *s.* One who ruins or brings to destruction. *Obsolete.*

UNDOING, *adj.* Ruining; destructive.—The great and *undoing* mischief which befalls men, is by their being misrepresented. *South.*

UNDOING, *s.* Ruin; destruction; fatal mischief.—False lustre could dazzle my poor daughter to her *undoing*. *Addison.*

UNDO'NE, *adj.* Not done; not performed.

Do you smell a fault?
I cannot wish the fault *undone*, the
Issue of it being so proper.

Shakspeare.

Ruined; brought to destruction.

Already is the work begun;
And we rest all *undone*, till all be done.

Daniel.

UNDO'UBTED, *adj.* Indubitable; indisputable; unquestionable.

Made the world tremble with a num'rous host,
And of *undoubted* victory did boast.

Waller.

UNDO'UBTEDLY, *adv.* Indubitably; without question; without doubt.

This cardinal, *undoubtedly*
Was fashion'd to much honour.

Shakspeare.

UNDO'UBTFUL, *adj.* Not doubtful; plain; evident.—His fact—came not to an *undoubtful* proof. *Shakspeare.*

UNDO'UBTING, *adj.* Admitting no doubt.—They to whom all this is revealed, and received with an *undoubting* faith, if they do not presently set about so easy and so happy a task, must acknowledge themselves in the number of the blind. *Hammond.*

UNDRA'WN, *adj.* Not pulled by any external force.

Forth rash'd
The chariot of paternal deity *undrawn*,
Flashing thick flames, wheel within wheel;
Itself instinct with spirit, but convoy'd
By four cherubic shapes.

Milton.

Not pourtrayed.

The death-bed of the just is yet *undrawn*
By mortal hand.

Young.

UNDRE'ADED, *adj.* Not feared.

Better far,
Than still at hell's dark threshold to have sat watch,
Unnam'd, *undreaded*, and thyself half starv'd.

Milton.

UNDRE'AMED, *adj.* Not thought on.

A course more promising,
Than a wild dedication of yourselves
To unpath'd waters, *undream'd* shores; most certain
To miseries enough.

Shakspeare.

To UNDR'ESS, *v. a.* To divest of clothes; to strip.—*Undress* you, and come now to bed. *Shakspeare.*—To divest of ornaments, or the attire of ostentation.

Undress'd at evening when she found

Their

Their odours lost, their colours past,
She chang'd her look.

Prior.

To take off the dressing from the wound.

His hands the Duke's worst-order'd wounds *undress*
And gently bind.

Davenant.

U'NDRESS, s. A loose or negligent dress,

Reform her into ease,

And put her in *undress* to make her please.

Dryden.

UNDRE'SSED, adj. Not regulated.—Thy vineyard lies half prun'd, and half *undress'd*. *Dryden*.—Not prepared for use.—The common country people wore perones, shoes of *undressed* leather. *Arbuthnot.*

UNDRI'ED, adj. Not dried.

Their titles in the field were try'd:

Witness the fresh laments, and funeral tears *undry'd*.

Dryden.

UNDRI'VEN, adj. Not impelled either way.

As wintry winds contending in the sky,

With equal force of lungs their titles try;

The doubtful rack of heaven

Stands without motion, and the tide *undriven*.

Dryden.

UNDROO'PING, adj. Not sinking; not despairing.

English merit her's, where meet combin'd
Whate'er high fancy, sound judicious thought,
An ample generous heart, *undrooping* soul,
And firm tenacious valour can bestow.

Thomson.

UNDROSSY, adj. Free from recrement.

Of heaven's *undrossy* gold, the gods' array
Refulgent, flash'd intolerable day.

Pope.

UNDROW'NED, adj. Not drowned.—I have no hope that he's *undrown'd*. *Shakspeare.*

UNDU'BITABLE, adj. Not admitting doubt; unquestionable.—Let that principle, that all is matter, and that there is nothing else, be received for certain and *undubitable*, and it will be easy to be seen what consequences it will lead us into. *Locke.*

UNDUE, adj. Not right; not legal.—That proceeding being at that time taxed for rigorous and *undue*, in matter and manner, makes it very probable there was some greater matter against her. *Bacon*.—Not agreeable to duty.—He will not prostitute his power to mean and *undue* ends, nor stoop to little and low arts of courting the people. *Atterbury.*

UNDULARY, adj. [*undulo*, Latin.] Playing like waves; playing with intermissions.—The blasts and *undulary* breaths thereof maintain no certainty in their course. *Brown.*

To **UNDULATE, v. a.** [*undulo*, Latin.] To drive backward and forward; to make to play as waves.—Breath vocalized, *i. e.* vibrated and *undulated*, may in a different manner affect the lips, or tongue, or palate, and impress a swift, tremulous motion, which breath alone passing smooth doth not. *Holder.*

To **UNDULATE, v. n.** To play as waves in curls.

Through *undulating* air the sounds are sent,
And spread o'er all the fluid element.

Pope.

UNDULATED, adj. Having the appearance of waves.—The roots of this tree do furnish the inlay and cabinet makers with pieces rarely *undulated*. *Evelyn.*

UNDULATION, s. Waving motion.—All tunable sounds are made by a regular vibration of the sonorous body, and *undulation* of the air, proportionable to the acuteness and gravity of the tone. *Holder*.—Appearance of waves. *Unused*. *Mason*.—The root of the wilder sort [is] incomparable for its crisped *undulations*. *Evelyn.*

UNDULATORY, adj. Moving in the manner of waves.—A constant *undulatory* motion is perceived by looking through telescopes. *Arbuthnot.*

To **UNDULL, v. a.** To remove dullness from; to clear; to purify. *Unused.*

UNDULY, adv. Not properly; not according to duty.

—Men *unduly* exercise their zeal against persons; not only against evil persons, but against those that are the most venerable. *Sprat.*

UNDU'RABLE, adj. Not lasting. *Obsolete.*

To **UNDUST, v. a.** To free from dust; to cleanse. This is a more proper word than to dust, in the present meaning. *Unused*.—When we frequently dress up the altar of our hearts, and *undust* it from all these little foulnesses, by degrees we come to be aided. *W. Mountague.*

UNDU'TEOUS, adj. Not performing duty; irreverent; disobedient.

In Latium safe he lay,

From his *unduteous* son, and his usurping sway. *Dryden.*

UNDU'TIFUL, adj. Not obedient; not reverent.—England thinks it no good policy to have that realm planted with English, lest they should grow so *undutiful* as the Irish, and become more dangerous. *Spenser.*

UNDU'TIFULLY, adv. Not according to duty.

The fish had long in Cæsar's ponds been fed,

And from its lord *undutifully* fled.

Dryden.

UNDU'TIFULNESS, s. Want of respect; irreverence; disobedience.—Forbidding *undutifulness* to superiors, sedition and rebellion against magistracy. *Tillotson.*

UNDY, a parish of England, in Monmouthshire; 7 miles east-south-east of Caerleon.

UNDYING, adj. Not destroyed; not perishing.

Driven down

To chains of darkness, and the *undying* worm.

Milton.

UNE, a settlement of South America, in New Granada; 8 leagues south-west of Santa Fe.

UNEARN'ED, adj. Not obtained by labour or merit.

Our work is brought to little, though begun

Early, and the hour of supper comes *unearn'd*.

Milton.

UNEARTH'ED, adj. Driven from the den in the ground.

The robber of the fold

Is from his craggy, winding haunts *unearth'd*.

Thomson.

UNEARTHLY, adj. Not terrestrial.

The sacrifice

How ceremonious, solemn, and *unearthly*

It was i' the offering!

Shakspeare.

UNEASILY, adv. Not without pain.—He lives *uneasily* under the burden. *L'Estrange*.—They make mankind their enemy by their unjust actions, and consequently live more *uneasily* in the world than other men. *Tillotson.*

UNEASINESS, s. Trouble; perplexity; state of disquiet.

Not a subject

Sits in heart grief and *uneasiness*,

Under the sweet shade of your government.

Shakspeare.

UNEASY, adj. Painful; giving disturbance.—On a tottering pinnacle the standing is *uneasy*, and the fall deadly. *Dec. of Chr. Piety*.—Disturbed; not at ease.—*Uneasy* lies the head that wears a crown. *Shakspeare*.—Constraining; cramping.

Some servile imitators

Prescribe at first such strict, *uneasy* rules,

As they must ever slavishly observe.

Rosecommon.

Constrained; not disengaged; stiff.—In conversation, a solicitous watchfulness about one's behaviour, instead of being mended, will be constrained, *uneasy*, and ungraceful. *Locke*.—Peevish; difficult to please.—A sour, untractable nature, makes him *uneasy* to those who approach him. *Addison*. Difficult. *Out of use.*

This swift business

I must *uneasy* make: lest too light winning

Make the prize light.

Shakspeare.

UNE'ATEN, adj. Not devoured.—Though they had but

but two horses left *uncaten*, they had never suffered a summons to be sent to them. *Clarendon*

UNE'ATH, *adv.* [from un and eað, Saxon, *easy*.]—Not easily. *Out of use.*

Uneath may she endure the flinty street,
To tread them with her tender feeling feet. *Shakspeare.*

It seems once in Spenser to signify the same as *beneath*: under; below;

A roaring, hideous sound,
That all the air with terror filled wide,
And seem'd *uneath* to shake the stedfast ground. *Spenser.*

UNE'DIFYING, *adj.* Not improving in good life.—Our practical divinity is as sound and affecting, as that of our popish neighbours is flat and *unedifying*. *Atterbury.*

UNE'DUCATE, or UNE'DUCATED, *adj.* Not having received education.—O harsh *uneducate*, illiterate peasant! *Trag. of Solymán and Pers.*—As the multitude of poor and necessitous and *uneducated* persons increase, the multitude of malefactors increase. *Hale.*

UNEFFE'CTUAL, *adj.* Having no effect.
The glow-worm shows the matin to be near,
And 'gins to pale his *uneffectual* fire. *Shakspeare.*

UNELE'CTED, *adj.* Not chosen.
Putting him to rage
You should have ta'en the advantage of his cholera,
And pass'd him *unelected*. *Shakspeare.*

UNELIGIBLE, *adj.* Not proper to be chosen.—Both extremes, above or below the proportion of our character, are dangerous; and 'tis hard to determine which is most *uneligible*. *Rogers.*

UNEMPLOYED, *adj.* Not busy; at leisure; idle.
Other creatures all day long,
Rove idle, *unemploy'd*, and less need rest. *Milton.*

Not engaged in any particular work.
Pales unhonour'd, Ceres *unemploy'd*,
Were all forgot. *Dryden.*

UNEMPTIABLE, *adj.* Not to be emptied; inexhaustible. *Obsolete.*—Whate'er men or angels know, it is as a drop of that *unemptiable* fountain of wisdom, which hath diversly imparted her treasures. *Hooker.*

UNENCHA'NTED, *adj.* That cannot be enchanted.
Beauty, like the fair Hesperian tree
Laden with blooming gold, had need the guard
Of dragon-watch with *unenchant*ed eye,
To save her blossoms, and defend her fruit,
From the rash hand of bold incontinence. *Milton.*

UNENDE'ARED, *adj.* Not attended with endearment.
Here love his golden shafts employs, here lights
His constant lamp, and waves his purple wings;
Reigns here and revels; not in the bought smiles
Of harlots, loveless, joyless, *unendear'd*. *Milton.*

UNENDO'WED, *adj.* Not invested; not graced.—A man rather unadorned with any parts of quickness, and *unendowed* with any notable virtues, than notorious for any defect of understanding. *Clarendon.*

UNENGA'GED, *adj.* Not engaged; not appropriated.—When we have sunk the only *unengaged* revenues left, our incumbrances must remain perpetual. *Swift.*

UNENJO'YED, *adj.* Not obtained; not possessed.
Each day's a mistress *unenjoy'd* before;
Like travellers, we're pleas'd with seeing more. *Dryden.*

UNENJO'YING, *adj.* Not using; having no fruition.
The more we have, the meaner is our store;
The *unenjoying*, craving wretch is poor. *Creecch.*

UNENLARGED, *adj.* Not enlarged; narrow; contracted.—*Unenlarged* souls are disgusted with the wonders which the microscope has discovered concerning the shape of little animals, which equal not a pepper-corn. *Watts.*

UNENLI'GHTENED, *adj.* Not illuminated.—Moral virtue natural reason, *unenlightened* by revelation, prescribes. *Atterbury.*

UNENSLA'VED, *adj.* Free; not enthralled.

By thee
She sits a sov'reign, *unenslav'd* and free. *Addison.*

To UNENTANGLE, *v. a.* To free from perplexity or difficulty; to disentangle.—O my God, how dost thou *unentangle* me in any scruple arising out of the consideration of this thy fear. *Donne.*

UNENTERTA'INING, *adj.* Giving no delight; giving no entertainment.—It was not *unentertaining* to observe by what degrees I ceased to be a witty writer. *Pope.*

UNENTERTA'ININGNESS, *s.* That which affords no entertainment.—Last post I received a very diminutive letter; it made excuses for its *unentertainingness*, very little to the purpose. *Gray.*

UNENTHRA'LLED, *adj.* Unenslaved.—It must needs be ridiculous to any judgment *unenthralled*. *Milton.*

UNENTO'MBED, *adj.* Unburied; uninterred.—Think'st thou *unentomb'd* to cross the floods? *Dryden.*

UNENVIED, *adj.* Exempt from envy.—The fortune, which no body sees, makes a man happy and *unenvied*. *Bacon.*

UNE'QUABLE, *adj.* Different from itself; diverse.—March and September, the two equinoxes, are the most unsettled and *unequable* of seasons. *Bentley.*

UNE'QUAL, *adj.* [*inequalis*, Latin.]—Not even.—You have here more than one example of Chaucer's *unequal* numbers. *Dryden.*—Not equal; inferior.—Among *unequals*, what society? *Milton.*—Partial; not bestowing on both the same advantages.

When to conditions of *unequal* peace
He shall submit, then may he not possess
Kingdom nor life. *Denham.*

[*inegal*, Fr.] Disproportioned; ill matched.
Fierce Belinda on the baron flies,
Nor fear'd the chief the *unequal* fight to try. *Pope.*

Not regular; not uniform.—So strong, yet so *unequal*
pulses beat. *Dryden.*—Not just.

You are *unequal* to me, and however
Your sentence may be righteous, you are not. *B. Jonson.*

UNE'QUALABLE, *adj.* not to be equalled; not to be paralleled.—Christ's love to God is filial and *unequalable*. *Boyle.*

UNE'QUALLED, *adj.* Unparalleled; unrivalled in excellence.—By those *unequaled* and invaluable blessings, he manifested how much he hated sin, and how much he loved sinners. *Boyle.*

UNE'QUALLY, *adv.* In different degrees; in disproportion one to the other.

When we view some well proportion'd dome,
no single parts *unequally* surprize;
All comes united to th' admiring eyes. *Pope.*

Not justly.
Who right to all dost deal indifferently,
Damning all wrong and tortious injurie,
Which any of thy creatures do to other,
Oppressing them with power *unequally*. *Spenser.*

UNE'QUALNESS, *s.* Inequality; state of being equal.—The native plenty of our soil, the *unequalness* of our climate. *Temple.*

UNE'QUITABLE, *adj.* Not impartial; not just.—We force him to stand to those measures which we think too *unequitable* to press upon a murderer. *Dec. of Chr. Picty.*

UNEQUI'VOCAL, *adj.* Not equivocal.—This conceit is croneous, making putrefactive generations correspondent unto seminal productions, and conceiving *unequivocal* effects, and univocal conformity unto the efficient. *Brown.*

UNERIG, a township of England, in Cumberland; 6 miles north-west-by-west of Cockermouth.

UNE'RRABLE, *adj.* Incapable of error; infallible.—The ignominy of your *unerrable* see is discovered. *Sheldon.*

UNE'RRABLENESS,

UNERRABLENESS, *s.* Incapacity of error.—The many innovations of that church witness the danger of presuming upon the *unerrableness* of a guide. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

UNERRING, *adj.* [*inerrans*, Latin.]—Committing no mistake.

His javelin threw,
Hissing in air the *unerring* weapon flew. *Dryden.*

Incapable of failure; certain.—Of lovers of truth, for truth's sake; there is this one *unerring* mark, the not entertaining any proposition, with greater assurance than the proofs it is built upon will warrant. *Locke.*

UNERRINGLY, *adv.* Without mistake.—What those figures are, which should be mechanically adapted, to fall so *unerringly* into regular compositions, is beyond our faculties to conceive. *Glanville.*

UNESCHEWABLE, *adj.* Inevitable; unavoidable; not to be escaped. *Not in use.*—He gave the mayor sufficient warning to shift for safety, if an *uneschewable* destiny had not haltered him. *Carew.*

UNESPIED, *adj.* Not seen; undiscovered; undescried.

Nearer to view his prey, and *unespy'd*
To mark what of their state he more might learn. *Milton.*

UNESSAYED, *adj.* Unattempted.
Then sedulously think
To meliorate thy stock, no way or rule
Be *unesay'd*. *Philips.*

UNESSENTIAL, *adj.* Not being of the last importance; not constituting essence.—Tillotson was moved rather with pity, than indignation, towards the persons of those who differed from him in the *unesessential* parts of Christianity. *Addison.*—Void of real being.

The void profound
Of *unesessential* night receives him next. *Milton.*

To UNESTA'BLISH, *v. a.* To deprive of establishment.—The parliament demanded of the king to *unestablish* that prelatial government. *Milton.*

UNESTA'BLISHED, *adj.* Not established.—From plain principles, doubt may be fairly solved, and not clapped up from petitionary foundations *unestablished*. *Brown.*

UNEVEN, *adj.* Not even; not level.
These high wild hills, and rough, *uneven* ways,
Draw out our miles, and make them wearisome.
Shakespeare.

Not suiting each other: not equal.—The Hebrew verse consists of *uneven* feet. *Peacham.*

UNEVENNESS, *s.* Surface not level; inequality of surface.—That motion which can continue long in one and the same part of the body, can be propagated a long way from one part to another, supposing the body homogeneous; so that the motion may not be reflected, refracted, interrupted, or disordered by any *unevenness* of the body. *Newton.*—Turbulence; changeable state. *Unused.*—Not smoothness.—Notwithstanding any such *unevenness* or indistinctness in the style of those places, concerning the origin and form of the earth. *Burnet.*

UNEVITABLE, *adj.* [*inevitalis*, Lat.; *inevitable*, Fr.] Inevitable; not to be escaped.—So jealous is she of my love to her daughter, that I never yet begin to open my mouth to the *unevitable* Philoclea, but that her unwished presence gave my tale a conclusion, before it had a beginning. *Sidney.*

UNEXACTED, *adj.* Not exacted; not taken by force.
All was common, and the fruitful earth
Was free, to give her *unexacted* birth. *Dryden.*

UNEXAMINABLE, *adj.* Not to be enquired into.—
Used by Milton.

UNEXAMINED, *adj.* Not enquired; not tried; not discussed. They utter all they think, with a violence and indisposition, *unexamined*, without relation to person, place, or fitness. *B. Jonson.*

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UNEXAMPLED, *adj.* Not known by any precedent or example.

O *unexampled* love!
Love no where to be found less than divine. *Milton.*

UNEXCEPTIONABLE, *adj.* Not liable to any objection.—Personal prejudices should not hinder us from pursuing, with joint hands and hearts, the *unexceptionable* design of this pious institution. *Atterbury.*

UNEXCEPTIONABLENESS, *s.* State or quality of being unexceptionable.—If it had been accompanied with other parts of his exposition of these epistles that had the like *unexceptionableness*, it would never have been found fault with. *More.*

UNEXCEPTIONABLY, *adv.* So as to be not liable to objection. The resurrection of Jesus was most fully and most *unexceptionably* proved. *West.*

UNEXCISED, *adj.* Not subject to the payment of excise.—And beggars taste thee *unexcis'd* by kings. *Brown.*

UNEXCO'GITABLE, *adj.* Not to be found out.
UNEXCU'SABLE, *adj.* Having no excuse; admitting of no excuse.—If we examine those prayers that are put up to the saints, their invocation is still the more *unexcusable*. *More.*

UNEXCU'SEABLENESS, *s.* State or quality of being unexcuseable.—We will rip up to you the *unexcuseableness* of the heathen ignorance in general. *Hammond.*

UNEXECUTED, *adj.* Not performed; not done.—Leave *unexecuted* your own renowned knowledge. *Shakespeare.*

UNEXE'MPLIFIED, *adj.* Not made known by instance or example.—This being a new, *unexemplify'd* kind of policy, must pass for the wisdom of this particular age, scorning the examples of all former ages. *South.*

UNEXE'MPT, *adj.* Not free by peculiar privilege.
You invert the covenants of her trust,
And harshly deal like an ill borrower,
With that which you receiv'd on other terms.
Scorning the *unexempt* condition
By which all mortal frailty must subsist. *Milton.*

UNEXERCISED, *adj.* Not practised; not experienced.—Abstract ideas are not so obvious to the yet *unexercis'd* mind, as particular ones. *Locke.*

UNEXERTED, *adj.* Not called into action; not put forth.—Attend with patience the uncertainty of things, and what lieth yet *unexerted* in the chaos of futurity. *Brown.*

UNEXHAUSTED, *adj.* [*inexhaustus*, Lat.] Not spent; not drained to the bottom.

What avail her *unexhausted* stores?
While proud oppression in her vallies reigns. *Addison.*

UNEXISTENT, *adj.* Not in existence.
UNEXPA'NDED, *adj.* Not spread out.

Every foetus bears a secret hoard;
With sleeping, *unexpanded* issue stor'd. *Blackmore.*

UNEXPECTA'TION, *s.* Want of previous consideration; want of foresight.—As every other evil, so this especially, is aggravated by our *unexpectation*. *Bp. Hall.*

UNEXPE'CTED, *adj.* Not thought on; sudden; not provided against.

O *unexpected* stroke! worse than death!
Must I thus leave thee, paradise? *Milton.*

UNEXPE'CTEDLY, *adv.* Suddenly; at a time unthought of.

Oft he seems to hide his face,
But *unexpectedly* returns. *Milton.*

UNEXPE'CTEDNESS, *s.* Suddenness; unthought of time or manner.—He describes the *unexpectedness* of his appearance. *Watts.*

UNEXPE'DIENT, *adj.* Inconvenient; not fit.

UNEXPEN'SIVE, *adj.* Not costly: not with great expense.—My life hath not been *unexpensive* in learning, and voyaging about. *Milton.*

UNEXPE'RIENCED, *adj.* Not versed; not acquainted by trial or practice.

UNEXPERT, *adj.* [*inexpertus*, Lat.] Wanting skill or knowledge,

Receive the partner of my inmost soul:
Him you will find in letters, and in laws
Not *unexpert*.

Prior.

UNEXPLO'RED, *adj.* Not searched out.

Oh! say what stranger cause, yet *unexplor'd*,
Could make a gentle belle reject a lord?

Pope.

Not tried; not known.

Under thy friendly conduct will I fly,
To regions *unexplor'd*.

Dryden.

UNEXPO'SED, *adj.* Not laid open to censure.—They will endeavour to diminish the honour of the best treatise, rather than suffer the little mistakes of the author to pass *unexposed*. *Watts.*

UNEXPRE'SSIBLE, *adj.* Ineffable; not to be uttered.—What *unexpressible* comfort does overflow the pious soul, from a conscience of its own innocency. *Tillotson.*

UNEXPRE'SSIVE, *adj.* Not having the power of uttering or expressing. This is the natural signification. Inexpressible; unutterable; ineffable; not to be expressed. *Improper, and out of use.*

Run, run, Orlando, carve on every tree

The fair, the chaste, and *unexpressive* she. *Shakspeare.*

UNEXTE'NDED, *adj.* Occupying no assignable space; having no dimensions.—How inconceivable is it, that a spiritual, *i. e.* an *unextended* substance, should represent to the mind an extended one, as a triangle? *Locke.*

UNEXTINGUISHABLE, *adj.* Unquenchable; not to be put out.

Pain of *unextinguishable* fire

Must exercise us, without hope of end.

Milton.

UNEXTINGUISHED, *adj.* [*inextinctus*, Lat.] Not quenched; not put out.

Ev'n o'er your cold, your ever-sacred urn,

His constant flame shall *unextinguish'd* burn. *Lyttleton.*

Not extinguishable.—An ardent thirst of honour; a soul unsatisfied with all it has done, and an *unextinguish'd* desire of doing more. *Dryden.*

UNFA'DED, *adj.* Not withered.

A lovely flow'r,

Unfaded yet, but yet *unfed* below,

No more to mother earth, or the green stem shall owe.

Dryden.

UNFA'DING, *adj.* Not liable to wither.

For her th' *unfading* rose of Eden blooms,
And wings of seraphs shed divine perfumes.

Pope.

UNFA'DINGNESS, *s.* Quality of being *unfading*.—We consider the *unfadingness* of their [the Phenicians'] purple. *Polwhele.*

UNFA'ILABLE, *adj.* That cannot fail.—We believe this *unfailable* word of truth. *Bp. Hall.*

UNFA'ILABLENESS, *s.* State which cannot fail.—He takes all believers into the partnership of this comfortable *unfailableness*. *Bp. Hall.*

UNFA'ILING, *adj.* Certain; not missing.—Nothing the united voice of all history proclaims so loud, as the certain, *unfailing* curse, that has pursued and overtook sacrilege. *South.*

UNFA'ILINGNESS, *s.* The state of being *unfailing*.

UNFA'INTING, *adj.* Not sinking; not drooping.—And O, that I could retain the effects that it wrought with an *unfainting* perseverance! *Sandys.*

UNFA'IR, *adj.* [*unfæp*, Sax., *deformis*.] Disingenuous; subdalous; not honest.—You come, like an *unfair* merchant, to charge me with being in your debt. *Swift.*

UNFA'IRLY, *adv.* Not in a just manner.—They act *unfairly*, that they may be sure to be sharp enough. *Parnel.*

UNFA'IRNESS, *s.* Unfair dealing; disingenuous cou-

duct.—We shall make some remarks upon his ignorance and *unfairness* in several incidents that he has slid in by the by. *Bentley.*

UNFA'ITHFUL, *adj.* Perfidious; treacherous.

My feet, through wine, *unfaithful* to their weight,
Betray'd me tumbling from a tow'ry height,

Pope.

Impious; infidel.

Thence shall come

To judge the *unfaithful* dead; but to reward

His faithful, and receive them into bliss.

Milton.

UNFA'ITHFULLY, *adv.* Treacherously; perfidiously.—There is danger of being *unfaithfully* counselled; and more for the good of them that counsel, than for him that is counselled. *Bacon.*

UNFA'ITHFULNESS, *s.* Treachery; perfidiousness.—As the obscurity of what some writers deliver, makes it very difficult to be understood; so the *unfaithfulness* of too many others, makes it unfit to be relied on. *Boyle.*

UNFA'ALLOWED, *adj.* Not fallowed.

Th' *unfallow'd* glebe

Yearly o'ercomes the granaries with stores

Of golden wheat.

Philips.

UNFA'MILIAR, *adj.* Unaccustomed; such as is not common.—Chaucer's uncouth, or rather *unfamiliar*, language, deters many readers. *Warton.*

UNFA'SHIONABLE, *adj.* Not modish; not according to the reigning custom.—A man writes good sense, but he has not a happy manner of expression. Perhaps he uses obsolete and *unfashionable* language. *Watts.*

UNFA'SHIONABLENESS, *s.* Deviation from the mode.—Natural *unfashionableness* is much better than apish, affected postures. *Locke.*

UNFA'SHIONABLY, *adv.* Not according to the fashion. Unartfully.

Deform'd, unfinish'd, sent before my time

Into this breathing world, scarce half made up;

And that so lamely and *unfashionably*,

That dogs bark at me.

Shakspeare.

UNFA'SHIONED, *adj.* Not modified by art.

Mark but how terribly his eyes appear;

And yet there is something roughly noble there;

Which, in *unfashion'd* nature, looks divine,

And, like a gem, does in the quarry shine.

Dryden.

Having no regular form.

A lifeless lump, *unfashion'd* and unfram'd,

Of jarring seeds, and justly chaos nam'd.

Dryden.

UNFA'ST, *adj.* [*unfæst*, Sax., *infurmus*, *caducus*.] Not safe; not secure.

To UNFA'STEN, *v. a.* To loose; to unfix.—He had no sooner *unfastened* his hold, but that a wave forcibly spoiled his weaker hand of hold. *Sidney.*

UNFA'THERED, *adj.* Fatherless; having no father.

They do observe

Unfather'd heirs, and loathly births of nature. *Shakspeare.*

UNFA'THOMABLE, *adj.* Not to be sounded by a line.

—In the midst of the plain a beautiful lake, which the inhabitants thereabouts pretend is *unfathomable*. *Addison.*

—That of which the end or extent cannot be found.—A thousand parts of our bodies may be diversified in all the dimensions of solid bodies; which overwhelms the fancy in a new abyss of *unfathomable* number. *Bentley.*

UNFA'THOMABLENESS, *s.* State or quality of being *unfathomable*.—A sufficient argument of the *unfathomableness* of this great dispensation of mercy, which can still find further employment for the study and curiosity even of angels. *Norris.*

UNFA'THOMABLY, *adv.* So as not to be sounded.—

Cover'd pits, *unfathomably* deep. *Thomson.*

UNFA'THOMED, *adj.* Not to be sounded.

The Titan race

He sing'd with lightning, rowl within the *unfathom'd* space.

Dryden.

UNFATI'GUED,

UNFATIGUED, *adj.* Unwearied; untired.

Over dank, and dry,
They journey toilsome, *unfatig'd* with length
Of march. *Philips.*

UNFAVOURABLE, *adj.* Not kind. These communi-
cations have been *unfavourable* to literature. *Warton.*—
Disapproving.—Talivera at last made an *unfavourable*
report to Ferdinand and Isabella. *Robertson.*

UNFAVOURABLY, *adv.* Unkindly; unpropitiously.
So as not to countenance, or support.—Bacon speaks not
unfavourably of this. *Glarville.*

UNFEARED, *adj.* Not affrighted; intrepid; not
terrified. *Not in use.*

Just men
Though Heaven should speak with all his wrath at once,
That with his breath the hinges of the world
Did crack, we should stand upright and *unfear'd*.
B. Jonson.

Not dreaded; not regarded with terrour.

He,
A most unbounded tyrant, whose successes
Make heaven *unfear'd*, and villany assur'd
Beyond its power! *Beaum. and Fl.*

UNFEASIBLE, *adj.* Impracticable.—I was brought to
a dependency of spirit, and a despair of attaining to my
search, as being fruitless and *unfeasible*. *Bp. Richardson.*

UNFEATHERED, *adj.* Implumous; naked of feathers.
The mother nightingale laments alone;
Whose nest some prying churl had found, and thence
By stealth convey'd th' *unfeather'd* innocence. *Dryden.*

UNFEATURED, *adj.* Deformed; wanting regularity
of features.

Visage rough,
Deformed, *unfeatur'd*, and a skin of buff. *Dryden.*

UNFE'D, *adj.* Not supplied with food.
Each bone might through his body well be read,
And every sinew seen through his long fast;
For nought he car'd, his carcase long *unfed*. *Spenser.*

UNFE'ED, *adj.* Unpaid.—It is like the breath of an
unfed lawyer; you gave me nothing for't. *Shakspeare.*

UNFE'ELING, *adj.* Insensible; void of mental sensi-
bility.

Unlucky Welsted! thy *unfeeling* master,
The more thou ticklest, gripes his fist the faster. *Pope.*

UNFE'ELINGLY, *adv.* Without sensibility.—The
German turned his head back, looked down upon the dwarf
as Goliath did upon David, and *unfeelingly* resumed his
posture. *Sterne.*

UNFE'ELINGNESS, *s.* Want of feeling.—With what
flatness and *unfeelingness* has he spoken of statuary and
painting! *Warton.*

UNFE'IGNED, *adj.* Not counterfeited; not hypo-
critical; real; sincere.

Thousand decencies that daily flow
From all her words and actions, mix'd with love,
And sweet compliance, which declare *unfeigned*
Union of mind. *Milton.*

UNFE'IGNEDLY, *adv.* Really; sincerely; without
hypocrisy.
Prince dauphin, can you love this lady?—
—I love her most *unfeignedly*. *Shakspeare.*

UNFE'LOWED, *adj.* Not matched. *Unused.*
UNFE'LT, *adj.* Not felt; not perceived.

Her looks infus'd
Sweetness into my heart, *unfelt* before. *Milton.*

To UNFENCE, *v. a.* To take away a fence.—There is
never a limb, never a vein or artery of the body, but it is
the scene and receptacle of pain, whensoever it shall please
God to *unfence* it, and let in some sharp disease or dis-
temper upon it. *South.*

UNFENCE'D, *adj.* Naked of fortification.

I'd play incessantly upon these jades;
Even till *unfenced* desolation
Leave them as naked as the vulgar air. *Shakspeare.*

Not surrounded by any inclosure.

UNFERMENTED, *adj.* Not fermented.—All such ve-
getables must be *unfermented*; for fermentation changes
their nature. *Arbutnot.*

UNFERTILE, *adj.* Not fruitful; not prolific.—Peace
is not such a dry tree, such a sapless, *unfertile* thing, but
that it might fructify and increase. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

To UNFETTER, *v. a.* To unchain; to free from shackles.

Unfetter me with speed,
I see you troubled that I bleed. *Dryden.*

UNFIGURED, *adj.* Representing no animal form.—In
unfigur'd paintings, the noblest is the imitation of marbles,
and of architecture, as arches, friezes. *Wotton.*

UNFILLED, *adj.* Not filled; not supplied.—Come
not to table, but when thy need invites thee; and if thou
beest in health, leave something of thy appetite *unfilled*.
Bp. Taylor.

UNFILIAL, *adj.* Unsuitable to a son.

You offer him a wrong
Something *unfilial*. *Shakspeare.*

UNFINISHED, *adj.* Incomplete.—I did dedicate to
you a very *unfinished* piece. *Dryden.*

UNFIRM, *adj.* Weak; feeble.

Our fancies are more giddy and *unfirm*
Than women's are. *Shakspeare.*

Not stable.

Take the time, while stagg'ring yet they stand,
With feet *unfirm*, and prepossess the strand. *Dryden.*

UNFIT, *adj.* Improper; unsuitable.—They easily per-
ceive how *unfit* that were for the present, which was for the
first age convenient enough. *Hooker.*—Unqualified.

Old as I am, for ladies' love *unfit*,
The power of beauty I remember yet. *Dryden.*

A genius that can hardly take in the connection of three
propositions, is utterly *unfit* for speculative studies. *Watts.*

To UNFIT, *v. a.* To disqualify.—Those excellencies,
as they disqualified him for dominion, so they *unfitted* him
for a satisfaction or acquiescence in his vassals. *Gov. of the
Tongue.*

UNFITNESS, *s.* Want of qualifications; want of pro-
priety.

UNFITTING, *adj.* Not proper.—Although monosyl-
lables, so rife in our tongue, are *unfitting* for verses, yet are
they the most fit for expressing briefly the first conceits of
the mind. *Camden.*

UNFITLY, *adv.* Not properly; not suitably.—Others,
reading to the church those books which the apostles wrote,
are neither untruly nor *unfitly* said to preach. *Hooker.*

To UNFIX, *v. a.* To loosen; to make less fast.

Plucking to *unfix* an enemy,
He doth unfasten so and shake a friend. *Shakspeare.*

To make fluid.

Stiff with eternal ice, and hid in snow,
The mountain stands, nor can the rising sun
Unfix her frosts and teach them how to run. *Dryden.*

UNFIXED, *adj.* Wandering; erratic; inconstant; va-
grant.

So vast the noise, as if not fleets did join;
But lands *unfix'd*, and floating nations strove. *Dryden.*

Not determined.

Irresolute on which she should rely:
At last *unfix'd* in all, is only fix'd to die. *Dryden.*

UNFIXEDNESS, *s.* The state of being unfixed; power
of roving at large.—To abide fixed, as it were, in their own
unfixedness, and to be steady in their restless motions, doth

it not argue a constant will directing them, and a mighty hand upholding them? *Barrow.*

UNFLA'GGING, *adj.* Maintaining spirit; not flagging; not drooping.—That, which is carried on with a continued *unflagging* vigour of expression, can never be thought tedious. *South.*

UNFLA'TTERED, *adj.* Not flattered; not gratified with servile obsequiousness.

Time mocks our youth; and while we number past Delights, and raise our appetite to taste Ensuing, brings us to *unflatter'd* age. *Habington.*

UNFLA'TTERING, *adj.* Not concealing the truth; not gratifying with servile obsequiousness; sincere.

Of the neighbouring lake, In whose *unflattering* mirror every morn She counsel takes, how best herself to adorn. *Sherburne.*

UNFLE'DGED, *adj.* That has not yet the full furniture of feathers; young; not completed by time; not having attained full growth.—*Unfledg'd* actors learn to laugh and cry. *Dryden.*

UNFLE'SHED, *adj.* Not fleshed; not seasoned to blood; raw.

As a generous, *unflesh'd* hound that hears From far the hunter's horn and cheerful cry, So will I haste. *Dryden.*

UNFOILED, *adj.* Unsubdued; not put to the worst.—The usurped powers thought themselves secure in the strength of an *unfoiled* army of sixty thousand men, and in a revenue proportionable. *Temple.*

To **UNFO'LD**, *v. a.* [*unfealban*, Saxon.] To expand; to spread; to open.

I saw on him rising Out of the water, heaven above the clouds *Unfold* her crystal doors; thence on his head A perfect dove descend. *Milton.*

To tell; to declare.—*Unfold* to me why you are heavy. *Shakspeare.*—To discover; to reveal.

Time shall *unfold* what plaited cunning hides, Who covers faults, at last with shame derides. *Shakspeare.*

To release or dismiss from a fold.—The *unfolding* star calls up the shepherd. *Shakspeare.*

To **UNFO'OL**, *v. a.* To restore from folly.—Have you any way to *unfool* me again? *Shakspeare.*

UNFORBI'D, or **UNFORBI'DDEN**, *adj.* Not prohibited.

If *unforbid* thou may'st unfold What we, not to explore the secrets, ask Of his eternal empire. *Milton.*

These are the *unforbidden* trees; and here we may let loose the reins, and indulge our thoughts. *Norris.*

UNFORBI'DDENNESS, *s.* The state of being unforbidden.—The bravery you are so severe to, is no where expressly prohibited in Scripture; and this *unforbiddenness* they think sufficient to evince, that the sumptuousness you condemn is not in its own nature sinful. *Boyle.*

UNFORCED, *adj.* Not compelled; not constrained.

This gentle and *unforc'd* accord of Hamlet Sits smiling to my heart. *Shakspeare.*

Not impelled; not externally urged. No more can impure man retain and move In that pure region of a worthy love, Than earthly substance can, *unforc'd*, aspire, And leave his nature to converse with fire. *Donne.*

Not feigned; not artificially heightened.—Upon these tidings they broke forth into such *unforc'd* and unfeigned passions, as it plainly appeared that good nature did work in them.—*Hayward.*—Not violent; easy; gradual.

Windsor the next above the valley swells Into my eye, and doth itself present With such an easy and *unforc'd* ascent, That no stupendous precipice denies Access, no horror turns away our eyes. *Denham.*

Not contrary to ease.—If one arm is stretched out, the body must be somewhat bowed on the opposite side, in a situation which is *unforc'd*. *Dryden.*

UNFORCIBLE, *adj.* Wanting strength.—The same reason which causeth to yield that they are of some force in the one, will constrain to acknowledge, that they are not in the other altogether *unforcible*. *Hooker.*

UNFOREBO'DING, *adj.* Giving no omens. Unnumber'd birds glide through th'aerial way, Vagrants of air, and *unforeboding* stray. *Pope.*

UNFOREKNO'WN, *adj.* Not foreseen by prescience.—It had no less prov'd certain, *unforeknown*. *Milton.*

UNFORESEE'ABLE, *adj.* Not possible to be foreseen.—By such unlikely and *unforeseeable* ways does Providence sometimes bring about its greatest designs, in opposition to the shrewdest conjectures and contrivances of men. *South.*

UNFORESEE'N, *adj.* Not known before it happened.—*Unforeseen*, they say, is unprepar'd. *Dryden.*

UNFO'RESKINNED, *adj.* Circumcised.—Won by a Philistine from the *unforeskinn'd* race. *Milton.*

UNFOREWAR'NED, *adj.* Not forewarned; not admonished before hand.

This let him know Lest willfully transgressing he pretend Surprisal, unadmonish'd, *unforewarn'd*. *Milton.*

UNFORFEITED, *adj.* Not forfeited.—This was the ancient, and is yet the *unforfeited* glory of our religion. *Rowers.*

UNFORGI'VING, *adj.* Relentless; implacable. The sow with her broad snout for rooting up Th' intrusted seed, was judg'd to spoil the crop; The covetous churl, of *unforgiving* kind, Th' offender to the bloody priest resign'd. *Dryden.*

UNFORGOTTEN, *adj.* Not lost to memory.—The thankful remembrance of so great a benefit received, shall for ever remain *unforgotten*. *Knolles.*

UNFORMED, *adj.* Not modified into regular shape.—All putrefaction being a dissolution of the first form, is a mere confusion, and *unformed* mixture of the parts. *Bacon.*

UNFORSA'KEN, *adj.* [*unforþyacen*, Saxon.] Not deserted.—They extend no farther to any sort of sins continued in or *unforsaken*, than as they are reconcilable with sincere endeavours to forsake them. *Hammond.*

UNFORTIFIED, *adj.* Not secured by walls or bulwarks.

Their weak heads, like towns *unfortify'd*, Twixt sense and nonsense daily change their side. *Pope.*

Not strengthened; infirm; weak; feeble. It shews a will most incorrect to heaven; A heart *unfortify'd*, a mind impatient; An understanding simple, and unschool'd. *Shakspeare.*

Wanting securities.—They will not restrain a secret mischief, which, considering the *unfortify'd* state of mankind, is a great defect. *Collier.*

UNFORTUNATE, *adj.* Not successful; unprosperous; wanting luck; unhappy. It is used both of a train of events, as an *unfortunate* life; or of a single event, as an *unfortunate* expedition; or of persons, as an *unfortunate* man; or an *unfortunate* commander.

UNFORTUNATELY, *adv.* Unhappily; without good luck.—Unconsulting affection *unfortunately* born to me, made *Zelma* borrow so much of her natural modesty, as to leave her more decent raiments. *Sidney.*

UNFORTUNATENESS, *adj.* Ill luck.—O me, the only subject of the destinies displeasure, whose greatest fortunateness is more unfortunate, than my sister's greatest *unfortunateness*. *Sidney.*

UNFOUGHT, *adj.* Not fought.—They used such diligence in taking the passages, that it was not possible they should escape *unfought* with. *Knolles.*

UNFOUL'D, *adj.* Unpolluted; uncorrupted; not soiled.—The humour and tunicles are purely transparent, to

to let in light *unfoul'd* and unsophisticated by any tincture. *More.*

UNFOUN'D, *adj.* Not found; not met with.

Somewhat in her excelling all her kind,

Excited a desire till then unknown;

Somewhat *unfound*, or found in her alone. *Dryden.*

UNFOUNDED, *adj.* Void of foundation.

From them I go

This uncouth errand sole, and one for all

Myself expose, with lonely steps to tread

The *unfounded* deep. *Milton.*

Without authority or foundation: as, an *unfounded* report.

UNFRA'MABLE, *adj.* Not to be moulded. *Not used.*

—The cause of their disposition so *unframable* unto societies, wherein they live, is for that they discern not aright what force these laws ought to have. *Hooker.*

To **UNFRA'ME**, *v. a.* To destroy the frame or construction of.—Sin has *unframed* the fabric of the whole man. *South.*

UNFRA'MED, *adj.* Not framed; not fashioned.

A lifeless lump, unfashion'd and *unfram'd*,

Of jarring seeds, and justly chaos nam'd

Dryden.

UNFRE'QUENT, *adj.* Uncommon; not happening often.—Part thereof is visible unto any situation; but being only discoverable in the night, and when the air is clear, it becomes *unfrequent*. *Brown.*

To **UNFREQUE'NT**, *v. a.* To leave; to cease to frequent. *A bad word.*

Glad to shun his hostile gripe,

They quit their thefts, and *unfrequent* the fields. *Philips.*

UNFREQUENTED, *adj.* Rarely visited; rarely entered.—With what caution does the hen provide herself a nest in places *unfrequent*, and free from noise. *Addison.*

UNFRE'QUENTLY, *adv.* Not commonly.—They, like Judas, desire death, and not *unfrequently* pursue it. *Brown.*

UNFRI'ABLE, *adj.* Not easily to be crumbled.—The smooth surface, the elastic and *unfriable* nature of cartilage, render it of all substances the most proper for the place and purpose. *Paley.*

UNFRI'NDED, *adj.* Wanting friends; uncountenanced; unsupported.

These parts to a stranger,

Unguided and *unfriended*, often prove

Rough and inhospitable. *Shakspeare.*

UNFRI'NDLINESS, *s.* Want of kindness; want of favour.—You might be apt to look upon such disappointments as the effects of an *unfriendliness* in nature or fortune to your particular attempts. *Boyle.*

UNFRI'NDLY, *adj.* Not benevolent; not kind.—What signifies an *unfriendly* parent or brother? 'Tis friendship only that is the cement which effectively combines mankind. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

To **UNFRO'CK**, *v. a.* To divest.—Another of her bishops she [queen Elizabeth] threatened with an oath to *unfrock*; that was her majesty's own word. *Hurd.*—*Unfrocking* of a priest. *Milton.*

UNFRO'ZEN, *adj.* Not congealed to ice.—Though the more aqueous parts will, by the loss of their motion, be turned into ice, yet the more subtile parts remain *unfrozen*. *Boyle.*

UNFRUIT'FUL, *adj.* Not prolific.

Ah! hopeless, lasting flames! like those that burn

To light the dead, and warm th' *unfruitful* urn. *Pope.*

Not fructiferous.

The naked rocks are not *unfruitful* there;

Their barren tops with luscious food abound. *Waller.*

Not fertile.—Lay down some general rules for the knowing of fruitful and *unfruitful* soils. *Mortimer.*—Not producing good effects.

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UNFRUITFULNESS, *s.* Barrenness; infecundity.—Had God indulged man the liberty of using what creatures he pleased for his food, he might easily have made himself an amends for the *unfruitfulness* of the earth, by the many good things which nature had provided for him. *Stackhouse.*

UNFULFILLED, *adj.* Not fulfilled.

Fierce desire,

Still *unfulfilled* with pain of longing, pines. *Milton.*

UNFU'MED, *adj.* Not exhaling smoke as in fumigations; not burnt.

The ground

With rose and odours from the shrub *unfum'd*. *Milton.*

To **UNFU'RL**, *v. a.* To expand; to unfold; to open.—The next motion is that of *unfurling* the fan, in which are several little flirts and vibrations. *Addison.*

To **UNFU'RNISH**, *v. a.* To deprive; to strip; to divest.

Thy speeches

Will bring me to consider that which may

Unfurnish me of reason. *Shakspeare.*

To leave naked.

The Scot on his *unfurnish'd* kingdom

Came pouring like a tide into a breach. *Shakspeare.*

UNFU'RNISHED, *adj.* Not accommodated with utensils, or decorated with ornaments.—It derogates not more from the goodness of God, that he has given us minds *unfurnish'd* with those ideas of himself, than that he hath sent us into the world with bodies unclothed. *Locke.*

UNGA'IN, or **UNGA'INLY**, *adj.* [ungægne, Sax.] Awkward; uncouth. *Ungain* is the colloquial word.—Flora was so *ungainly* in her behaviour, and such a laughing hoyden. *Tatler.*—Vain. [The Saxon word is used for *irritus* as well as *ineptus*.] Misusing their knowledge to *ungainly* ends, as either ambition, superstition, or for satisfying their curiosity. *Hammond.*

UNGA'INFUL, *adj.* Unprofitable.—He dissuaded me from so *ungainful* a charge. *Bp. Hall.*

UNGA'LLED, *adj.* Unhurt; unwounded.

Let the stricken deer go weep,

The hart *ungalled* play;

For some must watch, while some must sleep;

So runs the world away. *Shakspeare.*

UNGA'RRISED, *adj.* Without a garrison.—On the north side it has an old Turkish *ungarrisoned* castle. *Maundrell.*

UNGA'RTERED, *adj.* Being without garters.—You chid at Sir Protheus, for going *ungartered*. *Shakspeare.*

UNGA'THERED, *adj.* Not cropped; not picked.

We wonder'd why she kept her fruit so long:

For whom so late the *ungather'd* apples hung. *Dryden.*

To **UNGE'AR**, *v. a.* [ungarian, Sax.] To unharness. *Unused.*

UNGE'NERATED, *adj.* Unbegotten; having no beginning.—Millions of souls must have been *ungenerated*, and have had no being. *Raleigh.*

UNGE'NERATIVE, *adj.* Begetting nothing.—He is a motion *ungenerative*, that's infallible. *Shakspeare.*

UNGE'NEROUS, *adj.* Not noble; not ingenuous; not liberal.—To look into letters already opened or dropped, is held an *ungenerous* act. *Pope.*—Ignominious.

The victor never will impose on Cato

Ungenerous terms. His enemies confess

The virtues of humanity are Cæsar's. *Addison.*

UNGE'NIAL, *adj.* Not kind or favourable to nature.—The northern shires have a more cloudy, *ungenial* air, than any part of Ireland. *Swift.*

UNGENTE'EL, *adj.* Not genteel.—The laws of marriage run in a harsher style towards your sex. Obey is an *ungenteel* word! *Ld Halifax.*

UNGENTLE, *adj.* Harsh; rude; rugged.

Smile, gentle heaven! or strike, *ungentle* death!
For this world frowns, and Edward's sun is clouded.

Shakspeare.

UNGE'NTLEMANLIKE, *adj.* Unlike a gentleman.
UNGE'NTLEMANLY, *adj.* Illiberal; not becoming a gentleman.—The demeanour of those under Waller, was much more *ungentlemanly* and barbarous. *Clarendon.*

UNGE'NTLENESS, *s.* Harshness; rudeness; severity.

Reward not thy sheepe, when ye take off his cote.

With twitches and patches as broad as groat:

Let not such *ungentleness* happen to thine.

Tusser.

Unkindness; incivility.

You have done me much *ungentleness*

To shew the letter that I writ to you.

Shakspeare.

UNGE'NTLY, *adv.* Harshly; rudely.—Nor was it *ungently* received by Lindamira. *Arbuthnot.*

UNGEOMETRICAL, *adj.* Not agreeable to the laws of geometry.—All the attempts before Sir Isaac Newton, to explain the regular appearances of nature, were *ungeometrical*, and all of them inconsistent and unintelligible. *Cheyne.*

UNGHA, a castle on the eastern coast of Tunis, situated in the heart of morasses; 76 miles south of Kairwan.

UNGHVAR, a palatinate in the north-east of Hungary, adjacent to Poland, and bounded on the west and south by the palatinate of Sempin. It is watered by the rivers Ungh, Laborza, and Latorza, and in the north contains a portion of the Carpathian mountains, called Beszked. Its area is 1270 square miles; its population about 80,000, partly of Hungarian, and partly of Bohemian, Sclavonian, and Rusniak descent. The chief town is Unghvar.

UNGI'LDED, *adj.* Not overlaid with gold.

You, who each day can theatres behold

Like Nero's palace, shining all with gold,

Our mean, *ungilded* stage will scorn.

Dryden.

To UNGI'RD, *v. a.* To loose any thing bound with a girdle.

The blest parent

Ungirt her spacious bosom, and discharg'd

The pond'rous birth.

Prior.

UNGIRT, *adj.* Loosely dressed.

One tender foot was bare, the other shod;

Her robe *ungirt*.

Waller.

UNGI'VING, *adj.* Not bringing gifts.

In vain at shrines th' *ungiving* suppliant stands:

This 'tis to make a vow with empty hands.

Dryden.

UNGLA'ZED, *adj.* Wanting window-glasses.

O now a low ruin'd white shed I discern

Until'd and *unglaz'd*; I believe 'tis a barn.

Prior.

Not covered with glass; a term of pottery.—*Unglaz'd* earthen vessels easily transmit moisture. *Kirwan.*

UNGLO'RIFIED, *adj.* Not honoured; not exalted with praise and adoration.

To UNGLOVE, *v. a.* To remove the glove from; to uncover.—*Unglove* your hand. *Beaum. and Fl.*

UNGLO'VED, *adj.* Having the hand naked.—When we were come near to his chair, he stood up, holding forth his hand *ungloved*, and in posture of blessing. *Bacon.*

To UNGLUE, *v. a.* To loose any thing cemented.

She stretches, gapes, *unglues* her eyes,

And asks if it be time to rise.

Swift.

To UNGOD, *v. a.* To divest of divinity.

Were we wak'ned by this tyranny,

To *ungod* this child again, it could not be

I should love her, who loves not me.

Donne.

Thus men *ungodded* may to places rise,

And sects may be preferr'd without disguise.

Dryden.

UNGO'DLILY, *adv.* Impiously; wickedly.—'Tis but an ill essay of that godly fear, to use that very gospel so irreverently and *ungodlily*. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

UNGO'DLINESS, *s.* Impiety; wickedness; neglect of God.—How grossly do many of us contradict the plain precepts of the gospel by our *ungodliness* and worldly lusts? *Tillotson.*

UNGO'DLY, *adj.* Wicked; negligent of God and his laws.

His just, avenging ire,

Had driven out the *ungodly* from his sight,

And the habitations of the just.

Milton.

Polluted by wickedness.

Let not the hours of this *ungodly* day

Wear out in peace.

Shakspeare.

UNGO'RED, *adj.* Unwounded; unhurt.

I stand aloof, and will no reconciliation;

'Till by some elder masters of known honour,

I have a voice and precedent of peace,

To keep my name *ungor'd*.

Shakspeare.

UNGO'RGED, *adj.* Not filled; not sated.

The hell-hounds, as *ungorged* with flesh and blood,

Pursue their prey.

Dryden.

UNGO'T, *adj.* Not gained; not acquired: Not gotten.

He is as free from touch or soil with her,

As she from one *ungot*.

Shakspeare.

UNGO'VERNABLE, *adj.* Not to be ruled; not to be restrained.—They'll judge every thing by models of their own; and thus are rendered unmanageable by any authority, and *ungovernable* by other laws but those of the sword. *Glanville*.—Licentious; wild; unbridled.—So wild and *ungovernable* a poet, cannot be translated literally; his genius is too strong to bear a chain. *Dryden.*

UNGO'VERNABLY, *adv.* So as not to be restrained.

Heavens, how unlike their Belgick sires of old!

Rough, poor, content, *ungovernably* bold.

Goldsmith.

UNGO'VERNED, *adj.* Being without government.

It pleaseth God above,

And all good men of this *ungovern'd* isle.

Shakspeare.

Not regulated; unbridled; licentious.

Seek for him,

Lest his *ungovern'd* rage dissolve the life

That wants the means to lead it.

Shakspeare.

UNGRA'CEFUL, *adj.* Wanting elegance; wanting beauty.

Raphael answer'd;—

Nor are thy lips *ungraceful*, sire of men.

Milton.

UNGRA'CEFULNESS, *s.* Inelegance; awkwardness.

—To attempt the putting another genius upon him, will be labour in vain; and what is so plastered on, will have always hanging to it the *ungracefulness* of constraint. *Locke.*

UNGRA'CIIOUS, *adj.* Wicked; odious; hateful.

He, catching hold of her *ungracious* tongue,

Thereon an iron lock did fasten firm and strong.

Spenser.

Offensive; displeasing.—Show me no parts which are *ungracious* to the sight, as all pre-shortenings usually are. *Dryden*.—Unacceptable; not favoured.—They did not except against the persons of any, though several were most *ungracious* to them. *Clarendon.*

UNGRAMMA'TICAL, *adj.* Not according to grammar.

—To exclude that *ungrammatical* misinterpretation on St.

Paul. *Barrow.*

UNGRA'NTED, *adj.* Not given; not yielded; not bestowed.

This only from your goodness let me gain,

And, this *ungranted*, all rewards are vain.

Dryden.

UNGRA'TEFUL, *adj.* Making no returns, or making ill returns for kindness.—No person is remarkably *ungrateful*, who was not also insufferably proud. *South*.—Making no returns for culture.

Most

Most when driv'n by winds, the flaming storm
Of the long files destroys the beauteous form;
Nor will the wither'd stock be green again;
But the wild olive shoots, and shades th' *ungrateful* plain.
Dryden.

Unpleasing; unacceptable.—It cannot be *ungrateful*, or without some pleasure to posterity, to see the most exact relation of an action so full of danger. *Clarendon.*—What is in itself harsh and *ungrateful*, must make harsh and *ungrateful* impressions upon us. *Atterbury.*

UNGRATEFULLY, *adv.* With ingratitude.—We often receive the benefit of our prayers, when yet we *ungratefully* charge heaven with denying our petitions. *Wake.*—Unacceptably; unpleasingly.

UNGRATEFULNESS, *s.* Ingratitude; ill return for good.—Can I, without the detestable stain of *ungratefulness*, abstain from loving him, who, far exceeding the beautyfulness of his shape with the beautyfulness of his mind, is content so to abuse himself as to become Dametas's servant for my sake. *Sidney.*—Unacceptableness; unpleasing quality.

UNGRATIFIED, *adj.* Not gratified; not compensated.

I should turn thee away *ungratified*
For all thy former kindness.

Beaum. and Fl.

UNGRAVELY, *adv.* Without seriousness.

His present portance

Gibingly, and *ungravelly*, he did fashion. *Shakspeare.*

UNGROUNDED, *adj.* Having no foundation.—Ignorance, with an indifferency for truth, is nearer to it than opinion with *ungrounded* inclination, which is the great source of error. *Locke.*

UNGRUDGINGLY, *adv.* Without ill will; willingly; heartily; cheerfully.

If, when all his art and time is spent,
He say 'twill ne'er be found, yet be content;
Receive from him the doom *ungrudgingly*,
Because he is the mouth of destiny.

Donne.

UNGSTEIN, a village of the Bavarian circle of the Rhine, in the district of Spire, with 800 inhabitants.

UNGUARDED, *adj.* Undefended.

Proud art thou met? Thy hope was to have reach'd
The throne of God *unguarded*, and his side
Abandon'd.

Milton.

Careless; negligent; not attentive to danger.—All the evils that proceed from an untied tongue, and an *unguarded*, unlimited will, we put upon the accounts of drunkenness. *Bp. Taylor.*

UNGUARDEDLY, *adv.* For want of guard.—If you find that you have a hastiness in your temper, which *unguardedly* breaks out into indiscreet sallies, watch. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

UNGUENT, *s.* [*unguentum*, Latin.] Ointment.—With *unguents* smooth, the lucid marble shone. *Pope.*

UNGUESSED, *adj.* Not attained by conjecture.—He me sent, for cause to me *unguess'd*. *Spenser.*

UNGUIDED, *adj.* Not directed; not regulated.

Nature, void of choice,

Does by *unguided* motion things produce,
Regardless of their order.

Blackmore.

UNGUIGIA, a river of Quito, in the province of Mainas, which enters the Putumayo.

UNGUILITY, *adj.* [*ungyltuz*, Saxon.] Innocent; not guilty; not stained with guilt.

Soft pity in thy breast revive to-day,
By this *unguilty* blood, goddess divine!

Fanshaw.

UNGUI-YACU, a river of Peru, in the province of Luya and Chillaos, which runs west and enters the Capuapana.

UNHABITABLE, *adj.* [*inhabitable*, Fr.; *inhabitabilis*, Lat.] Not capable to support inhabitants; uninhabitable.—The night and day was always a natural day of twenty-four hours, in all places remote from the *unhabitable* poles

of the world, and winter and summer always measured a year. *Holder.*

UNHACA, a small island in the Indian sea, at the entrance of Lorenzo Marques. Lat. 26. 5. N.

UNHACKED, *adj.* Not cut; not hewn; not notched with cuts.

Part with *unhack'd* edges, and bear back
Our targe undinted.

Shakspeare.

To UNHALLOW, *v. a.* To deprive of holiness; to profane; to desecrate.—The vanity *unhallows* the virtue. *L'Estrange.*

UNHALLOWED, *adj.* [*unhalzob*, Saxon.] Unholy; profane.

I had not thought to have unlock'd my lips
In this *unhallow'd* air.

Milton.

To UNHAND, *v. a.* To loose from the hand.—Still am I call'd. *Unhand* me, gentlemen. *Shakspeare.*

UNHANDLED, *adj.* Not handled; not touched.

Cardinal Campeius

Hath left the cause o' the king *unhandled*. *Shakspeare.*

UNHANDSOME, *adj.* Ungraceful; not beautiful. I was glad I had done so good a deed for a gentlewoman not *unhandsome*, whom before I had in like sort helped. *Sidney.*—Illiberal; disingenuous.

UNHANDSOMELY, *adv.* Inelegantly; ungracefully.—The ruined churches are so *unhandsomely* patched and thatched, that men do even shun the places for the uncomeliness thereof. *Spenser.*—Disingenuously; illiberally.

He raves, Sir; and to cover my disdain,
Unhandsomely would his denial feign.

Dryden.

UNHANDSOMENESS, *s.* Want of beauty.—The sweetness of her countenance did give such a grace to what she did, that it did make handsome the *unhandsomeness* of it; and make the eye force the mind to believe, that there was a praise in that unskilfulness. *Sidney.*—Want of elegance.—Be not troublesome to thyself, or to others, by *unhandsomeness* or uncleanness. *Bp. Taylor.*—Illiberality; disingenuity.

UNHANDY, *adj.* Awkward; not dexterous. It is somewhere used by Swift.

To UNHANG, *v. a.* To divest of hangings.

UNHANGED, *adj.* Not put to death by the gallows.—There live not three good men *unhang'd* in England. *Shakspeare.*

UNHAPP, *s.* Misluck; ill fortune.—She visited that place, where first she was so happy as to see the cause of her *unhap*. *Sidney.*

UNHAPPIED, *made* unhappy.

You have misled a prince,
A happy gentleman in blood and lineament,
By you *unhappied*, and disfigur'd clean.

Shakspeare.

UNHAPPILY, *adv.* Miserably; unfortunately; wretchedly; calamitously.—He was *unhappily* too much used as a check upon the lord Coventry. *Clarendon.*—Mischievously.

Though I be barr'd the liberty of talking,
Yet I can think *unhappily*.

Beaum. and Fl.

UNHAPPINESS, *s.* Misery; infelicity.

If ever he have child, abortive be it,
Prodigious, and untimely brought to light,
And that be heir to his *unhappiness*.

Shakspeare.

Misfortune; ill luck.—St. Austin hath laid down a rule to this purpose, though he had the *unhappiness* not to follow it always himself. *Burnet.*—Mischievous prank.—She hath often dream'd of *unhappiness*, and waked herself with laughing. *Shakspeare.*

UNHAPPY, *adj.* Wretched; miserable; unfortunate; calamitous; distressed. Of persons or things.—Desire of wandering this *unhappy* morn. *Milton.*—Unlucky; mischievous; irregular. *Obsolete.*—A shrewd knave, and an *unhappy*! *Shakspeare.*

To UNHARBOUR, *v. a.* To drive from shelter

UNHARBURED,

UNHARBOURED, *adj.* Affording no shelter.
 'Tis chastity:
 She that has that is clad in complete steel;
 And, like a quiver'd nymph, with arrows keen,
 May trace huge forests, and *unharbour'd* heaths,
 Infamous hills, and sandy perilous wilds. *Milton.*

UNHARDENED, *adj.* Not hardened; not made impudent; not made obdurate.
 Messengers
 Of strong prevailment in *unharden'd* youth. *Shakspeare.*

UNHARDY, *adj.* Feeble; tender; timorous.
 The wisest, unexperienc'd will be ever
 Timorous, and loth, with novice modesty;
 Irresolute, *unhardy*, unadventurous. *Milton.*

UNHARMED, *adj.* Unhurt; not injured.
 In strong proof of chastity well armed,
 From love's weak, childish bow she lives *unharm'd*.
Shakspeare.

UNHARMFUL, *adj.* Innoxious; innocent.
 Themselves *unharmful*, let them live unharm'd;
 Their jaws disabled, and their claws disarm'd. *Dryden.*

UNHARMONIOUS, *adj.* Not symmetrical; disproportionate.
 Those pure, immortal elements, that know
 No gross, no *unharmonious* mixture foul,
 Eject him, tainted now, and purge him off. *Milton.*

Unmusical; ill-sounding.—His thoughts are improper to his subject, his expressions unworthy of his thoughts, or the turn of both is *unharmonious*. *Dryden.*

To UNHARNESS, *v. a.* To loose from the traces.
 The sweating steers *unharness'd* from the yoke,
 Bring back the crooked plough. *Dryden.*

To disarm; to divest of armour.

UNHATCHED, *adj.* Not disclosed from the eggs.—
 Not brought to light.
 Some *unhatch'd* practice
 Hath puddled his clear spirit. *Shakspeare.*

UNHAUNTED, *adj.* Not resorted to.
 Some *unhaunted* place,
 Far from London, out of the common way. *Mir. for Mag.*

UNHAZARDED, *adj.* Not adventured; not put in danger.
 Here I should still enjoy thee day and night
 Whole to myself, *unhazarded* abroad,
 Fearless at home. *Milton.*

UNHEALTHFUL, *adj.* Morbid; unwholesome.—The diseases which make years *unhealthful*, are spotted fevers; and the *unhealthful* season is the autumn. *Graunt.*

UNHEALTHILY, *adv.* In an unwholesome or unsound manner.—Proving but of bad nourishment in the concoction, it puffs up *unhealthily* a certain big face of pretended learning. *Milton.*

UNHEALTHINESS, *s.* State of being unhealthy.—In less than a week we were sensible of the *unhealthiness* of the climate. *Hawkesworth.*

UNHEALTHY, *adj.* Sickly; wanting health.—No body would have a child cramm'd at breakfast, who would not have him dull and *unhealthy*. *Locke.*

UNHEARD, *adj.* Not perceived by the ear.
 For the noise of drums and timbrels loud,
 Their children's cries *unheard*. *Milton.*

Not vouchsafed an audience.—What pangs I feel, unpitied and *unheard!* *Dryden.*—Unknown in celebration.—Nor was his name *unheard*, or unador'd. *Milton.*

UNHEARD OF. Obscure; not known by fame.
 Free from hopes or fears, in humble ease,
Unheard of may I live and die in peace. *Graville.*

UNHEARD OF. Unprecedented.—There is a foundation

laid for the most *unheard of* confusion that ever was introduced into a nation. *Swift.*

To UNHEART, *v. a.* To discourage; to depress.
 To bite his lip,
 And hum at good Cominius, much *unhearts* me. *Shakspeare.*

UNHEATED, *adj.* Not made hot.—Neither salts, nor the distilled spirits of them can penetrate the narrow pores of *unheated* glass. *Boyle.*

UNHEDGED, *adj.* Not surrounded by a hedge.
 Our needful knowledge, like our needful food,
Unhedg'd lies open, in life's common field. *Young.*

UNHEEDED, *adj.* Disregarded; not thought worthy of notice; escaping notice.—True experiments may, by reason of the uneasy mistake of some *unheeded* circumstance, be unsuccessfully tried. *Boyle.*

UNHEEDFUL, *adj.* Not cautious.
 With an *unheedful* eye,
 An accidental view, as men see multitudes. *Beaum. and Fl.*

UNHEEDING, *adj.* Negligent; careless.
 I have not often seen him; if I did,
 He pass'd unmark'd by my *unheeding* eyes. *Dryden.*

UNHEEDY, *adj.* Precipitate; sudden.
 Learning his ship from those white rocks to save,
 Which all along the southern sea-coast lay,
 Threatening *unheedy* wreck, and rash decay,
 He nam'd Albion. *Spenser.*

To UNHELE, *v. a.* To uncover; to expose to view.
 —Then suddenly both would themselves *unhele*. *Spenser.*

UNHELPED, *adj.* Unassisted; having no auxiliary; unsupported.
Unhelp'd I am, who pity'd the distress'd,
 And none oppressing, am by all oppress'd. *Dryden.*

UNHELPFUL, *adj.* Giving no assistance.
 I bewail good Glo'ster's case
 With sad, *unhelpful* tears. *Shakspeare.*

The disturbance of her *unhelpful* and unfit society. *Milton.*

UNHEWN, *part. adj.* Not hewn.—In occasions of merriment, this rough-cast, *unhewn* poetry, was instead of stage plays. *Dryden.*

UNHIDEBOUND, *adj.* Lax of maw; capacious.
 Though plenteous, all too little seems
 To stuff this maw, this vast *unhidebound* corpse. *Milton.*

UNHINDERED, *adj.* Not opposed; meeting with no hindrance; exerting itself freely.—Virtue, 'tis true, in its proper seat, and with all its full effects and consequences *unhindered*, must be confessed to be the chief good, as being truly the enjoyment, as well as the imitation of God. *Clarke.*

To UNHINGE, *v. a.* To throw from the hinges.—To displace by violence.
 For want of cement, ribs of rock disjoint'd
 Without an earthquake, from their base would start,
 And hills *unhing'd*, from their deep roots depart. *Blackmore.*

To disorder; to confuse.
 Rather than not accomplish my revenge,
 Just or unjust, I would the world *unhinge*. *Waller.*

To UNHOARD, *v. a.* To steal from the hoard.
 Or as a thief, bent to *unhoard* the cash
 Of some rich burgher, whose substantial doors,
 Cross-barr'd and bolted fast, fear no assault,
 In at the window climbs, or o'er the tiles. *Milton.*

UNHOLINESS, *s.* Impiety; profaneness; wickedness.—Too foul and manifest was the *unholiness* of obtruding upon men remission of sins for money. *Raleigh.*

UNHOLY, *adj.* [unhalig, Saxon.] Profane; not halloed.—Doth it follow that all things now in the church are *unholy*, which the Lord hath not himself precisely instituted? *Hooker.*—Impious; wicked.

Far other dreams my erring soul employ;
Far other raptures of *unholy* joy. *Pope.*

UNHO'NEST, *adj.* [*inhoneste*, Fr.; *inhonestus*, Lat.] Dishonourable; dishonest. *Obsolete.*—Honest things be known from *unhonest* things. *Ascham.*

UNHO'NOURED, *adj.* Not regarded with veneration; not celebrated.

Unhonour'd though I am, at least, said she,
Not unreveng'd that impious act shall be. *Dryden.*

Not treated with respect.

Griev'd that a visitant so long shou'd wait,
Unmark'd, *unhonour'd*, at a monarch's gate. *Pope.*

To UNHO'OP, *v. a.* To divest of hoops.

Merchants do *unhoope*
Voluminous barrels. *Donne.*

UNHOP'ED, or UNHOP'ED *for*, *adj.* Not expected; greater than hope had promised.

With *unhop'd* success

The ambassadors return with promis'd peace. *Dryden.*

UNHO'PEFUL, *adj.* Such as leaves no room to hope.—Benedict is not the *unhopefullest* husband that I know: thus far I can praise him; he is of approved valour. *Shakspeare.*

To UNHO'RSE, *v. a.* To beat from an horse; to throw from the saddle.—He would *unhorse* the lustiest challenger. *Shakspeare.*

UNHO'SPITABLE, *adj.* [*inhospitalis*, Lat.] Affording no kindness or entertainment to strangers; cruel; barbarous.

The cruel nation, covetous of prey,
Stain'd with my blood the *unhospitable* coast. *Dryden.*

UNHOST, or AUNHOST, a small town of Bohemia, with 1000 inhabitants; 9 miles west of Prague.

UNHO'STILE, *adj.* Not belonging to an enemy.

The high prancing steeds

Spurn their dismounted riders; they expire
Indignant, by *unhostile* wounds destroy'd. *Philips.*

To UNHO'USE, *v. a.* To drive from the habitation.

Seek true religion: O where? Mirreus!
Thinking her *unhous'd* here, and fled from us,
Seek her at Rome. *Donne.*

UNHO'USED, *adj.* Homeless; wanting a house.

Call the creatures,

Whose naked natures live in all the spight
Of wreakful heaven; whose bare, *unhoused* trunks,
To the conflicting elements expos'd,
Answer meer nature. *Shakspeare.*

Hear this,

You *unhous'd*, lawless, rambling libertines. *Southern.*

UNHO'SELLED, *adj.* Having not the sacrament. See To HOUSEL.

Thus was I sleeping, by a brother's hand,
Of life, of crown, of queen at once dispatch'd;
Cut off even in the blossoms of my sin,
Unhousel'd, disappointed, unanel'd. *Shakspeare.*

UNHU'MAN, *adj.* Barbarous; inhuman. *Not now in use.*—*Unhuman* and remorseless cruelty, shown in the spoil and waste they had made upon all nations round about them for the propagation of their empire, which they were still enlarging as their desires, and their desires as hell. *South.*

UNHU'MBLED, *adj.* Not humbled; not touched with shame or confusion.

Should I of these the liberty regard,
Who, freed as to their ancient patrimony,
Unhumbled, unrepented, unreformed,
Headlong would follow. *Milton.*

UNHURT, *adj.* Free from harm.—Of fifteen hundred, eight hundred were slain in the field; and of the remaining seven hundred, two men only came off *unhurt*. *Bacon.*

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UNHURTFUL, *adj.* Innoxious; harmless; doing no harm.

You hope the duke will return no more, or
You imagine me too *unhurtful* an opposite. *Shakspeare.*

UNHURTFULLY, *adv.* Without harm; innocently.
—We laugh at others as innocently and as *unhurtfully*, as at ourselves. *Pope to Swift.*

UNHU'SBANDED, *adj.* Deprived of support; neglected.

With hanging heads I have beheld
A widow vine stand in a naked field,
Unhusbanded, neglected, all forlorn. *Browne.*

UNHU'SKED, *adj.* Having quitted the husk.

Could no *unhusked* acorne leave the tree,
But there was challenge made whose it might be. *Bp. Hall.*

UN'NICORN, *s.* [*unicornis*, *unus* and *cornu*, Lat.] A beast, whether real or fabulous, that has only one horn.—Wert thou the *unicorn*, pride and wrath would confound thee. *Shakspeare.*—Some *unicorns* we will allow even among insects, as those nasicornous beetles described by Muffetus. *Brown.*—A bird. Of the *unicorn* bird, the principal marks are these; headed and footed like the dung-hill cock, tailed like a goose, horned on his forehead, with some likeness, as the unicorn is pictured; spurr'd on his wings, bigger than a swan. *Grew.*

UNICORN, a post township of the United States in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania; 59 miles west of Philadelphia.

UNIDE'AL, *adj.* Not ideal; real.—Some will be discovered at a window by the road side, rejoicing when a new cloud of dust gathers toward them, as at the approach of a momentary supply of conversation, and a short relief from the tediousness of *unideal* vacancy. *Johnson.*

UNIEH, a seaport of Asia Minor, on the coast of the Black sea, the ancient *Ænoe*. It is situated on a bay, with a range of finely wooded mountains behind. The houses are built of wood, those next the sea being erected on stone piers or pillars; 40 miles east of Samsoun.

UNJE'ALOUS, *adj.* Not suspiciously fearful; having no unreasonable mistrust.—The indulgence, under which they enjoy present ease, is founded on the gentle and *unjealous* temper of the king, which may be shaken and changed by several accidents that may fall out. *Clarendon.*

UNIFORM, *adj.* Keeping its tenour; similar to itself.—Though when confusedly mingled, as in this stratum, it may put on a face never so *uniform* and alike, yet it is in reality very different. *Woodward.*—Conforming to one rule; acting in the same manner; agreeing with each other.—The only doubt is about the manner of their unity, how far churches are bound to be *uniform* in their ceremonies, and what way they ought to take for that purpose. *Hooker.*

UNIFORM, *s.* The regimental dress of a soldier.

UNIFORMITY, *s.* [*uniformité*, Fr.] Resemblance to itself; even tenour.—There is no *uniformity* in the design of Spenser; he aims at the accomplishment of no one action. *Dryden.*—Conformity to one pattern; resemblance of one to another. The great council of Nice ordained that there should be a constant *uniformity* in this case. *Nelson.*

UN'FORMLY, *adv.* Without variation; in an even tenour.—The capillamenta of the nerves are each of them solid and uniform; and the vibrating motion of the ethereal medium may be propagated along them from one end to the other *uniformly*, and without interruption. *Newton.*—Without diversity of one from another.

UNIGE'NITURE, *s.* The state of being the only begotten.—As primogeniture consisteth in prelation, so *unigeniture* in exclusion. *Pearson.*

UNIMA'GINABLE, *adj.* Not to be imagined by the fancy; not to be conceived.

Things to their thought
So *unimaginable*, as hate in heaven. *Milton.*

UNIMA'GINABLY, *adv.* To a degree not to be imagined.

gined.—Little commissures, where they adhere, may not be porous enough to be pervious to the *unimaginably* subtle corpuscles, that make up the beams of light. *Boyle.*

UNIMAGINED, *adj.* Not conceived.

Brighter worlds, their *unimagin'd* bliss
Disclosing.

Thomson.

UNIMITABLE, *adj.* [*inimitable*, Fr.; *inimitabilis*, Lat.] Not to be imitated.—Both these are *unimitable*. *Burnet.*

UNIMMORTAL, *adj.* Not immortal; mortal.

They betook them several ways,
Both to destroy, or *unimmortal* make
All kinds.

Milton.

UNIMPAIRABLE, *adj.* Not liable to waste or diminution.—If the superior be *unimpairable*, it is a strong presumption that the inferiors are likewise unimpaired. *Hake-will.*

UNIMPAIRED, *adj.* Not diminished; not worn out.
Yet *unimpair'd* with labours, or with time,
Your age but seems to a new youth to climb.

Dryden.

UNIMPASSIONED, *adj.* Innocent; quiet; not endowed with passions.

While there with thee th' enchanted round I walk,
The regulated wild, gay fancy then
Will tread in thought the groves and Attic land;
Will from thy standard taste, refine her own,
Correct her pencil to the purest truth
Of nature; or, the *unimpassion'd* shades
Forsaking, raise it to the human mind.

Thomson.

UNIMPEACHABLE, *adj.* Not accusable; not to be charged.

Hence merchants, *unimpeachable* of sin,
Against the charities of domestic life
Incorporated, seem at once to lose
Their nature.

Cowper.

UNIMPEACHED, *adj.* Not impeached.—The benevolence of Parnel's disposition remains *unimpeached*. *Goldsmith.*

UNIMPLORED, *adj.* Not solicited.

If answerable stile I can obtain
Of my celestial patroness, who deigns
Her nightly visitation *unimplored*.

Milton.

UNIMPORTANT, *adj.* Not momentous.—The attention is wasted on things either frivolous or *unimportant*. *Hurd.*—Assuming no airs of dignity. A free, *unimportant*, natural, easy manner; diverting others just as we diverted ourselves. *Pope to Swift.*

UNIMPORTING, *adj.* Not being of importance.—These conclusions are many, and *unimporting* (upon necessity) to salvation either way. *Bp. Hall.*

UNIMPORTUNED, *adj.* Not solicited; not teased to compliance.

Whoever ran
To danger *unimportun'd*, he was then
No better than a sanguine, virtuous man.

Donne.

UNIMPOSING, *adj.* Not enjoined as obligatory; voluntary.

Beauteous order reigns,
Manly submission, *unimposing* toil.

Thomson.

UNIMPROVABLE, *adj.* Incapable of melioration.—The principal faculty in such is *unimprovable*. *Hammond.*

UNIMPROVABLENESS, *s.* Quality of not being improvable.—This must be imputed to their ignorance and *unimprovableness* in knowledge, being generally without literature. *Hammond.*

UNIMPROVED, *adj.* Not made better; not made more knowing.—Not a mask went *unimprov'd* away. *Pope.*—Not taught; not meliorated by instruction.—Shallow, *unimproved* intellects are confident pretenders to certainty. *Glanville.*—Uncensured; not disproved. *Improve* was formerly used in the sense of *censure*. *Obsolete.*

Young Fortinbrass
Of *unimproved* mettle, hot and full.

Shakspeare.

UNINCREASABLE, *adj.* Admitting no increase.—That love, which ought to be appropriated to God, results chiefly from an altogether, or almost *unincreasable* elevation and vastness of affection. *Boyle.*

UNINDIFFERENT, *adj.* Partial; leaning to a side.—His opinion touching the catholic church was as *unindifferent*, as, touching our church, the opinion of them that favour this pretended reformation is. *Hooker.*

UNINDUSTRIOUS, *adj.* Not diligent; not laborious.—Pride we cannot think so sluggish or *unindustrious* an agent, as not to find out expedients for its purpose. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

UNINFECTED, *adj.* Not infected.—By this means all the outed ministers would be again employed, and kept from going round the *uninfected* parts of the kingdom. *Burnet.*

UNINFLAMED, *adj.* Not set on fire.—When weak bodies come to be inflamed, they gather a much greater heat than others have *uninflamed*. *Bacon.*

UNINFLAMMABLE, *adj.* Not capable of being set on fire.—The *uninflammable* spirit of such concretes may be pretended to be but a mixture of phlegm and salt. *Boyle.*

UNINFLUENCED, *adj.* Not influenced; not prejudiced.—If those elections are *uninfluenced* and free. *Ld. Lyttleton.*

UNINFORMED, *adj.* Untaught; uninstructed.

Nor *uninform'd*

Of nuptial sanctity, and marriage rites.

Milton.

Unaninated; not enlightened.—The Picts, though never so beautiful, have dead *uninformed* countenances. *Spectator.*

UNINGENIOUS, *adj.* Not ingenious; stupid.—*Uningenious* paradoxes, and reveries without imagination. *Burke.*

UNINGENUOUS, *adj.* Illiberal; disingenuous.—Did men know how to distinguish between reports and certainties, this stratagem would be as unskilful as it is *uningenuous*. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

UNINHABITABLE, *adj.* Unfit to be inhabited.—If there be any place upon earth of that nature that paradise had, the same must be found within that supposed *uninhabitable* burnt zone, or within the tropics. *Raleigh.*

UNINHABITABLENESS, *s.* Incapacity of being inhabited.—Divers radicated opinions, such as that of the *uninhabitableness* of the torrid zone, of the solidity of the celestial part of the world, are generally grown out of request. *Boyle.*

UNINHABITED, *adj.* Having no dwellers.—The whole island is now *uninhabited*. *Sandys.*

UNINI, a river which rises in the plains bordering the Amazons, runs east between the Negro and the Amazons, and enters the Negro.

UNINJURED, *adj.* Unhurt; suffering no harm.

Then in full age, and hoary holiness,
Retire, great teacher! to thy promised bliss:
Untouch'd thy tomb, *uninjur'd* be thy dust,
As thy own fame among the future just.

Prior.

UNINQUISITIVE, *adj.* Not curious to know; not inquisitive; not prying.—It was an ingenuous, *uninquisitive* time. *Bp. Hurd.*

UNINSCRIBED, *adj.* Having no inscription.

Make sacred Charles's tomb for ever known;
Obscure the place, and *uninscrib'd* the stone.
Oh fact accurst!

Pope.

UNINSPIRED, *adj.* Not having received any supernatural instruction or illumination.—Thus all the truths that men, *uninspired*, are enlighten'd with, came into their minds. *Locke.*

UNINSTRUCTED, *adj.* Not taught; not helped by instruction.—It is an unspeakable blessing to be born in those parts where wisdom flourishes, though there are even in these parts several poor, *uninstructed* persons. *Addison.*

UNINSTRUCTIVE, *adj.* Not conferring any improvement.—Were not men of abilities thus communicative, their wisdom

wisdom would be in a great measure useless, and their experience *uninstructive*. Addison.

UNINTELLIGENT, *adj.* Not knowing; not skilful; not having any consciousness.—We will give you sleepy drinks, that your senses may be *unintelligent* of our insufficiency. *Shakspeare*.

UNINTELLIGIBILITY, *s.* Quality of not being intelligible.—Credit the *unintelligibility* of this union and motion. *Glanville*.

UNINTELLIGIBLE, *adj.* [*inintelligible*, Fr.] Not such as can be understood.—The Latin, three hundred years before Tully, was as *unintelligible* in his time, as the English and French of the same period are now. *Swift*.

UNINTELLIGIBLENESS, *s.* State of being unintelligible.—I require our theorist to shew us some inconvenience or *unintelligibleness* in the one more than in the other. *Bp. Herb*.

UNINTELLIGIBLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be understood.—To talk of specific differences in nature, without reference to general ideas, is to talk *unintelligibly*. *Locke*.

UNINTENTIONAL, *adj.* Not designed; happening without design.—Besides the *unintentional* deficiencies of my style, I have purposely transgressed the laws of oratory, in making my periods over-long. *Boyle*.

UNINTERESSED, or **UNINTERESTED**, *adj.* Not having interest.—The greatest part of an audience is always *uninterested*, though seldom knowing. *Dryden*.

UNINTERESTING, *adj.* Exciting no interest.—The details rise far above the *uninteresting* precision of patient analysts. *Warton*.

UNINTERMITTED, *adj.* Continued; not interrupted.—This motion of the heavenly bodies seems to be partly continued and *unintermitted*, as that motion of the first moveable partly interpolated and interrupted. *Hale*.

UNINTERMITTING, *adj.* Having no interruption; continuing.—To procure an *unintermitting* joy; to draw life into perpetuity; to keep back the eclipsing sadnesses of the mind:—this is beyond a Solomon. *Feltham*.

UNINTERPOLATED, *adj.* Not interpolated.—Berriman and Ernesti think that *authenticæ* means no more than genuine, *uninterpolated*. *Porson*.

UNINTERMIXED, *adj.* Not mingled.

Unintermix'd with fictitious fantasies,
I versify the truth, not poetize.

Daniel.

UNINTERRUPTED, *adj.* Not broken; not interrupted. Thy constant quiet fills my peaceful breast
With unmixt joy, *uninterrupted* rest. *Roscommon*.

UNINTERRUPTEDLY, *adv.* Without interruption.—A successive augmentation *uninterruptedly* continued, in an actual existence of believing and congregations in all ages unto the end of the world. *Pearson*.

UNINTRENCHED, *adj.* Not intrenched.—It had been cowardice in the Trojans, not to have attempted any thing against an army that lay unfortified and *unintrenched*. *Pope*.

UNINTRICATED, *adj.* Not perplexed; not obscure.—Even, clear, *unintricated* designs. *Hammond*.

UNINTRODUCED, *adj.* Not properly conducted; not duly ushered in; obtrusive.—Think not, *unintroduc'd* I force my way. *Young*.

UNINVENTED, *adj.* Undiscovered.

Not *uninvented* that, which thou aright
Believ'st so main to our success, I bring.

Milton.

UNINVESTIGABLE, *adj.* Not to be searched out.—The number of the works of this visible world being *uninvestigable* by us, afford us a demonstrative proof of the unlimited extent of the Creator's skill. *Ray*.

UNINVITED, *adj.* Not asked.

His honest friends, at thirly hour of dusk,
Come *uninvited*.

Philips.

UNINURED, *adj.* Unaccustomed; not habituated.

Protected mice,
The race exiguous, *uninur'd* to wet,
Their mansions quit, and other countries seek.

Philips.

To **UNJOIN'**, *v. a.* To separate; to disjoin. [They] *unjoynen* the things that ben conjoynd. *Chaucer*.

UNJOINTED, *adj.* Disjoined; separated.

I hear the sound of words; their sense the air

Dissolves *unjointed* ere it reach my ear.

Milton.

Having no articulation.—They are all three immovable or *unjointed*, of the thickness of a little pin. *Grew*.

UNIOLA [Dimin. from the union of the glumes], in Botany, a genus of the class triandria, order digynia, natural order of gramina, gramineæ (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Calyx: glume many-flowered, many-valved; valves imbricate in a double row, awl-shaped, compressed, navicular, keeled, one closed over the other; the last pair many-flowered, containing an ovate flated spikelet, sharp at the edge. Corolla two-valved; valves lanceolate-compressed, like those of the calyx; the inner valve surpassing the other a little. Stamina: filaments three, capillary. Anthers oblong, linear. Pistil: germ conical. Styles two, erect, simple. Stigmas pubescent. Pericarp none. Corolla incloses the seed. Seed one, ovate-oblong.—*Essential Character*. Calyx many-valved. Spikelet ovate, keeled.

1. *Uniola paniculata*.—Panicled, spikelets ovate.—Native of Virginia and Carolina. Called there sea-side oat.

2. *Uniola mucronata*.—Spike distich; spikelets ovate; calyxes somewhat awned. Culm a foot high, even. Leaves narrow, smooth, with striated sheaths.—Native of the East Indies.

3. *Uniola spicata*.—Subspiked; leaves rolled in, rigid. Culm a span high, with alternate rigid leaves, rolled in and mucronate.—Native of North America on the coast.

UNION, *s.* [*unio*, Lat.] The act of joining two or more so as to make them one.

Adam, from whose dear side I boast me sprung,

And gladly of our *union* hear thee speak,

One heart, one soul in both!

Milton.

Concord; conjunction of mind or interests.—The experience of those profitable emanations from God, most commonly are the first motive of our love; but when we once have tasted his goodness, we love the spring for its own excellency, passing from considering ourselves, to an *union* with God. *Bp. Taylor*.—A pearl. *Not in use*.

The king shall drink to Hamlet's better breath;

And in the cup an *union* shall he throw,

Richer than that which four successive kings

In Denmark's crown have worn.

Shakspeare.

UNION, one of the Grenadine islands, in the West Indies. Lat. 12. 30. N. long. 61. 20. W.—2. A river of the United States, in Maine, which runs south into Blue Hill bay.—3. A post township of the United States, in Lincoln county, Maine. Population 1266.—4. A township of the United States, in Tolland county, Connecticut. Population 752.—5. A township of the United States, in Broome county, New York, on the Susquehannah.—6. A post village of the United States, in Nassau county, New York.—7. A post village of the United States, in Greenwich county, New York.—8. A village of the United States, in Bern county, New York.—9. A post village of the United States, in Peru county, New York.—10. A township of the United States, in Essex county, New Jersey.—11. A post township and borough of the United States, and capital of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, on the Redstone.—12. A township of the United States, in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania.—13. A township of the United States, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania.—14. A township of the United States, in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania.—15. A county of the United States, in Pennsylvania.—16. A post township of the United States, in Loudon county, Virginia.—17. **UNION**, or *Shakerstown*, a township of the United States, in Warren county, Ohio. It is a pleasant settlement of Shakers.—18. A township of the United States, in Knox county, Ohio.—19. A township of the United States, in Licking county, Ohio.—20. A township of the United States, in Madison county, Ohio.—21. A township of the United States, in Miami county, Ohio.—22. A township

A township

A township of the United States, in Highland county, Ohio.—23. A township of the United States, in Gallia county, Ohio.—24. A township of the United States, in Fairfield county, Ohio.—25. A township of the United States, in Delaware county, Ohio.—26. A township of the United States, in Belmont county, Ohio.—27. A township of the United States, in Champaign county, Ohio.—28. A township of the United States, in Muskingum county, Ohio.—29. A township of the United States, in Ross county, Ohio.—30. A township of the United States, in Scotia county, Ohio.—31. A post township of the United States, in Montgomery county, Ohio.—32. A district of the United States, in the north part of South Carolina.—33. A county of the United States, in Illinois.—34. A post town of the United States, and capital of Monroe county, Virginia.

UNION BRIDGE, a post village of the United States, in Frederick county, Maryland.

UNION MILLS, a post village of the United States, in Frederick county, Maryland.

UNION MILLS, a post village of the United States, in Fluvanna county, Virginia, on the Rivanna.

UNION SPRINGS, a post village of the United States, in Aurelius county, New York.

UNIONTOWN, a post township of the United States, in Frederick county, Maryland.

UNIONTOWN, a post township of the United States, in Muskingum county, Ohio.

UNIONVILLE, a post township of the United States, and capital of Union district, South Carolina; 75 miles north of Columbia. Population 130.

UNJO'YFUL, *adj.* Not joyful; sad.—This *unjoyful* set of people. *Tatler*.

UNJO'YOUS, *adj.* Not gay; not cheerful.—Where nothing can be hearty, it must needs be both *unjoyous* and injurious to any perceiving person so detained. *Milton*.

UNIPAROUS, *adj.* Bringing one at a birth.—Others make good the paucity of their breed with the duration of their days, whereof there want not examples in animals *uniparous*. *Brown*.

UNIQUE, *adj.* [Fr.] Sole; without an equal; without another of the same kind known to exist: an affected and useless term of modern times.

UNISON, *adj.* [*unus* and *sonus*, Lat.] Sounding alone. Sounds intermix'd with voice Choral, or *unison*. *Milton*.

UNISON, *s.* A string that has the same sound with another.—When moved matter meets with any thing like

that, from which it received its primary impress, it will in like manner move it, as in musical strings tuned *unisons*. *Glanville*.—A single unvaried note; an exact agreement of sound.

Lost was the nation's sense, nor could be found,
While a long, solemn *unison* went round.

Pope.

UNI'SONOUS, *adj.* Being in unison.—These apt notes were about forty tunes, of one part only, and in one *unisonous* key. *Warton*.

UNIT, *s.* [*unus*, *unitus*, Lat.] One; the least number; or the root of numbers.—*Units* are the integral parts of any large number. *Watts*.—A gold coin of king James I., value 20s.

UNI'TABLE, *adj.* Capable of being united. *Phillips*.

UNITA'RIAN, *s.* One of a sect allowing divinity to God the Father alone; an anti-trinitarian.—Socinians, under the name of *Unitarians*, have appeared with great boldness, and have—filled the nation with their numerous pamphlets, printed upon a public stock, and given away gratis among the people, whereby many have been deluded. *Lestie*.

To UNITE, *v. a.* [*unitus*, Lat.] To join two or more into one.

Whatever truths
Redeem'd from error, or from ignorance,
Thin in their authors, like rich veins of ore,
Your works *unite*, and still discover more.

Dryden.

To make to agree.—The king proposed nothing more than to *unite* his kingdom in one form of worship. *Clarendon*.—To make to adhere.—The peritonæum, which is a dry body, may be *united* with the muscularous flesh. *Wise-man*.—To join.—Let the ground of the picture be well *united* with colours of a friendly nature. *Dryden*.—To join in interest.—Unto their assembly, mine honour be not thou *united*. *Gen*.

To UNITE, *v. n.* To join in an act; to concur; to act in concert.

If you will now *unite* in your complaints,
And force them with a constancy, the cardinal
Cannot stand under them.

Shakspeare.

To coalesce; to be cemented; to be consolidated.—To grow into one.

From my loins
Thou shalt proceed, and from thy womb the Son
Of God Most High; so God with Man *unites*.

Milton.

U N I T E D S T A T E S.

The history of the United States has been already given under the articles AMERICA, p. 470, LONDON, 198, 260, 360, and NORTH AMERICA. Since those articles were written, North American has been engaged in no martial exploits. Her government has been occupied during a long peace in administering to the wants of the people and to the security of the empire. But she has nothing wherewith to fill the page of history. There is little of conflict or of party in her internal organization, and the settlement of her boundaries or the regulations of her commerce comprize all her foreign relations. "The people of the United States," says the eloquent Maclaren, "find themselves in a condition to devote their whole energies to the cultivation of their vast natural resources, undistracted by wars, unburdened by oppressive taxes, unfettered by old prejudices and corruptions. Enjoying the united advantages of an infant and a mature society, they are able to apply the highly refined science and art of Europe to the improvement of the virgin soil and unoccupied natural riches of America. They start unincumbered by a thousand evils, political and moral, which weigh down the energies of the old world. The volume of our history lies before them: they may adopt our improvements, avoid our errors, take warning from our sufferings, and with

the combined lights of our experience and their own, build up a more perfect form of society. Even already, they have given some momentous and some salutary truths to the world. It is their rapid growth which has first developed the astonishing results of the productive powers of population. We can now calculate with considerable certainty, that America, which yet presents to the eye, generally, the aspect of an untrodden forest, will, in the short space of one century, surpass Europe in the number of its inhabitants. We even hazard little in predicting, that, before the tide of civilization has rolled back to its original seats, Assyria, Persia, and Palestine, an intelligent population of two or three hundred millions will have overspread the new world, and extended the empire of knowledge and the arts from Cape Horn to Alayska. Among this vast mass of civilized men, there will be but two languages spoken. The effect of this single circumstance in accelerating the progress of society, can scarcely be calculated. What a field will then be opened to the man of science, the artist, the popular writer, who addresses a hundred millions of educated persons? What a stimulus given to mental energy and social improvement, when every new idea, and every useful discovery, will be communicated instantaneously to so great a

mass

mass of intelligent beings, by the electric agency of the post and the press! With the united intellect and resources of a society framed on such a gigantic scale, what mighty designs will then be practicable! Imagination is lost in attempting to estimate the effects of such accumulated means and powers. One result, however, may be anticipated. America must then become the centre of knowledge, civilization, and power; and the present leading states of Europe (Russia perhaps excepted), placed on the arena amidst such colossal associates as the American Republics, will sink to a subordinate rank, and cease to exert any greater influence on the fate of the world, than the Swiss Cantons do at the present day."

The territory of the United States is situated between the 25th and 49th degrees of north latitude, and between the 67th and 124th degrees of west longitude from London. Its extreme length east and west is 2780 miles, its greatest breadth north and south 1230 miles, and its area, according to Mr. Mellish, 2,076,410 square English miles. It is bounded on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, on the north by the British possessions, on the west by the Pacific Ocean, and on the south by Mexico and the Mexican Gulf. The Mississippi divides it into two parts nearly equal in extent. In the north-east angle of this territory, there is a space of more than 100 miles square, of very barren ground, interposed between New Brunswick and Lower Canada, the possession of which has long been the subject of negotiation between the British and American governments.

Two chains of mountains separate this extensive territory into three great natural divisions. 1. The Atlantic region, or the country lying east of the Alleghany mountains. 2. The valley of the Mississippi, or the country watered by the Mississippi, Missouri, and their numerous branches. 3. The Pacific region, or the country lying west of the Rocky mountains.

The Alleghany mountains commence in Lower Canada, below Quebec, and passing along the northern boundary of Maine, and through New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and the two Carolinas, they terminate in the upper parts of Georgia and Alabama, preserving a south-west direction throughout. They consist of three, four, five, or more distinct ridges, with wide and fertile valleys interposed. Their entire length is 1100 miles; their breadth varies from 110 to 150. In the northern half their height is greatest, but most unequal; detached peaks are numerous, and the ridges indistinctly marked. In the south, the ridges are lower, but better defined, and their summits are often distinguished by a very uniform continuous level.

The Rocky mountains are a continuation of the Mexican Cordilleras, and extend to the Polar Ocean. They pass through the territory of the United States, at the distance of 500 miles from the Pacific Ocean, and consist of several elevated chains, occupying a breadth of 300 miles, with deep valleys between them.

The Atlantic region was the first settled, and is the most populous and improved portion of the United States, but not the most favoured as to soil and climate. It may be considered as the eastern slope of the Alleghanies. Including all the countries watered by rivers flowing into the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico, east of the Mississippi, it is about 1700 miles in length, with an average breadth of 250, and embraces an area of 400,000 square miles. It includes three well marked varieties of soil and surface. 1. The alluvial district, consisting of sand, gravel, and clay, comprising a stripe of level land, extending along the coast from New York southward, with a breadth varying from 20 miles to 100. The surface is level or slightly undulating; and it embraces large tracts of marsh near the coast. The soil is poor and sandy, producing almost nothing but pines, except in the alluvial tracts which skirt the rivers. About one-half of the surface of New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, one-fifth of Virginia, one-third of the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama, fall under this description. 2. The upland country, extending from the alluvial tract to the feet of the mountains, with a breadth varying from 20

to 200 miles. The soil here is chiefly formed from the detritus of the primitive rocks, and is generally fertile, and well adapted for tillage. 3. The ridges of the Alleghanies, and the valleys between them, which bear a strong growth of natural wood, have generally a rich soil capable of tillage, wherever the surface is not rocky or too steep; and are almost free from marshes. In part of Pennsylvania, New York, and in the six New England States, where the Alleghanies spread out into an irregular broken surface, the soil possesses a mixed character. The northern parts of New England are mountainous, the southern hilly or uneven. The soil, comparatively speaking, is rocky, has little depth, and is better adapted for pasture than tillage, and improves generally as we advance inwards from the coast.

The basin or Valley of the Mississippi, which extends from the Alleghanies to the Rocky mountains, is not so large as the basin of the Amazon by one-third, but being situated in the best part of the temperate zone, it may be pronounced the finest valley in the world. Its breadth east and west is 1400 miles; its length in the opposite direction 1200, and its area 1,400,000 square miles. It comprehends a great diversity of soil, surface, and climate. 1. The basin of the Ohio, including the Cumberland, 700 miles long and 300 broad, is a rich and beautiful country; the garden of the United States. The lower parts of the surface are from 500 to 800 feet above the level of the sea, and are finely diversified with round topped arable hills, rising 400 or 500 feet above their base. The rivers generally run in deep hollows, sometimes mere ravines, but often spreading out into valleys, which include lands of exuberant fertility. This district includes Kentucky, Tennessee, with part of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. 2. The territory extending from the basin of the Ohio north-westward to Lake Superior, including the country between the Missouri and Upper Mississippi. The surface is sometimes undulating, sometimes so level that the waters stagnate on it, till carried off by evaporation; and it is not broken by any notable elevations, except one long ridge extending between the Missouri and Mississippi, and two low eminences called the Ocooch and Smoky mountains. The soil is naturally rich, and covered with luxuriant herbage; but the climate is severe.

The last and largest division of this great valley, extending from the Mississippi and Missouri to the Rocky mountains, consists of two very different qualities of soil, which graduate into each other, but, on the great scale, may be conceived to form two parallel tracts of nearly equal extent, parted by the 98th meridian. In the middle of the eastern section, and, as it were, in the very bottom of the great basin of the Mississippi, lie the Ozark mountains, a chain like the Alleghanies, of great length and breadth, and small height. Their sides, which slope with gentle declivities, are deeply furrowed with streams, and partly covered with small timber. The Arkansas and Red River are the only streams which cut their way through this chain. On the east side of the Ozark chain is the Great Swamp, 200 miles long and 20 broad, which is converted into a lake by the annual overflow of the Mississippi, but is dry during the heats of summer. The country round it is rich bottom or meadow land, clothed with excellent timber. The country for one or two hundred miles west of the Ozarks is also good, but less wooded.

The Pacific Region extends from the Rocky mountains to the ocean, and embraces an area of 300,000 square miles. It consists almost entirely of the basin of the Columbia river. A chain of mountains runs through it from south to north, about 150 miles from the coast, between which and the Rocky mountains there is a high valley, 300 miles broad, intersected by smaller chains, but well wooded and watered, and enjoying a pure air and a fruitful soil. The land between the outer chain and the coast is nearly of the same description, but much lower, and overcharged with moisture from frequent and heavy rains. The climate is remarkably mild and equable.

The rage for emigration to the United States is at present

on the decline. At the same time there is still so much of it, as renders it highly desirable that minute information should be had as to the different parts of the country. We may refer our readers to many modern works, but especially to "The Americans as they are," an excellent little treatise, which seems to comprize all that is requisite. We cannot in our confined limits attempt any thing like an abridgment of the author's observations, but shall present our readers with his conclusions, as contained in the following summary:—

"Whoever changes his country should have before him a complete view and a clear idea of the state in which he intends to settle, as well as of the rest of the union: he ought to depend upon his own means, on himself in short, and not upon others. Upon no other terms will prosperity and happiness attend the emigrant's exertions in the United States. The foreign mechanic who, emigrating into the United States, selects the states of New York, Pennsylvania, or Ohio, will find sufficient occupation, his trade respected, and his industry rewarded by wealth and political consequence. The manufacturer with a moderate capital, will choose Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and the like places. The merchant who is possessed of two or 3000 dollars, and settles in Ohio, in the north-western part of Pennsylvania, or over in Illinois, will, if he be prudent and steady, have no reason to complain of the Yankees. The farmer, with a capital, of from three to 4000 dollars, will fix upon the state of Ohio, in preference to any other, especially if he comes accompanied only by his own family, and is therefore obliged to rely on the friendly assistance of his neighbours. He will there prefer the lands adjacent to navigable rivers, or to the rise of the new canal. If he goes beyond Ohio, he will find eligible situations in Illinois, and in Missouri. Any one who can command a capital exceeding 10,000 dollars, who is not incumbered with a large family, and whose mind does not revolt at the idea of being the owner of slaves, will choose the state of Mississippi, or of Louisiana, and realize there in a short time a fortune beyond his most sanguine expectations. He has his choice there of the unsold lands along the Mississippi, and Red-river, in the parishes of Plaquemines or Bayou Bastier; in the interior of La Fourche, Iberville, Attacapas, Opelousas, Rapides, Natchitoches, Concordia, New Feliciana, and all the way up the Mississippi, to Walnut-hills, four hundred miles above New Orleans. All that has been urged against the unhealthiness of the country may be answered in these few words, Louisiana, though not at every season of the year equally salubrious, is far healthier than Cuba, Jamaica, and the West Indies in general. Thousands of people live free from the attacks of any kind of fever. On the plantations there is not the least danger.—In New Orleans the yellow fever has not appeared these four years past, and the place is so far from being unhealthy now, that the mortality for the last three years was less in this place than in Boston, New York and Philadelphia. Cleanliness, sobriety, a strict attention to the digestive system, and the avoiding of strong liquors, and exposure to heat, or to the rising miasmata, will keep every one as healthy in Louisiana as any where else. The neglect of proper precautions will cause as serious inconvenience in Louisiana as in any other country. This is the real condition of the state, and those acquainted with it will readily bear testimony to the correctness of my opinion, that it holds out not only to British emigrants, but also to capitalists of that country, advantages far surpassing those of their own vast dominions in any quarter of the globe."

"In Louisiana they should embark a part of their capital, not in land speculations, or in buying extensive tracts, which they have to sell in the course of time in small parcels, but in plantations. These are sources of wealth far superior to the gold mines of Mexico, and are guaranteed by a firm constitution, and by the character and the habits of a liberal people."

UNI'TEDLY, *adv.* With union; so as to join.—The eyes, which are of a watery nature, ought to be much painted, and *unitedly* on their lower parts; but boldly touched above by the light and shadows. *Dryden.*

UNI'TER, *s.* The person or thing that unites.—Suppose an *uniter* of a middle constitution, that should partake of some of the qualities of both. *Glanville.*

UNITIMONI, a river of Guiana, which rises in the mountains of Parima, and running west, enters the Maguiritaris.

UNI'TION, *s.* [*union*, Fr.] The act or power of uniting; conjunction; coalition. *A word proper, but little-used.*—As long as any different substance keeps off the *union*, hope not to cure a wound. *Wiseman.*

UNI'TIVE, *adj.* Having the power of uniting.—That can be nothing else but the *unitive* way of religion, which consists of the contemplation and love of God. *Norris.*

UNI'TY, *s.* [*unitas*, Lat.] The state of being one.—Those heretics introduced a plurality of Gods; and so made the profession of the *unity* part of the symbolum, that should discriminate the orthodox from them. *Hammond.*—Whatever we can consider as one thing, suggests to the understanding the idea of *unity*. *Locke.*—Concord; conjunction.

That which you hear, you'll swear

You see, there is such *unity* in the proofs. *Shakspeare.*

Agreement; uniformity.—To the avoiding of dissension, it availeth much, that there be amongst them an *unity*, as well in ceremonies as in doctrine. *Hooker.*—Principle of dramatic writing, by which the tenour of the story, and propriety of representation is preserved.—The *unities* of time, place, and action, are exactly observed. *Dryden.*—[In law.] "*Unity* of possession is a joint possession of two rights by several titles. For example,—I take a lease of land from one upon a certain rent; afterwards I buy the fee-simple. This is an *unity* of possession, whereby the lease is extinguished; by reason that I, who had before the occupation only for my rent, am become lord of the same, and am to pay my rent to none." *Cowel.*

UNI'TY, a post township of the United States, in Kennebeck county, Maine.

UNI'TY, a township of the United States, in Cheshire county, New Hampshire.

UNI'TY, a post township of the United States, in Montgomery county, Maryland.

UNI'TY, a township of the United States, in Columbiana county, Ohio.

UNJU'DGED, *adj.* Not judicially determined.

Causes *unjudg'd* disgrace the loaded file,

And sleeping laws the king's neglect revile. *Prior.*

UNIVE'RSAL, *adj.* [*universalis*, Lat.] General; extending to all.—All sorrowed: if all the world could have seen't, the woe had been *universal*. *Shakspeare.*—Total; whole.

From harmony, from heav'nly harmony,
This *universal* frame began.

Dryden.

Not particular; comprising all particulars.—An *universal* was the object of imagination, and there was no such thing in reality. *Arbuthnot.*

UNIVE'RSAL, *s.* The whole; the general system of the universe. *Not in use.*—Plato calleth God the cause and original, the nature and reason of the *universal*. *Raleigh.*

UNIVE'RSALIST, *s.* One who affects to understand all particulars.—A modern freethinker is an *universalist* in speculation; any proposition whatsoever he's ready to decide; self-assurance supplies all want of abilities! *Bentley.*

UNIVERSA'LITY, *s.* [*universalitas*, school Lat.] Not particularity; generality; extension to the whole.—A special conclusion cannot be inferred from a moral *universality*, nor always from a physical one; though it may be always inferred from an *universality* that is metaphysical. *Watts.*

UNIVE'RSALLY, *adv.* Throughout the whole; without exception.—There best beheld, where *universally* admir'd. *Milton.*

UNIVE'RSALNESS, *s.* Universality.

They'll object

'Gainst th' *universabness* of this clear notion. *More.*

UNIVERSE,

UNIVERSE, *s.* [*univers*, Fr.; *universum*, Lat.] The general system of things.

Creeping murmur, and the poring dark,
Fills the wide vessel of the *universe*. *Shakspeare.*

UNIVERSITY, *s.* [*universitas*, Lat.] *University* was first used for any community or corporation; afterwards confined to academies. *Anderson on Commerce*.—A school, where all the arts and sciences are taught and studied.—While I play the good husband at home, my son and servants spend all at the *university*. *Shakspeare*.—The whole; the universe. *Obsolete*.

The great womb
From whence all things in the *university*
Yclad in divers forms do gaily bloom,
And after fade away.

More.

UNIVOCAL, *adj.* [*univocus*, Lat.] Having one meaning.—*Univocal* words are such as signify but one idea, or but one sort of thing: equivocal words are such as signify two or more different ideas, or different sorts of objects. *Watts*.—Certain; regular; pursuing always one tenor.—This conceit makes putrefactive generations correspondent unto seminal productions; and conceives inequivocal effects, and *univocal* conformity unto the efficient. *Brown*.

UNIVOCALLY, *adv.* In one term; in one sense.—How is sin *univocally* distinguished into venial and mortal, if the venial be not sin? *Bp. Hall*.—In one tenor.—All creatures are generated *univocally* by parents of their own kind; there is no such thing as spontaneous generation. *Ray*.

UNIVOCATION, *s.* [*unus* and *vocatus*, Lat.] Agreement of name and meaning.—The *univocation* of Tartar cities with those of Israel. *Whiston*.

UNJUST, *adj.* [*injuste*, Fr.; *injustus*, Lat.] Iniquitous; contrary to equity; contrary to justice. It is used both of persons and things.

I should forge
Quarrels *unjust* against the good and loyal,
Destroying them for wealth. *Shakspeare.*

UNJUSTIFIABLE, *adj.* Not to be defended; not to be justified.—If we could look into effects, we might pronounce boldly; but for a man to give his opinion of what he sees but in part, is an *unjustifiable* piece of rashness. *Addison*.

UNJUSTIFIABLENESS, *s.* The quality of not being justifiable.—When it is unlawful upon the *unjustifiableness* of the ground, we sin in it till we put an end to it. *Kettlewell*.

UNJUSTIFIABLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be defended.

UNJUSTIFIED, *adj.* Not cleared from the imputation of guilt; not justified.

I go
Unjustified for ever from your sight. *Dryden.*

UNJUSTLY, *adv.* In a manner contrary to right.

If aught against my life
Thy country sought of thee, it sought *unjustly*. *Milton.*

UNKED, or **UNKID**, *adj.* Unusual; odd; strange.—A physician must practice according to the actions of physick;—he must not minister after any *unked* manner, but onely according to the usual and ordinarie opinion of the learned in physick. *Abstract of Acts*.—Lonely; solitary. *A provincial expression*.

UNKEL, a small town of the Prussian province of the Lower Rhine, on the east bank of the Rhine; 25 miles south-south-east of Cologne.

UNKEMMED, or **UNK'EMPT**, *adj.* [*incomptus*, Lat.] Uncombed.—Laden she is with long *unkemmed* hairs. *May*.—Unpolished.

Thenot, to that I chose thou dost me tempt;
But ah! too well I wot my humble veine,
And how my rimes been rugged and *unkempt*. *Spenser.*

To **UNKENNEL**, *v. a.* To drive from his hole.—I warrant you, colonel, we'll *unkennel* him. *Dryden*.—To rouse from its secrecy or retreat.

If his occult guilt
Do not itself *unkennel* in one speech,
It is a damned ghost that we have seen. *Shakspeare.*

UNKENT, *adj.* Unknown. *Obsolete*.

Go, little book, thyself present,
As child whose parent is *unkent*,
To him, that is the president
Of nobleness and chivalrie. *Spenser.*

UNKEPT, *adj.* Not kept; not retained. Unobserved; unobeyed.—Many things kept generally heretofore, are now in like sort generally *unkept*, and abolished every where. *Hooker*.

UNKIND, *adj.* Not favourable; not benevolent.
In nature there's no blemish but the mind;
None can be call'd deform'd, but the *unkind*. *Shakspeare.*

Unnatural.
They, however shameful and *unkinde*.
Yet did possesse their horrible intent. *Spenser.*

UNKINDLINESS, *s.* Unfavourableness.—I have often heard the chief of our city complaining of the unfruitfulness of the earth, and sometimes again of the *unkindliness* of the weather, now for a good space hurtful to the fruits. *Hake-will*.

UNKINDLY, *adj.* Unnatural; contrary to nature.
They with their filthiness,
Polluted this same gentle soil long time,
That their own mother loath'd their beastliness,
And gan abhor her brood's *unkindly* crime,
All were they born of her own native slime. *Spenser.*

Malignant; unfavourable.
The goddess, that in rural shrine,
Dwell'st here with Pan, or Sylvan, by blest song
Forbidding every bleak, *unkindly* fog,
To touch the prosperous growth of this tall wood. *Milton.*

UNKINDLY, *adv.* Without kindness; without affection.
The herd, *unkindly* wise,
Or chaces him from thence, or from him flies. *Denham.*

Contrarily to nature.
All works of nature,
Abortive, monstrous, or *unkindly* mixed. *Milton.*

UNKINDNESS, *s.* Malignity; ill-will; want of affection.
To **UNKING**, *v. a.* To deprive of royalty.

It takes the force of law: how then, my lord!
If as they would *unking* my father now,
To make you way. *Southern.*

UNKINGLIKE, or **UNKINGLY**, *adj.* Unbecoming a king; base; ignoble.—The *unkingly* thirst of gold. *Thomson*.

UNKISSED, *adj.* Not kissed.—Foul words are but foul wind, and foul wind is but foul breath, and foul breath is noisome; therefore I will depart *unkist*. *Shakspeare*.

UNKLE, or **UNCLE**, *s.* [*oncle*, Fr.] The brother of a father or mother.

UNKNI'GHTLY, *adj.* Unbecoming a knight.
To **UNKNIT**, *v. a.* [*uncnycan*, Sax., *solvere*.] To unweave; to separate.

Would he had continued to his country
As he began, and not *unknit* himself
The noble knot he made. *Shakspeare.*

UNKNIT, *part. adj.* Not united; not knit.
The petty brawls and quarrels,
Late urg'd betwixt the Alberti and your family,
Must, yes and shall, like tender *unknit* joints,
Fasten again together of themselves. *Beaumont and Fl.*

UNKNOTTED, *adj.* Freed from knots; untwisted; unentangled.—All simple, single, pure, pervious, *unknotted*. *More*.—*Unknotted* twine. *Dyer*.

UNKNOTTY, *adj.* Having no knots.—*Unknotty* fir. *Sandys*.

To UNKNO'W, *v. a.* To cease to know.

It's already known;
Oh! can you keep it from yourselves, *unknow* it? *Smith.*

UNKNO'WABLE, *adj.* Not to be known.—Here too even individuals, however of themselves *unknowable*, become objects of knowledge, as far as their nature will permit. *Harris.*

UNKNO'WING, *adj.* Ignorant; not knowing: with *of*.
Let me speak to the yet *unknowing* world,
How these things came about. *Shakspeare.*

Not practised; not qualified.
These were they, whose souls the furies steel'd,
And curs'd, with hearts *unknowing* how to yield. *Pope.*

UNKNO'WINGLY, *adv.* Ignorantly; without knowledge.

The beauty I behold has struck me dead:
Unknowingly she strikes, and kills by chance. *Dryden.*

UNKNO'WN, *adj.* Not known.
'Tis not *unknown* to you,
How much I have disabled my estate. *Shakspeare.*

Greater than is imagined.—The planting of hemp and flax would be an *unknown* advantage to the kingdom. *Bacon.*
—Not having cohabitation.

I am yet
Unknown to woman; never was forsworn. *Shakspeare.*

Not having communication.—At a little inn, the man of the house, formerly a servant in the family, to do honour to his old master, had, *unknown* to Sir Roger, put him up in a sign-post. *Addison.*

UNLABO'RIOUS, *adj.* Not laborious; not difficult to be done.—The licensers doubtless took this office up, looking on it through their obedience to the parliament, whose command perhaps made all things easy and *unlaborious* to them. *Milton.*

UNLABOURED, *adj.* Not produced by labour.
Unlabour'd harvests shall the fields adorn,
And cluster'd grapes shall blush on every thorn. *Dryden.*

Not cultivated by labour.
Not eastern monarchs on their nuptial day,
In dazzling gold and purple shine so gay,
As the bright natives of the *unlabour'd* field,
Unvers'd in spinning, and in looms unskill'd. *Blackmore.*

Spontaneous; voluntary.
Their charms, if charms they have, the truth supplies,
And from the theme *unlabour'd* beauties rise. *Tickell.*

To UNLACE, *v. a.* To loose any thing fastened with strings.

He could not endure so cruel case,
But thought his arms to leave, and helmet to *unlace*.
Spenser.

Unlace yourself, for that harmonious chime
Tells me from you that now it is bed-time. *Donne.*

To UNLA'DE, *v. a.* To remove from the vessel which carries.

He's a foolish seaman,
That, when his ship is sinking, will not
Unlade his hopes into another bottom. *Denham.*

To exonerate that which carries.
The venturous merchant, who design'd for far,
And touches on our hospitable shore,
Charm'd with the splendour of this northern star,
Shall here *unlade* him, and depart no more. *Dryden.*

To put out. *Used of a vessel.*—We landed at Tyre; for there the ship was to *unlade* her burden. *Acts.*

UNLA'ID, *adj.* Not placed; not fixed; not pacified; not stilled; not suppressed.
No evil thing that walks by night,
Blue, meagre hag, or stubborn *unlaid* ghost,
Hath hurtful power o'er true virginity. *Milton.*

Not laid out as a corpse.
Parts of me they judg'd decay'd,
But we last out still *unlaid*. *B. Jonson.*

UNLAME'NTED, *adj.* Not deplored.
Thus *unlamented* pass the proud away,
The pride of fools, and pageant of a day. *Pope.*

UNLA'RDED, *adj.* Not intermixed or foisted in by way of improvement.—Speak the language of the company you are in; speak it purely, and *unlarded* with any other. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

To UNLA'TCH, *v. a.* To open by lifting up the latch.
My worthy wife
The door *unlatch'd*; and, with repeated calls,
Invites her former lord within my walls. *Dryden.*

UNLA'VISH, *adj.* Not prodigal; not wasteful.—*Unlavish* wisdom never works in vain. *Thomson.*

UNLA'VISHED, *adj.* Not wasted; not thrown away.
My breast unsullied by the lust of gold,
My time *unlavish'd* in pursuit of power. *Shenstone.*

UNLA'WFUL, *adj.* Contrary to law; not permitted by the law.
The secret ceremonies I conceal,
Uncouth, perhaps, *unlawful* to reveal. *Dryden.*

UNLA'WFULLY, *adv.* In a manner contrary to law or right.—He that gains all that he can lawfully this year, next year will be tempted to gain something *unlawfully*. *Bp. Taylor.*—Illegitimately; not by marriage.—I had rather my brother die by the law, than my son should be *unlawfully* born. *Shakspeare.*

UNLA'WFULNESS, *s.* Contrariety to law; state of being not permitted.—If those alleged testimonies of Scripture did indeed concern the matter to such effect as was pretended, that which they should infer were *unlawfulness*. *Hooker.*—Illegitimacy.

To UNLE'ARN, *v. a.* To forget, or disuse what has been learned.—A wicked man is not only obliged to learn to do well, but *unlearn* his former life. *Rogers.*

UNLE'ARNED, *adj.* [unɛləɹnɛd, Saxon.] Ignorant; not informed; not instructed.
Some at the bar, with subtily defend
The cause of an *unlearned*, noble friend. *Dryden.*

Not gained by study; not known.—They learned mere words, or such things chiefly as were better *unlearned*. *Milton.*—Not suitable to a learned man.—I will prove those verses to be very *unlearned*, neither savouring of poetry, wit, nor invention. *Shakspeare.*

UNLE'ARNEDLY, *adv.* Ignorantly; grossly.—He, in his epistle, plainly affirmeth, they think *unlearnedly*, who are of another belief. *Brown.*

UNLE'AVENED, *adj.* Not fermented; not mixed with fermenting matter.—They baked *unleavened* cakes of the dough, for it was not leavened. *Exod.*

UNLE'CTURED, *adj.* Not taught by lecture.—A science yet *unlectur'd* in our schools. *Young.*

UNLE'ISUREDNESS, *s.* Business; want of time; want of leisure. *Not in use.*—My essay touching the Scripture having been written partly in England, partly in another kingdom, it were strange if there did not appear much unevenness, and if it did not betray the *unleisureddness* of the wandering author. *Boyle.*

UNLE'SS, *conjunct.* [the Sax. imperative onler, from onlejan, to dismiss; formerly written *oneles* and *oneless*. *Horne Tooke.*] Except; if not; supposing that not.
Unless I look on Sylvia in the day,
There is no day for me to look upon. *Shakspeare.*

UNLE'SSONED, *adj.* Not taught.
The full sum of me
Is an *unlesson'd* girl, unschool'd, unpractis'd;
Happy in this, she is not yet so old
But she may learn. *Shakspeare.*

UNLE'TTERED, *adj.* Unlearned; untaught.

The *unletter'd* Christian, who believes in gross,
Plods on to heaven, and ne'er is at a loss. *Dryden.*

UNLE'VELLED, *adj.* Not laid even.—All *unlevelled*
the gay garden lies. *Tickell.*

UNLIB'DINOUS, *adj.* Not lustful; pure from carnality.

In those hearts

Love *unlibidinous* reign'd; nor jealousy
Was understood, the injur'd lover's hell. *Milton.*

UNLICENSED, *adj.* Having no regular permission.

Ask what boldness brought him hither
Unlicensed. *Milton.*

UNLI'CKED, *adj.* Shapeless; not formed: from the
opinion that the bear licks her young to shape.

Shape my legs of an unequal size,
To disproportion me in every part,
Like to a chaos, or *unlick'd* bear-whelp. *Shakspeare.*

UNLIGHTED, *adj.* Not kindled; not set on fire.

The sacred wood, which on the altar lay,
Untouch'd, *unlighted* glows. *Prior.*

UNLI'GHTSOME, *adj.* Dark; gloomy; wanting light.

First the sun,

A mighty sphere, he fram'd, *unlightsome* first,
Thought of ethereal mould. *Milton.*

UNLI'KE, *adj.* [unzelic, Saxon.] Dissimilar; having
no resemblance.

Some she disgrac'd, and some with honours crown'd;
Unlike successes equal merits found. *Pope.*

Improbable; unlikely; not likely.—Make not impossible
that which but seems *unlike.* *Shakspeare.*

UNLI'KELIHOOD, or UNLI'KELINESS, *s.* Improbabi-
lity.—There are degrees herein, from the very neighbour-
hood of demonstration, quite down to improbability and
unlikeliness, even to the confines of impossibility. *Locke.*

UNLI'KELY, *adj.* Improbable; not such as can be rea-
sonably expected.—A very *unlikely* envy she hath stumbled
upon. *Sidney.*—Not promising any particular event.—
Effects are miraculous and strange, when they grow by *un-
likely* means. *Hooker.*

UNLI'KELY, *adv.* Improbably.—The pleasures we are
to enjoy in that conversation, not *unlikely* may proceed
from the discoveries each shall communicate to another, of
God and nature. *Pope.*

UNLI'KENESS, *s.* Dissimilitude; want of resemblance.
—Imitation pleases, because it affords matter for enquiring
into the truth or falsehood of imitation, by comparing its
likeness or *unlikeness* with the original. *Dryden.*

UNLI'MITABLE, *adj.* Admitting no bounds.—He tells
us 'tis unlimited and *unlimitable.* *Locke.*

UNLI'MBER, *adj.* Unyielding.—To which temper more
septentrional *unlimber* nations have not yet bent themselves.
Wotton.

UNLI'MITED, *adj.* Having no bounds; having no
limits.—So *unlimited* is our impotence to recompence or
repay God's dilection, that it fetters our very wishes. *Boyle.*

—Undefined; not bounded by proper exceptions.—With
gross and popular capacities, nothing doth more prevail
than *unlimited* generalities, because of their plainness at the
first sight; nothing less, with men of exact judgment, be-
cause such rules are not safe to be trusted over far. *Hooker.*

—Unconfined; not restrained.—Ascribe not unto God such
an *unlimited* exercise of mercy, as may destroy his justice.
Rogers.

UNLI'MITEDLY, *adv.* Boundlessly; without bounds.
—Many ascribe too *unlimitedly* to the force of a good
meaning, to think that it is able to bear the stress of whatso-
ever commissions they shall lay upon it. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

UNLI'MITEDNESS, *s.* State of being unlimited; large-
ness. *Dr. Johnson.*

UNLI'NEAL, *adj.* Not coming in the order of succession.

They put a barren sceptre in my gripe,
Thence to be wrench'd with an *unlineal* hand,
No son of mine succeeding. *Shakspeare.*

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To UNLINK, *v. a.* To untwist; to open.

About his neck

A green and gilded snake had wreath'd itself;
Who with her head, nimble in threats, approach'd
The opening of his mouth; but suddenly
Seeing Orlando, it *unlink'd* itself. *Shakspeare.*

UNLI'QUIFIED, *adj.* Unmelted; undissolved.—These
huge, unwieldy lumps remained in the melted matter, rigid
and *unliquified*, floating in it like cakes of ice in a river.
Addison.

UNLI'QUORED, *adj.* Not moistened; not smeared
with any liquid.—How have we seen churches and states
like a dry *unliquored* coach, set themselves on fire, with
their own motion! *Bp. Hall.*—Not filled with liquor.—
He that could endure with a sober pen to sit and devise laws
for drunkards to carouse by, I doubt me whether the very
sobriety of such a one, like an *unliquored* Silenus, were not
stark drunk. *Milton.*

UNLI'STENING, *adj.* Deaf; not hearing; not regard-
ing.

Unlistening, barbarous force, to whom the sword
Is reason, honour, law. *Thomson.*

UNLI'VELINESS, *s.* Dulness.—Who knows not that
the bashful muteness of a virgin may oft-times hide all the
unliveliness, and natural sloth, which is really unfit for con-
versation? *Milton.*

UNLIVELY, *adj.* Not lively; dull. *Ash.*

To UNLOAD, *v. a.* To disburden; to exonerate; to
free from load.

Like an ass, whose back with ingots bows,
Thou bear'st thy heavy riches but a journey,
And death *unloadeth* thee. *Shakspeare.*

To put off any thing burdensome.—To you duke Hum-
phry must *unload* his grief. *Shakspeare.*

To UNLOCK, *v. a.* [unlucan, Sax., *aperire.*] To open
what is shut with a lock.—I have seen her *unlock* her closet,
take forth paper. *Shakspeare.*

She springs a light,

Unlocks the door, and entering out of breath,
The dying saw, and instruments of death. *Dryden.*

To open in general.

My purse, my person, my extremest means,
Lie all *unlock'd* to your occasions. *Shakspeare.*

UNLOCKED, *adj.* Not fastened with a lock.

UNLO'OKED, or UNLO'OKED for, *adj.* Unexpected;
not foreseen.—How much *unlook'd for* is this expedition!
Shakspeare.

To UNLO'OSE, *v. a.* [unlefan, Sax., *solvere*, to loose.]
To loose.

York, *unloose* your long-imprisoned thoughts,
And let thy tongue be equal with thy heart. *Shakspeare.*

To UNLO'OSE, *v. n.* To fall in pieces; to loose all
union and connexion.—Without this virtue, the publick
union must *unloose*; the strength decay; and the pleasure
grow faint. *Collier.*

UNLO'SABLE, *adj.* Not to be lost.—Whatever may be
said of the *unlosable* mobility of atoms, yet divers parts of
matter may compose bodies, that need no other cement to
unite them, than the juxta-position and resting together of
their parts, whereby the air, and other fluids that might dis-
sipate them, are excluded. *Boyle.*

UNLO'VED, *adj.* Not loved.

What though I be not fortunate;
But miserable most to love *unlov'd*? *Shakspeare.*

UNLO'VELINESS, *s.* Unamiableness; inability to
create love.—The old man, growing only in age and affec-
tion, followed his suit with all means of dishonest servants,
large promises, and each thing else that might help to coun-
tervail his own *unloveliness.* *Sidney.*

UNLO'VELY, *adj.* That cannot excite love. There
seems by this word generally more intended than barely ne-
gation. See UNLOVELINESS.

A beauty which on Psyche's face did throw
Unlovely blacknesse.

UNLOV'ING, *adj.* Unkind; not fond.

Thou, blest with a goodly son,
Didst yield consent to disinherit him;
Which argued thee a most *unloving* father. *Shakespeare.*

UNLU'CKILY, *adv.* Unfortunately; by ill luck.

Things have fallen out so *unluckily*,
That we have had no time to move our daughter. *Shakespeare.*

UNLUC'KINESS, *s.* Unfortunateness; mischievousness.
—As there is no moral in these jests, they ought to be discouraged, and looked upon rather as pieces of *unluckiness* than wit. *Addison.*

UNLU'CKY, *adj.* Unfortunate; producing unhappiness. This word is generally used of accidents slightly vexatious.—You may make an experiment often, without meeting with any of those *unlucky* accidents which make such experiments miscarry. *Boyle.*—Unhappy; miserable; subject to frequent misfortunes.

Then shall I you recount a rueful case,
Said he; the which with this *unlucky* eye
I late beheld. *Spenser.*

Slightly mischievous; mischievously waggish.
His friendship is counterfeit, seldome to trust;
His doings *unluckie*, and ever unjust. *Tusser.*

Ill-omen'd; inauspicious.
When I appear, see you avoid the place,
And haunt me not with that *unlucky* face. *Dryden.*

UNLU'STROUS, *adj.* Wanting splendour; wanting lustre.

Should I join gripes with hands
Made hard with hourly falsehood, as with labour;
Then glad myself with peeping in an eye,
Base and *unlustrous* as the smoky light
That's fed with stinking tallow. *Shakespeare.*

To UNLU'TE, *v. a.* To separate vessels closed with chymical cement.

UNMA'DE, *adj.* Not yet formed; not created.
Then might'st thou tear thy hair,
And fall upon the ground as I do now,
Taking the measure of an *unmade* grave. *Shakespeare.*

Deprived of form or qualities.—The first earth was perfectly *unmade* again, taken all to pieces, and framed a-new. *Woodward.*—Omitted to be made.

You may the world of more defects upbraid,
That other works by nature are *unmade*;
That she did never at her own expence
A palace rear. *Blackmore.*

UNMA'IDENLY, *adj.* Unbecoming a maiden.—The wanton gesticulations of a virgin in a wild assembly of gallants warned with wine, could be no other than riggish and *unmaidenly*. *Bp. Hall.*

UNMA'IMED, *adj.* Not deprived of any essential part.
Not disfigur'd in his shape,
Enjoying all his limbs *unmaim'd* he lies. *Sir J. Beaumont.*

UNMA'KABLE, *adj.* Not possible to be made.—If the principles of bodies are unalterable, they are also *unmakable* by any but a divine power. *Grew.*

To UNMA'KE, *v. a.* To deprive of former qualities before possessed. To deprive of form or being.
They've made themselves, and their fitness now
Does *unmake* you. *Shakespeare.*

UNMA'LEABLE, *adj.* Not malleable.—A harsh, *unmalleable* stuff. *Fanshaw.*

To UNMA'N, *v. a.* To deprive of the constituent qualities of a human being, as reason.—Gross errors *unman*, and strip them of the very principles of reason, and sober discourse. *South.*—To emasculate. To break into resolution; to deject.

Her clamours pierce the Trojans' ears,
Unman their courage, and augment their fears. *Dryden.*

UNMA'NAGEABLE, *adj.* Not manageable; not easily governed.—None can be concluded *unmanageable* by the milder methods of government, till they have been thoroughly tried upon him; and if they will not prevail, we make no excuses for the obstinate. *Locke.*—Not easily wielded.

UNMA'NAGED, *adj.* Not broken by horsemanship.—Like colts, or *unmanaged* horses, we start at dead bones and lifeless blocks. *Bp. Taylor.*—Not tutored; not educated.—Savage princes flash out sometimes into an irregular greatness of thought, and betray, in their actions, an unguided force, and *unmanage'd* virtue. *Felton.*

UNMA'NLIKE, or UNMA'NLY, *adj.* Unbecoming a human being.—It is strange to see the *unmanlike* cruelty of mankind, who, not content with their tyrannous ambition, to have brought the others' virtuous patience under them, think their masterhood nothing, without doing injury to them. *Sidney.*—Where the act is *unmanly* or the expectation contradictory to the attributes of God, our hopes we ought never to entertain. *Collier.*—Unsuitable to a man; effeminate.

New customs,
Though never so ridiculous,
Nay, let them be *unmanly*, yet are follow'd. *Shakespeare.*

UNMA'NNED, *adj.* Not furnished with men.
Set me with him—
Upon the main-mast of an *unmann'd* ship,
And let the wind and tide hale me along. *Kyd.*

Not tamed: a term of falconry.
No colt is so unbroken,
Or hawk yet half so haggard or *unmann'd*. *B. Jonson.*

UNMA'NNERED, *adj.* Rude; brutal; uncivil.
If your barking dog disturb her ease,
Th' *unmanner'd* malefactor is arraign'd. *Dryden.*

UNMA'NNERLINESS, *s.* Breach of civility; ill behaviour.—A sort of *unmannerliness* is apt to grow up with young people, if not early restrained; and that is a forwardness to interrupt others speaking. *Locke.*

UNMA'NNERLY, *adj.* Ill bred; not civil; not complaisant.—He will prove the weeping philosopher, when he grows old, being so full of *unmannerly* sadness in his youth. *Shakespeare.*

UNMA'NNERLY, *adv.* Uncivilly.
Forgive me,
If I have us'd myself *unmannerly*. *Shakespeare.*

UNMANU'RED, *adj.* Not cultivated.
The land,

In antique times, was savage wilderness;
Unpeopled, *unmanur'd*, unprov'd, unprais'd. *Spenser.*

UNMA'RKED, *adj.* Not observed; not regarded.—I got a time, *unmarked* by any, to steal away, I cared not whither, so I might escape them. *Sidney.*

UNMA'RRED, *adj.* Uninjured; not spoiled.
And at the foote thereof a gentle flud
His silver waves did safely tumble downe
Unmarr'd with ragged mosse or filthy mud. *Spenser.*

UNMA'RRIED, *adj.* Having no husband, or no wife.—*Unmarried* men are best friends, best masters, best servants, but not always best subjects, for they are light to run away. *Bacon.*

To UNMA'RRY, *v. a.* To separate from the matrimonial contract; to divorce.—Is it imaginable there should be among these a law which God allowed not, a law giving permissions laxative to *unmarry* a wife and inarry a lust, a law to suffer a kind of tribunal-adultery? *Milton.*

To UNMA'SK, *v. a.* To strip of a mask.—To strip of any disguise.—With full cups they had *unmask'd* his soul. *Roscommon.*

To UNMA'SK, *v. n.* To put off the mask.

My husband bids me; now I will *unmask*.
This is that face was worth the looking on. *Shakspeare.*

UNMA'SKED, *adj.* Naked; open to the view.
O I am yet to learn a statesman's art;
My kindness, and my hate *unmask'd* I wear,
For friends to trust, and enemies to fear. *Dryden.*

UNMA'STERABLE, *adj.* Unconquerable; not to be subdued.—The factor is *unmasterable* by the natural heat of man; not to be dulcified by concoction, beyond unsavoury condition. *Brown.*

UNMA'STERED, *adj.* Not subdued.—Not conquerable.
Weigh what loss your honour may sustain, if you
Or lose your heart, or your chaste treasure open
To his *unmaster'd* importunity. *Shakspeare.*

UNMA'TCHABLE, *adj.* Unparalleled; unequalled.
UNMA'TCHED, *adj.* Matchless; having no match, or equal.

That glorious day, which two such navies saw,
As each, *unmatch'd*, might to the world give law;
Neptune, yet doubtful whom he should obey,
Held to them both the trident of the sea. *Dryden.*

UNME'ANING, *adj.* Expressing no meaning; having no meaning.—With round, *unmeaning* face. *Pope.*

UNME'ANT, *adj.* Not intended.
The flying spear was after Ilus sent:
But Rhætas happen'd on a death *unmeant*. *Dryden.*

UNME'ASURABLE, *adj.* Boundless; unbounded.
Common mother! thou
Whose womb *unmeasurable*, and infinite breast,
Teems and feeds all. *Shakspeare.*

UNME'ASURABLY, *adv.* Beyond all bounds; beyond measure.—Men who think so *unmeasurably* of themselves, as the deists. *Leslie.*

UNME'ASURED, *adj.* Immense; infinite.
Does the sun dread the imaginary sign,
Nor farther yet in liquid æther roll,
Till he has gain'd some unfrequented place,
Lost to the world in vast, *unmeasur'd* space. *Blackmore.*

Not measured; plentiful beyond measure.—From him all perfect good, *unmeasur'd* out, descends. *Milton.*

UNME'DDLING, *adj.* Not interfering with the affairs of others.—A good wife, a tender mother, and an *unmeddling* queen. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

UNME'DDLINGNESS, *s.* Absence of interposition or intermeddling.—If then we be but sojourners and that in a strange land, here must be an *απεργαστην*, an *unmeddlingness* with these worldly concerns. *Bp. Hall.*

UNME'DDLED *with*, *adj.* Not touched; not altered.—The flood-gate is opened and closed for six days, continuing other ten days *unmeddled with*. *Carew.*

UNME'DITATED, *adj.* Not formed by previous thought.

Neither various style,
Nor holy rapture, wanted they, to praise
Their Maker, in fit strains pronounc'd, or sung
Unmeditated. *Milton.*

UNMEET, *adj.* [unmetē, Sax.] Not fit; not proper; not worthy.

Prove you that any man with me convers'd
At hours *unmeet*, refuse me, hate me. *Shakspeare.*

UNMEETLY, *adv.* Not properly; not suitably.
So both together travell'd, till they met
With a faire maiden clad in mourning weed
Upon a mangy jade *unmeetly* set. *Spenser.*

UNMEETNESS, *s.* [unmetnyjre, Sax.] Unfitness; unsuitableness.—He that loved not to see the disparity of several cattle at the plough, cannot be pleased with vast *unmeetness* in marriage. *Milton.*

UNMELLOWED, *adj.* Not fully ripened.

His years but young, but his experience old;
His head *unmellow'd*, but his judgement ripe. *Shakspeare.*

UNMELO'DIOUS, *adj.* Harsh; grating; not melodious.

The ruthless driver goads them on,
And ay of barking dogs the bitter throng
Makes them renew their *unmelodious* moan. *Thomson.*

UNMELTED, *adj.* Undissolved by heat.
Snow on Ætna does *unmelted* lie,
Whence rowling flames, and scatter'd cinders fly. *Waller.*

UNMENTIONED, *adj.* Not told; not named.—They left not any error in government *unmentioned* or unpressed, with the sharpest and most pathetic expressions. *Clarendon.*

UNMERCHANTABLE, *adj.* Unsaleable; not vendible.—They feed on salt, *unmerchantable* pilchard. *Carew.*

UNMERCIFUL, *adj.* Cruel; severe; inclement.—For the humbling of this *unmerciful* pride in the eagle, providence has found out a way. *L'Estrange.*—Unconscionable; exorbitant.—Not only the peace of the honest, unwriting subject was daily molested, but *unmerciful* demands were made of his applause. *Pope.*

UNMERCIFULLY, *adv.* Without mercy; without tenderness.—A little warm fellow fell most *unmercifully* upon his Gallick majesty. *Addison.*

UNMERCIFULNESS, *s.* Inclemency; cruelty; want of tenderness.—Consider the rules of friendship, lest in justice turn into *unmercifulness*. *Bp. Taylor.*

UNMERITABLE, *adj.* Having no desert. *Not in use.*
Your love deserves my thanks; but my desert
Unmeritable, shuns your high request. *Shakspeare.*

UNMERITED, *adj.* Not deserved; not obtained otherwise than by favour.

This day, in whom all nations shall be blest,
Favour *unmerited* by me, who sought
Forbidden knowledge by forbidden means. *Milton.*

UNMERITEDNESS, *s.* State of being undeserved.—As to the freeness or *unmeritedness* of God's love; we need but consider, that we so little could at first deserve his love, that he loved us even before we had a being. *Boyle.*

UNMET, *adj.* Not met.
Winds lose their strength, when they do empty fly,
Unmet of woods or buildings. *B. Jonson.*

UNMIGHTY, *adj.* [unmihrtz, Sax., *impotens*.] Not powerful; weak.

UNMILD, *adj.* [unmild, Saxon, *immitis*.] Not mild; fierce.

UNMILDNESS, *s.* Want of mildness.—Whereas the terror of the law was a servant to amplify and illustrate the mildness of grace; now, the *unmildness* of evangelic grace shall turn servant, to declare the grace and mildness of the rigorous law. *Milton.*

UNMILKED, *adj.* Not milked.
The ewes still folded with distended thighs,
Unmilk'd, lay bleating in distressful cries. *Pope.*

UNMILLED, *adj.* [of coin.] Not milled. *Mason.*—It is called by some the *unmilled* guinea, as having no grain upon the rim. *Leake.*

UNMINDED, *adj.* Not heeded; not regarded.
He was

A poor, *unminded* outlaw, sneaking home;
My father gave him welcome to the shore. *Shakspeare.*

UNMINDFUL, *adj.* Not heedful; not regardful; negligent; inattentive.—I shall let you see, that I am not *unmindful* of the things you would have me remember. *Boyle.*

UNMINDFULLY, *adv.* Carelessly. *Scott.*

UNMINDFULNESS, *s.* Carelessness; heedlessness; negligence; inattention. *Scott.*

To UNMINGLE, *v. a.* To separate things mixed.—It will

will *unmingle* the wine from the water; the wine ascending, and the water descending. *Bacon*.

UNMINGLEABLE, *adj.* Not susceptible of mixture. *Not used*.—The sulphur of the concrete loses by the fermentation, the property of oil being *unmingleable* with water. *Boyle*.

UNMINGLED, *adj.* Pure; not vitiated by any thing mingled.

Vessels of *unmingled* wine,
Mellifluous, undecaying, and divine. *Pope*.

UNMIRY, *adj.* Not fouled with dirt.
Pass, with safe, *unmiry* feet,
Where the rais'd pavement leads athwart the street. *Gay*.

UNMISSED, *adj.* Not missed.—Why should he not steal away, unasked and *unmissed*, till the hurry of passions in those, that should have guarded him, was a little abated? *Gray*.

UNMITIGABLE, *adj.* That may not be softened.
She did confine thee,
By help of her more potent ministers,
And in her most *unmitigable* rage,
Into a cloven pine. *Shakespeare*.

UNMITIGATED, *adj.* Not softened.—With public accusation, uncovered slander, *unmitigated* rancour. *Shakespeare*.

UNMIXED, or **UNMIXT**, *adj.* Not mingled with any thing; pure; not corrupted by additions.
Thy commandment all alone shall live
Within the book and volume of my brain,
Unmix'd with baser matter. *Shakespeare*.

Together out they fly,
Inseparable now, the truth and lie;
And this or that *unmixt* no mortal ear shall find. *Pope*.

UNMO'ANED, *adj.* Not lamented.
Fatherless distress was left *unmoan'd*;
Your widow dolours likewise be unwept. *Shakespeare*.

UNMOIST, *adj.* Not wet.
Volatile Hermes, fluid and *unmoist*,
Mounts on the wings of air. *Philips*.

UNMOISTENED, *adj.* Not made wet.—The incident light that meets with a grosser liquor, will have its beams more or less interruptedly reflected, than they would be if the body had been *unmoistened*. *Boyle*.

UNMOLESTED, *adj.* Free from disturbance; free from external troubles.
Safe on my shore each *unmolested* swain,
Shall tend the flocks, or reap the bearded grain. *Pope*.

UNMONIED, *adj.* Having no money; wanting money.
Apples with cabbage-net y-cover'd o'er,
Galling full sore th' *unmonied* wight, are seen. *Shenstone*.

To UNMONO'POLIZE, *v. a.* To rescue from being monopolized.—*Unmonopolizing* the rewards of learning and industry from the greasy clutch of ignorance and high feeding. *Milton*.

To UNMO'OR, *v. a.* To loose from land, by taking up the anchors.
We with the rising morn our ships *unmoor'd*
And brought our captives, and our stores aboard. *Pope*.

Prior seems to have taken it for casting anchor.
Soon as the British ships *unmoor*,
And jolly long-boat rows to shore. *Prior*.

UNMORALIZED, *adj.* Untutored by morality.—This is censured as the mark of a dissolute and *unmoralized* temper. *Norris*.

UNMORTGAGED, *adj.* Not mortgaged.—This he has repeated so often, that at present there is scarce a single able *unmortgaged*. *Addison*.

UNMORTIFIED, *adj.* Not subdued by sorrow and

severities. If our conscience reproach us with *unmortified* sin, our hope is the hope of an hypocrite. *Rogers*.

UNMOVABLE, *adj.* Such as cannot be removed or altered.—Wherein consists the precise and *unmovable* boundaries of that thick species. *Locke*.

UNMOVABLY, *adv.* Unalterably.—As the good angels are unalterably determined to choose what is good; so the evil angels are as *unmoveably* determined still to adhere to that which is evil. *Ellis*.

UNMOVED, *adj.* Not put out of one place into another.
Nor winds, nor winter's rage o'erthrows
His bulky body, but *unmov'd* he grows. *Dryden*.

Not changed in resolution.
Among innumerable false, *unmov'd*,
Unshaken, uneduc'd. *Milton*.

Not affected; not touched with any passion.
Cæsar the world's great master and his own,
Unmov'd, superiour still in every state,
And scarce detested in his country's fate. *Pope*.

Unaltered by passion.
I meant to meet
My fate with face *unmov'd*, and eyes unwept. *Dryden*.

UNMOVING, *adj.* Having no motion.—The celestial bodies, without impulse, had continued unactive, *unmoving* heaps of matter. *Cheyne*.—Having no power to raise the passions; unaffecting.

To UNMO'ULD, *v. a.* To change as to the form.
Its pleasing poison
The visage quite transforms of him that drinks,
And the inglorious likeness of a beast
Fixes instead, *unmoulding* reason's mintage,
Character'd in the face. *Milton*.

UNMOURNED, *adj.* Not lamented; not deplored.
O let me here sink down
Into my grave unmention'd and *unmourn'd*. *Southern*.

To UNMU'FFLE, *v. a.* To put off a covering from the face.

Unmuffle, ye faint stars! and thou fair moon,
That won't st to love the traveller's benizon,
Stoop thy pale visage through an amber cloud,
And disinherit chaos, that reigns here
In double night, of darkness and of shades. *Milton*.

UNMURMURED, *adj.* Not murmured at.—It may pass *unmurmur'd*, undisputed. *Beaumont and Fl.*

UNMUSICAL, *adj.* Not harmonious; not pleasing by sound.
Let argument bear no *unmusical* sound,
Nor jars interpose, sacred friendship to grieve. *B. Jonson*.

To UNMU'ZZLE, *v. a.* To loose from a muzzle.—Now *unmuzzle* your wisdom. *Shakespeare*.

UNNA, a considerable river in the north-west of European Turkey, which rises in the mountains of Herzegovina, flows through Bosnia along the border of Croatia, and falls into the Save at Uszticza. It is navigable for a considerable distance from its mouth.

UNNA, a small town of Prussian Westphalia, in the county of Mark, on a small stream called the Kettlebeck. It has 2400 inhabitants. 18 miles N. E. of Arensburg.

UNNAM'ED, *adj.* Not mentioned.
Author of evil, unknown till thy revolt,
Unnam'd in heav'n. *Milton*.

Not having received a name.—Things by their names I call, though yet *unnam'd*. *Milton*.

UNNATIVE, *adj.* Not native.
Whence this *unnative* fear,
To generous Britons never known before? *Thomson*.

UNNATURAL, *adj.* Contrary to the laws of nature; contrary to the common instincts.

Her offence
Must be of such *unnatural* degree,
That monsters it. *Shakspeare.*

Acting without the affections implanted by nature.

Rome, whose gratitude
Tow'rds her deserving children, is enroll'd
In Jove's own book, like an *unnatural* dam,
Should now eat up her own. *Shakspeare.*

Forced; not agreeable to the real state of persons or things; not representing nature.—In an heroic poem, two kinds of thoughts are carefully to be avoided; the first, are such as are affected and *unnatural*; the second, such as are mean and vulgar. *Addison.*

To UNNATURALIZE, *v. a.* To divest of the affections implanted by nature.—Here he strives, as it were, to *unnaturalize* himself, and lay by his natural sweetness of disposition, almost to forget common humanity. *Hales.*

UNNATURALLY, *adv.* In opposition to nature.—All the world have been frighted with an apparition of their own fancy, or they have most *unnaturally* conspired to cozen themselves. *Tillotson.*

UNNATURALNESS, *s.* Contrariety to nature.—The God, which is the God of nature, doth never teach *unnaturalness*. *Sidney.*

UNNAVIGABLE, *adj.* Not to be passed by vessels; not to be navigated.

Pindar's *unnavigable* song,
Like a swift stream from mountains pours along. *Cowley.*

UNNAVIGATED, *adj.* Not sailed over. *Mason.*—I could venture to traverse a far greater space of sea, till then *unnavigated*. *Cook.*

UNNECESSARILY, *adv.* Without necessity; without need; needlessly.—These words come in without any connexion with the story, and consequently *unnecessarily*. *Broome.*

UNNECESSARINESS, *s.* Needlessness.—These are such extremes as afford no middle for industry to exist, hope being equally out-dated by the desperateness or *unnecessariness* of an undertaking. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

UNNECESSARY, *adj.* Needless; not wanted; useless.—Let brave spirits, fitted for command by sea or land, not be laid by, as persons *unnecessary* for the time. *Bacon.*

UNNEEDFUL, *adj.* Not wanted; needless.—The text was not *unnecessary*. *Milton.*

UNNEIGHBOURLY, *adj.* Not kind; not suitably to the duties of a neighbour.—Parnassus is but a barren mountain, and its inhabitants make it more so, by their *unneighbourly* deportment. *Garth.*

UNNEIGHBOURLY, *adv.* In a manner not suitable to a neighbour; with malevolence; with mutual mischief.

These two Christian armies might combine
The blood of malice in a vein of league,
And not to spend it so *unneighbourly*. *Shakspeare.*

UNNERVATE, *adj.* Weak; feeble. *A bad word.*—Scaliger calls them fine and lively in Musæus; but abject, *unnervate*, and unharmonious in Homer. *Broome.*

To UNNERVE, *v. a.* To weaken; to enfeeble.—The precepts are often so minute and full of circumstances, that they weaken and *unnerv* his verse. *Addison.*

UNNERVED, *adj.* Weak; feeble.

Pyrrhus at Priam drives, in rage strikes wide;
But with the whiff and wind of his fell sword,
Th' *unnerv'd* father falls. *Shakspeare.*

UNNETH, or UNNETHES, *adv.* [This is from un and eath, Saxon, easy, and ought therefore to be written *uneath*; which see.] Scarcely; hardly; not without difficulty. *Obsolete.*

Diggon, I am so stiffe and stanke,
That *unneth* I may stand any more;
And how the western wind bloweth sore,
Beating the wither'd leaf from the tree. *Spenser.*

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UNNOBLE, *adj.* Mean; ignominious; ignoble.
I have offended reputation;
A most *un noble* swerving. *Shakspeare.*

UNNOBLY, *adv.* Meanly; ignobly.—You do the most *un nobly* to be angry. *Beaum. and Fl.*

UNNOTED, *adj.* Not observed; not regarded; not heeded.

They may jest,
'Till their own scorn return to them *unnoted*. *Shakspeare.*

Not honoured.
A shameful fate now hides my hopeless head,
Unwept, *unnoted*, and for ever dead. *Pope.*

UNNOTICED, *adj.* Not observed; not taken notice of.
The loyal bee, the spider that beneath
Some lowly rafter weaves her fine-spun woof,
And millions more, that in this ample world,
Unnotic'd, and unnam'd, claim each his place,
God's general plan fulfil. *Roberts.*

UNNUMBERED, *adj.* Innumerable.
The skies are painted with *unnumber'd* sparks;
They are all fire, and every one doth shine. *Shakspeare.*

UNNURTURED, *adj.* Not nurtured; not educated.—The most ignorant, clouded, *unnurtured* brain amongst you may reap some profit from this discourse. *Hammond.*

UNOBEYED, *adj.* Not obeyed.
Not leave
Unworshipp'd, *unobey'd*, the throne supreme. *Milton.*

UNOBJECTED, *adj.* Not charged as a fault, or contrary argument.—What will he leave *unobjected* to Luther, when he makes it his crime that he defied the devil. *Atterbury.*

UNOBJECTIONABLE, *adj.* Not to be objected against.—A translation that should be *unobjectionable* to my brethren of the Roman-Catholic communion. *Dr. Geddes.*

UNOBNOXIOUS, *adj.* Not liable; not exposed to any hurt.

In fight they stood
Unworned, *unobnoxious* to be pain'd. *Milton.*

UNOBSURED, *adj.* Not obscured; not darkened.
O, who can speak the vigorous joys of health,
Unlogg'd the body, *unobscur'd* the mind! *Thomson.*

UNOBSEQUIOUSNESS, *s.* Incompliance; disobedience.—They make one man's particular failings, confining laws to others; and convey them, as such, to their successors, who are bold to misname all *unobsequiousness* to their incogitancy, presumption. *Brown.*

UNOBSERVABLE, *adj.* Not to be observed; not discoverable.—A piece of glass reduced to powder, the same which, when entire, freely transmitted the beams of light, acquiring by contusion, a multitude of minute surfaces, reflects, in a confused manner, little and singly *unobservable* images of the lucid body, that from a diaphanous, it degenerates into a white body.—*Boyle.*

UNOBSERVANCE, *s.* Inattention; regardlessness.—Among those uncontrollable levellers of the world, fate or fortune in the profane lexicon, and in the Christian's undiscovered providence, may pass for the first; opinion, and time or the grave, for the other two. The two first require the more serious inquiry into, for the universality of their power, and yet general *unobservance* of it. *Whitlock.*

UNOBSERVANT, *adj.* Not obsequious. Not attentive.—The *unobservant* multitude may have some general, confused apprehensions of a beauty, that gilds the outside frame of the universe. *Glanville.*

UNOBSERVED, *adj.* Not regarded; not attended to; not heeded; not minded.—The motion in the minute parts of any solid body, which is the principal cause of violent motion, though *unobserved*, passeth without sound. *Bacon.*

UNOBSERVEDLY, *adv.* Without being observed.—It seems to me more likely, that he went thither secretly and

unobservedly, in the dusk of the evening, or in a disguise. *Patrick.*

UNOBSE'RVING, *adj.* Inattentive; not heedful.—His similitudes are not placed, as our *unobserving* critics tell us, in the heat of any action; but commonly in its declining. *Dryden.*

UNOBSTRU'CTED, *adj.* Not hindered; not stopped.

Unobstructed matter flies away, Ranges the void and knows not where to stay. *Blackmore.*

UNOBSTRU'CTIVE, *adj.* Not raising any obstacle.

Why should he halt at either station? Why Not forward run in *unobstructive* sky? *Blackmore.*

UNOBTAINED, *adj.* Not gained; not acquired.—As the will doth now work upon that object by desire, which is motion towards the end, as yet *unobtained*: so likewise upon the same hereafter received, it shall work also by love. *Hooker.*

UNOBTRU'SIVE, *adj.* Not obtrusive; not forward; modest; humble.

Serene, of soft address; who mildly make An *unobtrusive* offer of their hearts, Abhorring violence. *Young.*

UNOBVIOUS, *adj.* Not readily occurring.—Of all the metals, not any so constantly discloseth its *unobvious* colour, as copper. *Boyle.*

UNOCCUPIED, *adj.* Unpossessed.—If we shall discover further to the north pole, we shall find all that tract not to be vain, useless, or *unoccupied*. *Ray.*

UNOFFENDED, *adj.* Not offended.

This general calm Is sure the smile of *unoffended* heaven. *Johnson.*

UNOFFENDING, *adj.* Harmless; innocent. Thy *unoffending* life I could not save; Nor weeping could I follow to thy grave. *Dryden.*

Sinless; pure from fault.—If those holy and *unoffending* spirits, the angels, veil their faces before the throne of His Majesty; with what awe should we, sinful dust and ashes, approach that infinite power we have so grievously offended. *Rogers.*

UNOFFENSIVE, *adj.* Giving no offence.—His *unoffensive* and cautious return to those ill laid demands. *Fell.*

UNOFFERED, *adj.* Not proposed to acceptance.—For the sad business of Ireland, he could not express a greater sense, there being nothing left on his part *unoffered* or undone. *Clarendon.*

UNOFTEN, *adv.* Rarely.—The man of gallantry not *unoften* has been found to think after the same manner. *Harris.*

To UNOIL, *v. a.* To free from oil. A tight maid, ere he for wine can ask, Guesses his meaning, and *unails* the flask. *Dryden.*

UNOILED, *adj.* Not smeared with oil. His wounded ear complaints eternal fill, As *unoi'd* hinges, querulously shrill. *Young.*

UNONA [So named from the union of the anthers upon the germ], in Botany, a genus of the class polyandria, order polygynia, natural order of coadunatae, anonæ (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Calyx: perianth three-leaved, very small, acute, pressed close. Corolla: petals six, lanceolate, sessile, gibbous at the base on the outside, at the same time excavated within into the shape of a pitcher. Stamina: filaments none. Anthers very numerous, oblong, collected into a ball within the pitcher of the corolla. Pistil: germs many, sessile. Styles about ten, bristle-shaped, approximating, rather longer than the anthers. Stigma. Pericarp: berries many, pedicelled, ovate, gibbous, jointed like a necklace. Seeds two or three, ovate, very smooth, one above the other.—*Essential Character.* Calyx three-leaved; petals six; berries two or three-seeded, jointed like a necklace.

1. *Unona discreta*.—Leaves lanceolate silky beneath. This is a tree with wand-like narrow flexile branches.

Flower of *Annona*, but the fruit is different purple sapid aromatic, which distinguishes the genus as in *Theobroma* and *Abroma*. Branches pubescent.—Native of Surinam.

2. *Unona tomentosa*.—Leaves lanceolate tomentose. This is a shrub five feet in height, with an upright stem, and weak reclining branches. Flowers yellow-green, terminating, solitary, hanging down by a very long peduncle. Berries red-green, subsessile, adhering to a hemispherical receptacle.—Native of Cochinchina.

3. *Unona discolor*.—Leaves ovate-oblong smooth on both sides. This is a tree with round purplish smooth branches, scarcely villose at the end.—Native of the East Indies.

4. *Unona concolor*.—Leaves oblong acuminate smooth on both sides concolor; peduncles two-flowered.—Native of Guiana.

UNO'PENED, *adj.* Not opened; not unclosed.—In Germany I have known many a letter returned *unopened*, because one title in twenty has been omitted in the direction! *Ld. Chesterfield.*

UNO'PENING, *adj.* Not opening.

Benighted wanderers, the forest o'er, Curse the sav'd candle, and *unopening* door. *Pope.*

UNO'PERATIVE, *adj.* Producing no effects.—The wishing of a thing is not properly the willing of it; but an imperfect velleity, and imports no more than an idle, *unoperative* complacency in the end, with a direct abhorrence of the means. *South.*

UNOPPOSED, *adj.* Not encountered by any hostility or obstruction.

Proud, art thou met? thy hope was to have reach'd The height of thy aspiring *unoppos'd*, The throne of God unguarded. *Milton.*

UNO'RDERLY, *adj.* Disordered; irregular.—Since some ceremonies must be used, every man would have his own fashion; whereof what other would be the issue, but infinite distraction, and *unorderly* confusion in the church. *Sanderson.*

UNO'RDINARY, *adj.* Uncommon; unusual. *Not used.*—I do not know how they can be excused from murder, who kill monstrous births, because of an *unordinary* shape, without knowing whether they have a rational soul or no. *Locke.*

UNO'RGANIZED, *adj.* Having no parts instrumental to the motion or nourishment of the rest.—It is impossible for any organ to regulate itself: much less may we refer this regulation to the animal spirits, an *unorganized* fluid. *Grew.*

UNO'RIGINAL, or **UNO'RIGINATED**, *adj.* Having no birth; ungenerated.

I toil'd out my uncouth passage, forc'd to ride The untractable abyss, plung'd in the womb Of *unoriginal* night, and chaos wild. *Milton.*

UNORNAME'TAL, *adj.* Plain; without ornament.—I cannot forbear taking notice of one other mark of integrity which appears in all the compositions of the sacred writers, and particularly the evangelists; and that is, the simple, unaffected, *unornamental*, and *unostentatious* manner in which they deliver truths so important and sublime, and facts so magnificent and wonderful. *West.*

UNORNAMENTED, *adj.* Not adorned; not dressed with ornaments.—I have bestowed so many garlands upon your shrine, which till my time used to stand *unornamented*. *Coventry.*

UNOSTENTA'TIOUS, *adj.* Not boastful; modest. See an example of the word under *unornamental*.

UNO'RTHODOX, *adj.* Not holding pure doctrine.—A fat benefice became a crime against its incumbent; and he was sure to be *unorthodox*, that was worth the plundering. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

UNO'WED, *adj.* Having no owner.

England now is left To tug and scramble, and to part by th' teeth The *unowed* interest of proud, swelling state. *Shakspeare.*

UNO'WNED

UNO'WNED, *adj.* Having no owner. Not acknowledged; not claimed.

Of night or loneliness it recks me not;
I fear the dread events that dog them both,
Lest some ill-greeting touch attempt the person
Of our *unowned* sister. *Milton.*

UNPACIFIC, *adj.* Not of a peaceable turn; not gentle.—Many such works of our disunited and *unpacific* ancestors were undoubtedly destroyed, either by their first constructors, or by new invaders, by agreement or by conquest, and sometimes by civil dissensions, in the early martial ages. *Warton.*

UNPA'CIFED, *adj.* Not composed; not calmed.
A western, mild and pretty whispering gale
Came dallying with the leaves along the dale,
And seem'd as with the water it did chide,
Because it ranne so long *unpacified*. *Browne.*

To UNPA'CK, *v. a.* To disburden; to exonerate.
I, the son of a dear father murder'd,
Must, like a whore, *unpack* my heart with words. *Shakspeare.*

To open any thing bound together.—He had a great parcel of glasses packed up, which, when he had *unpacked*, a great many cracked of themselves. *Boyle.*

UNPA'CKED, *adj.* Not collected by unlawful artifices.
The knight
Resolv'd to leave him to the fury
Of justice, and an *unpack'd* jury. *Hudibras.*

UNPA'ID, *adj.* Not discharged.—Receive from us kneetribute not *unpaid*. *Milton.*—Not receiving dues or debts. Th' embroider'd suit, at least, he deem'd his prey;
That suit an *unpaid* taylor snatch'd away. *Pope.*

UNPA'ID *for.* That for which the price is not yet given; taken on trust.

Richer, than doing nothing for a bauble;
Prouder, than rustling in *unpaid* for silk. *Shakspeare.*

UNPA'INED, *adj.* Suffering no pain.

Too unequal work we find,
Against unequal arms to fight in pain;
Against *unpain'd*, impassive. *Milton.*

UNPA'INFUL, *adj.* Giving no pain.—That is generally called hard, which will put us to pain, sooner than change figure; and that soft, which changes the situation of its parts, upon an easy and *unpainful* touch. *Locke.*

UNPALATABLE, *adj.* Nauseous; disgusting.
The man who laughed but once to see an ass
Mumbling to make the cross-grain'd thistles pass,
Might laugh again to see a jury chaw
The prickles of *unpalatable* law. *Dryden.*

To UNPA'RADISE, *v. a.* To deprive of happiness resembling that of paradise. *This is an old word.* "Unparadis'd, brought from joy to misery." *Cockeram.*

Could you, so rich in rapture, fear an end,
That ghastly thought would drink up all your joy,
And quite *unparadise* the realms of light. *Young.*

UNPA'RAGONED, *adj.* Unequaled; unmatched.—Either your *unparagon'd* mistress is dead, or she is outpriz'd by a trifle. *Shakspeare.*

UNPA'RALLELED, *adj.* Not matched; not to be matched; having no equal.

I have been
The book of his good acts, whence men have read
His fame, *unparallel'd*, haply amplified. *Shakspeare.*

UNPA'RDONABLE, *adj.* [*impardonable*, Fr.] Irremissible.—Oh, 'tis a fault too *unpardonable*. *Shakspeare.*

UNPA'RDONABLY, *adv.* Beyond forgiveness.—Luther's conscience turns these reasonings upon him, and infers, that Luther must have been *unpardonably* wicked in using masses for fifteen years. *Atterbury.*

UNPA'RDONED, *adj.* Not forgiven.—How know we that our souls shall not this night be required, laden with

those *unpardoned* sins, for which we proposed to repent to-morrow. *Rogers.*—Not discharged; not cancelled by a legal pardon.—My returning into England *unpardoned*, hath destroyed that opinion. *Raleigh.*

UNPA'RDONING, *adj.* Not forgiving.
Curse on the *unpardoning* prince whom tears can draw
To no remorse; who rules by lion's law;
And deaf to prayers, by no submission bow'd,
Rends all alike, the penitent and proud. *Dryden.*

UNPA'RLIAMENTARINESS, *s.* Contrariety to the usage or constitution of parliament.—Sensible he was of that disrespect, reprehending them for the *unparliamentariness* of their remonstrance in print. *Clarendon.*

UNPA'RLIAMENTARY, *adj.* Contrary to the rules of parliament.—The secret of all this unprecedented proceeding in their masters, they must not impute to their freedom in debate, but to that *unparliamentary* abuse of setting individuals upon their shoulders, who were hated by God and man. *Swift.*

UNPA'RTED, *adj.* Undivided; not separated.
Too little it eludes the dazzled sight,
Becomes mix'd blackness, or *unparted* light. *Prior.*

UNPA'RTIAL, *adj.* Equal; honest; not now in use.—Clear evidence of truth, after a serious and *unpartial* examination. *Sanderson.*

UNPA'RTIALLY, *adv.* Equally; indifferently.—Deem it not impossible for you to err; sift *unpartially* your own hearts, whether it be force of reason, or vehemency of affection, which hath bred these opinions in you. *Hooker.*

UNPA'SSABLE, *adj.* Admitting no passage.—Every country which shall not do according to these things, shall be made not only *unpassable* for men, but most hateful to wild beasts. *Esther.*—Not current; not suffered to pass.—Making a new standard for money, must make all money which is lighter than that standard, *unpassable*. *Locke.*

UNPA'SSIONATE, or UNPA'SSIONATED, *adj.* Free from passion; calm; impartial.—More sober heads have a set of misconceits, which are as absurd to an *unpassioned* reason, as those to our unbiassed senses. *Glanville.*

UNPA'SSIONATELY, *adv.* Without passion.—Make us *unpassionately* to see the light of reason and religion. *King Charles.*

UNPA'STORAL, *adj.* Not pastoral; not becoming pastoral manners.—One of them closes his bitter complaint with this very *unpathetic* and *unpastoral* idea — that "the portcullis of the castle of his heart was fallen." *Warton.*

UNPA'THED, *adj.* Untracked; unmarked by passage.

A course more promising,
Than a wild dedication of yourselves
To *unpath'd* waters, undream'd shores; most certain.
To miseries enough. *Shakspeare.*

UNPATHETIC, *adj.* Not passionate; not moving. See an example of the word under *unpastoral*.

UNPA'TRONIZED, *adj.* Not having a patron.—*Unpatronized*, and unsupported, he cleared himself by the openness of innocence, and the consistency of truth. *Johnson.*

UNPA'TTERED, *adj.* Having no equal.—Should I prise you less, *unpattern'd* sir? *Beaum. and Fl.*

UNPA'VED, *adj.* Not paved.—The streets of the city lying then *unpaved*. *Hakewill.*

UNPA'WNED, *adj.* Not given to pledge.
He roll'd his eyes, that witness'd huge dismay,
Where yet *unpawn'd*, much learned lumber lay. *Pope.*

To UNPA'Y, *v. a.* Not to pay; not to compensate.—Whilst thy *unpay'd* musicians, crickets, sing. *Lovelace.*—To undo. *A low ludicrous word.*—Pay her the debt you owe her, and *unpay* the villainy you have done her: the one you may do with sterling money, and the other with current repentance. *Shakspeare.*

UNPE'ACEABLE, *adj.* Quarrelsome; inclined to disturb the tranquillity of others.—The design is to restrain men from things, which make them miserable to themselves, *unpeaceable* and troublesome to the world. *Tillotson.*

UNPE'ACEFUL,

UNPE'ACEFUL, *adj.* Unpacific; violent; without peace.—Forbid *unpeaceful* passions to rebel. *Cowley.*

Rash war and perilous battle their delight,
Unpeaceful death their choice. *Thomson.*

To UNPE'G, *v. a.* To open any thing closed with a peg.
Unpeg the basket on the house's top;
Let the birds fly. *Shakspeare.*

UNPE'NETRABLE, *adj.* Impenetrable.—An *unpenetrable* rock, an unaccessible desert. *Herbert.*

UNPENITENT, *adj.* Impenitent.
God will not relieve the *unpenitent*,
Nor to the prayers of wicked souls consent. *Sandys.*

UNPEN'SIONED, *adj.* Not kept in dependence by a pension.

Could pension'd Boileau lash in honest strain
Flatt'ers and bigots, ev'n in Louis' reign;
And I not strip the gilding off a knave,
Unplac'd, *unpension'd*, no man's heir or slave? *Pope.*

To UNPE'OPLE, *v. a.* To depopulate; to deprive of inhabitants.—Shall war *unpeople* this my realm? *Shakspeare.*

UNPERCE'IVABLE, *adj.* Not readily to be perceived; not obvious.—It enforced those precepts seemingly unreasonable, by such promises as were as seemingly incredible, and *unperceivable*. *Pearson.*

UNPERCE'IVED, *adj.* Not observed; not heeded; not sensibly discovered; not known.—The ashes, wind *unperceived* shakes off. *Bacon.*

He alone,
To find where Adam shelter'd, took his way,
Not *unperceiv'd* of Adam. *Milton.*

UNPERCE'IVEDLY, *adv.* So as not to be perceived.—Some oleaginous particles, *unperceivedly*, associated themselves to it. *Boyle.*

UNPER'FECT, *adj.* [*imperfait*, Fr.; *imperfectus*, Lat.] Incomplete.—Apelles' picture of Alexander at Ephesus, and his Venus, which he left at his death *unperfect* in Chios, were the chiefest. *Peacham.*—An *unperfect* actor on the stage. *Shakspeare.*—He fell into a poor and *unperfect* account of the difference of divine miracles and diabolical; which I modestly refuted. *Bp. Hall.*

UNPER'FECTED, *adj.* Not perfected; not completed.—To see that performed, which only he left *unperfected*. *Hammond.*

UNPER'FECTLY, *adv.* Imperfectly.—The mind of a man distracted amongst many things, must needs entertain them brokenly and *unperfectly*. *Hales.*

UNPER'FECTNESS, *s.* Imperfection; incompleteness.—Virgil and Horace, spying the *unperfectness* in Ennius and Plautus, by true imitation of Homer and Euripides, brought poetry to perfectness. *Ascham.*

UNPER'FORMED, *adj.* Undone; not done.—A good law without execution, is like an *unperformed* promise. *Bp. Taylor.*

UNPER'FORMING, *adj.* Not discharging its office.

O *unperforming* hand!
That never could'st have err'd in a worse time. *Dryden.*
This is so *unperforming* an hypothesis, that it answers for nothing. *A. Baxter.*

UNPER'RISHABLE, *adj.* Lasting to perpetuity; exempt from decay.—We are secured to reap in another world everlasting, *unperishable* felicities. *Hammond.*

UNPER'RISHED, *adj.* Not violated; not destroyed.—He presumed, that faith being observed *unperished* should please Almighty God above all things. *Sir T. Elyot.*

UNPER'RJURED, *adj.* Free from perjury.
Beware of death; thou can'st not die *unperjur'd*,
And leave an unaccomplish'd love behind:
Thy vows are mine. *Dryden.*

To UNPERPLE'X, *v. a.* To relieve from perplexity.

This extasy doth *unperplex*
(We said) and tell us what we love. *Donne.*

UNPERPLE'XED, *adj.* Disentangled; not embarrassed.—In learning, little should be proposed to the mind at once; and that being fully mastered, proceed to the next adjoining part, yet unknown, simple *unperplexed* proposition. *Locke.*

UNPERSPI'RABLE, *adj.* Not to be emitted through the pores of the skin.—Bile is the most *unperspirable* of animal fluids. *Arbutnot.*

UNPERSUA'DABLE, *adj.* Inexorable; not to be persuaded.—He, finding his sister's *unpersuadable* melancholy, through the love of Amphialus, had for a time left her court. *Sidney.*

UNPE'TRIFIED, *adj.* Not turned to stone.—In many concreted plants, some parts remain *unpetrified*; that is, the quick and livelier parts remain as wood, and were never yet converted. *Brown.*

UNPHILOSOP'HICAL, *adj.* Unsuitable to the rules of philosophy, or right reason.—Your conceptions are *unphilosophical*. You forget that the brain has a great many small fibres in its texture; which, according to the different strokes they receive from the animal spirits, awaken a correspondent idea. *Collier.*

UNPHILOSOP'HICALLY, *adv.* In a manner contrary to the rules of right reason.—They forget that he is the first cause of all things, and discourse most *unphilosophically*, absurdly, and unsuitably to the nature of an infinite being; whose influence must set the first wheel a-going. *South.*

UNPHILOSOP'HICALNESS, *s.* Incongruity with philosophy.—I could dispense with the *unphilosophicalness* of this their hypothesis were it not unchristian. *Norris.*

To UNPHILOSOP'HIZE, *v. a.* To degrade from the character of a philosopher. *A word made by Pope.*—Our passions, our interests flow in upon us, and *unphilosophize* us into mere mortals. *Pope.*

UNPHY'SICKED, *adj.* Not indebted to medicine; not influenced by medicine.—Free limbs, *unphysick'd* health, due appetite. *Howell.*

UNPIER'CED, *adj.* Not penetrated; not pierced.—The *unpierc'd* shade imbrown'd the noontide bow'rs. *Milton.*
True Witney broad-cloth, with its shag unshorn,
Unpierc'd, is in the lasting tempest worn. *Gay.*

UNPI'LLARED, *adj.* Deprived of pillars.
See the cirque falls! the *unpillar'd* temple nods!
Streets pav'd with heroes! Tiber choak'd with gods! *Pope.*

UNPI'LLOWED, *adj.* Wanting a pillow.
Perhaps some cold bank is her bolster now,
Or 'gainst the rugged bark of some broad elm,
Leans her *unpillow'd* head, fraught with sad fears. *Milton.*

To UNPIN, *v. a.* To open what is shut, or fastened with a pin.

Unpin that spangled breast-plate which you wear,
That the eyes of busy fools may be stopt there. *Donne.*

UNPI'NKED, *adj.* Not marked with eyelet holes—Gabriel's pumps were all *unpink'd* i' th' heel. *Shakspeare.*

UNPI'TIED, *adj.* Not compassionated; not regarded with sympathetic sorrow.

Richard yet lives; but at hand, at hand
Insues his piteous and *unpitied* end. *Shakspeare.*

UNPI'TIFUL, *adj.* Not merciful.—Not exciting pity.
Future times, in love, may pity her;
Sith graces such *unpitiful* should prove. *Davies.*

UNPI'TIFULLY, *adv.* Unmercifully; without mercy.
He beat him most pitifully.

—Nay, that he did not; he beat him most *unpitifully*.
Shakspeare.

UNPI'TYING, *adj.* Having no compassion.
To shame, to chains, or to a certain grave,
Lead on, *unpitying* guides, behold your slave. *Granville.*

UNPLA'CABLE, *adj.* Not to be appeased; implacable.
—Boiling

—Boiling with an *unplacable* hatred against him. *Fotherby*.

UNPLA'CED, *adj.* Having no place of dependence.—*Unplac'd*, unpension'd. *Pope*.

UNPLA'GUED, *adj.* Not tormented.

Ladies, that have your feet
Unplagu'd with corns, we'll have a bout with you.
Shakspeare.

UNPLA'NTED, *adj.* Not planted; spontaneous.

Figs there *unplanted* through the fields do grow,
Such as fierce Cato did the Romans show. *Wallcr*.

UNPLA'USIBLE, *adj.* Not plausible; not such as has a fair appearance.

I, under fair pretence of friendly ends,
And well-plac'd words of glosing courtesy,
Baited with reasons not *unplausible*,
Wind me into the easy-hearted man,
And hug him into snares. *Milton*.

UNPLA'USIVE, *adj.* Not approving.
'Tis like he'll question me,
Why such *unplausive* eyes are bent on him. *Shakspeare*.

UNPLEA'DABLE, *adj.* Not capable to be alleged in plea.—It is a blindness brought upon man, because he would not see; otherwise all ignorance, that is merely negative and inculpable presumption, is utterly inconsistent with, and makes absolutely *unpleadable*. *South*.

UNPLEA'SANT, *adj.* Not delighting; troublesome; uneasy.

O sweet Portia!

Here are a few of the *unpleasant'st* words
That ever blotted paper. *Shakspeare*.

UNPLEA'SANTLY, *adv.* Not delightfully; uneasily.—We cannot boast of good-breeding, and the art of life; but yet we don't live *unpleasantly* in primitive simplicity and good humour. *Pope*.

UNPLEA'SANTNESS, *s.* Want of qualities to give delight.—All men are willing to skulk out of such company; the sober for the hazards, and the jovial for the *unpleasantness* of it. *Gov. of the Tongue*.

UNPLEA'SED, *adj.* Not pleased; not delighted.

Condemn'd to live with subjects ever mute,
A salvage prince, *unpleas'd*, though absolute. *Dryden*.

UNPLEA'SING, *adj.* Offensive; disgusting; giving no delight.—Hence the many mistakes, which have made learning so *unpleasing* and so unsuccessful. *Milton*.

UNPLEA'SINGNESS, *s.* Want of qualities to please.—It being an unseemly affront to the sequestered and veiled modesty of that sex, to have her *unpleasingness* bandied up and down, and aggravated, in open court. *Milton*.

UNPLEA'SIVE, *adj.* Not pleasing.—Grief is never but an *unpleasing* passion; the rest have some life and contentment in them. *Bp. Hall*.

UNPLI'ANT, *adj.* Not easily bent; not conforming to the will.—The chisel hath more glory than the pencil; that being so hard an instrument, and working upon so *unpliant* stuff, can yet leave strokes of so gentle appearance. *Wotton*.

UNPLO'WED, *adj.* Not plowed. Good sound land, that hath lain long *unplowed*. *Mortimer*.

To UNPLU'ME, *v. a.* To strip of plumes; to degrade.—In the most ordinary phenomena in nature, we shall find enough to shame confidence, and *unplume* dogmatizing. *Glanville*.

UNPOE'TICAL, or UNPOE'TICK, *adj.* Not as becomes a poet.

Nor for an epithet that fails,
Bite off your *unpoetick* nails.
Unjust! why you shou'd in such veins,
Reward your fingers for your brains? *Bp. Corbet*.

UNPOE'TICALLY, *adv.* In a manner unbecoming a poet.—How coldly and *unpoetically* Pope has copied the
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appeal to the nymphs on the death of Daphnis, in comparison of Milton on Lycidas! *Dr. Warton*.

UNPO'INTED, *adj.* Having no point or sting.—The conclusion,—here, would have shewn dull, flat, and *unpointed*; without any shape or sharpness. *B. Jonson*.—Not observing punctuation.—Clumsy verse unlick'd, *unpointed*. *Dryden*.

To UNPO'ISON, *v. a.* To remove poison from.—Such a course could not, but in a short time, have *unpoisoned* their perverted minds. *South*.

UNPO'IZED, *adj.* Wanting equipoise.

Of on the brink of ruin—
Trotter'd the rash democracy *unpoiz'd*. *Thomson*.

UNPO'ISHED, *adj.* Not smoothed; not brightened by attrition.—Palladio, having noted in an old arch at Verona, some part of the materials cut in fine forms, and some *unpolish'd*, doth conclude, that the antients did leave the outward face of their marbles, or free-stone, without any sculpture, till they were laid in the body of the building. *Wotton*.—Not civilized; not refined.

Those first *unpolish'd* matrons, big and bold,
Gave suck to infants of gigantick mould. *Dryden*.

UNPOLITE, *adj.* [*impoli*, Fr.; *impolitus*, Lat.] Not elegant; not refined; not civil.—Discourses for the pulpit should be cast into a plain method, and the reasons ranged under the words, first, secondly, and thirdly; however they may be now fancied to sound *unpolite*, or unfashionable. *Watts*.

UNPOLITENESS, *s.* Want of elegance.—Sad outcries are made of the *unpoliteness* of the style. *Blackwall*.—Want of courtesy or civility.

UNPO'LLED, *adj.* Unplundered.

Richer than *unpoll'd*
Arabian wealth and Indian gold. *Fanshaw*.

Not registered as a voter.

UNPOLLU'TED, *adj.* [*impollutus*, Lat.] Not corrupted; not defiled.

Lay her i' th' earth;
And from her fair and *unpolluted* flesh
May violets spring! *Shakspeare*.

UNPO'PULAR, *adj.* Not fitted to please the people.—The practices of these men, under the covert of feigned zeal, made the appearance of sincere devotion ridiculous and *unpopular*. *Addison*.

UNPOPULA'RITY, *s.* Want of qualities to please the people.—You are afraid of the *unpopularity* of the ground. *Ld. Lyttelton*.

UNPO'RTABLE, *adj.* Not to be carried.—Had their cables of iron chains had any great length, they had been *unportable*; and being short, the ships must have sunk at an anchor in any stream of weather or counter-tide. *Ralagh*.

UNPO'RTIONED, *adj.* Not endowed with a fortune.
Has virtue charms? I grant her heavenly fair;
But if *unportion'd*, all will interest wed;
Though that our admiration, this our choice. *Young*.

UNPO'RTUOUS, *adj.* Having no ports.—Had the west of Ireland been an *unportuous* coast, the French naval power would have been undone. *Burke*.

UNPOSSE'SSED, *adj.* Not had; not held; not enjoyed.

He claims the crown—
—Is the chair empty? is the sword unsway'd?
Is the king dead? the empire *unpossess'd*? *Shakspeare*.

UNPOSSE'SSING, *adj.* Having no possession.
Thou *unpossessing* bastard, dost thou think,
That I would stand against thee? *Shakspeare*.

UNPO'SSIBLE, *adj.* Not possible. In modern editions of the Bible the word is finically altered to *impossible*.—With men this is *unpossible*; but with God all things are possible. *St. Matt*.

UNPRA'CTICABLE, *adj.* Not feasible; not practicable.—I try'd such of the things that came into my
5 B thought^y

thoughts, as were not in that place and time *unpracticable*.
Boyle.

UNPRACTISED, *adj.* Not skilful by use and experience; raw; being in the state of a novice.

The full sum of me
Is an unlesson'd girl, unschool'd, *unpractis'd*. *Shakspeare*.

Not known; or not familiar by use.

His tender eye, by too direct a ray,
Wounded, and flying from *unpractis'd* day. *Prior*.

UNPRAISED, *adj.* Not celebrated; not praised.

The land,
In antique times was savage wilderness;
Unpeopled, unmanur'd, unprov'd, *unprais'd*. *Spenser*.

UNPRECA'RIOUS, *adj.* Not dependent on another.
The stars, which grace the high expansion bright,
By their own beams, and *unprecarious* light,
At a vast distance from each other lie. *Blackmore*.

UNPRECEDENTED, *adj.* Not justifiable by any example.—The secret of all this *unprecedented* proceeding in their masters, they must not impute to freedom. *Swift*.

UNPRECISE, *adj.* Loose; not exact.—Chatterton gave a vague *unprecise* explanation from his own head, or from imperfect remembrance. *Warton*.

To UNPREDICT, *v. n.* To retract prediction.
Means I must use, thou say'st: prediction else
Will *unpredict*, and fail me of the throne. *Milton*.

UNPREFERRED, *adj.* Not advanced.—To make a scholar, keep him under, while he is young, or *unpreferred*.
Collier.

UNPREGNANT, *adj.* Not prolific; not quick of wit.
This deed unshapes me quite, makes me *unpregnant*,
And dull to all proceedings. *Shakspeare*.

UNPREJU'DICATE, or UNPREJU'DICATED, *adj.* Not prepossessed by any settled notions.—Let me appeal to the hearts of all judicious and *unprejudicated* readers. *Bp. Hall*.

UNPREJUDICED, *adj.* Free from prejudice; free from prepossession; not preoccupied by opinion; void of preconceived notions.—The meaning of them may be so plain, as that any *unprejudiced* and reasonable man may certainly understand them. *Tillotson*.

UNPREJUDICEDNESS, *s.* State of being unprejudiced.—Hearing the reason of the case with patience and *unprejudicedness*, is an equity which men owe to every truth that can in any manner concern them. *Clarke*.

UNPRELA'TICAL, *adj.* Unsuitable to a prelate.—The archbishop of York, by such *unprelatical*, ignominious arguments, in plain terms advised him to pass that act. *Clarendon*.

UNPREMEDITATED, *adj.* Not prepared in the mind beforehand.

Ask me what question thou canst possible,
And I will answer *unpremeditated*. *Shakspeare*.

UNPREPARED, *adj.* Not fitted by previous measures.
In things which most concern
Unpractis'd, *unprepar'd*, and still to seek. *Milton*.

Not made fit for the dreadful moment of departure,
I would not kill thy *unprepared* spirit;
No; heavens forefend. *Shakspeare*.

UNPREPAREDNESS, *s.* State of being unprepared.—I believe my innocency and *unpreparedness* to assert my rights and honour, make me the most guilty in their esteem; who would not so easily have declared a war against me, if I had first assaulted them. *King Charles*.

UNPREPOSSESSED, *adj.* Not prepossessed; not preoccupied by notions.—It finds the mind naked, and *unprepossessed* with any former notions, and so easily and insensibly gains upon the assent. *South*.

UNPRESS'ED, *adj.* Not pressed.—Have I my pillow left *unpress'd* in Rome? *Shakspeare*.—Not inforced.—They left not any error in government unmentioned, or

unpressed, with the sharpest and most pathetic expressions. *Clarendon*.

UNPRESUMPTUOUS, *adj.* Not presumptuous; submissive; humble.

Who, with filial confidence inspir'd,
Can lift to heaven an *unpresumptuous* eye,
And smiling say, "My Father made them all." *Cowper*.

UNPRETENDING, *adj.* Not claiming any distinctions.—Bad writers are not ridiculed, because ridicule ought to be a pleasure: but to undecide and vindicate the honest and *unpretending* part of mankind from imposition. *Pope*.

UNPREVAILING, *adj.* Being of no force.—Throw to earth this *unprevailing* woe. *Shakspeare*.

UNPREVENTED, *adj.* Not previously hindered.
A pack of sorrows, which would press you down,
If *unprevented*, to your timeless grave. *Shakspeare*.

Not preceded by any thing.
Thy grace
Comes *unprevented*, unimplor'd, unsought. *Milton*.

To UNPRIEST, *v. a.* To deprive of the orders of a priest.—Leo, bishop of Rome, only *unpriests* him. *Milton*.

UNPRIESTLY, *adj.* Unsuitable to a priest.—King Edgar, in his oration to the clergy, rebuked the priestes very sore for bankettyng with their wives; for pretermittynge their canonical hours; for their *unpriestly* apparellings. *Bale*.

UNPRINCELY, *adj.* Unsuitable to a prince.—I could not have given my enemies greater advantages, than by so *unprincely* an inconstancy. *King Charles*.

UNPRINCIPLED, *adj.* Not settled in tenets or opinions.
I do not think my sister so to seek,
Or so *unprincipled* in virtue's book,
As that the single want of light and noise
Could stir the constant mood of her calm thoughts. *Milton*.

UNPRINTED, *adj.* Not printed.—Defer it, till you have finished these that are yet *unprinted*. *Pope*.

UNPRISONED, *adj.* Set free from confinement.
Several desires led parts away,
Water declin'd with earth, the air did stay;
Fire rose, and each from other but unty'd,
Themselves *unprison'd* were, and purify'd. *Donne*.

UNPRIZABLE, *adj.* Not valued; not of estimation.
A baubling vessel was he captain of,
For shallow draught and bulk *unprizable*. *Shakspeare*.

UNPRIZED, *adj.* Not valued.
Not all the dukes of waterish Burgundy,
Can buy this *unpriz'd*, precious maid of me. *Shakspeare*.

UNPROCLAIMED, *adj.* Not notified by a public declaration.

The Syrian king, who to surprize
One man, assassin-like, had levy'd war,
War *unproclaim'd*. *Milton*.

UNPRODUCTIVE, *adj.* Having no power to produce; not efficient; barren.

UNPROFANED, *adj.* Not violated.
Unspoil'd shall be her arms, and *unprofan'd*
Her holy limbs with any human hand:
And in a marble tomb laid in her native land. *Dryden*.

UNPROFICIENCY, *s.* Want of improvement.—Let mine eyes run down with tears, night and day, for the obstinate *unproficiency* of the sons of my mother under the heavy hand of my God. *Bp. Hall*.

UNPROFITABLE, *adj.* Useless; serving no purpose.—The church being eased of *unprofitable* labours, needful offices may the better be attended. *Hooker*.

UNPROFITABLENESS, *s.* Uselessness.—We are so persuaded of the *unprofitableness* of your science, that you can but leave us where you find us; but if you succeed, you increase the number of your party. *Addison*.

UNPROFITABLY, *adv.* Uselessly; without advantage.

I should not now *unprofitably* spend
Myself in words, or catch at empty hope,
By airy ways, for solid certainties.

B. Jonson.

UNPROFITED, *adj.* Having no gain.
Be clamorous, and leap all civil bounds,
Rather than make *unprofitd* return.

Shakspeare.

UNPROJEC'TED, *adj.* Not planned; not formed in
the mind.

UNPROLIFIC, *adj.* Barren; not productive.—Great
rains drown many insects, and render their eggs *unprolifc*,
or destroy them. *Hale.*

UNPROMISING, *adj.* Giving no promise of excellence;
having no appearance of value.—If he be naturally listless
and dreaming, this *unpromising* disposition is none of the
easiest to be dealt with. *Locke.*

UNPROMPTED, *adj.* Not dictated.

Oh no, we must not, will not, cannot part;
And my tongue talks, *unprompted* by my heart. *Congreve.*

UNPRONO'UNCED, *adj.* Not uttered; not spoken.

Imperfect words, with childish trips,
Half *unpronounc'd*, slide through my infant lips. *Milton.*

UNPRO'PER, *adj.* Not peculiar.
Millions nightly lie in those *unproper* beds,
Which they dare swear peculiar.

Shakspeare.

Unfit; not right.

UNPRO'PERLY, *adv.* Contrarily to propriety; impro-
perly.

I kneel before thee, and *unproperly*
Shew duty as mistaken all the while
Between the child and parent.

Shakspeare.

UNPROPHE'TICAL, or UNPROPHE'TIC, *adj.* Not fore-
seeing or foretelling future events.—How *unprophetical*
would it be, to say they should some time know what they
already knew. *Ellis.*

UNPROPI'TIOUS, *adj.* Not favourable; inauspicious.
'Twas when the dog-star's *unpropitious* ray
Smote ev'ry brain, and wither'd ev'ry bay,
Sick was the sun.

Pope.

UNPROPO'RTIONABLE, *adj.* Not suitable; not such
as is fit.—I wish the present caution may be more attended
to, not to bestow an *unproportionable* part of our time or
value on this slight exercise of man's slightest faculty. *Gov.*
of the Tongue.

UNPROPO'RTIONATE, *adj.* Not proportioned; not
suited.—It [to raise the dead] is an act beyond the activity
of any creature, and *unproportionate* to the power of any
finite agent. *Pearson.*

UNPROPO'RTIONED, *adj.* Not suited to something
else.

Give thy thoughts no tongue,
Nor any *unproportion'd* thought his act.

Shakspeare.

UNPROPO'SED, *adj.* Not proposed.—The means are
unpropos'd. *Dryden.*

UNPRO'PPED, *adj.* Not supported; not upheld.

The fatal fang drove deep within his thigh,
And cut the nerves; the nerves no more sustain
The bulk; the bulk, *unpropp'd*, falls headlong on the plain.

Dryden.

UNPRO'SPEROUS, *adj.* [*improspcr*, Lat.] Unfortu-
nate; not prosperous.

Nought *unprosp'rous* shall thy ways attend,
Born with good omens, and with heav'n thy friend. *Pope.*

UNPRO'SPEROUSLY, *adv.* Unsuccessfully.—When a
prince fights justly, and yet *unprosperously*, if he could see
all those reasons for which God hath so ordered it, he would
think it the most reasonable thing in the world. *Bp.*
Taylor.

UNPRO'SPEROUSNESS, *s.* State of being unprosper-
ous.—The *unprosperousness* of the arm of flesh, the several

failings of the second causes which we have idolized so often.
Hammond.

UNPROTE'C'TED, *adj.* Not protected; not supported;
not defended.—By woeful experience, they both did learn,
that to forsake the true God of heaven, is to fall into all such
evils upon the face of the earth, as men, either destitute of
grace divine, may commit, or *unprotected* from above, en-
dure. *Hooker.*

UNPRO'VED, *adj.* Not tried; not known by trial.

There I found a fresh, *unproved* knight,
Whose manly hands, imbru'd in guilty blood,
Had never been.

Spenser.

Not evinced by argument.—There is much of what should
be demonstrated, left *unproved* by those chymical experi-
ments. *Boyle.*

To UNPROVIDE, *v. a.* To divest of resolution or qua-
lifications; to unfurnish.

I'll not expostulate with her, lest

Her beauty *unprovide* my mind again.

Shakspeare.

UNPROVIDED, *adj.* Not secured or qualified by pre-
vious measures.—Where shall I find one that can steal well?
O, for a fine thief of two-and-twenty, or thereabout; I am
heinously *unprovided*. *Shakspeare.*—Not furnished; not
previously supplied.—Those *unprovided* of tackling and
victual, are forced to sea. *King Charles.*—The seditious
had neither weapons, order, nor counsel; but being in all
things *unprovided*, were slain like beasts. *Hayward.*

UNPROVOKED, *adj.* Not provoked.

The teeming earth, yet guiltless of the plough,

And *unprovok'd*, did fruitful stores allow.

Dryden.

UNPROVOKING, *adj.* Giving no offence.—I stabbed
him a stranger, *unprovoking*, inoffensive. *Fleetwood.*

UNPRUDENTIAL, *adj.* Imprudent.—The most un-
wise and *unprudential* act as to civil government. *Milton.*

UNPRUN'ED, *adj.* Not cut; not lopped.

The whole land is full of weeds;

Her fruit trees all *unprun'd*.

Shakspeare.

UNPU'BLIC, *adj.* Private; not generally known, or
seen.—Virgins must be retired and *unpublic*: for all free-
dom of society is a violence done to virginity, not in its
natural, but in its moral capacity; that is, it loses part of its
severity and strictness, by publishing that person, whose
work is religion, whose thoughts must dwell in heaven.
Bp. Taylor.

UNPU'BLISHED, *adj.* Secret; unknown.

All blest secrets;

All you *unpublish'd* virtues of the earth,

Spring with my tears.

Shakspeare.

Not given to the public.—Apply your care wholly to
those which are *unpublish'd*. *Pope.*

UNPUNISHED, *adj.* [*impunitus*, Lat.] Not punished;
suffered to continue in impunity.

The vent'rous victor, march'd *unpunish'd* hence,

And seem'd to boast his fortunate offence.

Dryden.

UNPURCHASED, *adj.* Unbought.

Unpurchas'd plenty our full tables loads,

And part of what they lent, return t' our gods.

Denham.

UNPU'RE, *adj.* Not clean; not pure.—Of so *unpure*
constitutions, that we can present no object but sin. *Donne.*

UNPURGED, *adj.* Not purged; unpurified.

Is Brutus sick?

And will he steal out of his wholesome bed,

To tempt the rheumy and *unpurged* air,

To add unto his sickness?

Shakspeare.

UNPURIFIED, *adj.* Not freed from recement.—Not
cleansed from sin.—Our sinful nation having been long in
the furnace, is now come out, but *unpurified*. *Dec. of*
Chr. Piety.

UNPU'RPOSED, *adj.* Not designed; not intentional.

Do it,
Or thy preccdent services are all
But accidents *unpurpos'd*. *Shakspeare.*

UNPURSU'ED, *adj.* Not pursued.
All night the dreadless angel *unpursu'd*
Through heaven's wide champain held his way. *Milton.*

UNPUTRIFIED, *adj.* Not corrupted by rottenness.—
Meat and drink last longer *unputrified*, or unsouered in
winter than in summer. *Bacon.*—No animal *unputrified*,
being burnt, yields any alkaline salt; but, putrified, yields
a volatile alkali. *Arbuthnot.*

UNQUALIFIED, *adj.* Not fit.—Till he has denudated
himself of all these incumbrances, he is utterly *unqualified*
for these agonies. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*—Not softened; not
abated.

UNQUALIFIEDNESS, *s.* State of being unqualified.
The inadvcrtency and *unqualifiedness* of copyers. *Biblioth. Bibl.*

To UNQUALIFY, *v. a.* To disqualify; to divest of
qualification.—Arbitrary power so diminishes the basis of
the femalc figure, as to *unqualify* a woman for an evening
walk. *Addison.*

UNQUALITIED, *adj.* Deprived of the usual faculties.
Not in use.—He is *unqualitied* with very shame. *Shakspeare.*

UNQUARRELEABLE, *adj.* Such as cannot be im-
pugned.—There arise unto the examination such satisfactory
and *unquarrelable* reasons, as may confirm the causes gene-
rally received. *Brown.*

To UNQUEEN, *v. a.* To divest of the dignity of queen.

Embalm me,
Then lay me forth; although *unqueen'd*, yet like
A queen, and daughter to a king, inter me. *Shakspeare*

UNQUELLED, *adj.* Unsubdued.
To sing *unquell'd* amid the lashing wave;
To laugh at danger. *Thomson.*

Not kept down.
Beneath thy meadows glow, and rise *unquell'd*
Against the mower's scythe. *Thomson.*

UNQUE'NCHABLE, *adj.* Unextinguishable.—We re-
present wildfires burning in water and *unquenchable*.
Bacon.

The people on their holidays,
Impetuous, insolent, *unquenchable*. *Milton.*

UNQUE'NCHABLENESS, *s.* Unextinguishableness.—
I was amazed to see the *unquenchableness* of this fire.
Hakewill.

UNQUE'NCHED, *adj.* Not extinguished.—We have
heats of dungs, and of lime *unquenched*. *Bacon.*—Not ex-
tinguishable.—Sadness, or great joy, equally dissipate the
spirits, and immoderate exercise in hot air, with *unquenehed*
thirst. *Arbuthnot.*

UNQUESTIONABLE, *adj.* Indubitable; not to be
doubted.—The duke's carriage was surely noble throughout;
of *unquestionable* courage in himself, and rather fearful of
fame than danger. *Wotton.*—That cannot bear to be ques-
tioned without impatience: this seems to be the meaning
here.—What were his marks?—A lean cheek, which you
have not; an *unquestionable* spirit, which you have not.
Shakspeare.

UNQUESTIONABLY, *adv.* Indubitably; without
doubt.—If the fathers were *unquestionably* of the house-
hold of faith, and all to do good to them; then certainly
their children cannot be strangers in this household. *Sprat.*

UNQUESTIONED, *adj.* Not doubted; passed with-
out doubt.—Other relations in good authors, though we do
not positively deny, yet have they not been *unquestioned*
by some. *Brown.*—Indisputable; not to be opposed.

It did not please the gods, who instruct the people;
And their *unquestion'd* pleasures must be served. *B. Jonson.*

Not interrogated; not examined.

She, muttering prayers as holy rites she meant,
Through the divided crowd *unquestion'd* went. *Dryden.*

UNQUI'CK, *adj.* Motionless; not alive.
His senses droop, his steady eyes *unquieck*;
And much he ails, and yet he is not sick. *Daniel.*

UNQUI'CKENED, *adj.* Not animated; not ripened to
vitality.

Every fœtus bears a secret hoard,
With sleeping, unexpanded issue stor'd;
Which num'rous, but *unquicken'd* progeny,
Clasp'd, and enrapp'd, within each other lie. *Blaekmore.*

UNQUI'ET, *adj.* [*inquiet*, Fr.; *inquietus*, Lat.] Moved
with perpetual agitation; not calm; not still.—From gram-
matick flats and shallows, they are on the sudden transported
to be tossed and turmoiled with their unballasted wits, in
fathomless and *unquiet* depths of controversy. *Milton.*—
Disturbed; full of perturbation; not at peace.

Go with me to church, and call me wife,
And then away to Venice to your friend;
For never shall you lie by Portia's side
With an *unquiet* soul. *Shakspeare.*

Restless; unsatisfied.
She glares in balls, front boxes, and the ring;
A vain, *unquiet*, glitt'ring, wretched thing. *Pope.*

To UNQUI'ET, *v. a.* To disquiet; to make uneasy.—
Having weighed the matter, and deeply pondered the gra-
vity thereof, wherewith they were greatly troubled and *un-
quieted*, resolved finally that the archbishop should reveal
the same to the king's majesty. *Ld. Herbert.*

UNQUI'ETLY, *adv.* Without rest.
Who's there besides foul weather?—
— One minded like the weather, most
Unquietly. *Shakspeare.*

UNQUI'ETNESS, *s.* Want of tranquillity.
Thou, like a violent noise, cam'st rushing in,
And mak'st them wake and start to new *unquietness*. *Denham.*

Want of peace.—It is most enemy to war, and most
hateth *unquietness*. *Spenser.*—Restlessness; turbulence.
What pleasure can there be in that estate,
Which your *unquietness* has made me hate? *Dryden.*

Perturbation; uneasiness.—From inordinate love, and
vain fear, comes all *unquietness* of spirit, and distraction of
our senses. *Bp. Taylor.*

UNQUI'ETUDE, *s.* Disquietude; uneasiness; restless-
ness.—It will bewray a kind of *unquietude* and discontent-
ment, till it attain the former position. *Wotton.*

UNRA'CKED, *adj.* Not poured from the lees.—Rack
the one vessel from the lees of the raked vessel into the *un-
raked* vessel. *Bacon.*

UNRA'KED, *adj.* Not thrown together and covered.
Used only of fires.

Cricket, to Windsor chimnies shalt thou leap:
Where fires thou find'st *unrak'd* and hearths unswept,
There pinch the maids. *Shakspeare.*

UNRA'NSACKED, *adj.* Not pillaged.—He gave that
rich city for a prey unto his soldiers, who left neither house
nor corner thereof, *unransacked*. *Knolles.*

UNRA'NSOMED, *adj.* Not set free by payment for
liberty.

Unransom'd here receive the spotless fair,
Accept the hecatomb the Greeks prepare. *Pope.*

To UNRA'VEL, *v. a.* To disentangle; to extricate;
to clear.—He has *unravell'd* the studied cheats of great artificers.
Fell.—To disorder; to throw out of the present order.

O the traitor's name!
I'll know it; I will, art shall be conjur'd for it,
And nature all *unravell'd*. *Dryden.*

To clear up the intrigue of a play.—The solution, or *un-
ravelling*.

ravelling of the intrigue commences, when the reader begins to see the doubts cleared up. *Pope*.

To UNRA'VEL, *v. n.* To be unfolded.

In an eternity what scenes shall strike!

Adventures thicken! novelties surprise!

What webs of wonder shall *unravel* there! *Young*.

UNRA'ZORED, *adj.* Unshaven.—As smooth as Hebe's their *unrazor'd* lips. *Milton*.

UNRE'ACHED, *adj.* Not attained.

Labour with unequal force to climb

That lofty hill, *unreach'd* by former time. *Dryden*.

UNRE'AD, *adj.* Not read; not publicly pronounced.—

These books are safer and better to be left publicly *unread*. *Hooker*.—Untaught; not learned in books.

Uncertain whose the narrower span,

The clown *unread*, or half-read gentleman. *Dryden*.

UNRE'ADINESS, *s.* Want of readiness; want of promptness.—This imprecation and *unreadiness*, when they find in us, then turn it to the soothing up of themselves in that accursed fancy. *Hooker*.—Want of preparation.—Nothing is so great an enemy to tranquillity and a contented spirit, as the amazement and confusions of *unreadiness* and inconsideration. *Bp. Taylor*.

UNRE'ADY, *adj.* Not prepared; not fit.

The fairy knight

Departed thence, albe (his woundes wide
Not thoroughly heal'd) *unready* were to ride. *Spenser*.

Not prompt; not quick.—From a temperate inactivity, we are *unready* to put in execution the suggestions of reason; or by a content in every species of truth, we embrace the shadow thereof. *Brown*.—Awkward; ungain.—Young men, in the conduct of actions, use extreme remedies at first, and, that which doubleth all errors, will not acknowledge or retract them; like an *unready* horse, that will neither stop nor turn. *Bacon*.—Undressed. *Obsolete*.

All. How now, my lords? what all *unready* so?

Bast. *Unready*? ay, and glad we've 'scaped so well.

Shakspeare.

UNRE'AL, *adj.* Unsubstantial; having only appearance.

Hence, terrible shadow!

Unreal mockery, hence! *Shakspeare*.

UNRE'APED, *adj.* Not reaped; uncut.

To stay the thunder, or forbid the hail

To thresh the *unreap'd* ear. *Carew*.

UNRE'ASONABLE, *adj.* Not agreeable to reason.—

It is *unreasonable* for men to be judges in their own cases; self-love will make men partial to themselves and their friends. *Locke*.—Exorbitant; claiming or insisting on more than is fit.—Since every language is so full of its own proprieties, that what is beautiful in one is often barbarous in another, it would be *unreasonable* to limit a translator to the narrow compass of his author's words. *Dryden*.—Greater than is fit; immoderate.—Those that place their hope in another world, have, in a great measure, conquered the dread of death, and *unreasonable* love of life. *Atterbury*.—Irrational.

UNRE'ASONABLENESS, *s.* Inconsistency with reason.—The *unreasonableness* and presumption of those that thus project, have not so much as a thought, all their lives long, to advance so far as attrition. *Hammoud*.—Exorbitance; excessive demand.—The *unreasonableness* of the propositions is not more evident, than that they are not the joint desires of their major number. *King Charles*.

UNRE'ASONABLY, *adv.* In a manner contrary to reason.—*Unreasonably* disposed to give a fairer hearing to a Pagan philosopher, than to a Christian writer. *Addison*.—More than enough.

I'll not over the threshold till my lord return from the wars.

—Fye! you confine yourself most *unreasonably*.

Shakspeare.

To UNRE'AVE, *v. a.* [now *unravel*, from *un* and *reave*,
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or *ravel*, perhaps the same with *rive*, to tear, or break asunder.] To unwind; to disentangle.

Penelope, for her Ulysses' sake,

Devis'd a web her wooers to deceive;

In which the work that she all day did make

The same at night she did *unreave*. *Spenser*.

Not to tear asunder; not to rive; not to unroof.—Couldst thou think that a cottage not too strongly built, and standing so bleak in the very mouth of the winds, could for any long time hold right and *unreaved*? *Bp. Hall*.

UNRE'BATED, *adj.* Not blunted.—A number of fencers try it out with *unrebat*ed swords. *Hakewill*.

UNREBU'KABLE, *adj.* Obnoxious to no censure.—Keep this commandment without spot, *unrebukable*, until the appearing of Christ. *1 Tim*.

UNRECE'IVED, *adj.* Not received.—Where the signs and sacraments of his grace are not, through contempt, *unreceived*, or received with contempt, they really give what they promise, and are what they signify. *Hooker*.

UNRE'CLAIMED, *adj.* Not tamed.

A savageness of *unreclaimed* blood,

Of general assault. *Shakspeare*.

Not reformed.—This is the most favourable treatment a sinner can hope for who continues *unreclaimed* by the goodness of God. *Rogers*.

UNRECONCI'ABLE, *adj.* Not to be appeased; implacable.

Let me lament,

That our stars *unreconcilable*, should have divided
Our equalness to this. *Shakspeare*.

Not to be made consistent with.—He had many infirmities and sins, *unreconcilable* with perfect righteousness. *Hammoud*.

UNRE'CONCILED, *adj.* Not reconciled.

If you bethink yourself of any crime

Unreconcil'd as yet to heav'n and grace,

Solicit for it straight. *Shakspeare*.

UNRECO'RDED, *adj.* Not kept in remembrance by public monuments.

Unrecorded left through many an age,

Worthy to have not remain'd so long unsung. *Milton*.

UNRECO'VERABLE, *adj.* Not to be recovered; past recovery.—Irresolution loosens all the joints of state: like an ague, it shakes not this or that limb, but all the body is at once in a fit. 'Tis the dead palsy, that, without almost a miracle, leaves a man *unrecoverable*. *Feltham*.

UNRECO'VERED, *adj.* Not recovered.—The only cause of *unrecover'd* spoil. *Drayton*.

UNRECO'UNTED, *adj.* Not told; not related.

This is yet but young, and may be left

To some ears *unrecounted*. *Shakspeare*.

UNRECRU'ITABLE, *adj.* Incapable of repairing the deficiencies of an army.—Empty and *unrecruit*able colonels of twenty men in a company. *Milton*.

UNRECU'RING, *adj.* Irremediable.

I found her straying in the park,

Seeking to hide herself; as doth the deer,

That hath received some *unrecuring* wound. *Shakspeare*.

UNRE'DUCED, *adj.* Not reduced.—The earl divided all the rest of the Irish countries *unreduced* into shires. *Davies*.

UNREDU'CIBLE, *adj.* Not reducible. *Ash*.

UNREDU'CIBLENESS, *s.* Impossibility of being reduced.—A third property of matters belonging to Christianity, and which also renders them mysterious, is, their strangeness and *unreducibility* to the common methods and observations of nature. *South*.

UNREFINED, *adj.* Not refined.

No mines are current; *unrefin'd* and gross,

Coals make the sterling, nature but the dross. *Cleveland*.

UNREFO'RMABLE, *adj.* Not to be put into a new form

form.—The rule of faith is alone unmoveable and *unreformable*; to wit, of believing in one only God omnipotent, creator of the world, and in his son Jesus Christ born of the virgin Mary. *Hammond*.

UNREFORMED, *adj.* Not amended; not corrected.—This general revolt, when overcome, produced a general reformation of the Irishry, which ever before had been *unreformed*. *Davies*.

UNREFRACTED, *adj.* Not refracted.—The sun's circular image is made by an *unrefracted* beam of light. *Newton*.

UNREFRESHED, *adj.* Not cheered; not relieved.—Its symptoms are a spontaneous lassitude, being *unrefreshed* by sleep. *Arbutnot*.

UNREGARDED, *adj.* Not heeded; not respected; neglected.

We, ever by his might,
Had throne to ground the *unregarded* right. *Spenser*.

UNREGENERACY, *s.* State of being unregenerate.—If a sinful disposition disannul our prayers, much more a state of *unregeneracy*. *South*.

UNREGENERATE, *adj.* Not brought to a new life.—This is not to be understood promiscuously of all men, *unregenerate* persons as well as regenerate. *Stephens*.

UNREGISTERED, *adj.* Not recorded.

Hotter hours,
Unregister'd in vulgar fame, you have
Luxuriously pick'd out. *Shakspeare*.

UNREINED, *adj.* Not restrained by the bridle.

Lest from thy flying steed *unrein'd*, as once
Bellerophon, though from a lower clime
Dismounted, on th' Aleian field I fall. *Milton*.

UNREJOICING, *adj.* Unjoyous; gloomy; sad; dismal.—Here Winter holds his *unrejoicing* court.—*Thomson*.—Siberia's *unrejoicing* wilds. *Warton*.

UNRELATED, *adj.* Not allied by kindred.—'Tis not the example of an ordinary or inconsiderable person, of a stranger, of one indifferent or *unrelated* to us. *Barrow*.—Having no connection with any thing.—They arise—from the purposed conciseness of the writer; who in the occasional mention of any matter *unrelated*, or not essential to, the dispensation, always affects a studied brevity. *Warburton*.

UNRELATIVE, *adj.* Having no relation to, or connection with.—If you pitch upon the treaty of Munster, do not interrupt it by dipping and deviating into other books *unrelative* to it. *Ld. Chesterfield*.

UNRELATIVELY, *adj.* Without relation to any thing else.—They saw the measures they took, singly and *unrelatively*, or relatively alone to some immediate object. *Ld. Bolingbroke*.

UNRELENTING, *adj.* Hard; cruel; feeling no pity.

By many hands your father was subdu'd;
But only slaughter'd by the ireful arm
Of *unrelenting* Clifford. *Shakspeare*.

UNRELIEVABLE, *adj.* Admitting no succour.—As no degree of distress is *unrelievable* by his power, so no extremity of it is inconsistent with his compassion. *Boyle*.

UNRELIEVED, *adj.* Not succoured.

The goddess griev'd,
Her favour'd host should perish *unreliev'd*. *Dryden*.

Not eased.—The uneasiness of *unreliev'd* thirst is not lessened by continuance, but grows the more unsupportable. *Boyle*.

UNREMARKABLE, *adj.* Not capable of being observed—Our understanding, to make a complete notion, must add something else to this fleeting and *unremarkable* superficialities, that may bring it to our acquaintance. *Digby*.—Not worthy of notice.

UNREMEDIAL, *adj.* Admitting no remedy.—He so handled it, that it rather seemed he had more come into a defence of an *unremediable* mischief already committed, than that they had done it at first by his consent. *Sidney*.

UNREMEDIED, *adj.* Not cured.—*Unremedied* loneliness. *Milton*.

UNREMEMBERED, *adj.* Not retained in the mind; not recollected.—I cannot pass *unremembered*, their manner of disguising the shafts of chimneys in various fashions, whereof the noblest is the pyramidal. *Wotton*.

UNREMEMBERING, *adj.* Having no memory.
That *unrememb'ring* of its former pain,
The soul may suffer mortal flesh again. *Dryden*.

UNREMEMBRANCE, *s.* Forgetfulness; want of remembrance.—Some words are negative in their original language, but seem positive, because the negation is unknown; as amnesty, an *unremembrance*, or general pardon. *Watts*.

UNREMITTING, *adj.* Not relaxing; not abating; persevering.—Loos'd be the whirlwind's *unremitting* sway. *Shenstone*.

UNREMOVABLE, *adj.* Not to be taken away.

You know the fiery quality of the duke,
How *unremovable* and fixt he is
In his own course. *Shakspeare*.

UNREMOVABLENESS, *s.* Impracticability of being removed.

UNREMOVABLY, *adv.* In a manner that admits no removal.—His discontents are *unremovably* coupled to his nature. *Shakspeare*.

UNREMOVED, *adj.* Not taken away.—It is impossible, where this opinion is imbibed and *unremoved*, to found any convincing argument. *Hammond*.—Not capable of being removed.—Like Teneriff or Atlas *unremov'd*. *Milton*.

UNRENEWED, *adj.* Not made anew; not renewed.—The corruption of a man's heart, *unrenewed* by grace, is the cause of its own hardness. *South*.

UNREPAID, *adj.* Not recompensed; not compensated.
Hadst thou full pow'r

To measure out his torments by thy will;
Yet what couldst thou, tormentor, hope to gain?
Thy loss continues, *unrepaid* by pain. *Dryden*.

UNREPEALED, *adj.* Not revoked; not abrogated.—When you are pinched with any *unrepealed* act of parliament, you declare you will not be obliged by it. *Dryden*.

UNREPENTANCE, *s.* State of being unrepentant.—The necessity of destruction, consequent upon *unrepentance*, is drawn chiefly from the determination of the Divine Will, which hath so appointed it. *Wharton*.

UNREPENTED, *adj.* Not expiated by penitential sorrow.—They are no fit supplicants to seek his mercy in the behalf of others, whose own *unrepented* sins provoked his just indignation. *Hooker*.—With what confusion will he hear all his *unrepented* sins produced before men and angels? *Rogers*.

UNREPENTING, or **UNREPENTANT**, *adj.* Not repenting; not penitent; not sorrowful for sin.
Should I of these the liberty regard,
Who freed, as to their ancient patrimony,
Unhumbled, *unrepentant*, unreform'd,
Headlong would follow. *Milton*.

UNREPINING, *adj.* Not peevishly complaining.
Barefoot as she trod the flinty pavement,
Her footsteps all along were mark'd with blood;
Yet silent on she pass'd, and *unrepining*. *Rowe*.

UNREPININGLY, *adv.* Without peevish complaint.—His indisputable will must be done, and *unrepiningly* received by his own creatures. *Wotton*.

UNREPLENISHED, *adj.* Not filled.—Some air retreated thither, kept the mercury out of the *unreplenished* space. *Boyle*.

UNREPRIEVABLE, *adj.* Not to be respited from penal death.

Within me is a hell; and there the poison
Is, as a fiend, confin'd, to tyrannize
In *unreprievable* condemned blood. *Shakspeare*.

UNREPRIEVED, *adj.* Not respited from penal death.
There

There to converse with everlasting groans,
Unrespited, unpitied, *unreproved*. *Milton*.

UNREPRO'ACHED, *adj.* Not upbraided; not censured.—Sir John Hotham, *unreproached*, uncursed by any imprecation of mine, pays his head. *King Charles*.

UNREPRO'VABLE, *adj.* Not liable to blame.—You hath he reconciled, to present you holy, unblameable, and *unreprovable* in his sight. *Col*.

UNREPRO'VED, *adj.* Not censured.—Christians have their churches, and *unreproved* exercise of religion. *Sandys*.—Not liable to censure.

The antique world, in his first flowering youth,
With gladsome thanks, and *unreproved* truth,
The gifts of sovereign bounty did embrace. *Spenser*.

UNREPU'GNANT, *adj.* Not opposite.—When Scripture doth yield us natural laws, what particular order is thereunto most agreeable; when positive, which way to make laws *repugnant* unto them. *Hooker*.

UNREPUTABLE, *adj.* Not creditable.—When we see wise men examples of duty, we are convinced that piety is no *unreputable* qualification, and that we are not to be ashamed of our virtue. *Rogers*.

UNREQUE'STED, *adj.* Not asked.—With what security can our ambassadors go, *unrequested* of the Turkish emperor, without his safe conduct? *Knolles*.

UNREQUITABLE, *adj.* Not to be retaliated.—Some will have it that all mediocrity of folly is foolish, and because an *unrequitable* evil may ensue, an indifferent convenience must be omitted. *Brown*.

UNRESENTED, *adj.* Not regarded with anger.—The failings of these holy persons passed not *unresented* by God; and the same scripture which informs us of the sin, records the punishment. *Rogers*.

UNRESERVE, *s.* Absence of reserve; frankness; openness.—With these he [Dr. Bathurst] lived in the freedom of social *unreserve*, tempering the rigour of an authoritative character with the affability of a companion, and the graces of an agreeable conversation. *Warton*.

UNRESERVED, *adj.* Not limited by any private convenience.—The piety our heavenly Father will accept, must consist in an entire, *unreserved* obedience to his commands; since whosoever offends in one precept, is guilty of the whole law. *Rogers*.—Open; frank; concealing nothing.

UNRESERVEDLY, *adv.* Without limitations.—I am not to embrace absolutely and *unreservedly* the opinion of Aristotle. *Boyle*.—Without concealment; openly.—I know your friendship to me is extensive; and it is what I owe to that friendship, to open my mind *unreservedly* to you. *Pope*.

UNRESERVEDNESS, *s.* Unlimitedness; largeness.—The tenderness and *unreservedness* of his love, made him think those his friends or enemies, that were so to God. *Boyle*.—Openness; frankness.—The freedom and *unreservedness*, with which Boileau and Racine communicated their works to each other, is hardly to be paralleled. *Dr. Warton*.

UNRESISTED, *adj.* Not opposed.—The ætherial spaces are perfectly fluid; they neither assist, nor retard, the planets, which roll through as free and *unresisted* as if they moved in a vacuum. *Bentley*.—Resistless; such as cannot be opposed.

Those gods! whose *unresisted* might
Have sent me to these regions void of light. *Dryden*.

UNRESISTIBLE, *adj.* Not to be resisted.—Such a destruction as should, like a flood, overwhelm the whole nation; and, as an *unresistible* torrent, break down and wash all away before it. *Mede*.

UNRESISTING, *adj.* Not opposing; not making resistance.

The sheep was sacrific'd on no pretence,
But meek and *unresisting* innocence:
A patient useful creature. *Dryden*.

UNRESOLVABLE, *adj.* Not to be solved; insoluble.—For a man to run headlong, while his ruin stares him in the face; still to press on to the embraces of sin, is a prob-

lem *unresolvable* upon any other ground, but that sin infatuates before it destroys. *South*.

UNRESOLVED, *adj.* Not determined; having made no resolution; sometimes with *of*.

Turnus *unresolv'd of flight*,
Moves tardy back, and just recedes from fight. *Dryden*.

Not solved; not cleared.—I do not so magnify this method, to think it will perfectly clear every hard place, and leave no doubt *unresolved*. *Locke*.

UNRESOLVING, *adj.* Not resolving; not determined.—She her arms about her *unresolving* husband threw. *Dryden*.

UNRESPECTABLE, *adj.* Not entitled to respect. *Malone*.

UNRESPECTED, *adj.* Not regarded.—They live unwoo'd, and *unrespected* fade. *Shakspeare*.

UNRESPECTIVE, *adj.* Inattentive; taking little notice.

I will converse with iron-witted fools,
And *unrespective* boys; none are for me
That look into me with considerate eyes. *Shakspeare*.

Mean; despicable. *Malone*.

Nor the remainder viands
We do not throw in *unrespective* sieve,
Because we now are full. *Shakspeare*.

UNRESPITED, *adj.* Admitting no respit, pause, or intermission.

There to converse with everlasting groans,
Unrespited, unpitied, unrepriev'd,
Ages of hopeless end. *Milton*.

UNREST, *s.* [onraste, Teut.] Disquiet; want of tranquillity; unquietness.—Of thought cometh the wakyngys and *unrestis*. *Ld. Rivers*.

Wise behest, those creeping flames by reason to subdue,
Before their rage grew to so great *unrest*. *Spenser*.

UNREST, an island in the Eastern seas, near the coast of Java; 9 miles west of Batavia.

UNRESTORED, *adj.* Not restored.

Then countries stol'n, and captives *unrestor'd*,
Give strength to every blow, and edge his sword. *Addison*.

Not cleared from an attainder.—The son of an *unrestored* traitor has no pretences to the quality of his ancestors. *Collier*. Not cured.—If *unrestor'd* by this, despair of cure. *Young*.

UNRESTRAINED, *adj.* Not confined; not hindered.

My tender age, in luxury was train'd,
With idle ease, and pageants entertain'd,
My hours my own, my pleasures *unrestrain'd*. *Dryden*.

Licentious; loose.
The taverns he daily doth frequent,
With *unrestrained*, loose companions. *Shakspeare*.

Not limited.—Were there in this aphorism an *unrestrained* truth, yet were it not reasonable to infer from a caution, a non-usance, or abolition. *Brown*.

UNRETRACTED, *adj.* Not revoked; not recalled.—The penitence of the criminal may have numbered him amongst the saints, when our *unretracted* uncharitableness may send us to unquenchable flames. *Gov. of the Tongue*.

UNREVEALED, *adj.* Not told; not discovered.

Had ye once seen these her celestial treasures,
And *unrevealed* pleasures,
Then would ye wonder, and her praises sing. *Spenser*.

UNREVENGED, *adj.* Not revenged.
So might we die, not envying them that live;
So would we die, not *unrevenged* all. *Fairfax*.

UNREVEREND, or UNRE'VARIANT, *adj.* Irreverent; disrespectful.—See not your bride in these *unreverend* robes. *Shakspeare*.

UNREVERENTLY, *adv.* Disrespectfully.
I did *unreverently* blame the gods,
Who wake for thee, though thou snore for thyself.

B. Jonson,
UNREVE'RSSED,

UNREVERSED, *adj.* Not revoked; not repealed.
She hath offer'd to the doom,
Which *unreversed* stands in effectual force,
A sea of melting tears. *Shakspeare.*

UNREVOKED, *adj.* Not recalled.—Hear my decree,
which *unrevok'd* shall stand. *Milton.*

UNREWARD'ED, *adj.* Not rewarded; not recompensed.—Providence takes care that good offices may not pass *unrewarded*. *L'Estrange.*

UNRI'DDLE, *v. a.* To solve an enigma; to explain a problem.

Some kind power *unriddle* where it lies,
Whether my heart be faulty, or her eyes! *Suekling.*

The Platonick principles will not *unriddle* the doubt.
Glanville.

UNRI'DDLER, *s.* One who solves an enigma.
Ye safe *unriddlers* of the stars, pray tell,
By what name shall I stamp my miracle? *Lovelace.*

UNRIDICULOUS, *adj.* Not ridiculous.—If an indifferent and *unridiculous* object could draw this austereness unto a smile, he hardly could with perpetuity resist proper motives thereof. *Brown.*

UNRI'G, *v. a.* To strip of the tackle.
Rhodes is the sovereign of the sea no more;
Their ships *unrigg'd*, and spent their naval store. *Dryden.*

UNRI'GHT, *adj.* [unriɪt, Sax.] Wrong.—Shew that thy judgment is not *unright*. *Wisdom.*

UNRI'GHTEOUS, *adj.* [unriɪtʃʊs, Sax. See **RIGHT-EOUS**.] Unjust; wicked; sinful; bad.

Within a month!
Ere yet the salt of most *unrighteous* tears,
Had left the flushing in her galled eyes,
She married.—Oh most wicked speed! *Shakspeare.*

UNRI'GHTEOUSLY, *adv.* Unjustly; wickedly; sinfully.—A man may fall undeservedly under public disgrace, or is *unrighteously* oppressed. *Collier.*

UNRI'GHTEOUSNESS, *s.* [unriɪtʃʊsnɛs, Saxon.] Wickedness; injustice.—Some things have a natural deformity in them, as perjury, perfidiousness, *unrighteousness*, and ingratitude. *Tillotson.*

UNRI'GHTFUL, *adj.* Not rightful; not just.
Thou, which know'st the way
To plant *unrightful* kings, wilt know again
To pluck him headlong from th' usurped throne. *Shakspeare.*

UNRI'NG, *v. a.* To deprive of a ring.
Be forc'd to impeach a broken hedge,
And pigs *unring'd* at vis. franc. pledge. *Hudibras.*

UNRI'OTED, *adj.* Free from rioting; not disgraced by riot.

A chaste *unrioted* house, and never stain'd
With her lord's fortune. *May.*

UNRI'P, *v. a.* [This word is improper; there being no difference between *rip* and *unrip*.] To cut open.

Like a traitor,
Didst break that vow, and, with thy treach'rous blade,
Unrip'dst the bowels of thy sov'reign's son. *Shakspeare.*

UNRI'PE, *adj.* [unriɪp, Sax.] Immature; not fully concocted.

Purpose is of violent birth, but poor validity;
Which now, like fruits *unripe*, sticks on the tree,
But fall unshaken when they mellow be. *Shakspeare.*

Not seasonable; not yet proper.
He fix'd his *unripe* vengeance to defer,
Sought not the garden, but retir'd unseen,
To brood in secret on his gather'd spleen. *Dryden.*

Too early.—Who hath not heard of the valiant, wise, and just Dorilaus, whose *unripe* death doth yet, so many years since, draw tears from virtuous eyes? *Sidney.*

UNRI'PENED, *adj.* Not matured.
Were you with these, you'd soon forget
The pale, *unripen'd* beauties of the north. *Addison.*

UNRI'PENESS, *s.* Immaturity; want of ripeness.—The ripeness, or *unripeness*, of the occasion, must ever be well weighed; and generally it is good to commit the beginnings of all great actions to Argus, with his hundred eyes; and the ends to Briareus, with his hundred hands. *Bacon.*

UNRI'VALLED, *adj.* Having no competitor.
Honour forbid! at whose *unrivall'd* shrine,
Ease, pleasure, virtue, all our sex resign. *Pope.*

Having no peer or equal.
UNRI'VET, *v. a.* To unfasten the rivets of; to loosen.—There was a necessity to *unrivet* those usurpations. *Hale.*

UNRO'BE, *v. a.* To undress; to disrobe.—When, on the exit, souls are bid to *unrobe*. *Young.*

UNRO'L, *v. a.* To open what is rolled or convolved.
O horror!

The queen of nations, from her ancient seat,
Is sunk for ever in the dark abyss;
Time has *unroll'd* her glories to the last,
And now clos'd up the volume. *Dryden.*

UNROMA'NTICK, *adj.* Contrary to romance.—It is a base, *unromantick* spirit not to wait on you. *Swift.*

UNRO'OF, *v. a.* To strip off the roof or covering of houses.

The rabble should have first *unroof'd* the city,
Ere so prevail'd with me. *Shakspeare.*

UNRO'OSTED, *adj.* Driven from the roost.
Thou dotard! thou art woman-tir'd, *unroosted*,
By thy old dame Partlet here. *Shakspeare.*

UNRO'OT, *v. a.* To tear from the roots; to extirpate; to eradicate.

Unroot the forest oaks, and bear away
Flocks, folds, and trees, an undistinguish'd prey. *Dryden.*

UNRO'OT, *v. n.* To be unrooted.
Make their strengths totter, and their topless fortunes
Unroot and reel to ruin. *Beaum. and Fl.*

UNRO'UGH, *adj.* [unpuh, Sax.; *non hirsutus*.] Smooth; unbearded.

Siward's son,
And many *unrough* youths, that even now
Protest their first of manhood. *Shakspeare.*

UNRO'UNDED, *adj.* Not shaped; not cut to a round.

Those unfil'd pistols,
That more than cannon-shot avails or lets;
Which negligently left *unrounded*, look
Like many-angled figures in the book
Of some dread conjurer. *Donne.*

UNRO'UTED, *adj.* Not thrown into disorder.
One strong squadron
Stands firm, and yet *unrouted*. *Beaum. and Fl.*

UNRO'YAL, *adj.* Unprincipally; not royal.—By the advice of his envious counsellors, he sent them with *unroyal* reproaches to Musidorus and Pyrocles, as if they had done traitoriously. *Sidney.*

UNRU'FFLE, *v. n.* To cease from commotion, or agitation.

Where'er he guides his finny coursers,
The waves *unruffle*, and the sea subsides. *Dryden.*

UNRU'FFLED, *adj.* Calm; tranquil; not tumultuous.
Vent all thy passion, and I'll stand thy shock,
Calm and *unruffled* as a summer's sea,
When not a breath of wind flies o'er its surface. *Addison.*

UNRU'LED, *adj.* Not directed by any superior power.—The realm was left, like a ship in a storm, amidst all the raging surges, *unruled* and undirected of any; for they to whom

whom she was committed, fainted in their labour, or forsook their charge. *Spenser.*

UNRU'LINESS, *s.* Turbulence; tumultuousness; licentiousness.—No care was had to curb the *unruliness* of anger, or the exorbitance of desire. Amongst all their sacrifices they never sacrificed so much as one lust. *South.*

UNRU'LY, *adj.* Turbulent; ungovernable; licentious; tumultuous.

In sacred bands of wedlock ty'd
To Theron, a loose *unruly* swain;
Who had more joy to range the forest wide,
And chace the savage beast with busy pain. *Spenser.*

To UNRUMPLE, *v. a.* To free from rumples; to open out.

Daffodils, late from earth's slow womb
Unrumple their swoll'n buds, and show their yellow bloom. *Addison.*

To UNSA'DDEN, *v. a.* To relieve from sadness.—Music *unsaddens* the melancholy, quickens the dull, awaketh the drowsy. *Whitlock.*

To UNSA'DDLE, *v. a.* To take off the saddle from a horse.—Before we could alight from and *unsaddle* our horses, and unpack our things, our house was entirely finished. *Transl. of Thunberg's Trav.*

UNSA'DDLED, *adj.* [unʒəʔəbelað, Sax.] Not having the saddle on.

UNSAFE, *adj.* Not secure; hazardous; dangerous.—If they would not be drawn to seem his adversaries, yet others should be taught how *unsafe* it was to continue his friends. *Hooker.*

UNSA'FELY, *adv.* Not securely; dangerously.—As no man can walk, so neither can he think, uneasily or *unsafely*; but in using, as his legs, so his thoughts amiss, which a virtuous man never doth. *Grew.*

UNSAID, *adj.* [unʒæð, Sax.] Not uttered; not mentioned.—Chanticleer shall wish his words *unsaid*. *Dryden.*

UNSA'ILABLE, *adj.* Not navigable.

He finds

The sea *unsailable* for dangerous winds. *May.*

To UNSAINT, *v. a.* To deprive of saintship.—The Jews, like the men here of late, for ever *unsainting* all the world besides themselves. *South.*

UNSALEABLE, *adj.* Not vendible; unmerchantable.

UNSA'LTED, *adj.* Not pickled or seasoned with salt.—The muriatic scurvy, induced by too great quantity of sea-salt, and common among mariners, is cured by a diet of fresh *unsalted* things, and watery liquor acidulated. *Arbuthnot.*

UNSA'LU'TED, *adj.* [insalutatus, Lat.] Not saluted.

Gods! I prate;

And the most noble mother in the world
Leave *unsaluted*. *Shakspeare.*

UNSA'NCTIFIED, *adj.* Unholy; not consecrated; not pious.

UNSA'NG, CAPE, a cape on the east coast of the island of Borneo. Long. 119. 21. E. Lat. 5. 18. N.

UNSA'TED, *adj.* Not satisfied; insatiate.

Alas, that he amid the race of men,
That he, who thinks of purest gold with scorn,
Should with *unsated* appetite demand,
And vainly court, the pleasure it procures! *Shenstone.*

UNSA'TIABLE, *adj.* [insatiabilis, Latin.] Not to be satisfied; greedy without bounds.—*Unsatiable* in their longing to do all manner of good to all the creatures of God, but especially men. *Hooker.*

UNSA'TIATE, *adj.* Not satisfied.

Self-love, vain-glory, strife, and fell debate,
Unsatiate covetise. *More.*

UNSATISFA'CTORINESS, *s.* Failure of giving satisfaction.—That which most deters me from such trials, is their *unsatisfactoriness*, though they should succeed. *Boyle.*

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UNSATISFA'CTORY, *adj.* Not giving satisfaction.—Not clearing the difficulty.—That speech of Adam, The woman thou gavest me to be with me, she gave me of the tree, and I did eat, is an *unsatisfactory* reply, and therein was involved a very impious error. *Brown.*

UNSA'TISFIED, *adj.* Not contented; not pleased.—Flashy wits, who cannot fathom a large discourse, must be very much *unsatisfied* of me. *Digby.*—Not settled in opinion.—Concerning the analytical preparation of gold, they leave persons *unsatisfied*. *Boyle.*—Not filled; not gratified to the full.

Though he were *unsatisfied* in getting,
Yet in bestowing he was most princely. *Shakspeare.*

UNSA'TISFIEDNESS, *s.* The state of being not satisfied.—Between my own *unsatisfiedness* in conscience, and a necessity of satisfying the importunities of some, I was persuaded to chuse rather what was safe, than what seemed just. *King Charles.*

UNSA'TISFYING, *adj.* Unable to gratify to the full.—Nor is fame only *unsatisfying* in itself, but the desire of it lays us open to many accidental troubles. *Addison.*

UNSA'TISFYINGNESS, *s.* Incapability of gratifying to the full.—They understand the variety and the *unsatisfyingness* of the things of this world. *Bp. Taylor.*

UNSA'VOURILY, *adv.* So as to displease or disgust.—So often and so *unsavourily* has it been repeated, that the reader may well cry, Down with it, down with it, for shame! *Milton.*

UNSA'VOURINESS, *s.* Bad taste.—Bad smell.—If we concede a national *unsavouriness* in any people, yet shall we find the Jews less subject hereto than any. *Brown.*

UNSA'VOURY, *adj.* Tasteless.—Can that which is *unsavoury* be eaten without salt? or is there any taste in the white of an egg? *Job.*—Having a bad taste.

Unsavoury food, perhaps,

To spiritual natures. *Milton.*

Having an ill smell; fetid.—Some may emit an *unsavoury* odour, which may happen from the quality of what they have taken. *Brown.*—Unpleasing; disgusting.—Things of so mean regard, although necessary to be ordered, are notwithstanding very *unsavoury*, when they come to be disputed of, because disputation pre-supposeth some difficulty in the matter. *Hooker.*—*Unsavoury* news: but how made he escape? *Shakspeare.*

To UNSAY, *v. a.* To retract; to recant; to deny what has been said.

Call you me fair? that fair again *unsay*;
Demetrius loves you, fair. *Shakspeare.*

Say and *unsay*, feign, flatter, or abjure. *Milton.*

How soon

Would height recall high thoughts, how soon *unsay*
What feign'd submission swore! *Milton.*

To say, and strait *unsay*, pretending first
To fly pain, professing next the spy,
Argues no leader, but a liar trac'd. *Milton.*

There is nothing said there, which you may have occasion to *unsay* hereafter. *Atterbury.*

UNSCA'LY, *adj.* Having no scales.—The jointed lobster, and *unscaly* soal. *Gay.*

UNSCA'NNED, *adj.* Not measured; not computed.
This tiger-footed rage, when it shall find
The harm of *unscann'd* swiftness, will, too late,
Tie leaden pounds to his heels. *Shakspeare.*

UNSCA'RED, *adj.* Not frightened away.
Then sleep was undisturb'd by care, *unscar'd*
By drunken howlings. *Cowper.*

UNSCA'RRED, *adj.* Not marked with wounds.
And must she die for this? O let her live;
So she may live *unscar'd* from bleeding slaughter,
I will confess she was not Edward's daughter. *Shakspeare.*

UNSCATTERED, *adj.* Not dispersed; not thrown into confusion.—At that time no little murmur, and sedition, was moved in the host of the Greeks; which notwithstanding was wonderfully pacified, and the army *unscattered*, by the majesty of Agamemnon joining to him counsellors Nestor and the witty Ulysses. *Sir T. Elyot.*

UNSCHENK, a large village in the central part of European Russia, in the government of Tambov.

UNSCHOLASTIC, *adj.* Not bred to literature.—Notwithstanding these learned disputants, it was to the *unscholastic* statesman, that the world owed their peace and liberties. *Locke.*

UNSCO'LED, *adj.* Uneducated; not learned.—When the apostles were ordained to alter the laws of heathenish religion, they were, St. Paul excepted, *unschool'd* and unlettered men. *Hooker.*

UNSCO'RCHED, *adj.* Not touched by fire.

His hand,

Not sensible of fire, remain'd *unscorch'd*. *Shakspeare.*

UNSCO'URED, *adj.* Not cleaned by rubbing.

Th' enrolled penalties,

Which have, like *unscour'd* armour, hung by th' wall,
And none of them been worn. *Shakspeare.*

UNSCRA'TCHED, *adj.* Not torn.

I with much expedient march

Have brought a counter-check before your gates,
To save *unscratch'd* your city's threaten'd cheeks.

Shakspeare.

UNSCRE'ENED, *adj.* Not covered; not protected.—Those balls of burnished brass, the tops of churches are adorned with, derive their glittering brightness from their being exposed, *unscreened*, to the sun's refulgent beams. *Boyle.*

To UNSCRE'W, *v. a.* To loosen; to unfasten by screwing back.—Upon his refusing to take the oath, they put his thumbs in the screws, and drew them so hard, that, as they put him to extreme torture, so they could not *un-screw* them again. *Burnet.*

UNSCRIPTURAL, *adj.* Not defensible by Scripture.—The doctrine delivered in my sermon was neither new nor *unscriptural*, nor in itself false. *Atterbury*

To UNSE'AL, *v. a.* [un-jælan, Sax.; *solvere.*] To open any thing sealed.

I must *unseal*

Another mystery. *Beaum. and Fl.*

This new glare of light,

Cast sudden on his face, *unseal'd* his sight. *Dryden.*

UNSE'ALD, *adj.* Wanting a seal.

Your oaths

Are words, and poor conditions but *unseal'd*. *Shakspeare.*

Having the seal broken.

To UNSE'AM, *v. a.* To rip; to cut open.

He ne'er shook hands, nor bid farewell to him,
Till he *unseam'd* him from the nape to th' chops,
And fix'd his head upon our battlements. *Shakspeare.*

UNSE'ARCHABLE, *adj.* Inscrutable; not to be explored.

All is best, though we oft doubt
What the *unsearchable* dispose
Of highest wisdom brings about,
And ever best found in the close.

Milton.

UNSE'ARCHABLENESS, *s.* Impossibility to be explored.—The *unsearchableness* of God's ways should be a bridle to restrain presumption, and not a sanctuary for spirits of error. *Bramhall.*

UNSE'ARCHED, *adj.* Not explored; not examined.—Since you have your tricks, and your veiances, we will not leave a wrinkle of you *unsearch'd*. *Beaum. and Fl.*—Search through this garden; leave *unsearch'd* no nook. *Milton.*

UNSE'ASONABLE, *adj.* Not suitable to time or occasion; unfit; untimely; ill-timed.—Zeal, unless it be rightly

guided, when it endeavours the most busily to please God, forceth upon him those *unseasonable* offices which please him not. *Hooker.*—Not agreeable to the time of the year. Like an *unseasonable* stormy day,
Which makes the silver rivers drown their shores,
As if the world were all dissolv'd in tears. *Shakspeare.*

Late; as, *unseasonable* time of night.

UNSE'ASONABLENESS, *s.* Disagreement with time or place.—The moral goodness, unfitness, and *unseasonableness* of moral or natural actions, falls not within the verge of a brutal faculty. *Hale.*

UNSE'ASONABLY, *adv.* Not seasonably; not agreeably to time or occasion.—Some things it asketh *unseasonably*, when they need not to be prayed for, as deliverance from thunder and tempest, when no danger is nigh. *Hooker.*

UNSE'ASONED, *adj.* Unseasonable; untimely; ill-timed. *Out of use.*

Your majesty hath been this fortnight ill,
And these *unseason'd* hours perforce must add
Unto your sickness. *Shakspeare.*

Unformed; not qualified by use.—'Tis an *unseason'd* courtier; advise him. *Shakspeare.*—Irregular; inordinate.—The commissioners pulled down or defaced all images in churches, in such *unseasonable* and *unseasoned* fashion, as if done in hostility. *Hayward.*—Not kept till fit for use. Not salted; as, *unseasoned* meat.

To UNSE'AT, *v. a.* To throw from the seat.

At once the shock *unscated* him; he flew
Sheer o'er the shaggy barrier. *Cowper.*

UNSE'CONDED, *adj.* Not supported.

Him did you leave

Second to none, *unseconded* by you,
To look upon the hideous god of war
In disadvantage. *Shakspeare.*

Not exemplified a second time.—Strange and *unseconded* shapes of worms succeeded. *Brown.*

To UNSE'CRET, *v. a.* To disclose; to divulge.—He that consulteth what he should do, should not declare what he will do; but let princes beware, that the *unsecreting* of their affairs comes not from themselves. *Bacon.*

UNSE'CRET, *adj.* Not close; not trusty.

Who shall be true to us,

When we are so *unsecret* to ourselves? *Shakspeare.*

UNSECURE, *adj.* Not safe.

Love, though most sure,

Yet always to itself seems *unsecure*. *Denham.*

UNSEDU'CED, *adj.* Not drawn to ill.

Among innumerable false, unmov'd,
Unshaken, *uneduc'd*, unterrify'd. *Milton.*

UNSEE'ING, *adj.* Wanting the power of vision.

I should have scratch'd out your *unseeing* eyes,
To make my master out of love with thee. *Shakspeare.*

To UNSEE'M, *v. n.* Not to seem. *Not in use.*

You wrong the reputation of your name,
In so *unseeming* to confess receipt
Of that which hath so faithfully been paid. *Shakspeare.*

UNSEE'MLINESS, *s.* Indecency; indecorum; uncomeliness.—All as before his sight whom we fear, and whose presence to offend with any the least *unseemliness*, we would be surely as loth as they, who most reprehend or deride that we do. *Hooker.*

UNSEE'MLY, *adj.* Indecent; uncomely; unbecoming.—Adultery of the tongue, consisting in corrupt, dishonest, and *unseemly* speeches. *Perkins.*

UNSEE'MLY, *adv.* Indecently; unbecomingly.—Charity doth not behave itself *unseemly*, seeketh not her own. *1 Cor.*

UNSEE'N, *adj.* Not seen; not discovered.

A jest *unseen*, inscrutable, invisible,
As a nose on a man's face, or a weathercock on a steeple.
Shakspeare.
Invisible;

Invisible; undiscoverable.—The weeds of heresy being grown into ripeness, do, even in the very cutting down, scatter oftentimes those seeds which for a while lie *unseen* and buried in the earth; but afterward freshly spring up again, no less pernicious than at the first. *Hooker*.—Unskilled; unexperienced.—He was not *unseen* in the affections of the court, but had not reputation enough to reform it. *Clarendon*.

UNSEIZED, *adj.* Not seized; not taken possession of.

Our fortune rolls as from a smooth descent,
And from the first impression takes the bent;
But, if *unseiz'd* she glides away like wind,
And leaves repenting folly far behind. *Dryden*.

UNSELDOM, *adj.* [unʒelbən, Sax.] Not seldom.

UNSELFISH, *adj.* Not addicted to private interest.—The most interested cannot purpose any thing so much to their own advantage, notwithstanding which the inclination is nevertheless *unselfish*. *Spectator*.

UNSENSED, *adj.* Wanting distinct meaning; without a certain signification.—The Romanists look on the letter of Holy Scripture but as so many dead and *unsensed* characters, of variable and uncertain signification. *Puller*.

UNSENSIBLE, *adj.* Not sensible; now written *insensible*.—Your land has lain long bedrid and *unsensible*. *Beaumont and Fl.*

UNSENT, *adj.* Not sent.

UNSENT *for*. Not called by letter or messenger.—If a physician should go from house to house *unsent for*, and enquire what woman hath a cancer, or what man a fistula, he would be as unwelcome as the disease itself. *Bp. Taylor*.

UNSEPARABLE, *adj.* Not to be parted; not to be divided.

Oh world, thy slippery turns! Friends now fast sworn,
Who twine as 'twere in love
Unseparable, shall, within this hour,
Break out to bitterest enmity. *Shakespeare*.

UNSEPARATED, *adj.* Not parted.

There seek the Theban bard;
To whom Persephone, entire and whole,
Gave to retain th' *unseparated* soul. *Pope*.

UNSEPULCHRED, *adj.* Having no grave; unburied.

But why use I a word
Of any act but what concerns my friend? dead, undeplor'd,
Unsepulch'r'd. *Chapman*.

UNSERVICEABLE, *adj.* Useless; bringing no advantage or convenience.

The beast, impatient of his smarting wound,
Thought with his wings to fly above the ground,
But his late wounded wing *unserviceable* found. *Spenser*.

UNSERVICEABLENESS, *s.* Unfitness for any thing; uselessness.—The rawness and *unserviceableness* of our trained bands in the beginning of the late wars. *Sanderson*.

UNSERVICEABLY, *adv.* Without use; without advantage.—It does not enlarge the dimensions of the globe, or lie idly and *unserviceably* there, but part of it is introduced into the plants which grow thereon, and the rest either remounts again, with the ascending vapour, or is wash'd down into rivers. *Woodward*.

UNSET, *adj.* Not set; not placed.—They urge that God left nothing in his word undescribed, nothing *unset* down; and therefore charged them strictly to keep themselves unto that without any alteration. *Hooker*.

To UNSETTLE, *v. a.* To make uncertain.—Such a doctrine *unsettles* the titles to kingdoms and estates; for if the actions from which such settlements spring were illegal, all that is built upon them must be so too; but the last is absurd, therefore the first must be so likewise. *Arbutnot*.—To move from a place.—As big as he was, did there need any great matter to *unsettle* him? *L'Estrange*.—To overthrow.—The course of nature, being settled by divine power, can be *unsettled* by no less. *Fleetwood*.

To UNSETTLE, *v. n.* To become unsettled.—His wits begin to *unsettle*. *Shakespeare*.

UNSETTLED, *adj.* Not fixed in resolution; not determined; not steady.

A solemn air, and the best comforter
To an *unsettled* fancy, cure thy brains. *Shakespeare*.

Unequable; not regular; changeable.—March and September, the two equinoxes, are the most windy and tempestuous, the most *unsettled* and unequable seasons in most countries. *Bentley*.—Not established.

My cruel fate,

And doubts attending an *unsettled* state,
For'd me to guard my coast. *Dryden*.

Not fixed in a place or abode.—David supposed that it could not stand with the duty which he owed unto God, to set himself in an house of cedar trees, and to behold the ark of the Lord's covenant *unsettled*. *Hooker*.

UNSETTLEDNESS, *s.* Irresolution; undetermined state of mind.—Whence comes that main imperfection of our lives, *unsettledness*, and flitting from one thing to another, frequently relapsing into sins once forsaken? Whence are we so easily carried with every wind of fear, hope, commodity? All is, because we are not yet resolved. *Hales*.—Uncertainty; fluctuation.—The *unsettledness* of my condition has hitherto put a stop to my thoughts concerning it. *Dryden*.—Want of fixity.—When the sun shines upon a river, though its waves roll this way and that by the wind, yet for all their *unsettledness*, the sun strikes them with a direct and certain beam. *South*.

UNSETTLEMENT, *s.* Unsettledness; irresolution.—For want of faith enduing us with such knowledge, all human wisdom was so blind and lame, so various, so uncertain, nothing but confusion, *unsettlement*, and dissatisfaction arising from mere ratiocination. *Barrow*.

UNSEVERED, *adj.* Not parted; not divided.

Honour and policy, like *unsever'd* friends,
I' th' war do grow together. *Shakespeare*.

To UNSEX, *v. n.* To make otherwise than the sex commonly is.

All you spirits
That tend on mortal thoughts, *unsex* me here,
And fill me, from the crown to th' toe, top full
Of direst cruelty. *Shakespeare*.

To UNSHACKLE, *v. a.* To loose from bonds.—A laudable freedom of thought *unshackles* their minds from the narrow prejudices of education, and opens their eyes to a more extensive view of the public good. *Addison*.

UNSHADED, *adj.* Not overspread with darkness.

Fair as *unshaded* light, or as the day
In its first birth, when all the year was May. *Davenant*.

UNSHADOWED, *adj.* Not clouded; not darkened.—He alone sees all things with an *unshadowed*, comprehensive vision, who eminently is all. *Glanville*.

UNSHAKABLE, *adj.* Not subject to concussion.

Your isle stands,
As Neptune's park, ribbed and paled in
With rocks *unshakable*, and roaring waters. *Shakespeare*.

The *unshakable* bottom of divine authority. *South*.—Not to be moved in resolution.—Our Saviour expressed his *unshakable* faith in God, under so fierce a trial, so dreadful a temptation. *Barrow*.

UNSHAKED, *adj.* Not shaken. *Not in use*.

I know but one,
That unassailable holds on his rank,
Unshak'd of motion. *Shakespeare*.

UNSHAKEN, *adj.* Not agitated; not moved.

Purpose is
Of violent birth, but poor validity;
Which now, like fruits unripe, sticks on the tree,
But fall *unshaken*, when they mellow be. *Shakespeare*.
Not

Not subject to concussion ; not weakened in resolution ; not moved.

Ill wast thou shrouded then,
O patient Son of God ! yet only stood'st
Unshaken.

Milton.

UNSHA'MED, *adj.* Not shamed.
The brave man seeks not popular applause ;
Unsham'd, though foil'd, he does the best he can :
Force is of brutes, but honour is of man.

Dryden.

UNSHA'MEFACED, *adj.* Wanting modesty ; not bashful ; impudent.—Both *unshamefaced* whores. *Bale.*

UNSHA'MEFACEDNESS, *s.* Want of modesty ; impudence.—Old lady Bacon, the learned widow of the lord keeper, writing an expository epistle to lord Essex on account of his gallantries with a married lady, complains of the frail fair one's "*unshamefacedness*," of her "unwifelike and unshamefaced demeanour." *Chalmers.*

To UNSHA'PE, *v. a.* To confound ; to ruffle ; to throw into confusion.

This deed *unshapes* me quite, makes me unpregnant.

And dull to all proceedings.

Shakspeare.

UNSHA'PEN, *adj.* [unſceapen, Sax.] Misshapen ; deformed.—This *unshapen* earth we now inhabit, is the form it was found in when the waters had retired. *Burnet.*

UNSHA'RED, *adj.* Not partaken ; not had in common.

Bliss, as thou hast part, to me is bliss ;
Tedious *unshar'd* with thee, and odious soon.

Milton.

To UNSHE'ATH, *v. a.* To draw from the scabbard.—Executioner, *unsheath* thy sword. *Shakspeare.*

UNSHED, *adj.* Not spilt.—To blood *unshed* the rivers must be turn'd. *Milton.*

UNSHELTERED, *adj.* Wanting a screen ; wanting protection.—He is breeding that worm, which will smite this gourd, and leave him *unsheltered* to that scorching wrath of God, which will make the improvement of Jonah's passionate wish, that God would take away his life, his most rational desire. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

UNSHIELDED, *adj.* Not guarded by the shield.

He try'd a tough, well-chosen spear !
Though Cygnus then did no defence provide,
But scornful offer'd his *unshielded* side.

Dryden.

To UNSHIP, *v. a.* To take out of a ship.—At the Cape we landed for fresh water ; but discovering a leak, we *unshipped* our goods and watered there. *Swift.*

UNSHOCKED, *adj.* Not disgusted ; not offended.—Thy spotless thoughts *unshock'd* the priest may hear. *Tickell.*

UNSHOD, *adj.* [unſceodð, Sax.] Having no shoes.—The king's army, naked and *unshod*, would, through those enclosed parts, have done them little harm. *Clarendon.*

UNSHO'OK, *part. adj.* Not shaken.

Pit, box, and gall'ry in convulsions hurl'd,
Thou stand'st *unshook* amidst a bursting world.

Pope.

UNSHO'RN, *adj.* [unſcopen, Sax.] Not clipped.

Straight as a line in beauteous order stood,
Of oaks *unshorn*, a venerable wood.

Dryden.

UNSHO'T, *part. adj.* Not hit by shot.

He that on her his bold hand lays,
With Cupid's pointed arrow plays ;
They, with a touch, they are so keen,
Wound us *unshot*, and she unseen.

Waller.

To UNSHO'UT, *v. a.* To annihilate, or retract a shout.

Unshout the noise that banish'd Marcius ;
Repeat him with the welcome of his mother. *Shakspeare.*

UNSHOWERED, *adj.* Not watered by showers.

Nor is Osiris seen

In Memphian grove or green,

Trampling the *unshower'd* grass with lowings loud. *Milton.*

UNSHRI'NKING, *adj.* Not recoiling ; not shunning danger or pain.

Your son, my lord, has paid a soldier's debt ;
He only liv'd but till he was a man ;
The which no sooner had his prowess confirm'd,
In the *unshrinking* station where he fought,
But, like a man, he died.

Shakspeare.

UNSHU'NNABLE, *adj.* Inevitable.

'Tis the plague of great ones,
Prerogativ'd are they less than the base ;
'Tis destiny *unshunnable* like death.

Shakspeare.

UNSI'FTED, *adj.* Not parted by a sieve.

The ground one year at rest, forget not thou
With richest dung to hearten it again,
Or with *unsifted* ashes,

May.

Not tried ; not known by experience.
Affection ! pugh ! you speak like a green girl,
Unsifted in such perilous circumstance.

Shakspeare.

UNSI'GHT, *adj.* Not seeing. A low word, used only with *unseen*, as in the example following. Probably formed by corruption of *unsighted*.

They'll say our business to reform
The church and state is but a worm ;
For to subscribe, *unsight*, unseen,
To an unknown church discipline.

Hudibras.

UNSI'GHTED, *adj.* Invisible ; not seen.

Beauties that from worth arise,
Are like the grace of deities,
Still present with us, though *unsighted*.

Suckling.

UNSI'GHTLINESS, *s.* Deformity ; disagreeableness to the eye.—The *unsightliness* in the legs may be helped by wearing a laced stocking. *Wiseman.*

UNSI'GHTLY, *adj.* Disagreeable to the sight.

Amongst the rest, a small, *unsightly* root,
But of divine effect, he cull'd me out.

Milton.

UNSIGNIFICANT, *adj.* Wanting meaning or importance : now *insignificant*.—An empty, formal, *insignificant* name. *Hammond.*

UNINCERE'RE, *adj.* [*insincerus*, Lat.] Not hearty ; not faithful.

My friends, that each in kindness vie,
Might well expect one parting sigh ;
Might well demand one tender tear ;
For when was Damon *unsincere* ?

Shenstone.

Not genuine ; impure ; adulterated.—I have so often met with chemical preparations, which I have found *unsincere*, that I dare scarce trust any. *Boyle.*—Not sound ; not solid.

Myrrha was joy'd the welcome news to hear ;
But, clogg'd with guilt, the joy was *unsincere*.

Dryden.

UNINCERITY, *s.* Adulteration ; cheat ; dishonesty of profession.—A spirit of sea-salt may, without any *unsincerity*, be so prepared, as to dissolve crude gold. *Boyle.*

To UNSI'NEW, *v. a.* To deprive of strength.

Nor are the nerves of his compacted strength,
Stretch'd and dissolv'd into *unsinew'd* length.

Denham.

UNSI'NEWED, *adj.* Nerveless ; weak.

Two special reasons
May to you, perhaps, seem much *unsinew'd*,
And yet to me are strong.

Shakspeare.

UNSI'NGED, *adj.* Not scorched ; not touched by fire.—Three men passed through a fiery furnace, untouched, *unsinged*. *Stephens.*

UNSI'NGLED, *adj.* Not separated ; keeping in companies ; not single.

Quite otherwise the stags, a trembling train,
In herds *unsingled*, scour the dusty plain.

Dryden.

UNSI'NKING, *adj.* Not sinking.

Anxur

Anxur feels the cool refreshing breeze
Blown off the sea, and all the dewy strand
Lies cover'd with a smooth, *unsinking* sand. *Addison.*

UNSI'NNING, *adj.* [unfýnnɪŋ, Sax.] Impeccable; without sin.—It hath treasures of mercy for those who have not obeyed the law in the strictness of perfect *unsinning* obedience. *Hammond.*

UNSKI'LFUL, *adj.* Wanting art; wanting knowledge.—This overdone, or come tardy off, though it make the *unskilful* laugh, cannot but make the judicious grieve. *Shakspeare.*

UNSKI'LFULLY, *adv.* Without knowledge; without art.—You speak *unskilfully*; or, if your knowledge be more, it is much darkened in your malice. *Shakspeare.*

UNSKI'LFULNESS, *s.* Want of art; want of knowledge.—Let no prices be heightened by the necessity or *unskilfulness* of the contractor. *Bp. Taylor.*

UNSKI'LLED, *adj.* Wanting skill; wanting knowledge: with *in* before a noun, and *to* before a verb.

Poets, like painters, thus *unskill'd* to trace
The naked nature, and the living grace,
With gold and jewels cover every part,
And hide with ornaments their want of art. *Pope.*

UNSLAIN, *adj.* Not killed.—If there were any who felt a pity of so great a fall, and had yet any sparks of *unslain* duty left in them towards me, yet durst they not shew it. *Sidney.*

UNSLAK'ED, *adj.* Not quenched.
Her desires new rous'd,
And yet *unslak'd*, will kindle in her fancy,
And make her eager to renew the feast. *Dryden.*

UNSLEE'PING, *adj.* Ever wakeful.
And roscate dew's dispos'd
All but th' *unsleeping* eyes of God to rest. *Milton.*

UNSLEE'PY, *adj.* [unflæpɪz, Sax., *insomnis.*] Not sleeping.

UNSLIPPING, *adj.* Not liable to slip; fast.
To knit your hearts
With an *unslipping* knot, take, Antony,
Octavia to wife. *Shakspeare.*

UNSLOW, *adj.* [unflæp, Sax.] Not slow.
UNSMIRCHED, *adj.* Unpolluted; not stained.
That drop of blood that's calm proclaims me bastard;
Cries cuckold to my father; brands the harlot
Ev'n here, between the chaste and *unsmirch'd* brow
Of my true mother. *Shakspeare.*

UNSMOK'ED, *adj.* Not smoked.
His antient pipe in sable dy'd,
And half *unsmok'd* lay by his side. *Swift.*

UNSMO'OTH, *adj.* Rough; not even; not level. Not used.
Those blossoms, and those dropping gums
That lie bestrown, unsightly and *unsmooth*,
Ask riddance, if we mean to tread with ease. *Milton.*

UNSO'CIABLE, *adj.* [*insociabilis*, Lat.] Not kind; not communicative of good; not suitable to society.—Such a behaviour deters men from a religious life, by representing it as an *unsociable* state, that extinguishes all joy. *Addison.*

UNSO'CIABLY, *adv.* Not kindly; without good-nature.—These are pleas'd with nothing that is not *unsociably* sour, ill-natur'd, and troublesome. *L'Estrange.*

UNSO'CIAL, *adj.* Not beneficial to society; hurtful to society. *Mason.*
Why brand these pleasures with the name
Of soft *unsocial* toils. *Shenstone.*

UNSO'FT, *adj.* [unsofte, Saxon,] Not soft; hard.—His beard *unsoft*. *Chaucer.*

UNSO'FT, *adv.* Not with softness.—Great climbers fall *unsoft*. *Spenser.*

UNSO'ILED, *adj.* Not polluted; not tainted; not stained.

Who will believe thee, Isabel?
My *unsoil'd* name, the austereness of my life,
Will your accusation outweigh. *Shakspeare.*

UNSO'LD, *adj.* Not exchanged for money.
Mopsus the sage, who future things foretold,
And t' other seer, yet by his wife *unsoild*. *Dryden.*

UNSO'LDIERED, *adj.* Wanting the accomplishments of a soldier.

This young prince had the ordering
(To crown his father's hopes) of all the army;
Who (to be short) put all his power to practise,
Fashion'd and drew them up; but, alas! so poorly,
So raggedly and loosely, so *unsoldier'd*,
The good duke blush'd. *Beaum. and Fl.*

UNSO'LDIERLIKE, or **UNSO'LDIERLY**, *adj.* Unbecoming a soldier.—The general should have turned his eyes away from so *unsoldierly* an action. *Rymer.*

UNSOLICITED, *adj.* Not required; not solicited.—Thanks must be voluntary; not only unconstrained, but *unsolicited*; else they are either trifles or snares. *Id. Halifax.*

UNSO'LID, *adj.* Fluid; not coherent.—The extension of body is nothing but the cohesion of solid, separable moveable parts; and the extension of space, the continuity of *unsoild*, inseparable and unmoveable parts. *Locke.*
Having no foundation.

Ah! whither now are fled
Those dreams of greatness! those *unsoild* hopes
Of happiness! *Thomson.*

UNSO'LVED, *adj.* Not explicated.—Why may not a sincere searcher of truth, by labour and prayer, find out the solution of those perplexities, which have hitherto been *unsoived*? *Watts.*

UNSO'LVIBLE, *adj.* Not explicable.—If *unsoivable* otherwise, there is still the more assurance of undeniable demonstration. *More.*

UNSOO'T, *adj.* Not sweet. See **SOOTE**, and **SWEET**.—Follies—rotten and *unsoote*. *Spenser.*

UNSO'PHI'STICATE, or **UNSO'PHI'STICATED**, *adj.* Not adulterated; not counterfeit.—The humour and tuncles are purely transparent, to let in light and colours, unfouled and *unsophisticated* by any inward tincture. *More.*

UNSORROWED, *adj.* Not bewailed; unlamented.—What heaps of grievous transgressions have we committed, the best, the perfectest, the most righteous of us all, and yet clean pass them over *unsorrowed* for, and unrepented of! *Hooker.*

UNSO'RTED, *adj.* Not distributed by proper separation.—Their ideas, ever indifferent and repugnant, lie in the brain *unsorted*, and thrown together without order. *Watts.*—Not suitable. *Mason.*—The purpose you undertake is dangerous; the friends you have named uncertain; the time itself *unsorted*. *Shakspeare.*

UNSO'UGHT, *adj.* Had without seeking.
Her virtue, and the conscience of her worth,
That would be woo'd, and not *unsought* be won. *Milton.*

They new hope resume,
To find whom at the first they found *unsought*. *Milton.*
Thou that art ne'er from velvet slipper free,
Whence comes this *unsought* honour unto me? *Fenton.*

Not searched; not explored.
Hopeless to find, yet loth to leave *unsought*,
Or that, or any place that harbours men. *Shakspeare.*

To **UNSO'UL**, *v. a.* To divest of mind; to deprive of understanding.—Such debauchedness of life, when it hath *unsouled* the man, buries the beast in excess and riot. *Hewyt.*

UNSO'ULED, *adj.* Without soul; without intellectual or vital principle.

Death with most grim and grisly visage seen,
Yet is he nought but parting of the breath,
Ne aught to see, but like a shade to ween,
Unbodied, *unsould*, unheard, unseen. *Spenser.*

UNSO'UND, *adj.* Sickly ; wanting health.

Intemp'rate youth

Ends in an age imperfect, and *unsound*. *Denham.*

Not free from cracks.—Rotten ; corrupted.—Not orthodox.—These arguments being sound and good, it cannot be *unsound* or evil to hold still the same assertion. *Hooker.*—Not honest ; not upright.

Do not tempt my misery.

Lest it should make me so *unsound* a man,

As to upbraid you with those kindnesses

That I have done for you. *Shakspeare.*

Not true ; not certain ; not solid.

Their vain humours, fed

With fruitless follies and *unsound* delights. *Spenser.*

Not fast ; not calm.

The now sad king,

Toss'd here and there, his quiet to confound,

Feels sudden terror bring cold shivering ;

Lists not to eat ; still muses ; sleeps *unsound*. *Daniel.*

Not close ; not compact.—Some lands make *unsound* cheese, notwithstanding all the care of the good housewife. *Mortimer.*

Not sincere ; not faithful.

This Boobyclud soon drops upon the ground

A certain token that his love's *unsound* ;

While Lubberkin sticks firmly. *Gay.*

Not solid ; not material.

Of such subtle substance and *unsound*,

That like a ghost he seem'd, whose grave-cloaths are unbound. *Spenser.*

Erroneous ; wrong.

What fury, what conceit *unsound*,

Presenteth here to death so sweet a child ? *Fairfax.*

Not fast under foot.

UNSO'UNDED, *adj.* Not tried by the plummet.

Glo'ster is

Unsound yet, and full of deep deceit. *Shakspeare.*

UNSO'UNDNESS, *s.* Erroneousness of belief ; want of orthodoxy.—If this be *unsound*, wherein doth the point of *unsoundness* lie ? *Hooker.*—Corruptness of any kind.—Neither is it to all men apparent, which complain of *unsound* parts, with what kind of *unsoundness* every such part is possessed. *Hooker.*—Want of strength ; want of solidity.—The *unsoundness* of this principle has been often exposed and is universally acknowledged. *Addison.*

UNSOURED, *adj.* Not made sour.—Meat and drink last longer unputrified and *unsour'd* in winter than in summer. *Bacon.*—Not made morose.

Secure these golden early joys,

That youth *unsour'd* with sorrow bears. *Dryden.*

UNSO'WN, *adj.* Not propagated by scattering seed.—

Mushrooms come up hastily in a night, and yet are *unsown*. *Bacon.*

UNSPA'RED, *adj.* Not spared.

Whatever thing

The scythe of time mows down, devour *unspared*. *Milton.*

UNSPA'RING, *adj.* Not parsimonious.

She gathers tribute large, and on the board

Heaps with *unsparring* hand. *Milton.*

Not merciful.—The *unsparring* sword of justice. *Milton.*

To UNSPE'AK, *v. a.* To retract ; to recant.

I put myself to thy direction, and

Unspeak mine own defraction ; here abjure

The taints and blames I laid up on myself. *Shakspeare.*

UNSP'EAKABLE, *adj.* Not to be expressed ; ineffable ; unutterable.—A thing, which uttered with true devotion and zeal of heart, affordeth to God himself that glory, that aid to the weakest sort of men, to the most perfect that solid comfort, which is *unsp'eakable*. *Hooker.*

UNSP'EAKABLY, *adv.* Inexpressibly ; ineffably.—When nature is in her dissolution, and presents us with nothing but bleak and barren prospects, there is something *unsp'eakably* cheerful in a spot of ground which is covered with trees, that smile amidst all the rigours of winter. *Speculator.*

UNSP'E'CIFED, *adj.* Not particularly mentioned.—Were it not requisite that it should be concealed, it had not passed *unspecified*. *Brown.*

UNSP'E'CULATIVE, *adj.* Not theoretical.—Some *unspeculative* men may not have the skill to examine their assertions. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

UNSP'E'D, *adj.* Not dispatched ; not performed.

Venustus withdraws,

Unsped the service of the common cause. *Garth ;*

UNSP'ENT, *adj.* Not wasted ; not diminished ; not weakened ; not exhausted.—The sound inclosed within the sides of the bell, cometh forth at the holes, *unspent* and more strong. *Bacon.*

To UNSP'E'RE, *v. a.* To remove from its orb.

You put me off with limber vows ; but I,

Though you wou'd seek t' *unspere* the stars with oaths,

Should yet say, Sir, no going. *Shakspeare.*

UNSP'IED, *adj.* Not searched ; not explored.

With narrow search I must walk round

This garden, and no corner leave *unspy'd*. *Milton.*

Not seen ; not discovered.

Resolv'd to find some fault, before *unspy'd*,

And disappointed, if but satisfy'd. *Tickell.*

UNSP'ILT, *adj.* Not shed.

That blood which thou and thy great grandsire shed ;

And all that since these sister nations bled,

Had been *unspilt*, had happy Edward known,

That all the blood he spilt had been his own. *Denham.*

Not spoiled ; not marred.

To borrow to-day, and to-morrow to mis,

For lender or borrower noance it is ;

Then have of thine owne, without lending, *unspilt*. *Tusser.*

To UNSP'IRIT, *v. a.* To dispirit ; to depress ; to deject.—Denmark has continued ever since weak and *unsp'irit*, bent only upon safety. *Temple.*

UNSP'IRITUAL, *adj.* Not spiritual ; carnal.—These divisions, the character of a carnal and *unspiritual* temper, at once weaken and dishonour the protestant cause. *Puller.*

To UNSP'IRITUALIZE, *v. a.* To deprive of spirituality.—There are several enjoyments in themselves very lawful, and yet such as, upon a free unwary use of them, will by degrees certainly indispose and *unspiritualize* the mind. *South.*

UNSPO'ILED, *adj.* Not plundered ; not pillaged.—All the way that they fled, for very despight, in their return they utterly wasted whatsoever they had before left *unspoiled*.

Spenser.—Not marred ; not hurt ; not made useless ; not corrupted.—Bathurst, yet *unspoil'd* by wealth. *Pope.*

UNSPO'TTED, *adj.* Not marked with any stain.

A milk-white hind,

Without *unspotted*, innocent within. *Dryden.*

Seven bullocks yet unyok'd for Phœbus chuse,

And for Diana seven *unspotted* ewes. *Dryden.*

Immaculate ; not tainted with guilt.

Satyran bid him other business ply,

Than hunt the steps of pure, *unspotted* maid. *Spenser.*

UNSPO'TTEDNESS, *s.* State of being unspotted or not tainted with guilt.—Charity, and *unspottedness*, is the pure and undefiled religion. *Feltham.*

UNSPUA'RED, *adj.* Not formed ; irregular.

When he speaks,

'Tis like a chime a-mending, with terms *unspuar'd* ;

Which, from the tongue of roaring Typhon dropt,

Would seem hyperboles. *Shakspeare.*

UNST,

UNST, the most northern of the Shetland isles, being situated in 61. 12. N. Lat. From south to north it is about 10 miles long, and in some places 7 miles broad, and its area includes about 40 square miles. The general aspect is diversified into hill and dale, with several small lakes; and the arable land is disposed in strips by the shore, more especially at the south end, where it is pretty broad. Altogether it amounts to about 1875 acres, under crops. The gardens are well stored with culinary vegetables and the smaller fruits, with a display of most flowers that Scotland can produce. The artichoke also is in great perfection in this island. The live stock consists of cattle; little horses, extremely hardy creatures, but none exceeding ten hands and a half in height, owing probably to the hard treatment they meet with, never being indulged with a stable, even in the coldest weather. The sheep are of a pretty large size compared with the rest of the Zetland sheep, and they have remarkably fine fleeces: there are also many swine, of a considerable size. Rabbits are also exceedingly abundant. The domestic poultry, including turkeys, are very numerous. Of game there is neither grouse nor partridge, but the corn rail is frequently heard; and there are multitudes of aquatic birds, such as snipe, plover, curlew, duck, swan, goose, heron; also wild pigeons. The birds of prey are eagles, (extremely destructive to the lambs), hawks, ravens, crows. Unst forms a parish of itself, which contains 2288 inhabitants.

UNSTA'BLE, *adj.* [*instabilis*, Lat.] Not fixed; not fast. Thus air was void of light, and earth *unstable*. *Dryden*.—*Inconstant*: irresolute.—A double-minded man is *unstable*. *James*.

UNSTA'ID, *adj.* Not cool; not prudent; not settled into discretion; not steady; mutable.

To the gay gardens his *unstead* desire
Him wholly carried, to refresh his sprights *Spenser*.

UNSTA'IDNESS, *s.* Indiscretion; volatile mind. Uncertain motion.—The oft changing of his colour, with a kind of shaking *unsteadiness* over all his body, he might see in his countenance some great determination mixed with fear. *Sidney*.

UNSTA'INED, *adj.* Not stained; not dyed; not discoloured; not dishonoured; not polluted.—Pure and *unstained* religion ought to be the highest of all cares appertaining to public regimen. *Hooker*.

To UNSTA'ITE, *v. a.* To put out of dignity.

High-battled Cæsar will
Unstate his happiness, and be stag'd to th' shew
Against a sword. *Shakspeare*.

UNSTA'TUTABLE, *adj.* Contrary to statute.—That plea did not avail, although the lease were notoriously *unstatutable*, the rent reserved, being not a seventh part of the real value. *Swift*.

UNSTA'UNCHED, *adj.* Not stopped; not stayed.

With the issuing blood
Stifle the villain, whose *unstaunched* thirst
York and young Rutland could not satisfy. *Shakspeare*.

UNSTE'ADFAST, *adj.* Not fixed; not fast; not resolute.

I'll read you matter,
As full of peril and adventurous spirit,
As to o'erwalk a current, roaring loud,
On the *unsteadfast* footing of a spear. *Shakspeare*.

UNSTE'ADILY, *adv.* Without any certainty. Inconstantly; not consistently.—He that uses his words loosely and *unsteadily*, will not be minded, or not understood. *Locke*.

UNSTE'ADINESS, *s.* Want of constancy; irresolution; mutability.—A prince of this character will instruct us by his example, to fix the *unsteadiness* of our politics. *Addison*.

UNSTE'ADY, *adj.* Inconstant; irresolute.
And her *unsteady* hand hath often plac'd
Men in high pow'r, but seldom holds them fast. *Denham*.
Not fixed; not settled.

UNSTE'ADFASTNESS, *s.* Want of steadfastness.—The unquietness and *unsteadfastness* of some dispositions affecting, every year, new forms of things. *K. James*.

UNSTEE'PED, *adj.* Not soaked.—Other wheat was sown *unsteeped*, but watered twice a day. *Bacon*.

UNSTILL, *adj.* [unrille, Sax.] Unquiet.
To UNSTING, *v. a.* To disarm of a sting.—He has disarmed his afflictions, *unstung* his miseries: and though he has not the proper happiness of the world, yet he has the greatest that is to be enjoyed in it. *South*.

UNSTINTED, *adj.* Not limited.—In the works of nature is *unstinted* goodness shewn us by their author. *Skelton*.

UNSTI'RRED, *adj.* Not stirred; not agitated.—Such seeming milks suffered to stand *unstirred*, let fall to the bottom a resinous substance. *Boyle*.

To UNSTITCH, *v. a.* To open by picking the stitches.—Cato well observes, though in the phrase of a tailor, friendship ought not to be unripped, but *unstitched*. *Collier*.

UNSTON, a township of England, in Derbyshire; 4½ miles north-by-west of Chesterfield. Population 439.

UNSTO'OPING, *adj.* Not bending; not yielding.
Such neighbour nearness to our sacred blood
Should nothing privilege him, nor partialize
Th' *unstooping* firmness of my upright soul. *Shakspeare*.

To UNSTO'P, *v. a.* To free from stop or obstruction; to open.—Such white fumes have been afforded, by *unstopping* a liquor diaphanous and red. *Boyle*.

UNSTO'PPED, *adj.* Meeting no resistance.
The flame *unstop'd*, at first more fury gains,
And vulcan rides at large with loosen'd reins. *Dryden*.

UNSTO'RMED, *adj.* Not taken by assault.
The doom
Of towns *unstorm'd*, and battles yet to come. *Addison*.

UNSTRA'INED, *adj.* Easy; not forced.—By an easy and *unstrained* derivation, it implies the breath of God. *Hakewill*.

UNSTRA'ITENED, *adj.* Not contracted.—The eternal wisdom, from which we derive our beings, enriched us with all these ennoblements that were suitable to the measures of an *unstrained* goodness, and the capacity of such a creature. *Glanville*.

UNSTRE'NGTHENED, *adj.* Not supported; not assisted.—The church of God is neither of capacity so weak, nor so *unstrengthened* with authority from above, but that her laws may exact obedience at the hands of her own children. *Hooker*.

To UNSTRING, *v. a.* To relax any thing strung; to deprive of strings.

My tongue's use is to me no more,
Than an *unstringed* viol or harp. *Shakspeare*.

To loose; to untie.
Invaded thus, for want of better bands,
His garland they *unstring*, and bind his hands. *Dryden*.

UNSTRU'CK, *adj.* Not moved; not affected.
Over dank and dry,
They journey toilsome, unfatigu'd with length
Of march, *unstruck* with horror at the sight
Of Alpine ridges bleak. *Philips*.

UNSTRUT, a river in the west of Germany, which rises in the Eichsfeld, receives the Salza, the Gera, the Helbe, the Loss, the Kipper, the Helme, &c. and joins the Saale, about two miles north of Naumburg.

UNSTU'DIED, *adj.* Not premeditated; not laboured. In your conversation I cou'd observe a clearness of notion, express'd in ready and *unstudied* words. *Dryden*.

UNSTU'FFED, *adj.* Unfilled; not crowded.
Care keeps his watch in every old man's eye;
And where care lodgeth, sleep will never lie:
But where unbruised youth with *unstuft* brain,
Doth couch his limbs, there golden sleep doth reign.

Shakspeare.
UNSU'BJECT,

UNSUBJECT, *adj.* Not subject; not liable; not obnoxious. *Unused.*

UNSUBMITTING, *adj.* Not obsequious; not readily yielding; disdainful submission.

A Hampden too is thine, illustrious land,
Wise, strenuous, firm, of *unsubmitting* soul. *Thomson.*

UNSUBSTANTIAL, *adj.* Not solid; not palpable.

Welcome, thou *unsubstantial* air that I embrace;
The wretch that thou hast blown unto the worst,
Owes nothing to thy blasts. *Shakspeare.*

Not real.—If empty, *unsubstantial* beings may be ever made use of on this occasion, there were never any more nicely imagined and employed. *Addison.*

UNSUCCESS'ED, *adj.* Not succeeded.

Unjust equal o'er equals to let reign;
One over all, with *unsucceeded* power. *Milton.*

UNSUCCESSFUL, *adj.* Not having the wished event; not fortunate.

O the sad fate of *unsuccessful* sin!
You see yon heads without, there's worse within. *Cleaveland.*

UNSUCCESSFULLY, *adv.* Unfortunately; without success.—The humble and contented man pleases himself innocently; while the ambitious man attempts to please others sinfully, and, perhaps, in the issue, *unsuccessfully* too. *South.*

UNSUCCESSFULNESS, *s.* Want of success; event contrary to wish.—Admonitions, fraternal or paternal, then more public reprehensions, and upon the *unsuccessfulness* of all these milder medicaments, the censures of the church. *Hammond.*

UNSUCCESSIVE, *adj.* Not proceeding by flux of parts.—The *unsuccessive* duration of God with relation to himself, doth not communicate unto other created beings the same manner of duration. *Hale.*

UNSU'CKED, *adj.* Not having the breasts drawn.—*Un-suck'd* of lamb or kid that tend their play. *Milton.*

UNSUPPORTABLE, *adj.* Not supportable; intolerable; not to be endured.

UNSUFFICIENCE, *s.* [*insuffisance*, Fr.] Inability to answer the end proposed.—The error and *unsufficiency* of the arguments, doth make it on the contrary side against them, a strong presumption that God hath not moved their hearts to think such things as he hath not enabled them to prove. *Hooker.*

UNSUFFICIENT, *adj.* [*insuffisant*, Fr.] Unable; inadequate.

UNSUGARED, *adj.* Not sweetened with sugar.—Try it with sugar put into water formerly sugared, and into other water *unsugared*. *Bacon.*

UNSUITABLE, *adj.* Not congruous; not equal; not proportionate.—Virginity, like an old courtier, wears her cap out of fashion; richly suited, but *unsuitable*, just like the brooch and the toothpick, which we wear not now. *Shakspeare.*

UNSUITABLENESS, *s.* Incongruity; unfitness.—The *unsuitableness* of one man's aspect to another man's fancy has raised such an aversion, as has produced a perfect hatred of him. *South.*

UNSUITING, *adj.* Not fitting; not becoming.

Whilst you were here, o'erwhelmed with your grief,
A passion most *unsuiting* such a man. *Shakspeare.*

Leave thy joys, *unsuiting* such an age,
To a fresh comer, and resign the stage. *Dryden.*

UNSULLIED, *adj.* Not fouled; not disgraced; pure.

My maiden honour yet is pure
As the *unsullied* lily. *Shakspeare.*

UNSUNG, *adj.* Not celebrated in verse; not recited in verse.

Thus was the first day ev'n and morn,
Nor pass'd uncelebrated, nor *unsung*
By the celestial choirs. *Milton.*

UNSUN'NED, *adj.* Not exposed to the sun.—I thought her as chaste as *unsunn'd* snow. *Shakspeare.*

UNSUPERFLUOUS, *adj.* Not more than enough. Nature's full blessings would be well dispens'd
In *unsuperfluous*, even proportion. *Milton.*

UNSUPPLANTED, *adj.* Not forced or thrown from under that which supports it.

Gladsome they quaff, yet not encroach on night,
Season of rest; but well bedew'd repair
Each to his home with *unsupplanted* feet. *Philips.*

Not defeated by stratagem.

UNSUPPLIABLE, *adj.* Not to be supplied.—The *unsuppliable* defect of any necessary antecedent must needs cause a nullity of all those consequences which depend upon it. *Chillingworth.*

UNSUPPLIED, *adj.* Not supplied; not accommodated with something necessary.

Prodigal in every other grant,
Her sire left *unsupply'd* her only want. *Dryden.*

UNSUPPORTABLE, *adj.* [*insupportable*, Fr.] Intolerable; such as cannot be endured.—The uneasiness of unrelieved thirst, by continuance grows the more *unsupportable*. *Boyle.*

UNSUPPORTABLENESS, *s.* State of being unsupportable.—The *unsupportableness* of this many times doth cause men in the bitterness of their souls to chuse strangling and death rather than life. *Wilkins.*

UNSUPPORTABLY, *adv.* Intolerably.—For a man to do a thing, while his conscience assures him that he shall be infinitely, *unsupportably* miserable, is certainly unnatural. *South.*

UNSUPPORT'ED, *adj.* Not sustained; not held up.

Them she up-stays
Gently with myrtle-band, mindless the while
Herself, though fairest, *unsupported* flower. *Milton.*

Not assisted.—Nor have our solitary attempts been so discouraged, as to despair of the favourable look of learning upon our single and *unsupported* endeavours. *Brown.*

UNSUPPRESSED, *adj.* Not suppressed; not kept under; not extinguished.—Driven away by *unsuppressed* tumults. *King Charles.*

UNSURE, *adj.* Not fixed; not certain.

What is love? 'tis not hereafter:
Present mirth hath present laughter;
What's to come is still *unsure*. *Shakspeare.*

UNSURMOUNTABLE, *adj.* [*insurmountable*, Fr.] insuperable; not to be overcome.

UNSUSCEPTIBLE, *adj.* Incapable; not liable to admit. She a goddess died in grain,
Was *unsusceptible* of stain. *Swift.*

UNSUSPECT, or UNSUSPECT'ED, *adj.* Not considered as likely to do or mean ill.

Here is the head of that ignoble traitor,
The dangerous and *unsuspected* Hastings. *Shakspeare.*

Author *unsuspect*,

Friendly to man, far from deceit or guile. *Milton.*

UNSUSPECTING, *adj.* Not imagining that any ill is designed.

When Albion sends her eager sons to war,
Pleas'd, in the general's sight, the host lie down
Sudden, before some *unsuspecting* town;
The captive race, one instant makes our prize,
And high in air Britannia's standard flies. *Pope.*

UNSUSPICIOUS, *adj.* Having no suspicion.

He his guide requested to let him lean
With both his arms on those two massy pillars,
That to the arched roof gave main support.
He *unsuspicious* led him. *Milton.*

UNUSTAINABLE, *adj.* Not to be sustained.—The weapon of the slanderer is an envenomed arrow, full of deadly poison, which by no force can be resisted, by no art declined;

declined; whose impression is, altogether inevitable and *unsustainable*. *Barrow*.

UNSUSTAINED, *adj.* Not supported; not held up.

Its head, though gay,
Hung drooping, *unsustain'd*. *Milton*.

To UNSWATHE, *v. a.* To free from folds or convolutions of bandage.—In the morning an old woman came to *unswathe* me. *Addison*.

UNSWAYABLE, *adj.* Not to be governed or influenced by another.

He bow'd his nature, never known before
But to be rough, *unswayable* and free. *Shakspeare*.

UNSWAYED, *adj.* Not wielded; not held in the hand.

He makes for England, here to claim the crown.—
—Is the chair empty? is the sword *unsway'd*?
Is the king dead? the empire unpossess'd? *Shakspeare*.

UNSWAYEDNESS, *s.* Steadiness; state of being un-governed by another.—That constancy and *unswayedness* in our lives and actions, that rock which no tempest can move. *Hales*.

To UNSWEAR, *v. n.* Not to swear; to recant any thing sworn.

The ape was glad to end the strife so light,
And thereto swore; for who would not oft swear,
And oft *unswear*, a diadem to bear? *Spenser*.

To UNSWEAR, *v. a.* To recal what is sworn.—*Unswear* that oath again; I'll tell you all. *Beaum. and Fl.*

To UNSWEAT, *v. a.* To ease after fatigue; to cool after exercise.

UNSWEATING, *adj.* Not sweating.
In frost and snow, if you complain of heat,
They rub th' *unswearing* brow, and swear thy sweat. *Dryden*.

UNSWEET, *adj.* [unþæt, Saxon.] Not sweet; disagreeable.

Long were to tell the troublous storms that toss
The private state, and make the life *unsweet*. *Spenser*.

UNSWEPT, *adj.* Not brushed away; not cleaned by sweeping.

What custom wills in all things, should we do't,
The dust of antique time would lie *unswept*. *Shakspeare*.

UNSWORN, *adj.* Not bound by an oath.

You are yet *unsworn*:
When you have vow'd, you must not speak with men. *Shakspeare*.

To UNTA'CK, *v. a.* To disjoin; to separate.—Little ado methinks I find in *untacking* these pleasant sophisms. *Milton*.—Faith alone can *untack* our minds and affections from this world, rearing our souls from earth, and fixing them in heaven. *Barrow*.

UNTAINTED, *adj.* Not sullied; not polluted.
Sweet prince th' *untainted* virtue of your years
Hath not yet div'd into the world's deceit. *Shakspeare*.

Not charged with any crime.
And yet within these five hours Hastings liv'd
Untainted, unexamined, free at liberty. *Shakspeare*.

Not corrupted by mixture.
The conscious walls conceal the fatal secret;
Th' *untainted* winds refuse th' infecting load. *Smith*.

UNTAINTEDLY, *adv.* Without spot; without imputation of crime.—A school *untaintedly* loyal. *South*.

UNTAINTEDNESS, *s.* State or quality of being untainted.—Purity and *untaintedness* in respect of any mixture or corruption. *Bp. Hall*.

UNTA'KEN, *adj.* Not taken.—Until this day remaineth the veil *untaken* away. *2 Cor.*

UNTA'KEN up. Not filled.—The narrow limits of this discourse, will leave no more room *untaken up* by heaven. *Boyle*.

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UNTA'LKED of, *adj.* Not mentioned in the world.

No happiness can be, where is no rest;
The unknown, *untalk'd of* man is only blest. *Dryden*.

UNTA'MEABLE, *adj.* Not to be tamed; not to be subdued.—Gold is so *untameable* by the fire, that after many meltings and violent heats, it does scarce diminish. *Wilkins*.

UNTA'MED, *adj.* [untæmēs, Sax., *indomitus*.] Not subdued; not suppressed; not softened by culture or discipline.—A people very stubborn and *untamed*; or, if ever tamed, yet lately have quite shaken off their yoke, and broken the bonds of their obedience. *Spenser*.

To UNTANGLE, *v. a.* To loose from intricacy or convolution.

O time, thou must *untangle* this, not I;
It is too hard a knot for me t' untie. *Shakspeare*.

UNTA'STED, *adj.* Not tasted; not tried by the palate.
If he chance to find

A new repast, or an *untasted* spring,
Blesses his stars, and thinks it luxury. *Addison*.

UNTA'STING, *adj.* Not perceiving any taste.
Cydonian oil,

Whose balmy juice glides o'er the *untasting* tongue. *Smith*.
Not trying by the palate.

UNTA'UGHT, *adj.* Uninstructed; uneducated; ignorant; unlettered.—A lie is continually in the mouth of the *untaught*. *Eccelus*.—Debar'd from instruction.—He that from a child *untaught*, or a wild inhabitant of the woods, will expect principles of sciences, will find himself mistaken. *Locke*.—Unskilled; new; not having use or practice.

Suffolk's imperial tongue is stern and rough,
Us'd to command, *untaught* to plead for favour. *Shakspeare*.

UNTA'XED, *adj.* Not charged with taxes.
Calm around the common room

I puff'd my daily pipe's perfume;—
And din'd *untax'd*, untroubled, under
The portrait of our pious founder. *Warton*.

Exempt from reproach.—Common speech leaves no virtue *untax'd*. *Bacon*.

To UNTEA'CH, *v. a.* To make to quit, or forget what has been inculcated.—That elder berries are poison, as we are taught by tradition, experience will *unteach* us. *Brown*.

UNTEA'CHABLE, *adj.* That cannot be taught.—The *unteachable* man hath a soul to all reason and good advice invincible. *Milton*.

UNTE'EMING, *adj.* [untæmenō, Sax.] Barren.
UNTE'MPERED, *adj.* Not tempered.—One built up a wall, and others daubed it with *untempered* mortar. *Ezek.*

UNTE'MPTED, *adj.* Not embarrassed by temptation.—In temptation dispute not, but rely upon God, and contend not with him but in prayer, and with the help of a prudent *untempted* guide. *Bp. Taylor*.—Not invited by any thing alluring.

Untempted, or by wager or by price,
He would attempt to climb the precipice. *Cotton*.

UNTE'NABLE, *adj.* Not to be held in possession.—Not capable of defence.—He produced a warrant, that the town being *untenable*, he should retire. *Clarendon*.—Casaubon abandons a post that was *untenable*. *Dryden*.

UNTE'NANTED, *adj.* Having no tenant.—The country seems to be full stocked with cattle, no ground being *untenanted*. *Temple*.

UNTE'NDED, *adj.* Not having any attendance.—They fall, unblest, *unteneded*, and unmournd. *Thomson*.

UNTE'NDER, *adj.* Wanting softness; wanting affection.
So young, and so *untender*?
—So young, my lord, and true. *Shakspeare*.

UNTE'NDERED, *adj.* Not offered.
Cassibelan granted Rome a tribute,
Yearly three thousand pounds; which by thee lately
Is left *untender'd*. *Shakspeare*.

To UNTE'NT, *v. a.* To bring out of a tent.
Will he not, upon our fair request,
Untent his person, and share the air with us? *Shakspeare.*

UNTE'NTED, *adj.* Having no medicaments applied.
Blasts and fogs upon thee!
The untented woundings of a father's curse
Pierce every sense about thee! *Shakspeare.*

UNTE'RRIFIED, *adj.* Not affrighted; not struck with fear.

Among innumerable false, unmov'd,
Unshaken, unsecur'd, unterrify'd. *Milton.*

UNTERSEEN, a small town and bailiwick of the Swiss canton of Bern, on the Aar; 26 miles south-east of Bern, and 23 south-south-west of Lucerne.

UNTERWALDEN, a canton situated almost in the centre of Switzerland, to the east of Bern, and south of Lucerne. It is one of the smallest in the republic, containing only 300 square miles, with 22,000 inhabitants. It consists of four vallies covered with meadows and pasture lands, and surrounded by lofty mountains, which form part of the Alps, and rise to various heights, from 3000 to 10,000 feet; two of these, the Tittlis and Surenes, are covered with glaciers and perpetual snow. In other parts, lakes, rocks, and caverns, are the characteristics of this romantic country.

The canton is divided into two parts, by an extensive forest; and its chief towns, or rather villages, are Sarnen and Stanz. The constitution of this canton is democratic.

UNTHANK, a township of England, in Cumberland; 5½ miles north-west of Penrith.—2d. A hamlet in the same county; 13 miles west-by-south of Alnwick.

UNTHA'NKED, *adj.* Not repaid with acknowledgement of kindness.

Their batter'd admiral too soon withdrew,
Unthank'd by our's for his unfinish'd fight. *Dryden.*

Not received with thankfulness.

Forc'd from her presence, and condemn'd to live:
Unwelcome freedom, and unthank'd reprieve. *Dryden.*

UNTHA'NKFUL, *adj.* [unðancfull, Sax.] Ungrateful; returning no acknowledgement for good received.—He is kind to the unthankful. *St. Luke.*

UNTHA'NKFULLY, *adv.* Without thanks; without gratitude.—I judged it requisite to say something, to prevent my being thought to have unthankfully taken one of the chief passages of my discourse from a book to which I was utterly a stranger. *Boyle.*

UNTHA'NKFULNESS, *s.* [unðancfullneffe, Saxon.] Neglect or omission of acknowledgement for good received; want of sense of benefits; ingratitude.—Thou diest in thine unthankfulness; and thine ignorance makes thee away. *Shakspeare.*

UNTHA'WED, *adj.* Not dissolved after frost.

Your wine lock'd up,
Or fish deny'd the river yet unthaw'd. *Pope.*

To UNTHI'NK, *v. a.* To recal or dismiss a thought.—Unthink your speaking, and say so no more. *Shakspeare.*

UNTHI'NKING, *adj.* Thoughtless; not given to reflection.—The unthinking part contract an unreasonable aversion to that ecclesiastical constitution. *Addison.*

UNTHI'NKINGNESS, *s.* Constant want of thought. *Mason.*—In this kind of indifference or unthinkingness I will suppose he might pass some considerable part of his youth. *Ld. Halifax.*

UNTHOR'NY, *adj.* Not obstructed by prickles.—It were some extenuation of the curse, if in sudore vultus tui were confinable unto corporal exertations, and there still remained a paradise, or unthorny place of knowledge. *Brown.*

UNTHOUGHT, *part. adj.* Not supposed to be. *Mason.*
So sweetly taken to the court of bliss,
As spirits had stol'n her spirits in a kiss
From off her pillow and deluded bed,
And left her lovely body unthought dead. *B. Jonson.*

UNTHOUGHT of. Not regarded; not heeded.
That shall be the day, when'er it lights,
This gallant Hotspur, this all-praised knight,
And your unthought of Harry chance to meet. *Shakspeare.*

To UNTHRE'AD *v. a.* To loose.
He with his bare wand can unthread thy joints,
And crumble all thy sinews. *Milton.*

UNTHRE'ATENED, *adj.* Not menaced.—Sir John Hotham was unapproached and unthreatened, by any language of mine. *King Charles.*

UNTHRIFT, *s.* An extravagant; a prodigal.
My rights and royalties
Pluckt from my arms perforce, and giv'n away
To upstart unthrifts. *Shakspeare.*

UNTHRIFT, *adj.* Profuse; wasteful; prodigal; extravagant.

In such a night,
Did Jessica steal from the wealthy Jew
And, with an unthrift love, did run from Venice. *Shakspeare.*

UNTHRIFTILY, *adv.* Without frugality.—Our attainments cannot be overlarge, and yet we manage a narrow fortune very unthriftilly. *Collier.*

UNTHRIFTINESS *s.* Waste; prodigality; profusion.—The more they have hitherto embezzled their parts, the moat should they endeavour to expiate that unthriftiness, by a more careful managery for the future. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

UNTHRIFTY, *adj.* Prodigal; profuse; lavish; wasteful.—The castle I found of good strength, having a great moat round about it; the work of a noble gentleman, of whose unthriftly son he had bought it. *Sidney.*—Not in a state of improvement.—Our absence makes us unthriftly to our knowledge. *Shakspeare.*—Not easily made to thrive or fatten. *A low word.*—Grains given to a hide-bound, or unthriftly horse, recover him. *Mortimer.*

UNTHRIVING, *adj.* Not thriving; not prospering; not growing rich.—Let all who thus unhappily employ their inventive faculty, consider, how unthriving a trade it is finally like to prove, that their false accusations of others will rebound in true ones on themselves. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

To UNTHRO'NE, *v. a.* To pull down from a throne.
Him to unthrone, we then
May hope, when everlasting fate shall yield
To fickle chance, and chaos judge the strife. *Milton.*

UNTY'DY, *adj.* Not tidy; not seasonable; not ready.—They were poore, abject, and untidy. *Bale.*—Hither to ye are come by an untidy parliament. *Archd. Arnway.*

To UNTIE, *v. a.* [untizan, Sax.] To unbind; to free from bonds.

Though you untie the winds, and let them fight
Against the churches; though the yesty waves
Confound and swallow navigation up. *Shakspeare.*

To loosen; to make not fast; to unfasten.
The chain I'll in return untie,
And freely thou again shalt fly. *Prior.*

To loosen from convolution or knot.
The fury heard; while on Cocytus' brink,
Her snakes untied, sulphureous waters drink. *Pope.*

To set free from any obstruction.—All the evils of an untied tongue, we put upon the accounts of drunkenness. *Bp. Taylor.*—To resolve; to clear.—A little more study will solve those difficulties, untie the knot, and make your doubts vanish. *Watts.*

UNTYED, *adj.* Not bound; not gathered in a knot.
Her hair
Unty'd, and ignorant of artful aid,
Adown her shoulders loosely lay display'd. *Prior.*

Not fastened by any binding, or knot.—Your horse should be ungartered, your shoe untied, and every thing about

about you demonstrating a careless desolation. *Shakspeare.*

—Not fast. Not held by any tie or band.

UNTIL, *adv.* To the time that.

Treasures are acted,

As soon as thought; though they are never believ'd
Until they come to act. *Denham.*

To the place that.

In open prospect nothing bounds our eye,
Until the earth seems join'd unto the sky. *Dryden.*

To the degree that.—Thou shalt push Syria *until* they be consumed. *2 Chron.*

UNTIL, *prep.* To. Used of time.—His sons were priests of the tribe of Dan *until* the day of the captivity. *Judges.*—To. Used of objects. *Obsolete.*

So soon as he from far descriv'd
Those glistering arms, that heaven with light did fill,
He rous'd himself full blithe, and hasten'd them *until*.

Spenser.

To UNTILE, *v. a.* To strip of tiles.—It is natural, when a storm is over, that hath only *untiled* our houses and blown down some of our chimneys, to consider what further mischiefs might have ensued, if it had lasted longer. *Swift.*

UNTILLED, *adj.* Not cultivated.—The glebe *untill'd*, might plenteous crops have borne. *Blackmore.*

UNTIMBERED, *adj.* Not furnished with timber; weak.

Where's then the saucy boat,
Whose weak *untimber'd* sides but even now
Co-rival'd greatness? or to harbour fled,
Or made a toast for Neptune? *Shakspeare.*

UNTIMELY, *adj.* Happening before the natural time.
Boundless intemp'rance hath been
Th' *untimely* emptying of the happy throne. *Shakspeare.*

Ill-timed, in any respect.

So *untimely* breach
The prince himselfe half seemed to offend. *Spenser.*

UNTIMELY, *adv.* Before the natural time.
He only fair, and what he fair hath made;
All other fair, like flowers *untimely* fade. *Spenser.*

UNTINGED, *adj.* Not stained; not discoloured.—It appears what beams are *untinged*, and which paint the primary, or secondary iris. *Boyle.*—Not infected.—Your inattention I cannot pardon; Pope has the same defect, neither is Bolingbroke *untinged* with it. *Swift.*

UNTRABLE, *adj.* Indefatigable; unwearied.
A most incomparable man, breath'd as it were
To an *untrable* and continueate goodness. *Shakspeare.*

UNTIRED, *adj.* Not made weary.
Hath he so long held out with me *untir'd*,
And stops he now for breath? *Shakspeare.*

UNTITLED, *adj.* Having no title.
O nation miserable!
With an *untitled* tyrant, bloody scepter'd;
When shalt thou see thy wholesome days again?
Shakspeare.

UNTO, *prep.* [It was the old word for *to*; now *obsolete.*] To. See *TO*.—O continue thy loving-kindness *unto* them. *Ps.*—It was their hurt untruly to attribute such great power *unto* false gods. *Hooker.*

UNTO'LD, *adj.* Not related.
Better a thousand such as I,
Their grief *untold*, should pine and die;
Than her bright morning, overcast
With sullen clouds, should be defac'd. *Waller.*

Not revealed.—Obscene words are very indecent to be heard: for that reason, such a tale shall be left *untold* by me. *Dryden.*—Not numbered.

To UNTO'NB, *v. a.* To disinter.—John, king of England, being wished by a courtier to *untomb* the bones of one who, whilst he was living, had been his greatest enemy,—

oh no, he said, would all mine enemies were as honourably buried! *Fuller.*

UNTOUCHABLE, *adj.* Not to be touched.—Their persons sacred. *untouchable* as to prejudice. *Feltham.*

UNTOUCHED, *adj.* Not touched; not reached.—Achilles, though dipt in Styx, yet having his heel *untouched* by that water, was slain in that part. *Brown.*—Not moved; not affected.—They, like persons wholly *untouched* with his agonies, and unmoved with his passionate intreaties, sleep away all concern for him or themselves. *Sidney.*—Not meddled with.

We must pursue the sylvan lands;
The abode of nymphs, *untouch'd* by former hands. *Dryden.*

UNTO'WARD, *adj.* Froward; perverse; vexatious; not easily guided, or taught.

Have to my window; and if she be froward,
Then hast thou taught Hortensio to be *untoward*.
Shakspeare.

Awkward; ungraceful.

Vast is my theme, yet unconceiv'd, and brings
Untoward words, scarce loosen'd from the things. *Creech.*

Some clergymen hold down their heads within an inch of the cushion; which, besides the *untoward* manner, hinders them from making the best advantage of their voice. *Swift.*—Inconvenient; troublesome; unmanageable.

The Rabbins write, when any Jew
Did make to God or man a vow,
Which afterwards he found *untoward*,
Or stubborn to be kept, or too hard;
Any three other Jews o' th' nation,
Might free him from the obligation. *Hudibras.*

UNTO'WARDLY, *adj.* Awkward; perverse; froward.—They learn, from unbred or debauched servants, *untowardly* tricks and vices. *Locke.*

UNTO'WARDLY, *adv.* Awkwardly; ungainly; perversely.—He that provides for this short life, but takes no care for eternity, acts as *untowardly* and as crossly to the reason of things, as can be. *Tillotson.*

UNTO'WARDNESS, *s.* Perverseness.—Christ hath prevailed with God to overlook the *untowardness* of our nature. *Bp. Wilson.*

UNTRA'CEABLE, *adj.* Not to be traced.—The workings of providence are secret and *untracable*, by which it disposes of the lives of men. *South.*

UNTRA'CED, *adj.* Not marked by any footsteps.
Nor wonder, if advantag'd in my flight,
By taking wing from thy auspicious height,
Through *untrac'd* ways, and airy paths I fly,
More boundless in my fancy than my eye. *Denham.*

UNTRA'CKED, *adj.* Not marked by any footsteps; untraced.—In *untrack'd* woods concealing his offence. *Sandys.*

UNTRA'CTABLE, *adj.* [*intractable*, Fr.; *intractibilis*, Latin.] Not yielding to common measures and management; not governable; stubborn.—If any father have a son thus perverse and *untractable*, I know not what more he can do but pray for him. *Locke.*—Rough; difficult.—I forc'd to ride the *untractable* abyss. *Milton.*

UNTRA'CTABLENESS, *s.* Unwillingness, or unfitness to be regulated or managed; stubbornness.—The great difference in men's intellectuals arises from a defect in the organs of the body, particularly adapted to think; or in the dulness or *untractableness* of those faculties, for want of use. *Locke.*

UNTRA'DING, *adj.* Not engaged in commerce.—Men leave estates to their children in land, as not so liable to casualties as money, in *untrading* and unskilful hands. *Locke.*

UNTRA'INED, *adj.* Not educated; not instructed; not disciplined.—My wit *untrain'd* in any kind of art. *Shakspeare.*—Irregular; ungovernable.

Gad not abroad at ev'ry quest and call
Of an *untrained* hope or passion:

To court each place of fortune that doth fall,
Is wantonness in contemplation. *Herbert.*

UNTRANSFERABLE, *adj.* Incapable of being given from one to another.—In parliament there is a rare co-ordination of power, though the sovereignty remains still entire and *untransferable*, in the prince. *Howell.*

UNTRANSLATABLE, *adj.* Not capable of being translated.—To me these lines appear *untranslatable*. *Gray.*

UNTRANSLATED, *adj.* Not translated.—The first thing proposed was, whether the name Jehovah should be retained *untranslated*. *Hales.*

UNTRANSPARENT, *adj.* Not diaphanous; opaque.—Though held against the light they appear'd of a transparent yellow, yet looked on with one's back turn'd to the light, they exhibited an *untransparent* blue. *Boyle.*

UNTRAVELLED, *adj.* Never trodden by passengers.—We find no open track, or constant manuduction in this labyrinth, but are ofttimes fain to wander in America, and *untravelled* parts. *Brown.*—Having never seen foreign countries.—An *untravelled* Englishman cannot relish all the beauties of Italian pictures; because the postures expressed in them are often such as are peculiar to that country. *Addison.*

To UNTRE'AD, *v. a.* To tread back; to go back in the same steps.

We will *untread* the steps of damned flight,
And, like a bated and retired flood,
Leaving our rankness and irregular course,
Stoop low within those bounds we have o'erlook'd.

Shakspeare.

UNTRE'ASURED, *adj.* Not laid up; not repositied.

Her attendants
Saw her a-bed, and in the morning early
They found the bed *untreasur'd* of their mistress.

Shakspeare.

UNTRE'ATABLE, *adj.* Not treatable; not practicable.—Men are of so *untreatable* a temper, that nothing can be obtained of them. *Dee. of Chr. Piety.*

UNTRIED, *adj.* Not yet attempted.

That she no ways nor means may leave *untry'd*,
Thus to her sister she herself apply'd. *Denham.*

Not yet experienced.

Never more
Mean I to try, what rash *untry'd* I sought,
The pain of absence from thy sight. *Milton.*

Not having passed trial.

The father secure,
Ventures his filial virtue, though *untry'd*,
Against whate'er may tempt. *Milton.*

UNTRI'UMPHABLE, *adj.* Which allows no triumph.

What towns, what garrisons might you,
With hazard of this blood subdue;
Which now y'are bent to throw away
In vain, *untriumphable* fray? *Hudibras.*

UNTRI'UMPHED, *adj.* Not triumphed over.

I —
Suffer'd you ouly, when I conquer'd all,
To go *untriumph'd*. *May.*

UNTRO'D, or UNTRO'DDEN, *adj.* Not passed; not marked by the foot.

The way he came, not having mark'd, return
Was difficult, by human steps *untrod*. *Milton.*
Who was the first to explore th' *untrodden* path,
When life was hazarded in ev'ry step? *Addison.*

UNTRO'LLED, *adj.* Not bowled; not rolled along.

Hard fate! *untroll'd* is now the charming dye;
The playhouse and the parks unvisited must lie. *Dryden.*

UNTRO'UBLED, *adj.* Not disturbed by care, sorrow, or guilt.

Quiet *untroubled* soul, awake! awake!
Arm, fight and conquer, for fair England's sake. *Shakspeare.*

Not agitated; not confused; free from passion.
Our Saviour meek, and with *untroubled* mind,
After his aery jaunt, though hurry'd sore,
Hungry and cold, betook him to his rest. *Milton.*

Not interrupted in the natural course.
Would they think with how small allowance
Untroubled nature doth herself suffice,
Such superfluities they would despise. *Spenser.*

Transparent; clear; not mudded.—The equal distribution of the spirits in the liquor with the tangible parts, ever representeth bodies clear and *untroubled*. *Bacon.*

UNTRO'UBLEDNESS, *s.* State of being untroubled; unconcern.—He hath robbed the sceptick of his indifference and *untroubledness*. *Hammond.*

UNTRUE, *adj.* False; contrary to reality.—By what construction shall any man make those comparisons true, holding that distinction *untrue*. *Hooker.*—False; not faithful.

I cannot break so sweet a bond,
Unless I prove *untrue*;
Nor can I ever be so fond,
To prove *untrue* for you. *Suckling.*

UNTRU'LY, *adv.* Falsely; not according to truth.—On these mountains it is generally received that the ark rested, but *untruely*. *Ralegh.*

UNTRU'STINESS, *s.* Unfaithfulness.—Secretary Peter, under pretence of gravity, covered much *untrustiness* of heart. *Hayward.*

UNTRU'TH, *s.* Falsehood; contrariety to reality.—Moral falsehood; not veracity.
He who is perfect, and abhors *untruth*,
With heavenly influence inspires my youth. *Sandys.*

Treachery; want of fidelity.

I would,
So my *untruth* had not provok'd him to it,
The king had cut off my head with my brother's. *Shakspeare.*

False assertion.—In matter of speculation or practice, no *untruth* can possibly avail the patron and defender long; and things most truly, are likewise most behovefully spoken. *Hooker.*

UNTUNABLE, *adj.* Unharmonious; not musical.
My news in dumb silence will I bury,
For they are harsh, *untunable*, and bad. *Shakspeare.*

UNTUNABLENESS, *s.* Want of harmony.—The moderns have perhaps practised no species of poetry with so little success, and with such indisputable inferiority to the ancients, as the Ode; which seems owing to the harshness and *untunableness* of modern languages, abounding in monosyllables, and crowded with consonants. *Dr. Warton.*

To UNTU'NE, *v. a.* To make incapable of harmony.
Take but degree away, *untune* that string,
Aud hark what discord follows. *Shakspeare.*
To disorder.

O you kind gods!
Cure this great breach in his abused nature;
Th' *untuned* and jarring senses, O wind up
Of this child-changed father. *Shakspeare.*

UNTURNED, *adj.* Not turned.
New crimes invented, left *unturn'd* no stone,
To make my guilt appear, and hide his own. *Dryden.*

UNTU'TORED, *adj.* Uninstructed; untaught.
Thy mother took into her blameful bed
Some stern *untutor'd* churl; and noble stock
Was graft with crab-tree slip, whose fruit thou art. *Shakspeare.*

To UNTWINE, *v. a.* To open what is held together by convolution.

But since the sisters did so soon *untwine*
So fair a thread, I'll strive to piece the line. *Waller.*

To open what is wrapped on itself.—It turns finely and softly three or four turns, caused by the *untwining* of the beard by the moisture. *Bacon.*—To separate that which clasps round any thing.—Divers worthy gentlemen of England, all the Syren songs of Italy could never *untwine* from the mast of God's word. *Ascham.*

To UNTWIST, v. a. To separate any things involved in each other, or wrapped up on themselves.—The interest of prince and people is so enfolded in a mutual embrace, that they cannot be *untwisted* without pulling a limb off. *Bp. Taylor.*

To UNTY, v. a. [See *To UNTIE.*] To loose.

O time! thou must untangle this, not I:
It is too hard a knot for me to *unty*. *Shakspeare.*

To UNVA'IL, v. a. To uncover; to strip of a veil. This word is *unvail*, or *unveil*, according to its etymology. See *VAIL*, and *VEIL*.—Troy reviv'd, her mourning face *unvail'd*. *Denham.*

UNVALUABLE, adj. Inestimable; being above price.—Secure the innocence of children, by imparting to them the *unvaluable* blessing of a virtuous and pious education. *Atterbury.*

UNVALUED, adj. Not prized; neglected.

He may not, as *unvalued* persons do,
Carve for himself; for on his choice depends
The safety and the health of the whole state. *Shakspeare.*

Inestimable; above price.

I thought I saw a thousand fearful wrecks;
Inestimable stones, *unvalu'd* jewels. *Shakspeare.*

UNVANQUISHABLE, adj. Not to be subdued.—An *unvanquishable* fort against the impressions and assaults of all adversary forces. *Bp. King.*

UNVANQUISHED, adj. Not conquered; not overcome.—Victory doth more often fall by the error of the *unvanquished*, than by the valour of the victorious. *Hayward.*

UNVARIABLE, adj. [*invariable*, Fr.] Not changeable; not mutable.—The two great hinges of morality stand fixt and *unvariable* as the two poles: whatever is naturally conducive to the common interest, is good; and whatever has a contrary influence, is evil. *Norris.*

UNVARIED, adj. Not changed; not diversified.

They ring round the same *unvaried* chimes,
With sure returns of still-expected rhymes. *Pope.*

UNVARNISHED, adj. Not overlaid with varnish.—Not adorned; not decorated.

I will a round *unvarnish'd* tale deliver,
Of my whole course of love; what drugs, what charms
I won his daughter with. *Shakspeare.*

UNVARYING, adj. Not liable to change.—We cannot keep by us any standing, *unvarying* measure of duration, which consists in a constant fleeting succession, as we can of certain lengths of extension, as inches marked out in permanent parcels of matter. *Locke.*

To UNVEIL, v. a. [See *VEIL*, and *VAIL.*] To uncover; to divest of a veil.

To the limpid stream direct thy way,
When the gay morn *unveils* her smiling ray. *Pope.*

To disclose; to show.

Now *unveil'd* the toilet stands display'd,
Each silver vase in mystick order laid. *Pope.*

UNVEILEDLY, adv. Plainly; without disguise.—Not knowing what use you will make of what has been *unveiledly* communicated to you, I was unwilling that some things, which had cost me pains, should fall into any man's hands, that scorns to purchase knowledge with pains. *Boyle.*

UNVENERABLE, adj. Not worthy of respect. *Mason.*

For ever

Unvenerable be thy hands, if thou
Tak'st up the princess by that forced baseness
Which he hath put upon't. *Shakspeare.*

UNVENTILATED, adj. Not fanned by the wind.

This, animals, to succour life, demand;
Nor should the air *unventilated* stand;
The idle deep corrupted would contain
Blue deaths. *Blackmore.*

UNVERDANT, adj. Having no verdure; spoiled of its green.

Ungraceful 'tis to see without a horn
The lofty hart, whom branches best adorn,
A leafless tree, or an *unverdant* mead,
And as ungraceful is a hairless head. *Congreve.*

UNVERITABLE, adj. Not true.—All these proceeded upon *unveritable* grounds. *Brown.*

UNVERSED, adj. Unacquainted; unskilled.

Not eastern monarchs, on their nuptial day,
In dazzling gold and purple shine so gay,
As the bright natives of th' unlabour'd field,
Unvers'd in spinning, and in looms unskill'd. *Blackmore.*

UNVEXED, adj. Untroubled; undisturbed.

Unvex'd with thought of wants which may betide;
Or for to-morrow's dinner to provide. *Dryden.*

UNVIOLATED, adj. Not injured; not broken.—He, with singular constancy, preserved his duty and fidelity to his majesty *unviolated*. *Clarendon.*

UNVIRTUOUS, adj. Wanting virtue.—If they can find in their hearts that the poor, *unvirtuous*, fat knight shall be any further afflicted, we two will be the ministers. *Shakspeare.*

To UNVISARD, v. a. To unmask.—What a death it is to the prelates to be thus *unvisarded*, thus uncased. *Milton.*

UNVISITED, adj. Not resorted to.

In some wild zone

Dwell, not *unvisited* of heaven's fair light,
Secure. *Milton.*

UNVITIATED, adj. Not corrupted.

Restore your ladyship's quiet; render then
Your niece a virgin, and *unvitiated*. *B. Jonson.*

UNUCUMURI, a small river of the Portuguese territory, on the banks of the great river Amazons, which runs east, between the rivers Negro and Amazons, and enters a lake.

UNUNIFORM, adj. Wanting uniformity.—Such an *ununiform* piety is in many so exactly apportioned to Satan's interest, that he has no cause to wish the change of his tenure. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

To UNVOTE, v. a. To destroy by a contrary vote; to annul a former vote.—This was so sacred a rule, that many of those that voted with the court the day before, expressed their indignation against it, as subverting the very constitution of Parliaments, if things might thus be voted, and *unvoted* again from day to day. *Burnet.*

UNVO'WELLED, adj. Without vowels.—I wrote, that Moses left *unvowelled* copies to the tribes, save one which had both accents and vowels to the priests. *Skinner.*

UNVO'YAGEABLE, adj. Not to be passed over or voyaged.

Nor this *unvoyageable* gulph obscure,
Detain from following thy illustrious track. *Milton.*

UNURGED, adj. Not incited; not pressed.

The time was once, when thou *unurg'd* would'st vow,
That never words were music to thine ear,
Unless I spake. *Shakspeare.*

UNUSED, adj. Not put to use; unemployed.

Sure he that made us with such large discourse,
Looking before and after, gave us not

That capability and godlike reason,
To rust in us *unus'd*.

Shakspeare.

Not accustomed.

What art thou?

Not from above: no, thy wan looks betray
Diminish'd light, and eyes *unus'd* to day.

Dryden.

UNUSEFUL, *adj.* Useless; serving no purpose.—I was persuaded, by experience, that it might not be *unuseful* in the capacities it was intended for. *Glanville.*

UNUSUAL, *adj.* Not common; not frequent; rare.—With this *unusual* and strange course they went on, till God, in whose heaviest worldly judgments I nothing doubt but that there may lie hidden mercy, gave them over to their own inventions. *Hooker.*

UNUSUALLY, *adv.* Not in the usual manner.

UNUSUALNESS, *s.* Uncommonness; infrequency.—It is the *unusualness* of the time, not the appearance, that surprises Alcinous. *Broome.*

UNUTTERABLE, *adj.* Ineffable; inexpressible.

Sighs now breath'd

Unutterable; which the spirit of prayer
Inspir'd, and wing'd for heaven with speedier flight
Than loudest oratory.

Milton.

UNVULGAR, *adj.* Not common.

Heat my brain

With Delphic fire

That I may sing my thoughts in some *unvulgar* strain.

B. Jonson.

UNVULNERABLE, *adj.* Exempt from wound; not vulnerable.

The god of soldiers inform

Thy thoughts with nobleness, that thou may'st prove
To shame *unvulnerable*, and stick i' the wars
Like a great sea-mark, standing every flaw. *Shakspeare.*

UNWAITED, *adj.* Not attended.

To wander up and down *unwaited* on,
And unregarded in my place and project,
Is for a sowter's soul, not an old soldier's. *Beaum. and Fl.*

UNWAKENED, *adj.* Not roused from sleep.

The more

His wonder was, to find *unwaken'd* Eve
With tresses discompos'd.

Milton.

UNWALLED, *adj.* Having no walls.—He came to Tauris, a great and rich city, but *unwalled*, and of no strength. *Knolles.*

UNWARES, *adv.* Unexpectedly; before any caution, or expectation.

She, by her wicked arts,

Too false and strong for earthly skill or might,
Unwares me wrought unto her wicked will.

Spenser.

UNWARILY, *adv.* Without caution; carelessly; heedlessly.

The best part of my powers

Were in the washes all *unwarily*
Devour'd by the unexpected flood.

Shakspeare.

UNWARINESS, *s.* Want of caution; carelessness.—The same temper which inclines us to a desire of fame, naturally betrays us into such slips and *unwarinesses* as are not incident to men of a contrary disposition. *Spectator.*

UNWARLIKE, *adj.* Not fit for war; not used to war; not military.

Avert *unwarlike* Indians from his Rome,
Triumph abroad, secure our peace at home.

Dryden.

UNWARMED, *adj.* Not excited; not animated.—They—heard, *unwarm'd*, the martial trumpet blow. *Addison.*

UNWARNED, *adj.* [unwærnod, Sax.] Not cautioned; not made wary.—Unexperienced young men, if *unwarned*, take one thing for another, and judge by the outside. *Locke.*

To UNWARP, *v. a.* To reduce from the state of being

warped.—When the bark [of the cork-tree] is off, they *unwarp* it before the fire, and press it even. *Evelyn.*

UNWARPED, *adj.* Not biassed; not turned aside from the true direction.—An honest zeal *unwarp'd* by party-rage. *Thomson.*

UNWARRANTABLE, *adj.* Not defensible; not to be justified; not allowed.—At very distant removes an extemporary intercourse is feasible, and may be compassed without *unwarrantable* correspondence with the people of the air. *Glanville.*

UNWARRANTABLENESS, *s.* State of being unwarrantable.—The *unwarrantableness* is hid and concealed in the glory of the success. *Abp. Saneroff.*

UNWARRANTABLY, *adv.* Not justifiably; not defensibly.—A true and humble sense of your own unworthiness, will not suffer you to rise up to that confidence, which some men *unwarrantably* pretend to, nay *unwarrantably* require of others. *Wake.*

UNWARRANTED, *adj.* Not ascertained; uncertain.—The subjects of this kingdom believe it is not legal for them to be enforced to go beyond the seas, without their own consent, upon hope of an *unwarranted* conquest; but to resist an invading enemy, the subject must be commanded out of the counties where they inhabit. *Bacon.*

UNWARY, *adj.* [unwærj, Sax.] Wanting caution; imprudent; hasty; precipitate.

Nor think me so *unwary*,

To bring my feet again into the snare

Where once I have been caught.

Milton.

Unexpected. *Obsolete.*

All in the open hall amazed stood,
At suddenness of that *unwary* sight,
And wonder'd at his breathless hasty mood.

Spenser.

UNWASHED, or UNWASHEN, *adj.* [unwærçen, Sax.] Not washed; not cleansed by washing.

Another lean *unwash'd* artificer

Cuts off his tale, and talks of Arthur's death. *Shakspeare.*

UNWASTED, *adj.* Not consumed; not diminished.

Why have those rocks so long *unwasted* stood,
Since, lavish of their stock, they through the flood
Have, ages past, their melting crystal spread,
And with their spoils the liquid regions fed? *Blackmore.*

UNWASTING, *adj.* Not growing less; not decaying.

Purest love's *unwasting* treasure;

Constant faith, fair hope, long leisure;

Sacred Hymen! these are thine.

Pope.

UNWAYED, *adj.* Not used to travel; not seasoned in the road.—Beasts, that have been rid off their legs, are as much for a man's use, as colts that are *unwayed*, and will not go at all. *Suckling.*

UNWEAKENED, *adj.* Not weakened.—By reason of the exaction of some air out of the glass, the elastic power of the remaining air was very much debilitated, in comparison of the *unweakened* pressure of the external air. *Boyle.*

UNWEAPONED, *adj.* Not furnished with offensive arms.—As the beasts are armed with fierce teeth, paws, horns, and other bodily instruments of much advantage against *unweaponed* men; so hath reason taught man to strengthen his hand with such offensive arms, as no creature else can well avoid. *Raleigh.*

UNWEARABLE, *adj.* Not to be tired; indefatigable.—Desire to resemble him in goodness, maketh them *unwearable*. *Hooker.*

UNWEARABLY, *adv.* So as not to be fatigued.—Let us earnestly and *unwearably* aspire thither. *Bp. Hall.*

UNWEARIED, *adj.* Not tired; not fatigued.

The Creator from his work

Desisting, though *unwearied*, up return'd.

Milton.

Their bloody task *unweary'd*, still they ply. *Waller.*—Still th' *unweary'd* sire pursues the tuneful strain. *Dryden.*—Indefatigable; continual; not to be spent; not sinking under fatigue.

He

He joy'd to range abroad in fresh attire,
Through the wide compass of the airy coast,
And with *unwearied* limbs each part t' enquire. *Spenser.*

UNWE'ARIEDLY, *adv.* Indefatigably.—Absolute perfection is, I well know, unattainable; but I know too, that a man of parts may be *unweariedly* aiming at, and pretty near attain it. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

UNWE'ARY, *adj.* [unweary, Sax.] Not weary.
To UNWE'ARY, *v. a.* To refresh after weariness.—My business here is to *unweary* myself, after my studies, not to drudge. *Dryden.*

To UNWE'AVE, *v. a.* To unfold; to undo what has been woven.

That I should thus *unweave* the web of fate,
Decrease his subjects, and subvert his state. *Sandys.*

UNWE'D, *adj.* Unmarried.—This servitude makes you to keep *unwed*. *Shakspeare.*

UNWE'DGEABLE, *adj.* Not to be cloven.
Merciful heav'n!
Thou rather with thy sharp and sulph'rous bolt
Split'st the *unwedgable* and gnarled oak,
Than the soft myrtle. *Shakspeare.*

UNWEE'DED, *adj.* Not cleared from weeds.
Fie! 'tis an *unweeded* garden,
That grows to seed; things rank, and gross in nature,
Possess it merely. *Shakspeare.*

UNWEE'PED, *adj.* Not lamented. Now *unwept*.
He must not float upon his wat'ry bier
Unwept, and welter to the parching wind,
Without the meed of some melodious tear. *Milton.*

UNWEET'ING, *adj.* Ignorant; unknowing.
Her seeming dead he found with feigned fear,
As all *unweeting* of that well she knew;
And pained himself with busy care to rear
Her out of careless swoon. *Spenser.*

UNWEET'INGLY, *adv.* Without knowledge; ignorantly.—As by the way *unweetingly* I strayed. *Spenser.*

UNWEIGHED, *adj.* Not examined by the balance.—Solomon left all the vessels *unweighed*, because they were exceeding many. *1 Kings.*—Not considerate; negligent.

Daughter, what words have pass'd thy lips *unweigh'd*,
Deem not unjustly by my doom oppress'd,
Of human race the wisest and the best. *Pope.*

UNWEIGH'ING, *adj.* Inconsiderate; thoughtless.—Wise? why, no question but he was—a very superficial, ignorant *unweighing* fellow. *Shakspeare.*

UNWELCOME, *adj.* Not pleasing; not grateful; not well received.

Such welcome and *unwelcome* things at once,
'Tis hard to reconcile. *Shakspeare.*

UNWELL, *adj.* Not well; slightly indisposed; not in perfect health.—I am neither well nor ill, but *unwell*. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

UNWEPT, *adj.* Not lamented; not bemoaned.
Our fatherless distress was left unmoan'd;
Your widow dolours likewise be *unwept*. *Shakspeare.*

UNWET, *adj.* Not moist.
Once I meant to meet
My fate with face unmov'd, and eyes *unwet*;
Yet since I have thee here in narrow room,
My tears shall set thee first afloat within thy tomb. *Dryden.*

UNWHI'PT, *adj.* Not punished; not corrected with the rod.

Tremble, thou wretch,
That hast within thee undivulged crimes,
Unwhipt of justice. *Shakspeare.*

UNWHO'LE, *adj.* This is a Saxon expression, unhæl, non sanus æger, &c. Not sound; sick; infirm.

UNWHO'LESOME, *adj.* Insalubrious; mischievous to

health.—The discovery of the disposition of the air, is good for the prognostics of wholesome and *unwholesome* years. *Bacon.*—Corrupt; tainted.—We'll use this *unwholesome* humidity; this gross, wat'ry pumpkin: we'll teach him to know turtles from jays. *Shakspeare.*

UNWHO'LESOMENESS, *s.* State or quality of being unwholesome.—He had made it the metropolis, had the river affected him; by whose *unwholesomeness* he forsook it. *Sir T. Herbert.*

UNWIELDILY, *adv.* Heavily; with difficult motion.
Unwieldily they wallow first in ooze;
Then in the shady covert seek repose. *Dryden.*

UNWIELDINESS, *s.* Heaviness; difficulty to move, or be moved.—The supposed *unwieldiness* of its massy bulk, grounded upon our experience of the inaptitude of great and heavy bodies to motion, is a mere imposture of our senses. *Glanville.*

UNWIELDY, *adj.* Unmanageable; not easily moving or moved; bulky; weighty; ponderous.—An ague, meeting many humours in a fat, *unwieldy* body of fifty-eight years old, in four or five fits carried him out of the world. *Clarendon.*

UNWILL'ING, *adj.* [unpillenð, Sax.] Loth; not contented; not inclined; not complying by inclination.—The nature of man is *unwilling* to continue doing that wherein it shall always condemn itself. *Hooker.*

UNWILL'INGLY, *adv.* Not with good-will; not without lothness.

The whining school-boy with his satchel,
And shining morning face, creeping like snail
Unwillingly to school. *Shakspeare.*

UNWILL'INGNESS, *s.* Lothness; disinclination.—Obedience, with professed *unwillingness* to obey, is no better than manifest disobedience. *Hooker.*

To UNWIND, *v. a.* pret. and part. passive *unwound*. [unwinda, Sax.] To separate any thing convolved; to untwist; to untwine.—All his subjects having by some years learned, so to hope for good and fear harm, only from her, that it should have needed a stronger virtue than his, to have *unwound* so deeply an entered vice. *Sidney.*—To disentangle; to loose from entanglement.

As you *unwind* her love from him,
Lest it should ravel, and be good to none,
Bottom it on me. *Shakspeare.*

To UNWIND, *v. n.* To admit evolution.—Put the bottoms into clean scalding water, and they will easily *unwind*. *Mortimer.*

UNWIP'ED, *adj.* Not cleaned by rubbing.
Their hands and faces were all badg'd with blood,
So were their daggers, which *unwip'd* we found
Upon their pillows. *Shakspeare.*

UNWIS'E, *adj.* [unwis, Sax.] Weak; defective in wisdom.—Be not ta'en tardy by *unwise* delay. *Shakspeare.*

UNWIS'ELY, *adv.* [unwislice, Sax.] Weakly; not prudently; not wisely.

Unwisely we the wiser East
Pity, supposing them oppress'd
With tyrant's force. *Waller.*

To UNWIS'H, *v. a.* To wish that which is, not to be.—To desire there were no God, were plainly to *unwish* their own being, which must be annihilated in the subtraction of that essence, which substantially supporteth them. *Brown.*

UNWIS'HED, *adj.* Not sought; not desired.
To his *unwished* yoke
My soul consents not to give sov'reignty. *Shakspeare.*

UNWIS'T, *adj.* Unthought of; not known.—Of hurt *unwist* most danger doth redound. *Spenser.*—Applied to persons; unapprised. *Mason.*

He found himselfe *unwist* so ill bestad,
That lim he could not wag. *Spenser.*

To UNWIT, *v. a.* To deprive of understanding. *Not used.*

Friends all but now; even now
In quarter, and in terms like bride and groom
Divesting them for bed; and then but now,
As if some planet had *unwitted* men,
Swords out, and tilting one at other's breasts. *Shakspeare.*

UNWITHDRA'WING, *adj.* Continually liberal.

Wherefore did Nature pour her bounties forth,
With such a full and *unwithdrawing* hand,
Covering the earth with odours, fruits, and flocks?

Milton.

UNWITHERED, *adj.* Not withered; not faded.—
The roses in her cheek *unwithered*. *Habington.*

UNWITHERING, *adj.* Not liable to wither or fade.

The spiry myrtle with *unwithering* leaf
Shines there and flourishes.

Cowper.

UNWITHSTOO'D, *adj.* Not opposed.

Cressy plains,
And Agincourt, deep ting'd with blood, confess
What the Silure's vigour *unwithstood*,
Cou'd do in rigid fight.

Philips.

UNWITNESSED, *adj.* Wanting testimony; wanting
notice.—Lest their zeal to the cause should any way be *un-*
witnessed. *Hooker.*

UNWITTILY, *adv.* Without wit.—This man was
wanton and merry, *unwittily* and ungracefully merry.
Cowley.

UNWITTINGLY, *adv.* [Properly *unweetingly*, from
unweeting. *Dr. Johnson.*—Yet the Saxons had unpičenb
for *unwitting*, and unpičan, to be ignorant.] Without
knowledge; without consciousness.—In these fatal things it
falls out that the high-working powers make second causes
unwittingly accessory to their determinations. *Sidney.*

UNWITTY, *adj.* Not witty; wanting wit.

He shines, ere long, a rural squire,
Pours fourth *unwitty* jokes, and swears,
And bawls, and drinks, but chiefly stares!

Shenstone.

UNWIVED, *adj.* Without a wife.—A competent mul-
titude of virgins might be sent over to furnish his *unwived*
bachelors. *Selden.*

To **UNWOMAN**, *v. a.* To deprive of the qualities be-
coming a woman.

She, whose wicked deeds
Unwoman'd her.

Sndys.

UNWOMANLY, *adj.* Unbecoming a woman.

She flies with eager fury to my face,
Offering me most *unwomanly* disgrace.

Daniel.

UNWONT, *adj.* [A contraction of *unwonted*.] Un-
accustomed; unused.

But my flow'ring youth is foe to frost,
My ship *unwont* in storms to be tost.

Spenser.

UNWONTED, *adj.* Uncommon; unusual; rare; in-
frequent.

His sad, dull eyes, sunk deep in hollow pits,
Could not endure th' *unwonted* sun to view.

Spenser.

Unaccustomed; unused.—Sea calves *unwonted* to fresh
waters fly. *May.*

UNWONTEDNESS, *s.* Uncommonness; what is not
usual.—The chief thing that moved their passion and pre-
judice was but *unwontedness* and tradition. *Bp. Taylor.*

UNWOO'ED, *adj.* Not wooed; not courted.—They
live *unwoo'd*, and unrespected fade. *Shakspeare.*

UNWORKING, *adj.* Living without labour.—Lazy
and *unworking* shopkeepers in this being worse than games-
ters, do not only keep so much of the money of a country
in their hands, but make the public pay them for it. *Locke.*

UNWORMED, *adj.* Not wormed.

She is mad with love,
As mad as ever *unworm'd* dog was.

Beaum. and Fl.

UNWORN, *part. adj.* Not worn; not impaired.—So
that six thousand years together, hath this great machine

stood, always one and the same, unimpaired in its beauty,
unworn in its parts, unwearied and undisturbed in its mo-
tions. *Barrow.*

UNWORSHIPPED, *adj.* Not adored.

He resolv'd to leave

Unworshipp'd, unobey'd the throne supreme.

Milton.

UNWORTHILY, *adv.* [unpuplice, Sax.] Not ac-
cording to desert; either above or below merit.

I vow'd, base knight,

To tear the garter from thy craven leg,
Which I have done, because *unworthily*
Thou wast installed.

Shakspeare.

UNWORTHINESS, *s.* Want of worth; want of merit.

Every night he comes with songs compos'd
To her *unworthiness*: it nothing steads us

To chide him from our eaves, for he persists. *Shakspeare.*

Have a true and humble sense of your own *unworthiness*
which will not suffer you to rise to a confidence unwarrant-
ably pretended to by some. *Wake.*

UNWORTHY, *adj.* [unpeopð, Sax.] Not deserving:
whether good or bad.—Every particular accident, not *un-*
worthy the remembrance, for brevity I wittingly pass over.
Knowles.—Wanting merit.—Are these *unworthy* men
chosen to offices? *Whitgift.*—Mean; worthless; con-
temptible.—Not suitable; not adequate.—I laid at her feet
a work, which was *unworthy* her, but which I hope she will
forgive. *Dryden.*—Unbecoming; vile.

The brutal action rous'd his manly mind:

Mov'd with *unworthy* usage of the maid,

He, though unarm'd, resolv'd to give her aid.

Dryden.

UNWO'UND, *part. pass. and pret. of unwind.* Un-
twisted.—Thatchers tie with withs, but old pitch'd ropes
unwound are more lasting. *Mörtimer.*

UNWO'UNDED, *adj.* [unpunbeð, Sax.] Not wounded.

We may offend

Our yet *unwounded* enemies.

Milton.

Not hurt.

Oh! blest with temper:

She who can love a sister's charms, or hear

Sighs for a daughter with *unwounded* ear.

Pope.

To **UNWRA'P**, *v. a.* To open what is folded.

To **UNWRE'ATH**, *v. a.* To untwine.—The beards of
wild oats, and of divers other wild plants, continually
wreath and *unwreath* themselves, according to the tempe-
rature of the ambient air. *Boyle.*

UNWRITING, *adj.* Not assuming the character of an
author.—The peace of the honest *unwriting* subject was
daily molested. *Arbutnot.*

UNWRITTEN, *adj.* [unpwičen, Sax.] Not written;
not conveyed by writing; oral; traditional.—A rule of right
unwritten, but delivered by tradition from one to another.
Spenser.—Not containing writing.

UNWROUGHT, *adj.* Not laboured; not manufactured.

Or prove at least to all of wiser thought,

Their hearts were fertile land, although *unwrought*.

Fairfax.

UNWRUNG, *adj.* Not pinched.—We that have free
souls, it touches us not; let the galled jade winch, our wi-
thers are *unwring*. *Shakspeare.*

UNXIA [from *ungo*, *unxi*, to smear or anoint], in Botany,
a genus of the class syngenesia, order polygamia superflua,
natural order of compositæ discoideæ, corymbifera (Juss.)
—Generic Character. Calyx common roundish, five-leaved;
leaflets ovate. Corolla compound, radiate; ray indistinct.
Corollets hermaphrodite five in the disk; females as many
in the ray. Proper to the hermaphrodites funnel-form, five-
cleft; to the females ovate, small. Stamina in the her-
maphrodites. Filaments five. Anther cylindrical, tubular.
Pistil to each. Germ ovate. Style simple. Stigma bifid.
Pericarp none. Calyx unchanged. Seeds to all ovate, hard,
naked. Recepticle naked.—*Essential Character.* Calyx
five-

five-leaved; leaflets ovate. Florets of both disk and ray five. Seed down none. Receptacle naked.

Unxia camphorata.—Stem herbaceous, filiform, dichotomous, two feet high. Leaves opposite at the divisions, sessile, lanceolate, five-nerved, hirsute, soft. Flowers solitary from the divisions, subpeduncled, the size of a pea.—Native of Surinam, where it is called Camphor-plant.

UNYIELDED, *adj.* Not given up.

O'erpower'd at length, they force him to the ground,
Unyielded as he was, and to the pillar bound. *Dryden.*

UNYIELDING, *adj.* Not giving place as inferior.—A zeal, *unyielding* in their country's cause. *Thomson.*

TO UNYOKE, *v. a.* [ungeocian, unucian, Sax.] To loose from the yoke.

Our army is dispers'd already;
Like youthful steers *unyok'd*, they took their course
East, west, north, south. *Shakspeare.*

To part; to disjoin.

Shall these hands, so lately purg'd of blood,
So join'd in love, so strong in both,
Unyoke this seizure, and this kind regret? *Shakspeare.*

UNYOKED, *adj.* Having never worn a yoke.

Seven bullocks yet *unyok'd* for Phœbus chuse,
And for Diana sev'n unspotted ewes. *Dryden.*

Licentious; unrestrained.

I will a-while uphold
The *unyok'd* humour of your idleness. *Shakspeare.*

UNZONED, *adj.* Not bound with a girdle.

Easy her motion seem'd, serene her air;
Full, though *unzon'd*, her bosom. *Prior.*

VOBARNO, a town of Austrian Italy, in the government of Milan; 13 miles north-north-east of Brescia.

VOBSTER, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Mells, Somersetshire.

VOBURG, or **VOHBURG**, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, on the Danube; 10 miles east of Ingolstadt.

VOCABLE, *s.* [*vocable*, old Fr.; *vocabulum*, Lat.] A word.—We will next endeavour to understand that *vocable*, or term, tyrannus, that is, a tyrant or an evil king. *Sir G. Buck.*

VOCABULARY, *s.* [*vocabularium*, Lat.; *vocabulaire*, Fr.] A dictionary; a lexicon; a word book.—Among other books, we should be furnished with *vocabularies* and dictionaries of several sorts. *Watts.*

VOCAL, *adj.* [*vocal*, Fr.; *vocalis*, Lat.] Having a voice.

Witness if I be silent, morn or even,
To hill, or valley, fountain, or fresh shade,
Made *vocal* by my song, and taught his praise. *Milton.*

Uttered or modulated by the voice.

They join'd their *vocal* worship to the choir
Of creatures wanting voice. *Milton.*

VOCALITY, *s.* [*vocalitas*, Lat.] Power of utterance; quality of being utterable by the voice.—L and R being in extremes, one of roughness, the other of smoothness and freeness of *vocality*, are not easy in tract of vocal speech to be pronounced spiritaly. *Holder.*

TO VOCALIZE, *v. a.* To form into voice.—It is one thing to give an impulse to breath alone; another thing to *vocalize* that breath, *i. e.* in its passage through the larynx to give it the sound of human voice. *Holder.*

VOCALLY, *adv.* In words; articulately.—Although it is as natural to mankind, to express their desires *vocally*, as it is for brutes to use their natural vocal signs; yet the forming of languages into this or that fashion, is a business of institution. *Hale.*

VOCATION, *s.* [*vocatio*, Latin.] Calling by the will of God.—Neither doth that which St. Paul, or other apostles teach, enforce the utter disability of any other men's *vocation* thought requisite in this church for the saving of souls.

Hooker.—Summons.—What can be urged for them who not having the *vocation* of poverty to scribble, out of mere

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wantonness make themselves ridiculous. *Dryden.*—Trade; employment; calling.

God's mother, in a vision full of majesty,
Will'd me to leave my base *vocation*. *Shakspeare.*

It is used ironically in contempt.

But lest you should for honour take
The drunken quarrels of a rake,
Or when a whore in her *vocation*,
Keeps punctual to an assignation. *Swift.*

VOCATIVE, *adj.* [*vocativus*, Latin.] Denoting the grammatical case used in calling or speaking to.

TO VOCIFERATE, *v. n.* [*vocifero*, Lat.] To clamour; to make outcries. *Johnson.*

VOCIFERATION, *s.* [*vociferatio*, *vocifero*, Latin.] Clamour; outcry.—The lungs, kept too long upon the stretch by *vociferation*, or loud singing, may produce the same effect. *Arbuthnot.*

VOCIFEROUS, *adj.* [*vocifero*, Latin.] Clamorous; noisy.—Thrice three *vociferous* heralds rose to check the rout. *Chapman.*

VOCKLABRUCK, a town of Upper Austria, on the Vockl; 36 miles south-west of Lintz.

VOCONIAN LAW, a testamentary law prepared by Q. Voconius, tribune of the people, which prohibited every citizen from making any woman universal legatee, not excepting an only daughter, and enjoined a daughter's fortune, after her father's death, to be proportioned to his estate, according to the estimation of prudent men; and this proportion was usually one-fourth of her father's estate; and, moreover, that all the legacies of the testator should not exceed one half of his estate. This was intended as a supplement to the Furian law; the time of its passing is fixed by Cicero, de Senect. to the year of Rome 584, when Q. Marcius Philippus and Cn. Servilius Cæpio were consuls. It was revoked by Augustus in favour of Livia, to whom he was resolved to devise by will a great part of his estate. However, though, by the abrogation of this law, married women were not restrained from receiving any legacies above a certain sum, yet Augustus bestowed on such women as had vowed perpetual virginity the same rewards and privileges as upon mothers.

VOGEL, a small island in the Eastern seas. Lat. 5. 12. S. long. 130. 46. E.

VOGEL ISLANDS, a cluster of small islands near the west coast of Siam. Lat. 7. 38. N. long. 98. 55. E.

VOGELSBERG, a lofty mountain of the Swiss canton of the Grisons, about 10,200 feet above the level of the sea.

VOGELSBERG, a range, or rather groupe of mountains in the west of Germany, between Upper Hesse Fulda and the Wetterau. It is cold and rugged, but is productive in flax, and has good pasturage.

VOGHERA, a province in the north of Italy, subject to the king of Sardinia, and adjacent to Austrian Italy. On a superficial extent of 100 square miles, it has 105,000 inhabitants.

VOGHERA, a considerable town of Italy, the chief place of the preceding province, on the river Staffora; 10 miles north-east of Tortona.

VOGOGNA, a small town in the north of Italy, in the province of Novara; 12 miles north-east of Casale.

VOGTLAND, a circle or district of Germany, in the kingdom of Saxony, occupying a space of 700 square miles, with 90,000 inhabitants, in the south-west corner of the kingdom. The chief town is Plauen.

VOGUE, *s.* [*vogue*, French, from *voguer*, to float, or fly at large.] Fashion; mode; popular reception.—It is not more absurd to undertake to tell the name of an unknown person by his looks, than to vouch a man's saintship from the *vogue* of the world. *South.*

VOHEMARO CAPE, a cape on the east coast of the island of Madagascar. Lat. 13. 20. S. long. 54. 44. E.

VOHENSTRAUS, a small town of Germany in Bavaria; 45 miles north-by-east of Ratisbon.

VOICE, *s.* [*vox*, *vocis*, Lat.] Sound emitted by the mouth.

I assay to see
The works of men; or heare mortalitie
Expire a *voice*.

Chapman.

Sound of the mouth, as distinguished from that uttered by another mouth.—Air in sounds that are not tones, which are all equal, admitteth much variety, as in the *voices* of living creatures, and in the *voices* of several men; for we can discern several men by their *voices*. *Bacon*.—Any sound made by breath.

O Marcus, I am warm'd; my heart
Leaps at the trumpet's *voice*, and burns for glory.

Addison.

Vote; suffrage; opinion expressed.
Are you all resolv'd to give your *voices*?
But that's no matter, the greater part carries it.

Shakspeare.

Language; words; expression.—Let us call on God in the *voice* of his church.

Fell.

To VOICE, *v. a.* To rumour; to report.
Is this the Athenian minion, whom the world
Voic'd so regardfully?

Shakspeare.

To vote. *Obsolete.*
Your minds, pre-occupied with what
You rather must do, than what you should do,
Made you, against the grain, to *voice* him consul.

Shakspeare.

To VOICE, *v. n.* To clamour; to make outcries. *Obsolete*.—Stir not questions of jurisdiction; and rather assume thy right in silence, than *voice* it with claims.

Bacon.

VOICED, *adj.* Furnished with a voice.—Ovid advised women, who are so angel-like *voiced*, to learn, by music's rules, to order it.

Austin.

VOID, *adj.* [*uide*, Fr.] Empty; vacant.
I'll get me to a place more *void*, and there
Speak to great Cæsar as he comes along.

Shakspeare.

Vain; ineffectual; null; vacated.—If it be *void*, and to purpose, that the names of men are so frequent in their books, what did move them to bring them in?
Unsupplied; unoccupied.—Queen Elizabeth, importuned much to supply divers great offices that had been long *void*, answered nothing to the matter, but rose up on the sudden, and said, I am sure my office will not be long *void*.
Wanting; unfurnished; empty.—How *void* of reason are our hopes and fears!
Senseless, lifeless idol, *void* and vain.

Pope.

VOID, *s.* An empty space; vacuum; vacancy.
Pride, where wit fails, steps in to our defence,
And fills up all the mighty *void* of sense.

Pope.

To VOID, *v. a.* [*vider*, Fr.] To quit; to leave empty.
If they will fight with us, bid them come down,
Or *void* the field.

Shakspeare.

To emit; to pour out.—The ascending water is vented by fits, every circuvolution *voiding* only so much as is contained in one helix.

Wilkins.

Believ'd the heavens were made of stone,
Because the sun had *voided* one.

Hudibras.

To vacate; to nullify; to annul.—It was become a practice, upon any specious pretences, to *void* the security that was at any time given for money so borrowed.

To VOID, *v. n.* To be emitted.—By the use of emulsions, and frequent emollient injections, his urine *voided* more easily.

Wiseman.

How in our *voiding* lobby hast thou stood,
And duly waited for my coming forth.

Shakspeare.

VOID, a town of France, department of the Maesc; 6 miles south-by-east of Commercy.

VOIDABLE, *adj.* Such as may be annulled.—If the metropolitan, pretending the party deceased had *bona notabilia* in divers dioceses, grants letters of administration, such administration is not *void*, but *voidable* by a sentence.

Ayliffe.

VOIDANCE, *s.* The act of emptying. Ejection from a benefice.

VOIDER, *s.* A basket, in which broken meat is carried from the table.

A *voider* for the nonce,
I wrong the devil, should I pick their bones.

Cleveland.

VOIDNESS, *s.* Emptiness; vacuity.
Through him the cold began to covet heat,
And water fire; the light to mount on hie,
And th' heavy down to poise; th' hungry t' eat,
And *voidness* to seek full satiety.

Spenser.

Nullity; inefficacy; want of substantiality.—If thereby you understand their nakedness and *voidness* of all mixt bodies, good divines are of opinion, that the work of the creation was not in itself distinguished by days.

VOIL, LOCH, a lake of Scotland, in Perthshire, in the parish of Balquhiddy, about three miles long and one broad; the source of the river Balvag, one of the principal branches of the Teith.

VOIRON, a town of France, department of the Isere, on the river Morges; 14 miles north-west of Grenoble. Population 5400.

VOIRONS, MONT, a mountain of Switzerland, on the borders of the lake of Geneva, about 3400 feet above the level of the lake.

VOISENON, (Claude Henry de Fusee du,) a literary person of singular character, was born at the chateau of Voisenon, near Melun, in 1708, and educated for the ecclesiastical profession. He commenced his career of advancement by being grand-vicar to the see of Boulogne; but having fought a duel, he afterwards contented himself with the abbacy of Jard, which was probably a family benefice. He was of a lively, humorous disposition, and as he knew how to trifle agreeably, he was admitted into fashionable society. As a writer, he published several romances, the best of which is said to be a kind of moral tale, entitled "L'Histoire de la Felicité." His comedies of "Mariages assortis," 1754, and "La Coquette fixée," 1746, are reckoned to contain strokes of humour which would not have been disavowed even by Moliere. He was also the author of many fugitive pieces. His literary reputation caused him to be elected into the French Academy; and the duke of Choiseul settled on him a pension of 6000 livres to write a French history. He died in 1775, and his works were collected in 1782 by his friend, Mad. de Turpin, in 5 vols. *Svo. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

VOITEUR, a small town in the east of France, department of the Jura; 6 miles north of Lons le Saulnier.

VOITURE, *s.* Carriage; transportation by carriage. *Not in use.*—They ought to use exercise by *voiturc* or carriage. *Arbutnot.*

VOITURE, (Vincent,) born at Amiens in the year 1598, was a lively French writer. At the court of Lewis XIII. he was well received, whose brother, Gaston, duke of Orleans, made him master of the ceremonies, and introducer of foreign ambassadors, and whom he followed in his retirement to Languedoc. In 1634 he was admitted into the French Academy, of which he was a distinguished member, as he was well acquainted with the Latin, Italian, and Spanish languages. He held the office of interpreter to the queen-mother, and was employed in several court commissions. At Madrid he ingratiated himself with the count d'Olivares, and for the gratification of his curiosity made a tour to Africa. His Spanish verses were taken for those of Lopez de Vega; and at Rome he was elected, on account of his Italian literature, a member of the Academy degli Umoristi. His peculiar excellence, like that of Balzac, consisted in letter-writing, which he was very slow in executing, and in which he displayed much wit and pleasantry, often degenerating into affectation, and sometimes into indelicacy. His letters, however, notwithstanding their imperfections and faults, were much admired, and served as a passport into the politest companies. His poems were of a similar character to that

that of his letters. They consist of epistles, elegies, sonnets, rondeaus, ballads, and songs. *Moreri.*

VOLA, CAPE, a cape of South America, on the north coast of Caraccas. Lat. 12. N. long. 72. W.

VOLANO, a small town of Italy, in the States of the Church; 28 miles east of Ferrara.

VO'LANT, *adj.* [*volans*, Lat.] Flying; passing through the air.—The *volant*, or flying automata, are such mechanical contrivances as have self-motion, whereby they are carried aloft in the air, like birds. *Wilkins.*—Nimble; active.

His *volant* touch

Instinct through all proportions, low and high,
Fled, and pursu'd transverse, the resonant fugue. *Milton.*

VO'LATILE, *adj.* [*volatilis*, Latin.] Flying; passing through the air.—The caterpillar towards the end of summer waxeth *volatile*, and turneth to a butterfly. *Bacon.*—[*volatile*, Fr.] Having the power to pass off by spontaneous evaporation.

In vain, though by their powerful art they bind
Volatile Hermes. *Milton.*

Lively; fickle; changeable of mind; full of spirit; airy.—Active spirits, who are ever skimming over the surface of things with a *volatile* temper, will fix nothing in their mind. *Watts.*

VO'LATILE, *s.* [*volatile*, Fr.] A winged animal.—The air conveys the heat of the sun, maintains fires, and serves for the flight of *volatiles*. *Brown.*

VO'LATILENESS, or **VOLA'TILITY**, *s.* [*volatilité*, Fr.] The quality of flying away by evaporation; not fixity.—Upon the compound body, chiefly observe the colour, fragility, or pliantness, the *volatility* or fixation, compared with simple bodies. *Bacon.*—Mutability of mind; airiness; liveliness.—Had we but the same delight in heavenly objects, did we but receive the truth in the love of it, and mingle it with faith in the hearing, this would fix that *volatileness* and flittiness of our memories, and make every truth as indelible as it is necessary. *Bp. Hopkins.*

VO'LATILIZA'TION, *s.* The act of making volatile.—Chemists have, by a variety of ways, attempted in vain the *volatilization* of the salt of tartar. *Boyle.*

To VO'LATILIZE, *v. a.* [*volatiliser*, Fr.] To make volatile; to subtilize to the highest degree.—Spirit of wine has a refractive power, in a middle degree between those of water and oily substances, and accordingly seems to be composed of both, united by fermentation: the water, by means of some saline spirits with which it is impregnated, dissolving the oil, and *volatilizing* it by the action. *Newton.*

VOLCANELLO, a small islet of the Mediterranean, belonging to the Lipari group. It is of volcanic origin, and though formerly separated from the larger island of Volcano, by a narrow channel, it is now connected with it by a neck of land, formed during a violent eruption. It is of a triangular form, and, like Volcano, uninhabited. It continues to emit smoke from different parts of its surface.

VOLCA'NO, *s.* [Italian.] A burning mountain.

Why want we then encomiums on the storm,
Or famine, or *volcanos*? They perform
Their mighty deeds; they hero-like can slay,
And spread their ample deserts in a day. *Young.*

Many volcanoes are lofty mountains, surmounted by a truncated cone, having an aperture at the summit, nearly circular, and of greater or less depth, called the crater, from which the eruptions issue; but not unfrequently the eruptions burst from the side or the foot of the mountain, and they sometimes break forth at a great depth under the sea. The greatest number of active volcanoes are situated near the sea or large lakes, from which circumstance it has been supposed, by some geologists, that water is an agent in all volcanic eruptions. Most isolated volcanic mountains have a pyramidal or conical form, ascending at a moderate angle of inclination from the base to an elevated plain, from the centre of which rises the cone in which the principal crater is situated,

The sides of this cone are generally steep, and are covered with volcanic sand, pumice, or scoræ. The matter of which it is composed, as well as the shape, evidently indicate that it has been formed by substances thrown out of the volcano in a perpendicular direction, which in their descent have accumulated round the aperture, and from the laws of gravity have assumed a conical form. The shape of the cone is changed during great eruptions, sometimes they have been known to sink down and disappear, new volcanic cones forming in other parts of the mountain. A considerable part of the cone of Vesuvius fell down during the eruption of 1794. In 1727, when M. d'Orville visited Vulcano, one of the Lipari or Æolian isles, there were two distinct volcanic cones, each placed on an eminence, and containing a crater in a state of active eruption; whereas, at present, there is but one cone conspicuous in the island, the summit being single. Spallanzani, who visited these islands about sixty years after M. d'Orville, made inquiries of some of the oldest inhabitants respecting the double cone and crater of Vulcano, and he found some few persons who retained a recollection of it. The regular conical form does not characterize all volcanoes. The volcanic mountains in America, according to Humboldt, present a considerable diversity, both in shape and situation, from those in the old world.

In Europe and in Asia, as far as the interior of the latter continent is known, no burning volcano is situated in a chain of mountains; all being at a greater or less distance from these chains. In the new world, on the contrary, the volcanoes, the most stupendous for their masses, form a part of the Cordilleras themselves. The mountains of micaslate and gniess, in Peru and New Granada, immediately touch the volcanic porphyries of the province of Quito and Pasto. To the south and north of these countries, in Chili and in the kingdom of Guatemala, the active volcanoes are grouped in rows. They are the continuation of the chains of primitive rocks; and if the volcanic fire has broken out in some plains far from the Cordilleras, as in mount Sangay and Jorullo, we must consider this phenomenon as an exception to the law which nature seems to have imposed on these regions.

The Peak of Teneriffe forms a pyramidal mass like Etna, Tungurahua, and Popocatepetl, but this character is far from being common to all volcanoes. We have seen, says Humboldt, some in the southern hemisphere, which, instead of having the form of a cone or bell, are lengthened in one direction, having the ridge sometimes smooth, at others rough, with small pointed rocks. This structure is peculiar to Antisan and Pichinca, two burning mountains of the province of Quito, and the absence of the conical form ought never to be considered as opposed to a volcanic origin.

M. Humboldt deduces the following inferences from his observations on the shape of different volcanoes. That mountains with slender conical peaks, are those which are subject to eruptions of the greatest violence, and at the nearest periods to each other. Mountains with lengthened summits, rugged, with small stony masses, are very old volcanoes nearly extinguished. Rounded summits, in the form of domes or bells, indicate those doubtful kinds of porphyries which are supposed to have been heated in their original place, and forced up in a softened state without ever having flowed as lavas. To the first of these mountains belong Cotopaxi, the Peak of Teneriffe, and that of Orizava, in Mexico. The second is common to Carguarazo and Pichinca, in the province of Quito, and to the volcano of Puracy, near Popayan, and perhaps also to Hecla, in Iceland. The third and last form is seen in the majestic figure of Chimborazo, and in the great Sarcony, in Auvergne. See **ÆTNA** and **LAVA**.

VOLCANO, an island of the Mediterranean, belonging to Sicily, the most southern of the Lipari group, situated between the island of Lipari and the Sicilian coast, and separated from the former by a narrow channel. The circumference of its base is about 12 miles. In all parts of the island, the traces of fire are distinctly visible. The portion of it opposite to Lipari is sterile, without the smallest trace of vegetation; towards the south and east, however, it is covered with trees
and

and other vegetable productions. The mountain presents the appearance of a cone. Its ascent, though by no means easy, is sufficiently practicable. It is about three thousand feet in height: the crater is very large, its form oval, its circuit about a mile, its depth about 400 yards. It has no opening of consequence, but a smooth surface throughout, emitting not lava, but quantities of smoke and vapour. At night these look like a bright cloud, and give a reddish tinge to the atmosphere. The mountain has a remarkable cavern, containing a small mineral spring. It seems to have undergone considerable alteration in its form since the days of antiquity, having had then two summits, and, according to some writers, three distinct craters. It is totally uninhabited. Lat. 38. 30. N. long. 15. 13. E.

VOLCANO, LITTLE, one of the Lipari islands. Lat. 38. 32. N. long. 15. 12. E.; also an island in the Pacific ocean, about 24 miles north from Egmont island, one of those called Queen Charlotte's islands. Lat. 10. 17. S. long. 165. 4. E.; also an island in Dampier's straits, near the coast of New Britain, so named from its being the seat of a volcano. Lat. 5. 32. 20. S. long. 143. 9. E.

VOLCANO BAY, an extensive bay in the south-eastern extremity of the island of Java, so called by captain Broughton, from the volcanoes on the shore. This bay is very capacious; its entrance between two points 33 miles asunder; and it has 50 fathoms water in the centre.

VOLCHOV, a river of European Russia, in the government of Novgorod, which joins the lakes Ladoga and Ilmea. As the latter lake is of dangerous navigation, a canal has been dug between the Volchov at Novgorod, and the Msta.

VOLCKACH, a town of Bavarian Franconia, on the Maine; 15 miles east-by-north of Wurtzburg.

VOLCZYSK, a small town of European Russia, in the government of Podolia, district of Kaminiac.

VOLE, *s.* [*vole*, Fr.] A deal at cards, that draws the whole tricks.

Past six, and not a living soul!
I might by this have won a *vole*.

Swift.

VOLENDAM, a village of the Netherlands, in the province of North Holland, with 800 inhabitants.

VO'LERY, *s.* [*volerie*, Fr.] A flight of birds.—An old boy, at his first appearance, is sure to draw on him the eyes and chirping of the whole town *volarity*; amongst which, there will not be wanting some birds of prey, that will presently be on the wing for him. *Locke.*

VOLHYNIA, an extensive government of the Russian empire, lying to the east of the kingdom of Poland, between the governments of Grodno and Podolia. Its territorial extent is 29,300 square miles, and its population about 1,200,000, little more than half the number of Scotland on a surface of equal extent.

VOLITATION, *s.* [*volito*, Lat.] The act or power of flying.—Birds and flying animals are almost erect, advancing the head and breast in their progression, and only prone in the act of *volitation*. *Brown.*

VOLUTION, *s.* [*volitio*, Lat.] The act of willing; the power of choice exerted.—To say that we cannot tell whether we have liberty, because we do not understand the manner of *volition*, is all one as to say, that we cannot tell whether we see or hear, because we do not understand the manner of sensation. *Wilkins.*

VO'LITIVE, *adj.* Having the power to will.—They not only perfect the intellectual faculty, but the *volitive*; making the man not only more knowing, but more wise and better. *Hale.*

VOLKAMERIA [so named by Linnæus in memory of John George Volkamer, physician at Nürimberg], in Botany, a genus of the class didynamia, order angiospermia, natural order of personatæ vitices (*Juss.*).—Generic Character. Calyx: perianth one-leaved, turbinate, five-cleft, nearly equal, acute. Corolla monopetalous, ringent; tube cylindrical, twice as long as the calyx; border five-parted, nearly equal, flat; segments reflexed to one side, gaping chiefly on the upper side. Stamina: filaments four, filiform, very long, on the

gaping side of the corolla. Anthers simple. Pistil: germ four-cornered. Style filiform, length of the stamens. Stigma bifid; one of the segments acute, the other indistinct. Pericarp: berry (drupe) roundish two-celled, four-grooved. Seed: nut solitary, two-celled, grooved. The fruit is called by some a berry; by others a drupe; and by others again a capsule.—*Essential Character.* Calyx five-cleft. Corolla segments directed the same way. Drupe two-seeded. Nuts two-celled.

1. *Volkameria aculeata*, or prickly *volkameria*.—Leaves oblong, acute, quite entire; spines from the rudiments of the petioles. This is a shrub five or six feet high, branched, upright, the whole loaded with white flowers, which have no scent.—Native of the West Indies.

2. *Volkameria ligustrina*, or long-leaved smooth *volkameria*.—Leaves oblong-lanceolate, quite entire; petioles, peduncles, and calyxes hirsute.—Native of the island of Mauritius.

3. *Volkameria inermis*, or ovate-leaved smooth *volkameria*.—Leaves ovate, quite entire, shining; petioles, peduncles, and calyxes smooth.—Native of the East Indies.

4. *Volkameria capitata*, or headed *volkameria*.—Leaves ovate, quite entire, scabrous; flowers in terminating heads; calyx leafy.—Native of Guinea.

5. *Volkameria serrata*, or serrate-leaved *volkameria*.—Leaves broad-lanceolate, serrate subsessile. Branches roundish.—Native of the East Indies.

6. *Volkameria scandens*, or climbing *volkameria*.—Leaves petioled, cordate ovate, quite entire; panicle corymbed terminating; branchlets dichotomous. This is a scandent tree, with very long flexuose four-cornered branches, tomentose at the top.—Native of the vast forests of Ceylon.

7. *Volkameria Japonica*, or Japanese *volkameria*.—Unarmed, leaves cordate, ovate acute, toothed; racemes directed one way. This a vast lofty tree, smooth and branched.—Native of Japan.

8. *Volkameria Kämpferi*, or Kämpfer's *volkameria*.—Leaves cordate, pubescent, toothletted; panicle terminating divaricate on coloured peduncles.—Native of China and Japan.

Propagation and Culture.—The plants are propagated in Europe by cuttings, which readily put out roots, when they are planted in pots, and plunged into a moderate hot bed, covering them close with hand glasses. The cuttings may be planted any time from the middle of May to the end of July, when they have put out roots; separate the plants carefully and put each into a separate small pot: plunge the pots into a gentle hot bed, till they get fresh roots: then inure them to the open air, if the weather be warm; and continue them abroad in a sheltered situation until the nights begin to be cold; when they must be removed into the house. There they require some warmth; they should be placed therefore in a moderate stove. In too much heat they are subject to shoot and grow weak; but they will not survive the winter in a common greenhouse.

VOLKELMARK, a small town of Austrian Illyria, in Carinthia, on the Drave; 16 miles east of Clagenfurt.

VOLKMARSHEIM, a town of Prussian Westphalia; 18 miles west-north-west of Cassel.

VOLKNARSDORF, a town of Saxony, near Leipsic.

VOLKOVISK, a town of European Russia; 56 miles east of Grodno.

VOLLENHOFEN, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Overysse, with a harbour on the Zuyder Zee; 14 miles north-north-west of Zwolle.

VO'LLEY, *s.* [*volée*, Fr.] A flight of shot.—From the wood a *volley* of shot slew two of his company. *Raleigh.*

More on his guns relies, than on his sword;

From whence a fatal *volley* we receiv'd. *Waller.*

A burst; an emission of many at once.—A fine *volley* of words, gentlemen, and quickly shot off. *Shakspeare.*

To **VO'LLEY**, *v. n.* To throw out.

The holding every man shall beat as loud

As his strong sides can *volley*.

Shakspeare.

To **VO'LLEY**, *v. a.* To discharge as with a *volley*.

Another

Another hound—

Against the welkin *vollies* out his voice. *Shakspeare.*

VOLLIED, *adj.* Disploded; discharged with a volley.

I stood

Thy fiercest, when in battle to thy aid
The blasting *vollied* thunder made all speed. *Milton.*

VOLLORE, a town of France, in Auvergne, department of the Puy de Dome; 6 miles south-east of Thiers.

VOLME, a small river of Prussian Westphalia, which falls into the Roer.

VOLMERSTEIN, a small town of Prussian Westphalia, in the county of Mark; 8 miles south-west of Schwiert.

VOLNEY, a township of the United States, in Oswego county, New York; 50 miles west of Rome.

VOLO, an ancient town of European Turkey, in Thessaly, situated on an arm of the sea called the gulf of Volo; 38 miles north-west of Larissa. Lat. 39. 28. N. long. 23. 12. E. Its population amounts to nearly 5000.

VOLOGDA, a province or government of European Russia, lying to the south of that of Archangel, and to the east of those of Novgorod and Olonez. It extends from lat. 58. 30. to 65. N., and from long. 38. 20. to 49. 20. E., being one of the largest, but worst peopled governments of the empire; for while its territorial extent is 149,000 square miles, its population probably does not amount to 654,000.

VOLOGDA, a town of European Russia, and the capital of the above province; 365 miles east-by-south of Petersburg, and 248 north-north-east of Moscow.

VOLOKOLAMSK, a town of European Russia; 73 miles west-north-west of Moscow.

VOLONNE, a town of France, department of the Lower Alps; 6 miles east-south-east of Sisteron.

VOLOTSCHINSK, a town of European Russia, in the government of Vohlynia.

VOLPE, a cape on the north coast of Sardinia. Lat. 40. 4. N. long. 9. 47. E.

VOLPEDO, a town of Italy, in the province of Tortona, on the small river Curone; 6 miles east of Tortona. Population 1000.

VOLPERSDORF, a village of Prussian Silesia; 14 miles south of Glatz.

VOLPIANO, a town of Italy, in the Piedmontese province of Turin; 12 miles north-by-east of Turin. Population 3700.

VOLT, *s.* [*volte*, Fr.] *Volt* signifies a round or a circular tread; a gate of two treads made by a horse going sideways round a centre; so that these two treads make parallel tracts, the one which is made by the fore feet larger, and the other by the hinder feet smaller; the shoulders bearing outwards, and the croupe approaching towards the centre. *Farrier's Dict.*

VOLSK, an inland town of European Russia, in the government of Saratov, on the Wolga; 70 miles north-east of Saratov. Population 4600.

VOLTA, a town of Milan, near the Mincio; 12 miles north-by-west of Mantua.

VOLTA, a considerable river of Guinea, in Western Africa, forming the boundary between the Gold and Slave coasts.

VOLTAGGIO, a small town of Italy, among the Appennines; 15 miles north of Genoa.

VOLTAIRE (Marie François Arouet de), was born at Chatenay, near Paris, in the year 1694, and in his earliest youth indicated a partial fondness for verse. In pursuing his literary education at the Jesuits' college of Louis-le-Grand, he had for his preceptor father Porée; and at the age of 12, distinguished himself by compositions above his years. The celebrated Ninon de l'Enclos, to whom he was presented, left him a legacy of 2000 livres, which he destined for a juvenile library. Dissatisfied with law, for the profession of which his father designed him, he devoted his whole attention to poetry. His father made an attempt to divert him from his favourite pursuit, by sending him as a page in the

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suite of the Marquis de Chateaufeuf, ambassador from France to Holland; but falling in love with the daughter of Mad. du Noyer, a refugee, he was sent back to Paris, and excluded from his father's house. In this situation he was taken under the protection of M. de Caumartin, his father's friend; and at his country-house he had the advantage of conversing with the elder Caumartin, who inspired him with his own enthusiastic admiration of Henry IV. and Sully. He indulged a disposition for writing lampoons; and for one of these, aimed at the government, he was imprisoned for a year in the Bastille. At this time he had composed his tragedy of "Œdipe," which was brought on the stage in 1718, and much applauded. The regent was also highly pleased with it, and granted him permission to return to Paris, after his release from the Bastille. His father, much interested in his favour by attending at one of the representations of his tragedy, was reconciled to him, and gave up all thoughts of making him a lawyer. At Brussels, which he visited in 1722, he became acquainted with the poet Rousseau; but in consequence of this interview, they became enemies for life. On his return, his "Mariamne" was exhibited, and did not succeed. In 1726, he was again lodged in the Bastille, in consequence of a quarrel with the chevalier de Rohan; and obtained liberation, after a confinement of six months, upon condition of leaving the kingdom. England was the country of his choice, and he brought with him his poem of the "Henriade." It was printed in London by subscription, patronized by king George I. and Caroline princess of Wales, and yielded a profit which laid the foundation of his fortune. His manners, however, did not suit those of England, and his conversation was thought licentious. Having obtained permission to return to France in 1728, he put his money into a lottery, and engaged in other lucrative speculations, and thus amassed a large capital, which he augmented by his economy. His tragedy of "Brutus," brought on the stage in 1730, was not very popular; and as his dramatic reputation was ambiguous, he was advised by Fontenelle and La Motte to abandon this species of composition, alleging that it was not adapted to his genius. His reply was the production of his "Zaire," which was regarded as the most affecting piece on the French stage, after the "Phedre" of Racine. On account of his "Lettres Philosophiques," he was considered as an avowed enemy to revelation and ecclesiastical authority; and the parliament of Paris issued a decree, which ordered his work to be committed to the flames, and his person to be arrested. Upon this he quitted the capital, and retired to Cyrei, near Vassi, in Champagne, the seat of the Marquis du Chatelet, where they employed themselves in making experiments, and where Voltaire wrote his "Elements of the Newtonian Philosophy." He also continued to write tragedies, so that his "Alzire" appeared in 1736, and his "Mahomet" in 1741; but the latter, charged with being an attack upon religion, was withdrawn from the stage. His "Merope," exhibited in 1743, was received with the greatest applause. Before this time he had made his peace at court by a political service, which it is not necessary for us to relate; and he farther ingratiated himself with the royal family by his piece for the festivities on the marriage of the Dauphin, entitled "La Princesse de Navarre." Received at court, he became gentleman of the chamber in ordinary, and historiographer of France; and, under the latter character, drew up his history of the war of 1741. He also engaged in other courtly offices, and wrote the manifesto of the French court in favour of the Pretender, on his expedition to Scotland. In 1746, he was admitted into the French academy. In consequence of urgent invitations on the part of the King of Prussia, and assurance of a pension of 22,000 livres, with other benefits, he arrived at Potsdam in June, 1750; and was received by the king with the most flattering tokens of respect. Here it was his practice to spend two hours in the day with his majesty, during which he employed himself in correcting his works; and the rest of his time was at his own disposal. His tranquillity,

quillity, however, was soon interrupted, on occasion of a dispute between Maupertuis and Koenig; for though the king desired him not to interfere, he took part against Maupertuis, and Frederick sent him his dismissal. During his absence on a visit to the duchess of Saxe-Gotha, Maupertuis, as he says, used his influence to lower him in the king's estimation; and, therefore, instead of returning to Berlin, he proceeded towards France; but at Frankfort he was arrested by the king's order, and obliged to restore his poems, with which he had been intrusted for correction, together with his key, cross, and the brevet for his pension. It was now his wish to reside at Paris; but he could not obtain permission for this purpose, as he had published a licentious poem, "La Pucelle d'Orleans," which had raised a violent outcry against him; and, therefore, after a year's stay at Colmar, he purchased a country-house near Geneva; and having gratified his petulant disposition by interfering in the political disputes of this place, he thought proper to remove, and bought an estate at Ferney, in the Pays de Gex. Here he lived, as one of his biographers has said, "like a petty prince in his own territory;"—"improving his own village by encouraging colonists, and introducing manufactures, which, through his influence, obtained a sale in many countries of the continent."—"A declared enemy to tyranny and oppression of every kind, he undertook the protection of several sufferers from injustice, among whom were the family of Calas, a noted victim of religious bigotry. He made the enormity of these abuses of power known throughout Europe, and set himself up as a kind of general censor, to whose tribunal the highest ranks were amenable." He poured forth from this retreat a variety of works, which were sought after and generally read. In his retreat he was visited by the most distinguished persons who came near his abode, and he corresponded with some of the chief sovereigns of Europe. Nevertheless he was not happy. Impatient and restless in his disposition, and irritable in his temper, he was self-tormented. In advanced life he wished again to emerge from obscurity; and in February, 1778, he visited Paris, where he had many admirers, and where he was regarded also with aversion and alarm. Here his vanity and love of admiration and praise must be fully gratified, by the manner in which he was received at the theatre, after the exhibition of his "Irene," which he had brought with him. As soon as he was seated in his box, after having received repeated plaudits in his way to it, an actor placed a crown on his head. When the play was concluded, the drawing up of the curtain displayed all the actors and actresses surrounding a bust of Voltaire, and by turns covering it with garlands of laurel; and Mad. Vestris, advancing to the front of the stage, pronounced some verses to his praise, composed on the spot by a nobleman, amid the shouts of the audience. This reception produced effects on his feeble frame, which probably hastened its dissolution. Of this Voltaire himself seems to have been apprised, when he said in a tone of deep melancholy, "I am come to Paris to find glory and a tomb." Unable to sleep, it is thought that he accelerated his death by taking too large a dose of opium. When he was thought to be near his last moments, the Marquis de Vilette, with whom he resided, sent for the rector of St. Sulpice to administer the last offices which are thought essential to the safety of a Catholic Christian. What passed between Voltaire and the rector on this occasion has been differently stated; but it is certain that he died, without the last sacraments, on the 30th of May, 1778, in the 85th year of his age. It is said that the archbishop of Paris absolutely refused to allow him Christian burial, and that his body was secretly conveyed for interment to Sellieres, an abbey of Bernardines, between Nogent and Troyes. It was thence brought, by a decree of the national assembly in 1791, to be repositied in St. Genevieve's at Paris.

"The physiognomy of Voltaire," says his biographer, "was indicative of his disposition. It is said to have partaken of the eagle and the monkey; and to the fire and rapidity of the former animal, he united the mischievous and

malicious propensities of the latter. With strong perceptions of moral excellence and elevation, he was little and mean in conduct, a victim to petty passions and caprices; never at rest either in mind or body, never tranquil or sedate. If he was a philosopher, it was in his opinions, not in his actions. He had been accustomed from his youth to pay as much homage to rank and wealth as his vanity would permit; his tastes of life were vitiated, and his manners corrupted: he could not, therefore, be a consistent friend to virtue and liberty, though he might occasionally be captivated with her charms, and even zealous in their support. He was habitually avaricious, though he performed some generous acts, which, however, he took care to make known. He was too selfish to inspire love, and too capricious to merit esteem. He had numerous admirers, but probably not one friend."

As a poetical writer, he was distinguished by his "Henriade," which was considered as the principal epic poem in the French language, and by his tragedies, which are said to have more variety of style and subject than those of Corneille and Racine; but in comedy and lyric composition he was not equally successful. The morality of his moral epistles, which are excellent in their manner, is liable to many objections. As a prose writer, Voltaire has been commended for that kind of middle style, which is pure, unaffected, lively, precise, and always in good taste. In the department of history, his principal works are the "Essai sur Histoire generale," and the "Siècles de Louis XIV. et de Louis XV." His "Histoire de Charles XII." is a model of biography. All the works of Voltaire amount to 30 vols. 4to. of the Genevan edition, and 71 vols. 8vo. in the more complete edition of Basil. *Gen. Biog.*

VOLTAISM. See GALVANISM and ELECTRICITY.

VOLTERA, an inland town of Italy, in Tuscany, situated on high ground on the river Era; 24 miles south-by-west of Florence. Population 5000.

VOLTERRA (Daniele di), the cognomen of an artist of great renown, whose real name was Daniele Ricciarelli. He was a native of Volterra, and born in 1509, and was first a disciple of Giovanni Antonio Razzi, called Il Sodoma, and afterwards of Baldassare Peruzzi. Unemployed in his native city, and without means of improvement, he went to Rome, and wrought some time for cardinal Trivulzi, to whom a picture of the Flagellation he had brought with him served as a recommendation. He afterwards assisted Pierino del Vaga in the capella Massimi at the Trinita da Monti: and in San Marcello, where he finished, from the designs of del Vaga, the four Evangelists, with various other figures, and ornamental enrichments. From designs of the same master he also painted a frieze in the hall of the palazzo Massimi, and these works combined gave him so much renown, that signora Elena Orsina was induced to employ him to adorn her family chapel in the church of the Trinita da Monti.

He had in the mean time cultivated the friendship of Michel Angiolo and Sebastian del Piombo, and by their communion, and the study of their works, aggrandized his style and formed his manner; and the work which he produced in the capella Orsini, the Descent from the Cross, testified how worthy he was of such society. The work of this chapel, which was adorned not only with an altar-piece, but also with various other designs historical and ornamental, and all in fresco, occupied him seven years. The merit of the principal picture above-mentioned, has placed it, in public estimation, on a level with the Transfiguration by Raffaele, and the Communion of St. Jerome by Dominichino; and induced the French, in their rage for spoliation, to attempt the removal of it from the wall. And they effected it, though they never transported it to France, but in doing so, they cut away so much of the angles of the chapel that the roof fell in, but not till the picture had been removed out of danger. It was afterwards turned, so that its face was made visible, and an attempt was made by some ignorant pretender to enliven the colours by means of oil or varnish: the consequence has been, that the surface is become black; and



J. Busse sc.

VOLTAIRE.

Engraved for the Encyclopædia Londinensis 1728.

and the figures scarcely discernible; and thus this grand work, one of the principal features of modern Rome, one of the greatest monuments of human ingenuity, and the support of the well-earned renown of an artist ranked among the best, has been sacrificed to ambition, vanity, and folly. Happily the composition is preserved by Dorigny's print, and there is a great number of copies of it. Lanzi is of opinion, that M. Angelo must have aided Volterra in this great work, particularly in the composition, as the other parts in the chapel are so far inferior to it. He is known to have been partial to him, and on terms of intimacy. One day calling in his absence at his study, he left behind a sketch of a colossal head, which Volterra never would permit to be removed, and which remains to this day. And when Pierino del Vaga died, and Angelo had the works of the Vatican assigned to him, he interested himself for and procured the appointment of Volterra to supply his place. To him also, with the consent of Angelo, pope Paul III. intrusted the slight clothing which is thrown over the nudities in the Last Judgment in the Sistini chapel, for which service however he was branded with the ludicrous name of *Il Brachellone*, the breeches-maker.

After his appointment in the Vatican, he was ordered to complete the paintings in the Sala Regia begun by his predecessor, which he did, but not, as Vasari says, with skill equal to that he had exhibited in the chapel Orsini.

When Julius III. mounted the papal throne, he dismissed Volterra from his superintendance, but afterwards assigned to him one half of a hall to paint, of which Salviati had the other part, but Volterra did little or nothing in it, having been disappointed in not finding the whole intrusted to him.

He added, by means of his disciples, several other designs to the works in the Trinita da Monti, but turned his own mind principally to sculpture, and painted but little after this time. He died at Rome in 1566, aged 57.

VOLTRI, a small but populous town of Italy; 9 miles west of Genoa.

VOLTSCHANSK, a town of European Russia, in the government of Slobodsk-Ukraine, with 2700 inhabitants; 60 miles north-east of Charkov.

VOLTURNO, a river of Naples, which takes its rise in the Appennines, and falls into the gulf of Gaeta; 20 miles north-west of Naples.

VOLUBILITY, *s.* [*volubilis*, Lat.] The act or power of rolling.—*Volubility*, or aptness to roll, is the property of a bowl, and is derived from its roundness. *Watts*.—Activity of tongue; fluency of speech.

Say she be mute, and will not speak a word,
Then I'll commend her *volubility*. *Shakspeare*.

Mutability; liableness to revolution.—He that's a victor this moment, may be a slave the next: and this *volubility* of human affairs, is the judgment of providence, in the punishment of oppression. *L'Étrange*.

VOLUBLE, *adj.* [*volubilis*, Lat.] Formed so as to roll easily; formed so as to be easily put in motion.—Neither the weight of the matter of which a cylinder is made, nor its round *voluble* form, which, meeting with a precipice, do necessarily continue the motion of it, are any more imputable to that dead, choiceless creature in its first motion. *Hammond*.—Rolling; having quick motion.

This less *voluble* earth,
By shorter flight to the east, had left him there. *Milton*.

Nimble; active. *Applied to the tongue*.—A friend promised to dissect a woman's tongue, and examine whether there may not be in it certain juices, which render it so wonderfully *voluble* and flippant. *Addison*.—These with a *voluble* and flippant tongue, become mere echoes. *Watts*.—Fluent of words. *It is applied to the speech, or the speaker*.—Cassio, a knave very *voluble*; no further conscionable, than in putting on the mere form of civil and humane seeming, for the better compassing of his loose affection. *Shakspeare*.

VOLUBLY, *adv.* In a *voluble* manner.

This he as *volubly* would vent,
As if his stock would ne'er be spent. *Hudibras*.

VOLVIC, a town of France, department of the Puy de Dome; 7 miles north-west of Clermont en Auvergne. Population 2100.

VOLUME, *s.* [*volumen*, Latin.] Something rolled, or convolved. As much as seems convolved at once: as a fold a serpent, a wave of water.

Threescore and ten I can remember well;
Within the *volume* of which time I've seen
Hours dreadful, and things strange. *Shakspeare*.

[*volume*, Fr.] A book: so called, because books were anciently rolled upon a staff.

Calmly, I do beseech you.—
Aye, as an hostler, that for the poorest piece
Will bear the knave by th' *volume*. *Shakspeare*.

VOLUMINOUS, *adj.* Consisting of many complications.—The serpent roll'd *voluminous* and vast. *Milton*.—Consisting of many volumes, or books.

If heaven write aught of fate, by what the stars
Voluminous, or single characters
In their conjunction met, give me to spell. *Milton*.

Copious; diffusive.—He did not bear contradiction without much passion, and was too *voluminous* in discourse. *Clarendon*.

VOLUMINOUSLY, *adv.* In many volumes or books.—The controversies are hotly managed by the divided schools, and *voluminously* every where handled. *Granville*.

VOLUMINOUSNESS, *s.* State of being voluminous.—His works [Aquinas's] mount to that *voluminousness*, they have very much by repetitions. *Dodwell*.

VOLUMIST, *s.* One who writes a volume; an author. *Not in use*.—Ye write them [volumes] in your closets, and unwrite them in your courts; hot *volumists*, and cold bishops! *Milton*.

VOLUNTARILY, *adv.* [*volontiers*, French.] Spontaneously; of one's accord; without compulsion.—Sith there is no likelihood that ever *voluntarily* they will seek instruction at our hands, it remaineth that unless we will suffer them to perish, salvation itself must seek them. *Hooker*.

VOLUNTARINESS, *s.* State of being voluntary.—The *voluntariness* of an action is not able to defame it, if there be no irregularity imputable to the action itself, abstracted from the *voluntariness*. *Hammond*.

VOLUNTARY, *adj.* [*volontaire*, Fr.; *voluntarius*, Lat.] Acting without compulsion; acting by choice.—God did not work as a necessary, but a *voluntary* agent; intending before-hand, and decreeing with himself, that which did outwardly proceed from him. *Hooker*.—Willing; acting with willingness.

Then virtue was no more, her guard away,
She fell to lust a *voluntary* prey. *Pope*.

Done by design; purposed.—If a man be lopping a tree, and his ax-head fall from the helve, out of his hand, and kills another passing by; here is indeed manslaughter, but no *voluntary* murder. *Perkins*.—Done without compulsion.—*Voluntary* forbearance denotes the forbearance of an action, consequent to an order of the mind. *Locke*.—Acting of its own accord; spontaneous.

Thoughts which *voluntary* move
Harmonious numbers. *Milton*.

VOLUNTARY, *s.* A volunteer; one who engages in any affair of his own accord.

All th' unsettled humours of the land;
Rash, inconsiderate, fiery *voluntaries*. *Shakspeare*.

A piece of music play'd at will, without any settled rule.
Whistling winds, like organs, play'd,
Until their *voluntaries* made
The waken'd earth in odours rise,
To be her morning sacrifice. *Cleveland*.
By

By a *voluntary* before the first lesson, we are prepared for admission of those divine truths, which we are shortly to receive. *Spectator*.

VOLUNTEER, *s.* [*voluntaire*, Fr.] A soldier who enters into the service of his own accord.—Congreve, and the author of the *Relapse*, being the principals in the dispute, I satisfy them; as for the *volunteers*, they will find themselves affected with the misfortune of their friends. *Collier*.

To **VOLUNTEER**, *v. n.* To go for a soldier. *A cant word*.

Leave off these wagers, for in conscience speaking,
The city needs not your new tricks for breaking:
And if you gallants lose, to all appearing,
You'll want an equipage for *volunteering*. *Dryden*.

VOLUNTOWN, a township of the United States, in Windham county, Connecticut; 16 miles north-by-east of Norwich.

VOLUPTUARY, *s.* [*voluptuarius*, Lat.] A man given up to pleasure and luxury.—The parable was intended against the *voluptuaries*; men who liv'd like heathens, dissolutely, without regarding any of the restraints of religion. *Atterbury*.

VOLUPTUOUS, *adj.* [*voluptuosus*, Lat.] Given to excess of pleasure; luxurious.

Then swoll'n with pride, into the snare I fell
Of fair fallacious looks; venereal trains,
Soft'ned with pleasure, and *voluptuous* life. *Milton*.

VOLUPTUOUSLY, *adv.* Luxuriously; with indulgence of excessive pleasure.—Had I a dozen sons, I had rather eleven died nobly for their country, than one *voluptuously* surfeit out of action. *Shakspeare*.

VOLUPTUOUSNESS, *s.* Luxuriousness; addictedness to excess of pleasure.

If he fill'd his vacancy with his *voluptuousness*,
Full surfeits, and the dryness of his bones
Call on him for't. *Shakspeare*.

VOLUSKA, a small sea-port of Austrian Illyria, in Istria; 6 miles west of Fiume.

VOLUTATION, *s.* [*volutatio*, Lat.] Wallowing; rolling.—In the sea, when the storm is over, there remains still an inward working and *volutation*. *Bp. Reynolds*.

VOLUTE, *s.* [*volute*, Fr.] A member of a column. That part of the capitals of the Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite orders, which is supposed to represent the bark of trees twisted and turned into spiral lines, or, according to others, the head-dresses of virgins in their long hair. According to Vitruvius, those that appear above the stems in the Corinthian order, are sixteen in every capital, four in the Ionic, and eight in the Composite. These *volute*s are more especially remarkable in the Ionick capital, representing a pillow or cushion laid between the abacus and echinus: whence that ancient architect calls the *voluta pulvinus*. *Harris*.—It is said there is an Ionic pillar in the Santa Maria Transtevere, where the marks of the compass are still to be seen on the *volute*; and that Palladio learnt from thence the working of that difficult problem. *Addison*.

VO' MICA, *s.* [Lat.] An encysted tumour in the lungs.—If the ulcer is not broke, it is commonly called a *vomica*, attended with the same symptoms as an empyema; because the *vomica* communicating with the vessels of the lungs, must necessarily void some of the putrid matter, and taint the blood. *Arbuthnot*.

VO' MIC NUT, *s.* The nucleus of a fruit of the *Strychnos*. It is certain poison to quadrupeds and birds; and taken internally, in small doses, it disturbs the whole human frame, and brings on convulsions. *Hill*.

To **VO' MIT**, *v. n.* [*vomo*, Latin.] To cast up the contents of the stomach.—The dog, when he is sick at the stomach, knows his cure, falls to his grass, *vomits*, and is well. *More*.

To **VO' MIT**, *v. a.* [*vomir*, Fr.] To throw up from the

stomach; often with *up* or *out*.—Weak stomachs *vomit up* the wine that they drink in too great quantities, in the form of vinegar. *Arbuthnot*.—To throw up with violence from any hollow.

VO' MIT, *s.* The matter thrown up from the stomach.

He shall cast up the wealth by him devour'd,
Like *vomit* from his yawning entrails pour'd. *Sandys*.

An emetic medicine; a medicine that causes vomit.—This *vomit* may be repeated often, if it be found successful. *Blackmore*.

VOMITION, *s.* [from *vomo*, Lat.] The act or power of vomiting.—How many have saved their lives, by spewing up their debauch? Whereas, if the stomach had wanted the faculty of *vomition*, they had inevitably died. *Grey*.

VO' MITIVE, *adj.* [*vomitif*, Fr.] Emetic; causing vomits.—From this vitriolous quality, mercurius dulcis, and vitriol *vomitive*, occasion black ejections. *Brown*.

VO' MITORY, *adj.* [*vomitarius*, Latin.] Procuring vomits; emetic.—Since regulus of stibium, or glass of antimony, will communicate to water or wine a purging or *vomitary* operation, yet the body itself, after iterated infusions, abates not virtue or weight. *Brown*.

VONDEL (Joost Vandem), a Dutch poet, was the son of parents who belonged to the sect of Mennonites, and born at Cologne in the year 1587. His education was merely adapted to trade, and having married in 1610, he commenced business as a hosier at Amsterdam; but with talents superior to his station, he entrusted his wife with the conduct of his trade, and directed his attention to literary and religious speculations. In the disputes between the Arminians and Gomarists, he took part with the former, and joined their communion. His first poetical productions were the mere fruits of untaught genius; but apprehending that he might derive advantage from those sources of information to which he had no access, on account of his ignorance of the learned languages, he began, at the age of 30 years, to learn the Latin and French, and to study logic. Attached to the Arminian party, he exposed the injustice of the sentence against Barneveldt in an allegorical tragedy, entitled "Palamedes, or Innocence oppressed," for which he was prosecuted and fined. Conceiving prejudices against the reformed religion, probably on account of the attachment of the Dutch ministers to the Orange faction, he became a Roman Catholic; and afterwards published a tragedy, entitled "Gisbert Van Amstel," or the capture of Amsterdam by Florence V., count of Holland; and many other poems, one on the subject of "The Mysteries, or the Secrets of the Altar." He also translated into Dutch verse Virgil, Horace, and Ovid's Metamorphoses, by which he gained considerable reputation. But, like many authors, he neglected his affairs, and suffered pecuniary embarrassments. He lived, however, to a great age, and closed life in 1679; in his 92d year; having acquired the honour of being regarded as one of the principal ornaments of his country. His works amount to nine vols. 4to. *Moreri*.

VONIZZA, a fortified town of European Turkey, in Epirus, situated at the foot of Mount Zoromeros, on the gulf of Arta; 50 miles south of Joannina. Lat. 39. 15. N. long. 21. 2. E.

VOORBURG, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland; 2 miles east of the Hague. Population 1700.

VOORN, an island of the Netherlands, situated between two mouths of the Maese. It is tolerably fertile in corn. The chief place is Briel.

VOORSCHOTEN, a village of the Netherlands, with 1100 inhabitants; 3 miles south-south-west of Leyden.

VOORST, an inland town of the Netherlands, in the province of Gelderland, with 4400 inhabitants; 12 miles east of Arnheim.

VOPISCUS (Flavius), a Latin historian, was a native of Syracuse, and flourished about A. D. 304. He began his history with the reign of Aurelian, which he prosecuted with those of Tacitus and his brother Flavianus, and Probus. He then published an account of the four tyrants, Firmus, Saturninus,

terminus, Proculus, and Bonosus, and also of the three emperors Carus, Numerianus, and Carinus. These are extant, and are contained in the "Historiæ Augustæ Scriptores." Among the best of these is Vopiscus, who excelled in learning, and also in chronological arrangement. He is said to have given credit to the wonderful works of Apollonius Tyaneus, whose life he had an intention of writing.

VORA'CIOUS, *adj.* [*vorax*, Lat.] Greedy to eat; ravenous; edacious.—So *voracious* is this humour grown, that it draws in every thing to feed it. *Gov. of the Tongue*.—Rapacious; greedy.

VORA'CIOUSLY, *adv.* Greedily; ravenously.—He [Dr. Johnson] was *voraciously* fond of good eating. *Boswell*.

VORA'CIOUSNESS, or **VORA'CITY**, *s.* [*voracité*, Fr.; *voracitas*, Latin.] Greediness; ravine; ravenously.—Creatures by their *voracity* pernicious, have commonly fewer young. *Derham*.—Distinguishing himself by *voraciousness* of appetite. *Tatler*.

VORA'GINOUS, *adj.* [*voraginosus*, Latin.] Full of gulfs. *Scott*.

VORARLBERG, a mountainous district of the Austrian states, bordering on Switzerland, the lake of Constance and Bavaria. Its area is about 940 square miles; its population 85,000. The chief town is Bregenz.

VORAU; a town of the Austrian states, in Styria; 61 miles south-by-west of Vienna.

VORCHHEIM, a town of Bavaria, on the Regnitz; 20 miles north of Nuremberg. Population 2300.

VORDEN, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Gelderland, with 2500 inhabitants; 15 miles east-by-south of Zutphen.

VORDEN, a town of Germany, in Hanover; 15 miles north-by-east of Osnabruck.

VORDENBERG, a town of the Austrian states, in Upper Styria; 4 miles north of Leoben.

VORDINGBORG, a sea-port of Denmark, in the island of Zealand, situated on a bay opposite to Falster; 52 miles south-south-west of Copenhagen.

VORDONI, a small town of the Morea, situated on the river Vasilipotamo (Eurotus); 7 miles south-by-east of Misitra.

VOREPPE, a town of France, department of the Isere, on the small river Roise; 9 miles north-west of Grenoble. Population 2100.

VOREY, a town of France, department of the Upper Loire, with 1600 inhabitants; 11 miles north-east of Le Puy.

VORINGEN, a town of Germany; 7 miles north of Sigmaringen.

VORONEZ, a river of European Russia, which rises in the government of Tambov, and joins the Don a little below.

VORONEZ, a province or government in the interior of European Russia, bounded on the east by the country of the Don Cossacks, and lying between lat. 48. and 54. N. Its area, equal to that of Scotland, is 31,000 square miles; but its population hardly amounts to 800,000.

VORONEZ, the capital of the above government, on the river Voronez; 292 miles south of Moscow. Population between 12,000 and 15,000.

VORONOVKA, a small town of European Russia, in the government of Kiev.

VOROSPUTAK, a village of Transylvania, in the county of Weissenburg.

VOROSVAGAS, or **CERWENICA**, a large village of Hungary, county of Saros.

VORSCHUTZ, a large village of Germany, in Hesse Cassel, near Gudensberg.

VORSFELDE, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Brunswick, with 1000 inhabitants; 21 miles north-east of Brunswick.

VORSKLA, a river of European Russia, in the Ukraine, which falls into the Dnieper.

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VORST, a town of Prussian Westphalia, in the government of Cleves.

VORSTIUS, **CONRAD** (Von Dem Vorst), an eminent Arminian divine, born at Cologne in 1569. Having been entered at the college of St. Lawrence in Cologne in 1587, he left it without taking a degree, because his conscience would not allow his swearing adherence to the decrees of the council of Trent. At this time the circumstances of his family rendered it expedient for him to turn his attention to trade, for which he qualified himself by learning arithmetic and the French and Italian languages. He is known as the author of several theological writings, chiefly relating to the controversy between the Roman Catholics and his Protestant antagonists. His son, William Henry Vorstius, published some works in rabbinical literature. *Bayle*.

VORTEX, *s.* In the plural *vortices*. [Latin.] Any thing whirled round.—Nothing else could impel it, unless the ethereal matter be supposed to be carried about the sun, like a *vortex*, or whirlpool, as a vehicle to convey it and the rest of the planets, *Bentley*.

VOR'TICAL, *adj.* Having a whirling motion.—If three equal round vessels be filled, the one with cold water, the other with oil, the third with molten pitch, and the liquors be stirred about alike, to give them a *vortical* motion; the pitch, by its tenacity, will lose its motion quickly; the oil, being less tenacious, will keep it longer; and the water, being still less tenacious, will keep it longest, but yet will lose it in a short time. *Newton*.

VORTICELLA, in the Linnæan system of Zoology, a genus of Vermes Infusoria, the characters of which are, that the body is naked and contractile, with a rotatory or whirling motion. Gmelin enumerates fifty-one species.

VOS (Martin de), an eminent Flemish painter, son of Peter de Vos, who was himself an artist and member of the academy at Antwerp. He was born at Antwerp in 1520. His father initiated him in the art, but he afterwards studied under F. Floris until he was twenty-three, and then pursued the cultivation of his mind in Italy. The residence he made at Venice introduced him to the acquaintance of Tintoretto, who not only instructed him in the principles of his practice, but employed him to paint landscapes in his pictures. Hence De Vos became an admirable colourist, and gained considerable reputation and employment. He painted portraits of the family of the Medici, and some historical pictures for them; and after an absence of eight years, returned to Flanders. His celebrity accompanied him, and procured him several commissions to paint pictures for churches at Antwerp, and at other places in the Netherlands. In portraiture also he was much employed, and he certainly advanced beyond his contemporaries, in the nature and truth which he gave to his productions. His principal works in the cathedral of Antwerp, are the Marriage of Cana; the Incredulity of Thomas; the Miracle of the Loaves; and the Resurrection; and a fine picture of his of the Last Supper is in the church of St. James. He became a member of the academy at Antwerp in 1559, and died, at the age of 84, in 1604. He had a brother, Peter de Vos, who also painted history, but whose works are not much known; a nephew also of his was a painter, William de Vos, who had considerable talents, and gained much employment and reputation.

VOS (Paul de), another painter of that name, but of a different family, was born at Alost in 1600. His works of animals and birds are very much in the style of Snyders, and are deservedly esteemed. There are many of them in the royal collection in Spain.

VOS (Simon de), born at Antwerp in 1643, was a pupil of Rubens, and became eminent as a painter both of history and portraits. Some of his paintings in the churches of Antwerp have been mistaken for the production of his great master. Sir Joshua Reynolds speaks highly of his picture of St. Norbert receiving the Sacrament, in the church of St. Michael, in which he says, "a great number of portraits are introduced extremely well painted," and afterwards com-

mends him as a portrait-painter; particularly speaking of his own portrait in the poor house of Antwerp, painted by himself in black, leaning on the back of a chair, with a scroll of blue paper in his hand, so highly finished in the broad manner of Corregio, that nothing can exceed it. S. de Vos was living in 1662.

VOSCH, a lake of European Russia, in the government of Novgorod.

VOSGES, a great chain of mountains in the east of France, extending from north to south, in a line nearly parallel to the course of the Rhine, from Bale to Spire. The length of the main chain of the Vosges is about 130 miles; but there is a farther chain or range extending westward into France, traversing the department of the Vosges, and ending near Sedan, in the hills and forest land of the Ardennes.

VOSGES, a department in the north-east of France, formed of a part of Lorraine, and adjoining the departments of the Meurthe and Upper Saone. Its extent, equal to two of our average sized counties, is about 2400 square miles; its population somewhat above 334,000.

VOSKERENSK, a town of European Russia, in the government of Moscow; 36 miles west-north-west of Moscow.

VOSNESENSK, a small and lately built town of European Russia, on the Bog; 80 miles north-north-west of Cherson.

VOSSIUS (Gerard John), was born near Heidelberg, in 1577, and perfected himself in the classics, mathematics, philosophy, and theology, at Leyden. Availing himself of a copious library left him by his father, he became director of the college at Dordrecht, where he married twice, and had a numerous family. In 1614, he was appointed director of the college of Leyden, and afterwards professor of eloquence and chronology in the university. By avowing himself favourable to the sentiments of the Remonstrants, he became obnoxious to the Gomarists, and at the synod in Tergou, in 1620, he was deprived of his professorship; but in consequence of the prevalence of Arminianism in England, he obtained the office of prebend in the church of Canterbury. After his return to Holland, he accepted the chair of history in the schola illustris of Amsterdam in 1633, which he occupied till his death in 1649, at the age of 72. The most useful of his writings are two books in Greek and Latin poetry. Among his other works are "De Origine Idolatriæ;" "De Scientiis Mathematicis;" "De quatuor Artibus popularibus;" "Historia Pelagiana;" "Institutiones Rhetoricæ, Grammaticæ, Poeticæ;" "Etymologicon Linguae Latinae;" "De Vitiis Sermonis;" "De Philosophorum Sectis." A collection of these were printed at Amsterdam, in 6 vols. fol. 1695—1701. *Moreri*.

This learned and laborious author, in his "Theologia Gentili," and other works, frequently speaks of music, and has a distinct chapter on the subject in his treatise on the four popular arts, grammar, gymnastics, music, and painting. Yet he tells us little concerning ancient or modern music after the time of Guido; contenting himself with giving definitions of the terms used in the ancient music of the Greeks. He heaps quotation on quotation, telling us how highly the Greeks estimated music; but attempts not to explain any of their doctrines. Like Mr. Bryant, he tries to shake our faith in what antiquity firmly believed. In writing "De Art. Poet. Nat." cap. xiii., he doubts whether Orpheus, Musæus, or Linus ever existed; and rather thinks that these ideal names are derived from the Phœnician language used by Cadmus and his descendants.

VOSSIUS (Isaac), younger son of the preceding, was born at Leyden in 1618, and in consequence of his natural talents, and the advantage of education under his father, acquired early reputation among the learned. Queen Christina, prepossessed by report in his favour, invited him to her court, and acquired, under his instruction, a knowledge of the Greek language. On the death of his father, in 1649, he quitted the court of Christina, and employed himself in the composition of various learned works. In 1670, he vi-

sited England, and received the degree of LL.D. at Oxford; and in 1673, he was presented by Charles II. with a canonry of Windsor, and in this situation he passed the residue of his days. His credulity led king Charles to say of him, "that he would believe any thing but the Bible." When he was on his death-bed, he was visited by Dr. Hascard, dean of Windsor, who urged him to receive the sacraments, if not for the love of God, at least for the honour of the chapter: he replied, "I wish you would instruct me how to compel the farmers to pay what they owe me; that is the service I desire of you at present." Thus disposed, he left the world in February, 1688, at the age of seventy. His very valuable library was purchased by the university of Leyden. Of his numerous publications the most important are the following: "Periplus Scylacis Caryandensis, et Anonymi Periplus ponti Euxini," Gr. et Lat. cum notis, Amst. 1639, 4to. "Justini Historia cum Notis," Leyd. 1640; "Ignatii Epistolæ et Barnabi Epistola," Amst. 1646, 4to.; "Dissertatio de vera Ætate Mundi;" "Pomponius Mela de Situ Orbis," Hagæ, Com. 1658 and 1659; "De Septuaginta Interpretibus eorumque Translatione et Chronologia Dissertationes," 1661; in which he attempted to establish the preference of the chronology of the Septuagint to that of the Hebrew text; which he defended in other tracts; "De Poematum Cantu et Viribus Rhythmi," Oxon. 1675; "De Sybillinis aliisque quæ Christi natalem præcesserit Oraculis," ib. 1679; "Variarum Observationum Liber," Lond. 1685, 4to.; "Catulli Opera cum Comment," ib. 1684. *Moreri*.

He was an enthusiastic and redoubted champion for the music of the ancient Greeks, and from his *belle Latinitè* and prejudices in its favour, is more frequently quoted by implicit believers in its perfection, than any other modern who has treated the subject.

Vossius, in his celebrated book, "De Poematum Cantu et Virih. Rhythmi," published 1675, Oxon., seems more ready to grant every possible and impossible excellence to the Greek musicians than, when alive, they could have asked. None of the poetical fables, or mythological allegories, relative to the power and excellence of their music, put the least violence upon his credulity. A religious bigot, who insists upon our swallowing implicitly every thing, however hard of digestion, is less likely to make converts to his opinions, than he who puts our faith to few trials; and Vossius overcharged his creed so much, that it is of no authority.

He does not attribute the efficacy of the Greek and Roman music to the richness of its harmony, or the elegance, the spirit, or pathos of its melody, but wholly to the force of rhythm. "As long," says he, p. 75, "as music flourished in this rhythmical form, so long flourished that power which was so adapted to excite and calm the passions." According to this opinion, there was no occasion for mellifluous sounds, or lengthened tones; a drum, cymbal, or the violent strokes of the Curetes and Salii on their shields, as they would have marked the time more articulately, so they would have produced more miraculous effects than the sweetest voice, or most polished instrument. In another place he tells us, that "to build cities, surround them with walls, to assemble or dismiss the people, to celebrate the praises of gods and men, to govern fleets and armies, to accompany all the functions and ceremonies of peace and war, and to temper the human passions, were the original offices of music: in short, ancient Greece may be said to have been wholly governed by the lyre."

It appears from this passage, and from the tenor of his whole book, that this author will not allow us to doubt of a single circumstance, be it ever so marvellous, relative to the perfection and power of ancient music; the probable and the improbable are equally articles of his belief; so that with such a lively faith, it is easy to imagine that he ranks it among mortal sins to doubt of the ancients having invented and practised counterpoint; and he consequently speaks with the highest indignation against the moderns, for daring to deny that they were in possession of a simultaneous har-

mony,

mony, though, according to him, they used it with such intelligence and discretion, as never to injure the poetry by lengthening, shortening, or repeating words and syllables at their pleasure, nor by that most absurd of all customs, singing different words to several different airs at the same time.

This author's remarks, however, on the little attention that was paid by the composers of his time to prosody, merit some respect.

VOSTERMAN (John), was born at Bommel in 1643. He was the son of a portrait-painter, who taught him the first rudiments of design, but afterwards he received the instructions of Zachtleven. He became renowned for his ingenuity and his vanity. At Paris he assumed the style and title of baron, but soon found his honours were too dear to be supported. He returned to his native country, and was employed by the marquis de Bethema to paint views on the Rhine, and also as a collector of works of art. He came to England in the time of Charles II., and was engaged by the king to paint a view of Windsor; but was not much employed, and being extravagant, soon got into confinement, from which he was released by a contribution from his countrymen.

He accompanied Sir W. Soames on his mission to Constantinople, intending to take views of all the principal places by the way; but Sir W. dying on the road, his plan was broken up, and it is not known exactly what became of him afterwards. The scenery of his pictures is generally taken from the borders of the Rhine, and painted with chaste and agreeable colour, and admirable aerial perspective; and his figures and small boats are touched with spirit and neatness.

VOSTITZA, a district of the Morea, in Achaia, extending along the coast of the gulf of Lepanto; 25 miles east of Patras, and 40 north-west of Corinth.

VO'TARESS, *s.* A woman devoted to any worship or state.

His mother was a *votaresse* of my order;
And, in the spiced Indian air by night,
Full often she hath gossip'd by my side. *Shakespeare.*

VO'TARIST, *s.* [*devotus*, Lat.] One devoted to any person or thing; one given up by a vow to any service or worship; votary.

Earth, yield me roots! What is here?
Gold! yellow, glittering, precious gold!
No, gods, I am no idle *votarist*. *Shakespeare.*

VO'TARY, *s.* One devoted, as by a vow, to any particular service; worship, study, or state of life. Wherefore waste I time to counsel thee?
Thou art a *votary* to fond desire. *Shakespeare.*

VO'TARY, *adj.* Consequent to a vow.—Superstition is now so well advanced, that men of the first blood are as firm as butchers by occupation; and *votary* resolution is made equipollent to custom, even in matter of blood. *Bacon.*

VOTE, *s.* [*votum*, Lat.] Suffrage; voice given and numbered.

He that joins instruction with delight,
Profit with pleasure, carries all the *votes*. *Roscommon.*

United voice of persons in public prayer. *Not now in use.*—And here may be taken in those interchangeable *votes* of priest and people, which are interposed, "O Lord, arise, help us, and deliver us for thy Name's sake! O God, we have heard with our ears," &c., and therefore now, "Arise, O Lord, help us, and deliver us for thine honour." *Bp. Prideaux.*

To VOTE, *v. a.* To choose by suffrage; to determine by suffrage.—You are not only in the eye and ear of your master; but you are also a favourite, the favourite of the time, and so are in his bosom also; the world hath also *voted* you, and doth so esteem of you. *Bacon.*—To give by vote.—The parliament *voted* them one hundred thousand pounds by way of recompence for their sufferings. *Swift.*

VO'TER, *s.* One who has the right of giving his voice

or suffrage.—Elections growing chargeable, the *voters*, that is, the bulk of the common people, have been universally seduced into bribery, perjury, drunkenness, malice, and slander. *Swift.*

VOTERSAY, a small island of the Hebrides, in the sound of Harris.

VOTIAKS, a half civilized tribe of Finish descent, who are scattered through the provinces of Viatka, Orenburg, and Kazan, or that part of Russia in Europe which adjoins Russia in Asia.

VO'TIVE, *adj.* [*votivus*, Latin.] Given by vow; observed in consequence of a vow.—*Votive* abstinence some constitutions may endure. *Feltham.*

To VOUCH, *v. a.* [*voucher*, Norman French.] To call to witness; to obtest.—Some *vouch* great names, because they think they deserve; but I, because I need such. *South.*—To attest; to warrant; to declare; to maintain by repeated affirmations.—They made him ashamed to *vouch* the truth of the relation, and afterwards to credit it. *Atterbury.*

To VOUCH, *v. n.* To bear witness; to appear as a witness; to give testimony.—He declares he will not believe her, until the elector of Hanover shall *vouch* for the truth of what she hath so solemnly affirmed. *Swift.*

VOUCH, *s.* Warrant; attestation.—What praise couldst thou bestow on a deserving woman indeed? one that, in the authority of her merit, did justly put on the *vouch* of very malice itself? *Shakespeare.*

VOUCHER, *s.* One who gives witness to any thing.—All the great writers of that age stand up together as *vouchers* for one another's reputation. *Spectator.*—Testimony.—The stamp is a mark, and a public *voucher*, that a piece of such denomination is of such a weight, and of such a fineness, i. e. has so much silver in it. *Locke.*

To VOUCHSAFE, *v. a.* To permit any thing to be done without danger.—To condescend to grant.—He grew content to mark their speeches, and marvel at such wit in shepherds, after to like their company, and lastly to *vouchsafe* conference. *Sidney.*

To VOUCHSAFE, *v. n.* To deign; to condescend; to yield.

Vouchsafe, divine perfection of a woman,
Of these supposed crimes to give me leave
By circumstance but to acquit myself. *Shakespeare.*

VOUCHSAFEFEMENT, *s.* Grant; condescension.—The infinite superiority of God's nature, places a vast disparity betwixt his greatest communicated *vouchsafements*, and his boundless, and therefore, to his creatures, incommunicable perfections. *Boyle.*

VOVES, a town of France, department of the Eure and Loire, with 1000 inhabitants; 15 miles south-east of Chartres.

VOUET (Simon), an eminent painter of the French school, born at Paris in 1582, was the son of Lawrence Vouet, a painter of little celebrity. When he was about twenty years old, he accompanied the baron de Sansy to Constantinople, where he painted from recollection the picture of the grand seignior. On his return he staid at Rome, and obtained the patronage of pope Urban VIII. and his nephew the cardinal, by whom he was employed in St. Peter's, and the Barberini palace. Here he resided 14 years, and was elected head of the academy of St. Luke in 1624.

Louis XIII. appointed him, on his return to Paris in 1627, his principal painter; and employed him munificently in most of his palaces. He also painted pictures for many churches in Paris. He died there in 1641.

Vouet at first was careful and rich in his designs and his execution; but as his engagements increased in number, he adopted a style flimsy and even careless; fluttered in the parts and had no grandeur in the conception. He is the father of the French school before the revolution, and corrupted the art by its delusive facility. He was the teacher of Le Brun, Mignard, and others, but had more honour in having trained Le Seuer to the practice of art; who, nevertheless, had the sense

sense to aim at the taste of design seen in the works of Raffaele rather than in those of his master.

VOUGA, a small town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, on the river Vouga; 37 miles north of Coimbra.

VOUILLE, a town of France, department of the Vienne; 8 miles north of Poitiers.

VOULTE, a town of France, department of the Ardeche, on the Rhone; 12 miles south-west of Valence.

VOUNEUIL, a town of France, department of the Vienne; 15 miles north-east of Poitiers.

VOURLA, a sea-port of Asia Minor, on the site of the ancient *Clazomenc*, which was one of the twelve great cities of Ionia; 25 miles west of Smyrna.

VOUTE, LA, a town of France, department of the Ardeche, on the Rhone; 18 miles north of Viviers. Population 1400.

VOUTE, LA, a town of France, department of the Upper Loire; 9 miles south of Brioude.

VOUTEZAC, a town of France, department of the Correze; 9 miles north-west of Brives. Population 2100.

VOUTING, a city of China, of the second rank, in Shantung. Lat. 37. 35. N. long. 117. 19. E.

VOUVRAY, a town of France, on the Loire; 6 miles north-east of Tours. Population 2500.

VOUZIERS, a town of France, department of the Ardennes, situated on the Aisne; 20 miles south-east of Rethel. Population 1600.

VOW, *s.* [*væu*, Fr.; *votum*, Lat.] Any promise made to a divine power; an act of devotion, by which some part of life, or some part of possessions is consecrated to a particular purpose.—If you take that *vow* and that wish to be all one, you are mistaken; a wish is a far lower degree than a *vow*. *Hammond*.—A solemn promise, commonly used for a promise of love or matrimony.

By all the *vows* that ever men have broke,
In number more than ever woman spoke.

Shakspeare.

To VOW, *v. a.* [*voveo*, Lat.] To consecrate by a solemn dedication; to give to a divine power.—*Vow* and pay unto the lord. *Ps.*—To devote: a ceremonial phrase.—To Master Harvey, upon some special consideration, I have *vowed* this my labour. *Spenser.*

To VOW, *v. n.* To make vows of solemn promises.

Dost see how unregarded now

That piece of beauty passes?

There was a time, when I did *vow*

To that alone; but mark the fate of faces.

Suckling.

VOW CHURCH, a parish of England, in Herefordshire; 11½ miles west-by-south of Hereford.

VO'WED, *part. pass.* Consecrated by solemn declaration.

Me in my *vow'd*

Picture the sacred wall declares t' have hung

My dank and dropping weeds

To the stern god of sea.

Milton.

VO'WEL, *s.* [*vocalis*, Lat.] A letter which can be uttered by itself.—Virgil makes the two *vowels* meet without an elision. *Broome.*

VO'WELLED, *adj.* Furnished with vowels.

But Italy, reviving from the trance

Of Vandal, Goth, and monkish ignorance,

With pauses, cadence, and well *vowell'd* words,

And all the graces a good ear affords,

Made rhyme an art.

Dryden.

VO'WER, *s.* One who makes a *vow*.—I think it needless that the *vower* should be well convinced of the greatness of his sin, in making such a [rash] *vow*. *Sanderson.*

VOWFELLOW, *s.* One bound by the same *vow*.

Who are the votaries,

That are *vowfellows* with this virtuous king? *Shakspeare.*

VOWMINE, a hamlet of England, in Herefordshire; 13 miles south-south-west of Kington.

VOXA, a river of European Russia, in Finland, which

issues from the lake of Saima, and falls into the Lake Ladoga.

VOYAGE, *s.* [from *viam agere*, Lat. The old Engl. word is *viage*. Huloet's Dict.]—A travel by sea or land, formerly; now applied only to that by sea.

Guyon forward gan his *voyage* make,

With his black palmer, that him guided still. *Spenser.*

Course; attempt; undertaking. *A low phrase*.—If he should intend his *voyage* towards my wife, I would turn her loose to him; and what he gets more of her than sharp words, let it lie on my head. *Shakspeare*.—The practice of travelling.—All nations have interknowledge of one another, by *voyage* into foreign parts, or strangers that come to them. *Bacon.*

To VOYAGE, *v. n.* To travel; now appropriated to travelling by sea.—My life hath not been unexpensive in learning and *voyaging* about. *Milton.*

To VOYAGE, *v. a.* To travel; to pass over.

I with pain

Voyag'd the unreal, vast, unbounded deep

Of horrible confusion.

Milton.

VOYAGER, *s.* [*voyageur*, Fr.] One who travels by sea.

Deny your vessels, ye deny in vain;

A private *voyager* I pass the main.

Pope.

UP, *adv.* [up, Saxon; *op*, Dutch and Danish.] Aloft; on high; not down.—From those two brethren, admire the wonderful changes of worldly things, now *up*, now down, as if the life of man were not of much more certainty than a stage play. *Knolles*.—Out of bed; in the state of being risen from rest.—His chamber being commonly stived with suiters, when he was *up*, he gave his legs, arms, and breast to his servants to dress him, his eyes to his letters, and ears to petitioners. *Wotton*.—In the state of being risen from a seat.—Upon his first rising, a general whisper ran among the country people, that Sir Roger was *up*. *Addison*.—From a state of decumbiture or concealment.—In a state of being built.

Up with my tent; here will I lie to-night;

But where to-morrow?—well, all's one for that.

Shakspeare.

Above the horizon.—As soon as the sun is *up*, set upon the city. *Judges*.—To a state of proficiency.—Till we have wrought ourselves *up* into this degree of Christian indifference, we are in bondage. *Atterbury*.—In a state of exaltation.

Henry the Fifth is crown'd; *up* vanity!

Down royal state! all you sage counsellors hence.

Shakspeare.

In a state of climbing.

Straight the rumor flew

Up to the city; which heard, up they drew

By daies first brake.

Chapman.

In a state of insurrection.

Thou hast fir'd me; my soul's *up* in arms,

And mans each part about me.

Dryden.

In a state of being increased or raised.—Grief and passion are like floods raised in little brooks by a sudden rain; they are quickly *up*, and if the concernment be pour'd unexpectedly in upon us, it overflows us. *Dryden*.—From a remote place, coming to any person or place.—As a boar was whetting his teeth, *up* comes a fox to him. *L'Estrange*.—Into order: as he drew *up* his regiment.—From younger to elder years.—I am ready to die from my youth *up*. *Ps.*—*Up and down*. Dispersedly; here and there.—Abundance of them are seen scattered *up and down* like so many little islands when the tide is low. *Addison*.—*Up and down*. Backward and forward.

The skipping king he rambled *up and down*,

With shallow jesters.

Shakspeare.

UP to. To an equal height with.—Tantalus was punished

punished with the rage of an eternal thirst, and set *up to* the chin in water, that fled from his lips whenever he attempted to drink it. *Addison*.—*Up to*. Adequately to.—The wisest men in all ages have lived *up to* the religion of their country, when they saw nothing in it opposite to morality. *Addison*.

Up with. A phrase that signifies the act of raising any thing to give a blow.

She, quick and proud, and who did Pas despise,
Up with her fist, and took him on the face;
Another time, quoth she, become more wise:
Thus Pas did kiss her hand with little grace.

Sidney.

It is added to verbs, implying some accumulation, or increase.—If we could number *up* those prodigious swarms that settled in every part of the Campania of old Rome, they would amount to more than can be found in any six parts of Europe of the same extent. *Addison*.

UP, *interject*. A word exhorting to rise from bed.

Up, up! cries gluttony, 'tis break of day;
Go drive the deer, and drag the finny prey.

Pope.

A word of exhortation, exciting or rousing to action.

Up then, Melpomene, the mournful muse of nine;
Such cause of mourning never hadst afore.

Up, grisly ghosts; and *up* my rueful rime;

Matter of mirth now shalt thou have no more.

Spenser.

UP, *prep*. From a lower to a higher part; not down.—In going *up* a hill, the knees will be most weary; in going down, the thighs: for that in lifting the feet, when a man goeth *up* the hill, the weight of the body beareth most upon the knees, and in going down, upon the thighs. *Bacon*.

UPA, a river of New Granada, in the province of Antioquia, which runs north, and turning west, enters the great river Magdalena.

UPAMENA, a river of Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic. Lat 4. 30. S. long. 37. 32. W.

UPAMENA, a settlement of New Granada, in the province of San Juan de los Llanos.

UPANO, a river of Quito, in the province of Quixos and Macas, formed by the rivers Zuna, Vulcano, and Abanico.

UPAR, or *UPARI*, a long and beautiful valley of the province and government of Santa Martha, in the new kingdom of Granada. It is more than 40 miles from north to south, and more than 30 wide from east to west.

UP-AVON, or *UPHAVEN*, a parish of England, in Wiltshire; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Pewsey. Population 408.

To UPBE'AR, *v. a.* preter. *upbore*; part. pass. *upborn*. To sustain aloft; to support in elevation.—*Upborn* with indefatigable wings. *Milton*.—To raise aloft.

A monstrous wave *upbore*

The chief, and dash'd him on the craggy shore.

Pope.

To support from falling.

Vital powers gan wax both weak and wan,
For want of food and sleep; which two *upbear*,
Like weighty pillars, this frail life of man.

Spenser.

UPBERY, or *OBURY*, a hamlet of England, in Bedfordshire; 9 miles from Luton.

To UPBIND, *v. a.* To bind up.—O Peace, thy injur'd robes *upbind!* *Collins*.

To UPBLOW, *v. a.* To blow up; to make tumid.—His belly was *upblowne* with luxury. *Spenser*.

To UPBRA'ID, *v. a.* [*upzēbræban*, *upzēbrēban*, Sax.] To charge contemptuously with any thing disgraceful. It has commonly *with*, sometimes *of*, before the thing imputed; sometimes it has only an accusative of the thing, as in *Milton*, and sometimes the person without the thing, or the thing without the person.

If you refuse your aid, yet do not

Upbraid us *with* our distress.

Shakspeare.

To object as matter of reproach: with *to* before the person.

May they not justly *to* our climes *upbraid*,
Shortness of night, and penury of shade,

Prior.

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To urge with reproach.

I have too long born

Your blunt *upbraidings*, and your bitter scoffs. *Shakspeare*.

To reproach on account of a benefit received from the reproacher.—Be ashamed of *upbraidings* speeches before friends: and after thou hast given *upbraid* not. *Ecclus*.—

To bring reproach upon; to shew faults by being in a state of comparison.—Ah, my son, how evil fits it me to have such a son, and how much doth thy kindness *upbraid* my wickedness! *Sidney*.—To treat with contempt. *Not in use*.

There also was that mighty monarch laid,

Low under all, yet above all in pride;

That name of native sire did foul *upbraid*,

And would, as Ammon's son, be magnify'd.

Spenser.

UPBRA'IDER, *s.* One that reproaches.—The latter hath no *upbraid*ers. *B. Jonson*.

UPBRA'IDING, *s.* Reproach.—Thou say'st his meat was sauc'd with thy *upbraidings*. *Shakspeare*.

UPBRA'IDINGLY, *adv.* By way of reproach.—He is *upbraidingly* called a poet, as if it were a contemptible nickname. *B. Jonson*.

To UPBRA'Y, *v. a.* [A word formed from *upbraid* by *Spenser*, for the sake of a rhyming termination.] To shame.

Vile knight,

That knights and knighthood dost with shame *upbray*,

And shew'st th' ensample of thy childish might,

With silly, weak, old women thus to fight.

Spenser.

UPBRO'UGHT, *part. pass.* of *upbring*. Educated; nurtured.

Divinely wrought,

And of the brood of angels, heav'nly born,

And with the crew of blessed saints *upbrought*,

Each of which did her with her gifts adorn.

Spenser.

UPCAST, [Participle from *To cast up*. The verb *To upcast* is not in use.] Thrown upwards.

Beasts with *upcast* eyes forsake their shade,

And gaze, as if I were to be obey'd.

Dryden.

UPCAST, *s.* A term of bowling; a throw; a cast.—Was there ever man had such luck? when I kiss'd the jack, upon an *upcast* to be hit away! *Shakspeare*.

UPCHURCH, a parish of England, in Kent; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-by-south of Chatham. The spire of the parish church is accounted a sea-mark.

UPCOT, a hamlet of England, in Devonshire; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Taunton.

To UPDRA'W, *v. a.* To draw up.

Which through veins

Of porous earth with kindly thirst *updrawn*,

Rose a fresh fountain.

Milton.

To UPGA'THER, *v. a.* To contract.

Himself he close *upgather'd* more and more

Into his den, that his deceitful train,

By his there being might not be bewraid,

Ne any noise, ne any question made.

Spenser.

To UPGRO'W, *v. n.* To grow up.

Over-head *upgrew*

Insuperable height of loftiest shade.

Milton.

UPHALL, or *STRATHBROK*, a parish of Scotland, in Linlithgowshire, containing 3922 acres. Population 800.

UPHAM, a parish of England, in Southamptonshire; 3 miles north-north-west of Bishop's Waltham. Population 400.

UPHAND, *adj.* Lifted by the hand.—The *uphand* sledge is used by underworkmen, when the work is not of the largest, yet requires help to batter. They use it with both their hands before them, and seldom lift their hammer higher than their head. *Mozon*.

To UPHE'AVE, *v. a.* To heave up; to lift up.

Immediately the mountains huge appear

Emergent, and their broad bare backs *upheave*

Into the clouds.

Milton.

UPHELD, *pret.* and *part. pass.* of *uphold*. Maintained; sustained.

He who reigns
Monarch in heaven, till then, as one secure,
Sat on his throne, *upheld* by old repute. *Milton.*

UPHILL, *adj.* Difficult; like the labour of climbing a hill.—What an *uphill* labour must it be to a learner, who has those first rudiments to master at twenty years of age, which others are taught at ten. *Richardson.*

UPHILL, a parish of England, in Somersetshire; 8 miles north-west-by-west of Axbridge, near the passage to Wales, across the Bristol channel.

To UPHOARD, *v. a.* To treasure; to store; to accumulate in private places.

If thou hast *uphoarded* in thy life
Extorted treasure, in the womb of earth,
Speak of it. *Shakspeare.*

UPHOE, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Lavedons, Buckinghamshire.

To UPHOLD, *v. a.* *preter. upheld*; and *part. pass. upheld*, and *upholden*. To lift on high.

The mournful train with groans and hands *upheld*,
Besought his pity. *Dryden.*

To support; to sustain; to keep from falling.

While life *upholds* this arm,
This arm *upholds* the house of Lancaster. *Shakspeare.*

To keep from declension.—There is due from the judge to the advocate some commendation, where causes are fair pleaded; for that *upholds*, in the client, the reputation of his council, and beats down in him the conceit of his cause. *Bacon.*—To support in any state of life.—Many younger brothers have neither lands nor means to *uphold* themselves. *Raleigh.*—To continue; to keep from defeat.—Divers, although peradventure not willing to be yoked with elderships, yet were contented to *uphold* opposition against bishops, not without greater hurt to the course of their whole proceedings: *Hooker.*—To keep from being lost.

Faulconbridge,
In spite of spite, alone *upholds* the day. *Shakspeare.*

To continue without failing.—A deaf person, by observing the motions of another man's mouth, knows what he says, and *upholds* a current communication of discourse with him. *Holder.*—To continue in being.—A due proportion is held betwixt the parts, as well in the natural body of man, as the body politic of the state, for the *upholding* of the whole. *Hakewill.*

UPHOLDER, *s.* A supporter.
Suppose then Atlas ne'er so wise:
Yet when the weight of kingdoms lies
Too long upon his single shoulders,
Sink down he must, or find *upholders*. *Swift.*

A sustainer in being.—The knowledge thereof is so many manuductions to the knowledge and admiration of the infinite wisdom of the Creator and *upholder* of them. *Hale.*—An undertaker; one who provides for funerals.—The company of *upholders* have a right upon the bodies of the subjects. *Arbutnot.*

UPHOLLAND, a township of England, in Lancashire; 3 miles from Wigan.

UPHOLSTERER, *s.* One who furnishes houses; one who fits up apartments with beds and furniture.—If a corner of the hanging wants a single nail, send for the *upholsterer*. *Swift.*

Mere wax as yet, you fashion him with ease,
Your barber, cook, *upholsterer*. *Pope.*

UPHOLSTERY, *s.* The articles made or sold by upholsterers.

UPIA, a river of the new kingdom of Granada, in the province of San Juan de los Llanos, which enters the Meta.

UPIENI, a river of Brazil, in the province of Seara, which enters the sea between the river Acuma and the point of Arecifes.

UPLAMOOR, a village of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, in the parish of Nielston.

UPLAND, *s.* [uplanð, Sax.] Higher ground.—Men at first, after the flood, lived in the *uplands* and sides of the mountains, and by degrees sunk into the plains. *Burnet.*

UPLAND, *adj.* Higher in situation.
Sometimes with secure delight,
The *upland* hamlets will invite. *Milton.*

Rude; savage. This is the meaning in Chapman; probably because the uplanders, having less commerce, were less civilized.

And long'd to see this heap of fortitude,
That so illiterate was, and *upland* rude,
That lawes divine nor humane he had learn'd. *Chapman.*

UPLAND, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Kirklington, North Riding of Yorkshire.

UPLAND, a province of Middle Sweden, bounded by the gulf of Bothnia, the Baltic, the lake of Malar, and Westmannland. Upland contains Upsal, and several other towns.

UPLANDISH, *adj.* [uplanðisc, Sax.] Higher in situation; mountainous.—He caused fifteen miles' space of *uplandish* ground, where the sea had no passage, to be cut and digged up. *Robinson.*—Inhabiting mountains; rustic; rude.—Some are more domestical and tame; and others again, are altogether wild, *uplandish*, and agrestial. *Swan.*

To UPLAY, *v. a.* To hoard; to lay up.
We are but farmers of ourselves; yet may,
If we can stock ourselves and thrive, *uplay*
Much, much good treasure for the great rent-day. *Donne.*

To UPLEAD, *v. a.* To lead upward.
Upled by thee
Into the heaven of heavens I have presum'd,
An earthly guest. *Milton.*

UPLEADON, a hamlet of England, in Gloucestershire, on the river Ledon; 3 miles east-by-north of Newent.—2d. A hamlet of Herefordshire; 4 miles from Ledbury.

UPLEATHAM, a township of England, North Riding of Yorkshire; 2½ miles north-by-east of Guisborough.

To UPLIFT, *v. a.* To raise aloft.
The banish'd Bolingbroke repeals himself,
And, with *uplifted* arms is safe arriv'd
At Ravenspurg. *Shakspeare.*

UPLIME, a parish of England, in Devonshire; 4 miles south-south-east of Axminster. Population 629.

To UPLOCK, *v. a.* To lock up.
So am I as the rich; whose blessed key
Can bring him to his sweet *uplocked* treasure. *Shakspeare.*

UPLOWMAN, a parish of England, in Devonshire; 5 miles east-north-east of Tiverton. Population 377.

UPMINSTER, a parish of England, in Essex, so called from its lofty situation, its name signifying a church on the hill; 1½ mile east-south-east of Horn Church.

UPMOST, *adj.* [an irregular superlative formed from *up*.] Highest; topmost.

Away! ye skum,
That still rise *upmost* when the nation boils;
That have but just enough of sense to know
The master's voice, when rated to depart. *Dryden.*

UPNOR CASTLE, in England, is situated west of the river Medway, near Fendsbury, and almost opposite Chatham Dock, and was built by queen Elizabeth for the defence of the Medway, which is the usual rendezvous of the royal navy. Its platform carries 37 guns, that command two reaches of the river, and defend all the ships that ride between them and Rochester.

UPON, *prep.* [The Sax. *upa*, *uþon*, signifies *above*, and M. Goth. *ufar*, higher.] Not under; noting being on the top.

As I did stand my watch *upon* the hill,
I look'd toward Birnam, and anon methought
The wood began to move. *Shakspeare.*

Not

Not within; being on the outside.—Blood that is *upon* the altar. *Ex.*—Thrown over the body, as clothes.—I have seen her rise from her bed, throw her night-gown *upon* her. *Shakspeare.*—By way of imprecation or infliction.

Hard-hearted Clifford, take me from the world;
My soul to heaven, my blood *upon* your heads. *Shakspeare.*

It expresses obtestation, or protestation.

How? that I should murder her?

Upon the love and truth, and vows, which I
Have made to thy command! — I, her! — her blood!

Shakspeare.

It is used to express any hardship or mischief.—If we would neither impose *upon* ourselves, nor others, we must lay aside that fallacious method of censuring by the lump. *Burnet.*—In consequence of. *Now little in use.*—Let me not find you before me again *upon* any complaint whatsoever. *Shakspeare.*—In immediate consequence of.—This advantage we lost *upon* the invention of fire-arms. *Addison.*—In a state of view.

Is it *upon* record? or else reported
Successively, from age to age?

Shakspeare.

Supposing a thing granted.—If you say necessity is the mother of arts and inventions, and there was no necessity before, and therefore these things were slowly invented, this is a good answer *upon* our supposition. *Burnet.*—Relating to a subject.

Ambitious Constance would not cease,
'Till she had kindled France, and all the world,
Upon the right and party of her son.

Shakspeare.

With respect to.—The king's servants, who were sent for, were examined *upon* all questions proposed to them. *Dryden.*—In consideration of.—*Upon* the whole matter, and humanly speaking, I doubt there was a fault somewhere. *Dryden.*—In noting a particular day.—Constantia he looked upon as given away to his rival, *upon* the day on which their marriage was to be solemnized. *Addison.*—Noting reliance or trust.

We now may boldly spend *upon* the hope
Of what is to come in.

Shakspeare.

Near to; noting situation.—The Lucquese plead prescription for hunting in one of the duke's forests, that lies *upon* their frontiers. *Addison.*—In the state of.—They were entertained with the greatest magnificence that could be, *upon* no greater warning. *Bacon.*—On occasion of.—The earl of Cleveland, a man of signal courage, and an excellent officer *upon* any bold enterprise, advanced. *Clarendon.*—Noting assumption: as, he takes state *upon* him; he took an office *upon* him.—Since he acts as his servant, he takes his judicial determination *upon* himself, as if it were his own. *Kettlewell.*—Noting the time when an event came to pass. It is seldom applied to any denomination of time longer than a day.—In one day, even *upon* the thirteenth day of the twelfth month. *Esth.*—Noting security.—We have borrowed money for the king's tribute, and that *upon* our lands and *upon* our vineyards. *Nehem.*—Noting attack.—The Philistines be *upon* thee, Samson. *Judges.*—On pain of.—To such a ridiculous degree of trusting her she had brought him, that she caused him send us word, that *upon* our lives we should do whatsoever she commanded us. *Sidney.*—At the time of; on occasion of.—Impartially examine the merits and conduct of the presbyterians *upon* these two great events, and the pretensions to favour which they challenge upon them. *Swift.*—By inference from.—Without it, all discourses of government and obedience, *upon* his principles, would be to no purpose. *Locke.*—Noting attention.—He presently lost the sight of what he was *upon*; his mind was filled with disorder and confusion. *Locke.*—Noting particular pace.—Provide ourselves of the virtuoso's saddle, which will be sure to amble, when the world is *upon* the hardest trot. *Dryden.*—Exactly; according to; full.

In goodly form comes on the enemy;
And by the ground they hide, I judge the number
Upon or near the rate of thirty thousand.

Shakspeare.

By; noting the means of support.—Upon a closer inspection of these bodies, the shells are affixed to the surfaces of them in such a manner, as bodies; lying on the sea-shores, *upon* which they live. *Woodward.*—*Upon* is, in many of its significations, now contracted into *on*, especially in poetry. See *ON.*—The meaning of this particle is very multifarious; for it is applied both to place, which seems its original signification; to time; which seems its secondary meaning; and to intellectual or corporeal operations. It always retains an intimation, more or less obscure, of some *substratum*, something precedent, or some subject. It is not easy to reduce it to any general idea.

UP-OTTERY, a parish of England, in Devonshire; 5 miles north-north-east of Honiton. Population 820.

UPPER, *adj.* [a comparative from *up.*] Superior in place; higher.

With speed to-night repair;
For not the gods, nor angry Jove will bear
Thy lawless wandering walks in *upper* air.

Dryden

Higher in power or dignity.—The like corrupt and unreasonable custom prevailed far, and got the *upper*-hand of right reason with the greatest part. *Hooker.*

UPPER, a township of the United States, in Scioto county, Ohio. Population 496.

UPPER LAKE, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, four miles from Lough Lane, with which it communicates by a river, which runs between Torc mountain and Gleenaa mountain.

UPPER SAVAGE ISLANDS, islands in Hudson's bay. Lat. 62. 32. N. long. 70. 48. W.

UPPER THREE RUNS, a post village of the United States, in Barnwell district, South Carolina.

UPPERBY, or UPRIGHTBY, a hamlet of England, in Cumberland; 1½ mile south of Carlisle.

UPPERMOST, *adj.* Highest in place.—In all things follow nature, not painting clouds in the bottom of your piece, and waters in the *uppermost* parts. *Dryden.*—Highest in power or authority.—The lower powers are gotten *uppermost*, and we see like men on our heads, as Plato observed of old, that on the right hand, which is indeed on our left. *Glanville.*—'Tis all one to the common people who's *uppermost*. *L'Estrange.*—Predominant; most powerful.

As in perfumes compos'd with art and cost,
'Tis hard to say what scent is *uppermost*;
Nor this part musk or civet can we call,
Or amber, but a rich result of all;
So she was all a sweet.

Dryden.

UPPERSWELL, a small village of England, in Gloucestershire, near Stow-on-the-Wold.

UPPERVILLE, a post village of the United States, in Loudon county, Virginia.

UPPINGHAM, a market town of England, in the county of Rutland. It stands upon an eminence, from whence it is supposed to have derived its name, and is a neat and well built little town consisting chiefly of one street. By a statute of Henry VII. the standard for weights and measures is kept here. Market on Wednesday for cattle and corn, which is well frequented; with two annual fairs in March and July, for horses, cattle, and coarse linen cloth; 6 miles south of Oakham, and 19 north-by-west of London. On the left a road strikes off to Leicester, and on the right to Stamford. Population 1484.

UPPINGTON, a parish of England, in Salop; 3½ miles west-south-west of Wellington.

UPPISH, *adj.* Proud; arrogant. *A low word.*

To UPRAISE, *v. a.* To raise up; to exalt.

This would interrupt his joy
In our confusion and our joy *upraise*
In his disturbance.

Milton.

To UPREAR, *v. a.* To rear on high.
Heav'n-born charity! thy blessings shed;
Bid meagre want *uprear* her sickly head.

Gay.
UPRIGH'T,

UPRIGHT, *adj.* [Saxon, *uprīhtæ.*] This word, with its derivatives, is in prose accented on the first syllable; but in poetry seems to be accented indifferently on the first or second. Straight up; perpendicularly erect.—Comb down his hair; look! look! it stands *upright*. *Shakspeare.*—Erected; pricked up.

Stood Theodore surpris'd in deadly fright,
With chatt'ring teeth, and bristling hair *upright*. *Dryden.*

Honest; not declining from the right.

Such neighbour nearness should not partialize
Th' unstooping firmness of my *upright* soul. *Shakspeare.*

UPRIGHT, *s.* Elevation; orthography.—You have the orthography, or *upright* of this ground-plat, and the explanation thereof, with a scale of feet and inches. *Moron.*

UPRIGHT BAY, a bay near the western extremity of the straits of Magellan. Lat. 53. 8. S. long. 75. 35. W.

UPRIGHT CAPE, a cape in the straits of Magellan, on the shore of Terra del Fuego. Lat. 53. 6. S. long. 75. 32. W.—2. A cape on the east end of Gore island, in the North Pacific ocean. Lat. 60. 30. N. long. 172. 13. W.

UPRIGHT, POINT, a cape on the east coast of New Holland. Lat. 35. 38. N. long. 209. 43. W.

UPRIGHTLY, *adv.* Perpendicularly to the horizon.—Honestly; without deviation from the right.

To live *uprightly* then is sure the best,
To save ourselves, and not to damn the rest. *Dryden.*

UPRIGHTNESS, *s.* Perpendicular erection. This was anciently accented on the second.

So the fair tree, which still preserves
Her fruit and state, while no wind blows,
In storms from that *uprightness* swerves,
And the glad earth about her strows
With treasure from her yielding boughs. *Waller.*

Honesty; integrity.—The hypocrite bends his principles and practice to the fashion of a corrupt world; but the truly upright man is inflexible in his *uprightness*, and unalterable in his purpose. *Atterbury.*

To UPRISE, *v. n.* To rise from decumbency.

Uprose the virgin with the morning light,
Obedient to the vision of the night. *Pope.*

To rise from below the horizon.—Uprose the sun. *Cowley.*—To rise with acclivity.

Was that the king that spurr'd his horse so hard
Against the steep *uprising* of the hill? *Shakspeare.*

UPRISE, *s.* Appearance above the horizon.
Did ever raven sing so like a lark.
That gives sweet tidings of the sun's *uprise*. *Shakspeare.*

Act of rising from decumbency.

Instead of musick and base flattering tongues,
Which wait to first salute my lord's *uprise*,
The cheerful lark wakes him with early songs. *P. Fletcher.*

UPRISING, *s.* Act of rising from below the horizon.—He gives those rebels battle at the sun's first *uprising*. *Sir T. Herbert.*—Act of rising from decumbency.—Thou knowest my down-sitting and mine *uprising*. *Ps.*

UPROAR, *s.* [*oproer*, Dutch. This word likewise is accented on the first syllable in prose; in verse, indifferently on either.] Tumult; bustle; disturbance; confusion.

Others with vast Typhoean rage more fell,
Rend up both rocks and hills, and ride the air
In whirlwind: hell scarce holds the wild *uproar*. *Milton.*

To UPROAR, *v. a.* To throw into confusion. *Not in use.*

Had I power, I should
Pour the sweet milk of concord into hell,
Uproar the universal peace, confound
All unity on earth. *Shakspeare.*

To UPROLL, *v. a.* To roll up.

Thither they [the waters]
Hasted with glad precipitance, *uproll'd*
As drops on dust conglobing from the dry. *Milton.*

To UPRO'OT, *v. a.* To tear up by the root.

Orpheus could lead the savage race,
And trees *uprooted* left their place,
Sequacious of the lyre;
But bright Cecilia rais'd the wonder higher,
When to her organ vocal breath was giv'n,
An angel heard, and straight appear'd,
Mistaking earth for heaven. *Dryden.*

To UPRO'USE, *v. a.* To waken from sleep; to excite to action.—Thou art *uprou's'd* by some distemperature. *Shakspeare.*

UPSAL, an ancient town of Sweden, in a district of the same name, province of Upland. The coronation of the kings of Sweden is still performed here; 35 miles north of Stockholm. Lat. 59. 51. 50. long. 17. 39. 0. E.

UPSALA, GAMLA or OLD, in Sweden, formerly the chief town of the province of Upland, now an inconsiderable place, containing only a church and a few cottages; 3 miles north of Upsal.

UPSALL, a hamlet of England, North Riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles west of Guisborough.

UPSALL CASTLE, a hamlet of England, North Riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles north-north-east of Thisk.

To UPSE'T, *v. a.* To overturn; to overthrow. *A low word.*

UPSHIRE, a hamlet of England, in Essex, near Waltham Abbey. Population 547.

UPSHOT, *s.* Conclusion; end; last amount; final event.

In this *upshot*, purposes mistook
Fall on th' inventors' heads. *Shakspeare.*

UPSIDE down, [an adverbial form of speech; formerly *up-so-down*, or *upsodown*. "It maketh a londe turne *up so downe*." Gower, Conf. Am. B. 7. "A mannes conscyence stereth *up so downe* the memory." Bp. Fisher, Ps.] With the lower part above the higher.—In the day-time they fish in their boats, which they draw unto the land at night; and, turning them *upside down*, sleep under them. *Heylin.*—In confusion; in complete disorder.

In his lap a mass of coin he told,
And turned *upside down* to feed his eye,
And covetous desire, with his huge treasure. *Spenser.*

UPSALD, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Kirklington, North Riding of Yorkshire.

To UPSPRING, *v. n.* To spring up.

The flames *upspring*, and cruelly they creep
From wall to roof. *Sackville.*

These in flocks

Pasturing at once, and in broad herds *upspring*. *Milton.*

UPSPRING, *s.* This word seems to signify upstart; a man suddenly exalted. *Not used.*

The king doth wake to-night, and takes his rouse;
Keeps wassel, and the swagg'ring *upspring* reels. *Shakspeare.*

To UPSTA'ND, *v. n.* To be erected.

Sea calves unwonted to fresh rivers fly;
The water snakes with scales *upstanding* die. *May.*

To UPSTA'RT, *v. n.* To spring up suddenly.

Thus having spoke, he sat; thus answer'd then,
Upstarting from his throne, the king of men,
His breast with fury fill'd. *Dryden.*

UPSTART, *s.* One suddenly raised to wealth, power, or honour; what suddenly rises and appears.—Trade, he said, carried from us the commodities of our country, and made a parcel of *upstarts*, as rich as men of the most antient families. *Addison.*

UPSTART, *adj.* Suddenly raised.

My rights and royalties
Plucked from my arms perforce, and given away
To *upstart* unthrifths. *Shakespeare.*

UPSTART, CAPE, a cape on the north-east coast of Holland. Lat. 19. 39. S. long. 212. 32. W.

To UPSTAY, *v. a.* To sustain; to support.

Them she *upstays*
Gently with myrtle band; mindless the while
Herself, though fairest unsupported flow'r. *Milton.*

UPSTREET, a hamlet of England, in the county of Kent, situated on the river Stour, near the isle of Thanet; 6½ miles from Canterbury.

To UPSWA'RM, *v. a.* To raise in a swarm. *Out of use.*

You've taken up the subjects of my father;
And both against the voice of heaven and him
Have here *upswarm'd* them. *Shakespeare.*

To UPTAKE, *v. a.* To take into the hands.
He hearkened to his reason, and the child
Uptaking, to the palmer gave to bear. *Spenser.*

To UPTEAR, *v. a.* To tear up; to rend up.
The rest in imitation; to like arms
Betook them, and the neighbouring hills *uptore*. *Milton.*

UPTON, a township of England, county of Berks; 4½ miles north-north-east of East Ilsley.—2. A parish of England, county of Buckingham; 1 mile south-east of Slough. Population 584.—3. A township of England, county of Chester; 2 miles north of Chester.—4. A township in the same county; 1½ mile north-west of Macclesfield.—5. Another township in Chester; 8½ miles north-by-west of Great Neston.—6. A hamlet of England, county of Gloucester; 2 miles north of Tutbury. Population 378.—7. A parish of England, county of Huntingdon; 6 miles north-west of Huntingdon.—8. A hamlet of England, in the parish of Buxley, county of Kent.—9. A hamlet of England, county of Leicester; 3½ miles south-west of Market Bosworth.—10. A township of England, in Lincolnshire; 5 miles south-east-by-east of Gainsborough.—11. A parish of England, county of Norfolk; 1½ mile north of Acle.—12. A hamlet of England, in Northamptonshire; 2 miles east-north-east of Wandsworth.—13. A parish in the same county; 2½ miles west of Northampton.—14. A parish of England, county of Nottingham; 2½ miles east of Southwell.—15. A hamlet in the same county; 3½ miles north-by-east of Tuxford.—16. A hamlet of England, county of Oxford; about a mile west of Burford.—17. A parish of England, county of Somerset; 4 miles east-by-north of Dulverton.—18. A township of England, in Warwickshire; 5 miles south-east-by-south of Kineton.—19. A township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire; 6 miles south-by-east of Pontefract.

UPTON, BISHOP'S, a parish of England, county of Hereford; 5 miles north-east-by-east of Ross. Population 586.

UPTON, CRESSETT, a parish of England, in the county of Salop; 5 miles west-by-south of Bridgenorth.

UPTON, GREY, a parish of England, in the county of Southampton; 3½ miles west-south-west of Odiham.

UPTON, HELION, a parish of England, in Devonshire; 3 miles north-north-east of Crediton.

UPTON, ST. LEONARD, a parish of England, in the county of Gloucester; 2½ miles south-east-by-south of Gloucester.

UPTON, LOVELL, a parish of England, in Wiltshire; 5½ miles east-south-east of Warminster.

UPTON, MAGNA, a parish of England, in the county of Salop; 4 miles east of Shrewsbury. Population 510.

UPTON, NOBLE, a parish of England, in Somersetshire; 3½ miles north-north-east of Bruton.

UPTON, OLD, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Blockley, county of Gloucester.

UPTON, PRODHOME, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Hembury, Devonshire.

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UPTON, PYNE, a parish of England, in Devonshire; 4 miles north-by-east of Exeter. Population 363.

UPTON, SCUDAMORE, a parish of England, in Wiltshire; 2 miles north of Warminster. Population 314.

UPTON UPON SEVERN, a market town of England, in the county of Worcester. It is situated on the north bank of the Severn, over which there is a stone bridge of six arches. Upton is believed to have been a Roman station. Population 2023. Market on Thursday, and four annual fairs; 10 miles south of Worcester, and 111 west-north-west of London.

UPTON, SNOBSBURY, a parish of England, in the county of Worcester, situated on the river Piddle; 6 miles east-by-south of Worcester.

UPTON, WARREN, a parish of England, in the county of Worcester; 3 miles north-north-east of Droitwich.

UPTON WATERS, a parish of England, in the county of Salop; 5½ miles north-by-west of Wellington.

UPTON, a township of the United States, in Worcester county, Massachusetts; 14 miles south-east of Worcester, and 38 south-west of Boston. Population 995.

To UPTRAIN, *v. a.* To bring up; to educate. *Not used.*

King Lear in happy peace long reign'd,
But had no issue male him to succeed,
But three fair daughters, which were well *uptrain'd*
In all that seem'd fit for kingly seed. *Spenser.*

To UPTURN, *v. a.* To throw up; to furrow.
So scented the grim feature, and *upturn'd*
His nostrils wide into the murky air. *Milton.*

UPUDRANG, a town of Northern Hindostan, province of Nepaul. Lat. 27. 37. N. long. 84. 23. E.

UPUPA, in Ornithology, a genus of birds belonging to the order of Picæ, the characters of which are, that the bill is bent, long, slender, convex, subcompressed, and somewhat obtuse: the nostrils are small at the base of the bill; the tongue obtuse, entire, triquetrous, and very short; and the feet formed for walking. In the Linnæan system by Gmelin there are eight species, which are as follow:

1. *Upupa epops*.—Crested and variegated, or the ferruginous hoopoe, with the wings barred black and white, the tail black, with a lunated white bar, and the crest tipped with black and white. It is an elegant bird, generally inhabiting the warmer and temperate parts of the old continent, and migrating occasionally, at different seasons, in different directions. In our island it is much more rarely seen than in other northern climates. It is about the size of a common thrush. The colour of the head, neck, and body, is pale ferruginous or cinnamon-brown; the wings and tail are black, the former crossed by five white bars, the latter by a white crescent; the rump and lower part of the abdomen are white, and the sides generally marked by a few longitudinal dusky streaks; on the head is an elegant crest, which it can either erect or expand, or depress and close at pleasure, composed of feathers which are cinnamon-coloured, with black tips, a white bar separating the tip from the rest of the feathers; the legs are short and blackish. The hoopoe migrates during the spring from Africa into various parts of Europe, and returns in winter. In various parts of Egypt, however, it is nearly domesticated, building even among the houses. The flesh of these domestic hoopoes is rank and unfit for eating, but that of the migrating birds is considered in many parts of Europe as an agreeable food, particularly in Italy, the south of France, and in the Grecian islands. Its nest is to be sometimes found in a wall or tree, and is generally said to have a peculiarly fetid smell, supposed to be chiefly owing to the remains of various kinds of insects. The number of eggs is from five to seven. In Egypt the migrating hoopoe never associates with those of the towns, but frequents remote and solitary places. These birds are generally seen on the surface of the ground, being very rarely observed to perch on trees. Dr. Shaw mentions as a variety the blue-crested hoopoe, observed at Florence and on the Alps, near the town of Rota, and differing from the

5 M common

common hoopoe in having the crest-feathers tipped with sky-blue instead of black. The *upupa minor*, smaller hoopoe, ferruginous, with the wings varied with white, and the crest tipped with black, the la huppe d'Afrique of Buffon, may probably be another variety of the common hoopoe, which inhabits the southern parts of Africa, and is found in the kingdom of Congo, and at the Cape of Good Hope, frequenting low grounds in the neighbourhood of thickets, and not migratory.

2. *Upupa Capensis*.—Crested brown, beneath white, with a white spot on the wings. This is the Madagascar hoopoe, white, with cinnamon-brown wings and tail, and loose-webbed crest. The tail-feathers of this species are twelve in number; the colour of the crest, throat, and all the under parts of the bird, is white, without any variegation; that of the upper parts, from the back of the head to the end of the tail, dusky or greyish brown, deepest on the wings and tail; on the edge of the wing is a white spot, the tips of two or three of the larger coverts being of that colour: the legs and feet are yellowish.—It is a native of the island of Madagascar, as well as of some of the African isles, and is said to feed on seeds and berries. From the structure of the tongue, which is rather broad, and divided at the extremity into several fibres, Dr. Shaw infers, that it is nearly related to the genus *merops*, or bee-eater.

3. *Upupa promerops*.—The hoopoe with six tail-feathers, the intermediate being the longest. The size of this bird is that of a lark; its colour is rufous brown, somewhat deeper on the wings and tail; throat white, with a narrow, longitudinal, dusky streak on each side; under part of the abdomen whitish, dashed with dusky streaks, vent yellow, tail very strongly cuneated, bill black, and also the legs. In some, probably the males, the breast as well as the abdomen is spotted, and the wings are crossed by a narrow grey or whitish stripe.—A native of Africa, common about the Cape of Good Hope.

4. *Upupa erythrorineus*.—The grey hoopoe, with a mixture of sea-green and purple. Underneath yellow, greater quill-feathers blueish, and the four intermediate tail-feathers longer than the rest. The bill is near two inches long, and blackish; the whole of the upper parts, except the quills, which are light blue, are grey, with green and purplish glosses. The under parts of the body are light yellow, and a spot of the same colour is situated above each eye.—This species is said to be a native of Mexico, frequenting mountainous regions, and feeding on various kinds of insects.

5. *Upupa paradisea*.—The crested chesnut-coloured hoopoe, with the two middle tail-feathers much longer than the rest. This is the chesnut *promerops*, grey beneath, with black-crested head, and very long tail. The *avis paradisiaca cristata orientalis rarissima* of Seba, the *promerops* of Buffon; and crested *promerops* of Latham. It is about the size of a starling; the bill is curved, and of a lead colour, as are also the legs; the head and neck are a fine deep black; the crown of the head being ornamented by a very conspicuous lengthened semi-pendant crest; the whole remainder of the bird on the upper parts is bright brown, on the under pale ash-colour. A native, according to Seba, of the East Indies, where, as he says, it is very rare.

6. *Upupa fusca*.—The brown hoopoe, underneath grey, striped with white and black, the crown of the colour of polished steel, the throat and neck black, and two intermediate tail-feathers very long. This is the brown *promerops*, beneath white, with black undulations, and very long tail. The *promerops brun*, à ventre et eye of Buffon, and New Guinea brown *promerops* of Latham. According to Sonnerat, who first described and figured it, the neck, back, wings, and tail of this bird are brown; the breast and remaining under parts white, undulated by numerous transverse black stripes, each feather having two white and two black bars; the tail very long, and strongly cuneated, the bill considerably curved, of a blackish colour; and the legs yellowish-brown.—A native of New Guinea, inhabiting large woods.

7. *Upupa magna*.—The black hoopoe; the head, hind part of the neck, breast, and exterior part of the falcated sca-

pular feathers golden green, and very long tail. This is the superb *promerops*, with violet and green gloss, falcated golden-shining scapular feathers, and very long tail. Its shape is slender, the tail almost three times the length of the remainder of the bird, which is not larger than a common pigeon; the bill narrow, black, and pretty much curved; the general colour of the whole bird is black, accompanied, according to the different directions of the light, by varying reflections of blue, green, and violet; the other parts as above described. The scapular feathers, or those situated along the sides of the body, rise up into two rows of reversed falciform plumes, gradually enlarging from the shoulders to the rump, beyond which they become much longer but less curved, and are stretched to some distance on each side of the base of the tail; the colour of their inner or shallower scales is purplish-black, but along the edges and tip of the wider web it is of a brilliant golden-green: on each side of the lower part of the body, beneath the wings, is also situated a thick and moderately long group of loose-webbed, pendent, brownish feathers; the tail consists of twelve feathers; and the legs are strong and black. This bird was first described by Sonnerat and is a native of Guinea; but its history and habits are unknown.

8. *Upupa aurantia*.—The yellow hoopoe, with golden head and neck, and tail even at the end. This is the orange-coloured *promerops*, with tail of moderate length, and even at the tip; the *avis paradisiaca Americana elegantissima* of Seba, the *promerops* orange of Buffon, and the orange *promerops* of Latham. This bird is about the size of a starling; its bill is somewhat curved, sharp-pointed, and yellow, as are the legs; the head and neck are of a deep yellow or gold colour, with a few red feathers round the base of the bill; the remainder of the bird is orange-yellow; the larger quill-feathers of a redder cast than the rest.—A native of Guiana, frequenting the small islands in the mouth of the river Berbice

UPWALTHAM, a village of England, in the county of Sussex, near Chichester.

UPWARD, *adj.* [*up* and *peap*, Saxon.] Directed to a higher part.

Spread upon a lake, with *upward* eye,
A plump of fowl behold their foe on high. *Dryden.*

UPWARD, *s.* The top. *Out of use.*
From th' extremest *upward* of thy head,
To the descent and dust below thy foot,
A most toad-spotted traitor. *Shakspeare.*

UPWARD, or UPWARDS, *adv.* [*up* and *peap*.] Towards a higher place: opposed to *downward*.

I thought
To smooth your passage, and to soften death:
For I would have you, when you *upward* move,
Speak kindly of me to our friends above. *Dryden.*

Towards heaven and God.—Looking inward, we are stricken dumb: looking *upward* we speak and prevail.
Hooker.—With respect to the higher part.

Dagon, sea-monster! *upward* man,
And downward fish. *Milton.*

More than; with tendency to a higher or greater number.
I have been your wife in this obedience
Upward of twenty years; and have been blest
With many children by you. *Shakspeare.*
Towards the source.

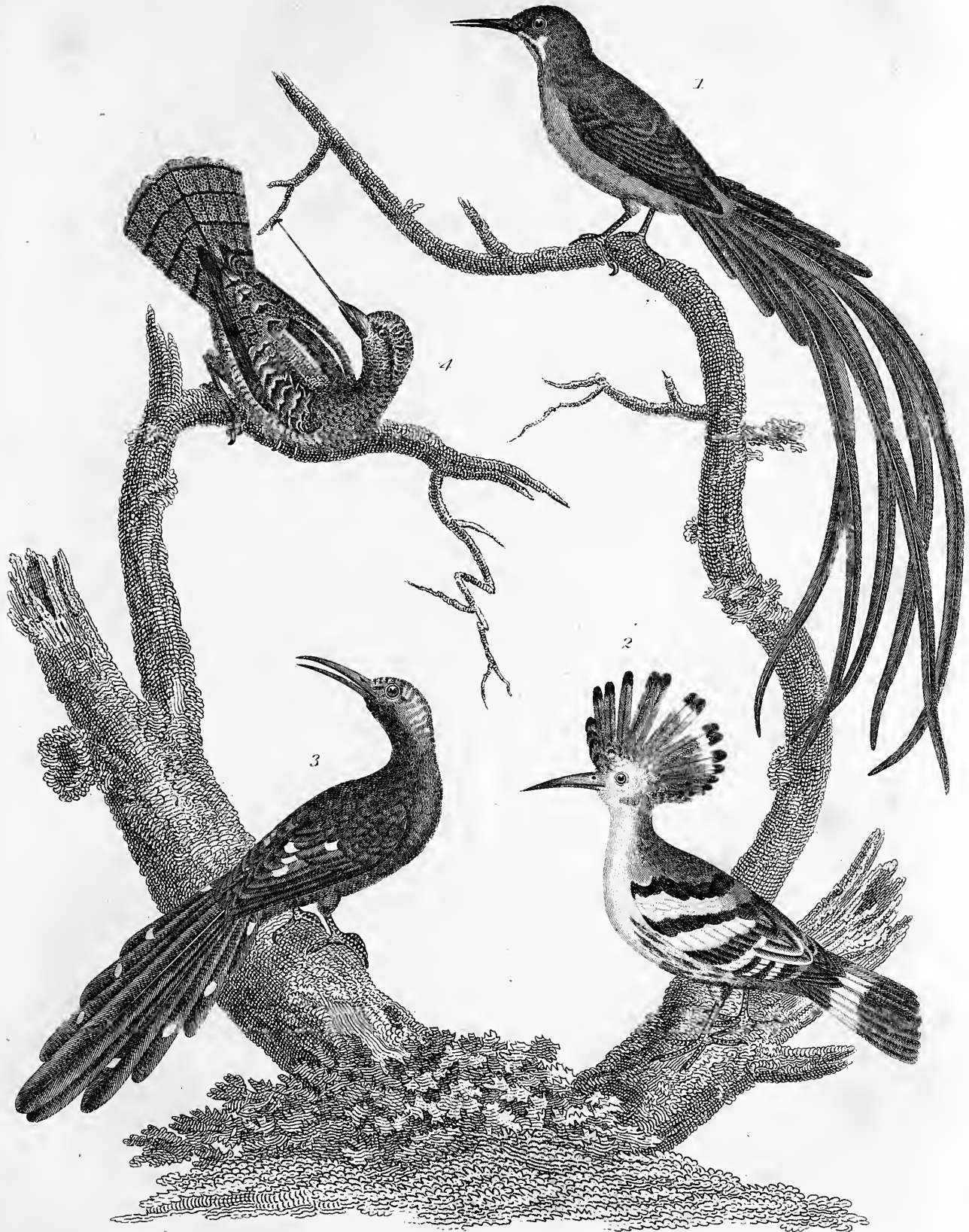
Be Homer's works your study;
Thence form your judgement, thence your notions bring,
And trace the muses *upward* to their spring. *Pope.*

UPWAY, a parish of England, in Dorsetshire, situated at the foot of Ridgway hill; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west-by-south of Dorchester. The parish church is an old building, with an embattled tower.

UPWELL, a parish of England, in the isle of Ely, county of Cambridge; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Wisbeach, Population 933.

UPWELL,

UPUPA, YUNX.

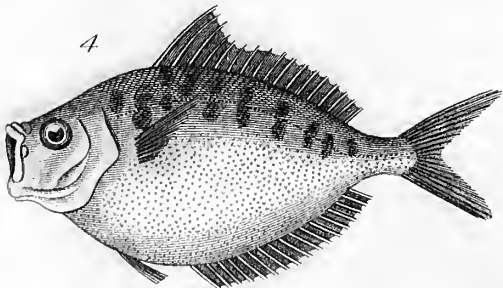
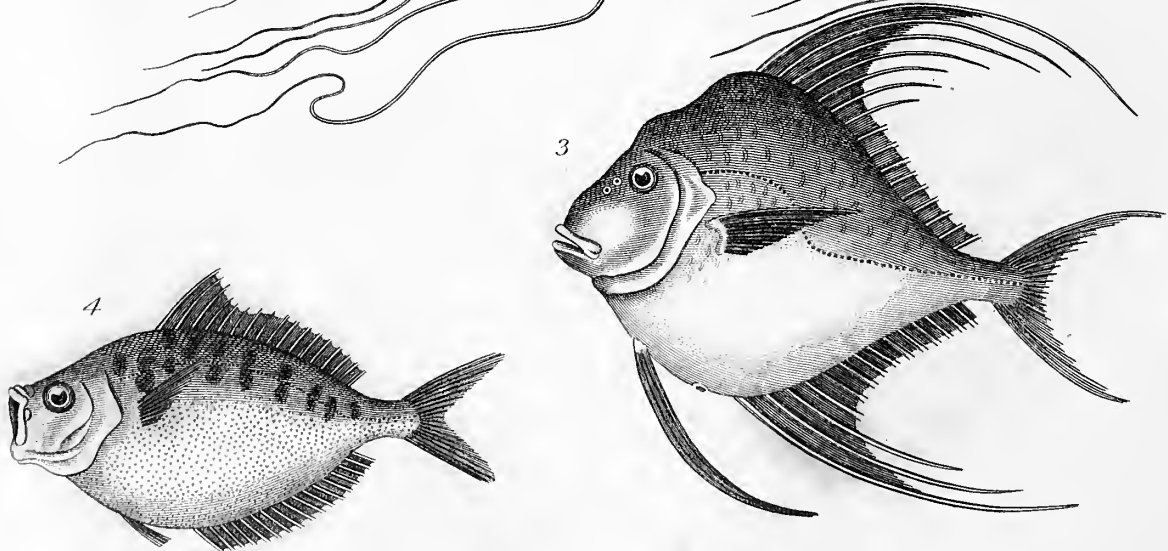
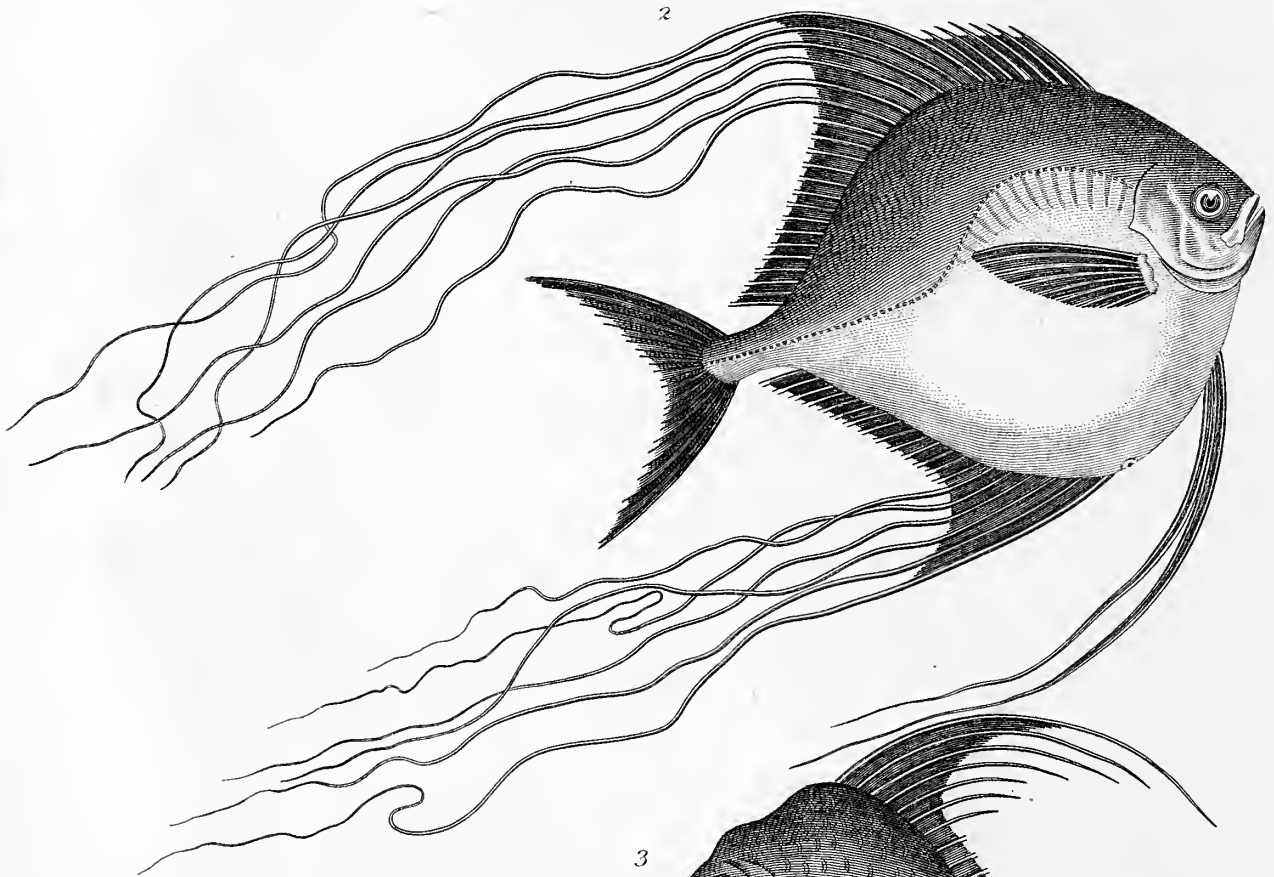
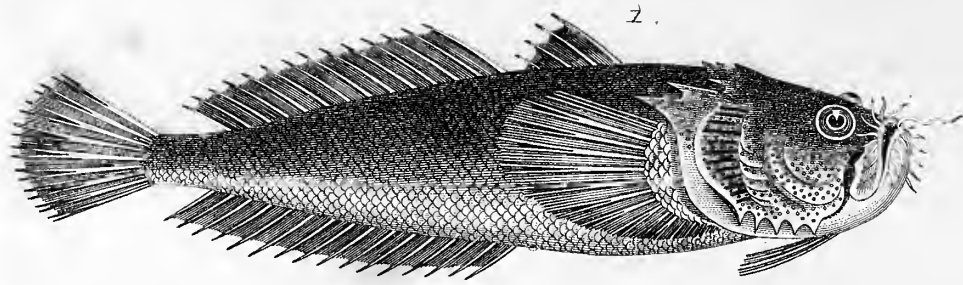


1. *U. Promerops*. 2. *U. Epops*. 3. *U. Erythrorhynchos*. 4. *Y. Torquilla*.





URANOSCOPUS AND ZEUS.



J. Euss sc.

1. *U. Scaber.* 2. *U. Ciliaris.* 3. *U. Gallus.* 4. *U. Insidiator.*

UPWELL, a parish of England, in the county of Norfolk; 5 miles from Downham. Population 1429.

To UPWHIRL, *v. a.* To raise upwards with quick rotation.

All these, *upwhirl'd* aloft,
Fly o'er the backside of the world far off
Into a Limbo large and broad.

Milton.

To UPWIND, *v. a.* pret. and pass. *upwound.* To convolve.

As she lay upon the dirty ground,
Her huge long tail her den all overspread!
Yet was in knots and many boughs *upwound.*

Spenser.

UPWOOD, a parish of England, county of Huntingdon; 2½ miles south-west-by-west of Ramsay.

UPWOOD, POINT, a cape on the south-east coast of the island of Fávda, in the gulf of Georgia. Lat. 49. 28. N. long. 236. 24. E.

UQUAIGUARA, a river of Brazil, in the province of Seara, which enters the sea, between the Upanema and the point of Val.

UQUETA, a lake of the province and government of Cumana, formed by the waste waters of the Orinoco, in the part where the arms of this river are divided into various channels, to enter the sea.

VRACENE, a town of the Netherlands, in East Flanders, district of Dendermonde; 9 miles west of Antwerp. Population 5000.

VRAIN, ST., a town of France, department of the Nièvre.

VRANA, or UJVARINA, a small town of European Turkey, in Romania; 78 miles west-south west of Sophia.

VRANTSCHIA, a district of European Turkey, in Moldavia, containing 12 villages.

VREDEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, on the small river Brehkels, and the confines of Zutphen; 30 miles west-south-west of Munster.

VRIEZEN VEEN, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Overyssel, with 1800 inhabitants; 22 miles east-by-south of Zwolle.

VRINES LOCH, a small lake of Scotland, in Ross-shire, about three miles long and one broad, which discharges its waters by a rivulet of the same name, into the head of Loch Broom.

URABA, a small island of the Pacific Ocean, in the bay of Panama.

URAC, the most northerly of the Ladrone islands, in the Eastern seas, about nine miles in circumference. Lat. 20. 45. N.

URACAPU, a river of Guiana, which enters the Orinoco by the east side.

URACH, a small town of the west of Germany, in Wirtemberg, situated in a long, narrow valley, on the Erms. It contains 2700 inhabitants. In the neighbourhood is the castle of Hohenurach, now in ruins; 21 miles south-south-east of Stuttgart.

URAMARCA, a settlement of Peru, in the province of Andahuailas.

URANA, a settlement of South America, in Guiana, on the shore of the Orinoco.

URANA, a river of South America, which runs into the Caribbean sea; 9 miles west of Cumana bay. It only admits small boats and canoes.

URBANE, *adj.* [*urbanus*, Lat.] Civil; courteous; elegant. *Cockeram*—Dr. Warton thinks this epistle superior to any of Voiture's. The latter part of it is certainly *urbane*, elegant, and unaffected. *Bowles*.

URANIA [the name of one of the Muses], in Botany, a genus of the class hexandria, order monogynia, natural order of musæ, (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Calyx; spathes common alternate, ovate-lanceolate, concave, many-flowered. Partial two-valved, lanceolate-linear, long, channelled, coloured, acuminate, erect, permanent. Perianth none. Corolla: petals three, oblong, channelled, erect, acute, equal. Nectary two leaved, one of them bifid. Stamina: filaments

six, filiform. Anthers linear, long, erect, inclined at the tip. Pistil: germ inferior, oblong. Style a little longer than the stamens. Stigma six-cleft, converging. Pericarp: capsule oblong, truncate, three-sided, three-celled, three-valved at the tip. Seeds numerous, oblong, in two rows, covered with succulent lacinate arils.—*Essential Character.* Calyx none. Corolla three-petalled. Nectary two-leaved, with one of the leaves bifid. Capsule inferior three-celled, many seeded. Seeds in two rows, covered with an aril.

Urania speciosa.—This is a very lofty tree with the appearance of Musa or Heliconia. Trunk undivided. Leaves distich, like those of Heliconia on petioles two feet in length. Spadix axillary, erect, shorter than the leaves. Spathes distich, ovate, concave as in the Heliconias many-flowered.—Native of Madagascar in marshy places.

URANIENBURG, a castle in the island of Ween, in the Sound, now in ruins. It contained the observatory of Tycho Brahe. Lat. 55. 54. 38. N. long. 12. 42. 59. E.

URANOSCOPUS, in Ichthyology, the name of a fish, called in English the star-gazer. The uranoscopus, in the Linnæan system, is a genus of the order of Jugulares; its characters are, that the head is depressed, rough, and large; the mouth has the upper jaw shorter than the lower; the branchiostege membrane has five rays, and is covered with small eminences like teeth; the opercula are membranous and ciliated; the anus is in the middle of the body.

1. Uranoscopus Scaber, or star-gazer, with bearded lips and smooth back.—It is usually caught about seven or eight inches in length, but sometimes it grows to a foot; its head is very large, of a sort of square figure, covered by a strong bony case, roughened by an infinite number of small crests or protuberances; each side of this case is terminated above by two spines, the under part has five spines smaller than those above. Its mouth is large, and opens perpendicularly downward, being placed in the same direction with the eyes in the upper part of the head; the tongue is thick, short, and roughened with a number of small teeth; under its chin is a beard or long cirrus extending to some distance beyond the lips; its eyes are small and prominent, and are so placed near each other in the upper part of its head, as naturally to look up to the heavens, whence it has its name; and though many of the flat fish have their eyes placed like those of this fish, yet the pupils in these are directed sideways; whereas in this only they are turned straight upward; the body is of a squarish form as far as the vent, and then it becomes cylindrical: it is covered with small scales, and marked near the back by a lateral line, composed of small pores or points bending from the neck to the pectoral fins on each side, and from thence in a straight line to the tail; on the back are two fins, the first being much shorter than the latter, and furnished with stronger spines; the pectoral fins are large, with soft rays; the ventral fins are small; the tail is of moderate size, and rounded at the end; the colour of the body is brown, with a whitish or silvery cast towards the abdomen; the head, pectoral fins, and tail having a strong ferruginous cast, and the first dorsal fin being marked towards its hind part by a large black spot.

The star-gazer is an inhabitant of the Mediterranean and Northern seas, frequenting chiefly the shallow parts near the shores, and concealing itself in the mud, with the top of its head only exposed: in this situation it waves the beards of the lips, and particularly the long cirrus of the mouth, in various directions, thus alluring the smaller fishes and marine insects that are near, who, mistaking these organs for worms, are instantly seized by their concealed enemy. As an article of food it is coarse, and of an ill flavour: the gall was anciently considered as peculiarly efficacious in external disorders of the eyes.

The reason of the situation of the eyes of the uranoscopus, is the providence of nature for a fish, which, always keeping at the bottom, has no where to look for prey but in the water above it. Other fish, whose custom it is to keep at the bottom, have eyes thus situated.

2. Uranoscopus Japonicus.—With the back roughened by a semi-range of spinous scales. Found in the sea encompassing

passing Japan. This is above yellow, and underneath white.

URAVE, a river of the province and government of Honduras, which rises near the coast, runs north, and enters the sea between Cape Camaron and the bay of Cartago.

URBANA, a post township of the United States, and capital of Champaign county, Ohio; 2 miles east of Madriver.

URBANIA, a small town of Middle Italy, in the States of the Church, formerly the see of a bishop. It stands on the banks of the Metauro; 6 miles east of St. Angelo, and 9 south-west of Urbixo.

URBANITY, *s.* [*urbanitas*, Latin.] Civility; elegance; politeness; merriment; facetiousness.—In jest, what *urbanity* he uses! *B. Jonson*.—Moral doctrine, and *urbanity*, or well-mannered wit, constitute the Roman satire. *Dryden*.

To URBANIZE, *v. a.* To render civil: to polish. *Not in use*.—Refined nations, whom learning and knowledge did first *urbanize* and polish. *Howell*.

URBANNA, a post township of the United States, in Middlesex county, Virginia, on the south-west side of the Rappahannock; 60 miles east-north-east of Richmond.

URBINO, a delegation or province of Italy, in the States of the Church, containing a population of 200,000. Also a town in the central part of Italy; 40 miles north-by-west of Ancona, and 50 south-by-east of Ravenna. Lat. 43. 43. 36. N. long. 12. 37. 5. E.

URCAS, rocks near the coast of Brazil. Lat. 4. 50. S. long. 35. 44. W.

URCEO, (Antonio) CODRUS URCEUS, Lat., an eminent scholar, was born in 1446, at Rubiera, in the territory of Reggio, in Lombardy; and having been educated at Bologna, and under the famous Guarini at Ferrara, he became, in his 23d year, a teacher of the classics at Forli. He, after a residence of 13 years, removed to Bologna, where he taught grammar and eloquence, with great applause. His disregard of religion, however, and the freedom with which he expressed his doubts concerning a future state, rendered it necessary for him to engage the protection of the most reputable citizens. He died in the year 1500, much regretted by his disciples, who carried his remains to the place of interment. His distinguished reputation; as one of the most learned Greek and Latin scholars in his time, has been testified by his contemporaries, and particularly by Angelo Poliziano and Aldo Manuzio. His works, consisting of Latin letters, orations, and poems, and of a supplement to the "Aulularia" of Plautus, were published at Bologna in 1502, and have been often reprinted.

URCHANY, a hill of Scotland, in Nairnshire, near the town of Nairn.

URCHAY, or URQUHAY, a river of Scotland, which rises on the borders of Perthshire, near the source of the Tay, and after a course of 10 or 12 miles through the beautiful vale of Glenorchay, falls into Loch Aw.

URCHFORT, a parish of England, in Wiltshire; 2½ miles north-east of East Lavington. Population 940.

URCHIN, *s.* [*heureuchin*, Armorick; *erinaceus*, Lat.] A hedge-hog.

Urchins shall, for that vast of night that they may work,
All exercise on thee. *Shakespeare*.

A name of slight anger to a child.

Pleas'd Cupid heard, and check'd his mother's pride:
And who's blind now, mamma? the *urchin* cry'd.
'Tis Clot's eye, and cheek, and lip, and breast:
Friend Howard's genius fancy'd all the rest. *Prior*.

URCOS, a town of Peru, in the province of Quispicanchi; 12 miles south of Cuzco.

URCUQUI, a settlement of Quito, in the province of Otavalo.

URDINGEN, or ORDINGEN, a small fortified town of the Prussian province of Cleves and Berg, on the Rhine; 10 miles north-north-east of Dusseldorf.

URE, *s.* Practice; use; habit. *Obsolete*.—He would

keep his hand in *ure* with somewhat of greater value, till he was brought to justice. *L'Estrange*.

URE, or YOURCE, a river of England, in Yorkshire; which rises in the Colter mountain, in the north-west extremity of the county, and passes by the towns of Askrig, Middleham, Massham, Rippon, and Boroughbridge; below which last, being joined by the Swale, both these rivers form what is called the Ouse. On this river is the magnificent cataract called Aysgard-Force, the water falling nearly half a mile upon a surface of stone, worn into infinite irregular cavities, and inclosed by bold and shrubby cliffs.

UREN, a small town in the south-east of European Russia, in the government of Simbirsk; 58 miles west of Simbirsk.

URENA [from *uren*, the vernacular name in Malabar], in Botany, a genus of the class monadelphia, order polyandria, natural order of columniferæ, malvaceæ, (*Juss*).—Generic character. Calyx: perianth double; outer one-leaved, five cleft; segments wider; inner five-leaved; leaflets narrow, angular, permanent. Corolla; petals five, oblong, wider at the tip, blunt with a point, narrower at the base, growing to the tube of stamens. Stamina: filaments numerous, united at bottom into a tube, at top free. Anthers roundish. Pistil: germ roundish, five-cornered. Style simple, length of the stamens, ten-cleft. Stigmas headed, hairy, reflexed. Pericarp: capsule roundish, echinate, five-cornered, five-celled, or soluble into five close cells. Seeds solitary, on one side roundish, on the other angular compressed.—*Essential Character*. Calyx double; outer five-cleft. Capsule five-cleft, divisible into five parts, with the cells closed and one seed in each.

1. *Urena lobata*, or angular-leaved urena.—Leaves roundish-cordate angular, three-glanded underneath. This rises with an upright stalk upwards of two feet high, which becomes woody towards the autumn.—Native of China and Cochinchina.

2. *Urena reticulata*, or netted-leaved urena.—Leaves one-glanded underneath, lower ones three-lobed, upper ones panduriform.—Native of South America.

3. *Urena tricuspis*, or three-pointed urena.—Leaves glanded underneath, three-lobed, acuminate; stem rough-haired.—Native of the islands of Mauritius and Bourbon.

4. *Urena Americana*, or American urena.—Leaves trifid, entire at the base.—Found in Surinam and Barbadoes.

5. *Urena sinuata*, or cut-leaved urena.—Leaves three-glanded underneath, sinuate five-lobed; lobes angular, tooth-letted, obtuse.—Native of the East Indies.

6. *Urena multifida*.—Leaves one-glanded underneath, hirsute five-lobed; lobes oblong, acuminate, gash-toothed.—Native of the island of Mauritius.

7. *Urena procumbens*, or trailing urena.—Leaves oblong, sinuate, serrate; stem procumbent.—Native of Cochinchina as well as China.

8. *Urena viminea*.—Leaves one-glanded, somewhat rhombed, toothed.—Native of Brazil.

Propagation and Culture.—These plants are propagated by seeds, which should be sown on a hot-bed early in the spring; and when the plants are fit to remove, they should be transplanted into pots, and plunged into a fresh hot-bed to bring them forward, and afterward they must be treated in the same manner as has been directed for the tender sorts of hibiscus.

URETER, *s.* [*ουρητρος*; *uretere*, Fr.] *Ureters* are two long and small canals from the basin of the kidneys, one on each side. Their use is to carry the urine from the kidneys to the bladder. *Quincy*.—The kidneys and *ureters* serve for expurgation. *Wiseman*.

URETHRA, *s.* [*ουρηθρα*; *uretre*, Fr.] The passage of the urine.—Caruncles are loose flesh, arising in the *urethra*. *Wiseman*.

To URGE, *v. a.* [*urgco*, Latin.] To incite; to push; to press by motives.

You do mistake your business: my brother
Did *urge* me in his act. *Shakespeare*.

To provoke; to exasperate.

Urge not my father's anger, Eglamour,
But think upon my grief.

Shakspeare.

To follow close, so as to impel.

Man? and for ever? wretch! what wouldst thou have?
Heir *urges* heir, like wave impelling wave.

Pope.

To labour vehemently; to do with eagerness, or violence.
He, seiz'd with horror, in the shades of night,
Through the thick desarts headlong *urg'd* his flight.

Pope.

To press; to enforce.

The enemy's in view; draw up your powers;
Your haste is now *urg'd* on you.

Shakspeare.

To press as an argument.

He pleaded still not guilty;
The king's attorney, on the contrary,
Urg'd on examinations, proofs, confessions,
Of divers witnesses.

Shakspeare.

To importune; to solicit.

He *urged* sore,
With piercing words and pitiful implore,
Him hasty to arise.

Spenser.

To press in opposition, by way of objection.—Though every man have a right in dispute to *urge* a false religion, with all its absurd consequences; yet it is barbarous incivility scurrilously to sport with that which others account religion.

Tillotson.

To URGE, *v. n.* To press forward.

A palace, when 'tis that which it should be,
Stands such, or else decays:
But he which dwells there is not so; for he
Strives to *urge* upward, and his fortune raise.

Donne.

URGEL, a strong town in the north-east of Spain, in Catalonia, on the river Segre. It is a bishop's see, and has 3200 inhabitants; 78 miles north-north-west of Barcelona, and 296 east-north-east of Madrid.

URGENCY, *s.* Pressure of difficulty or necessity.—Being for some hours extremely pressed by the necessities of nature, I was under great difficulties between *urgency* and shame. *Swift.*—Entreaty; solicitation.—Neither would he have done it at all but at my *urgency.* *Swift.*

URGENT, *adj.* [*urgens*, Lat.] Cogent; pressing; violent.

Not alone

The death of Fulvia, but more *urgent* touches,
Do strongly speak to us.

Shakspeare.

Importunate; vehement in solicitation.—The Egyptians were *urgent* upon the people, that they might send them out in haste. *Exod.*

URGENTLY, *adv.* Cogently; violently; vehemently; importunately.—Acrimony in their blood, and afflux of humours to their lungs, *urgently* indicate phlebotomy. *Harvey.*

URGER, *s.* One who presses; importuner.—I wish Pope were as great an *urger* as I. *Swift.*

URGEWONDER, *s.* A sort of grain.—This barley is called by some *urgewonder.* *Mortimer.*

URGUNGE, or URGHENZ, the name given to an extensive track of territory situated on the Lower Oxus, near its junction with the Aral, and between that lake and the Caspian.

URI, a canton in the central part of Switzerland, bounded on the north by the canton of Unterwalden, on the east by the country of the Grisons. Its superficial extent is 640 square miles; but its population does not exceed 14,000, being thinly scattered amidst bleak and barren mountains, some of which attain an elevation of 8000, or 10,000 feet. The road from Germany to Italy passes through this canton, and gives the benefit of some transit trade to its inhabitants. They are a simple, but independent race, mindful of the share which their ancestors, along with their countrymen of the adjacent canton of Schweitz and Unterwalden, had in the assertion of Swiss liberty.

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URIDGE, a hamlet of England, in Wiltshire, near Chippenham.

URIE, or URY, a considerable river of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, which rises in the district of Strathbogie, and, after a course of 24 miles, mostly through Garioch, being joined in its course by the Gady, the Shevock, and the Lochter, it falls into the Don at the royal burgh of Inverary.

URIES, CAPE, a cape on the north coast of Staten island. Lat. 46. N. long. 149. 20. E.

URIM, *s.* *Urim* and thummim were something in Aaron's breast-plate; but what critics and commentators are by no means agreed. The word *urim* signifies light, and thummim perfection. It is most probable that they were only names given to signify the clearness and certainty of the divine answers which were obtained by the high priest consulting God with his breast-plate on, in contradistinction to the obscure, enigmatical, uncertain, and imperfect answers of the heathen oracles. *Newton.*

He in celestial panoply, all arm'd
Of radiant *urim*, work divinely wrought.

Milton.

URINAL, *s.* [*urinal*, Fr.] A bottle, in which water is kept for inspection.—These follies shine through you, like the water in an *urinal.* *Shakspeare.*

URINARIUM, a name sometimes applied to a sort of reservoir, or place constructed in the ground for the reception of urine, and the liquid matters discharged from the stables, cattle-sheds, pig-sties, and other places situated about the farm-yard.

URINARY, *adj.* Relating to the urine.—Diuretics that relax the *urinary* passages, should be tried before such a stimulant. *Arbuthnot.*

URINATIVE, *adj.* Working by urine; provoking urine.—Medicines *urivative* do not work by rejection and indigestion as solutives do. *Bacon.*

URINATOR, *s.* [*urinator*, Lat.] A diver; one who searches under water.—Those relations of *urinators* belong only to those places where they have dived, which are always rocky. *Ray.*

URINE, *s.* [*urina*, Latin.] Animal water.—Drink, Sir, is a great provoker of nose-painting, sleep, and *urine.* *Shakspeare.*—The chyle cannot pass by *urine* nor sweat. *Arbuthnot.*

To URINE, *v. n.* [*uriner*, Fr.] To make water.—No oviparous animal, which spawn or lay eggs, doth *urine*, except the tortoise. *Brown.*

URINOUS, *adj.* Partaking of urine.—The putrid matter being distilled, affords a water impregnated with an *urinous* spirit, like that obtainable from animal substances. *Arbuthnot.*

URK, a small island in the Zuyder Zee, with one village, and nearly 600 inhabitants. It belongs to the province of North Holland.

URKUP, or OURCOUP, a small town in the northern part of Caramania, in Asiatic Turkey, on the Kizil Irmak; 50 miles west-north-west of Kaisarieh.

URLINGFORD, a village of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny, situated at the verge of the county.

URLOFFEN, a large village of the west of Germany, in Baden; 9 miles east of Strasburg. Population 1500.

URMENY, a petty town in the north-west of Hungary; 8 miles south of Neutra, remarkable chiefly as the residence of count Hunyadi, one of the greatest land proprietors in Hungary. Lat. 48. 12. 31. N., long. 18. 3. 27. E.

URMSTONE, a township of England, county of Lancaster; 6 miles south-west-by-west of Manchester. Population 595.

URMUK, a small island in the Red sea, near the coast of Arabia; 3 miles south-south-west of Loheia.

URN, *s.* [*urne*, Fr.] Any vessel, of which the mouth is narrower than the body.

Minos, the strict inquisitor, appears,
And lives, and crimes, with his assessors, hears;
Round, in his *urn*, the blended balls he rolls;
Absolves the just, and dooms the guilty souls.

Dryden.

5 N

A water-

A water-pot; particularly that in the sign of Aquarius.

The fish oppose the maid, the wat'ry urn,
With adverse fires sees raging Leo burn.

Creech.

The vessel in which the remains of burnt bodies were put
To URN, *v. a.* To enclose in an urn.

From my hand Cornelia shall take
And urn thy reliques.

May.

URNASCH, a large village and commune of Switzerland, in the canton of Appenzel. It contains 2600 inhabitants; 5 miles south-west of Appenzel.

URNEN, UPPER and LOWER, two villages of the south of Switzerland, in the canton of the Valais. The latter is situated on the Linth, where it issues from the lake of Wallenstadt, has a harbour, and several mineral springs. The former is an insignificant place.

URON, a river of South America, in the province of Darien, which runs south, and then turns east to enter the Pacific ocean. Its banks are inhabited by Indians.

UROSCOPY, *s.* [*ουρον* and *σκεπτω.*] Inspection of urine.

URPETH, a township of England, in the county of Durham; 9½ miles north-by-west of Durham.

URQUHART, a parish of Scotland, in the county of Elgin, about 9 miles long, and 6 broad, lying on the coast of the Murray frith, between the rivers Spey and Lossie. Population 936.

URQUHART AND GLENMORISTON, a parish of Scotland, in Inverness-shire, about 30 miles long, and from 8 to 12 broad. Population 2446.

URQUHART AND LOGIE WESTER, a united parish of Scotland, partly in Ross-shire, and partly in the shire of Nairn, 9 or 10 miles long, and from 3 to 4 broad, lying along the head of the frith of Cromarty. Population 4174.

URR, or ORR, a parish of Scotland, in the stewardry of Kirkeudbright, about 19 miles long and 6 broad, containing about 12,000 acres. Population 2329.

URR, or ORR, LOCH, a small lake of Scotland, in Kirkeudbrightshire, about 3 miles in circuit.

URR, or ORR, a river of Scotland, in Kirkeudbrightshire, which issues from a lake of the same name, and, after a course of nearly 30 miles, falls into the Solway frith, at the small isle of Heston.

URRAY, a parish of Scotland, composed of the united parishes of Urray and Kilchrist, lying for the most part in the county of Ross, though a small part is in Inverness-shire. It extends about 7 miles in length from the Beauly to the Conon, and its breadth varies from 3 to 6 miles. Population 2649.

URRIN, a river of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, which runs into the Slaney, near Enniscorthy.

URRISBEG, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Galway, near the sea coast; 38 miles west of Galway.

URRISHEAD, a cape of Ireland, on the north coast of the county of Mayo, at the entrance of Broad Haven. Lat. 54. 19. N. long. 9. 48. W.

URRY, *s.* A mineral.—In the coal-mines they dig a blue or black clay, that lies near the coal, commonly called *urry*, which is an unripe coal, and is very proper for hot lands, especially pasture ground. *Mortimer.*

URSA, CAPE, a promontory of Sicily, on the north coast. Lat. 38. 18. N. long. 13. 11. E.

URSANA, a town of Hindostan, province of Agra, district of Alvar. Lat. 27. 22. N. long. 76. 25. E.

URSANE, ST., a petty town of the north-west of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, in the Salzgow. Population 700; 27 miles west-south-west of Bale.

URSEL, a small inland town of the Netherlands, in the province of East Flanders. Population 2100.

URSEL, UPPER, a small town of the west of Germany, in the duchy of Nassau; 18 miles north-north-east of Mentz. Population 800. Near it stands the town of Lower Ursel.

URSEREN, a valley in the central part of Switzerland, in the canton of Uri. It is about 8 miles long, and scarcely 2 broad, surrounded on all sides by lofty mountains, and watered by the Reuss. No part of the valley is less than

4500 feet above the level of the sea. It contains four villages.

URSETSCH, a small town of Russian Lithuania, in the government of Minsk. Population 1400.

URSINS (Jean-Jouvenal des), a prelate and historian of the 15th century, was advanced to several posts, civil and ecclesiastical, and in 1449 became archbishop of Rheims, under which character he consecrated Lewis XI. In consequence of his revision, in concert with other prelates, of the sentence pronounced against the maid of Orleans, it was revoked. His learning and episcopal virtues established a respectable character; and he closed his life at the age of 85, in the year 1473. His "History of the Reign of Charles VI., from 1380 to 1422," is said to be written with correctness and integrity. It was first published by Theodore Godefroi, in 1614, 4to.; and an improved edition by his son appeared in 1653, fol. *Moreri.*

URSINUS (Benjamin), originally Behr, a German mathematician, was born at Sprottau, in Silesia, in 1587; and resided for a long time as tutor to two young noblemen, along with Kepler, whom he assisted in the construction of the Rudolphine tables, first at Prague, and then at Linz, in Bohemia. In the latter place, he was teacher of mathematics; and from thence he removed to Frankfort on the Oder, to undertake a similar charge; and here he died in 1633. In 1628, or 1629, he published, at Cologne, his "Cursus Mathematicus," containing Napier's logarithms, and some additional tables of proportional parts; and in 1624, he printed, at the same place, his "Trigonometria," with a table of natural sines and their logarithms, in Napier's form, to every ten seconds in the quadrant, the computation of which was a work of great labour. *Haller.*

URSPERG, or AUERSPERG, a small town of Germany, in Bavaria, on the Mindel, with 800 inhabitants; 20 miles west-south-west of Augsburg.

URSULINE, *adj.* Denoting an order of nuns. *Mason.*

URSULINES, an order of nuns, who observe the rule of St. Augustine; and are chiefly noted for taking on them the education and instruction of young maids.

URSUS, BEAR, a genus of the class of mammalia and order of feræ, the characters of which are, that the front teeth are six both above and below, excavated within alternately; the two lateral ones of the lower jaw longer than the rest and lobated, with smaller or secondary teeth at their internal bases; the canine teeth are solitary; the grinders are five or six on each side, the first approximated to the canine teeth; the tongue is smooth; the snout prominent; eyes furnished with a nictitating membrane. Gmelin enumerates eight species, besides several varieties: viz.—

1. *Ursus arctos*, or blackish-brown bear, with abrupt tail.—This is the *ursus* of Gesner, Aldrovandus, Ray, &c., the ours of Buffon, and brown bear of Pennant. The varieties mentioned by Gmelin are the black bear with a smaller black body, the brown bear with a brown and ferruginous body, the white bear with black body and white hairs intermixed, and the variegated bear with a body of various colours.—The common bear, with some variations as to size and colour, is a native of almost all the northern parts of Europe and Asia, and is said to be found in some of the Indian islands, as Ceylon, &c.; and the brown bear is also found in some of the northern parts of America, where it destroys cattle; but this is a different species from the American black bear, which is not carnivorous. The common bear inhabits woods and unfrequented places, and feeds chiefly on roots, fruits, and other vegetables, occasionally preying on animals. In the Alpine regions, the bear is brown; in some other parts of Europe, black; and in some parts of Norway of a grey colour, and even perfectly white. The brown, the black, the grey, and the white land bears, are all of the same species: though it is observed, that the brown and the black varieties differ in their mode of life; the black confining itself almost wholly to vegetable food; whereas the brown bear frequently attacks and preys upon other animals, and destroys lambs, kids, and even sometimes cattle, sucking the blood like the cat and weasel tribes. Linnæus adds, that the bear

bear has a mode of blowing up his prey, and of hiding or burying a part of it. Bears are said to be fond of honey, and to climb trees in search of it among the nests of wild bees. They sometimes take up their residence in the hollows of very large trees. They will also catch and devour fish, occasionally frequenting the banks of rivers for that purpose.

The bear passes a considerable part of the winter in a state of repose and abstinence, emerging from his den occasionally at distant intervals, and then concealing himself in his retreat till the approach of the vernal season. The females continue in this state longer than the males, and during this period bring forth their young, which are commonly two in number. The young, though not shapeless animals, as some have erroneously conceived, differ in their aspect from the grown animal, the snout being much sharper, and their colour yellowish; and they are said to be blind for nearly a month.

2. *Ursus Americanus*, or the black bear, with ferruginous cheeks and throat; the black bear of Pennant.—This, says Dr. Shaw, is a species distinct from the black bear of Europe, and has a long pointed nose, and narrow forehead; the hair of a glossy black colour, smoother and shorter than that of the European kind, and is generally smaller than the European bear.—This animal inhabits all the northern parts of America, and occasionally migrates to the more southerly parts in search of food, which is said to be entirely vegetable; and it is affirmed, that when urged by extreme hunger, they will disregard all animal food whenever they can obtain a supply of roots and grain. They, however, sometimes destroy fish, and particularly herrings, when they come up into the creeks in shoals. They are said to continue in their winter retreats, either in dens beneath the snow under ground, or in the hollows of old trees, for the space of five or six weeks without food. The yellow bear from Carolina is supposed to be a variety of the former: it is rather smaller than the European bears, with a more agreeable countenance, and is perfectly tame and sociable; the colour being of a lively bright orange, inclining to reddish; the hair is thick, long, and silky.

3. *Ursus maritimus*, or white bear, with elongated neck and head, and abrupt tail: the *ursus maritimus albus* major arcticus of Martens Spitzbergen, the *ours blanc* of Buffon, and the Polar bear of Pennant.—These bears, when on land, feed on deer and other animals, as hares, birds, &c., and various kinds of berries. They are said to be frequently seen in Greenland in large droves, allured by the scent of the flesh of seals, and will sometimes surround the habitations of the natives, and attempt to break in; and it is added, that the most successful method of repelling them is by the smell of burnt feathers. They grow extremely fat, a hundred pounds of fat having been taken from a single beast. The flesh is coarse, but the skin is valued for coverings of various kinds, and the Greenlanders often wear it for clothing. These skins were formerly offered by the hunters in the arctic regions to the high altars of cathedrals and other churches, for the priest to stand on during the celebration of mass in winter. The split tendons are said to form an excellent thread. *Pennant and Shaw.*

4. *Ursus meles*, or the Badger, with unmarked tail; body cinereous or grey above, black below, and a longitudinal black band through the eyes and ears.—The common badger is the *meles* of Gesner, the *taxus* of Aldrovandus, and the *blaireau* of Buffon.—This animal is an inhabitant of all the temperate parts of Europe and Asia: its form is clumsy, being thick-necked and thick-bodied, with very short legs. It commonly lodges in a hole under ground, whence it emerges in the night in quest of food, which consists chiefly of roots and fruits, and occasionally of frogs, worms, &c. Its eyes are small, and its ears short and round; and the claws of its fore-feet are very long and straight, which latter circumstance has induced Pennant to rank it under a genus distinct from that of *ursus* or bear. Some have, without just reason, distinguished between the sow-badger and the dog-badger, the difference being merely sexual. The hair is

thick; the teeth, legs, and claws, are very strong; so that it defends itself vigorously when attacked. The young badger may be easily tamed, and it generally prefers raw flesh to every other food in a state of captivity. It is a cleanly animal, and keeps its habitation very neat. The female produces about three or four young. Like the bear, this animal is fond of honey, and will attack hives in order to obtain it. Pennant will not admit the badger to be a carnivorous animal, though Buffon asserts, that it drags young rabbits out of their burrows, and seizes birds, eggs, snakes, and many other animals for feeding her young. The badger sleeps much, especially in winter, confining himself to his den in a state of semi-torpority. Ridinger has figured a singular variety of badger, of a white colour, with brown and reddish patches. Gmelin mentions two varieties, one white above and below yellowish; and the other spotted, white with reddish and brown spots.—The former is found in New York; the latter is very rarely met with in forests, in the fissures of rocks and stones.

5. *Ursus Labradorius*, or the badger with the tip of the tail villous, and of a brownish-yellow colour; the throat, breast, and abdomen white, and the feet four-toed: it is the pale yellowish-grey badger, with the throat and belly white, and the head striped with black.—This is the American badger of Pennant and *carcajou* of Buffon: and so much resembles the common, that it may be taken for a variety of it. This species is rather scarce in America.—It is found in the neighbourhood of Hudson's bay, and in Terra di Labrador, and, according to Pennant, as low as Pennsylvania, where it is called the ground hog. A variety of this occurs in some parts of America, with the under parts slightly tinged with yellow: it is the first variety of common badger mentioned by Gmelin.

6. *Ursus lotor*, or the bear with annulated tail, and black transverse band across the eyes.—This is the bear with a long tail of the Stockholm acts 1747, the bear with annulated variegated tail of Brisson, the *mapach* of Fernand and Nieremb., the *raton* of Buffon, the coat of Ray, &c., and the raccoon of Kalm, Pennant, &c.

7. *Ursus fuscus*, or the bear with a long tail, ferruginous body, dusky snout, the forehead and lateral part of the body whitish.—This is the quick-hatch or wolverene of Edwards, and the wolverene of Pennant. Dr. Shaw suggests, that it is merely a variety of the next species. It is about twice the size of the common fox, and the description given of it by Edwards is as follows:—All the snout, upper and under jaw, as far as the eyes, is of a black colour; the forehead above becomes gradually of a whitish colour; the eyes are of a dark colour; the throat and lower side of the neck white, the first spotted with black, having some transverse bars of black on the under side of the neck; the ears are small and round, appearing but little longer than the hair that grows on the head; they are covered with short brown hair; the hind part of the head and neck, the whole body both above and beneath, the legs and tail, are all of a brown or chesnut-colour, clouded lighter and darker, viz., the upper side of the neck and beginning of the back is dusky, or very dark brown, which gradually changes to a lighter or more pleasant brown in the middle of the back; this colour again grows by degrees darker, till it becomes almost black in the hind part of the back; the tail towards the tip becomes of a dusky-colour; it hath a broad bar of very light ash-coloured brown passing round the body, beginning at each shoulder, proceeding on the sides backwards, and meeting on the rump, just above the tail, where it is broadest. The fur on the whole body is pretty long, and seems not to lie so flat to the skin as in some animals. All the feet, as far as the heel or first joint, are covered with short black hair, which gradually becomes brown above the knees; the claws are of a light horn-colour; it hath on each foot forwards four toes; the hind feet have five toes each.

8. *Ursus gulo*, or the bear with tail of the same colour, rufous-brown body, and middle of the back black. The *gulo* of Gesn. and Aldrov., and the *glutton* of Buffon.—It is considerably larger than a badger, but varying in size: the

the muzzle, as far as beyond the eyes, is blackish-brown, and covered with hard shining hair; over the forehead, down the sides of the head between the eyes and ears, runs a whitish or ash-coloured band or fillet; the top of the head and whole length of the back are black-brown, the colour widening somewhat over the sides as it passes on, and again lessening or contracting towards the tail; or the description might be given in other words, by saying, that the colour of the body is a fine glossy black-brown, with a ferruginous tinge along the sides, so as to form a broad lateral zone; but it is to be observed, that the animal varies considerably in colour; sometimes appearing black, with a subferruginous lateral band; and at other times of a chesnut-colour; the feet are black. Agreeably to its name, it has the character of being very voracious, preying indiscriminately both on fresh food and carrion. One of these animals would eat thirteen pounds of flesh in a day, without being satisfied. It attacks deer, birds, field-mice, &c., and even sometimes the larger cattle; and is said to sit on the branches of trees, and suddenly to spring down on such animals as happen to pass beneath; tearing them, and sucking the blood, till they fall down through faintness, when it begins to devour the spoil. In winter, it seeks out and catches ptarmigans under the snow. What it cannot devour at once it is said to hide under ground, or in the cavity of some tree. It is said to be an animal of uncommon fierceness and strength; and will sometimes dispute the prey both with the wolf and bear. It is also extremely fetid. It breeds once a year, and brings from two to four young at a litter. The fur is much used for muffs, linings, &c. Those skins are said to be preferred which have least of the ferruginous tinge; and for this reason the Siberian variety, which is blacker than the rest, is most esteemed.—The glutton is a native of the most northern parts of Europe and Asia, and is found in Sweden, Norway, Lapland, and Siberia, as well as in some of the Alpine regions, and in the forests of Poland and Courland, and in the northern parts of America.

9. *Ursus Indicus*.—The badger white above and black beneath, first described by Pennant from a specimen brought from India, and in the possession of the late Mr. John Hunter. It had five toes on each foot, with long, straight claws; the head small, the nose pointed, with scarcely any appearance of external ears; the colour of the nose, and face a little beyond the eyes, black; the crown, upper part of the neck, back, and upper part of the tail, white, inclining to greyish; the legs, thighs, breast, belly, sides, and under part of the tail, black. Its food is flesh, and its disposition lively and playful. Dr. Shaw observes, that this animal seems to be nearly allied to the genus *viverra*; and particularly to the species *viverra mellivora* and *viverra capensis*.

URSWICH, GREAT, a township of England, in the county of Lancaster; 3 miles south-west-by-south of Ulverston. Population 590.

URSWICH, LITTLE, a hamlet of the above county, half a mile distant from the foregoing.

URTICA [of Pliny, *ab urendo*, from its stinging when touched], in Botany, a genus of the class *monoclea*, order *tetrandria*, natural order of *scabridæ*, *urticæ* (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Male flowers.—Calyx: perianth four-leaved; leaflets roundish, concave, obtuse. Corolla: petals none; nectary in the centre of the flower, cup-shaped, entire, narrow below, very small. Stamina: filaments four, awl-shaped, length of the calyx, spreading, each within each calyx leaf. Anthers two-celled. Female flowers either on the same or a distinct plant.—Calyx: perianth two-valved, ovate, concave, erect, permanent. Corolla: none. Pistil: germ ovate. Style none. Stigma villose. Pericarp none. Calyx converging. Seed one, ovate, blunt, compressed, shining.—*Essential Character*. Male: calyx four-leaved. Corolla none. Nectary (rudiment of a germ) central, cup-shaped. Female: calyx two-leaved. Corolla none. Seed one, superior, shining.

I.—Opposite leaved.

1. *Urtica pilulifera*, or roman nettle.—Leaves opposite, ovate, serrate; female flowers in round balls or heads.

Stem from eighteen inches to two feet in height.—Native of the South of Europe, the east coast of England, and about Tunis in Barbary.

2. *Urtica balearica*.—Leaves opposite, cordate, serrate; female flowers in round heads.—It was discovered in the Balearic Islands (Majorca and Minorca).

3. *Urtica dodartii*, or pellitory-leaved nettle.—Leaves opposite, ovate, almost quite entire; female flowers in round heads. Root annual.—Native of the South of Europe.

4. *Urtica pumila*, or dwarf nettle.—Leaves opposite, ovate; racemes two-parted very short. Root fibrous.—Native of Canada, in watery places.

5. *Urtica grandifolia*, or great-leaved nettle.—Leaves opposite, ovate; stipules cordate, undivided; racemes paniced length of the leaves.—Native of the West Indies, in shady moist places.

6. *Urtica verticillata*, or whorled nettle.—Leaves opposite, ovate, serrate; flowers numerous, axillary, sessile.

7. *Urtica reticulata*, or netted-leaved nettle.—Leaves opposite, oblong, acute, netted underneath; stipules ovate, entire; racemes paniced; leaves shorter.—Native of Jamaica.

8. *Urtica urens*, or small nettle.—Leaves opposite, elliptic, three or five-nerved, racemes almost simple.—Native of Europe, Siberia and Barbary.

9. *Urtica laxa*, or loose-stalked nettle.—Leaves opposite, ovate, acuminate, serrate; flowers dioecious; males peduncled, crowded; females in racemes; stem lax.—Native of Hispaniola.

10. *Urtica betulæfolia*, or birch-leaved nettle.—Leaves opposite, cordate-roundish, serrate; stipules entire; flowers in racemes; stem prostrate ascending.—Native of Hispaniola.

11. *Urtica diffusa*, or diffused nettle.—Leaves opposite, ovate, acutely serrate, hispid; stipules rolled back; racemes paniced longer than the leaf; stems procumbent.—Native of Jamaica.

12. *Urtica rufa*.—Entirely hirsute; leaves opposite, oblong, serrate; stipules roundish, permanent; racemes terminating; stem suffrutescent branched.—Native of Jamaica.

13. *Urtica dioica*, or great nettle.—Leaves opposite, cordate; racemes very much branching in pairs, mostly dioecious. Root perennial, creeping, tough, yellowish, sending down from the joints some pretty large fibres.—The great common stinging-nettle grows all over Europe, in Barbary, Siberia and Japan, in hedges, neglected fields, gardens and pastures, flowering from June to September. There are also in this genus—

Urtica caudata. *Urtica membranacea*. *Urtica rugosa*. *Urtica repens*. *Urtica cannabina*, or hemp-leaved nettle. *Urtica gracilis*, or slender-stalked nettle. *Urtica alienata*. *Urtica nudicaulis*, or naked-stalked nettle. *Urtica stolonifera*. *Urtica parietaria*. *Urtica ciliata*. *Urtica radicans*. *Urtica ciliaris*. *Urtica nummularifolia*. *Urtica depressa*. *Urtica herniarioides*. *Urtica serrulata*. *Urtica lucida*. *Urtica microphylla*. *Urtica trianthemoides*. *Urtica cuneifolia*. *Urtica spicata*. *Urtica macrophylla*. *Urtica rhombea*. *Urtica virgata*. *Urtica ferox*. *Urtica lappulacea*. *Urtica sessiliflora*. *Urtica elata*. *Urtica æstuans*. *Urtica argentea*. *Urtica ruderalis*. *Urtica heterophylla*. *Urtica capitata*. *Urtica divaricata*. *Urtica Canadensis*, or Canada nettle. *Urtica hirsuta*. *Urtica interrupta*. *Urtica nivea*, or Chinese or white-leaved nettle. *Urtica baccifera*. *Urtica Capensis*. *Urtica frutescens*. *Urtica stimulans*. *Urtica Japonica*. *Urtica muralis*. *Urtica villosa*.

Propagation and Culture.—These may all be propagated by seeds, or parting the roots.

URU, a river of the Caraccas, which enters the Apure.

URUANI, a small river of the Caraccas, in the province of Cumana, which runs south, and enters the Cuyuni by the north side.

URUBAMBA, a town of Peru, in a district of the same name, situated on the shore of the river Quillabamba or Urubamba, to the north of Cuzco, in lat. 13. 16. S. long. 71. 31. W.

URUBAMBA, a river of Peru, in the province of Abancay, sometimes called the Vilcamamayo or Quillabamba.

URUBAQUARA,

URUBAQUARA, a river which has its rise in the vast plains bordering the Amazons, and falls into that river between the Curupatuba and Puru.

URUBU, a village of Brazil, in the province of Todos Santos, on the shore of the great river the Rio Francisco.

URUBU, a settlement of Brazil, in the province of Sergippa del Rey, on the shore of the Rio Francisco.

URUBU, a river of South America, in the country bordering the Amazons, which runs south-south-east, and loses itself in the lake formed by the waters of that river.

URUCANGUA, a river of Brazil, in the province of Rey, which runs east, and enters the Atlantic.

URUGUAIFOSTA, a river of Brazil in the province of San Pablo, which runs north-north-west, and enters the Uruguay.

URUGUAI-PITA, a river of Paraguay, which runs east, and enters, with a very abundant stream, into the Uruguay.

URUGUAY, a province or extent of country of South America, bounded north by the province of Guaira in the government of Paraguay, south by the mouth of the river La Plata, east by the province and captainship of Rey in Brazil, and west by the river Parana. Its length from north-east to south-west is somewhat more than 200 leagues, and its width from east to west about 130, although in some parts it is narrower. It is divided by the river of its name into east and west.

URUGUAY, a large, abundant, and navigable river of the province and government of Paraguay. It rises in lat. 26. 30. S., and collecting various other streams, traverses a vast extent of country to the south-east. It abounds in fish, and the country through which it passes is romantic, beautiful, and fertile.

URUGUAY, a small river also of Paraguay, which runs east, and enters the Parana near the grand river Curitiba.

URUMEA, an extensive lake of Aderbijan, in Persia, about 300 miles in circuit. The water is salter than that of the sea; no fish can live in it, and it emits a disagreeable sulphureous smell.

URUMEA, a very ancient city of Persia, situated on the south-western bank of the lake to which it gives name; 90 miles south-south-west of Tabreez.

URUMPE, a river of South America, in the country bordering the Amazons, which rises between those of Madra and Anilore, and enters the former.

URUPARATE, a river of South America, in the country bordering the Amazons, which falls into the Amazons between the Yume and the Curutate.

URUPI, a small river of South America, in the country bordering the Amazons, which runs east, and joins the Amazons just at its entrance into the sea.

URUPIRA, a river of Guiana, which rises near the missionary settlement of San Joseph de Otomayos, runs west, and enters the Orinoco close to the settlement of Los Angeles.

URUPTA, a small river of Guiana, which runs north-west, and enters the Caroni.

URUSSA, a small river of the country bordering on the Amazons, which enters that river.

URUTA, a small river of Guiana, which runs north, and turning afterwards its course to the east, enters the Paraguay.

URYPIN, a small town of European Russia, in the country of the Don Cossacks, with 1500 inhabitants.

URZEDOW, or URSENDOW, a small town in the south of Poland, on a lake of the same name; 95 miles south-south-east of Warsaw, and 23 south-west of Lublin. Population 1200.

URZUM, a small town in the east of European Russia, in the government of Viatka, on the river Urzumka; 88 miles south-by-east of Viatka. Population 1200.

US, [M. Goth. and Germ. *uns*; Su. Goth. *oss*.] The oblique case of *we*.—The Lord made not this covenant with our fathers, but with *us*, even *us* who are all of us here alive this day. *Deut.*

USABLE, *adj.* That may be used.

USAGE, *s.* [*usage*, Fr.] Treatment.

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Neptune took unkindly to be bound,
And Eurus never such hard *usage* found
In his Æolian prison.

Dryden.

Custom; practice long continued.—Of things once received and confirmed by use, long *usage* is a law sufficient. In civil affairs, when there is no other law, custom itself doth stand for law. *Hooker*.—Manners; behaviour. *Obsolete.*

A gentle nymph was found,
High Astery, excelling all the crew,
In courteous *usage*, and unstained hue.

Spenser.

USAGER, *s.* [*usager*, Fr.] One who has the use of any thing in trust for another.

He consum'd the common treasury;
Whereof he being the simple *usager*
But for the state, not in propriety,
Did alien to his minions.

Daniel.

USAN, said to be a contraction for *Ulysses's haven*, a village of Scotland, in Forfarshire, on the sea coast; 3 miles south-west of Montrose.

USANCE, *s.* [*usance*, Fr.] Use; proper employment.

What art thou,
That here in desert hast thine habitation,
And these rich heaps of wealth dost hide apart
From the world's eye, and from her right *usance*? *Spenser.*

Usury; interest paid for money.
He lends out money gratis, and brings down
The rate of *usance*.

Shakspeare.

[In bills of exchange.] A certain period of time, but different in different countries. *Mason*.—An *usance* is said to be regularly a month; but it varies according to the custom of particular countries. *Cunningham.*

USCIE, the name of four small towns of Austrian Poland, one in the circle of Czortkow, on the Dniester; one in that of Stanislawow; a third in that of Jaslo; and a fourth, called USCIE Solne, at the confluence of the small river Raba with the Vistula; 27 miles east-by-north of Cracow.

USCOCKS, a tribe of Slavonian origin, settled on the banks of the river Gurk, in Austrian Dalmatia and Carniola.

USCOKAN, a small island in the Eastern seas, near the south-west coast of Borneo. Lat. 6. 21. N. long. 116. 25. E.

USCZK, a small town of Prussian Poland, on the Netz; 45 miles north of Posen. Population 800.

USE, *s.* [*usus*, Lat.] The act of employing any thing to any purpose.—Things may, and must, differ in their *use*; but yet they are all to be used according to the will of God. *Law*.—Qualities that make a thing proper for any purpose.—Rice is of excellent *use* for illnesses of the stomach that proceed from cold or moist humours; a great digester and restorer of appetite. *Temple*.—Need of; occasion on which a thing can be employed.

This will secure a father to my child;
That done, I have no farther *use* for life.

Philips.

Advantage received; power of receiving advantage.—More figures in a picture than are necessary, our author calls figures to be let; because the picture has no *use* for them. *Dryden*.—Convenience; help; usefulness.

You shew us Rome was glorious, not profuse,
And pompous buildings once were things of *usc*.

Pope.

Usage; customary act.—That which those nations did use, having been also in *use* with others, the ancient Roman laws do forbid. *Hooker*.—Practice; habit.

Sweetness, truth, and every grace;
Which time and *use* are wont to teach,
The eye may in a moment reach,
And read distinctly in her face.

Waller.

Custom; common occurrence.
O Cæsar! these things are beyond all *use*,
And I do fear them.

Shakspeare.

Interest; money paid for the use of money.—Most of the learned, Heathen and Christian, assert the taking of *use* to be unlawful;

unlawful; yet the divines of the reformed church beyond the seas, do generally affirm it to be lawful. *South.*

To USE, *v. a.* [*usus*, Lat.] To employ to any purpose.

You're welcome,

Most learned rev'rend Sir, into our kingdom;

Use us and it.

Shakspeare.

To accustom; to habituate.

I've hitherto been *used* to think

A blind officious zeal to serve my king,

The ruling principle.

Addison.

To treat.—Why dost thou *use* me thus? I know thee not. *Shakspeare.*—To practise customarily.—*Use* hospitality one to another, without grudging. *I Pet.*—To behave: with the reciprocal pronoun. *Out of use.*—Pray forgive me, if I have *us'd* myself unmannerly. *Shakspeare.*

To USE, *v. n.* To be accustomed; to practise customarily.—They *use* to place him that shall be their captain upon a stone, always reserved for that purpose, and placed commonly upon a hill. *Spenser.*—To be customarily in any manner; to be wont.—Fears *use* to be represented in such an imaginary fashion, as they rather dazzle men's eyes than open them. *Bacon.*—To frequent; to inhabit. *Obsolete.*

Ye vallies low, where the mild whispers *use*

Of shades, and wanton winds, and gushing brooks. *Milton.*

USEDOM, an island of Prussia, in Pomerania, formed by the Baltic and several inland waters, in particular the Great and Little Haff. Its area is 150 square miles; its population between 11,000 and 12,000. It contains two small towns and several villages.

USEDOM, a small town of Prussia, in the island of the same name; 40 miles north-west of Stettin, and 11 east of Anclam. Lat. 53. 47. 24. N. long. 14. 9. 40. E. Population 1000.

USEFUL, *adj.* Convenient; profitable to any end; conducive or helpful to any purpose; valuable for use.—Providence would only enter mankind into the *useful* knowledge of her treasures, leaving the rest to employ our industry. *More.*

USEFULLY, *adv.* In such a manner as to help forward some end.—In this account they must constitute two at least, male and female, in every species; which chance could not have made so very nearly alike, without copying, nor so *usefully* differing without contrivance. *Bentley.*

USEFULNESS, *s.* Conduciveness or helpfulness to some end.—The grandeur of the commonwealth shews itself chiefly in works that were necessary or convenient. On the contrary, the magnificence of Rome, under the emperors, was rather for ostentation than any real *usefulness*. *Addison.*

USELESS, *adj.* Answering no purpose; having no end.

So have I seen the lost clouds pour

Into the sea an *useless* show'r;

And the vex'd sailors curse the rain,

For which poor shepherds pray'd in vain.

Waller.

USELESSLY, *adv.* Without the quality of answering any purpose.—In a sauntering humour, some, out of custom, let a good part of their lives run *uselessly* away, without business or recreation. *Locke.*

USELESSNESS, *s.* Unfitness to any end.—He made a learned discourse on the trouble, *uselessness*, and indecency of foxes wearing tails. *L'Estrange.*—He would convince them of the vanity and *uselessness* of that learning, which makes not the possessor a better man. *South.*

USEMAIN, a village in the north-east of France, department of the Meurthe. It has some iron manufactures.

USEN, GREAT and LITTLE, two rivers in the east of European Russia, in the government of Saratov, which falls into the lake Kamysch-Samara. Both are large, and abound in fish, particularly carp and pike.

USER, *s.* One who uses.—Such things, which, by imparting the delight to others, makes the *user* thereof welcome, as music, dancing, hunting, feasting, riding. *Sidney.*—That wind-like *user* of his feet, faire Thetis' progenie.

Chapman.—My lord received from the countess of Warwick, a lady powerful in the court, and indeed a virtuous *user* of her power, the best advice that was ever given. *Wotton.*

USHANT, or OUESSANT, a small island on the north-west coast of France, belonging to the department of Finisterre. It is well known to seafaring men, but is only 10 miles in circuit, with a surface of 16 square miles. Its population, amounting to 1700, inhabit the village of St. Michel and several hamlets. They are employed in tillage, pasturage, and fishing. Lat. 48. 28. 8. N. long. 5. 3. 6. W.

USHANT, or OUESSANT, a small island in the Pacific ocean, discovered in 1768, by M. Bougainville, near the coast of New Guinea. Lat. 11. 5. S. long. 146. 33. E.

USHENICK POINT, a cape on the east coast of Lewis. Lat. 57. 56. N. long. 6. 25. W.

USHER, *s.* [*huissier*, Fr.; *usher*, old Engl. "A gentle *usher*." *Spenser.* This is also the correct spelling: the word being originally from *huis*, Fr., a door.] One whose business is to introduce strangers, or walk before a person of high rank.

The wife of Antony

Should have an army for an *usher*, and

The neighs of horse to tell her approach

Long ere she did appear.

Shakspeare.

An under-teacher; one who introduces young scholars to higher learning.

Though grammar's profits less than rhetoric's are,

Yet ev'n in those his *usher* claims a share.

Dryden.

To USHER, *v. a.* To introduce as a forerunner or har-binger; to forerun.

No sun shall ever *usher* forth my honours,

Or gild again the noble troops that waited

Upon my smiles.

Shakspeare.

USHER (James), archbishop of Armagh, and primate of Ireland, was born at Dublin, January 4, 1580-1, he led a very active life, busily engaged in the political and religious controversies of the time.

Publications of archbishop Usher:—De Ecclesiarum Christianarum Successione et Statu, 1613; The Religion of the ancient Irish and Britons, 1622; Gotteschalei et Prædestinariæ Controversiæ ab eo Motæ Historia, 1631; Veterum Epistolarum Hibernicarum Sylloge, 1632; Immanuel, or the Mystery of the Incarnation of the Son of God, 1638; De Ecclesiarum Britannicarum Primordiis, 1639; A Discourse on the Origin of Bishops and Metropolitans, 1641; A Geographical and Historical Disquisition on the Lydian or Proconsular Asia, 1641; Polycarpi et Ignatii Epistolæ, &c., 1644; Appendix Ignatiana, 1647; Diatriba de Romanæ Ecclesiæ Symbolo Apostolico aliisque Fidei Formulis, 1647; De Macedonum et Asianorum Anno Solari, 1648; Annalium Pars prior, 1650; Epistola ad Ludov. Capellum de Textus Hebraici variantibus Lectionibus, 1652; Annalium Pars posterior, 1654; De Græca Septuaginta Interpretum Versione Syntagma, 1655.—Posthumous: Various Tracts, edited by Dr. Bernard, 1657; Chronologia Sacra, edited by Dr. Barlow, 1660; The Power of the Prince, and Obedience of the Subject, written 1641, printed after the Restoration; Historia Dogmatica Controversiæ inter Orthodoxos et Pontificios de Scripturis et Sacris Vernaculis Accessere: Dissertationes duæ, 1690.

USIACUSI, a settlement of New Granada, in the province of Carthagena, on the shore of the channel which runs from the swamp of Turbaco into the sea.

USIDSCHA, an inland town in the north of European Turkey, in Romania, sandgiacat of Semendria; 70 miles south-south-west of Belgrade.

USINGEN, a small town of the west of Germany, in the duchy of Nassau, and the former residence of the duke; 26 miles north-north-east of Mentz. Population 1300.

USITZA, a small town of the south-west of European Russia, in Podolia, on the Dniester; 30 miles east-south-east of Kaminiac.

USK, a market and borough town of England, in the county

county of Monmouth. It is situated on the river Usk, at its confluence with the rivulet Birdhin. It has been privileged with the elective franchise since 27th of Henry VII. In conjunction with Newport and Monmouth, it sends one member to parliament. It is governed by a bailiff or mayor, community and burgesses; 14 miles south-west of Monmouth, and 144 west-by-north of London. Population 844. Market on Friday, and three annual fairs,

USK, a river which rises in Wales, on the west side of Brecknockshire, and watering the towns of Brecon, Crick-hewcl, Abergavenny, Usk, and Caerleon, enters the Bristol Channel below Newport. It is noted for its trout in season, from March till July.

USLA, a town of Hindostan, province of Bahar, district of Mongier, near which is a celebrated pass through a range of hills which intersect the district. Lat. 24. 57. N. long. 86. 40. E.

USLAR, a small town of the north of Germany, but in the south of Hanover, on the river Aale; 17 miles north-north-west of Gottingen. Population 1600.

USMAN, a small town of the interior of European Russia, in the government of Tambov, on the river Usman; 93 miles west-south-west of Tambov. Population 2500.

USPALLATA, the name of one of the largest and richest silver mines in Chili. The principal vein is nine feet in breadth, but it branches out upon both sides into several that are smaller, which extend to the neighbouring mountains, and are said to exceed 30 miles in length. This mine is found to increase in richness in proportion to its depth.

USQUEBAUGH, *s.* [an Irish and Erse word, which signifies the water of life.] It is a compounded distilled spirit, being drawn on aromatics; and the Irish sort is particularly distinguished for its pleasant and mild flavour. The Highland sort is somewhat hotter; and, by corruption, in Scottish they call it *whiskey*.

Usquebaugh to our feast in pails was brought up,
An hundred at least. *Swift.*

USSEL, a small town in the south-west of France, department of the Correze; 34 miles north-east of Tulle, and 40 east-by-north of Uzerche.

USSELBY, a parish of England, in Lincolnshire; 2½ miles north-north-west of Market Raisen.

USSOLIE, a small town of the east of European Russia, in the government of Simbirsk, on the small river Ussolka; 60 miles east-north-east of Penza.

USSON, a petty town in the interior of France; 4 miles south-east of Issoire.

USSON, a small town in the interior of France, department of the Vienne. Population 1500.

USTARITZ, a small town in the south of France; 6 miles south of Bayonne.

USTAYANTHO, a lake of the United States, in New York, from which the river Delaware takes its rise.

USTER, a town of Hindostan, province of Berar, belonging to the Nagpore Mahrattas. Lat. 21. 18. N. long. 75. 52. E.

USTER, a large village in the interior of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, near the lake of Greiffen.

USTERIA [so named by Willdenow, in honour of Paulus Uster], in Botany, a genus of the class monandria, order monogynia.—Generic Character. Calyx: perianth one-leaved, four-toothed, permanent; segments four, obtuse, three of them very small; the fourth much larger, lanceolate. Corolla: one-petalled, funnel-form; tube narrow, longer than the calyx; border four-toothed, acute, erect. Stamina: filament one, short, placed on the tube. Anther oblong. Pistil: germ oblong, superior. Style capillary, shorter than the corolla. Stigma bifid. Pericarp: capsule oblong, compressed, two-grooved, one-celled, two-valved. Seeds two, oblong, clothed with a thin membranaceous aril.—*Essential Character.* Calyx four-toothed, with one segment much larger than the rest. Corolla funnel-form, four-toothed. Capsule one-celled, two-seeded. Seeds arilled.

Ustertia Guineensis.—This is a shrub with opposite branches,

Leaves opposite, roundish-ovate, quite entire. Flowers in terminating panicles.—Native of Guinea.

USTICA (the ancient *Euonimo*), a small island in the Mediterranean, belonging to Sicily. It is fertile in wine, olives, and cotton; also in wheat; 34 miles north of Capo di Gallo, the nearest point of the Sicilian coast, and 42 north of Palermo.

USTION, [*ustus*, Lat.] The act of burning; the state of being burned.

USTIUG, VOLIKI, or THE GREAT, a city of the north of European Russia, in the government of Vologda, situated at the confluence of the Suchona and the Jug, which unite here, and form the Dwina. It is an archbishop's see, and, though placed in a very inhospitable climate, where corn seldom comes to maturity, contains nearly 12,000 inhabitants; 210 miles north-north-west of Viatka, and 440 east of St. Petersburg. Lat. 60. 56. N. long. 45. 40. E.

USTIUSCHNA, a small town of the interior of European Russia, in the government of Novgorod, on the river Mologa; 186 miles east of Novgorod. Population 2600.

USTORIOUS, *adj.* [*ustum*, Lat.] Having the quality of burning.—The power of a burning-glass is by an *ustorious* quality in the mirror or glass, arising from a certain unknown substantial form. *Watts.*

USTULATION, *s.* [*ustulatus*, Lat.] Act of burning or searing.—It seems to lie in a kind of sindging and *ustulation*, such as rapid affrictions do cause. *Sir W. Petty.*

USUAL, *adj.* [*usuel*, Fr.] Common; frequent; customary; frequently occurring.

Could I the care of providence deserve,
Heaven must destroy me, if it would preserve:
And that's my fate, or sure it would have sent
Some *usual* evil for my punishment. *Dryden.*

USUALLY, *adv.* Commonly; frequently; customarily.—Where men err against this method, it is *usually* on purpose, and to shew their learning. *Swift.*

USUALNESS, *s.* Commonness; frequency.—It is only *usualness* or unusualness that makes the difference. *Clarke.*

USUCAPTION, *s.* [*usus* and *capio*, Lat.] In the civil law, the acquisition of the property of a thing, by possession and enjoyment thereof for a certain term of years, prescribed by law. *Todd.*

USUFRUCT, *s.* [*usus* and *fructus*, Lat.] The temporary use; enjoyment of the profits, without power to alienate.—The persons receiving the same have only the *usufruct* thereof, and not any fee or inheritance therein. *Ayliffe.*

USUFRUCTUARY, *s.* [*usufructuarius*, Lat.] One that has the use and temporary profit, not the property of a thing.—The parsons of parishes are not in law accounted proprietors, but only *usufructuaries*, as having no right of fee-simple vested in them. *Ayliffe.*

USUMASINTLA, a river of Mexico, in the province of Tabasco, which enters the Atlantic ocean.

USUPAMA, a river of Guiana, which rises west of the river Caroni, runs east, and unites itself with the Cuyuni and Yuruaria.

To USURE, *v. n.* [*usura*, Lat.] To practise usury; to take interest for money.

Is this the balsam that the *usuring* senate
Pours into captains' wounds? *Shakspeare.*

USURER, *s.* [*usura*, Lat.] One who puts money out at interest. Commonly used for one that takes exorbitant interest.

Fie; thou sham'st thy shape, thy love, thy wit;
Which, like an *usurer*, abounds in all,
And usest none in that true use indeed,
Which should bedeck thy shape, thy love, thy wit. *Shakspeare.*

USURIOUS, *adj.* [*usuaire*, Fr.] Given to the practice of usury; exorbitantly greedy of profit.

For every hour that thou wilt spare me now,
I will allow,
Usurious god of love, twenty to thee,
When with my brown my grey hairs equal be. *Donne.*

To USURP, *v. a.* [*usurpo*, Lat.] To possess by force or intrusion; to seize, or possess without right.

Victorious prince of York!
Before I see thee seated in that throne,
Which now the house of Lancaster usurps,
These eyes shall never close.

Shakspeare.

USURPA'TION, *s.* [*usurpation*, Fr.] Forcible, unjust, illegal seizure or possession.

The Piercies,
Finding his *usurpation* most unjust,
Endeavour'd my advancement to the throne.

Shakspeare.

Use; usage.—There can be no kind of certainty in any such observations of the articles, because the Greeks promiscuously often use them or omit them, without any reason of their *usurpation* or omission. *Pearson.*

USURPER, *s.* One who seizes or possesses that to which he has no right. It is generally used of one who excludes the right heir from the throne.

Richard, duke of York,
Was rightful heir unto the English crown;
And that your majesty was an *usurper*.

Shakspeare.

USURPINGLY, *adv.* Without just claim.

Lay aside the sword,
Which sways *usurpingly* these several titles,
And put the same into young Arthur's hand,
Thy right royal sovereign.

Shakspeare.

U'SURY, *s.* [*usura*, Lat.] Money paid for the use of money; interest.—What he borrows from the ancients, he repays with *usury* of his own; in coin as good, and almost as universally valuable. *Dryden.*—The practice of taking interest. It is commonly used with some reproach.—*Usury* bringeth the treasure of arealm into few hands: for the usurer being at certainties, and others at uncertainties, at the end, most of the money will be in the box. *Bacon.*

USWORTH, GREAT and LITTLE, adjoining hamlets of England, forming one township, in the county of Durham; 4 miles south-east of Gateshead. Population 1277.

UTAWAS RIVER, a river in North America, which forms the boundary between the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. It makes part of that succession of lakes and rivers by which the fur traders of Canada penetrate into the interior of the continent; and though its course is considerably interrupted by cascades and rapids, these adventurers contrive to transport their loaded canoes over all the obstacles by which its navigation is obstructed. It has its source in the mountains of the interior, and, after a course of more than 400 miles, falls into the St. Lawrence in the vicinity of Montreal. It receives in its course the waters of the lake Timmiskamain. It is sometimes called Montreal river.

UTCHIVAO, a river of Guiana, which runs north, and enters the Paraguay, near the entrance of this latter into the Caroni.

UTELLE, a small town in the north-west of Italy, in the Piedmontese province of Nice; 15 miles east-by-north of Nice.

UTEN, or CAUTEN, a river of Chili, which rises in the Andes, runs west, and enters the Pacific ocean. Lat. 38. 44. S.

UTENSIL, *s.* [*utensile*, Low Lat.] An instrument for any use, such as the vessels of the kitchen, or tools of a trade.

Burn but his books; he has brave *utensils*,
Which, when he has a house, he'll deck withal.

Shakspeare.

U'TERINE, *adj.* [*uterin*, Fr.; *uterinus*, Lat.] Belonging to the womb.—In hot climates, and where the *uterine* parts exceed in heat, by the coldness of some simple, they may be reduced unto a conceptive constitution. *Brown.*—Born of the same mother, but having a different father.—He was nephew to him by his brother *uterine*, Edmond Tudor. *Sir G. Buck.*

UTEROW, a village of Austrian Poland, circle of Stanislawow.

U'TERUS, *s.* [Latin.] The womb.

UTICA, a post village of the United States, in Oneida county, New York, in the township of Whitestown, on the south bank of the Mehawk; 4 miles south-east of Whitesborough, and 93 west-by-north of Albany.

UTIEL, an inland town of the south of Spain, in the province of La Mancha; 58 miles south-east of Cuenca.

UTILA, an island in the gulf of Honduras, about 30 miles from the coast; about 15 miles long and 5 broad. Lat. 16. 4. N. long. 87. 45. W.—It is also the name of a small river which falls into the sea.

UTILITY, *s.* [*utilité*, Fr.; *utilitas*, Lat.] Usefulness; profit; convenience; advantageousness: applied to things only: as, this book is of great *utility*; not, this book was written for the *utility* of scholars.—Those things which have long gone together, are confederate; whereas new things piece not so well; but though they help by their *utility*, yet they trouble by their inconformity. *Bacon.*

UTIS, *s.* A word which probably is corrupted, at least, is not now understood. *Utis* was the octave of a saint's day, and may perhaps be taken for any festivity. *Dr. Johnson.*—*Utas* is the word in our old lexicography. [cahta, Sax., octavæ festi alicujus. *Skinner.* Fr. *huit*; octo.] Then here will be old *utis*: it will be an excellent stratagem. *Shakspeare.*

UTKINSK, the name of two very large villages in the east of European Russia, in the government of Perm, on the borders of Asia. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in iron works in the vicinity; 48 miles west-by-north of Ekaterineburg.

UTKINTON, a township of England, in the county of Chester, one mile north-west-by-west of Tarporley. Population 497.

UTMOST, *adj.* [utmoert, Saxon, from uttepi.] Extreme; placed at the extremity.

I went, by your command,
To view the *utmost* limits of the land.

Dryden.

Being in the highest degree.

I'll undertake to bring him,
Where he shall answer by a lawful form,
In peace to his *utmost* peril.

Shakspeare.

UTMOST, *s.* The most that can be; the greatest power; the highest degree; the greatest effort.

What miscarries,
Shall be the general's fault, though he perform
To the *utmost* of a man.

Shakspeare.

UTOPIAN, or UTO'PICAL, *adj.* [from Sir Thomas More's *Utopia*, or imaginary commonwealth; Gr. *ev*, *benè*, and *τοπος*, *locus*.] Ideal; not real. Bullokar has *utopian*, which he terms imaginary, feigned, fabulous.—Let no idle Donatist of Amsterdam dream hence of an *utopian* perfection. *Bp. Hall.*

UTQVU, a small river of Guiana, in Surinam, which enters the Camarin.

UTRECHT, one of the Dutch provinces, bounded on the west by Holland, on the north by the Zuyder Zee, and on the east by Gelderland. Its surface is level, with the exception of the south quarter, where the monotonous aspect of the Dutch scenery begins to be exchanged for a slight variety of vale and eminence. The soil in some parts is sandy, and fit for little but raising wood; in general, however, it affords good pasture. The extent of the province is about 490 square miles; its population about 110,000. It is traversed by branches of the Rhine, and has a better supply of springs and streams than the maritime provinces, as well as a purer atmosphere. It sends eight deputies to the representative body of the Netherlands, and is divided into nine cantons.

UTRECHT, a well known city of the Netherlands, and capital of the preceding province, is situated on a branch of the Rhine called the Old Rhine, by which it is divided into two parts. The position of Utrecht is healthy, and exempt from the disadvantages of damp, so common in Dutch towns,

towns, the soil being dry, and having a slight degree of elevation. Its population is about 35,000; 18 miles south-south-east of Amsterdam. Lat. 52. 5. 31. N. long. 5. 7. 16. E.

UTRECHT, New, a township of the United States, in King's county, New York. Population 907.

UTRERA, a considerable town of the south-west of Spain, in Andalusia; 14 miles east-south-east of Seville. Lat. 37. 9. 53. N. long. 5. 7. 44. W.

UTRICULARIA [utriculus, a little bottle, so called from the small appendages to the root], in Botany, a genus of the class diandria, order monogynia, natural order corydales, lysimachiaë (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Calyx: perianth two-leaved; leaflets ovate, concave, very small, equal, deciduous. Corolla one-petalled, ringent; upper lip flat, obtuse, erect; lower bigger, flat, entire; palate heart-shaped, prominent between the lips. Nectary horned, produced from the base of the petal. Stamina: filaments two, very short, curved in. Anthers small, cohering. Pistil: germ globular, large, one-celled. Style filiform, length of the calyx. Stigma conical. Pericarp: capsule globular, large, one-celled. Seeds numerous.—*Essential Character.* Corolla ringent spurred. Calyx two leaved, equal. Capsule one-celled.

1. *Utricularia Alpina*.—Nectary awl-shaped; leaves ovate, quite entire. Roots fibrous, ash coloured, with small round tubercles as in the potato.—Native of Martinico, on the highest mountains, on a wet open meadow: flowering in February.

2. *Utricularia foliosa*.—Nectary conical; fruits drooping; radicles destitute of appendages. This resembles our common sort very much, but the root is creeping.—Native of South America.

3. *Utricularia vulgaris*, or common bladder-wort or hooded milfoil.—Nectary conical; scape few-flowered. The fibrous floating roots, slightly attached to the mud, are perennial. The stem likewise floats horizontally under water alternately divided into capillary branches, with bristly leaves bearing little compressed curved bladders, open, and bearded at the tip, containing a bubble of air, and a drop of watery fluid, in which, when highly magnified, appears a quantity of extremely minute solid particles. Aquatic insects frequently take up their lodging in these bladders.—Native of Europe, in ditches and stagnant waters: flowering after Midsummer.

4. *Utricularia minor*, or small bladderwort or hooded milfoil.—Nectary keeled, very short, obtuse. Roots capillaceous, very tender, floating, loaded with very small membranaceous bladders. Scape length of the finger, simple, very slender, dividing towards the top into three peduncles, having a bracte under each. Leaves radical, pinnate, capillaceous, with very few equal pinnae.—Native of Europe: flowering at the same time with the other. This and *utricularia vulgaris* are not uncommon in England.

5. *Utricularia obtusa*, or blunt-horned bladder-wort.—Nectary bent in, obtuse, submarginate.—Native of Jamaica, in marshy rivulets: flowering the whole summer.

6. *Utricularia subulata*, or awl-shaped bladder-wort.—Nectary awl-shaped.—Native of Virginia.

7. *Utricularia gibba*, or gibbous bladder-wort.—Nectary gibbous.—Native of Virginia.

8. *Utricularia bifida*, or cloven bladder-wort.—Scape naked, bifid.—Native of China.

9. *Utricularia capillacea*, or hair-like bladder-wort.—Scape naked capillary, three-flowered; flowers nodding; capsule awl-shaped.—Native of the East Indies.

10. *Utricularia cœrulea*, or blue bladder-wort.—Scape naked; scales alternate, wandering, awl-shaped.—Native of Ceylon and Malabar.

11. *Utricularia stellaris*, or starry bladder-wort.—bladdery whorl of the bractes ciliary.—Native of the East Indies, in rice fields, where the water is deepest.

12. *Utricularia recurva*, or recurved bladder-wort.—Leafless; nectary recurved; spike simple.—In Hon-mo river, near the capital of Cochinchina.

13. *Utricularia aurea*, or golden bladder-wort.—Leafless;

nectary conical-compressed; flowers in racemes.—Native of Cochinchina, in slow-flowing rivers.

UTTENWEILER, a small town of the south-west of Germany, in Wirtemberg, near Riedlingen, containing 1000 inhabitants.

UTTER, *adj.* [utter, Saxon.] Situate on the outside, or remote from the centre.

In my flight
Through *utter* and through middle darkness borne,
I sung of chaos, and eternal night. *Milton.*

Placed beyond any compass; out of any place.
Pursue these sons of darkness; drive them out
From all heaven's bounds, into the *utter* deep. *Milton.*

Extreme; excessive; utmost. This seems to be Milton's meaning here; though the former sense may serve.
Such place eternal justice had prepar'd
For those rebellious; here their prison ordain'd
In *utter* darkness; and their portion set
As far remov'd from God, and light of heav'n,
As from the center thrice to th' utmost pole. *Milton.*

Complete; total.—The parliament thought the *utter* taking it away necessary for the preservation of the kingdom. *Clarendon.*—Peremptory.—There could not be any other estimate made of the loss, than by the *utter* refusal of the auxiliary regiments of London and Kent to march farther. *Clarendon.*—Perfect; mere.—They feel fewer corporal pains, and are *utter* strangers to all those anxious thoughts which disquiet mankind. *Atterbury.*

To **UTTER**, *v. a.* [from the adjective; to make public, or let out; *palam facere.*] To speak; to pronounce; to express.—These very words I've heard him *utter*. *Shakspeare.*—To disclose; to discover; to publish.—I meant my words should not reach your ears; but what I *uttered* was most true. *Dryden.*—To sell; to vend.

Such mortal drugs I have, but Mantua's law
Is death to any he that *utters* them. *Shakspeare.*

To disperse; to emit at large.—To preserve us from ruin, the whole kingdom should continue in a firm resolution never to receive or *utter* this fatal coin. *Swift.*—To put forth.

Seest thou thilk same hawthorn stud,
How bragly it begins to bud,
And *utter* his tender head? *Spenser.*

UTTERABLE, *adj.* Expressible; such as may be uttered.

UTTERANCE, *s.* Pronunciation; manner of speaking. He, with *uttrance* grave, and countenance sad,
From point to point discours'd his voyage. *Spenser.*

[*Outrance*, French.] Extremity; terms of extreme hostility. *Out of usc.*

Come, fate, into the list,
And champion me to the *utterance*. *Shakspeare.*

Vocal expression; emission from the mouth.
Till Adam, though no less than Eve abash'd,
At length gave *utterance* to these words constrain'd. *Milton.*

Sale.—It will draw out of the inhabited country of Ireland provisions and victuals, and many necessaries, because they shall be sure of *utterance*. *Bacon.*

UTTERBY, a parish of England, in Lincolnshire; 5 miles north-by-west of Louth.—A hamlet of the same county, in the parish of Clew.

UTTERER, *s.* One who pronounces. A divulger; a discloser.

Utterers of secrets he from thence debarr'd;
Babblers of folly, and blazers of crime. *Spenser.*

A seller; a vender.
UTTERLY, *adv.* Fully; completely; perfectly. For the most part, in an ill sense.

All your interest in those territories
Is *utterly* bereft you; all is lost. *Shakspeare.*
UTTERMOST,

UTTERMOST, *adj.* [uttermæɹt, Saxon.] Extreme; being in the highest degree.

Bereave me not,
Whereon I live! thy gentle looks, thy aid,
Thy counsel in this uttermost distress.

Milton.

Most remote.—The land, from the uttermost end of the straits on Peru side, did go towards the south. *Abbot.*

UTTERMOST, *s.* The greatest.—There needed neither promise nor persuasion to make her do her uttermost for her father's service. *Sidney.*—The extreme part of any thing.—A city in the uttermost of thy border. *Numb.*

UTTOXETER, a market town of England, in the county of Stafford, is situated on a gentle eminence, close to the western bank of the river Dove, over which is a noble stone bridge that connects the two counties of Stafford and Derby. It is a place of great antiquity, and is supposed to have been a British settlement previous to the Roman invasion. Population 2779; 13 miles north-east of Stafford, and 136 north-west of London.

UVA, a lake of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, about 28 miles in circumference; 68 miles south-east of Tobolsk.

UVA URSI, in Botany, the name of a species of arbutus, (see ARBUTUS,) with trailing stalks, and entire leaves, called in English, bear's whortleberry.

UVARIA, [from the figure of the fruit like a bunch of grapes], in Botany, a genus of the class polyandria, order polygynia, natural order of coadunatae, anonae (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Calyx: perianth three-leaved, flat; leaflets ovate, acute, permanent. Corolla: petals six, lanceolate, sessile, spreading, longer than the calyx. Stamina: filaments none. Anthers numerous, truncate, oblong, covering the germ on which they are placed. Pistil: germ ovate. Styles numerous, length of the anthers, terminating the head. Stigmas obtuse. Pericarp: berries numerous, distinct, globular, peduncled, fastened to an oblong receptacle. Seeds numerous.—*Essential Character.* Calyx, three-leaved. Petals six. Berries numerous, pendulous, four seeded.

1. Uvaria Zeylanica.—Leaves lanceolate, acuminate; peduncle one-flowered, solitary; petals roundish, obtuse, equal. This is a climbing shrub, by means of a long unarmed branching stem, but without tendrils.—Native of the East Indies.

2. Uvaria lanceolata, or lance-wood uvaria.—Leaves lanceolate, quite entire; flowers axillary, solitary; branches wand-like.—Native of Jamaica, and pretty common in the woods of Portland; reckoned one of the best timber trees in the island, especially where strength or elasticity is required; but it seldom grows to any considerable size. It is imported under the name of lance-wood, and is used for the shafts of very light carriages.

3. Uvaria cerasoides, or cherry-fruited uvaria.—Leaves lanceolate, acute, pubescent, beneath; peduncles one-flowered, solitary; petals ovate, acute, equal. It is a large tree, a native of the mountainous inland parts of the circars. It does not cast its leaves, and flowers during the hot season.

4. Uvaria suberosa, or cork-barked uvaria.—Leaves oblong, acute, smooth; peduncles one-flowered, solitary, the three inner petals lanceolate. Trunk remarkably straight, with a scabrous bark, very deeply split in various directions. This is much more common than the former; seldom acquiring the size of a tree, except among the mountains. It is in flower and fruit all the year, and does not cast its leaves. The wood is more useful than that of the former; is of a chocolate colour, durable, and very elastic.

5. Uvaria tomentosa, or downy-leaved uvaria.—Leaves oblong, acute, tomentose; peduncles one-flowered, solitary, the three inner petals ovate.—It is a large tree, native of the Circar mountains, and flowers during the hot season.

6. Uvaria odorata, or sweet-smelling uvaria.—Leaves ovate-lanceolate; peduncles one-flowered, solitary; petals linear-lanceolate, very long.—Native of Java and China.

7. Uvaria monosperma, or capsuled uvaria.—Leaves elliptic, acuminate, ferruginous, beneath; peduncles one-flowered, aggregate; petals ovate, acute.—Native of Guinea, in remote woods.

8. Uvaria lutea.—Leaves oblong, acute, shining; peduncles three-flowered, solitary; petals ovate, obtuse. This is also a pretty large tree, and grows only among the mountains.

9. Uvaria ligularis.—Leaves ovate, acute; peduncles many-flowered, solitary; petals linear, acute, very long.—Native of Amboina.

10. Uvaria longifolia.—Leaves lanceolate, waved at the edge; peduncles umbelled; petals lanceolate, acute.—Native of the East Indies.

11. Uvaria Japonica.—Leaves oblong, acuminate, serrate; peduncles one-flowered, solitary; petals roundish. Stem frutescent, twining and decumbent, tubercled with scars, nodding at the top, naked, rufescent.—Native of Japan, and growing very plentifully in several places round the harbour of Nagasaki.

UVEOUS, *adj.* [from *uva*, Lat.] The *uveous* coat, or iris of the eye, hath a muscular power, and can dilate and contract that round hole in it, called the pupil. *Ray.*

VUGT, an inland town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, containing 1400 inhabitants; 3 miles south of Bois le Duc.

VUKOVAR, a town of the Austrian states, the capital of the county of Symium, in Sclavonia, situated on the Danube, where it is joined by the small river Vuko, which divides Vukovar into two parts, called the Old and New towns; 21 miles south-east of Eszek. Lat. 45. 21. 9. N. long. 19. 1. 25. E.

VULCANO, *s.* [Italian.] A burning mountain: it is commonly written after the Italian *volcano*.—Earth calcined, flies off into the air; the ashes of burning mountains, in *vulcanos*, will be carried to great distances. *Arbutnot.*

VULGAR, *adj.* [*vulgaris*, Latin.] Plebeian; suiting to the common people.—Men who have passed all their time in low and *vulgar* life, cannot have a suitable idea of the several beauties and blemishes in the actions of great men. *Addison.*—Vernacular; national.—It might be more useful to the English reader, who was to be his immediate care, to write in our *vulgar* language. *Fell.*—Mean; low; being of the common rate.

Now wasting years my former strength confound,
And added woes have bow'd me to the ground:
Yet by the stubble you may guess the grain,
And mark the ruins of no *vulgar* man.

Broome.

Public; commonly bruited.

Do you hear aught of a battle toward?—

—Most sure, and *vulgar*; every one hears that.

Shakspeare.

VULGAR, *s.* [*vulgaire*, Fr.] The common people.

I'll about;

Drive away the *vulgar* from the streets.

Shakspeare.

VULGARISM, *s.* Grossness; meanness; vulgarity.—The great events of Greek and Roman fable and history, which early education, and the usual course of reading have made familiar and interesting to all Europe, without being degraded by the *vulgarism* of ordinary life in any country. *Reynolds.*

To VULGARIZE, *v. a.* To render mean or vulgar.—Sometimes a single word will *vulgarize* a poetical idea. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

VULGARITY, *s.* Meanness; state of the lowest people.—True it is, and I hope I shall not offend their *vulgarities*, if I say they are daily mocked into error by devisers. *Brown.*—Mean or gross mode.—Is the *grandesophos* of Persius, and the sublimity of Juvenal to be circumscribed with the meanness of words, and *vulgar*ity of expression? *Dryden.*

VULGARLY, *adv.* Commonly; in the ordinary manner; among the common people.

He

He was, which people must respect
In princes, and which pleases *vulgarly*,
Of goodly personage and of sweet aspect.

Daniel.

VULGATE, *adj.* [*vulgatus*, Latin.] Belonging to a noted Latin version of the Old and New Testament.—The Latin *vulgata* Bible was declared authentic, and canonized by the Council of Trent, A.D. 1546. Pope Sixtus Quintus corrected it with his own hand. *Blackwall.*

VULGATE, *s.* An ancient Latin translation of the Bible; the only one which the Church of Rome acknowledges to be authentic. *Chambers.*

VULNERABLE, *adj.* [*vulnerabilis*, Lat.] Susceptive of wounds; liable to external injuries.

Let fall thy blade on *vulnerable* crests:
I bear a charmed life, which must not yield
To one of woman born.

Shakspeare.

VULNERARY, *adj.* [*vulnerarius*, Lat.] Useful in the cure of wounds.—I kept the orifice open, and prescribed him *vulneraries*. *Wiseman.*

To **VULNERATE**, *v. a.* [*vulnero*, Lat.] To wound; to hurt.—There is an intercourse between the magnetic unguent and the *vulnerated* body. *Glanville.*

VULNERATION, *s.* Act of wounding; infliction of wounds. *Cockeram.*—When God foretels by the prophet Zachary what he should suffer from the sons of men, he says expressly, "they shall look upon me whom they have pierced;" and therefore shews that he speaks of the Son of God, which was to be the Son of man, and by our nature liable to *vulneration*; and withal foretels the piercing of his body. *Pearson.*

VULPINE, *adj.* [*vulpinus*, Lat.; *vulpine*, old French.] Belonging to a fox; like a fox.—The slyness of a *vulpine* craft. *Feltham.*

VULTURE, *s.* [*vultur*, Lat.] A large bird of prey, remarkable for voracity.

We've willing dames enough, there cannot be
That *vulture* in you to devour so many,
As will to greatness dedicate themselves.

Shakspeare.

VULTUR, or **VULTURE**, in Ornithology, a genus of birds belonging to the order of Accipitres, or hawks. The characters are, that the bill is straight, and hooked only at the apex, and covered at the base by a cere or skin; that the head has no feathers, and covered in front with a naked skin; that the tongue is fleshy, and generally bifid, the neck retractile, and the feet strong, with moderately crooked claws.

1. Vultur gryphus, or vulture condor, or largest vulture, or black vulture, with the shorter wing-feathers white; the head furnished with an upright, compressed, fleshy crest or comb; the throat naked and red; and the neck carunculated on each side. These birds, which are more frequently seen in Peru than in any other parts of South America, were brought from the straits of Magellan. They were supposed to be male and female. The male bird has "a kind of gular pouch, or large dilated skin, of a blueish colour, proceeding from the base of the lower mandible, and reaching to some distance down the neck. On each side of the neck is also situated a row or series of flat, carneous, semicircular, or ear-shaped flaps or appendages, to the number of seven on each side, and which gradually decrease in size as they descend; being so disposed as to lap slightly over each other. The whole neck and breast are of a red colour, and perfectly bare of feathers; being only coated here and there with a few straggling filaments of blackish hair or coarse down. The colour of the lateral wattles or carunculæ inclines to blueish. The crest or comb on the head is large, upright, thick at the base, sharpened on its edge, and not entirely even in its outline, but somewhat sinuated, sinking slightly in the middle, and rising higher on the back part: it is smooth, and irregularly convex on the sides, and in its texture or substance not greatly dissimilar to that of the vultur papa of Linnæus, or king vulture. At a slight distance behind this, on each side, is situated a much smaller, semi-oval nuchal crest, of a similar substance, and beset with coarse down. The colour of the crest is blackish,

slightly inclining to red and blue in some parts. Towards the lower part of the neck is a pendant pear-shaped tubercle: the lower part of the neck is surrounded by a collar of milk-white down or fine plumes, representing exactly a tippet of white fur. The extent of the bird, from wing's end to wing's end, was said to be more than twelve feet when measured immediately after it was shot."

The back of the bird has been erroneously described as white, whereas it is coal-black; an error evidently owing to the bird's having been seen with the wings closed over the back, so that the white secondaries covered it from view. Gmelin copied this error from Molina, and thus Mr. Latham was misled. In their descriptions, the tail is said to be small, which, on the contrary, is rather large in proportion to the bird. The supposed female had not the least appearance of a comb on the head, which, with some other particulars, inclined Dr. Shaw to conclude that it was either a young bird or a female. The extent of its wings from tip to tip was not far short of ten feet. Another of these birds, mentioned in the 18th volume of the Phil. Trans. and shot in Chili, had wings which extended more than sixteen feet. The beak of the fore-mentioned female was of a dark lead colour, becoming gradually whitish towards the tip. The head and neck were destitute of feathers, but covered with a short straggling sort of hairy down; the top of the head inclined to a dark colour, but the rest of the neck was paler, and probably in the living bird of a reddish colour. Towards the lower part of the neck, where it joins to the shoulders, was a ruff or circle of white downy feathers; and beneath the breast a considerable bare space: the rest of the bird was black, except the shorter or secondary wing-feathers, which were white with black tips: the legs and feet were blackish, very strong, but the claws not much incurvated: the tail even at the end, and very slightly rounded at the sides. On comparing the remiges or wing-feathers of this bird with some of those which were brought over by Mr. Byron as those of the real condor, Dr. Shaw found them to be exactly similar, except in size. From an examination of these specimens, Dr. S. concluded that the physiognomy of this bold and formidable vulture is not of a ferocious cast, but rather exhibiting an appearance almost bordering on mildness.—M. Humboldt makes some deduction for the alleged size of this bird, as he had seen none which exceeded 3 feet 3 inches in length, and 8 feet 9 inches in extent from the end of one wing to that of the other. He admits, however, that the condor may sometimes be supposed to arrive at a much greater magnitude, and to measure in extent of wings 11 or 12 feet. Its usual residence, as he informs us, is among lofty rocks in the region of the Andes, just below the boundaries of perpetual snow, and it may be considered as a co-inhabitant with the guanaco.

Nothing can exceed the sagacity with which the condor perceives the scent of its prey at a distance, or the boldness with which it flies down to seize it. It preys both on dead and living animals, and two birds will seize on a heifer, and begin their work of destruction by picking the eyes and tearing the tongue out.

2. Vultur Bengalensis, or the brown vulture.—With the head and neck naked before, and faintly chesnut-colour; the bill lead colour, with black tip; or brown vulture, paler beneath, with the head and neck covered by fuscous down; the lower part encircled by a brown ruff. This is the Bengal vulture of Latham, two feet six inches in length; bill and legs dusky black, and crop hanging over the breast, as is the case in many others of the vulture tribe.

3. Vultur papa.—With carunculated nostrils, and naked crown and neck; or whitish-rufescent vulture, with naked variegated head and neck; nostrils furnished with a loose orange-coloured caruncle, and neck with a grey ruff. This is the king of the vultures of Edwards, and exceeds every other species in the elegance of its appearance, about the size of a hen turkey, and of a light-reddish brown or buff colour, with black wings and tail, accompanied with a gloss of green, the edges of the wing-feathers being of a whitish cast; the under parts of the body are white, with a slight cast

cast of yellow; the legs and feet pale flesh-colour; but what constitutes the peculiar ornament of the bird is the vivid colouring of the head and neck, which are bare of feathers. This beautiful species is a native of many parts of South America, and the West Indies.

4. *Vultur monachus*, or monk vulture.—With gibbous crown, and black body; or brown vulture, with lengthened ruff, and downy occipital crest. This is the crested black vulture of Edwards; the cinereous or Arabian vulture of Latham; and *vautour*, or grand *vautour* of Buffon. This bird is an inhabitant of the deserts of Arabia, and is said to be not uncommon in the Pyrenean mountains.

5. *Vultur aura*, or the brown-greyish vulture.—With black wing-feathers, and white bill; or blackish vulture, with purple and green reflexions, and red, naked, papillated and wrinkled head and neck. The *vautour de Brasil* of Buffon.

This species, with some variations, appears to be generally diffused over the whole continent of South America, but mostly in the warmer regions. In some parts of British America it is popularly called the turkey-buzzard, and in other parts carrion-crow. It is somewhat smaller than a turkey; it feeds on every kind of animal matter, and is highly esteemed in the West Indies on account of its activity in clearing away substances that might otherwise render the air noxious in those warm climates. In consequence of this mode of life, the birds themselves have always a very offensive odour. According to Mr. Pennant, these birds are common from Nova Scotia to Terra del Fuego, and though they are mischievous in attacking and destroying cattle in a weak or diseased state, they are beneficial in lessening the number of alligators, which would otherwise become intolerable by their multitudes.

6. *Vultur cinereus*, or the brown-blackish vulture.—With wing and tail-feathers verging towards cinereous, and legs covered with brown feathers. This is referred by Shaw to the vulture monachus. It is the vulture cinereus of Ray; the cinereous or ash-coloured vulture of Willughby and Latham.—It inhabits high mountains of Europe. Gmelin suggests it to be a variety of *percnopterus*.

7. *Vultur fuscus*, or the brown vulture.—With wing-feathers brown or blackish, the primary white at the apex spotted with brown, and tail-feathers grey-brown, and naked legs.—This is the *vautour de Malta* of Buffon, and found in Europe, chiefly in the island of Malta. Gmelin questions whether it be different from the *percnopterus*.

8. *Vultur niger*, or black vulture.—With wing and tail-feathers brown, and legs covered with black feathers. This is described as larger than the golden vulture, of a black colour, and is said to be common in Egypt and Sardinia. Gmelin suggests that it is a variety of *percnopterus*, and Dr. Shaw also inclines to think that it is a variety.

9. *Vultur leucocephalus*.—With snowy feathers, wing and tail black, with a white ruff. This is the white or cinereous vulture of Willughby, and the *vautour de Norvege* of Buffon; found in Sardinia and Norway; and suggested to be a variety.

10. *Vultur fulvus*.—From grey to reddish above, head, neck, and ruff white, wing and tail-feathers black; or fulvous-chesnut vulture, with black wing and tail-feathers, downy whitish head and neck, and white ruff. This is the vulture fulvus of Brisson, the fulvous vulture and golden vulture of Willughby, and the griffon of Buffon. This is one of the largest of the genus, exceeding the size of the golden eagle. The general colour of the plumage, when the bird is in its best state, is a full rufous or tawny chesnut; the legs and feet are ash-coloured.—This bird, often confounded with others, is found in the mountains of Persia.

11. *Vultur percnopterus*.—With black wing-feathers, the exterior margin, that of the outmost excepted, greyish or hoary; white vulture (the female brownish) with lengthened narrow beak, naked face, and black wing-feathers with grey edges. This is the vulture (*percnopterus*) with naked head and plump throat, or Egyptian mountain-falcon of Hasselquist; the aquiline vulture of Albin.; the vulture

eagle of Aldrovand.; and the rachamah of Bruce's Travels. Its size, according to Gesner, is that of a stork. Shaw thinks it probable, that the rachamah of Bruce, the Angola vulture of Pennant, the ash-coloured vulture of Latham, and the petit *vautour* or *vautour de Norvege* of Buffon, are in reality the same species, and constitute the male vulture *percnopterus* of Linnæus. He also inclines to believe that the Maltese vulture of Latham, or *vautour de Norvege* of Buffon, is merely the female of this species. If this be the case, the vulture *percnopterus* seems to be a pretty general inhabitant of the old continent, being found not only in many of the temperate and warmer parts of Europe, but in various parts of Asia and Africa. It is plentiful in Egypt, where it is esteemed for its beneficial services in destroying various putrid substances in the vicinity of towns and cities. Its general size is that of a female turkey, but in this respect it varies in different countries. The male also varies in the cast of its colour, which is sometimes nearly white, and sometimes a dirty pale rufous-white; the quills are black, but the secondaries are externally of the same colour with the rest of the plumage. The female is said to exceed the male in size.

12. *Vultur cristatus*, or the crested vulture.—From reddish to blackish, the breast more inclining to red, the legs naked. This is the brown vulture of Willughby and Latham.—It is found in thick and desert forests.

13. *Vultur Barbarus*, or *barbatus*.—The vulture brown to black, underneath white inclining to brown, woolly legs, lead-coloured toes, and brown nails; or blackish-brown vulture, subfulvous beneath, with the head and neck covered by lanceolate whitish plumes, and the bill bearded beneath. This vulture is said to build in the inaccessible cavities of lofty rocks, and they sometimes assemble in small flocks about the mountainous regions of the countries which they inhabit.

14. *Vultur californianus*, or black vulture.—With whitish beak; head and neck unfeathered, and of a pale colour; the plumes of the collar and breast lanceolate. This bird is one of the largest of the genus, and approaches to the size of the condor.

15. *Vultur auriculatus*, or brown vulture.—With naked neck, skin of the ears lengthened, and pale ruff. This is the *oricou* of Levaillant, and it is a very large bird, measuring ten feet from one wing's end to the other: its general colour is brown, the throat being black, and covered with coarse hairs.—These birds inhabit the southern parts of Africa, and are of a gregarious nature, assembling in large flocks about the caverns of the rocky mountains, where they breed. This bird is very voracious, and when attacked or wounded defends itself with surprising strength and resolution; but it is naturally of an indolent and sluggish character.

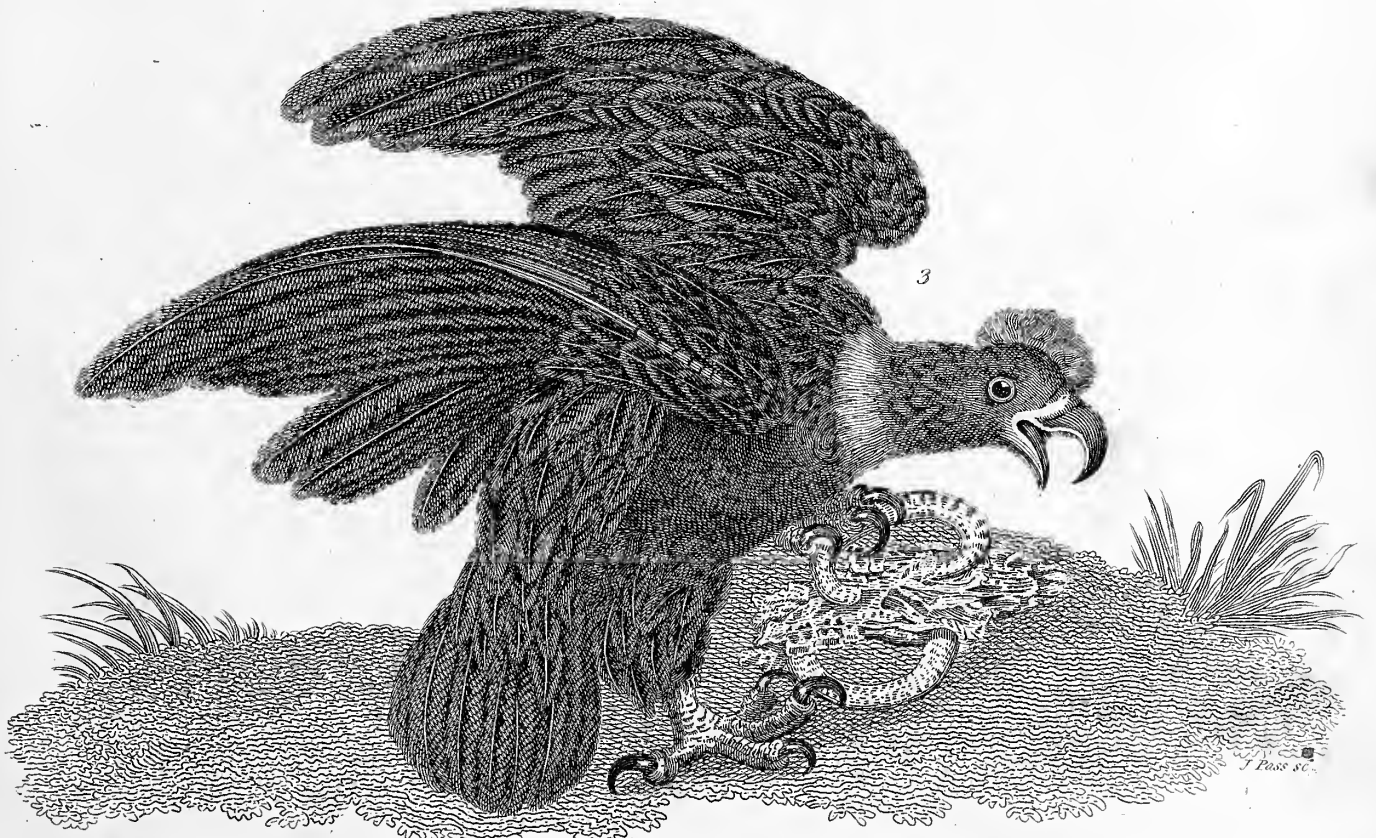
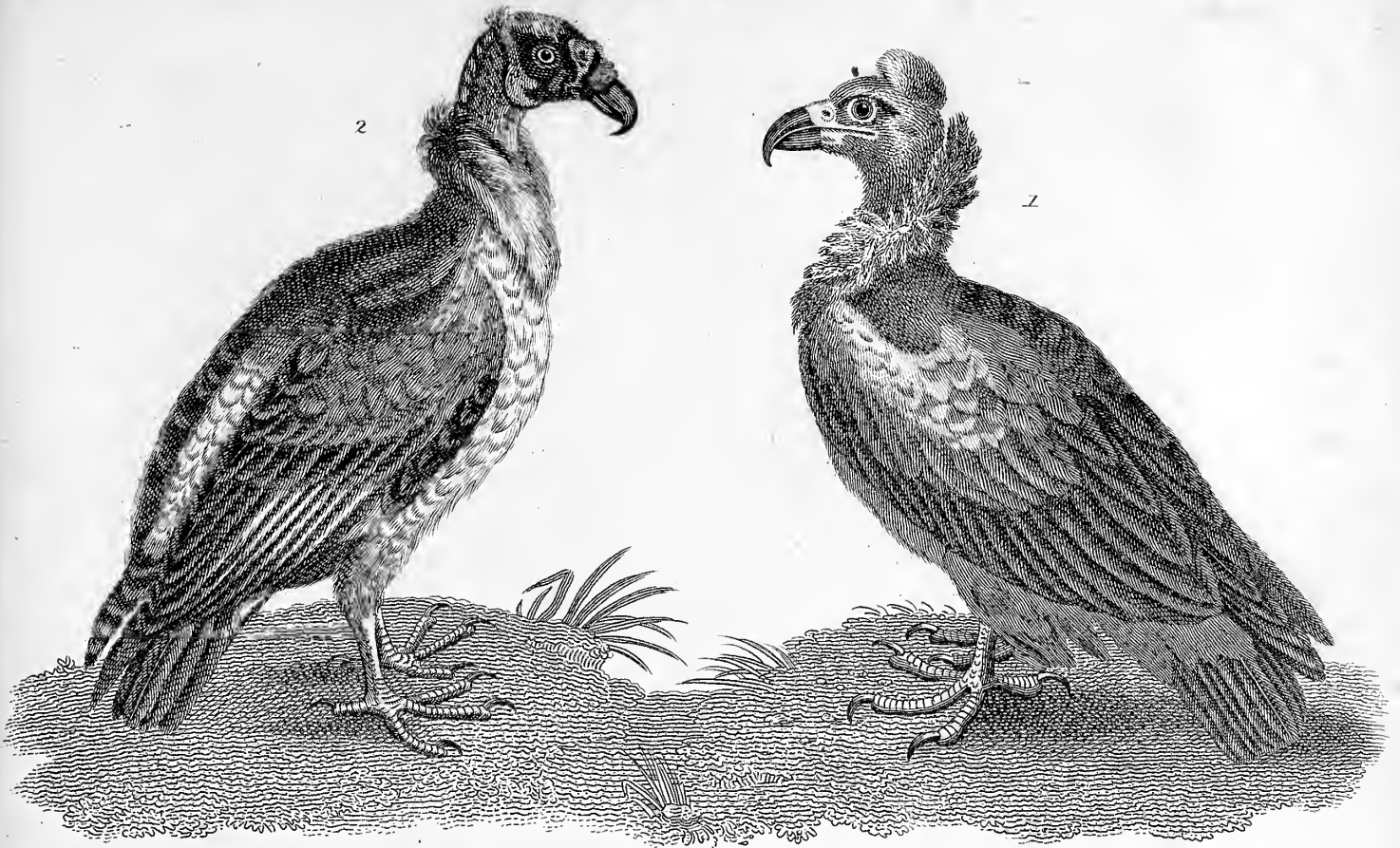
16. *Vultur Ponticerianus*, or black vulture.—With nearly naked flesh-coloured head and neck, and a fleshy red caruncle down each side of the neck. It is the *vautour royal de Pondicherry* of Sonnerat, whence its name.—Its size is that of a very large goose, with black bill and yellow legs; and is a native of India.

17. *Vultur Indicus*, or brown vulture.—With naked, rufous head and neck, and black wing and tail-feathers.—It is the Indian vulture of Latham.

18. *Vultur castaneus*, or chesnut vulture.—With whitish downy head and neck, brownish ruff, and black wing and tail-feathers. This is the *percnoptere* of Buffon, and differs little from the fulvous vulture, so that it might be thought to be a mere variety of that species. This bird is remarkable for a brown spot shaped like a heart, and edged with a straight white line, situated on the breast under the ruff. It is deformed in figure, and disgusting in appearance, from a continual flux of rheum from its nostrils, and of saliva from two other holes in the bill.—According to Buffon, it is of the size of an eagle, and an inhabitant of the Alps and Pyrenees, and of the mountains of Greece.

19. *Vultur Ginginianus*, or white vulture.—With black wing-feathers, and grey beak and legs. The *vautour gingi* of Sonnerat, who says it is of the size of a turkey, and is found about the coasts of Coromandel. Its flight is strong and

VULTUR.



1. *V. cristatus*. 2. *V. papa*. 3. *V. gryphus*.

and rapid, and its voracity insatiable: it lives on carrion and reptiles; is generally seen single and in marshy places.

20. *Vultur plancus*, or whitish vulture.—With transverse blackish lines, brown wings, and slightly crested black crown. This is the vultur plancus of Latham, the falco plancus of Linnæus and Gmelin, the plaintive eagle and plaintive vulture of Latham.—It is a native of Terra del Fuego.

21. *Vultur cheriway*.—With rose-coloured cere, yellow legs, ferruginous body, and whitish head with ferruginous crest. This is a kind of doubtful species, which may be considered either as a vulture or an eagle. Jacquin first described it, after having observed it in the island of Aruba, near the coast of Venezuela in South America.

VULTURARA, an inland town of Italy, in Naples, in the Principato Ultra; 65 miles north-east of Naples. Population 3800.

VULTURINE, *adj.* [*vulturinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a vulture.

VULTUROUS, *adj.* Like a vulture; voracious.—His *vulturous* stomach lets loose upon himself, and within few minutes more, one-half of him devours the other. *Hammond*.

UVULA, *s.* [*uvula*, Latin.] In anatomy, a round soft spongy body, suspended from the palate near the foramina of the nostrils over the glottis. *Todd*.—By an instrument bended up at one end, I got up behind the *uvula*. *Wiseman*.

UVULARIA [from the form of the uvula in the inflorescence], in Botany, a genus of the class hexandria, order monogynia, natural order of samentaceæ, lilia (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Calyx none. Corolla: petals six, oblong-lanceolate, acute, erect, very long. Nectary an oblong hollow in the base of each petal. Stamina: filaments six, very short, widish. Anthers long, erect, shorter by half than the corolla. Pistil: germ roundish. Style three-cleft half way, longer than the stamens. Stigmas simple, reflex. Pericarp: capsule ovate-oblong, triangular, three-celled, acute. Seeds many, roundish, compressed.—*Essential Character*. Corolla six-petalled, erect. Nectary a hollow at the base of each petal. Filament very short.

1. *Uvularia amplexifolia*, or heart-leaved *uvularia*.—Leaves embracing, they and the stem smooth. Root perennial. Stalk annual, rising about two feet high, and sending out one or two branches from the lower part. The flowers come out singly from the bosoms of the leaves upon long slender foot-stalks; they are yellow, hang downwards, and appear at the latter end of April.—Native of Bohemia, Silesia, Saxony, Switzerland, Dauphiné and Piedmont.

2. *Uvularia hirta*, or hairy *uvularia*.—Leaves embracing, rough-haired; stem villous.—Native of Japan, near Jedo.

3. *Uvularia lanceolata*, or spear-leaved *uvularia*.—Leaves perfoliate, ovate-lanceolate, acuminate.—Native of North America.

4. *Uvularia perfoliata*, or perfoliate *uvularia*.—Leaves perfoliate ovate.—Native of North America.

5. *Uvularia sessilifolia*, or sessile-leaved *uvularia*.—Leaves sessile.—Native of Canada.

6. *Uvularia cirrhosa*, or tendril-leaved *uvularia*.—Leaves sessile, cirrhose. Stem round, jointed, striated, smooth, simple, erect.—Native of Japan.

Propagation and Culture.—These are very hardy plants, and will live in the full ground, but as the flowers have not much beauty, they are only cultivated for the sake of variety. They are increased by parting their roots, the best season for which is about Michaelmas. They may be removed every third year; but if they are removed oftener, the plants will not flower so strong. They delight in hazel loam.

UWCHLAND, a township of the United States, in Chester county, Pennsylvania. Population 1178.

UXBRIDGE, a township and chapelry of England, in the parish of Hillingdon, Middlesex. The town consists of one street, nearly a mile in length. The river Coln runs in two streams at the west end, having a new brick bridge over

the main branch. That part of the town called Hillingdon-end, and which is not in the liberties of the township, still remains unpaved, but the rest is paved and lighted by virtue of an act of parliament. Near the canal is an ancient building, called the treaty-house, from its being the place where the commissioners of Charles I. and the parliament met in 1644. It is now the crown inn. In the vicinity anciently called Heiling Down, from whence the parish derived the name of Hillingdon, are the remains of a camp, supposed to have been thrown up by the Britons, against their invaders, the Romans. The town is governed by two bailiffs, two constables, and four headboroughs. Market on Thursday. Fairs 25th March, 31st July, 29th September, and 11th October, for cattle, provision, &c.; and the two latter are statute fairs; 15 miles from London.

UXBRIDGE, a post township of the United States, in Worcester county, Massachusetts; 18 miles south-south-east of Worcester, and 40 south-west of Boston. Population 1404.

UXIXAR, or UXIJAR, a small inland town in the south of Spain, in Granada, among the mountains of Alpujarras; 14 miles east-south-east of Granada.

UXMORE, a hamlet of England, in Oxfordshire, north-west of Henly-upon-Thames.

UXO, a town of the east of Spain, Valencia, with 2800 inhabitants; 32 miles north-by-east of Valencia.

UXORIOUS, *adj.* [*uxorius*, Latin.] Submissively fond of a wife; infected with connubial dotage.

That *uxorious* king, whose heart, though large,
Beguil'd by fair idolatresses, fell
To idols foul.

Milton.

UXORIOUSLY, *adv.* With fond submission to a wife.

If thou art thus *uxoriously* inclin'd
To bear thy bondage with a willing mind,
Prepare thy neck.

Dryden.

UXORIOUSNESS, *s.* Connubial dotage; fond submission to a wife.

Courage may be chang'd
To brutal force, and tender nuptial love
To mean *uxoriousness*.

Downman.

UYA, a small pasture island in Shetland, which covers a safe harbour of the same name on the north coast of the Mainland.

UYA, a small island in Shetland, about a square mile in extent, lying on the south coast of the island of Unst, between which is the safe and commodious harbour called Uya sound. It is uninhabited, but affords good pasture for sheep and black cattle.

UYTEGRA, a town of European Russia, in the government of Olonetz, on the river Vytegra. It has nearly 2000 inhabitants.

UZEL, a small town in the north-west of France, in Brittany, department of the Cotes du Nord; 9 miles north-west of Loudeac, and 18 south-east of St. Brieux.

UZERCHE, a small town in the interior of France, department of the Correze; 15 miles north-west of Tulle, and 20 north of Brives.

UZES, a town in the south-east of France, the capital of an arrondissement in the department of the Gard; 12 miles north of Nismes, and 20 west of Avignon.

UZESTE, a small town in the south-west of France, department of the Gironde, with 1000 inhabitants.

UZLIEKS, a numerous race of Tartars, who have now conquered and occupied the greater part of Independent Tartary.

UZNACH, a small town in the north-east of Switzerland, the chief place of a district in the canton of St. Gall, not far from the eastern extremity of the lake of Zurich; 23 miles south-east of Zurich.

UZWEIL UPPER, a large village in the north-east of Switzerland, in the Canton of St. Gall and the Lower Toggenburg; 13 miles west of St. Gall, on the road to Zurich.

W A C

W is a letter of which the form is not to be found in the alphabets of the learned languages; though it is not improbable that by our *w* is expressed the sound of the Roman *v*, and the Eolic *f*. Both the form and sound are excluded from the languages derived from the Latin.—*W* is sometimes improperly used in diphthongs as a vowel, for *u*, *view*; *strew*: the sound of *w* consonant, if it be a consonant, is uniform.

WAABE, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Brunswick, which falls into the Ocker.

WAACKHAUSEN, a village of Hanover, in the duchy of Bremen, near the river Hamme.

WAAG, a large river of the west of Hungary, which rises at the foot of the lofty mountain of Krivan, in the palatinate of Lyptau, flows through the palatinates of Thurotz, Trentschin, and Neutra, and falls into the Danube six miles below Comorn.

WAAG, the bay on the west coast of Norway, on which is the town of Bergen.

WAAGOE, one of the Faroe islands, to the west of Stromoe, belonging to Denmark.

WAALIA, a collection of villages on the top of a hill in Abyssinia, between Gondar and Tcherkin.

WAALWYK, a town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, with 1400 inhabitants; 10 miles west of Bois le Duc.

WAARSCHOOT, an inland town of the Netherlands, in East Flanders; 9 miles north-west of Ghent. Population 5300.

WAATSCH, or **VAZHE**, a small town of Austrian Illyria, in Carniola, situated on a lofty hill; 10 miles east-north-east of Laybach.

WABASH, a river of the United States, in Indiana, which waters the middle and western parts of the state, and flows into the Ohio, 30 miles above Cumberland river.

WABASH, LITTLE, a river of the United States, in Indiana, which runs south-east into the Wabash, a few miles above the Ohio.

WABBERTHWAITE, a parish of England, in Cumberland, near Ravenglass.

To **WA'BBLE**, *v. n.* [*A low barbarous word.*] To move from side to side; to change direction.—If in your work you find it *wabble*; that is, that one side of the flat inclines to the right or left hand, with soft blows of an hammer set it to rights, and then screw it hard up. *Moxon.*

WABISAPENGUN, a river of the United States, in Louisiana, which runs into the Mississippi. Lat. 41. 40. N.

WABISINEKAN, a river of the United States, in the Missouri territory, which runs into the Mississippi above the Missouri, on the eastern branch.

WABUSKAGAMA, a river of Canada, which runs into the Saguenay. Lat. 48. 20. N. long. 70. 18. W.

WACAATCHA, a river of Louisiana, in the district of Opelousas, which falls into the Sabine.

WACHAS, a lake of the United States, in Louisiana, which lies to the west of the Mississippi; and 22 miles from New Orleans.

WACHENDEN, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Biddenden, county of Kent.

WACHENDORFIA [so named by Burman in honour of Everh. Joh. Van Wachendorf, professor of Botany at Utrecht], in Botany, a genus of the class triandria, order monogynia, natural order of ensatæ, irides (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Calyx: spathes two-valved. Corolla: six-petalled, unequal; petals oblong; the three upper ones more erect, three lower spreading. Nectary of two bristles at the inner sides of the upper petal. Stamina: filaments three,

W.

W A C

filiform, declined, shorter than the corolla. Anthers incumbent. Pistil: germ superior, roundish, three-cornered. Style filiform, declined. Stigma simple. Pericarp: capsule subovate, three-sided, obtuse, three-celled, three-valved. Seeds solitary, rough-haired.—*Essential Character.* Corolla six-petalled, unequal, inferior. Capsule three-celled, superior.

1. **Wachendorfia thyrsiflora**, or simple-stalked Wachendorfia.—Scape almost simple, panicle contracted, leaves ensiform, five-nerved, plaited smooth. Root thick, tuberous, reed-like, of a deep-red colour, sending out many perpendicular fibres of the same colour, and spreading into several offsets.

2. **Wachendorfia paniculata**, or panicled Wachendorfia.—Scape many-clustered, panicle spreading, leaves ensiform, three-nerved, plaited smooth. Plant when in flower a foot high. Root perennial, a little creeping; furnished with oblong cylindrical and nearly perpendicular tubercles.

3. **Wachendorfia hirsuta**, or hairy Wachendorfia.—Scape many-clustered, panicle spreading, leaves ensiform, three-nerved, plaited villose. This seems chiefly to differ from the preceding in having hairy leaves.

4. **Wachendorfia tenella**, or delicate Wachendorfia.—Scape many-clustered, panicle spreading, leaves linear, three-nerved, smooth.

5. **Wachendorfia graminea**, or grass-leaved Wachendorfia.—Scape many-clustered, panicle spreading, leaves ensiform, channelled, smooth.—All these are natives of the Cape of Good Hope.

Propagation and Culture.—These plants may be increased by offsets, which are sent out from the main head, after the same manner as some of the flag-leaved Irises. Take them off at the end of August or the beginning of September, and plant them in pots filled with soft loamy earth mixed with a little sea sand; and if the season prove hot and dry, place the pots where they may have only the morning sun, until the offsets have put out new roots; then they may be placed in a sheltered situation, where they may enjoy the full sun. Here they may remain until there is danger of frosty mornings: then they should be placed in a frame with *Ixias*, &c., and treated in the manner directed for them.

WACHENHEIM, a small but pleasant town of the Bavarian circle of the Rhine, at the foot of the Hartz mountain; 12 miles west of Manheim.

WACHOVIA, or **DOBBS' PARISH**, a tract of land in the United States, in North Carolina. It contains the villages of Salem, Bethany, and Bethabara.

WACHSHURST, or **WAGSHURST**, a village of Germany, in Baden; 10 miles east-by-north of Strasburg.

WACHTENDONK, a walled town of Prussian Westphalia, on the river Niers; 20 miles north-west of Dusseldorf. Population 1400.

WACHTERSBACH, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, on the Kinzig; 20 miles east-by-north of Hanau. Population 1100.

WACHUSETT, a mountain of the United States, in Princeton, Massachusetts, about 2000 feet above the level of the sea.

WACKE, or **WACKEN**, a name given to a rock nearly allied to basalt, and which may properly be regarded as a more soft and earthy variety of the latter rock: it passes both into basalt and green-stone.—See **MINERALOGY**.

WACKE, GREY, or *Grey Wacke*, or *Waccé*, a name given by later geologists to a very extensive series of rocks, the members of which differ greatly from each other in composition,

position, structure, and appearance; indeed the name has been applied so indefinitely, that it has occasioned much confusion. See MINERALOGY.

WACKEN, WAKKEN, an inland town of West Flanders, near the river Lys, with 2200 inhabitants; 16 miles south-west of Ghent.

WACKERFIELD, a township of England, county of Durham, north-east of Staindrop.

WACTON, a parish of England, county of Hereford; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west-by-west of Bromyard.

WACTON, a parish of England, in the county of Norfolk; 4 miles south-west-by-south of St. Mary Stratton.

WAD, *s.* [peob, hay, Saxon.] A bundle of straw or other loose matter thrust close together.—*Wadd*, or black lead, is a mineral of great use and value. *Woodward*. [Sax. *pad*, *sandya*, *nigrica fabrilis*. *Ray*.]—Any thing crammed or stuffed in; as tow into a gun or cannon. [Icel. *vad*, *vod*, pannus propriè rudis, ad togas suffarciendas. *Lye*.]—The carved work [of the ship] is as rotten as touchwood, and will take fire even with a *wad*. *Maydman*.—Old English for *woad*; which see. *Barret*.

WADBOROUGH, a hamlet of England, county of Worcester; 3 miles from Pershore.

WADDESDON, a parish of England, in Buckinghamshire; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west-by-west of Aylesbury. Population 1020.

WADDING, *s.* [from *vad*, Icel.] A kind of soft stuff loosely woven, with which the skirts of coats are stuffed out.

WADDINGHAM, a parish of England, in Lincolnshire; 8 miles south-by-west of Glanford Bridge.

WADDINGSVEEN, NORTH and SOUTH, two adjoining villages of the Netherlands, in South Holland; 10 miles south-east of Leyden.

WADDINGTON, a parish of England, in Lincolnshire; 4 miles south of Lincoln. Population 727.

WADDINGTON, a township of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, situated on the river Ribble, near Bowland Forest; 19 miles west-south-west of Skipton. Population 1088.

WADDINGWORTH, a parish of England, county of Lincoln; 5 miles west-by-north of Horncastle.

To WADDLE, *v. n.* [*wagghelen*, Dutch, to *waggle*; *wedeln*, Germ., or *caudam motitare*, to shake the tail as a beast.] To shake in walking from side to side; to deviate in motion from a right line.—She could have run and *waddled* all about. *Shakspeare*.

WADDON, EAST and WEST, two small hamlets of England, in the parish of Abbotsbury, Dorsetshire.

To WADE, *v. n.* [from *vadam*, Latin, pronounced *vadam*.]—To walk through the waters; to pass water without swimming.—We'll *wade* to the market-place in Frenchmen's blood. *Shakspeare*.—To pass difficultly and laboriously.

The wrathful God then plunges from above,
And where in thickest waves the sparkles drove,
There lights, and *wades* through fumes, and gropes his way,
Half sing'd, half stiff'd. *Dryden*.

WADE'S POINT, a cape of the United States, on the coast of North Carolina. Lat. 36. 7. N. long. 76. 20. W.

WADEIJ, a town of Yemen, in Arabia; 80 miles south-south-west of Saade.

WADELS, a river of England and Wales, which rises in Radnorshire; but falls into the Lug, near Combe, in Herefordshire; about three miles east of Presteign.

WADENHOE, a parish of England, in Northamptonshire; on the river Nen; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-by-east of Thrapston.

WADENSCHWEIL, a town of Switzerland, on the south side of the lake of Zurich. It is well built, and contains 3500 inhabitants; 9 miles south of Zurich.

WADERN, a town of the Prussian province of the Lower Rhine; 18 miles east-south-east of Treves.

WADERO, a small island on the west coast of Sweden, in the North sea. Lat. 56. 24. N. long. 12. 30. E.

WADESBOROUGH, a post township of the United States, and capital of Anson county, North Carolina; 70 miles south-south-east of Salisbury, and 76 west of Fayetteville.

WADEY, a country of Central Africa, situated to the west of Fezzan, and east of Fitre and Begarmee.

WADEY ABASSI, a small river of Arabia, which falls into the Red sea; 10 miles south-south-east of Hodeida.

WADEY EL ARKIK, a small river of Arabia, which waters the city of Medina.

WADEY ELMAHAN, a small river of Arabia, which loses itself in the sands, unless in the west season, when it reaches the Red sea; 25 miles south-south-east of Hodeida.

WADEY FARAN, a small river of Arabia, which falls into the Red sea; 25 miles north-west of Tor.

WADEY FATIMA, a small river of Upper Egypt, which runs to the north-west of Mecca.

WADEY GAMUS, or VALLEY OF BUFFALOES, a valley of Egypt, on the eastern side of the Nile.

WADEY EL KEBIR, a small river of Arabia, which, in rainy seasons, reaches the Red sea, near Mocha.

WADEY EL LATORN, a watering place on the borders of the Lybian desert, on the caravan route between Cairo and Mourzouk.

WADEY ZEBID, a river of Arabia, which, in a particular season overflows and fertilizes its banks. It passes by Zebid, and finally loses itself in the sands.

WADHAM ISLANDS, a cluster of small islands near the north-east of Newfoundland. Lat. 49. 57. N. long. 53. 37. W.

WADHURST, a parish of England, in the county of Sussex; 5 miles from Tunbridge Wells. Population 1815.

WADING (Luke), an Irish ecclesiastic, more distinguished for probity and piety than for discrimination of judgment, resided at Rome, where he died in the year 1655. His works, in which he has occasionally intermixed fabulous relations, are "Annals of his Order," which was that of St. Francis, in 8 vols. folio, continued by other authors till they amounted to 17 vols. folio; and a "Bibliotheca of Writers of the Franciscan Order," 1630, folio, held in considerable estimation. *Moreri*.

WADING RIVER, a village of the United States, in Riverhead, New York.

WADJO, or WAJU, a state of confederacy in the island of Celebes, situated to the north of the Buggess territories, named Boni.

WADMELAW, a river of the United States, in South Carolina, which separates the island of St. John from the continent.

WADMELAW, a small island of the United States, on the coast of South Carolina, which communicates with St. John's island by means of a bridge.

WADON, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Croydon, county of Surrey.

WADOWICE, a small town of Austrian Poland, in the circle of Myslenice, on the river Skawa.

WADREAG, a district of Sahara, to the south of Algiers, on which it depends. It contains neither fountains nor rivulets: but water is uniformly obtained, by digging to the depth of from 100 to 200 fathoms. This is called by the natives the Sea under ground.

WADSETT, a term applied to an ancient sort of tenure or lease of land, in the Highland parts of Scotland. *Wadsetts* were, at a former period, frequent and numerous there; but they have now been mostly resumed, the price being paid up so soon as the term of redemption arrived. These *wadsetts* were commonly, it is said, granted to the younger sons and near relations of the great barons, and for these reasons:—1st, Being more attached to the head of the tribe than any other description of men, they were appointed the officers of the clan, when an expedition was undertaken; 2d, The scarcity of money made it more convenient for the needy nobility or chieftains to borrow or raise money in this way than in any other, or to give their children a patrimony, when about to settle in life; and 3d, When every man's occupation

cupation was war, or farming and grazing, before the spirit of adventure in going abroad to acquire wealth was known, the youth remained at home, on wadsetts or leases of ground at a moderate rent. In this manner, it is said, a clan, during the patriarchal no less than the feudal system or state, were in fact a battalion of armed men, living closely together, and united by the most powerful ties of consanguinity and interest. Accordingly, it is said, we find the Highland tribes settled in clusters, in the same valley or strath, unmixed with any other people; nor was it at one period, it is thought, very safe for a stranger to attempt settling amongst them.

WADSTENA, or WADSTEIN, a town of Sweden, in East Gothland, situated on the lake of Wetter; 20 miles west of Linköping. Lat. 58. 28. 5. N. long. 14. 52. 45. E.

WADSWORTH, a township of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Halifax. Population 3473.

WADWORTH, a parish of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Doncaster. Population 467.

WA'FER, *s.* [*wafel*, Dutch.] A thin cake.

Wife, make us a dinner; spare flesh, neither corn;
Make *wafers* and cakes, for our sheepe must be shorne.

Tusser.

The bread given in the eucharist by the Romanists.—That the same body of Christ should be in a thousand places at once; that the whole body should lie hid in a little thin *wafers*; yet so, that the members thereof should not one run into another, but continue distinct, and have an order agreeable to a man's body, it doth exceed reason. *Bp. Hall.*—Paste made to close letters.

Wafers are made by mixing fine flour with glair of eggs, isinglass, and a little yeast, and beating the mass into a paste; then spreading it when thinned with gum-water, on even tin plates, and drying it in a stove, and cutting it for use. The different colours may be given by tinging the paste with brazil or vermillion for red; indigo, or verditer, &c., for blue; saffron, turmeric, or gamboge, &c., for yellow, &c.

To WAFT, *v. a.* preter. *wafted*, or perhaps *waft*; particip. passive *wafted*, or *waft*. [probably from *wave*. *Johnson.*—*Serenius* refers the word to *veifa*, Icel., *wefla*, Sueth. vibrare.]—To carry through the air, or on the water.

A braver choice of dauntless spirits,
Than now the English bottoms have *waft* o'er,
Did never float upon the swelling tide. *Shakspeare.*

To buoy; to make float; to hinder from sinking.—Whether cripples, who have lost their thighs, will not sink but float; their lungs being able to *waft* up their bodies, which are in others overpoised by the hinder legs, we have not made experiment. *Brown.*—To beckon; to inform by a sign of any thing moving.—But soft! who *wafts* us yonder? *Shakspeare.*—To turn.

Even now I met him
With customary compliment; when he
Wafting his eyes to the contrary, and falling
A lip of much contempt, speeds from me. *Shakspeare.*

To WAFT, *v. n.* To float.

It *wafted* nearer yet, and then she knew,
That what before she but surmis'd, was true. *Dryden.*

WAFT, *s.* A floating body.

From the bellowing east oft the whirlwind's wing
Sweeps up the burthen of whole wintry plains,
In one wide *waft*. *Thomson.*

Motion of a streamer. Used as a token or mean of information at sea.

WAFTAGE, *s.* Carriage by water or air. *Not in use.*

What ship of Epidamnum stays for me? —
—A ship you sent me to, to hire *waftage*. *Shakspeare.*

WA'FTER, *s.* A passage boat.—One who wafts or conveys.

O Charon, Charon,
Thè *wafter* of the souls to bliss or bane. *Beaum. and Fl.*

WAF'IB, a small low island in the Eastern seas, on the west coast of the island of Waygiou, covered with trees to the water's edge.

WAFTURE, *s.* The act of waving.

You answer'd not;
But with an angry *wafture* of your hand
Gave sign for me to leave you. *Shakspeare.*

WAFWA, a small low island in the Eastern seas, on the west coast of the island of Waygiou, covered with trees.

To WAG, *v. a.* [*pagian*, Saxon; *waggen*, Dutch.] To move lightly; to shake slightly.

You may as well forbid the mountain pines
To *wag* their high tops, and to make a noise,
When they are fretted with the gusts of heaven. *Shakspeare.*

To WAG, *v. n.* To be in quick or ludicrous motion.

Be merry, be merry, my wife has all;
For women are shrews, both short and tall;
'Tis merry in hall, where beards *wag* all. *Shakspeare.*

To go; to pack off.—I will provoke him fo't, or let him *wag*. *Shakspeare.*—To be moved.

Her charms she mutter'd o'er;
And yet the resty sieve *wagg'd* ne'er the more:
I wept for woe. *Dryden.*

WAG, *s.* [*paegan*, Saxon, *to cheat*.] Any one ludicrously mischievous; a merry droll.—Was not my lord the verier *wag* o' th' two. *Shakspeare.*

WAGE, *s.* The plural *wages* is now only used. [*wegen*, or *wagen*, German. *Johnson.*—A corruption of the Su. Goth. *wad*, a pledge; whence the old Engl. word *wad*, in the same sense.—Pay given for service.

All friends shall taste
The *wages* of their virtue, and all foes
The cup of their deservings. *Shakspeare.*

Gage; pledge.
But th' elfin knight, which ought that warlike *wage*,
Disdain'd to loose the meed he wonne in fray. *Spenser.*

To WAGE, *v. a.* [*waegen*, German, to attempt any thing dangerous.] To attempt; to venture.

We must not think the Turk is so unskilful,
Neglecting an attempt of ease and gain,
To wake and *wage* a danger profitless. *Shakspeare.*

To make; to carry on. *Applied to war.*
Return to her, and fifty men dismiss'd!
No; rather I abjure all roofs, and chuse
To *wage* against the enmity o' th' air,
To be a comrade with the wolf. *Shakspeare.*

[From *wage*, *wages*.] To set to hire. *Not in use.*

Thou must *wage*
Thy works for wealth, and life for gold engage. *Spenser.*

To take to hire; to hire for pay; for hold in pay; to employ for wages. *Obsolete.*

I seem'd his follower, not partner; and
He *wag'd* me with his countenance, as if
I had been mercenary. *Shakspeare.*

[In law.] When an action of debt is brought against one as for money or chattles, left or lent, the defendant may *wage* his law; that is, swear, and certain persons with him, that he owes nothing to the plaintiff in manner as he hath declared. The offer to make the oath is called *wager* of law; and when it is accomplished, it is called the making or doing of law. *Blount.*

WAGENAAR (John), a Dutch writer, distinguished by his moral qualities as well as literary acquirements, was born

born in 1709, at Amsterdam, of which he was appointed historiographer in 1758. He died in 1773. His principal work, which is reckoned one of the chief ornaments of Dutch literature for depth of research and purity of style, is a "History of Holland from the earliest Period till 1751," in 21 vols. 8vo.; of which a second edition with engravings, both maps and portraits, was printed at Amsterdam in 1752.—1759. Among his other performances are enumerated, "An Historical Description of the City of Amsterdam," Amst. 1760, 3 vols. folio; "The Character of John De Witt placed in its true Light;" and "Historical and Political Miscellanies," Amst. 8vo. 1776. *Gen. Biog.*

WAGENDRUSSEL, a village of Hungary, on the Golnitz; 5 miles south of Kapsdorf.

WAGENINGEN, an inland town of the Netherlands, in the province of Gelderland, situated in a marshy district on the north side of the Leck, a branch of the Rhine; 10 miles west of Arnheim. Lat. 51. 57. N. long. 5. 46. E.

WAGENSEIL (John Christopher), was born at Nuremberg, in 1633, and having studied at several universities, he became tutor to the son of a nobleman at Altdorf, and accompanied him in his travels through a great part of Europe. At Turin he discovered in the cabinet of the duke of Savoy the famous Isiac Table, which had been lost ever since the pillage of the duke of Mantua's cabinet. In the progress of his life he acquired a high degree of reputation, and was distinguished among other foreign literary persons by the munificence of Lewis XIV. Having been honoured with the degree of LL.D. at Orleans, he became professor of law and history in the university of Altdorf, in 1667, and afterwards was advanced to the chair of Oriental languages, and the station of public librarian. He was also a member of the academies at Turin and Padua; and died at Altdorf, at the age of 72, in the year 1705. The most distinguished of his writings are, "A Dissertation on a supposed Fragment of Petronius;" "Fasciculus Opusculorum variorum Historico-rum et Philologicorum;" "Tela ignea Satanæ," 2 vols. 4to., being a collection, with a refutation, of some of the principal Jewish works against Christianity; "Dissertatio de Monetali veterum Romanorum;" "Commentatio de Civitate Norimburgensi;" and "Dissertatio de Academiis." He had a daughter, named Helen-Sibilla, celebrated for her knowledge of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages. *Moreri.*

W'AGER, *s.* A bett; any thing pleaded upon a chance or performance.

Full fast she fled, ne ever look'd behind;
As if her life upon the *wager* lay.

Spenser.

Subject on which betts are laid.—The sea strove with the winds which should be louder; and the shrouds of the ship with a ghastful noise to them that were in it, witnessed that their ruin was the *wager* of the other's contention. *Sidney.*—[In law.] An offer to make oath.—The next species of trial is still in force, if the parties choose to abide by it. I mean the trial by *wager* of battle. *Blackstone.*—Multiplication of actions upon the case were rare formerly, and there by *wager* of law outsted, which discouraged many suits. *Hale.*

To WA'GER, *v. a.* To lay; to pledge as a bett; to pledge upon some casualty or performance.—Worthy to *wager* heart with mine, accept it. *Beaum. and Fl.*

To WA'GER, *v. n.* To offer a *wager*.—'Twas merry when you *wager'd* on your angling. *Shakspeare.*

WAGER'S STRAITS or RIVER, a river of North America, which empties itself into Hudson's bay. Lat. 65. 8. N. long. 87. W.

WA'GERER, *s.* One who bets; one who wagers.—Desire your *wagerer* from me to be more cautious in determining on such matters, and not to venture the loss of his money and credit with so much odds against him. *Swift.*

WA'GES, *s.* See WAGE.

WAGGERY, *s.* Mischievous merriment; roguish trick; sarcastical gaiety.—'Tis not the *waggeries* or cheats practised among school-boys, that make an able man; but the principles of justice, generosity, and sobriety. *Locke.*

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WA'GGISH, *adj.* Knavishly merry; merrily mischievous; frolicsome.

Change fear and niceness,
The handmaids of all women, or, more truly,
Woman its pretty self, to *waggish* courage. *Shakspeare.*

WA'GGISHLY, *adv.* In a *waggish* manner.—Now we are in private, let's wanton it a little, and talk *waggishly*. *B. Jonson.*

WA'GGISHNESS, *s.* Merry mischief.—A Christian boy in Constantinople had like to have been stoned for gaggling, in a *waggishness*, a long-billed fowl. *Bacon.*

To WA'GGLE, *v. n.* [*wagghelen*, Dutch.] To waddle; to move from side to side.—Why do you go nodding and *wagging* so, as if hip shot? says the goose to her gosse-ling. *L'Estrange.*

WAGHEN, or WAWN, a parish of England, in the East Riding of Yorkshire; 5 miles south-east-by-east of Beverley.

WAGNAGUR, a town of Hindostan, province of Gujerat, situated on the sea coast of the peninsula, belonging to an independent chief. Lat. 21. 3. N. long. 71. 58. E.

WA'GON, or WAGGON, *s.* [*pægen*, Sax. *waeghens*, Dutch; *wagn*, Icelandic. *Wagon* is strictly conformable to the etymology; but *waggon* is the prevailing form.] A heavy carriage for burthens.—The Hungarian tents were enclosed round with *waggon*s, one chained to another. *Knowles.*—A chariot. *Not in use.*

Then to her *waggon* she betakes,
And with her bears the witch.

Spenser.

WA'GGON-WAY, *s.* [A provincial term.] A road, more usually termed a rail-road.

Since the article RAIL-ROAD was written, the following communication has been sent to us; and since it comprehends the account of a very important improvement in rail-road-making, we think proper to insert it here under the old and original, though not most elegant and generally adopted title.

Aug. 7th, 1826.—A trial was made at Bedlington Iron Works, of the strength of the Malleable Iron Patent Railway Bars, which produced the following results:—

A rail 9 feet long, weighing 16lbs. per single yard, supported at each end of the centre yard, and the steel-yard attached to the swell or middle of that yard, sprung $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch, when 3.56 lbs. weights were put on equal to 42cwt.; and when they were removed, returned to the straight line. A weight of 1cwt. 3qrs. 11lbs. was then suspended, equal to 51 $\frac{3}{4}$ cwt., with which the rail sprung $\frac{2}{8}$ of an inch, and on their being removed again, resumed the straight line. A weight of 2cwt., was next suspended, equal to 56cwt., and the rail sprung $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch, and on its being removed, the rail became permanently bent $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch.

If the load was divided upon 4 wheels, the rails would require 11 ton 4 cwt. to bend them permanently, or would bear as per No. 2 Trial, 10 ton 7 cwt. without bending. But if the weight of a 4-wheel coal-waggon in motion, is borne by the two opposite rails, and upon one fore and one hind wheel, then these rails will bear 5 ton 3cwt. 2 qrs.: and even allowing one-half of this for the additional momentum, arising from the velocity with which the waggon travel, the rails appear strong enough to carry a waggon of 12cwt. containing 40 cwt. coals. The 16 lbs. rails have been in use at the colliery attached to the works, four years, and have not at all bent by the waggon passing over them; the waggon weighing 21 cwt., and containing 45 cwt. of coals, making a gross weight of 66 cwt.

Bedlington Iron Works,
6th Dec. 1824.

Trial of Malleable Iron Rails.

Present:

Messrs. Wood, Langridge, Buhmshaw, Biddulph, jun., and Adamson.

1st Rail.—9 feet long, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch broad at the top, depth in the middle, 3 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches, and thickness $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, depth at the bearings 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches, and thickness $\frac{5}{8}$ inch, weight 28 lbs. per yard:

5 R

Supported

Supported at 3 feet distance, upon chairs
 $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad.

1st. Two 56 weights upon a steel- yard, 4lbs. equal to 1 cwt. }				
	Ton.	Cwt.	Qrs.	
	Equal to 1	8	0	deflexion .06 in.
2d. Four 56 weights =	2	16	0	ditto .11 in.
3d. Six 56 ditto =	4	4	0	ditto .2 in.
4th. Eight 56 ditto =	5	12	0	ditto .35 in.
5th. Nine 56 ditto =	6	6	0	ditto .47 in.
6th. Nine 56 ditto } and 21lbs. }	=	6	11	1 ditto .57 in.

After these weights were removed from the end of the steel-yard, the rail returned to its original straight line.

7th. Ten 56 weights =	Ton.	Cwt.	Qrs.	
	7	0	0	deflexion .93 in.

When these weights were removed, the rail returned nearly to a straight line, but not entirely so; the bend was however so small, that it could not be measured accurately.

8th. Eleven 56 ditto =	Ton.	Cwt.	Qrs.	
	7	14	0	deflexion .22 ins.

When these were removed, the rail remained bent .24 inches.

2d Rail.—3 feet long—dimensions same as the 9 feet rail.

	Ton.	Cwt.	Qrs.	
1st. Eight 56 weights =	5	12	0	} bent and re- turned again to straight lines.
2d. Nine 56 ditto } and 7lbs. }	=	6	7	
3d. Ten 56 ditto =	7	0	0	} bent and re- mained bent about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch.

In testimonium veritatis,
 (Signed) "Michael Langridge,
 John Buhmshaw,
 John Biddulph, jun."

WAGONAGE, *s.* Money paid for carriage in a waggon.
 WAGONER, *s.* One who drives a waggon..

By this, the northern *wagoner* had set
 His sevenfold team behind the steadfast star,
 That was in ocean waves yet never wet.

Spenser.

WAGRAM, a village of Germany, in Lower Austria, on the river Rusbach, celebrated for the great battle which here took place between the Austrians and the French, in July 1809; 16 miles north-east of Vienna.

WAGSTADT, or BLOWES, a small town of Austrian Silesia; 17 miles south-by-east of Troppau.

WAGTAIL, *s.* [*motacilla*, Latin.] A bird.—Spare my grey beard, you *wagtail!* *Shakspeare.*

WAGUR, a district of Hindostan, province of Cutch, of which it forms the eastern boundary. The exterior is elevated and woody, and intersected by a number of small streams, which fall into the Runn. The inhabitants are Mahometans, and noted for their predatory habits.

WAHABEES, or WAHABIES, appellations that distinguish a formidable body of warlike sectaries, who sprung up in Arabia about a century ago, commenced their career as reformers of the Mahometan religion, and made extensive migrations and conquests. According to Niebuhr, the founder of this sect, was one Abd ul Wehhab, (Abdoul-wehhab, or Ubdool Wahab,) a native of Aijæne (Ujuna), a town in El Ared (Ool Urud), one of the two districts of Nedsjed, in Arabia. This man, in his youth, is said to have studied at home (or at Medina) those sciences which are chiefly cultivated in Arabia; he afterwards spent some time at Bosra, and made several journeys to Bagdad, and through Persia. After his return to his native place, says Niebuhr, he began to propagate his opinions among his countrymen, and succeeded in converting several independent schiecks, whose subjects became followers of this new prophet. Those schiecks, who had before been in a state of hostility against one another, were reconciled by the mediation of Abd ul

Wehhab, and agreed for the future to undertake no enterprise without the advice of their apostle. In process of time, Abd ul Wehhab reduced great part of El Ared; and being afterwards joined by schieck Mecrami, of Nedsjeran, who was also the head of a particular sect, he, or rather his son Mahomet, as he succeeded his father, was enabled to reduce the Sunnite schiecks, and as they acted, in concert, to subdue many of their neighbours. After the death of Abd ul Wehhab, his son retained the same authority, prosecuted his father's views, and sustained the supreme ecclesiastical character in El Ared.

As to the religious doctrine taught by Abd ul Wehhab, and adopted by his followers, Niebuhr states, that he believed God to be the only object of worship and invocation, and the creator and governor of this world. He forbade the invocation of saints, and so much as the mention of Mahomet, or any other prophet, in prayer, as practices savouring of idolatry. He considered Mahomet, Jesus Christ, Moses, and many others, respected by the Sunnites under the character of prophets, as merely great men, whose history might be perused with improvement; at the same time denying that any book had ever been written by divine inspiration, or brought down from heaven by the angel Gabriel. He also forbade, as a crime against Providence, the making of vows, in the manner of the Sunnites with a view of obtaining deliverance from danger. This new religion of Abd ul Wehhab, according to the account given of it by the schiecks, which, however, in some respects, differs from the statement of the Sunnites, may be regarded as a reformation of Mahometanism, proposing to reduce it to great purity. Experience must decide whether a religion, so stripped of every thing that might serve to strike the senses, can long maintain its ground among a people so rude and ignorant as the Arabs. Abd ul Wehhab, however, thought it necessary to impose some religious observances on his followers; and interdicted the use of tobacco, opium, and coffee; and he enacted a variety of civil regulations, with regard to the collection and distribution of the revenues.

Wehhab's first proselyte of any importance is said to have been Ibn Saaoud, a prince of certain tribes inhabiting the country to the east of Medina; and this prince took occasion, in the dissemination of his new doctrine, to attack and subjugate the neighbouring tribes. His successor, or, as some say, coadjutor, was Abdelaaziz (Ubdool Uzeez), who, prosecuting his system, carried in one hand his creed of reform, and his sword in the other; and having made himself master of the interior of Arabia, extended his military excursions as far as the vicinity of Bagdad; and in the year 1801, totally destroyed by fire the town of Imam Hossein, near this capital. The men and male children were all put to the sword; while a Wehhabite doctor, from the top of a tower, excited the massacre, by calling on the soldiers to kill "all the infidels who gave companions to God." In 1802, Mecca was taken after a trifling opposition by Saaoud, the son of Abdelaaziz, who razed to the ground all the mosques and chapels consecrated to the prophet or his family. This young warrior succeeded to the command of the Wehhabis the following year, on the assassination of his father; and, in 1804, made himself master of Medina, which had before resisted his arms. The conquest of Arabia was now nearly completed; and the sultan Saaoud became a formidable neighbour to the surrounding pachas of Bagdad, Damascus, and Egypt.

The constitution of this new sovereignty was singular in its kind. The town of Draa'ya, among the deserts, 390 miles to the east of Medina, formed a sort of capital, or centre, of the governments of the Wahhabees. The various tribes of Arabs, scattered widely in tents and barracks over this vast extent of country, yielded obedience, both civil and military, to the sultan Saaoud. The tenth of their flocks and fruits was paid in tribute; an order from the sultan rapidly assembled a multitude of armed men, subsisting themselves at their own expense, totally unorganized as soldiers, but deriving force from their numbers—from their active spirit as sectaries—and

from

from the large plunder they obtained in their military expeditions. Descending frequently from their desert recesses upon the coast of the Red sea, they arrested the caravans, and levied contributions upon the pilgrims journeying to Mecca and Medina. In the year 1807, when Ali Bey visited Mecca, the Wehhabis were in their greatest power. Their army, which he saw encamped in the vicinity of the sacred mount of Ararat, he estimates at 45,000 men, a large proportion of the number mounted on camels and dromedaries, and with a train of a thousand camels attached to the different chiefs of the army. He describes with some spirit the appearance of another body of Wehhabis, whom he saw entering Mecca, to take possession of the city, and fulfil the duties of their own pilgrimage: a multitude of copper-coloured men, who rushed impetuously into the place, their only covering a narrow girdle round their waist, to which was hung a *khanjeer*, or large knife, each one carrying besides a firelock on his shoulder. Their devotions were of the most tumultuous kind; the lamps surrounding the sacred kaaba were broken by their guns; and the ropes and buckets of the well of Zemzem destroyed in their eagerness to reach the holy water. All the other pilgrims quitted their more decorous ceremonies, till the Wahhabees, having satisfied their zeal, and paid their alms to the well in gunpowder and coffee, befook themselves to the streets, where, in conformity with the law of Abd ul Wehhab, their heads were all closely shaved by the barbers of Mecca. The sultan Saoud, whom Ali Bey saw at Arafat, was almost as naked as his subjects, distinguished chiefly by the green standard carried before him, with the characters, "*La illahâ illa Allah*,"—"there is no other God but God," embroidered upon it.

With respect to their religious tenets, the Wehhabis may be described, generally, as Deists of the Mohammedan church. Abd ul Wehhab, while acknowledging fully the authority of the koran, professed obedience only to the literal text of this book; rejecting all the additions of the imams and doctors of law, and condemning various superstitions which had sullied the purity of the faith. He forbade all devotion to the person of the prophet, and pilgrimage to his tomb at Medina; regarding him simply as a man charged with a divine mission; which being completed, he became again an ordinary mortal. The story of Mahomet's ascent to Paradise on El Borak, and the horse of the angel Gabriel, he wholly denied; together with a host of other miraculous events, with which history has celebrated the life of the prophet. The Wahhabees simply say "Mohammed," instead of "Our Lord Mohammed," according to the usage of other Mussulmen. They have equally rejected the indirect worship of certain saints, who had been gradually insinuated into the Mussulman calendar, destroying the chapels and tombs which had been consecrated to them. The grand doctrine of the sect, and what they regard as the basis of true Islamism, is the unity of God. This forms their cry when they go to war, and justifies to themselves the violences they commit upon the corrupters of the faith. The Mussulmen who deviate from this simple principle of belief they call Mouschrikins, or schismatics; making a distinction between this term and that of Cossar, or idolaters.

As it was the general custom of Mussulmen to shave the head, with the exception of one tuft of hair, the law of the Wehhabis forbade the tuft, and enjoined the shaving of the whole head. Their founder also prohibited not only the use of tobacco, but that of silk and the precious metals. Their religious services are performed underneath the open sky, and not below the roofing of a mosque. Notwithstanding these changes, however, and the general spirit of their doctrine, they still retain certain superstitions, common to other Mussulmen. While forbidden to make some pilgrimages, others are permitted to them. They kiss the stone of the Kaaba, drink of the water of Zemzem, and throw stones against the pillar said to have been built by the devil at Mina.

The pacha of Egypt, with a view of employing his troops, amounting, at this time, to 15,000 men, and in order to gain

favour with the Porte, and reputation among true Mussulmen, determined to liberate the holy city and shrine from the power of these heretics, and declared war against them. In the vigorous prosecution of it, his army was transported to the Arabian coasts; and the men and horses composing it, were supplied with provisions, carried up the Nile as far as Kenneah, thence transported across the desert on camels to Cosseir, and shipped for Jambo, or some other port on the eastern coast of the Red sea. Several armed vessels also were built at Alexandria, taken to pieces, and conveyed on the backs of camels to Suez, where they found a small fleet, which greatly aided his military operations on the Arabian coast. The pacha, it is said, received some arms from the English; but permission was refused, as we are told by Mr. Legh, to his request that his vessels might go round the Cape of Good Hope, to enter into the Red sea. The Wahhabees, on the other hand, are reported to have received assistance from the French government, conveyed through the Isle of France, and with the policy of creating a French interest in Arabia, which might be subservient to their pretensions in the East.

The campaign of the pacha of Egypt against the Wehhabis, in 1812, had been unsuccessful; and his army suffered very greatly in an engagement at Jedda, the port of Mecca on the adjoining coast. He redoubled, however, his exertions; organized new troops; and, early in the spring of 1813, brought the war to a triumphant termination. The Wehhabis were driven with loss from the coast; Mecca, Medina, and Jedda, were all retaken, and restored again to the authority of the Porte, and to the worship of the true believers. Mohammed Ali sent his youngest son, Ismael-Pacha, to Constantinople, to lay the keys of Mecca at the feet of the grand signior.

WAHAL, or WAAL, a great river of the Netherlands, or rather branch of the Rhine, which leaves that river at Schenkenschans, and joins the Maese at the small island of Voorn. Separating afterwards from the Maese, the Wahal washes the north side of the island of Bommelwaert, and joins the Maese again at Worcum, after which they form one great river, or rather arm of the sea, called the Merwe or Maese.

WAHLAPGIS-SQUEGAMOOK, a lake of the United States, in Maine, between Appahmoojeene-Gamook and Bungah-Quohem lakes.

WAHI, a town of Hindostan, province of Bejapoor, long the residence of an illustrious Mahratia family named Rastia, notwithstanding which the Mahometan inhabitants had the extraordinary privilege in a Hindoo country, of killing kine, and exposing the beef for sale in the market. It is situated about 50 miles south of Poonah.

WAHLSTADT, a large village of Prussian Silesia; 5 miles east-south-east of Liegnitz.

WAHNAACHA, a river of North America, which runs south-east into Columbia, below Clark's river.

WAHOWPUNS, Indians of North America, on the west side of the Columbia.

WAHREN, a small inland town of the north of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg Schwerin; 20 miles west-north-west of Strelitz.

WAHRING, or WAERING, a town of Lower Austria, near Closter Neuburg. Population, including the parish, 2500.

WAIBLINGEN, a town in the west of Germany, in Wirtemberg, on the Rems; 17 miles east-north-east of Stutgard. Population 2300.

WAIBSTADT, a small town of Germany, in Baden; 23 miles east of Spire, with 1500 inhabitants.

WAID, [*etymology unknown*.] Crushed.—His horse *waid* in the back, and shoulder shotten. *Shakspeare*.

WAIDERSFELDEN, a small town of Germany, in Upper Austria; 12 miles east of Freystadt.

WAIDHOFEN, a small town of Germany, in Lower Austria, on the river Ips; 72 miles west-by-south of Vienna, with 3400 inhabitants.

WAIDHOFEN, a town of Lower Austria, on the river Theya;

Theya; 65 miles west-north-west of Vienna. Population 5000.

WAIF, or WAIFT, *s.* [*wavium, wāivium*, law Lat.] Goods found, but claim'd by nobody; that of which every one waves the claim. Sometimes written *weif*, or *weft*. *Johnson*.—It formerly was used for a person deserted as well as thing lost; and, according to Cowel and Blackstone, *waifs*, in the legal sense, are goods stolen, and *waived*, or thrown away by the thief in his flight.

For that a *waift*, the which by fortune came
Upon your seas, he claym'd as propertie;
And yet nor his, nor his in equitie,
But your's the *waift* by high prerogative. *Spenser*.

To WAIL, *v. a.* [*Icel. væla*, ejulare, plangere; Goth. *wail* planctus, *waila*, vociferari.] To moan; to lament; to bewail.

Wise men ne'er *wail* their present woes,
But presently prevent the ways to *wail*. *Shakspeare*.

To WAIL, *v. n.* To grieve audibly; to express sorrow.—Tom shall make him weep and *wail*. *Shakspeare*.

WAIL, *s.* Audible sorrow; lamentation.

Around the woods
She sighs her song, which with her *wail* resound. *Thomson*.

WAILFUL, *adj.* Sorrowful mournful.

Lay lime to tangle her desires
By *wailful* sonnets, whose composed rhimes
Should be full fraught with serviceable vows. *Shakspeare*.

WAILBY, or WALDERBY, a parish of England, in the county of Westmoreland; 2 miles west of Kirkby Stephen.

WAILSBY, a parish of England, in Lincolnshire; 1½ mile from Market-Raisen.

WAILING, *s.* Lamentation; moan; audible sorrow.—Other cries amongst the Irish, savour of the Scythian barbarism; as the lamentations of their burials, with despairful outcries, and immoderate *wailings*. *Spenser*.

WAIN, *s.* A carriage.

Your's be the harvest; 'tis the beggar's gain,
To glean the fallings of the loaded *wain*. *Dryden*.

WAINAGE, *s.* A finding of carriages. *Ainsworth*.

WAINFLEET, a market town of England, in the county of Lincoln, situated on a creek near the sea, at the eastern part of the county. The creek is navigable for vessels of small burden. The town is neat and well built. It had formerly two churches, only one of which now remains. The free grammar school was founded here in the year 1459, by William of Wainfleet, bishop of Winchester, who was a native of the town. Market on Saturday, and four annual fairs; 14 miles north-north-east of Boston and 130 north of London.

WAINCOPE, *s.* A large cord, with which the load is tied on the waggon; cart-rope.—Oxen and *wainropes* cannot hale them together. *Shakspeare*.

WAINSCOT, *s.* [*wagschot*, Dutch.] The inner wooden covering of a wall.—Some have the veins more varied and chambletted; as oak, whereof *wainscot* is made. *Bacon*.

To WAINSCOT, *v. a.* [*waegenschotten*, Dutch.] To line walls with boards.—Musick soundeth better in chambers *wainscotted*, than hanged. *Bacon*.—To line buildings with different materials.—One side commands a view of the garden, and the other is *wainscotted* with looking-glass. *Addison*.

WAIR, *s.* A piece of timber two yards long, and a foot broad. *Bailey*.

WAIST, *s.* [*gwase*, Welsh; from the verb *gwasen*, to press or bind. M. Goth. *wahsus*, statura.—The smallest part of the body; the part below the ribs.

The one seem'd woman to the *waist*, and fair,
But ended foul in many a scaly fold,
Voluminous and vast. *Milton*.

The middle deck, or floor of a ship.

Sheets of water from the clouds are sent,
Which, hissing through the planks, the flames prevent,
And stop the fiery pest: four ships alone
Burn to the *waist*, and for the fleet atone. *Dryden*.

WAISTBAND, *s.* That part of the breeches which encircles the waist.—I beg of you to button your waistcoat from your collar to your *waistband*. *Tatler*.

WAISTCOAT, *s.* An inner coat; a coat close to the body.—Selby lean'd out of the coach to shew his lac'd *waistcoat*. *Richardson*.

To WAIT, *v. a.* [*wachten*, Dutch.] To expect; to stay for.

Bid them prepare within;
I am to blame to be thus *waited* for. *Shakspeare*.

To attend; to accompany with submission or respect. To attend as a consequence of something.

Such doom
Waits luxury, and lawless care of gain. *Philips*.

To watch as an enemy.—He is *waited* for of the sword. *Job*.

To WAIT, *v. n.* To expect; to stay in expectation.

I know, if I am deprived of you, I die:
But oh! I die, if I *wait* longer for you. *A. Philips*.

To pay servile or submissive attendance; with *on* before the subject.

Though Syrinx your Pan's mistress were,
Yet Syrinx well might *wait* on her. *Milton*.

To attend: with *on*. A phrase of ceremony.—The dinner is on the table; my father desires your worship's company.—I will *wait* on him. *Shakspeare*.—To stay; not to depart from.—How shall we know when to *wait* for, when to decline persecution. *South*.

With Vulcan's rage the rising winds conspire,
And near our palace rolls the flood of fire:
Haste, my dear father, 'tis no time to *wait*,
And load my shoulders with a willing freight. *Dryden*.

To stay by reason of some hindrance. To look watchfully. To lie in ambush as an enemy.—Such ambush *waited* to intercept thy way. *Milton*.—To follow as a consequence.—It will import those men who dwell careless, to enter into serious consultation how they may avert that ruin, which *waits* on such a supine temper. *Dec. of Chr. Piety*.

WAIT, *s.* Ambush; insidious and secret attempts. It is commonly used in these phrases, *to lay wait*, and *to lie in wait*.—Why sat'st thou like an enemy in *wait*? *Milton*.

WAIT'S RIVER, a river of the United States, in Vermont, which runs into the Connecticut; 12 miles below Well's river.

WAITER, *s.* An attendant; one who attends for the accommodation of others.

The *waiters* stand in ranks, the yeomen cry,
Make room, as if a duke were passing by. *Swift*.

WAITHE, a parish of England, in Lincolnshire; 7 miles south-south-east of Great Grimsby.

WAITING-GENTLEWOMAN, WA'ITING-MAID, or WAITING-WOMAN, *s.* An upper servant who attends on a lady in her chamber.

He made me mad,
To talk so like a *waiting-gentlewoman*,
Of guns, and drums, and wounds. *Shakspeare*.

WAITS, *s.* [*waits*, Goth., vigilia, excubæ. Hence, in our old language, *wait* is a watchman, "speculator, vigil." So, in old French, *waite*, "garde, sentinelle,") Nocturnal itinerant musicians. This is the only use of *waits* at present.

Let's have the *waits* of Southwark,
They're as rare fellows as any are in England. *Beaum. and Fl.*

Waits were originally attendant musicians on great personages, mayors, and bodies corporate, generally furnished with super

superb dresses, or splendid cloaks. We have an account in Rymer's *Fœdera*, (tom. ix. "De Minstrielles propter Solatium Regis providendis,") and in the "Liber niger Domus Regis," of the establishment of the minstrels and waits, in the service of the court during the reign of Edward IV. The account of the allowances to the waits at this early period is curious.

"A wayte, that nightelye from Mychelmas to Shreve Thorsdaye pipethe the watche withen this courte fower tymes ; in the somere nyghtes iij tymes, and makethe bon gayte at every chambere-doare and offyce, as well for feare of pyckeres and pillers. He eateth in the halle with mynstrielles, and takethe lyverey at nighte a loffe, a galone of alle, and for somere nightes ij candles pich, a bushel of coles ; and for wintere nightes half a loafe of bread, a galone of ale, iij candles piche, a bushel of coles ; daylye whilste he is presente in courte for his wages in cheque roale allowed iij d. ob. or else iij d. by the discesshon of the steuarde and tressorere, and that, atere his cominge and diseruinge ; also cloathing with the houshold yeomen or mynstrielles lyke to the wages that he takethe ; and he be syke he taketh twee loves, ij messe of great meate, one gallon of ale. Also he partethe with the housholde of general gyfts, and hathe his beddinge carried by the comptrollers assygmt ; and under this yeoman to be a groome watere. Yf he can excuse the yeoman in bis absence, then he takethe rewarde, clotheinge, meat, and all other things lyke to other grooms of houshold. Also this yeoman-waighthe, at the makinge of knightes of the bathe, for his attendance upon them by nighte-tyme, in watchinge in the chappelle, hathe to his fee all the watchinge-clothing that the knight shall wear upon him."

WAITSFIELD, a township of the United States, in Washington county, Vermont ; 18 miles south-west of Montpelier.

WAITZEN, or VACS, a town of Hungary, beautifully situated on a bend of the Danube ; 19 miles north of Pest, and 95 east of Presburg. Population 5200.

WAITZENKIRCHEN, a small town of Germany, in Upper Austria ; 19 miles west of Linz.

WAIVE, in Law, a woman that is put out of the protection of the Law. See OUTLAWRY.

WAIWODE, or WAYWODE, the appellation that distinguishes, in the Ottoman empire, the governor of a small province, or of a town.

WAKATOMIKA, a river of the United States, in Ohio, which runs south-east, and joins the Muskingum ; 13 miles above Zanesville.

WAKAYA, a river of North America, which falls into Lake Michigan from the west.

WAKAYGAGH, or FORT, a river of the United States, in the North-west Territory, which runs into Lake Michigan. Lat. 42. 58. N. long. 87. 9. W.

WAKE, a county of the United States, in the central part of North Carolina. Chief town, Raleigh.

To WAKE, *v. n.* [*wakan*, Goth. ; *pacian*, Sax. ; *waccken*, Dutch.] To watch ; not to sleep.

All night she watch'd, ne-once a-down would lay
Her dainty limbs in her sad dreriment,
But praying still did *wake*, and *waking* did lament.

Spenser.

To be roused from sleep.—Each tree stirr'd appetite,
whereat I *wak'd*. *Milton*.—To cease to sleep.

Come, thou powerful god,
And thy leaden charming rod,
Dipt in the Lethean lake,
O'er his watchful temples shake,
Lest he should sleep and never *wake*.

Denham.

To be quick ; to be alive.
In the valley of Jehoshaphat,
The judging god shall close the book of fate ;
And there the last assizes keep,
For those who *wake*, and those who sleep.

Dryden.

To be put in action ; to be excited.—Gentle airs to fan the
earth now *wak'd*. *Milton*.

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To WAKE, *v. a.* [*peccian*, Sax. ; *weccken*, Dutch.] To rouse from sleep.—They *wak'd* each other, and I stood and heard them. *Shakspeare*.—To excite ; to put in motion, or action.—Prepare war, *wake* up the mighty men ; let them come up. *Joel*.

Thine, like Amphion's hand, had *wak'd* the stone,
And from destruction called the rising town ;
Nor could he burn so fast as thou could'st build.

Prior.

To bring to life again, as if from the sleep of death.

To second life,

Wak'd in the renovation of the just. *Milton*.

[*Wakna*, Goth., to watch.] To watch or attend a corpse.—The waiting a dead body before interment, is called in Sued. "washtuga." Hence our phrase, to *wake* a corpse, and *leik-wake* ; compounded of the two Goth. words *leik*, a dead body, and *wakna*, to watch. *Callander*.

WAKE, *s.* The feast of the dedication of the church, formerly kept by watching all night. [from *wak*, Sax. *drinking*.] A country fair.

Fill oven ful of flawnes, Ginnie passe not for sleepe,
To-morrow thy father his *wake*-daie will keepe.

Tusser.

Vigils ; state of forbearing sleep.

By dimpled brook, and fountain brim,
The wood-nymphs, deckt with daisies trim,
Their merry *wakes* and pastimes keep :
What hath night to do with sleep ?

Milton.

Act of waking from sleep.—T'wixt sleep and *wake*. *Old Song*.—The track formed on the water by the course of a ship.

The learned Mr. Whitaker, in his History of Manchester, hath given a particular account of the origin of wakes and fairs. He observes, that every church at its consecration received the name of some particular saint : this custom was practised among the Roman Britons, and continued among the Saxons ; and in the council of Cealchythe, in 816, the name of the denominating saint was expressly required to be inscribed on the altars, and also on the walls of the church, or a tablet within it. The feast of this saint became of course the festival of the church. These Christian festivals, in the room of the primitive *ayanas*, or love-feasts, were substituted for the idolatrous anniversaries of heathenism : accordingly at the first introduction of Christianity among the Jutes of Kent, pope Gregory the Great advised what had been previously done among the Britons, viz. Christian festivals, to be instituted in the room of the idolatrous, and the suffering-day of the martyr whose relics were deposited in the church, or the day on which the building was actually dedicated, to be the established feast of the parish. Both were appointed and observed ; and they were clearly distinguished at first among the Saxons, as appears from the laws of the Confessor, where the *dies dedicationis*, or *dedicatio*, is repeatedly discriminated from the *propria festivitas sancti*, or *celebratio sancti*. They remained equally distinct till the Reformation ; the dedication-day in 1536 being ordered for the future to be kept on the first Sunday in October, and the festival of the patron saint to be celebrated no longer. The latter was, by way of pre-eminence, denominated the church's holiday, or its peculiar festival ; and while this remains in many parishes at present, the other is so utterly annihilated in all, that bishop Kennet, says Mr. Whitaker, knew nothing of its distinct existence, and has attributed to the day of dedication what is true only concerning the saint's day. Thus instituted at first, the day of the tutelar saint was observed, most probably by the Britons, and certainly by the Saxons, with great devotion. And the evening before every saint's day, in the Saxon-Jewish method of reckoning the hours, being an actual part of the day, and therefore like that appropriated to the duties of public religion, as they reckoned Sunday from the first to commence at the sun-set of Saturday ; the evening preceding the church's holiday would be observed with all the devotion of the festival. The people actually repaired to the church, and joined in the services of

it; and they thus spent the evening of their greater festivities in the monasteries of the North, as early as the conclusion of the seventh century.

These services were naturally denominated from their late hours *waccan* or wakes, and vigils or eves. That of the anniversary at Rippon, as early as the commencement of the eighth century, is expressly denominated the vigil. But that of the church's holiday was named *cyric waccan*, or church-wake, the church-vigil, or church-eve. And it was this commencement of both with a wake, which has now caused the days to be generally preceded with vigils, and the church-holiday particularly to be denominated the church-wake. So religiously were the eve and festival of the patron saint observed for many ages by the Saxons, even as late as the reign of Edgar, the former being spent in the church, and employed in prayer. And the wakes, and all the other holidays in the year, were put upon the same footing with the octaves of Christmas, Easter, and of Pentecost. When Gregory recommended the festival of the patron saint, he advised the people to erect booths of branches about the church on the day of the festival, and to feast and be merry in them with innocence. Accordingly, in every parish, on the returning anniversary of the saint, little pavilions were constructed of boughs, and the people indulged in them to hospitality and mirth. The feasting of the saint's day, however, was soon abused; and even in the body of the church, when the people were assembled for devotion, they began to mind diversions, and to introduce drinking. The growing intemperance gradually stained the service of the vigil, till the festivity of it was converted, as it now is, into the rigour of a fast. At length they too justly scandalized the Puritans of the seventeenth century, and numbers of the wakes were disused entirely, especially in the east and some western parts of England; though the order for abolishing them was reversed by the influence of Laud: but they are commonly observed in the north, and in the midland counties.

This custom of celebrity in the neighbourhood of the church, on the days of particular saints, was introduced into England from the continent, and must have been familiar equally to the Britons and Saxons; being observed among the churches of Asia in the sixth century, and by those of the west of Europe in the seventh.

WAKEFIELD (Gilbert), an eminent classical scholar, was the son of the Rev. George Wakefield, rector of St. Nicholas, Nottingham, and born in that town in the year 1756. After a previous grammatical education, he was admitted, in 1772, into Jesus College, in the university of Cambridge. Here he pursued his studies with an assiduity which established his reputation; and having taken his degree of B. A. in 1776, he was soon afterwards elected a fellow of his college. At this early period, he published a small collection of Latin poems, and a few critical notes on Homer. Having directed his particular attention to theological inquiries, he began betimes to entertain doubts concerning the articles of the church, and though he took deacon's orders in 1778, he reproached himself for complying with the previous forms. He commenced his ministerial labours as a curate at Stockport, and thence he removed to Liverpool, discharging the duties of his office with a suitable sense of their importance. Dissatisfied, however, with the doctrines and liturgy of the church, he determined to surrender his connection with it; and having married in 1779, he accepted an invitation to be classical tutor at the dissenting academy of Warrington, without avowing himself as a dissenter.

Having in 1781 published his plan of a new version of the New Testament, with a specimen of the proposed work, he presented to the public, in 1782, "A New Translation of the Gospel of St. Matthew, with Notes critical, philological, and explanatory," 4to., which was well received. Upon the dissolution of the academy at Warrington, he removed to Bramcote in Nottinghamshire, where he received private pupils; and here he published in 1784 the first volume of an "Enquiry into the Opinions of the Christian Writers of the first Three Centuries concerning the Person of Jesus Christ," 8vo., which was received in a manner that

discouraged him from pursuing his plan. Being disabled by the attack of disorder in one arm to undertake any literary performance that required any considerable exertion, he intermitted his constant occupations; till at length in 1789 he commenced his "Silva Critica, sive in Auctores sacros prophanosque Commentarius Philologicus;" of which three parts appeared successively to the year 1795; the three first being issued from the Cambridge press. Mr. Wakefield, in 1790, removed from Nottingham to Hackney, in order to assume the office of classical tutor in the dissenting college of that place, where his services were highly acceptable, till the publication of his "Enquiry into the Expediency and Propriety of public or social Worship," in 1791; which, being intended to justify the disuse of the public exercises of devotion, occasioned a termination of his connection with that institution. From this time he employed himself in attention to the instruction of his own family, and to several literary works; the principal of which were his "Translation of the New Testament, with Notes critical and explanatory," 3 vols. 8vo. 1792, of which a second edition appeared in 1795, 2 vols. 8vo.; and "Memoirs of his own Life," published in the same year. His other productions were "Evidences of Christianity," and "Replies to the Two Parts of Thomas Paine's Age of Reason;" a volume of Pope's Works, a volume of "Notes on Pope," and an edition of his version of the Iliad and Odyssey of Homer. His "Silva Critica" was also enlarged to the 5th volume; and he presented to the public editions of select "Greek Tragedies," of "Homer," "Bion and Moschus," "Virgil," and "Lucretius," in 3 vols. 4to., a work highly esteemed.

Avowing himself an enemy to war in general, and to the war against France in particular, he published a pamphlet in 1798, entitled "A Reply to some parts of the Bishop of Llandaff's Address to the People of Great Britain," which subjected him to a prosecution: this terminated in a trial and conviction in February, 1799. His sentence was imprisonment for two years in the county gaol of Dorchester. His course of study was thus unfortunately interrupted, so that he could only prepare for the press "Select Essays of Dio Chrysostom, translated into English from the Greek, with notes," 1800, 8vo., and "Noctes Carcerariæ, sive de Legibus Metricis Poetarum Græcorum, qui Versibus Hexametris scripturæ, Disputatio," 1801, 12mo.; and make collections for his proposed Lexicon, Greek and English. In May, 1801, he was liberated from his confinement; but on September the 9th of the same year, a typhus fever terminated his life, in his 46th year, to the grief of his family and the regret of numerous friends, by whom he was highly esteemed.

The assiduity of his literary application, and the singular temperance of his habits, though they occasioned a seclusion from much of that social intercourse which was interesting to his family, and a degree of reserve in his own temper, enabled him, however, to acquire great reputation as a philological writer and critic during, comparatively, a short life. Under this character, he resembled Bentley and Markland, being, like them, in his conjectural criticism, "always learned, sometimes bold, and frequently happy." Possessing a very retentive memory, his extensive reading furnished him with an ample store of passages for illustration or parallel, of which he could avail himself as occasions occurred. With regard to his moral disposition and character, they were marked, as a biographer who knew him well has delineated them, "by an openness, a simplicity, a good faith, an affectionate ardour, a noble elevation of mind, which made way to the hearts of all who nearly approached him, and rendered him the object of their warmest attachment." The second edition of his "Memoirs," published after his death, contains a catalogue of all his works, several of which have been omitted in this concise account of his life and labours. A collection of letters between him and Mr. Fox, by whom he was highly esteemed, chiefly on subjects of Greek literature, has also been published. *Memoirs Gen. Biog.*

WAKEFIELD, a large and well built town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, pleasantly situated on the side

side of a hill, sloping gently southward to the Calder. The town is exceedingly well-built. Most of the streets are regular, handsome, and spacious; and many of the houses, which are in general constructed of brick, are large, lofty, and elegant. The market-place is somewhat confined, but has been rendered much more convenient by the removal of the corn-market into Westgate, an adjacent street, which is very broad, and of a considerable length. The market-cross is an elegant structure, being an open colonnade of the Doric order, supporting a dome, with an ascent of an open circular pair of stairs, leading to a large room, which receives its light from a lantern at the top, and in which most of the business of the town is transacted. The parish church is a spacious and lofty Gothic structure, and the spire is considered the highest in Yorkshire. In this town is a free grammar school, founded and endowed by queen Elizabeth, but much improved by private benefactions. The school-house is a noble and spacious building, erected by the Savilles, ancestors of the earl of Mexborough. Here is also a charity school, founded for the instruction and clothing of poor boys and girls in Wakefield. The charitable donations to this town, indeed, are very considerable, amounting, it is said, to not less than 2000*l.* per annum, and are under the direction of fourteen trustees, called governors. At the bottom of Westgate, the principal street in the town, is the house of correction for the whole Riding. This prison is a large and noble structure of stone, surrounded by an outer wall, and contains above 150 cells. It has undergone lately considerable enlargement, for the purpose of separating the women from the men, and to class the prisoners according to their ages and crimes. The prisoners manufacture great part of their own clothing, and also clothing for the pauper-lunatic asylum. At the south-east entrance into Wakefield is a handsome stone bridge over the Calder.

The trade of this town is greatly promoted by the Calder navigation. This river was rendered navigable to Wakefield in the year 1698; and in 1763 its navigation was extended to Ealand, or Elland, near Halifax. Great quantities of coals are carried by water from Wakefield, as well as from Leeds, into the Ouse, and then up that river to York, or down the Humber to Hull, by which means extensive tracks of country are supplied with great quantities of that valuable fuel. The market is held on Friday; and a great deal of business is done, particularly in the sale of wool and grain. Wakefield being one of the greatest corn markets in England, contains immense corn warehouses, erected on the banks of the Calder, chiefly since 1800. Here are two annual fairs, each of which continues two days, viz., July 4th and 5th, and November 11th and 12th, for horses, horned cattle, pedlary ware, &c. The fortnight fairs, held every other Wednesday, are very much noted, and contribute to supply an extensive track to the westward, with butcher's meat, being well attended by graziers and jobbers from Lincolnshire, the East Riding of Yorkshire, and Craven, and by butchers from Halifax, Huddersfield, Sheffield, and Manchester; 9 miles south of Leeds, and 186 north of London. Population in 1811, 8593; in 1821, 10,764; the increase in ten years being 2171.

WAKEFIELD, a post township of the United States, in Strafford county, New Hampshire; 42 miles north-north-west of Portsmouth. Population 1166.

WAKEFIELD, LOWER, a township of the United States, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. Population 1089.

WAKEFIELD, UPPER, a township of the United States, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. Population 1271.

WAKEFUL, *adj.* Not sleeping; vigilant.

Dissembling sleep, but *wakeful* with the fright.
The day takes off the pleasure of the night. *Dryden.*

WAKEFULNESS, *s.* Want of sleep.—Other perfumes are fit to be used in burning agues, consumptions, and too much *wakefulness*. *Bacon.*—Forbearance of sleep.

Broad open sight, eternal *wakefulness*,
Withouten labour, or consuming pain. *More.*

WAKELY, a hamlet of England, in Hertfordshire; 2 miles south-west of Buntingford.

To **WAKEN**, *v. n.* To watch; not to sleep.

The eyes of heaven that nightly *waken*
To view the wonders of the glorious Maker.

Beaum. and Fl.

To cease from sleep; to be roused from sleep:

Early Turnus *wakening* with the light,
All clad in armour, calls his troops to fight. *Dryden.*

To **WAKEN**, *v. a.* To rouse from sleep.—We make no longer stay; go, *waken* Eve. *Milton.*—To excite to action.

When Homer's and Tyrtæus' martial muse
Waken'd the world, and sounded loud alarms. *Roscommon.*

To produce; to excite.

They introduce
Their sacred song, and *waken* raptures high. *Milton.*

WAKENER, *s.* An exciter.—The Egyptians held salt as the *wakener* of carnality. *Feltham.*

WAKENITZ, a river of Denmark, in the duchy of Lauenburg, which flows out of the lake of Ratzeburg, and joins the Trave.

WAKER, *s.* One who watches. One who rouses from sleep.—Late watchers are no early *wakers*. *B. Jonson.*

WAKERING, GREAT and LITTLE, adjoining parishes of England, in the county of Essex; about 4 miles east-north-east of Southend. Population 849.

WAKERLEY, a parish of England, in Northamptonshire, near the river Welland.

WAKEROBIN, *s.* [*arum*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

WAKING, *s.* Watch. *Obsolete.*—About the fourth *waking* of the night. *Wickliffe.*—The period of continuing awake.—His sleeps and his *wakings* are so much the same, that he knows not how to distinguish them. *Butler.*

WALACHIA, or WALLACHIA, an extensive province in the north of Turkey in Europe, situated between 44. 0. and 45. 58. of north latitude. It is bordered on the north by a range of mountains, separating it from Transylvania and Moldavia; on the south by a boundary equally majestic, the Danube flowing from west to east, and dividing it from the interior of Turkey. Its form is oblong; its length, from west to east, about 250 miles; its medium breadth about 160. Its area, not yet ascertained with accuracy, is computed at between 25,000 and 28,000 square miles, equal to the half of England and Wales, though the population is to ours in the ratio of only one-eighth. The chief towns are Bucharest, Tergovista, Braclow, and Giorgiev.

The face of the country is considerably diversified. In the north it is mountainous, the Carpathian chain, that forms its frontier, sending forth a number of branches. The central and southern parts of the province are less uneven, consisting partly of valleys fertile and romantic, and partly of plains extensive and pleasant. Few countries are more indebted to nature, or might carry cultivation to a greater length. At present, however, the unsettled state of its inhabitants, and its physical defects render its capabilities nugatory.

The principal rivers are, first, the Danube, which being here in the lowest part of its course, rolls a great volume of water, and receives a number of tributary streams, both from the north and south. The former are in general the larger, viz., the Alt or Aluta, the Dumbowitz, the Jalomitza, and the Sereth. The climate of Walachia partakes much more of extremes than that of Britain, the cold of winter, though not of long duration, being severe, in consequence partly of the bleak regions to the east and north, partly of the neglected state of the surface of the country; while the summer heats are much greater than in Britain. The soil in the northern part of the province corresponds to the mountainous character of the country; but in the plains and valleys of the south, it is in general rich and fertile. Yet, even in these

these favoured tracks, the country appears deserted, and hardly ever discovers a trace of European culture.

The agricultural products of Walachia consist chiefly of wheat, millet, maize, beans, and pease. Vines and fruits of various kinds are abundant here; but the chief wealth of this, as of other countries rich by nature, and little improved by industry, consists in its pasture, which feeds numerous herds of cattle and sheep. The horses are, in general, of a good breed: in some of the forests in the most uncultivated parts of the province, they are found in a wild state, as in America. Game of all kinds is found in prodigious quantities. Poultry and the domestic animals are similar to those of Britain; bees are much more numerous. Of mineral products, the principal are salt and saltpetre. A little gold is occasionally found in the sands of the rivers.

Of manufactures, Walachia is almost entirely destitute. The principal exports are horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, wool, leather, tallow, butter, wax, honey, flax, hemp, salt, and saltpetre. In return, it imports various manufactures, in particular woollens and hardware; also groceries.

In religion, the Walachians are followers of the Greek church; but the population of the province is very mixed, comprising not only gypsies, but a number of descendants of Bulgarians and Rascians. The Walachians of the higher class have a predilection for the Italian language; and a few of them send their sons for education to Padua; but the majority are satisfied with the seminary at Bucharest, where they acquire some knowledge of religion, or rather of its outward ceremonies; also an acquaintance with Italian. French is little studied, and German is known only to mercantile men, who find it necessary to keep up a correspondence with that country. Of the liberal arts, surgery alone is followed with success, but the knowledge of it is usually acquired at Vienna, or in Italy. The sciences in general are so little known, that the Walachian language contains hardly a word expressive of a scientific idea. On the other hand, the moral character of the Walachians is by no means unfavourable, presenting the hospitality, the frankness, and the other virtues of an agricultural people. The regiments raised in this country, if irregular in look and discipline, are by no means deficient in courage; and, in general, the qualities in the national character that are unpleasant or repulsive, are to be ascribed to no other cause than their miserable government. Emigration from this country has long been expedient, in consequence of the insecurity of property; and no small part of the population of Transylvania and Moldavia are of Walachian origin.

This province was unknown in authentic history, until its invasion and conquest by the Romans, in the reign of Trajan. That prince sent hither several colonies, who cultivated tracks of land, and built, in prescribed situations, towns and villages. On the decline of the empire, Walachia shared the fate of other frontier provinces, being alternately in possession of the Greek emperors and barbarians. The 9th century is said to have been the era of their embracing the doctrines of the Greek church; while the early part of the 12th is given as the date of the foundation of Bucharest, the capital, and of some smaller towns. In the 13th and 14th centuries, Walachia was in some degree subject to Hungary. In the beginning of the 15th, the Turks penetrating in this direction, long before they accomplished the conquest of Constantinople, laid waste the country, and subjected it to a tribute. Since then, Walachia has been in a state of half subjection to the Porte, Austria, and subsequently Russia, having interfered, to assure to the inhabitants the enjoyment of a share of independence. They are governed, not directly by the Porte, like the interior provinces of Turkey, but by a hospodar or prince, who is always of the Greek religion, and in general of a Greek family of rank. He obtains his appointment by purchase, and generally keeps it by paying to the Turkish government an annual tribute of about 80,000*l.* sterling. He holds his sovereignty by a firm of the grand seignor, and is liable to be deposed (which in Turkey, in general, implies the loss

of life) at the will of the Ottoman court. The precarious tenure of his power, and the almost total want of law in this country, is the cause of heavy exactions. With these, however, as far as regards the mode of levy, the Turks are not chargeable, Walachia being, like Moldavia, independent as to internal regulation. The Boyards or landholders are exempted from direct taxes. These fall on the peasants, mechanics, and lower classes generally.

The interior government of Walachia is regulated by a council, composed of the principal Boyards, who assemble once or twice a week, and to whom appeals lie from all inferior and local tribunals. Their powers, however, are not conclusive, being controuled by the Hospodar, whose prerogative being undefined, admits occasionally of a great latitude. He has not, however, any military establishment of consequence, except an Albanian guard. It is since the beginning of the present century, and since the late additions to the power of Russia, that the interference of the Czar has become direct in regard to Walachian and Moldavian politics. The ostensible ground is community of religion and faith: the real motive, a desire to cultivate popularity with those of the subjects of the Porte, whose aid may now be so instrumental in driving the Turks out of Europe.

WALACHIA, *LITTLE*, a district of Slavonia, extending from the town of Pogeck to the borders of Croatia. It takes its name from a colony of Walachians, long since settled in it, and is in general level, and highly fertile. Its pastures contain numerous herds of cattle, but a large proportion of it is in forest land, containing bears and other animals, which, in the west of Europe, are known only in wild and mountainous districts, such as the recesses of the Pyrenees.

WALÆUS (John), a celebrated anatomist, was born in 1604, near Middleburg, in Zealand, and studied physic at Leyden, where he graduated in 1631. In 1632 he was nominated a medical professor extraordinary, and in 1648 he obtained a chair in ordinary. His practice was extensive, and his academical duties numerous; and yet he employed himself much in the dissection of living animals, and was enabled to illustrate the functions of digestion, the distribution of the chyle, and the action of the heart. He first taught publicly the Harveian doctrine of the circulation of the blood; though from jealousy of the honour of the inventor, he was disposed to announce vestiges of the fact which he discovered in the writings of the ancients. He died at Leyden in 1649. His Anatomical Observations, which are reckoned excellent, are contained in "Epistolæ duæ de Motu Chyli et Sanguinis ad T. Bartholinum," Lugd. B. 1641. *Haller. Elog.*

WALAFRÏDUS, surnamed *Strabo*, or *Strabus*, from a squint in his eyes, was born in Swabia in 807, and educated in the monastery of Reichenau, whence he proceeded to Fulda, to receive further instruction from Rabanus. After his return to his monastery he became director of its school, and very much contributed to its reputation. Being sent on an embassy by king Louis to his brother Charles the Bald, he died in the year 849. Of his works, which are numerous, those most worthy of notice are his "Glossæ ordinariæ," or short observations on the whole text of the Bible, chiefly derived from the exposition of Rabanus, and annexed to many editions of the Vulgate, printed in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; "De Exordiis et Incrementis Rerum Ecclesiasticarum;" "De Vita beati Galli Confessoris, lib. ii.;" "Vita Otmarî Abbatis S. Galli;" "Poemata," among which are, "Hortulus," or a description of the garden which he cultivated, with its herbs and flowers, and their medical use. *Gen. Biog.*

WALAJA, or ABADNAGUR, a town of the south of India, province of the Carnatic, situated on the northern side of the Palar river: Lat. 12. 40. N. long. 78. 5. E.

WALAKA, a province of Abyssinia, situated immediately to the north of Upper Shoa, which it separates from Central Abyssinia. It consists of a low, unwholesome, though fertile track, between the two rivers Geshen and Samba.

WALBECK, or **WALPKE**, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Aller; 28 miles north of Halberstadt.

WALBERSWICK, or **WALDESWICK**, a parish of England, about 2 miles west-by-south of Southwold.

WALBERTON, a parish of England, in the county of Sussex; 3 miles west-south-west of Arundel. Population 612.

WALBOTTLE, a township of England, in Northumberland; 5 miles from Newcastle. Population 591.

WALBURN, a township of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire; 5 miles south-by-west of Richmond.

WALBY, a hamlet of England, in Cumberland; 4 miles north-east-by-east of Carlisle.

WALCHENSEE, or **WALLERSEE**, a small lake of the Austrian states; 4 miles north of Salzburg.

WALCHEREN, or **WALCHERN**, an island of the Netherlands, in the province of Zealand, situated in the German ocean, at the mouth of the Scheldt, and separated from the islands of Beveland by a narrow channel called the Sloe. If not the largest, it is the most populous and best cultivated of the different islands composing the province of Zealand. It is of an oblong form; its length from north-west to south-east is about 12 miles; its breadth from north-east to south-west, 8 miles. It lies low, and would be subject to inundations from the sea, were it not protected by strong dykes. The dyke of West Cappel, in particular, is of great size and strength. This island contains the three towns of Middleburg, the capital, Flushing, and Veere. The villages are numerous: the peasantry, if not affluent, are in general exempt from poverty. Unfortunately this well cultivated spot is not healthy; agues and bilious complaints prevail in spring and autumn, in consequence probably of the quantity of fresh water in the canals or water-courses with which the island is intersected. Hence the general sickness prevalent among the British troops during their occupation of it in 1809.

WALCOT, a hamlet of England, Leicestershire; 2 miles east-by-south of Lutterworth.—2. A parish of England, in Lincolnshire; 2 miles north-west of Folkingham.—3. A parish of England, in Norfolk; 5 miles east-by-north of North Walsham.—4. A hamlet of England, in the parish of Barnack, Northamptonshire.—5. A parish of England, Somersetshire, adjoining to Bath. Population 20,560.—6. A hamlet of England, in Worcestershire; 2 miles north-east of Pershore.

WALCOTE, a township of England, in Lincolnshire; 6½ miles north-east-by-north of Sleaford. Population 376.—2. A hamlet of England, in the parish of Diss, county of Norfolk.—3. A hamlet of England, in Warwickshire; 2 miles south-south-east of Dunchurch.

WALCOTT, a parish of England, in Oxfordshire; 5½ miles south-south-east of Chipping Norton.—Also, a township of England, in the county of Salop; 4 miles west-by-north of Wellington.

WALCOURT, a walled town of the Netherlands, in the province of Namur, on the river Heure; 12 miles south of Charleroi.

WALD, a village in the north of Switzerland; 19 miles south-east of Zurich.

WALD, a town of Prussian Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg; 9 miles east-south-east of Dusseldorf. It has 3100 inhabitants.

WALDAU, a village of the Prussian states, in Upper Lusatia. Population 1700.

WALDBURG, a county of Germany, in Wirtemberg, lying between the Iller and the Danube. It consists of several lordships, and contains in all 285 square miles, with 27,000 inhabitants.

WALDBY, a township of England, East Riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles east-by-south of South Cave.

WALD-DORF, a village of the west of Germany, in Baden; 8 miles south-by-west of Heidelberg. Population 1600.

WALDEBA, a village of Abyssinia; 5 miles south-west of Sire.

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WALDECK, **PRINCIPALITY OF**, a district in the west of Germany, consisting of two counties, Waldeck and Pyrmont. The area of this little state is computed at 455 square miles; the population at nearly 50,000; the annual revenue at little more than 40,000*l.* sterling.

WALDECK, **COUNTY OF**, forming the chief part of the preceding principality, has an area of 424 square miles, and about 40,000 inhabitants.

WALDECK, a town of Germany, in the county of Waldeck; 20 miles west-by-south of Cassel. Population 900. Lat. 51. 12. 43. N. long. 9. 1. 31. E.

WALDEGRAVE'S ISLANDS, two small rocky islands, lying off the southern coast of New Holland. Lat. of the largest, 33. 35½. S. long. 134. 44. E.

WALDEN, a post township of the United States, in Caledonia county, Vermont; 22 miles north-east of Montpelier. Population 455.

WALDEN, a township of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire; 10 miles west-south-west of Middleham.

WALDEN, **KING'S**, a parish of England, in Hertfordshire; 4 miles south-south-west of Hitchin.

WALDEN, **ST. PAUL'S**, another parish in the above county; 5 miles north-north-west of Hitchin.

WALDEN, **STUBBS**, a hamlet of England, West Riding of Yorkshire; 7½ miles south-east-by-east of Pontefract.

WALDENBACH, a village of Germany, in Bavaria, in the Upper Palatinate, on the Regen.

WALDENBUCK, a town of Germany, in Wirtemberg; 10 miles south-by-west of Stutgard. Population 1500.

WALDENBURG, a town of Germany, in Wirtemberg, principality of Hohenlohe; 7 miles north-west of Hall. Population 1100.

WALDENBURG, a town of Germany, in Saxony; 49 miles west-south-west of Dresden. It contains 3000 inhabitants, and is divided by the river into the New and Old town.

WALDENBURG, a town of Prussian Silesia; 10 miles west-south-west of Schweidnitz. Population 1700.

WALDENBURG, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Basle; 15 miles north-east of Soleure.

WALDENRATH, a town of Prussian Westphalia, in the duchy of Juliers. Population 1600.

WALSDENBERG, a village of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, and the county of Iseburg, built by Protestant refugees from Piedmont, towards the close of the 17th century.

WALDENSES, **VALLEYS OF**, or the **FOUR VALLEYS**, a district of Piedmont, bordering on France, and now comprised in the province of Piedmont. It formerly consisted of the four valleys of Perusa, Lucerna, St. Martino, and Angrogna; but the last is no longer considered as belonging to the Waldenses. The length of the whole is about 24 miles; the breadth from 8 to 11. The population about 20,000. The inhabitants of this sequestered spot are remarkable as having been the first community in the west of Europe that separated from the church of Rome.

WALDESHARE, a parish of England, in the county of Kent; 4 miles north-by-west of Dover.

WALDESHOF, a town of Germany, in Bavaria; 62 miles north of Ratisbon. Population 1000.

WALDHAUSEN, a small town of Upper Austria; 4 miles east-south-east of Zwettl.

WALDHEIM, a town of Germany, in Saxony, on the river Zschopau; 30 miles west of Dresden. Population 1800.

WALDHUTTE, a village of Germany, in Lower Austria, near Burkersdorf. Population 1200.

WALD-HWOZD, a very mountainous district of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, on the confines of the Upper Palatinate.

WALDINGFIELD, **GREAT**, a parish of England, in the county of Suffolk; 3 miles north-east-by-east of Sudbury. Population 577.

WALDINGFIELD, **LITTLE**, another parish in the above county; 4½ miles north-east of Sudbury. Population 347.

WALDITCH, a parish of England, in Dorsetshire; about 2 miles east-by-south of Bridport.

WALDKIRCHEN, a town of Germany, in Baden, on the Elz, with 2100 inhabitants.

WALDKIRCHEN, a small town of Lower Bavaria; 14 miles north-north-east of Passau.

WALD-LEININGEN, a town of the Bavarian circle of the Rhine, in the district of Spire, with 1800 inhabitants.

WALDMICHELBAACH, a village of the west of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt; 15 miles north-north-east of Heidelbergh. Population 1100.

WALDMOHR, a small town of the Bavarian circle of the Rhine, in the Duchy of Deux Ponts.

WALDMUNCHEN, a town of Bavaria, in the Upper Palatinate; 31 miles north-east of Ratisbon. Population 1300.

WALDNIEL, a town of Prussian Westphalia, in the duchy of Juliers; 2 miles east of Ruremond. Population 1100.

WALDOBOROUGH, a sea-port of the United States, in Lincoln county, Maine. It is a considerable town; 22 miles east-north-east of Wiscasset, and 180 north-east of Borton.

WALDBRIDGE, a village of England, in Buckinghamshire, near Aylesbury.

WALDRIDGE, a hamlet of England, county of Durham; south-west of Lumley castle.

WALDRINGFIELD, a parish of England, in Suffolk; 3½ miles south-by-east of Woodbridge.

WALDRON, a parish of England, in the county of Sussex; 5 miles east-south-east of Uckfield. Population 840.

WALDSASSEN, a town of Germany, in the Upper Palatinate; 69 miles north-by-east of Ratisbon. Population 1400.

WALDSEE, a town of Germany, in Wirtemberg; 62 miles south-south-east of Stutgard. Population 1400.

WALDSHUT, a town of Germany, in Baden, on the Rhine, at the entrance into the Black Forest; 20 miles west-by-south of Schaffhausen. Population 1100.

WALDSTETTEN, a town of Germany, in Bavaria; 7 miles south-west of Burgau. Population 1000.

WALDSTETTEN, a village and parish of Germany, in Wirtemberg; 29 miles east of Stutgard. Population 1500.

WALDHURN, a small town of Germany, in Bavaria, near the borders of Bohemia: 24 miles north-east of Amberg.

WALDURBA, a track of hot and level country, extending along the northern frontier of Abyssinia, upon the banks of the Tacazze. It is about 80 miles long, and 30 in its greatest breadth. It contains a great number of Jews, while the marshy districts are occupied by bands of savage Shaggalla.

WALE, *s.* [*pel*, Sax., a *wel*.] A rising part in the surface of cloth.

Thou'art rougher far,
And of a coarser *wale*, fuller of pride. *Beaum. and Fl.*

WALEN, EL, a town of the Sahara, in Central Africa, in the district of Tuat or Twat; 115 miles west of Gadamis.

WALES, a principality in the west of the island of Great Britain. It forms nearly a peninsula, being washed on the north and west by the Irish sea, on the south and south-east by the Bristol channel, and limited on the east by the counties of Monmouth, Hereford, Salop, and Chester. It is situated between 51. 20. and 53. 25. of north latitude; and between 2. 41. and 4. 56. west longitude from Greenwich. The length from north to south extends from 130 to 180 miles; and the breadth from 50 to 80; comprising an area of about 8125 square miles, equal to 5,206,900 acres of land; and, according to a recent census, the number of inhabitants amounted to 544,375, or nearly 67 persons to each square mile. The principality is divided into North and South Wales, containing twelve counties. The division of North Wales, comprehending the counties of Anglesey, Caernarvon, Denbigh, Flint, Merioneth, and Montgomery; and South Wales, the counties of Brecknock, Cardigan, Caermarthen, Glamorgan, Pembroke, and Radnor.

The general aspect of Wales is bold, romantic, and mountainous, consisting of almost continued ranges of lofty mountains and impending craggs, intersected by numerous

deep ravines, with extensive valleys, and affording endless views of wild mountain scenery. The principal range of mountains in North Wales is that which is denominated the Snowdonian chain, from the circumstance of the lofty mountain Snowden occupying its centre. Commencing at Bardsey island; in the south-west extremity of Caernarvonshire; the line, varied at irregular intervals by conical peaks, extends in a north-easterly direction to the promontory of Penmaenbach, in the bay of Conway. The intermediate parts consist of the loftiest mountains in Wales. For though Snowden stands pre-eminent, yet others ascending gradually, approximate in height. The greater part of the rocks composing the Caernarvonshire mountains are schistose hornblende, schistose mica, granite, and porphyry, inclosing considerable blocks of quartz. The western side is very precipitous, consisting of hornstone, upon which are placed a number of basaltic columns, more or less regularly pentagonal, standing perpendicularly to the plane of the horizon. The columns are of different lengths, about four feet diameter, with transverse joints from six to eight feet asunder, and considerable depositions of thin laminated quartz in the joints. The Ferwen chain occupies the eastern part of Merionethshire, and branches out into Denbighshire. Its length is about sixteen miles, and the breadth varies from five to ten: Cader Ferwyn, Cader Fronwen, and the Sylattin, are the most elevated points. Another line diverges off into Montgomeryshire, and joins the Breiddin chain, extending into Shropshire. The substance of which these mountains is composed is primitive schistus, that is, such as does not contain iron pyrites, or any remains of impressions of organised bodies, the position of the strata being generally nearly perpendicular to the plane of the horizon. Another chain, or rather a continuance of the same, extends in a south-west direction from Pennant, near the vale of Tanad, in Montgomeryshire, to the sea-coast near Llangyllin in Merionethshire. In this extensive ridge are conspicuous several lofty mountains, known under the appellation of the Arrans and the Arrenigs; the most eminent of which are Arran-ben-llyn, and Arran-fowddy; and the extremity of the line is grandly marked by the triple head of the lofty Cadair Idris. Except the latter, the principal elevations of this chain consist of schistus and shale, intermixed with mica and spar, or indurated argil. Cadair Idris is composed of nearly similar substances to those of Snowden, viz., granite, granitell, porphyry, hornblende, felspar, and quartz. Over this immense assemblage of mountainous obstructions to the traveller, a communication is formed with the northern and southern sides of the ridge, by a narrow defile. The celebrated Plinlimmon proudly elevates his lofty crest above a range of table land, extending from the vicinity of Llanvair in the north-east, till they decline in the south-west, and end in the abrupt cliffs which bound part of the bay of Cardigan, near Aberystwith. Among particular elevations in this line, after the sovereign of the group, the Carno mountains stand the most pre-eminent. Plinlimmon comprises granite, granitell, or Kirwan, composed of quartz and short, siliceous and schistose porphyry, intersected with numerous and expansive veins of pure quartz. The secondary hills chiefly consist of primitive schistus, accompanied with quartz. Some of the schistus is of a fine texture, and laminates into excellent slate; but the greater part is of a coarse kind. South Wales, though not equally mountainous with the northern part of the principality, nor so distinguishable for its alpine heights, yet is far from being deficient in elevations and depressions.

An extensive chain of mountains stretches from Bleddva forest, north-east of Llandrindod wells in Radnorshire; crosses the northern part of Brecknockshire; continues in a south-westerly direction through Caermarthenshire; and terminates in the conspicuous ridge of the Prescelly, or Proscleu mountains, in the county of Pembroke. The most distinguished eminences in this line are the group called the Yellow mountains, Cwm Rhysglog, Pen y cader, Mynydd castell, Newydd Carreg Wen, and Llanvernach. The Fothoc hills on the eastern side of Brecknockshire commence another line, principally known under the general appellation of the

Black mountains, from the appearance given to them by the dark vegetable covering of heath and ling. Among individual elevations remarkable for their height, are Tre beddw mountain, Pen Mallard hills, the Black mountains strictly so denominated, and the high table land, which in the south part of Caermarthenshire is closed by the isolated mountain called Penbre hill: These mountainous tracks abound with various kinds of valuable minerals, mines of which are worked in numerous places; and abounding, as they do, with multifarious, rare, and scarce vegetable productions, afford an ample field for botanical researches. In many instances also they are accompanied with the most delicious and romantic valleys, through which innumerable rivers and streams, flowing from countless lakes, in meandering courses, deliver their waters to the sea; valleys which, in point of fertility, beauty, and picturesque scenery, stand unrivalled.

Numerous lakes are scattered among these mountains, which it would be useless to enumerate. They amount, according to some accounts, to between 50 and 60, and in a manuscript description of North Wales, 62 are mentioned under their proper appellations. The most distinguished for extent, or the beauty of the surrounding scenery, in North Wales, are, Llyniau Nantle, Llyn Cywellin, Llyniau Llanberries, and Llyn Conway, in Caernarvonshire; with Pimblemeer and Tallyllyn, in Merionethshire. In South Wales, Llyn Bychlyn, in Radnorshire; and Llyn Savathan or Langors pool, in the county of Brecknock.

Wales is remarkable for the profusion of flowing streams with which it is watered. These, issuing from considerable lakes, or aided by their waters, meander through the country, and form excellent harbours at their confluence with the sea. The principal rivers are the Severn, the Wye, the Conway, the Towy, and the Dee, which have not only attained pre-eminence in fame for the utility of their navigation, but, as the theme of poets, have been celebrated in song. The former constitutes the eastern, and the latter the north-eastern boundary of the country, between the embouchures of which many others, though less distinguished in a commercial point of view, yet highly valuable for their fisheries, and other properties, fall into the sea, through an extensive line of coast.

The climate of Wales differs materially from that of the portion of England lying in the same parallel of latitude; assimilating more with the northern parts of the island. Considerable variations, however, are discoverable within the confined limits of this narrow region. In a general view the air is sharp; in the mountainous parts bleak; moderately mild in the vales, and those parts adjacent to the ocean, especially on the southern coast, and particularly in the celebrated vale of Glamorgan. From the greater degrees of cold prevalent in the Cambrian atmosphere, snow is more frequent in Wales than in England, lies much deeper, and is seen covering the tops of the highest mountains for many months in the year. It is observable, when no snow falls, so as to lie, in the track of country eastward of the Severn, the sides of the Welsh hills may be seen with a hoary covering for several days together. The numerous lakes, rivers, and streams of Wales, teem with almost every kind of fresh-water fish; while the sea, environing the coasts, affords a luxuriant addition. Of the feathered tribes, many species, not found in other parts of the island, are inhabitants of this; and some animals rarely to be met with, still frequent the wilds of this diversified country. The goat is here found in his wild state, and is far superior in size, and both in the length and fineness of his hair, to that of most other mountainous countries. The horns of a Cambrian he-goat are sometimes three feet two inches long, and three feet from tip to tip. Though this useful animal has been long domesticated, yet many of the inhabitants in North Wales, particularly in Caernarvonshire and Merionethshire, suffer the goats to run in a wild state, to browse the Alpine shrubs, and bound from crag to crag. These they are accustomed to kill during autumn, for the sake of their fat and skins, either by shooting them with bullets, or running them down

with dogs, like deer. Thus goat-shooting and goat-hunting still remain among some of the favourite diversions of the people in Wales. Roe-bucks were anciently numerous, but of late they have been confined to the most intricate parts of the country, and instances of seeing any extremely rare. The pine martin, in Welsh called *bela goed*, inhabits some of the wooded parts of Merionethshire and Caernarvonshire. The beaver, or the broad tailed animal, is no longer to be found; but the otter is constantly to be found in the lakes. Among the land and sea birds, Wales has numbers in common with England, and some peculiar to itself. Of the latter description is the golden eagle, that breeds among the Snowdonian mountains; and the peregrine falcon, which furnished the amusement of falconry to our ancestors, breeds prolifically among the rocks in Caernarvonshire. With respect to plants, such is the profusion with which nature has displayed her powers in these Alpine regions, that to enumerate them would be to compose a botanical nomenclature.

Silver is found in Cardiganshire, though not exclusively in what may be called silver mines. One of the mines produces silver ore, lead ore, and quartz; and from the rich produce of the more precious metal formerly obtained, it received the appellation of the Welsh Potosi. Other mines in the same county contain similar substances, though they are not equally productive in silver. Llanvair is at present the richest mine worked in the principality; comprising silver, lead, quartz, spar, with a small portion of copper, and yields about one-sixth of lead ore. About 60 to 80 ounces of silver are extracted from a ton of ore, and twelve hundred and a half weight of lead. There is a mine of copper in Cardiganshire, the ore of which contains one-twentieth part of pure metal. Several trials for working this mine were made at different times, but none succeeded till the year 1773, when the vein of copper was first discovered, and about 20 tons of ore were raised; but though the ore in the year 1791 sold as high as 25*l.* per ton, yet the valuable concern has been for several years entirely neglected. In Llanymynech rock, Montgomeryshire, consisting of limestone, are shallow pits, the remains of Roman copper works, and numerous pieces of copper lie loose about the surface. Indeed, the whole mass of the hill seems more or less impregnated with this metal; for wherever it is uncovered, evident cupreous marks are clearly visible. Lead is found in a variety of places throughout Wales, but particularly in the counties of Flint, Caernarvon, Montgomery, Caermarthen, and Cardigan; indeed the latter may be considered as the most extensive and richest mining field in Britain. A mineral tract stretches from Pen yr allt or Bryn digri, in a line to the western borders of the parish of Holywell in Flintshire, and is known under the name of the Whiteford rake. The ores differ in quality; the lamellated or common kind, usually named potter's ore, yields from 1400 to 1600 $\frac{1}{4}$ of lead, from 2000 of the ore; but the last produce is rare. The veins are found either in chert or limestone rocks; and some of the best ore has been dug at the depth of 90 yards. In this track several levels have been driven, and shafts sunk, and lead continues to be obtained in very considerable quantities. Between Gwydir and Capel Cerrig, in Caernarvonshire, within an extensive dip between lofty mountains, are very extensive lead works. The principal iron-works are Merthyr Tydvil, Aberdare, and Cyfartha in Glamorgan-shire; and the Union, Llanelly, Beaufort works, and Hirvain furnace, in Brecknockshire. It has generally been remarked, that wherever iron is discoverable, coal is not far distant; either underlaying it, or lying in collateral strata. This eligible substitute for ligneous fuel is found in every county of Wales, except Cardigan, Merioneth, and Caernarvon; and perhaps time will evince, that those are not destitute of this primary article of convenience. In North Wales, the principal coal-works are in the vicinity of Caergwre, at Bagilt, near Holywell, and Bychton and Mostyn in the parish of Whiteford, Flintshire; near Chirk, Ruabon, and Wrexham, in the county of Denbigh; at several

several places along the line of the canal in Montgomeryshire, and Maltraeth, Anglesea. So plentiful are coals in the four southernmost counties of the principality, that it is only to sink in certain directions, to be assured of ultimate success. The coal sometimes underlays the calcareous strata, or in the miners' phrase, has a limestone roof; but more frequently it is found on the northern or southern side of a limestone ridge; and when a track of low land is included between two such ridges, it may be inferred that coal lies beneath. Two parallel lines of calcareous strata extend through South Wales in an easterly direction, from St. George's channel across the whole country. These are accompanied by two lines of coal. Both are not uniformly visible together, but often where the coal appears near the surface, the limestone dips or inclines towards the centre of the earth, and *vice versa*. Upon the first or upper line coals have been found in different points, viz., at Johnston, Picton, Jeffreston, and Begkeley, Pembrokeshire. Thence keeping on the southern side of the limestone ridge, it crosses the Towy, forming the bar at the mouth of that river; and passing through the upper part of Caermarthenshire, Brecknockshire, and Monmouthshire, crosses the Severn to the collieries of Kingswood, near Bristol. The second or lower line commences near Williamston in Pembrokeshire, and parallel with the limestone, takes the water beyond the coal works at Sandersfoot in the bay of Tenby; then crossing the peninsula of Gower, it again dips, Swansea bay re-appears near Kenfig in Glamorganshire, passes Caerphilly castle, visits Newport, Monmouthshire, where numerous collieries are worked, and, crossing the Severn sea, is again discoverable in the same direction at the coal works of Paulton and Radstock, in the county of Somerset. On the same bearing these lines might be further traced, both in an easterly and westerly direction, and would serve as a clue to other lines of coal ground in the stratified tracks throughout the kingdom. Almost all the varieties of coal are produced in Wales. There is little doubt but the mines in Wales were known to the Romans, by whom they were worked. They were afterwards worked by the ancient Britons; but little progress was made by them in the art of mining. The restrictions imposed on the trade for the benefit of the king also, in later times, obstructed the progress of mining, as no person could search for ore unless he was empowered by a royal grant. Considerable progress was made during the reign of queen Elizabeth in mining; but it was not till the reign of king William, when all the restrictive statutes on this branch of industry were repealed, that the hidden treasures of the earth were laid completely open to the industry of individuals. Ever since this period the mining trade has continued to flourish.

The agriculture of Wales may be considered as very far behind that of England. The implements employed are rude and ill constructed; and the Welsh farmer has no skilful mode of managing his land, which he exhausts by a succession of crops. There are, however, many exceptions among individuals; and better notions of farming are generally spreading through the principality. Almost in every county there has been found an association of intelligent agriculturists, for the purpose of improving the country by the introduction and encouragement of a better system of husbandry. Until of late years the roads throughout Wales were indifferent in the extreme. Except the two great mail roads, forming the communication with the north and south of Ireland, by way of Milford and Holyhead, whence the packets sail to that country, scarcely a road could be found calculated for the passing of carriages. To this essential point for profit, convenience, and comfort, the great proprietors have of late years laudably directed their attention, and with the most beneficial effect. The country may now be traversed in almost every direction; and few towns are devoid of the accommodating vehicle, a post chaise. Many of the roads of the interior are narrow, and from the nature of the country, abound with frequent and long ascents and descents; but they are no longer what formerly they were, merely land-flood gullies, or narrow hollows, down the centre

of which the waters flowed, to the great annoyance and frequent peril of the traveller. Under the auspices of the public spirited nobleman, the late lord Penrhyn, a grand road has been cut through the immense range of lofty mountains denominated Snowdonia, by which a fine extensive communication has been opened between the internal parts of North Wales and the coast; and the great thoroughfare from London to Dublin by way of Holyhead, diminished in length, compared with the former one by way of Shrewsbury and Conway, 25 miles. Numerous roads have been widened, shortened, and otherwise ameliorated by the addition of drains, arches, bridges, &c., to the great accommodation of travellers, and general benefit of the inhabitants. The great improvement of internal navigation had long been neglected in this country, though it was equally capable with England of such advantages. The first project of this nature which was attempted was the junction of the navigation on the rivers Severn and Dee, by opening an aquatic communication through the counties of Denbigh and Flint, with various ramifications into the mining and manufacturing districts in the adjacent counties. This plan was carried into effect by cutting a canal from the Severn near Shrewsbury, to the Dee in the vicinity of Chester. The act for this canal was obtained in 1794. It is 57 miles long, with 537 feet lockage, connecting the severn with the Mersey, and sending out various lateral branches at convenient points. This is called the Ellesmere canal. The Montgomery canal, which was begun in 1794, unites with a branch of the Ellesmere canal, very near Llanymnech, and there crosses the river Verrwy, where it joins another branch of the Ellesmere canal; and then goes by Gwern-felu, where a cut branches off to Guilsfield and Welshpool; and from thence proceeds nearly parallel with the Severn, by Berhiew; to Newtown, in Montgomeryshire. This canal is 27 miles long, besides the cuts, and the lockage is 225 feet. The Glamorgan canal, which connects Merthyr Tydvil with the port of Bardiff, was begun in 1791, and completed in 1798. It is 26 miles long, has 40 locks, and an elevation of 570 feet. The Aberdare canal was begun about the year 1794. It joins the Glamorgan canal at the fork made by the junction of the little river Cynon with the river Taffe. It is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles long. The Neath canal is about 12 miles long. It extends from Neath in Glamorganshire, to Pont Neath Vaughan in the same county; the mountains abounding in coals, limestone, iron, ore, copper, and lead. It joins the river Neath, about a mile below the town of Neath. The Brecknock canal unites with the Monmouth canal, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Newport, and one mile from Pontypool. It crosses the river Avon, where, by a tunnel, it goes through the highlands there, about 220 yards in length, and passes the town of Abergavenny, towards the Usk, proceeding parallel with that river to Brecknock. The Swansea canal goes from the town of Swansea in Glamorganshire, by the Morristown copper-works, and thence runs parallel with the river Tawy, crosses the little river Twrch, and ends at Hen-noyadd. It is 17 miles long, and has 373 feet rise.

Manufactures, till within a few years, were not very extensively diffused, nor could they be considered of much account in the general scale of productive industry. Wales, however, for centuries, was celebrated for its flannels; and though competitors are found in Yorkshire, and other parts of the north of England, yet the country may be still considered as standing unrivalled in the manufacture of this useful article. The trade is principally confined to North Wales. The different articles of manufacture are webs, flannels, stockings, wigs, gloves, and socks. Webs are distinguished by the trade into two sorts; first, strong, or high country cloth; second, small, or low country cloth. Strong cloth is made in Merionethshire, and principally in the neighbourhood of Dolgelli and Machynlleth. Almost every little farmer makes webs, and few cottages in these parts are without a loom: all kinds of wool are used indiscriminately; and a considerable quantity of refuse from the wool-staplers and skimmers, is collected from all quarters for this purpose.

Much

Much Kentish wool used to be imported. Many farmers, however, employ wool of their own growth, and this produces by far the best kind of cloth. The standard width of this article is seven-eighths of a yard; the length of a piece, or what is emphatically styled a web, is about 200 yards: this consists of two ends, each 100 yards, thus divided for the convenience of carriage. The quality is necessarily of various degrees. The market for this cloth was Shrewsbury; but it is now little more than nominally so. A market, however, is regularly held every Thursday, in a great room belonging to the Drapers' company, into which none but the members of that corporation are admitted. Small cloth is the produce of Denbighshire. It is entirely manufactured within the parish of the Glynn, a large tract of country, including Llangollen and Corwen. There is no established factory for this article. Small cloth is about one-eighth of a yard narrower than strong cloth; its length is the same. This cloth is chiefly sold in a dyed state. Stockings, wigs, socks, gloves, and other small knit articles, are sold chiefly at Bala, being made in the town and neighbourhood; they are generally purchased by Welsh hosiers, who travel through the adjoining English counties, and supply the shops and warehouses; from the latter they are dispersed through the island. Stockings are of all colours, greys of various shades, white, blue, red, &c., which sell from six to nine shillings per dozen. Very considerable manufactures of cottons and cotton twist have been established in the counties of Flint and Denbigh, the principal of which are at Northop, Greenfield, Sceiviog, Newmarket, and Denbigh. Numerous manufactures of copper, iron, lead, tin-plates, &c., have been set up both in North and South Wales. The commerce of Wales may justly be considered at present in its infancy, being chiefly confined to the coasting trade. Except Caernarvon and Swansea, which have lately extended their views to Spain, Portugal, and the West Indies; few of the Welsh ports possess vessels of very considerable tonnage, though no part of the island contains a greater proportion of harbours and roads, some of which are safe and good, and more might soon be made such, by the building of piers and other improvements, which are obvious at the respective places. For there is no reason to doubt, but were the public attention paid to this manifest scheme for enriching the principality, that it would be found very practicable to supply the defects of nature in many instances by art, so as to render several of the Welsh havens, now barred by choaking sands, capable of receiving ships of burden.

The Welsh have many strange customs and peculiar superstitions. They have a firm belief in supernatural spirits, such as witches, fairies, and other existences of this nature; and in many houses there is some charm or defence against these venomous spirits. These superstitions are the consequence of ignorance, and by some are supposed to be connected with the wild mountain scenery of the country, which is calculated to give rise to gloomy and romantic notions. Hence the same notions are said to prevail among the inhabitants of all mountainous countries. The Welsh are also remarkably fond of poetry and music; and their language is said to be peculiarly adapted to poetical effusions. The ancient language of Wales is, however, getting fast into disuse through the principality, more especially the southern part. The gentry of the country are principally educated in England, and consequently few of them speak it, and many of them wish for its extermination. The example of the higher classes is become contagious; and ere long the language and manners of Cambria will by approximation coalesce with those of the inhabitants to the east of the Severn. Family distinction is held in great estimation in Wales. Pride of ancestry was reckoned a delicate and essential point among the ancient Britons. So deeply was this principle rooted, that even the lowest classes of the people carefully preserved the direct and collateral descents of their families, and were in general able from memory, not only to recite the names of their proximate progenitors, but to trace their various relations back through numerous generations;

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and this principle is still cherished in modern Wales. Wales sends twenty-four members to parliament, viz., one for each county, and one for the principal town in each county, except that of Merioneth, in the room of which, two towns in the county of Pembroke send one member each. The principality of Wales was long an independent and separate sovereignty from England; and it is strongly marked out by nature as a detached district, being an almost continued range of mountains more or less wild and lofty, and intersected by valleys more or less extensive and fertile. The language, manners, and customs are also widely different from those of England. The ancient internal dimensions of Wales have been contracted, by taking from it the whole county of Monmouth, and a part of several of the adjacent English counties. In point of population and fertility, the district of South Wales has by far the superiority over the North; and although the whole is very mountainous, its produce is fully sufficient for its abstemious inhabitants. Wales was originally peopled by the Ordovires and the Silures, who were subdued by the Romans. The ancient Britons having been driven from their homes by the Saxons, it was soon after divided into six regions, each having their own king, till the year 843, when Roderic the Great became the sole monarch of Wales. At his death it was divided among his three sons, and called North-Wales, South Wales, and Powis Land; but the latter portion was soon swallowed up and divided among the other two. Llewellyn ap Gryf-fyth was the last prince who exerted himself in the independence of Wales; he was subdued by Edward I., in 1285, and fell in the field of battle. From that time Wales has been annexed to the English crown; but the union was not complete till the reign of Henry VIII., when the government and laws were formed agreeably to those of England. It is now under the province of York; the bishoprics of St. David's, Bangor, Llandaff, and St. Asaph; and is divided into four circuits, viz., the Chester circuit, for the counties of Chester, Flint, Denbigh, and Montgomery; the northern circuit, for Anglesey, Caernarvon, and Merioneth; the south-eastern circuit, for Radnor, Brecon, and Glamorgan; and the south-western circuit, for Pembroke, Cardigan, and Caernarvon.

WALES, a parish of England, North Riding of Yorkshire; 8 miles south-south-east of Rotherham.

WALES, a township of the United States, in Lincoln county, Maine. Population 471.

WALES, a township of the United States, in Niagara county, New York.

WALES, NEW SOUTH. In the article **NEW HOLLAND**, we have given a full account of the history of this colony from its first settlement, until the year 1818. We noticed there how rapidly it was increasing in numbers, in prosperity, and even in morality; and we find the flattering prospects then opening to view, have been to a great extent realized. We cannot present our readers, perhaps, with a better view of the recent progress and present state of New South Wales, than by laying before them, 1st. A condensed account of the report made by Professor Bigge, in 1821; and, 2d. A summary of the conclusions derived from perusing the very excellent work of Mr. Cunningham, published this year (1828).

1st. According to Mr. Bigge's report:—"The increase of inhabitants by births, owing to the great disproportion between the males and females, has been very small since the commencement of the settlement, and must continue to be so till the sexes approach nearer to an equality than they do at present. The whole number of convicts exported to New South Wales and to Van Dieman's Land, from the year 1787 to 1820, was 22,217 males and 3661 females; and the present population of all the settlements in the latter year amounted only to 29,407 persons. The inhabitants of New South Wales, amounting to 23,939, are classed in the following manner, viz., 1307 are persons who came to the colony as free settlers; 1409 are persons born in the settlement; 3255 were become free by the expiration of the terms for which they had been sentenced; 159 had received absolute

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pardons;

pardons; 962 had received conditional pardons; 1422 were convicts, but with tickets of leave, which enabled them to work on their own account; 220 were serving on board colonial vessels; 9451 were convicts in a state of servitude; and the remainder, 5668, consisted of children of both sexes. The whole number of females, of all classes and ages, in 1820, were 6310, viz., 3707 women, and 2603 female children. It appears that in thirty-three years, from 1787 to 1820, during which the whole numbers transported have been 25,878 persons, the number of the convicts who have died, who have lawfully returned to Great Britain, or who have made their escape, amounts together to 7080. The greater part of the inhabitants reside either in the town of Sidney (the capital), or in its immediate vicinity. The returns from that place make the inhabitants to be 12,079, of whom 4457 are convicts.

"Whilst this colony has been increasing in numbers, there is reason to hope it has been instrumental in somewhat improving the moral character of the persons transported to it; or, at least, that their progeny is placed in circumstances less exposed to temptation than it would have been under the tuition of such parents in Europe. There has been a gradual, but general improvement in the moral condition of the society, by the children of convicts arriving at maturity; thus forming, with the free settlers, a nearer proportion to the convicts than was the case, at the more early periods of the settlement. The remitted convicts, and those whose time has expired, seem, in some instances, to become useful members of society. Mr. Bigge relates, that out of 4376 remitted convicts, including those whose time has expired, 369 may be considered as respectable in conduct and character.

"The proportion of landed property acquired by those classes of inhabitants, may be considered as evidence of some improvement in their condition and character. The whole quantity of land granted was, in 1820, 389,288 acres. Of this portion, 20,317 belonged to remitted convicts, and 54,693 to convicts whose time has expired. Thus those classes seem to have a fair proportion of the landed property of the settlement; and we think it may be inferred from the Commissioner's Reports, that they possess a large share of the moveable property likewise, as they seem to be the principal persons who own vessels and carry on distant trade. Mr. Bigge remarks, that "though the free settlers have not, as a body, been the most successful improvers, either of their own condition or that of the colony, yet the best cultivated estates, and the greatest quantity of cattle, belong to them, though they have not lately engaged in mercantile operations." The large grants that have been recently made have rendered the quantity of land, held by classes of individuals, a less accurate criterion of property than it was before those grants were made. In the year 1810, the land cleared was to the land granted as $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 4; but in the year 1820, when the land granted was 389,000 acres, the portions returned as cleared were 54,898 acres, or as $1\frac{1}{10}$ to 7. Of the cleared land, in 1820, 16,706 acres were cultivated to yield wheat, 11,270 maize, 1230 barley, 379 rye and oats, 213 pease and beans, 504 potatoes, and 1094 in orchards and garden ground.

"The future progress of this colony must depend mainly on the productions raised from the soil, and hence the condition of its agriculture, including the breeding of cattle, becomes a most interesting subject. The first land settled near Sydney, though then moderately fertile, has been exhausted by over-cropping, so that a considerable expenditure in manure, or in labour for fallowing, or in both, is indispensable to renew its productive powers. It has hence become necessary to pay attention to the production and proper application of manure, as well as to the cultivation of artificial food for the cattle. Lucerne, sanfoin, and burnet, as well as rye-grass and meadow fescue, have been introduced and gradually assimilated to the climate. It has been remarked of the grass seeds imported from Europe, that their first and second-flowering is in conformity with the season in

Europe, but that the next time they flower according to the season of New South Wales. The cost of reclaiming an acre of forest land, of converting it into tillage, and of sowing it with wheat, is calculated to amount to 6*l.* 10*s.* The cost of the same operation to fit it for maize would be 5*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* Mr. Cox, the surveyor, has estimated, that on a farm of 50 acres, when the government supplied subsistence for six months, the expense would exceed the produce 5*l.* 19*s.* the first year; that in the second year the produce would exceed the expenditure 49*l.* 10*s.*, and in the third year 36*l.* 10*s.*; after which, recourse must be had to the renovating power of manure. Maize and wheat are grown on the same land in one year; the former when hoed well, and twice hilled up, being found a good preparation for the latter. Wheat is sowed in March or April, and harvested in November. Maize is sowed in November, and gathered in April. The produce of wheat on the Hawkesbury settlement, from 1804 to 1814, was from 21 to 25 bushels to the acre, and since the last of those periods from 15 to 20 bushels. The land on the rising ground is inferior to that on the borders of the river, but the wheat grown on it, though yielding less in quantity, is of a superior quality. Mr. Oxley, the Surveyor-General, thinks the average produce of wheat on the colony does not exceed 10 bushels to the acre; whilst, on land of similar quality, the produce of maize is from 30 to 60 bushels. The price of wheat has been from 11*s.* to 12*s.* 6*d.*; of maize from 3*s.* to 7*s.* per bushel.

"Besides the grains, attempts have been directed to several articles whose cultivation appears suitable to the climate. Flax has been grown with success, but has not been extended from the very limited demand for it in the settlement. Tobacco has been well produced, but from want of sufficient practice in curing the leaves, the tobacco of Brazil has been so generally preferred, as to leave but little inducement to grow it in the colony; though of late, some improvements in drying offer a prospect of more success. Vines have not yet been prosperous, owing to blights, which probably have arisen from improper exposure to prevailing winds. As this is an object of great importance, Mr. J. Macarthur has paid much attention to rectify any errors, and hopes are entertained of more favourable results in future, than have hitherto been produced. The same gentleman, one of the earliest settlers, with his characteristic spirit, has been at pains to introduce the olive, and as far as can be judged from the trees, which are yet but in their infancy, with the greatest earnest of success. All the finer fruits of Europe are most profusely brought forth, and in some gardens, the choicer kinds of the tropics are successfully cultivated.

"The breeding of cattle must, however, be the most sure road to the prosperity of the colony for some years to come. The numbers of horned cattle have quintupled between the years 1810 and 1820. In the latter year they amounted to 54,103; besides those tame cattle, a race have grown up wild in the woods, derived from some stock which early strayed from the settlement, and which were supposed to have perished, till their offspring were discovered in large herds in the interior. The sheep have been tripled in ten years. In 1820, they amounted to 99,487. Mr. Macarthur has a flock of 6300, of which about 300 are pure Merinos, and yield wool of excellent fineness. As the duty on wool from New South Wales has been reduced to 3*d.* per lb. in Great Britain, eager hopes are entertained of success, which will naturally tend to increase the numbers, and to improve the quality of the wool. The average weight of the fleeces of the New South Wales Merinos is about 2 lb. 7 oz. Some few bales of that wool have been sold in England at 5*s.* 6*d.* per lb., and one at 10*s.* 4*d.*; but the far greater part have hitherto sold at about 2*s.* The importation into Great Britain has been, in 1819, 71,299 lbs.; 1820, 112,616 lbs.; 1821, 175,433 lbs. The increase of horses has been in nearly the same ratio as the sheep. In 1810, they were 1114, and in 1820, 3639. They are generally of the European breed, with a mixture of the Arabian

bian brought from India. Pigs and poultry have increased in nearly the same proportion as other stock. The mineral productions of this settlement are yet but slightly ascertained. Iron has been found about eight miles from Port-Dalrymple, which is said to be equal in quality to that of Sweden. The mines have not yet been worked. There is abundance of coal at Hunter's river, about 50 miles north of Port-Jackson. The vein is three feet thick, was worked by a passage from the river, but is now by a shaft 112 feet deep, and the labour of twenty-seven men can extract twenty tons per day. In this labour, the criminals from Sydney are destined to be employed. Lime, for building, has hitherto been burnt from oyster-shells, as no limestone has been discovered near the settled ports. Common salt has been extracted from seawater, but from the bitter not being accurately separated, the culinary salt of England, notwithstanding its price, is generally preferred.

"The circumstances of the colony are not favourable to manufactories; but some hats, blankets, woollen stockings, and coarse cloths, have been made from the native wool. Pottery wares, of different kinds, have also been made, but they have not yet acquired the art of glazing them. The most advantageous operation of manufacture is tanning; but, from want of sufficient practical knowledge, it has been hitherto badly performed. The bark of the mimosa, a tree that abounds in the interior, is found to contain the requisite properties for tanning hides. With a little more experience, and with some regulations to prevent damage to the hides on flaying them, the colony might supply itself with leather from the cattle bred and slaughtered at home.

"The foreign trade of the colony consists of the importations of sugar, spirits, soap, and cotton goods, from Bengal; of tea, sugar-candy, silks, and some clothing, made of English cloth, from China; of iron and hardware, cottons, millinery, wines, porter, cheese, and salted provisions, from England; and of sugar, tobacco, and spirits, from Brazil. The exportations have hitherto been but trifling. Wool has been already noticed: seal skins and fish oil might have formed returns but for their being charged with higher duty in England, if taken by a colonial than by a British vessel. Exportations to China have been made of sandal-wood, and pearl-shells, previously collected at the Islands. Some attempts have been made to export flour to the Cape of Good Hope, and horses to Batavia; some coals have also been shipped for Bengal and for Batavia. The shipping of the colony consists of twenty-seven vessels, from 15 to 184 tons burden. This branch of industry is much retarded in its growth by the restrictions which are found necessary to prevent the escape of convicts by sea.

"The external trade has been assisted by the establishment of a bank; but the institution has been injured by having suffered its cashier to defraud it of nearly 10,000*l.*, being half the capital. The principal circulating medium is the bills of the Government, or receipts for stores received by the Commissary, which amount to about 40,000*l.* The smaller operations are performed by means of the notes of the bank, which are issued for 2*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.*, 10*s.*, 20*s.*, and five pounds. The legal interest of money in the colony was 8, and is now raised to 10 per cent.

"By the accounts of the treasurer for seven years, ending September, 1821, it appears that the taxes collected in that period amounted to 174,310*l.* 10*s.*, and the expenditure to 163,790*l.* 8*s.* The income is derived chiefly from port dues, import duties, licences, and tolls. The chief expenditure has been on the establishments for male and female orphans, and for public schools—for public buildings and works—for salaries to officers—and for public and judicial charges.

"In all the grants, reservations of land have been made for the support of the clergy, and for the maintenance of schools. The clergy are under the inspection of one of their number, denominated senior chaplain. Some Roman Catholic chapels are building, and one for the Wesleyan Methodists. The public services of religion are reported to be attentively observed. The administration of justice is ex-

ected in a court established by special act of Parliament, in which the chief is an English barrister; and recently an attorney-general has been appointed, who is to be the general prosecutor of all offences."

2d. We proceed to Mr. Cunningham's account of the present state of New South Wales. It does not contain those accurate statistical accounts that are found in Bigge's Report; but is far more useful and entertaining. It is a work that bears the stamp of a strong and original mind, and the details are so minute and practical, that it is absolutely a necessary vade mecum to all emigrants.

"The coloured population, which is very numerous, is described by Mr. Cunningham as constituted chiefly of blacks, who are variously civilized; some having a great deal of ferocity, and continually occupied in attempts at murdering the whites, others living by begging; some by shooting wild animals for our use, and a few acting in the capacity of servants. They are all distinguished for great quickness of apprehension, consummate address, and great powers of mimicry. Like most savages, they revenge a blow or an insult by death, and they often kill their children. Those who trade with the whites have added the vices of civilization to those of the savage state, and prostitute their wives for the most trifling considerations. The rapidity with which they acquire habits of consequence and dandyism when in the towns, their cunning and their gaiety, have furnished Mr. Cunningham with some very amusing stories.

"The white population are divided into three classes, namely, the convicts, the natives, and free emigrants. The first are improved in morals to an extent we should, *a priori*, have expected impossible. The second, though born chiefly of the former, constitute a class of sober, honest, and industrious citizens, of great value. They are not much inclined to the occupation of agriculture, because they consider it degrading, as the convicts are of course extensively employed in it: but nearly all the manufactures are in the hands of this class. The third, who are people for the most part of some property, or who hold offices under our government, may be said to be rather the worst part of respectable English society; and their notion that they are in an immoral country, seems to give them a tendency to "do at Rome as they do at Rome:" consequently they are often highly disreputable.

"There never was a more amusing picture of society than that presented by these classes. The slang language of our St. Giles's, and the fighting clubs, is transplanted here, and is heard in full display in the courts of justice. All our little affectations have emigrated: '*name-cards; at homes;*' the etiquette of reciprocal morning calls, and all such follies, are duly observed. But the most laughable of all is the aristocratic spirit that animates the whole colony. The *exclusives* refuse to visit any but *certain classes* of the emigrants; the latter will not visit *emancipists* (the emancipated convicts). The emancipist holds in abhorrence the convict; who is also the contempt of the native. The stiffness and reserve of manner so ungraceful in the English character here, is aped and exaggerated in New South Wales, and the little squabbles and feuds it engenders form a page in the history of society instructive though ludicrous.

"The inhabited parts of the colony cultivated by free people may be divided into four. First, the old settled division, comprehending the county of Cumberland (in which Sydney lies), and the county of Camden, southerly, between Cumberland and Argyle. Secondly, the counties of Argyle and Westmoreland, and the unnamed country beyond, to the left, or southward of Sydney. Thirdly, the counties of Northumberland and Durham to the right, or northward of Sydney, situated upon Hunter's River: and, fourthly, the counties of Roxburgh and Londonderry, beyond the Blue mountains, interiorly, or westward of Sydney, known best by the name of Bathurst. The three first divisions all lie between the barrier range of mountains, stretching parallel to the coast forty miles interiorly, and the sea, consequently all their waters run into the sea easterly; while

while the fourth division (Bathurst) lying beyond this barrier range, consequently its waters run westerly, and terminate in the immense interior swamps, the outlet whereof is yet a mystery. Carriage roads lead from Sydney to them all, excepting the third division spoken of (upon Hunter's River to the northward), to which there is yet but a cattle track. The main road from Sydney runs on in a line with George Street toward Paramatta; another road strikes off to the left of this, about the sixth milestone, towards Liverpool, and thence on to the southern counties of Argyle and Westmoreland. Just before reaching Paramatta, a road turns off to join that leading to Liverpool, which town it connects with Paramatta. One road turning off from the portion of the town of Paramatta situated beyond the river, runs backward along the right bank of the stream towards Sydney, to communicate with the numerous farms upon that line; while three others branch off toward the interior from near this point. The first, toward the right, runs on to the town of Windsor, situated upon the river Hawkesbury, at the foot of the Blue mountains, where, crossing that river by a punt, you join the road leading to Hunter's River. The second road, to the left of this, carries you to Richmond (twenty-one miles), situated upon the Hawkesbury, at the foot of the Blue mountains, also; and crossing the river by the punt, or at a convenient ford, you may join the Hunter's River road from this too, or proceed on to Bathurst, beyond these mountains, by the new cut now in progress. The third road, farther to the left still, passes on to Emu Ford, likewise upon the Hawkesbury, where it crosses the Blue mountains to Bathurst, this being the original route by which that fine portion of country was first discovered. By means of these roads, Sydney is therefore connected with all the colonised portions of our territory. A number of cross-roads in the county of Cumberland either connect these main ones, or open laterally other portions of the country.

"Cumberland commences at Broken Bay, the outlet of the Hawkesbury, sixteen miles beyond Sydney, and stretches along the sea-coast to the southward fifty-six miles, counting in this line in southerly succession the harbours of Broken Bay, Port Jackson, and Botany Bay, calculated for large ships, and Port Hacking, for small craft. It is about forty miles broad, backed by the Blue mountain range westerly, with the Hawkesbury sweeping round it, and forming its northern and western boundaries, as the sea does its eastern; while the Cow-pasture river, from where it joins the Hawkesbury, extending south-easterly to an origin within thirty-five miles of the sea, forms its boundary in that direction, leaving thus only these thirty-five miles on its southern line in which it is not surrounded by water. Cumberland contains the towns of Sydney, Paramatta, Windsor, and Liverpool, all fast increasing in population and rising into importance. Camden lies to the southward between Cumberland and Argyle,—the Cow-pasture from the south-east and Wingecarabee from the south-west forming by their junction with the Hawkesbury its boundaries on these lines,—lying thus in the fork formed by their meeting. It extends in length sixty miles to the south-east, Shoalhaven port and river forming its boundary in that direction, thirty-five miles to the south of Port Jackson; the sea, in a direct line of thirty-five miles, constituting its eastern boundary. Its breadth is about twenty-six miles.—Shoal-haven is its only port, and this too calculated but for small vessels, being very dangerous of entry, even for these, from the number of its shoals. This port forms the extreme point of coast population southerly, Messrs. Berry and Wolstonecroft, two of our most eminent merchants, having a flourishing and extensive establishment here, where timber is sawed for the Sydney market, and tobacco and various other valuable products cultivated, besides a large herd of cattle maintained. No towns have yet been founded in Camden, and it possesses no artificial cross-roads; but the openness and easy accessibility of nearly all the fertile portion render these in a great measure unnecessary at present. Camden is watered by the branches of the Cow-pasture and Wingecarabee rivers

falling into the Hawkesbury, and by some stray branches of the Shoal-haven river; while Cumberland has, to supply its wants, the south and east creeks coming from the south-east to join the Hawkesbury at Windsor, as also the south-west arm of the latter river terminating in Broken Bay, and George's River passing Liverpool, and falling into Botany Bay. Various small streams and chains of ponds are found throughout both; but, generally speaking, these two countries are very defectively watered, and few springs are to be found.

"In Cumberland, the land immediately bordering upon the coast is of a light, barren, sandy nature, thinly besprinkled with stunted bushes; while, from ten to fifteen miles interiorly, it consists of a poor clayey or ironstone soil, thickly covered with our usual evergreen forest timber and underwood. Beyond this commences a fine timbered country, perfectly clear of brush, through which you might, generally speaking, drive a gig in all directions, without any impediment in the shape of rocks, scrubs, or close forest. This description of country commences immediately beyond Paramatta on one hand, and Liverpool on the other; stretching in length south-easterly obliquely towards the sea about forty miles, and varying in breadth near twenty. The soil upon the immediate banks of the rivers is generally rich flooded alluvial, but in the forests partakes commonly of a poor clayey or ironstone nature, yet bearing usually tolerable crops, even without manure, at the outset. In Camden, the Mittagong range runs south-easterly through its whole length, terminating close to the sea in the Illawarra mountain, fifty miles south of Sydney, down the steep side whereof passes the rugged bridle-road to the beautiful, fertile, and romantic district of Five Islands, or Illawarra. From this range occupying so much of its interior, the quantity of land in Camden capable of cultivation is not very great, though making up tolerably by its richness for deficiency of extent; but the pasture land therein is not exceeded in quality by any in the colony."

The English and foreign commerce is so mixed up with that of Van Dieman's Land, that the two colonies must, in this respect, be taken partially together; six years ago their whole intercourse did not exceed three ships annually, while, in the year preceding June, 1826, there were twenty-four ships from England, conveying numerous respectable emigrants, and importing cargoes of 200,000*l.* value; while the exports, in seventeen ships to England, consisting of wool, timber, pearl shells, &c., amounted to the value of above 100,000*l.*

In 1821, six or seven vessels from India and China were the only foreign traders: now at least twenty-six foreign vessels, laden with the produce of those countries, arrive annually, making, with those entered inland from England and other parts, above fifty sail; with cargoes of at least 400,000*l.* value. There is also a thriving trade with the South Sea islands and New Zealand. Spirits are now distilled here, at a duty of 2*s.* 6*d.* per gallon from grain, and 4*s.* 2*d.* per gallon from sugar and molasses,—while West India rum pays a duty of 6*s.* per gallon, and all other spirits a duty of 7*s.* 6*d.* These protecting duties are quite sufficient, when grain is low, to secure a preponderance in favour of colonial distillation. Tobacco can be cultivated in sufficient quantities to preclude the necessity of importation.

The cultivation of the sugar-cane deserves serious attention, as, in many parts, the soil and climate are suited to its production. It has been objected, that it cannot be raised so cheap here by convict-labour, as elsewhere by slave-labour; but of this there are considerable doubts. It is also clearly practicable to cultivate the tea-plant, as it flourishes luxuriantly in the botanic garden here.

Trepang, or beche-le-mer, is found both on the eastern and western coasts, and is highly esteemed by the Chinese; these, properly cured, might be advantageously bartered for the merchandize of the east. Coals are found in sufficient quantity to become articles of commerce. Timber was a thriving trade; but the low price obtained in the English market

market has much injured it. The acacia tree exudes vast quantities of the purest gum.

Our information as to New South Wales, is chiefly valuable for the guides it furnishes as to places of emigration. Our author considers the small capitalist who can command about 1200*l.*, and who designs to lay it out in farming, cannot choose a more eligible situation. 1. Because he is under the institutions of his native country. 2. Because the lands, though not excessively fertile, are much more easily cleared than in North America. 3. Because the expense of passage inland is very little, though this is made up by the great expense that attends the voyage. 4. Because labour is extremely cheap. 5. Because great portions of land remaining unclosed, there is a vast resource for breeding and grazing cattle. 6. Because the climate is very healthy, ague, remittent, yellow, and other fevers being never seen; nor measles, hooping-cough, or small-pox. For the 4th reason, America is, however, a better place for labourers than New South Wales. Mechanics, however, obtain good pay in the latter place. Three or four persons putting their money together in a common stock, may do very well if they have only 200*l.* or 300*l.* each. The people are generally very hospitable.

WALES, *New*, a name given to a part of North America, situated to the south-east and south-west of Hudson's bay, and divided into North and South. The former name is lost in the more general term of Labrador. New South Wales is situated to the north-west of Canada, and extends along the south borders of Hudson's bay 450 miles, from lat. 54. to 58. N. long. 85. to 95. W.

WALES, *POINT*, a cape on the west coast of Observatory inlet, on the west coast of North America, so called by captain Vancouver, in memory of Mr. Wales of Christ's hospital. Lat. 54. 42. N. long. 229. 40. E.

WALESBY, a parish of England, in Lincolnshire, near Market Raisen.

WALESEY, a parish of England, in Nottinghamshire; 3 miles north-east of Ollerton.

WALET, a large city of Central Africa, capital of the kingdom of Beeroo. It was described as ten days journey from Benowm, and eleven from Tombuctoo.

WALFF, a town of France, in Alsace, with 1100 inhabitants.

WALFORD, a parish of England, in Herefordshire; 3 miles south-south-west of Ross. Population 838.—Also a hamlet in the same county; 13 miles north-west-by-north of Leominster.

WALGHERTON, a hamlet of England, in Cheshire; 3½ miles south-east-by-east of Nantwich.

WALGRAVE, a parish of England, in Northamptonshire; 6½ miles north-west-by-west of Wellingborough. Population 429.

WALGRUND, an island in the gulf of Bothnia, about 10 miles long, and 3 broad. Lat. 63. 13. N. long. 20. 58. E.

WALHAM GREEN, a hamlet of England, county of Middlesex; 6 miles south-west-by-west from St. Paul's, London.

WALHAUSEN, a market town of Prussian Saxony, in Thuringia, on the river Helm.

WALHEM, an inland town of the Netherlands, with 900 inhabitants; 11 miles south-by-east of Antwerp.

WALL, or WALLA, the title of an officer of the police in various parts of the Ottoman empire; who is the deputy of the pacha, and patrols night and day, keeping a watchful eye on the seditious, apprehending robbers, and, like the pacha, judging and condemning without appeal. This officer has a multitude of spies, most of whom are thieves, and by their means knows every thing that passes.

WALILABO, a river of the island of St. Vincent, which runs into the sea; 1 mile north from Prince's bay.

To WALK, *v. n.* [*walen*, Germ.; *pealcan*, Sax. to roll.] To move by leisurely steps, so that one foot is set down before the other is taken up.—A man was seen *walking* before the door very composedly. *Clarendon*.—It is used in the ceremonious language of invitation, for *come*, or *go*.—Sir,

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walk in.—I had rather *walk* here, I thank you. *Shakspeare*.—To move for exercise or amusement.—What mean you, Cæsar? think you to *walk* forth? *Shakspeare*.—To move the slowest pace; not to trot, gallop, or amble. Applied to a horse. To appear as a spectre.

The spirits of the dead
May *walk* again; if such things be, thy mother
Appear'd to me last night. *Shakspeare*.

To act on any occasion.
Do you think, I'd *walk* in any plot,
Where Madame Sempronio should take place of me,
And Fulvia come i' th' rear. *B. Jonson*.

To be in motion; applied to a clamorous or abusive female tongue, and is still in low language retained.
As she went, her tongue did *walk*
In foul reproach, and terms of vile despatch;
Provoking him by her outrageous talk. *Spenser*.

To act in sleep.—When was it she last *walk'd*?—
I have seen her rise from her bed, unlock her closet, take
forth paper, fold it, write upon't, read it, and return to bed;
yet all this while in a most fast sleep. *Shakspeare*.—To
range; to be stirring.

Affairs that *walk*,
As they say spirits do at midnight, have
In them a milder nature, than the business
That seeks dispatch by day. *Shakspeare*.

To move off; to depart.—When he comes forth, he will
make their cows and garrans to *walk*, if he doth no other
harm to their persons. *Spenser*.—To act in any particular
manner.

I'll love with fear the only God, and *walk*
As in his presence. *Milton*.

To travel.—The Lord hath blessed thee; he knoweth thy
walk through this wilderness. *Deut*.

To WALK, *v. a.* To pass through.—I do not without
danger *walk* these streets. *Shakspeare*.

No rich or noble knave
Shall *walk* the world in credit to his grave. *Pope*.

To lead out, for the sake of air or exercise: as he *walked*
his horse in the meadow.—To conduct; to lead.—I'll *walk*
ye out before me. *Beaum. and Fl*.

WALK, *s.* Act of walking for air or exercise.—Nor *walk*
by moonlight without thee, is sweet. *Milton*.—Gait; step;
manner of moving.

Morpheus, of all his numerous train, express'd
The shape of man, and imitated best;
The *walk*, the words, the gesture could supply,
The habit mimick, and the mien belie. *Dryden*.

A length of space, or circuit through which one walks.
He usually from hence to th' palace gate
Makes it his *walk*. *Shakspeare*.

An avenue set with trees.
He hath left you all his *walks*,
His private harbours, and new-planted orchards,
On that side the Tiber. *Shakspeare*.

Way; road; range; place of wandering.—If that way
be your *walk*, you have not far. *Milton*.—Region; space.
—Wanting an ampler sphere to expatiate in, he opened a
boundless *walk* for his imagination. *Pope*.—[*turbo*, Lat.]
A fish. *Ainsworth*.—*Walk* is the slowest or least raised
pace, or going of a horse.

WALKENAAM, an island of Guiana, at the mouth of the
river Essequibo, which is a high state of cultivation, pro-
ducing abundantly coffee and sugar.

WALKENRIED, a village in the duchy of Brunswick, the
chief town of a petty district of the same name; 8 miles
north-west of Nordhausen.

WALKER, *s.* [*pealcepe*, Sax.] One that walks.—
May no such vicious *walkers* croud the street. *Gay*.—One

who acts in any particular manner.—There is another sort of disorderly *walkers* who still keep amongst us. *Bp. Compton*.—A fuller; a walk mill; a fulling-mill. [*Walcher*, Dutch, fullo; *walcken*, Teut. *pannum polire*, probably from the Lat. *calcare*. *Skinner*.]

She curst the weaver, and the *walker*,
That clothe that had wrought.

Old Ballad.

WALKER, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Long Benton, Northumberland.

WALKER, a township of the United States, in Centre county, Pennsylvania. Population 553.

WALKER'S COVE, a harbour on the west coast of North America, in Behm's canal. It extends about two leagues into the land, and terminates in some marshy ground. Lat. 55. 42. N. long. 229. 20. E.

WALKER'S KEY, one of the small Bahama islands. Lat. 26. 50. N. long. 78. 54. W.

WALKER, POINT, a cape on the south coast of King's island in the North Pacific ocean, at the entrance into Bank's canal. Lat. 51. 57. N. long. 232. 9. E.

WALKERFIELD, or WACHERFIELD, a hamlet of England, county of Durham.

WALKERIA [so named from the Rev. Richard Walker, D.D. Vice-master of Trinity College, and founder of the Botanic Garden at Cambridge], in Botany, a genus of the class pentandria, order monogynia, natural order uncertain.—Generic Character. Calyx: perianth five-parted inferior: segments lanceolate, acute, spreading, permanent. Corolla: petals five, lanceolate, acute, spreading, a little longer than the calyx. Stamina: filaments five, capillary, ascending, shorter by half than the petals. Anthers roundish. Pistil: germ globular, five-cleft. Style setaceous, erect, height of the stamens. Stigma simple. Pericarp: drupes five, obovate-reniform, one-celled. Seeds solitary, reniform, inclosed in a kind of bony shell.—*Essential Character*. Calyx five-parted, inferior. Corolla five-petalled. Drupes five, one-seeded. Nuts reniform.

1. *Walkeria serrata*.—This is a small tree, about twelve feet high. Leaves alternate petioled, oblong acuminate, serrate ribbed. Corymbs terminating. Flowers small, yellow, inodorous. Fruit berried drupes, distant, erect, red, finally brown and somewhat wrinkled: pulp thin, drying up with age into a leathery crust: shell of the same form with the drupe, somewhat bony, one-celled, valveless. Common receptacle small, conical, obtuse, fungous, emarginate at the edge for the insertion of the drupes. Proper receptacle, a very short thread from the base of the shell and inserted into the middle of the seed within side. Seed softish to the touch.—Native of the East Indies.

WALKERINGHAM, a parish of England, county of Nottingham. Population 453.

WALKERITH, a hamlet of England, in Lincolnshire; 1 mile south of Gainsborough.

WALKERNE, a parish of England, in Yorkshire; 4 miles east-by-north of Stevenage.

WALKERSVILLE, a post village of the United States, in Centre county, Pennsylvania.—2. A post village of Lincoln county, Georgia.

WALKERTOWN, a post township of the United States, in King and Queen county, Virginia; 45 miles north-east of Richmond.

WALKHAMPTON, a parish of England, in Devonshire; 5 miles south-east-by-east of Tavistock.

WALKINGSTAFF, *s.* A stick which a man holds to support him in walking.—The club which a man of an ordinary size could not lift, was but a *walking-staff* for Hercules. *Glanville*.

WALKINGTON, a parish of England, in Yorkshire, near Beverley. Population 450.

WALKINSTEAD, a parish of England, in Surrey, half a mile east-south-east of Godstone.

WALL, *s.* [*wal*, Welsh; *vallum*, Lat.; *pall*, Saxon; *walle*, Dutch.] A series of brick or stone, or other materials carried upwards, and cemented with mortar; the side of

a building.—Poor Tom! that eats the *wall*-newt and the water-newt. *Shakspeare*.—Fortification; works built for defence. In this sense it is commonly used plurally.

With love's light wings did I o'erperch these *walls*;
For stony limits cannot hold out love. *Shakspeare*.

To take the WALL: To take the side next the wall; not to give place.—I will take the *wall* of any man or maid of Montague's. *Shakspeare*.

To WALL, *v. a.* To inclose with walls; to surround as with a wall.

As if this flesh, that *walls* about our life,
Were brass impregnable. *Shakspeare*.

To defend by walls.

The *walled* towns do work my greater woe:
The forest wide is fitter to resound
The hollow echo of my careful cries. *Spenser*.

To fill up with a wall.—*Walling* up that part of the church where the tomb of the saint was placed. *Lord Lyttelton*.

WALL, a township of England, in Northumberland; 3 miles north of Hexham.—2. A hamlet in the county of Stafford, south of Lichfield.

WALLACE, a small island of the United States, near the coast of South Carolina. Lat. 33. 54. N. long. 78. 35. W.

WALLACETOWN, a thriving and populous village of Scotland, in Ayrshire, in the parish of St. Quivox. The village nearly joins Newton-upon-Ayr, and contains about 1500 inhabitants.

WALLASEY ISLE, in England, situated in the river Crouch, Essex, opposite Fullness Isle. It is about 5 miles long and one broad, and is secured from the sea by a mound of earth.

WALLAXHALL, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Hales Owen, county of Salop.

WALLAZEY, a township of England, in the county of Chester.

WALL-BOTTLE, a township of England, in Northumberland; 4 miles west-by-north of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

WALLCREEPER, *s.* [*picus martius*, Lat.] A bird. *Ainsworth*.

WALLDORF, a village of Germany, in the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen. Population 1100.

WALLDURN, a town of Germany, in Baden; 10 miles south-by-west of Wertheim, with 2500 inhabitants.

WALLENDORF, OLASZI, or WLAHI, a town of Hungary, on the river Hernuth; 20 miles west-by-south of Eperies. Population 2800.

WALLLENIA [so named by Swartz, in honour of Matthew Wallen, Esq., a native of Ireland], in Botany, a genus of the class tetrandria, order monogynia.—Generic Character. Calyx: perianth one-leafed, four-cleft, permanent: segments erect, obtuse. Corolla: one-petalled, tubular: tube cylindrical, erect, longer than the calyx: border four-cleft; segments ovate, obtuse, erect, converging, small. Stamina: filaments four, from the bottom of the corolla, wider at the base, erect, longer by half than the corolla, (above the border) diverging. Anthers ovate, erect. Pistil: germ oblong, superior. Style awl-shaped, shorter than the stamens and corolla, permanent. Stigma simple, obtuse. Pericarp: berry roundish, one-celled. Seed one, roundish, covered with a brittle crust.—*Essential Character*. Calyx four-cleft, inferior. Corolla tubular, four-cleft. Berry one-seeded.

1. *Wallenia laurifolia*.—This is a tree with a trunk from ten to twenty feet high, covered with an even unarmed bark. Branches long; branchlets round, warted by the fallen leaves. Leaves petioled, oblong acuminate, with a blunt point, somewhat striated, smooth and shining. Petioles short, round, smooth. Stipules none. Panicle terminating, spreading; branches alternate; flowers pedicelled, yellow, inodorous. Calyx embracing the corolla, permanent, pale coloured. Berry scarlet.—Native of Jamaica and Hispaniola.

WALLENSTADT,

WALLENSTADT, LAKE OF, a lake of Switzerland, nine miles long and two wide, and communicating with that of Zurich by the river Limmat; 9 miles south of Utnach.

WALLENSTADT, a small town of Switzerland, in the canton of St. Gall, situated on the lake of Wallenstadt. The trade between Zurich and Italy is carried on chiefly through this town; 40 miles east-south-east of Zurich.

WALLER (Edmund), an English poet of distinguished celebrity, was the descendant of an eminent family, and born at Coleshill, Hertfordshire, in March, 1605. His mother was the sister of the famous John Hampden. By the death of his father, when he was an infant, he came into possession of an estate of 3500*l.* a year. Having received his school education at Eton, he was admitted at King's-college, in Cambridge; and exhibiting superior talents, as well as possessing powerful interest, he became a member of parliament in his sixteenth or seventeenth year. Of his poetical talents he exhibited an interesting specimen in his eighteenth year, by his verses on the "Prince's Escape at St. Andero," which far surpass in poetical melody the productions of his predecessors. He also, at an early period, augmented his patrimony by marrying a rich city heiress. During the intermissions of parliament, which occurred after the year 1628, he lived in a retired manner at his house near Beaconsfield; pursued his classical studies under Morley, afterwards bishop of Winchester; and acquired improvement as well as celebrity from the society of polite scholars into which he was introduced. At the age of twenty-five years he lost his wife, and soon afterwards became the suitor of lady Dorothea Sydney, eldest daughter of the earl of Leicester, whom he has immortalized under the appellation of Saccharissa. But much as he admired this majestic and scornful beauty, as he denominates her, he was more delighted with the gentle Anoret, supposed to have been lady Sophia Murray; but failing to engage the attachment of either of these ladies by his poetic strains, he sought comfort under the anguish of disappointment in a second marriage. When parliament met in 1640, after a long suspension, Waller was again returned for Agmondesham, and joined the party which thought that a redress of grievances should precede a vote of supplies, urging their plea by an energetic speech. He was also a member of the long-parliament, and warmly opposed the exaction of ship-money, after the example of his justly celebrated uncle, Hampden. He farther distinguished himself by his eloquence in the impeachment of judge Crawley, with the conduct of which he was entrusted by the commons. He continued for three years to give his vote in general with the opposition, without concurring in all the measures of this party; particularly the abolition of episcopacy. In the progress of the dispute between the king and parliament, he discontinued for a time his attendance; though he manifested his inclination to the royal side by court panegyric, and when he again returned to the house, by remonstrating against its proceedings; and when the king set up his standard at Nottingham, it is said that he sent him 1000 broad pieces. As he was one of the commissioners appointed by parliament for treating with the king at Oxford, he was kindly noticed by his majesty; and he was probably thus induced to engage in a plot in his favour. Accordingly, he concerted measures with Tomkyns, clerk of the queen's council, for resisting the payment of the taxes levied for the support of the army, and promoting petitions for peace, and thus constraining parliament to adopt pacific measures. In the prosecution of this plan, they sought the concurrence of persons of influence in the city. Whilst they were thus employed, sir Nicholas Crispe, who was a zealous loyalist, was exciting the king's friends among the citizens to resist openly the authority of parliament, and with this view he had actually obtained a commission of array from his majesty. These two plots were, as Clarendon supposes, independent of each other; but however this be, the commission was known to Waller and Tomkyns. When these measures became known to persons in power, they were arrested; and the deficiency of evidence against them was amply supplied by the pusillanimity of Waller, who disclosed every se-

cret of his party. Thus he was merely expelled the house, tried and condemned, and after a year's imprisonment, and the payment of a fine of 10,000*l.*, permitted to go into exile. Thus disgraced, he first resided at Rouen, and from thence removed to Paris, where he lived like a man of fortune, and in the exercise of hospitality, on the means which he derived from the sale of his wife's jewels. After the interval of ten years, being reduced to his *rump* jewel, as he called it, he solicited permission to return to his native country, and having obtained a licence to this purpose, he took possession of a house which he had built near Beaconsfield. Unrestrained by principle, he paid his visit, by the effusion of his prostituted muse, to Cromwell, to whom he also paid a tribute of adulation after his death. He lost no time, however, in congratulating Charles II. on his restoration; and when the king took notice that his panegyric on Cromwell surpassed his congratulatory poem, he replied, with a happy courtly turn, "that poets always succeed better in fiction than in truth." Waller was again received into the best company, and though he drank only water, his wit and vivacity made him an agreeable associate to those who lived more freely and intemperately. He also obtained a seat in the House of Commons, of which, though advanced in years, he was a lively and pleasant member. From the king he procured, in 1665, the appointment of provost of Eton college: but Clarendon, who was then lord-chancellor, refused to sanction it, because he was a layman. The conduct of the chancellor gave great offence to Waller, so that he joined the duke of Buckingham in his hostility against him, and both spoke and voted for his impeachment. Upon the accession of James II., Waller, in his eightieth year, was returned for Saltash, and availing himself of the privilege of age, spoke freely to the king, whilst he was treated by him with condescension and kindness. Once in conversation with the king he spoke of queen Elizabeth as the greatest woman in the world, to which James retorted, "I wonder you should think so; but it must be confessed she had a wise council." "And when, sir," replied Waller, "did you know a fool choose a wise one?" When Waller was about to marry his daughter to Dr. Birch, the king expressed his wonder, "that he should think of marrying his daughter to a fallen church." He returned a message, in which he expresses his sense of the honour done him by the king's interest in his domestic affairs; adding "I have lived long enough to observe that this church has got a trick of rising again." His death happened at Beaconsfield, in October, 1687, in the eighty-third year of his age.

WALLERIUS (Nicholas), an eminent Swedish philosopher and divine, was born in Nerika in the year 1706, and completed his education at Upsal, whither he removed in 1725. Having here distinguished himself by his proficiency in the Wolfian philosophy, he commenced, in 1737, a course of lectures on both philosophy and mathematics, which employed, in consequence of the number of attendants, a very considerable portion of his time. In 1751 he took orders; in the following year he was honoured with the degree of doctor in theology; and in 1755 he was advanced to the chair of the new theological professorship, founded by Dr. Kelsenius, bishop of Westerös, with a view of vindicating the truth, and evincing the excellence of Christianity; and in this situation he gained universal esteem. He was also a member of the Academy of Sciences at Stockholm, and of the Academy at Upsal, the transactions of which were enriched by several of his communications. His important and useful life was terminated by a fever in August, 1764. His principal works are "Systema Metaphysicum," 1750, 4 vols. 8vo.; "Compendium Logicæ," 1754, 8vo.; "Compendium Metaphysicæ," 1755, 8vo.; "Psychologia Empirica," 1755, 8vo.; "Psychologia Rationalis," 1758, 8vo.; "Prænotionum Theologicarum," six parts, from 1756 to 1765, 8vo. *Gen. Biog.*

WALLERN, a town of Bohemia; 85 miles south-south-west of Prague. Population 1700.

WALLER-SEE, a small lake of Upper Austria, in the circle of Salzburg.

WALLERSTEIN,

WALLERSTEIN, a town of Bavarian Franconia; 4 miles north of Nordlingen. Population 1300.

WALLERTHWAITTE, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Rippon, Yorkshire.

WALLET, *s.* [peallian, *to travel*, Saxon.] A bag, in which the necessaries of a traveller are put; a knapsack.—Having entered into a long gallery, he laid down his *wallet*, and spread his carpet, in order to repose himself upon it. *Addison*.—Any thing protuberant and swagging.

Who would believe, that there were mountaineers Dew-lapt like bulls, whose throats had hanging at them *Wallets* of flesh? *Shakspeare.*

WALLEY, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Cuckney, county of Nottingham.

WALLEYE, *s.* [This word is written not *wall* but *whall*, in our old language: "*whally* eies, the signe of gelosy." Spenser, *F. Q. i. iv. 24.* "*Whaulc-eyed*, glauciolus." *Huloet.*] A disease in the crystalline humour of the eye; the glaucoma.—A pair of *wall-eyes* in a face forced. *B. Jonson.*

WALLEYED, *adj.* Having white eyes.

Wall-eyed slave! whither wouldst thou convey This growing image of thy fiend-like face? *Shakspeare.*

WALLFLOWER, *s.* [*parietaria*, Lat.] A species of stock-gillflower.

WALLFRUIT, *s.* Fruit, which to be ripened must be planted against a wall.—To *wallfruit* and garden-plants, there cannot be a worse enemy than snails. *Mortimer.*

WALLHAUSEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the river Helm. Population 900.

WALLI, a small kingdom of Western Africa, extending along the north bank of the Gambia, having Yani on the west, and Woolli on the east.

WALLINGFORD, a borough and market town of England, in the county of Berks, situated on the river Thames, over which there is a stately stone bridge, above 300 yards long, with 19 arches, and four draw-bridges. This bridge, from its appearance, seems to be one of the oldest structures of the kind on the river, though the time of its erection is unknown. The pointed sterlings on the upper side are so well constructed, as to be capable of resisting the most violent floods. The town has of late years been much increased, both in houses and inhabitants. It consists of two principal streets. Wallingford contains three churches, St. Mary's, St. Leonard's, and St. Peter's. The latter was rebuilt about 50 years ago, and was then ornamented with a spire of a singular form. Here is a handsome market-house, and a town-hall, in which the assizes are sometimes held, and the quarter-sessions for the borough. Here are also six almshouses and a free-school. Wallingford was a borough in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and has sent two members to parliament from the 23d year of Edward I. The right of election is in the corporation, and inhabitants paying scot and lot, and not receiving alms. The number of voters is about 150. By the charter of James I. the corporation consists of a mayor, high steward, recorder, six aldermen, who act as justices within the borough, a town-clerk, a chamberlain, and 18 burgesses. Markets on Tuesday and Friday, and four annual fairs; 14 miles north-north-west of Reading, and 46 west of London. Population 1901.

WALLINGFORD, a post township of the United States, in Rutland county, Vermont; 32 miles west of Windsor.—2. A post township of New Haven county, Connecticut; 12 miles north-north-east of New Haven.

WALLINGTON, a parish of England, in Hertfordshire; 3½ miles east-by-south of Baldock.—2. A parish of England, county of Norfolk, near Market Downham.—3. A township of England, in Northumberland; 14 miles west of Morpeth.—4. A hamlet of England, in the county of Surrey; 3 miles west-south-west of Croydon. Population 804.

WALLIS (John), a well known mathematician, was born at Ashford, in Kent, in the year 1616, and after finishing his school education, was admitted, in 1632, at Emanuel college, Cambridge, with a view to the church. Having taken

orders, he commenced the duties of his ministerial office in 1641, as chaplain to Sir William Darnley, in Yorkshire; and whilst he occupied the same station in the family of Lady Vere, he had an opportunity of exhibiting his extraordinary talent in the art of decyphering. In 1643 the parliament, to which he was then attached, conferred upon him the sequestrated living of St. Gabriel, in Fenchurch-street, London; and in this year he published a quarto volume, entitled "*Truth tried, or Animadversions on Lord Brookes's Treatise of the Nature of Truth.*" At this time he became possessed of a handsome patrimony by the death of his mother; and in 1644 he was appointed one of the secretaries of the assembly of divines. In the following year he concurred with those persons who laid the foundation of the Royal Society, and communicated specimens of his skill in mathematics; and in 1647 he discovered a new method of solving cubic equations. When the independents acquired an ascendancy over the covenanters, Wallis united with other ministers, who assembled at Sion college, in subscribing a paper, entitled "*A Testimony to the Truth of Jesus Christ, and to the Solemn League and Covenant, as also against the Errors, Heresies, and Blasphemies of those Times, and the Toleration of them.*" In 1648 he subscribed a remonstrance against putting the king to death, and another paper, denominated "*A serious and faithful Representation of the Judgment of Ministers of the Gospel, within the province of London, in a Letter from them to the General and his Council of War.*" In the next year he was appointed by the parliamentary visitor Savilian professor of geometry, and quitting his church in London, entered himself of Exeter college, Oxford, where he became master of arts, and sedulously discharged the duties of his office, connecting himself with those who formed the Philosophical Society in that city. Towards the end of this year he became acquainted with Cavalleri's method of indivisibles, which he thought applicable to the quadrature of the circle; but after bestowing considerable attention upon it, it failed in completely answering his expectations. In 1653 he published, in octavo; his "*Grammar of the English Tongue in Latin,*" with an "*Introductory Treatise on Speech,*" containing a philosophical inquiry into the formation of articulate sounds. MS. copies of letters which he had decyphered were this year deposited in the Bodleian library, together with an "*Account of the Origin and Progress of Cryptography, or Secret Writing.*" In the following year he was admitted to the degree of doctor in divinity. In 1655 he printed the proposition in his "*Arithmetica Infinitorum,*" relating to the quadrature of the circle, which he sent to Oughtred, and he afterwards published the whole work in quarto, with an introductory treatise on the conic sections, the principal properties of which he demonstrated, independently of the cone, by his method of infinites. At this time he published his "*Elenchus Geometriæ Hobbianæ,*" containing a confutation of Hobbes's method of quadrating the circle, which was followed by an angry controversy of some continuance. In 1656 he brought out his tract "*On the Angle of Contact,*" in which he contradicted the opinion of Peletarius, who had maintained that this angle had no magnitude. In the following year he published his "*Mathesis Universalis, &c.*" and carried on a controversy with M. Fermat and M. Frenicle, in letters, which appeared in the "*Commercium Epistolicum,*" in 1658. About this time he was chosen "*custos archivorum*" to the university; and he solved some prize questions proposed by Pascal, that related to the cycloid. His letter to Huygens, "*De Conoide et Corporibus inde genitis,*" and also "*De Cycloide, &c.*" was published in 1659. His talent for decyphering recommended him to Charles II., by whom he was graciously received after his restoration; and who, besides continuing him in his offices at the university, made him one of his chaplains in ordinary. In 1660 he was concerned with those who were employed in reviewing the book of common prayer; and having complied with the requisitions of the act of uniformity, he retained his connection with the church till his death. Having suggested that it was possible to teach a deaf man to speak,

he tried his skill, in 1660, upon two deaf subjects, with a considerable degree of success. After the establishment of the Royal Society in 1663, Dr. Wallis, who was one of its first members, very much contributed to its reputation and permanence by his own communications, and by his account of mathematical papers, transmitted to it by other persons. He also published, in 1663, his tract "De Proportionibus," and his illustration of the laws of motion in the collision of bodies; and in 1668 he presented to the public his hypothesis concerning the tides, in his treatise "De Æstu Maris, Hypothesis nova." In the following year appeared the first part of his principal work, intitled "De Motu," which was followed in the two succeeding years by the other two parts; and in 1671 he completed the whole, under the title of "Mechanica, sive de Motu, Tractatus Geometricus." His other publications were "Horocii Opera Posthuma, with Flamstead's Discourse on the Equation of Time," 1673, and "Archimedes' Arenarius," and "Dimensio Circuli," "Ptolemæi Opus Harmonicum," with Latin version, and notes, 1680, and an "Appendix de Veterum Harmonica, ad hodiernam comparata;" "Porphyrii in Harmonica Ptolemæi Commentarius ex Codice Manuscripto, Græcè et Latine editus, et Manuelis Bryennii Harmonica ex Cod. Mau.:" his "Algebra," 1684, with his Arithmetic of Infinites, the Infinitesimal Method of Leibnitz; and that of Fluxions, by Sir I. Newton;"—"Three Dissertations upon Melchizedek, Job, and the Titles of the Psalms," 1658;—"Institutio Logica," 1687; "Aristarchus Samius de Magnitudine Solis et Lunæ," with "Pappi Alexandrini Libri Secundi Collectionum Mathematicarum hactenus desiderati Fragmentum," 1689; and also a Letter to Sir Samuel Moreland, in order to prove that Des Cartes borrowed his improvement in algebra from his countryman Harriot:—"The Doctrine of the Ever-blessed Trinity," 1690; and "On the Christian Sabbath," 1691. About this time the curators of the university-press at Oxford began to collect his mathematical works, with a view of publishing them in the Latin tongue. The first volume was committed to the press in 1692, and the first two volumes appeared in 1696; and the third volume, containing the *Commercium Epistolicum*, or Letters concerning the original Author of the Method of Fluxions, and a Letter concerning the annual Parallax of the Earth, from Mr. Flamstead, was published in 1698. Thus closed the scientific and literary labours of Dr. Wallis, who died in October, 1703, in the 88th year of his age; leaving behind him one son and two daughters. Of his general character, moral and political, it will be sufficient to say, that he was prudent and moderate, endeavouring, in the collision of parties, to promote what he conceived to be the true interest of religion and science, and of the public community. As a mathematician, he is thought to have excelled in judgment and industry more than in genius. *Biog. Brit. Hutton's Math. Dict.*

WALLIS'S BAY, or **HARBOUR**, a bay in the straits of Magellan; 12 miles north-east of Cape Forward.

WALLIS'S ISLAND, a small island near the south-east coast of New Ireland, at the entrance of Gower's Harbour, called *Isle de Marteaux* by M. Bougainville; 9 miles north-west of Cape St. George.

WALLIS'S ISLANDS, in the South Pacific ocean, discovered by Capt. Wallis in the year 1767, surrounded by a reef of rocks. The inhabitants, according to his observations, were robust and active, quite naked, except a kind of mat wrapped round the middle. No other animal was seen, either bird or beast, except sea-fowl. The trees were of different sorts, and many of them large. The only fruit were a few cocoa-nuts. Lat. 13. 18. S. long. 177. W.

WALKKILL, a post township of the United States, in Orange county, New York; 20 miles west of Newburgh.

WALKKILL, a river of the United States, which rises in New Jersey, and runs north-east, and flows into the Hudson, near Kingston, New York. It passes through the Drowned Lands. Length 80 miles.

WALL-LOUSE, *s.* [*cimez*, Lat.] An insect; a bug. *Ainsworth.*

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WALLOE, or **WOTO**, a small sea-port on the Ivory coast of Africa. Lat. 5. 20. N. long. 4. 55. W.

To WALLOP, *v. n.* [pealan, to boil, Saxon.] To boil.

WALLOP, NETHER, a parish of England, in Southhamptshire; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-by-north of Stockbridge. Population 668.

WALLOP, OVER, another parish in the above county; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Stockbridge. Population 465.

WALLOP'S ISLAND, an island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Virginia. Lat. 37. 48. N. long. 75. 28. W.

To WALLOW, *v. n.* [*walugan*, Gothic; *palpian*, Saxon.] To move heavily and clumsily.

Part, huge of bulk!

Wallowing unwieldy, enormous in their gait,
Tempest the ocean.

Milton.

To roll one's self in mire, or any thing filthy; to roll upon any thing.—To live in any state of filth or gross vice.—God sees a man *wallowing* in his native impurity, delivered over as an absolute captive to sin, polluted with its guilt, and enslaved by its power; and, in this most loathsome condition, fixes upon him as an object of his distinguishing mercy. *South.*

To WALLOW, *v. a.* To roll.—O daughter of my people, gird thee with sack-cloth, and *wallow* thyself in ashes. *Jer.*

WALLOW, *s.* A kind of rolling walk.

One taught the toss, and one the French new *wallow*;
His sword-knot this, his cravat that design'd. *Dryden.*

WALLOWER, *s.* One who rolls himself in mire.

Lust's votaries, who live and die

Eternal *wallowers* in Circe's sty.

Nevile.

WALLOWISH, *adj.* As unwelcome to any true conceit, as sluttish morsels, or *wallowish* potions to a nice stomach. *Overbury.*

WALLRUE, *s.* [*adiantum album*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

WALLS AND FLOTA, a parish in Orkney, comprehending a part of the island of Hoy called Walls or Ways, the island of Flota, and the small islands of Farra, Cava, and Gransey. Population 1084.

WALLS AND SANDNESS, a parish of Shetland, composed of the districts of Walls and Sandness, and the islands of Papastour and Fowla. The two former districts lie on the westernmost part of the Mainland, and are somewhat of a triangular figure; 11 miles long by 9 broad, much intersected by arms of the sea, and diversified by many small eminences.

WALLSEND, a township of England, in Northumberland; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Population 1626.

WALLTOWN, a hamlet of England, in Northumberland, near Haltwhistle.

WALLUBGHUR, a hill fortress of Hindostan, province of Bejapoor, district of Darwar. It was long in possession of the Mahratta chief Purseram Bhow. On his death it was taken possession of by the Colapoor rajah, but is now in possession of the British. Lat. not ascertained.

WALLWORT, *s.* [*ebulum*, Lat.] A plant, the same with dwarf-elder, or danewort.

WALMER, a village and parish of England, in the county of Kent. It is separated from the coast by a narrow channel. It is reckoned one of the members of the Cinque Ports, and belongs to Sandwich. Here is an ancient castle, erected by Henry VIII., for the defence of the Downs, in which the lord warden of the Cinque Ports occasionally resides; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Deal. Population 2154.

WALMER, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Westbury, Gloucestershire.

WALMERSLEY, a township of England, county of Lancaster. Population 2619.

WALMSGATE, a parish of England, in Lincolnshire; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Spilsby.

WALMSLEY, a hamlet of England, in Lancashire; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Great Bolton.

WALNEY ISLAND, an island of England in the north part of Lancashire. It is ten miles in length, but hardly one in breadth. It serves as a kind of bulwark to the hundred of Furness, against the waves of the Irish sea. It has two or three small villages, and a chapel. It abounds with sea gulls; and is frequently almost inundated by the tides. The south end is about 16 miles west-north-west from the mouth of the Lune. Lat. 54. 3. N. long. 3. 10. W.

WALNUT, *s.* [palh hnuta, Saxon; *nux juglans*, Lat.] A tree and a fruit.

'Tis a cockle, or a *walnut*-shell;

A knack, a toy. *Shakspeare.*

WALNUT, a township of the United States, in Peckaway county, Ohio. Population 759.—2. A township of Fairfield county, Ohio. Population 694.

WALNUT, a small river of North America, which enters the Scioto from the east.

WALNUT, BIG, a river of the United States, in Ohio, which rises in Delaware county, and joins the Scioto, about 10 miles below Columbus.

WALNUT BRANCH, a post village of the United States, in Fauquier county, Virginia.

WALNUT COVE, a post village of the United States, in Campbell county, Tennessee.

WALNUT CREEK, a river of the United States, in Ohio, which runs into the Scioto; 10 miles below Chilli-cothe.

WALNUT GROVE, a post village of the United States, in St. Clair county, Illinois.—2. A post village of Mercer county, Kentucky.

WALNUT HILL, a post village of the United States, in Greenville district, South Carolina.

WALNUT HILLS, a post village and fort of the United States, in Warren county, Mississippi, on the Mississippi; 12 miles south of the mouth of the Yazoo, and 134 miles above Natchez. The name is derived from a mountainous ridge.

WALOON, or **WALLOON**, a kind of old French; being the language spoken by the Walloons, or the inhabitants of a considerable part of the French and Austrian Low Countries; *viz.* those of Artois, Hainault, Namur, Luxemburg, and part of Flanders and Brabant.

The Waloon is held to be the language of the ancient Gauls, or Celts.

The Romans, having subdued several provinces in Gaul, established prætors, or proconsuls, &c. to administer justice in the Latin tongue. On this occasion, the natives were brought to apply themselves to learn the language of their conquerors; and thus they introduced abundance of the Roman words and phrases into their own tongue.

Of this mixture of Gaulish and Latin was formed a new language, called Romans; in contradistinction to the ancient unadulterated Gaulish, which is called Waloon or Walloon. This distinction is kept up to this day; for the inhabitants of several of the Low-Country provinces say, that in France they speak Romans, whereas they speak the Walloon, which comes much nearer the simplicity of the ancient Gaulish.

WALOUGA, a small sea-port of Whidah, in Western Africa; 10 miles south of Sabi.

WALPO, a small town of Slavonia; 14 miles west-by-north of Essek.

WALPO TARO, a rock in the Spanish Main, near the Mosquito shore. Lat. 14. 13. N. long. 82. 40. W.

WALPOLE (Robert), earl of Orford, the third son of Robert Walpole, Esq., was born at Houghton in Norfolk, the seat of his father, in August, 1676, received his preparatory instruction at Eton, and completed his course of education at King's college, Cambridge; being distinguished at school for his talents for public speaking, and at the university by the ardour of his attachment to Whig principles. He died March 18th, 1745, aged 69 years. For his public character, &c. see the article **ENGLAND**, vol. vi.

WALPOLE (Horace), lord Orford, the youngest son of the preceding nobleman, was born in 1718, and educated first at Eton and afterwards at King's college, Cambridge,

where he wrote "Verses in memory of King Henry VI." dated in 1738. Having been nominated on leaving the university to some patent sinecure places, he commenced his tour to the continent in 1739, in which he was accompanied by Gray, from whom he parted, as he candidly acknowledges, by his own fault, and to whom in 1744 he was reconciled. His most intimate friend, however, was his natural cousin, general Seymour Conway, to whom he was attached from his youth, and with whom he corresponded from 1740 to 1795, the year of the general's death. His first appearance in parliament was in 1741, as a representative for Callington. But more attached to literature and the arts than to the occupations of public life, and unambitious of obtaining any emoluments besides those which his places afforded him, or any rank and station connected with political pursuits, he rather chose to retire from the world than to take an active part in parliamentary business. On all occasions, however, he manifested his steady adherence to those Whig principles which he had imbibed from his youth, and his conduct as a member of the legislature was always pure and independent. Having, in 1748, purchased a small house at Twickenham, called Strawberry-hill, he devoted his time and attention to the improvement of it in the Gothic style of architecture; and to the furnishing of it with such a collection of books, pictures, and other specimens of the fine arts, as made it a very desirable place of resort in the vicinity of the metropolis, and he gratified the public curiosity and taste by appropriating three hours a day in the summer months for the accommodation of visitors. In this singular and interesting mansion, he amused himself with the cultivation and exercise of his literary talents by contributing some papers to a periodical publication, entitled "The World;" by his "Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors," printed by his own press; and by a collection of his "Fugitive Pieces;" by his "Anecdotes of Painting in England," published in 1761, in 2 vols. 4to., to which he afterwards added two more volumes; by a political pamphlet on general Conway's dismissal from the army for his vote in parliament on general warrants, which appeared in 1764; and tale of the "Castle of Otranto," published in 1765. During his visit at Paris in 1765, he provoked the resentment of the irritable Rousseau, by addressing to him a letter in the name of the king of Prussia, exposing his vanity and self-conceit. This letter was afterwards printed, and led Rousseau to suspect, that this was part of a concerted plan to ruin his reputation, and that Hume and the French philosophers had contrived it for this purpose. Walpole was justly censured for the part he took in this business; nor could his best friends vindicate him for the contemptuous treatment with which he treated those who were authors by profession. In 1767 Walpole withdrew from public business, and declined a return for the borough of Lynn in the ensuing parliament. Soon afterwards he published his "Historic Doubts on the Life and Reign of King Richard III." In 1768, he printed, at his own press, his tragedy of the "Mysterious Mother;" and about the same time he was concerned in the transactions that occurred between him and the unfortunate Chat-terton. In 1791, the death of his nephew elevated him to the rank and title of Earl of Orford; but this circumstance requiring some change in his fixed habits, gave him rather uneasiness than satisfaction. Towards the close of his life he was much afflicted with a constitutional gout, by which he was much debilitated; and yet he attained to his 79th year, quietly expiring in March, 1797. His printed and MS. writings, of which an edition was published in 1798, in 5 vols. 4to., were bequeathed to Robert Berry, Esq. and his two daughters. A posthumous work, *viz.* "Letters from the Hon. Horace Walpole, Esq., to George Montague, Esq., from the Year 1736 to 1770," royal 4to., has been published.

Although Horace Walpole, as to the habits of his life, was more inclined to personal enjoyment than to social intercourse, his disposition was affectionate, and he was occasionally generous to his friends. Although he was not profoundly learned, he encouraged literature and the arts by his own writings, and by various domestic arrangements and conveniences

conveniences adapted to this purpose. *Nichols's Lit. Anecd. Walpole's Works. Gen. Biog.*

WALPOLE, a parish of England, county of Suffolk, near Halesworth. Population 492.

WALPOLE, **St. Andrew's**, a parish of England, county of Norfolk; 4 miles from Wisbeach.

WALPOLE, **St. Peter's**, another parish in Norfolk, adjoining to the foregoing. Population 811.

WALPOLE, a post township of the United States, in Norfolk county, Massachusetts; 20 miles south-west of Boston. Population 1098.

WALPOLE, a post township of the United States, in Cheshire county, New Hampshire, on the Connecticut, opposite Westminster, with which it is connected by a bridge. This is an excellent agricultural township; 12 miles south of Charlestown, and 90 west-north-west of Boston. Population 1894.

WALPOLE, **POINT**, a cape on the west coast of North America, and south-west point of entrance into Port Houghton. Lat. 57. 17. N. long. 226. 47. E.

WALRABENSTEIN, a town of Germany, duchy of Nassau; 3 miles north of Idstein.

WALRIDGE, a hamlet of England, county of Durham; 5½ miles north-west of Durham.

WALSALL, a market town and parish of England, and borough, in the county of Stafford. It is situated on a pleasant eminence, and consists chiefly of 12 large and regular streets. It is a thriving and flourishing town, and carries on various manufactures, chiefly the making of buckles, chapes, snaffles, bridle-bits, spurs, stirrups, and all sorts of hardware employed in saddlery. The church, dedicated to St. Matthew, or All Saints, formerly belonged to the abbey of Hales Owen. Though a corporation, Walsall sends no members to Parliament. The government of the town is vested in a mayor, recorder, 24 aldermen or capital burgesses, a town-clerk, two sergeants at mace, and a beadle. A court of quarter sessions is regularly held at stated periods, in which the mayor and mayor-elect preside, as justices of peace for the borough. Walsall is a place of great antiquity, and is regarded as the second market town in the county. Market on Tuesday, and three annual fairs; 15 miles south of Stafford, and 116 north-west of London. Population 11,189.

WALSCHLEBEN, a village of Prussian Saxony; 6 miles north-north-west of Erfurt. Population 1100.

WALS DORF, a large village of Bavarian Franconia; 4 miles west of Bamberg.

WALSEE, **Lower**, a small town of Lower Austria, on the Danube; 14 miles east of Enns.

WALSH (William), was born at Abberley in Worcestershire, in 1633, and having finished his education as gentleman-commoner of Wadham college in Oxford, he travelled abroad for further improvement, and after his return attracted notice as a man of letters and of fashion. He also assumed a political character, and represented his native county in parliament, and distinguished himself by actively promoting the Revolution. He is supposed to have died in 1709. Dryden, with whom he cultivated friendship, repaid his attentions with that praise which he was disposed liberally to bestow on those whom he wished to distinguish, denominating him "the best critic of our nation," and he furnished a preface to his "Dialogue concerning Women." Pope also acknowledges early obligations to him in the following terms:

"And knowing Walsh would tell me I could write." In his "Essay on Criticism," he denominates him the "Muse's judge and friend," and with the ardour of youth, gives him the credit of having "taught his early voice to sing." It has been observed, however, that Mr. Walsh's rank in the scale of literature scarcely entitled him to the high panegyric either of Dryden or of Pope; for neither his miscellaneous poems, nor his prose pieces, of which one was his "Essay on Pastoral Poetry," justify the very distinguished honour which they conferred upon him. *Biog. Brit. Johnson's Lives of the Poets. Gen. Biog.*

WALSHAM, or **NORTH WALSHAM**, a market town of

England, in the county of Norfolk, situated about five or six miles from the sea. It consists of three streets, which form an irregular triangle. At the junction of these is the parish church. In the reign of Edward III. bishop Thirlby built a market-cross here, which was afterwards repaired by bishop Redman. Here is a good free school, and an excellent market for corn, butcher's meat, and all sorts of provisions. Market on Thursday, and an annual fair on the Wednesday before Ascension day; 10 miles north of Norwich, and 122 north-north-east of London. Population 2035.

WALSHAM, **SOUTH**, a village of England, county of Norfolk; 2½ miles north-west-by-west of Acle. Population 536.

WALSHAM IN THE WILLOWS, a parish of England, county of Suffolk; 9 miles north-north-west of Market Stow. Population 948.

WALSHFORD, a hamlet of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire; 3½ miles north-by-east of Wetherby.

WALSINGHAM, **GREAT**, a market town and parish of England, in the county of Norfolk, situated on the banks of a small river, which falls into the sea, about seven miles to the north. It is chiefly celebrated for its ancient monastery, famous for the shrine of the holy Virgin, which was as much, if not more, frequented, than the shrine of St. Thomas-a-Beckett, at Canterbury. The present remains of this once noble monastic pile, is a portal or west entrance gateway, a richly ornamented lofty arch, sixty feet high, which formed the east end of the church, supposed to have been erected in the time of Henry VII.; the refectory, a Saxon arch; part of the original chapel, part of the old cloisters, a stone bath, and two uncovered wells, called the wishing wells. The church at Walsingham is a large and interesting pile, displaying in its architecture, ornaments, monuments, and font, much to interest and gratify the antiquary. The latter is not only the finest specimen of the sort in the county, but perhaps in England. There was a house of Grey Friars in Walsingham, founded by lady Elizabeth de Burgh, countess of Clare; but its fame was eclipsed by the superior grandeur of its neighbour. What is at present used as a bridewell, was also an hospital for lazars, which was founded in the year 1486. Walsingham has a good free school. Market on Friday, and an annual fair on Whit-Monday; 25 miles north-west of Norwich, and 116 north-north-east of London. Population 1008.

WALSINGHAM, **LITTLE**, a parish of England, county of Norfolk, about two miles distant from Great Walsingham. Population 347.

WALSINGHAM, **CAPE**, OF **DAVIS**, a cape on the east coast of America, at the north side of the entrance into Cumberland straits. Lat. 64. 10. N. long. 66. W.

WALSINGHAM, **CAPE**, OF **FROBISHER**, a cape at the south-east extremity of Hale island, in Davis's straits at the entrance of Frobisher's straits. Lat. 62. 50. N. long. 64. 58. W.

WALSOKEN, a parish of England, county of Norfolk; 12½ miles south-west-by-west of Lynn Regis. Population 845.

WALSRODE, a town of Germany, in Hanover, on the river Bohme; 3 miles north-west of Zelle. Population 1500.

WALSTADT, **GREAT** and **LITTLE**, two villages of Bavarian Franconia, situated on the opposite banks of the Maine, and containing, along with a small district, 3900 inhabitants; 6 miles south-by-west of Aschaffenburg.

WALSTON, a parish of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, near the eastern borders of the county. Population 377.

WALSTON BLACK MOUNT, a hill of Scotland, in the parish of Walston, elevated above 1550 feet above the level of the sea.

WALTDORF, a small town of Germany, in Baden; 6 miles south-west of Heidelberg.

WALTER-NIENBURG, a small town of Prussian Saxony on the Elbe; 12 miles north-west of Zerbst.

WALTERSBERG, a small town of Germany, in the duchy of Nassau, and the Westerwald; 10 miles north-north-east of Limburg.

WALTERSDORF,

WALTERSDORF, a town of Germany, in Upper Lusatia, near Zittau, on the borders of Bohemia. Population 2100.

WALTERSDORF, WUSTE, a well built village of Prussian Silesia. Population 2000.

WALTERSDORF, OLD, a village of Prussian Silesia. Population 900.

WALTERSDORF, UPPER, a village of Lower Austria; 5 miles east of Zistersdorf.

WALTERSHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Saxe-Gotha; 7 miles west-south-west of Gotha. Population 2000.

WALTERSHOF, a town of Bavaria, in the Upper Palatinate, with woollen manufactures.

WALTERSTONE, a parish of England, in Herefordshire; 15 miles south-west-by-west of Hereford.

WALTHAM, or TEMPLE WALTHAM, a parish of England, in the county of Kent; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Canterbury. Population 476.

WALTHAM, a parish of England, in Lincolnshire; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-by-west of Great Grimsby. Population 384.

WALTHAM, BRIGHT, a parish of England, in Berkshire. Population 365.

WALTHAM, COLD, a parish of England, in Sussex; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Petworth.

WALTHAM, GREAT, a parish of England, county of Essex; 4 miles north-by-west of Chelmsford. Population 1615.

WALTHAM, LITTLE, another parish, half a mile from the foregoing. Population 593.

WALTHAM, NORTH, a parish of England, in Southamptonshire; 6 miles south-west-by-west of Basingstoke.

WALTHAM, UP, a parish of England, in Sussex; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Petworth.

WALTHAM, WEST, or WALTHAM CROSS, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Waltham Abbey, county of Hertford. Population 1152.

WALTHAM, WHITE, or ABBAS, a parish of England, in Berkshire; 4 miles south-west of Maidenhead. Population 1035.

WALTHAM, a township of the United States, in Addison county, Vermont. Population 244.

WALTHAM, a post township of the United States, in Middlesex county, Massachusetts on the north side of Charles river, which separates it from Newton; 10 miles west of Boston, and 34 east-by-north of Worcester.

WALTHAM ABBEY, a town of England in Essex, situated on low ground, near the river Lea, which here forms a number of small islands, and is skirted by fruitful meadows. The town is irregularly built. It is of great antiquity, and derives its name from its once stately abbey, erected by Harold, son to earl Godwin. Henry II. afterwards changed the foundation from a dean and 11 secular black canons, to the foundation for an abbot and 16 Augustine monks. The succeeding monarchs granted Waltham Abbey many privileges, and its abbot sat in parliament. The abbey house is said to have been a very extensive building, but has been wholly demolished for many years. A gateway into the abbey yard, a bridge which leads to it, some ruinous walls, an arched vault, and the church, are the only vestiges of the ancient magnificence of Waltham Abbey. The abbey church, which was built in the usual form of a cross, and consisted of a nave, transept, choir, ante-chapel, &c., was a very considerable structure, and covered an extensive plot of ground. Some idea may be formed of its extent from knowing the situation of Harold's tomb, which stood about 120 feet east from the termination of the present building, in what was then probably the east end of the choir, or rather some chapel beyond it. The intersection of the transept is still visible. Above this rose the ancient tower, which contained a ring of five great tuneable bells, afterwards purchased by the parish, of the king's commissioners. Part of this tower falling through mere decay, the remainder was blown up by underminers, and the whole choir, the tower, transept, and the east chapel, were demolished, so that nothing was left standing but the

west end, which has since been fitted up, and made parochial, and constitutes the present church. This venerable relic, though much disfigured and mutilated, contains several interesting and curious specimens of the ornamented columns, semicircular arches, and other characteristics of the Norman style of architecture. Its length, from the western entrance to the altar, is about 90 feet; and its breadth, including the side aisles, 48. The body is divided from the latter by six arches on each side, supported by pillars; five of them are semicircular, and are decorated with rude zigzag ornaments; the sixth, or western arch, is pointed, and apparently of a later construction. The pillars are extremely massive; and two on each side, which correspond, have wavy and spiral indentations, similar to those of the nave and choir in Durham cathedral. Above this lower range of arches rise two tiers of smaller ones, formed and ornamented in the same manner. The upper row of these enlighten the roof, and at the bottom of the lower tier is the narrow passage usual in cathedral and conventual churches, called *triforia*. The roof itself is of timber, modern, and but little ornamented; the side aisles are surmounted by galleries, which, with the pews in the nave, have been lately erected for the accommodation of the parishioners. At the west end is a heavy square tower, having the date 1558. It was repaired about six years ago; and a new window was then introduced. It is built with stone, is embattled, and rises to the height of 86 feet. From the south side of the church projects a chapel, formerly Our Lady's, now a school-room, under which is a beautiful arched charnel-house. The exterior of the church has been entirely stripped of that character of grandeur and antiquity which it once possessed, by modern reparations. The appearance of the interior has also been injured; $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-by-east of London. Population 2287.

WALTHAM-ON-THE-WOLD, a parish of England, and formerly a market town, in the county of Leicester; 113 miles north-by-west of London. Population 512.

WALTHAMSTOW, a village and parish of England, in the county of Essex, situated on the river Lea, near Layton. Here is a free school, and alms-houses for eight poor men, and eight women. The church, which is situated on a hill, is a large and handsome building, consisting of three aisles; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east-by-north of St. Paul's, London. Population 3,777.

WALTHER (Augustine Frederic), an anatomist and physician, was appointed in 1723 professor of anatomy and surgery in the university of Leyden. Several of his dissertations on anatomical objects are upon the whole commended, and have been reprinted by Haller. The best of his larger pieces are, "De Lingua Humana Libellus," 1724, 4to. As a botanist, he published a catalogue of the plants in his own garden, and a work on the structure of plants. He died about the year 1746. *Haller Elog.*

WALTHER (Bernard), an eminent astronomer, was born at Nuremberg in the year 1430, and having applied principally to the study of mathematics, and more especially of astronomy, under Regiomontanus, was eminently useful by his talents and opulence in encouraging the inventions and arding the observations of his preceptor, whilst he continued at Nuremberg; and when by the invitation of pope Sixtus IV. he removed to Rome, with a view to the reformation of the calendar, he continued his observations for nearly forty years, viz. from 1475 to the time of his death in 1504. His instruments were of the most perfect kind which he could then procure, and he was skilful and persevering as well as successful in the use of them. He was the inventor of a chronometer, or clock with wheels, which indicated the time of noon with an accuracy corresponding to the result of calculation; and he is also celebrated as the first of the moderns who observed refraction. In the work entitled "Vranies Noricæ Basis Astronomicæ, sive Rationes Motus annui ex Observationibus in Solem hoc nostro et Sæculo ab hinc tertio Norinbergæ, habitis, a Johanne Philippo a Wurzelbau," Norinb. 1709, are contained observations by Walther and Wurzelbau, with inferences drawn

drawn from a comparison of them, which are said by Kästner to be very valuable, as the observations were made under the same meridian, and at the interval of a century. Montucla Hist. du Mathem. Kästner Geschichte du Mathematik, cited in *Gen. Biog.*

WALTHER (John Godfrey), author of an excellent historical and biographical musical dictionary, published in German at Leipsic, 1782, in 8vo.

In 1790 and 1792, a new edition of this work, with additions to the time of publication, was printed at Leipsic in two vols. 8vo., by Ernst Ludwig Gerber.

WALTHER (John Ludolph), author of another very curious and useful dictionary, published at Ulm in folio, 1756, in Latin, entitled "Lexicon Diplomaticum Abbreviationes syllabarum et vocum in diplomatibus et codicibus a Seculo VIII. ad XVI. usque occurrentes exponens. Junctis Alphabetis et Scripturæ Speciminibus integris." The author was librarian and private secretary to his British Majesty Geo. II. as elector of Hanover. The book has a very learned preface by John Harry Young, regius secretary in the university of Göttingen.

The whole book is engraved on copper-plates; and in the second part, among the specimens of writing without abbreviations, we have examples of the first attempts at musical notation, from the ninth century, not only before lines were in use, but even before *points* of different elevation were the vocal guides of the priests in canto fermo.

WALTHERIA [so named by Linnæus, in honour of Augustin. Frider. Walther, professor of medicine at Leipsic], in Botany, a genus of the class monodelphia, order pentandria, natural order of columniferæ, tiliaceæ (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Calyx: perianth (double: outer one-sided, three-leaved, deciduous; cav. inner) one-leaved, half-five-cleft, acute, cup-shaped, permanent. Corolla: petals five, obcordate, spreading; fastened at bottom to the tube of filaments. Stamina: filaments five, united into a tube, free above, spreading, short. Anthers ovate. Pistil: germ ovate. Style filiform, longer than the stamens. Stigmas pencilled. Pericarp: capsule obovate, one-celled, two-valved. Seed one, obtuse, wider above.—*Essential Character.* Calyx double: outer lateral three-leaved deciduous. Petals five. Style one. Capsule one-celled, two-valved, one-seeded.

1. *Waltheria Americana.*—Leaves oval, plaited, sharply and unequally toothed, tomentose; heads peduncled. Stem soft, woody, about two feet high, sending out two or three side branches. Flowers collected in a close thick spike at the top of the stem, having soft hairy calyxes.—Native of South America, and the islands of the West Indies, Brazil, Bahama, Berbice, Surinam, Jamaica, Domingo, &c.

2. *Waltheria Indica.*—Leaves oval, plaited, bluntly toothed, tomentose; head sessile. This rises with a shrubby branching stalk to the height of eight or ten feet, and is covered with soft hairs.—Native of India.

3. *Waltheria lophanthus.*—Leaves roundish-cordate, serrate, silky-tomentose, petioled; heads peduncled, imbricate-bracted.—Native of the Marquesas islands in the south seas.

4. *Waltheria ovata.*—Leaves roundish-ovate, unequally toothed, tomentose; heads sessile.—Native of Peru.

5. *Waltheria angustifolia.*—Leaves oblong, obtuse, plaited, toothed hoary; heads sub-sessile.—Native of the East Indies.

6. *Waltheria elliptica.*—Leaves lanceolate-oblong, obtuse, plaited toothed, tomentose; heads sessile.—Native of the East Indies.

Propagation and Culture.—These plants are propagated by seeds, which must be sown on a hot-bed; and when the plants are fit to transplant, they must be each planted into a separate small pot, and plunged into a fresh hot-bed, and afterward treated in the same manner as other tender plants of the same country, for they must be kept in the bark-stove, otherwise they will not thrive in England.

WALTON, a hamlet of England, in Buckinghamshire, half a mile south-east of Aylesbury.—2d. A parish in the same county; 2 miles north-by-east of Fenny Stratford.—

3d. A township in Derbyshire; 3 miles south-west-by-west of Chesterfield. Population 720.—4th. A hamlet in the parish of Deerhurst, Gloucestershire.—5th. A hamlet in Herefordshire; 4½ miles south of Bromyard.—6th. A hamlet in Leicestershire; 4 miles north-east-by-east of Lutterworth.—7th. A hamlet in the parish of Grantham, Lincolnshire.—8th. A hamlet in Northampton; 2½ miles north-north-west of Peterborough.—9th. A parish in Somersetshire; 3½ miles south-west-by-south of Glastonbury. Population 479.—10th. A hamlet in the same county, in the parish of Kilmersdon.—11th. A township in Staffordshire; 2½ miles east-south-east of Stafford.—12th. A township in the West Riding of Yorkshire; 3 miles south-east-by-south of Wakefield.—13th. A parish in the county of Suffolk; 74 miles north-east of London. Population 643.

WALTON, EAST, a parish of England, in Norfolk; 7½ miles north-west of Swaffham.

WALTON, WEST, another parish in the same county; 2 miles from Wisbeach.

WALTON, EAST, a parish of Wales, in Pembrokeshire; 5 miles north of Haverford West.

WALTON, WEST, another parish in the above county; 5 miles north of Haverford West.

WALTON, CARDIFFE, a parish of England, county of Gloucester; 1 mile south-east-by-east of Tewkesbury.

WALTON LE DALE, a township of England, in the county of Lancaster; 2 miles south-east of Preston. Population 4776.

WALTON IN GORDANO, a parish of England, in Somersetshire; 11½ miles west of Bristol.

WALTON, HIGH, a township of England, in Cumberland; 10½ miles north-east-by-east of Carlisle.

WALTON, HIGHER, a township of England, in the county of Chester.

WALTON ON THE HILL, a township of England, in the county of Lancaster; 3 miles north-by-east of Liverpool. Population 794.—Also a parish in the county of Surrey; 4 miles south-by-east of Epsom.

WALTON, Low, a township of England, in Cumberland; 10 miles north-east-by-east of Carlisle.

WALTON, LOWER, a township of England, in the county of Chester; 8 miles north-east of Frodsham.

WALTON-LE-SOKEN, a parish of England, in the county of Essex, one of the three Sokens, situated under Naze point, south of Harwich. It was formerly much more considerable than at present, the sea having destroyed the greater part of the village. The ancient church is entirely destroyed, and the remains of coffins and bones are observable, intermixed with the sea sand. To the north of the town, on the Naze, is a lofty tower, about 80 feet high, of brick, originally built by the Rigby family, lords of the manor, as an observatory and tea-room, but lately heightened by the Trinity-house, to form a landmark for vessels passing this way, or entering Harwich harbour. Walton has long been noted for its extensive copperas works, which were erected here on account of the number of copperas stones found on the shore.

WALTON-ON-THAMES, a parish of England, in the county of Surrey, situated on the banks of the river Thames, over which it has a handsome brick bridge of four main arches and several smaller ones, erected in the year 1780; 3 miles west of Kingston. Population 2722.

WALTON-UPON-TRENT, a township of England, in Derbyshire; 17 miles south-west of Derby.

WALTON-ON-THE-WOLDS, a parish of England, county of Leicester; 4 miles east of Loughborough.

WALTON WOOD, a parish of England, county of Huntingdon; 6 miles north-by-west of Huntingdon.

WALTON, a post township of the United States, in Delaware county, New York, on the Delaware; 85 miles south-west of Albany. Population 1311.

WALTON, a county of the United States, in Georgia.

WALTON (Brian), editor of the English Polyglott Bible, was born about the year 1600, in the district of Cleveland, Yorkshire, and in 1615 admitted into Magdalen college,

Cambridge, whence he removed to Peter-house. In 1623 he took the degree of M. A., being then curate and master of a school in Suffolk. Upon his removal to London, he became, in 1626, rector of St. Martin's Orgar, and was distinguished for his talents and diligence among the London clergy. After having been instituted to other preferments in the church, he took the degree of D.D., in 1639; but in the civil war his livings were sequestered, and he was under the necessity of seeking shelter among the royalists at Oxford, where he formed the design of the Polyglott Bible, and which he actually commenced, upon his removal to London, in 1653. Indefatigable in his application, he completed this work in 6 vols. fol. in 1657; and it was the first work published in England by subscription. The protector's government also allowed him to import paper exempt from duty. It is somewhat curious in the history of literature, that in the first preface to this work, Dr. Walton acknowledged his obligations to the protector for his patronage; but that after the Restoration, several alterations were made in this preface, and the paragraph in which he acknowledges his obligations to the protector is suppressed, and another transferring his respect to Charles is introduced in its room. These alterations have occasioned a distinction among those who are curious in the editions of books between *republican* and *royal* or *loyal* copies of the Polyglott. The republican copy is the rarest, and therefore bears the highest price. He died on the 29th of November, 1661. His remains were interred in the cathedral of St. Paul's, and a sumptuous monument was erected to his memory. *Biog. Brit.*

WALTON (Isaac), was born at Stafford in 1593; and settling in London as a shopkeeper, he married, about the year 1632, the sister of Dr. Ken, afterwards bishop of Bath and Wells. Satisfied with a moderate competency, he left business, and removed from London. Upon the decease of Dr. Donne, in 1631, whose ministry he attended during his residence in the city, he undertook, at the request of Sir Henry Wotton, to collect materials for his life; but as Wotton, for whose use they were intended, died before he had an opportunity of executing his purpose, Walton, though destitute of a literary education, wrote this life, which he published in 1640, and also that of Wotton, which appeared in 1644. After his recess from business, his favourite amusement was fishing; and being expert in the practical part of this art, he wrote a book upon the subject, which he published in 1653, under the title of "Complete Angler, or Contemplative Man's Recreation," 12mo. This small tract, drawn up in the form of dialogue, was rendered interesting by the reflections that were introduced, and by the engravings of fishes that adorned it. Accordingly it became popular, and five editions of it, with successive improvements, appeared in the year 1676; and it is now a kind of standard book among those who pursue this recreation. Having lost his wife, in 1662, he associated chiefly with the clergy, and whilst he was resident with Dr. Morley, bishop of Winchester, he was induced, by the suggestion of Dr. Sheldon, to write the life of Richard Hooker, which was followed by that of George Herbert; and both were published in 1670. In 1677, he published the life of Dr. Sanderson, which closed his literary labours. His life was prolonged to the age of 90, when he was carried off at Winchester, in December, 1683, by the severity of a hard frost. In his disposition and character, he was amiable and religious; and in his style of writing simple and unaffected.

WALTRON, *s.* The morse, or *waltron*, is called the sea-horse. *Woodward.*

WALUF, or LOWER WALUF, a large village of Germany, in the duchy of Nassau.

WALURU, a town of the south of India, province of Mysore. It consists of 500 houses, and is defended by a citadel. It is situated a few miles distant from Bangalore.

WALWARN, a river of England, in the county of Chester, which falls into the Lee.

WALWICK CHESTERS, a hamlet of England, in the county of Northumberland, situated on the banks of the Tyne, near the Grange.

WALWICK, GRANGE, another hamlet in Northumberland, south-east of Simonburn, on the Picts wall, which is here in tolerably good preservation.

WALWORTH, a hamlet of England, in the parish of St. Mary's, Newington, county of Surrey.

WALWORTH, a township of England, county of Durham; 3½ miles north-west of Darlington.—Also a small hamlet in the parish of Hitchin, county of Hertford.

WAMAR, a small island in the Eastern seas, near the west coast of Aroo. Lat. 5. 30. S. long. 134. 57. E.

WAMBERG, or BAMBERG, a town of the east of Bohemia; 20 miles east-south-east of Koniggratz. Population 1000.

To WAMBLE, *v. n.* [*wemmelen*, Dutch. Hence the old Eng. "*wamblinge* of the stomach." Pr. Parv.] To roll with nausea and sickness. It is used of the stomach.

When your cold salads without salt or vinegar
Be *wambling* in your stomachs. *Beaum. and Fl.*

WAMBROOK, a parish of England, in Dorsetshire; 14 miles north-west-by-west of Beaminster.

WAMEL, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, with 1100 inhabitants.

WAMERTINGHE, a small inland town of the Netherlands, with 2000 inhabitants; 3 miles west of Ypres.

WAMPFRAY, a parish of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, about 5 miles long and 3 broad.

WAMPOOL, or WATHINPOOL, a township of England, in Cumberland; 4½ miles north-by-west of Wigton.

WAMPUL, a river of England, in Cumberland, which runs into the Eden mouth, below Kirkbride.

WAN, *adj.* [*pann*, Saxon; *gwan*, weakly, Welsh.] Pale as with sickness; languid of look.

All the charms of love,
Salt Cleopatra, soften thy *wan* lip!
Let witchcraft join with beauty. *Shakspeare.*

WAN, for *won*; the old pret. of *win*.

And those with which th' Eubean young man *wan*
Swift Atalanta, when through craft he her outran. *Spenser.*

WANASQUIATUCKET, a river of the United States, in Rhode Island, which unites with the Moshasick, just above Providence, to form Providence river.

WANBOROUGH, a parish of England, county of Surrey; 4 miles west of Guildford.

WANBOROUGH, a parish of England, in Wiltshire; 3½ miles east-by-south of Swindon.

WAND, *s.* [*vaand*, Danish; *wand*, Su. Goth.] A small stick or twig; a long rod.—The skilful shepherd peel'd me certain *wands*. *Shakspeare.*—Any staff of authority, or use.—He held before his decent steps a silver *wand*. *Milton.*—A charming rod.

Nay, lady, sit; if I but wave this *wand*,
Your nerves are all chain'd up in alabaster. *Milton.*

To WANDER, *v. n.* [*panþjnan*, Saxon; *wandelin*, Dutch.] To rove; to ramble here and there; to go, without any certain course. It has always a sense either evil or slight, and imports either idleness, viciousness, or misery.

Then came *wandering* by
A shadow like an angel, with bright hair
Dabbled in blood, and he shriek'd out aloud. *Shakspeare.*

To deviate; to go astray.—O let me not *wander* from thy commandments. *Ps.*

To WANDER, *v. a.* To travel over, without a certain course.

Those few escap'd
Famine and anguish, will at last consume,
Wandering that wat'ry desert. *Milton.*

WANDERER, *s.* Rover; rambler.

He here to every thirsty *wanderer*,
By sly enticement, gives his baneful cup. *Milton.*

WANDERING, *s.* Uncertain peregrination.

He

He asks the god, what new appointed home
Should end his *wanderings*, and his toils relieve? *Addison*.

Aberration; mistaken way.—If any man's eagerness of glory has made him oversee the way to it, let him now recover his *wanderings*. *Dec. of Chr. Piety*.—Incertainty; want of being fixed.—A proper remedy for this *wandering* of thoughts would do great service to the studious. *Locke*.

WANDERINGLY, *adv.* In an uncertain, unsteady manner.—Were thy prayers made in fear and holiness, with passion and desire? Were they not made unwillingly, weakly, and *wanderingly*? *Bp. Taylor*.

WANDERSLEBEN, a small town of Prussian Saxony; 9 miles south-west of Erfurt.

WANDIA, a town of Hindostan, province of Cutch, district of Wagur. Lat. 23. 3. N. long. 70. 43. E.

WANDIPORE, a town and fortress of Hindostan, province of Bootan. At Wandipore, there is a celebrated bridge, constructed of mountain fir, without the use of iron. It is said to have existed for 150 years, without exhibiting any appearance of decay. The climate here is excessively cold, and subject to high winds. Lat. 27. 51. N. long. 89. 57. E.

WANDIWASH, a town and fortress of the south of India, province of the Carnatic. Lat. 12. 29. N. long. 79. 40. E.

WANDORF, a village of Hungary, on the borders of Lower Austria, with a large coal mine, from which coals are sent to Vienna.

WANDSBECK, a town of Germany; 2 miles from Ham-
burgh.

WANDSDYKE, or WODEN'S DYKE, a strong earthen rampart in England, which extends from near Bath, in Somersetshire, over the Downs, to Great Bedwin, and from east to west over Salisbury plain. It was cast up by the West Saxons, against the incursions of the British. Along the south side of it runs a broad ditch.

WANDSFORTH, or WANDSFORD BRIGGS, a town of England, in Northamptonshire, situated on the river Nen, opposite to Stibbington, in Huntingdonshire. It has a fine bridge over the Nen, and a fine wharf on the banks of that river.

WANDSWORTH, a parish of England, in the county of Surrey, so called from its situation on the banks of the small river Wandle, which here falls into the Thames; 5 miles south-west-by-west of London. Population 5644.

To WANE, *v. n.* [panian, *to grow less*, Sax.] To grow less; to decrease. Applied to the moon: opposed to *wax*.

Waning moons their settled periods keep,
To swell the billows, and ferment the deep. *Addison*.

To decline; to sink.

A lady far more beautiful
Than any woman in this *waning* age. *Shakespeare*.

To WANE, *v. a.* To cause to wane. *Not in use*.

No lustful finger can profane him,
Nor any earth with black eclipses *wane* him. *B. Jonson*.

WANE, *s.* Decrease of the moon.

This is fair Diana's case;
For all astrologers maintain,
Each night a bit drops off her face,
When mortals say she's in her *wane*. *Swift*.

Decline; diminution; declension.—You're cast upon an age, in which the church is in its *wane*. *South*.

WANFRIED, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, on the Werra; 30 miles east-by-south of Cassel. Population 1400.

WANG, *s.* [panz-тoδ, Saxon.] Jaw teeth. The latchet of a shoe; a shoe-thong; a *shoe-wang*. [pceo-δpanz, Sax.] *Ray*.

WANGARA, a large country, situated in the very heart of Central Africa, and much celebrated in the early descriptions of that continent, though it has not been reached, or even any distinct particulars obtained by modern travellers. The Arabian travellers in the twelfth century represent it as the

grand source of African wealth. Edrisi describes it as entirely traversed and intersected by branches of the Nile of the Negroes, or modern Niger. They form it indeed into a species of island, 300 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. During the season of the rains, which rise to their greatest height in August, the whole country was overflowed and laid under water. In September the waters began to subside, and after retiring, left the whole country impregnated with gold dust. The natives then hastened, and, by slight digging, obtained an ample portion of this precious metal, which they disposed of to merchants, who hastened thither from the remotest extremities of the continent. The principal towns of Wangara were Semegda and Reghebil, situated on the shore of extensive and beautiful lakes. The country was subject to the king of Ghana, who held extensive sway over this part of Africa. Wangara is now stated to be subject to Bornou.

WANGEN, a small town of France, in Lower Alsace; 12 miles west of Strasburg.

WANGEN, a small town of Switzerland, on the river Aar; 5 miles north-east of Soleure.

WANGEN, a small town of Germany in Wirtemberg; 11 miles north-north-east of Lindau.

WANGERIN, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania; 22 miles north-east of Stargard.

WANGER-OEG, a sandy island on the coast of the grand duchy of Oldenburg, in the north-west of Germany. It is 12 miles in circumference. Its inhabitants, amounting to 200, subsist by fishing. Lat. 53. 48. 26. N. long. 7. 52. 35. E.

WANGFORD, a parish of England, in Suffolk; 3½ miles north-west-by-north of Southwold. Population 502.—Another parish in the same county; 3 miles south-west-by-west of Brandon Fary.

WANGWELL, a small island in the Pacific ocean, near the south coast of Waygiou. Lat. 0. 23. S. long. 131. 35. E.

WANHOPE, *s.* [from pana, Sax., *to want*, and *hope*.] Want of hope. *Obsolete*.—In *wanhope* and *dyspayre*. *Lib. Fest*.

WANKANEER, a fortified town of Hindostan, province of Gujerat. Lat. 22. 27. N. long. 70. 58. E.

WANLIP, a parish of England, in Leicester; 3½ miles south-east-by-south of Mount Sorrell.

WANLOCK, a small river of Scotland, on the borders of Dumfries and Lanark shires, which has its rise at the lead mines, and, after running a few miles, joins the Crawick at the same place as the Spango from Kirkconnel on the west.

WANLOCKHEAD, a considerable village of Scotland, in Dumfries-shire, in the parish of Sanquhar, about a mile south-west of Lead-hills, seated on the abovementioned river.

WAN-NASH-REESE, a lofty rugged mountain, generally covered with snow, situated in the southern part of the kingdom of Algiers; 45 miles south of Shershell.

WAN'NED, *adj.* Turned pale and faint-coloured.
Is it not monstrous that this player here,
But in a fiction, in a dream of passion,
Could force his soul so to his own conceit,
That, from her working, all his visage *wann'd*?
Shakespeare.

WANNE-PERVEEN, a village of the Netherlands; 14 miles north of Zwolle. Population 1400.

WANNERTON, a hamlet of England, near Kidderminster, in the county of Worcester.

WAN'NESS, *s.* Paleness; languor.

WAN'NISH, *adj.* Of a pale or wan hue. *Barret*.
The leaves should all be black whereon I write,
And letters where my tears have wash'd a *wannish* white.
Milton.

WANNOUGAH, a mountain of Algiers; 100 miles west of Constantina.

WANNY, an extensive district of the island of Ceylon, situated on the north-east quarter, in the vicinity of Trincomalee. It is a flat country, and well calculated for the cultivation of rice. The ruins of 600 reservoirs or tanks evince that

that it was formerly much more populous and better cultivated than at present; but it has suffered much from the wars between the Candians and the different European conquerors of the island; but now that it is in the tranquil possession of the British, it will probably recover its former prosperity.

WANOAEETTEE, a small island in the Pacific ocean; 10 miles west-north-west of Watehoo.

WANSBECK, a river of England, in Northumberland, which falls into the sea near Seaton Delaval.

WANSEN, a town of Prussian Silesia, in the government of Oppeln; 22 miles south-by-east of Breslau. Population 800.

WANSFORD, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Thornough, Northamptonshire; 6 miles from Peterborough.

WANSFORD, a township of England, in Yorkshire, near Driffield. Population 368.

WANSLEBEN (John-Michael), the son of a Lutheran minister at Erfurt, in Thuringia, was born in 1635; and having studied philosophy and theology at Konigsberg, he acquired a knowledge of the Ethiopic language under the instruction of Ludolf, by whom he was sent to London to publish his Ethiopic dictionary in 1661; and he was also employed by Castell in compiling his "Lexicon Heptaglotton." Upon his return to Germany, Ernest, duke of Saxe-Gotha, engaged him to visit Abyssinia, for the purpose of acquainting himself with the language and natural history of that country; but having reached Cairo in 1663, he was prevented from proceeding to Abyssinia, as it is thought, by his own misconduct, and embarking at Alexandria, in 1665, he arrived in Italy; and in the following year abandoned Lutheranism, and entered into the Dominican order. Upon his being introduced to Colbert, at Paris, in 1670, he was engaged to make a visit to Abyssinia, and to bring home all the manuscripts which he could purchase. During his residence of twenty months in Egypt, he transmitted for the Royal Library at Paris, 334 manuscripts, Arabian, Persian, and Turkish. But not being able to enter Abyssinia, he went to Constantinople, and from thence, in 1676, he was recalled to France, on account of his irregular conduct. Being at length reduced to want, he gained a mere subsistence by serving the village church of Bouron as vicar, where he died at the age of fifty-eight, in the year 1693. His principal publications are, "The Liturgy of Dioscorus, Patriarch of Alexandria," Lond. 1662; "An Account of the present State of Egypt, in Italian," 1671; "Nouvelle Relation en forme de Journal d'un Voyage fait en Egypte au 1672 et 1673;" "Histoire de l'Eglise d'Alexandria," 1677; which is said to contain a more accurate catalogue of the patriarchs of Alexandria than that of Ludolf communicated to the Jesuits of Antwerp. *Moreri.*

WANSTEAD, a village and parish of England, in the county of Essex, and in the neighbourhood of the metropolis. Many of the houses in the parish are handsome buildings, the residence of opulent merchants and tradesmen of London. The present church was finished in the year 1790; the foundation having been laid by the late Sir James Tilney Long, Bart.

WANSTEAD, a hamlet of England, in Southamptonshire, near Titchfield.

To WANT, *v. a.* ["*Waned, wan'd, want*; the past participle of *panian, decrescere, to wane, to fall away.*" *Mr. H. Tooke.*] To be without something fit or necessary.—*Want* no money, Sir John; you shall *want* none. *Shakspeare.*—To be defective in something.

Nor can this be,
But by fulfilling that which thou didst *want*,
Obedience to the law. *Milton.*

To fall short of; not to contain.
Nor think, though men were none,
That Heaven would *want* spectators, God *want* praise.
Milton.

To be without; not to have.
By descending from the thrones above,

Those happy places, thou hast deign'd a while
To *want* and honour these. *Milton.*

To need; to have need of; to lack.
The sylvans to their shade retire,
Those very shades and streams new shades and streams require,
And *want* a cooling breeze of wind to fan the raging fire.
Dryden.

To wish; to long; to desire.
Down I come, like glistening Phaeton,
Wanting the manage of unruly jades. *Shakspeare.*

To WANT, *v. n.* To be wanted; to be improperly absent; not to be in sufficient quantity.—Nor did there *want* cornice of frieze. *Milton.*—To fail; to be deficient.

Nor shall I to the work thou enterprisest
Be *wanting*, but afford thee equal aid. *Milton.*

To be missed; to be not had.
Twelve, *wanting* one, he slew,
My brethren: I alone surviv'd. *Dryden.*

WANT, *s.* Need.
It infers the good
By thee communicated, and our *want*. *Milton.*

Deficiency.—This proceeded not from any *want* of knowledge, but of judgment. *Dryden.*—The state of not haying.—You shall have no reason to complain of me, for *want* of a generous disdain of this world. *Pope.*—Poverty; penury; indigence.—Nothing is so hard for those who abound in riches, as to conceive how others can be in *want*. *Swift.*—[*panb, Saxon.*] A mole.—A kind of hair resembling a *want* in his feet, and a cat in his tail. *Heylin.*

WANTAGE, a market town of England, in the county of Berks, situated on the skirts of the prolific vale of White Horse. A variety of concurring testimonies render it probable that this place was once a Roman station; though the numerous alterations which it has undergone, almost preclude the possibility of tracing those remains which would at once decide the question and the controversy. In this neighbourhood the footsteps of various nations may be discovered; but they are all imperfect. Roman works have been demolished to make room for Saxon, and these again have been superseded by the devices of modern times. This town is celebrated in history as the birth-place of the great Alfred, and in the time of the Saxons it was a royal residence; and after the conquest it was made a borough. About three miles south are the remains of an ancient Roman camp, called Letcombe Castle; 26 miles north-west of Reading, and 60 north-west of London. Population 2386.

WANTESDEN, a parish of England, in Suffolk; 4½ miles north-west-by-west of Orford.

WANTLESS, *adj.* Abundant; fruitful.
Fruitful banks, whose bounds are chiefly said,
The *wantlèss* counties Essex, Kent, Surrey, &c. *Warner.*
Nor sends a doit of needless subsidy
To cram the Kennet's *wantless* treasury. *Sylvester.*

WANTON, *adj.* [This word is derived by Minshéu from *want one*, a man or woman that wants a companion. *Serrenius* refers it to the Goth. *faenta*, puella lasciva; *Lye* to the Danish *vaanden*, delicatus, pampered.] Lascivious; libidinous; lecherous; lustful.

Thou art froward by nature, enemy to peace,
Lascivious, *wanton*; more than well beseems
A man of thy profession. *Shakspeare.*

Licentious; dissolute.
My plenteous joys,
Wanton in fulness, seek to hide themselves
In drops of sorrow. *Shakspeare.*

Frolicsome; gay; sportive; airy.
As flies to *wanton* boy, we are to th' gods:
They kill us for their sport. *Shakspeare.*

Loose; unrestrained.—How does your tongue grow *wanton* in her praise! *Addison.*

Quick

Quick, and irregular of motion.
She as a veil down to the slender waist
Her unadorned golden tresses wore,
Dishevell'd, but in *wanton* ringlets wav'd,
As the vine curls her tendrils.

Milton.

Luxuriant: superfluous.
What we by day lop overgrown,
One night or two, with *wanton* growth derides,
Tending to wild.

Milton.

Not regular; turned fortuitously.
The quaint mazes in the *wanton* green,
For lack of tread are undistinguishable.

Shakspeare.

WANTON, *s.* A lascivious person; a strumpet; a
whoremonger.

To lip a *wanton* in a secure couch,
And to suppose her chaste.

Shakspeare.

A trifler; an insignificant flutterer.

Shall a beardless boy,
A cocker'd, silken *wanton* brave your fields,
Mocking the air with colours idly spread,
And find no check?

Shakspeare.

A word of slight endearment.
Peace, my *wantons*; he will do
More than you can aim unto.

B. Jonson.

To WA'NTON, *v. n.* To play lasciviously.
He from his guards and midnight tent,
Disguis'd o'er hills and vallies went,
To *wanton* with the sprightly dame,
And in his pleasure lost his fame.

Prior.

To revel; to play. In Otway it may be an adjective.
Oh! I heard him *wanton* in his praise;
Speak things of him might charm the ears.

Otway.

To move nimbly, and irregularly.
To WA'NTON, *v. a.* To make wanton.—If he does
win, it *wantons* him with overplus, and enters him into new
ways of expence. Feltham.

To WA'NTONIZE, *v. n.* To behave wantonly or disso-
lutely.

Do not thyself betray
With *wantonizing* years.

Daniel.

WANTONLY, *adv.* Lasciviously; frolicsomenly; gayly;
sportively; carelessly.

Thou dost but try how far I can forbear,
Nor art that monster which thou wouldst appear:
But do not *wantonly* my passion move,
I pardon nothing that relates to love.

Dryden.

WANTONNESS, *s.* Lasciviousness; lechery.—The spi-
rit of *wantonness* is scar'd out of him. Shakspeare.—Spor-
tiveness; frolic; humour.

When I was in France,
Young Leonatus would be sad as night,
Only for *wantonness*.

Shakspeare.

Licentiousness; negligence of restraint.
Wantonness and pride
Raise out of friendship hostile deeds in peace.

Milton.

WANTSUM, a river of England, forming a branch of
the great river Stour, in Kent.

WANTWIT, *s.* A fool; an idiot.
Such a *wantwit* sadness makes of me,
That I have much ado to know myself.

Shakspeare.

WANTY, *s.* [Etymology unknown.] A broad girth
of leather, by which the load is bound upon the horse; a
surcingle.

A panel and *wanty*, pack-saddle and ped,
With line to fetch litter.

Tusser.

WANZENAU, a town of France, in Alsace, with a castle,
and 1500 inhabitants; 6 miles north of Strasburg.

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WANZLEBEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the go-
vernment of Magdeburg; 10 miles west-south-west of Mag-
deburg. Population 2300.

WAPAKONETTA, or WAPAGKANETTA, an Indian
town of the United States, in Ohio, on the Au-Glaize; 7
miles south-east of Taway town.

WAPATTOO ISLAND, an island of North America,
formed by the junction of the Multnomah with the Colum-
bia; 20 miles long, and 10 broad. The land is high and
extremely fertile, and on most parts is supplied with a heavy
growth of cottonwood, ash, the large-leaved ash, and sweet
willow; the black alder, common to the coast, having now
disappeared. But the chief wealth of this island consists of
the numerous ponds in the interior, abounding with the
common arrowhead (*sagittaria sagittifolia*), to the root of
which is attached a bulb growing beneath it in the mud.
This bulb, to which the Indians give the name of wapattoo,
is the great article of food, and almost the staple article of
commerce on the Columbia.

WAPED, *adj.* *Waped* is corrupted for *wappen'd*, by
way of paraphrase.

WAPENBURY, a parish of England, in Warwickshire;
5 miles north-north-west of Southam.

WAPENTAKE, *s.* [*wapentakium*, *wapentagium*, low
Lat.] *Wapentake* is all one with what we call a hundred:
as, upon a meeting for that purpose, they touched each
other's weapons, in token of their fidelity and allegiance.
Cowel.—Hundred signifieth a hundred pledges, which were
under the command and assurance of their alderman; which,
as I suppose, was also called a *wapentake*, so named, of
touching the weapon or spear of their alderman, and swearing
to follow him faithfully, and serve their prince truly. But
others think, that a *wapentake* was ten hundreds, or boroughs.
Spenser.

WAPESSAGA, a lake of Canada. Lat. 48. 10. N. long.
71. 40. W.

WAPITWAGO ISLANDS, a cluster of islands near the
south coast of Labrador. Lat. 50. 4. N. long. 60. 20. W.

WAPLEY, or WAPELEY, a parish of England; 2 miles
south-west-by-west of Chipping Sodbury.

WAPLEY, a parish of England, in Yorkshire; 7 miles
east of Guisbrough.

WAPLINGTON, a township of England, in Yorkshire;
2½ miles south-west of Pocklington.

WAPOO CREEK, a river of North America, which
flows into Lake St. Clair.

WAPPENHAM, a parish of England, in Northampton-
shire. Population 396.

WAPPERED, *adj.* Restless; fatigued. Spoken of a
sick person, in Gloucestershire. *Grose*. Hence in Beau-
mont and Fletcher *unwappered*, fresh.

We come towards the gods,
Young, and *unwapper'd*; not halting under crimes
Many and stale.

Beaum. and Fl.

WAPPING, a village and parish of England, in the
county of Middlesex, on the east of the metropolis, and
reckoned one of its out-parishes. It is situated on the north
bank of the river Thames. The inhabitants are chiefly em-
ployed in trades connected with the shipping of the port of
London, such as slop-sellers, ship-carpenters, sail-makers,
chandlers, &c. The new docks formed here, have been a
great improvement to the place. The one called St. George's
dock, is capable of holding 200 sail of shipping; and Shad-
well dock, adjoining to it, is capable of holding 50 sail.
But these will be surpassed by the Catharine docks now
erecting. The entrance from the Thames is by three basons,
sufficient to contain an immense quantity of small craft; and
the inlets from the river into the basons are at the Old Her-
mitage, Old Wapping, and Old Shadwell docks. At the
eastern extremity are stupendous warehouses, belonging to
the custom-house, although rented of the dock company,
for warehousing tobacco; and the cellars are appropriated
to housing of wines. There are various ranges of ware-
houses for general merchandize. The church of Wapping

is dedicated to St. John; is a plain building, erected in 1790; and is a rectory, under the patronage of Brazenose college, Oxford.

WAPPINGER'S CREEK, a post village of the United States, in Poughkeepsie, New York.

WAPPINGER'S CREEK, a river of the United States, in New York, which runs into the Hudson; 8 miles south of Poughkeepsie; length 33 miles.

WAPPO, a small sea-port on the Grain coast of Africa.

WAPPOCOMO, a river of the United States, in Virginia, which runs into the Potomac; 9 miles east-south-east of Fort Cumberland.

WAPUWAGAN ISLANDS, a cluster of islands near the coast of Labrador. Lat. 50. 2. N. long. 60. 14. W.

WAR, *s.* [*werre*, old Dutch; *guerre*, Fr.; *wer*, German and A. Saxon, which Wachter derives from *weren*, to defend.] Fighting with murderous weapons.

On, you noblest English,
Whose blood is fetch'd from fathers of *war* proof.

Shakspeare.

The instruments of war, in poetical language.

The god of love inhabits there,
With all his rage, and dread, and grief, and care;
His complement of stores, and total *war*.

Prior.

Forces; army. Poetically.

On the embattled ranks the waves return,
And overwhelm the *war*.

Milton.

The profession of arms.—Thine Almighty word leapt down from heaven, as a fierce man of *war* into the midst of a land of destruction. *Wisd.*—Hostility; state of opposition; act of opposition.

Duncan's horses

Turn'd wild in nature, broke their stalls, flung out,
Contending 'gainst obedience as they would
Make *war* with man.

Shakspeare.

We have given a considerable portion of the science of War under the articles ARTILLERY, FORTIFICATION, CAVALRY, &c., and we have only here to consider that part of war which refers to the general management of campaigns and to engagements in the open field. To the science of war there properly belongs a very extensive branch of political knowledge, namely, how states become cowardly or valiant, and what system of discipline makes the best troops; but there is so little information published on this head, that we have no materials, in the present state of things, to compile from.

In war we observe three main principles. The first of these relates to what is commonly termed forming the plan of a campaign, and consists, either in an offensive or defensive view, in the art of embracing the lines of operations in the most advantageous manner.

The second is the art of moving the mass of forces, in the most rapid manner possible, upon a particular part of the country.

The third is the art of combining the simultaneous application of the mass of forces on the most important point of a field of battle.

A plan of a *campaign* depends upon six essential considerations: 1st, The political situation of both parties; 2d, The situation of the moment; 3d, The relative force and military means; 4th, The location and distribution of the armies; 5th, The natural line of operations; 6th, The most advantageous line of operations. In forming the plan, it is not necessary to have regard solely to the exact balance of the relative means of war between the parties, but to view them only as they are important. Territorial and manœuvring lines of operations are the principal object; and though they are subject to many accessory considerations, the rules of the art must nevertheless form their basis. Originality and great boldness are not incompatible with their application: such, for instance, as the plan which Napoleon, in 1800, executed in Italy. No enterprise could be more daring, none more

rich in great and decisive combinations, or more prudent and cautious; since, while it menaced the enemy with ruin, no greater misfortune could occur, in case of check, than the sacrifice of the extreme rear-guard.

Before we proceed, it may be useful to fix, by definitions, several terms, upon the comprehension of which the most important military reasoning depends.

By a base or basis of operations is meant a frontier, the course of a river, a coast, a range of mountains or fortresses, or any topographical or political extent of country, upon the imaginary line of which the corps of an army assemble, offensively,—to take their departure from thence into the enemy's country, and towards which, in case of failure, it is intended to retreat; defensively,—to counteract all the measures which an invading force may pursue.

Lines of operations are divided into territorial and manœuvring lines. By territorial lines are understood those which nature or art has traced for the defence or invasion of states. Frontiers covered by fortresses, or defended by nature, with chains of mountains, great rivers, or other obstacles, form their constituents. Manœuvring lines are the dispositions of the general to traverse them offensively, or cover them defensively. Both these lines of operations are intimately connected. In offensive war, the line is an imaginary perpendicular upon the base, along which an army operates against the enemy; in defensive war, it is often the same, but still oftener parallel to the territorial line. A line of communication is either the same as that of operations, or any other by which the army receives its supplies, and communicates with the base.

Thus far no great variety of combinations seem to perplex the view; but in the selection of the particular line, the problem becomes difficult; because a great multiplicity of circumstances, many of them not purely military, interpose. The political situation of the belligerents; their relative resources; character and situation of the fortresses; accidental strength of their forces; distance by sea; course of a considerable river; direction of a chain of mountains; nature of the country; political state of either party; jealousy of a neutral, or apprehensions of an ally; all in their turn claim consideration. In general, however, the initial application of military masses should be, when the belligerents are neighbours, upon some part of the frontier, which projects into the hostile state; such as Bohemia with regard to Prussia, or *vice versa*, Silesia with regard to Austria. But it is a maxim that lines of operations have their key as well as fields of battle: in the former, the great strategical points are decisive; as in the latter, the points which command the weak part of a position, constitute the key. Where there exists a vast superiority of force on one side, the key, or great strategical point, may be sought at a considerable depth in the line of operations; but where the masses are nearly balanced, it is necessarily reduced to a relative proportion with the breadth of the base. Thus, for instance, the destruction of a French army on the frontier of the Netherlands, would not immediately produce the consequence of the victors marching to the capital, unless they had sufficient superiority to mask the principal fortresses which cover her line of defence in that quarter, or some other accidental circumstance rendered such a measure practicable. As farther proofs of the relative proportion between the depth and base of a line of operations, that of Napoleon in Russia failed on both its pivots, before the summit was defeated; and those in Spain, although they were supported by intermediate fortresses, immediately contracted, when the battle of Salamanca produced consequences which endangered the western communication with the base.

Although it is absolutely necessary to move with a mass of force near the enemy, it is more advantageous to march in separate corps while still at a distance from him, if he has not a concentrated mass ready to act, and there be several roads leading concentrically towards the point intended to be occupied. It is evident, that five corps, of twenty thousand men each, will move forward more rapidly towards any point, than a hundred thousand men, marching on the same road,
who

who can only advance with the tardiness inherent in large bodies, and besides are encumbered with the immense train of their subsistence. Celerity of movement, multiplying the force of an army by enabling the mass to be carried alternately upon every point of the line, is an advantage of invaluable consequence; but this is not the only reason for recommending this method. There are two others, viz. the increased facility of subsistence, and the uncertainty into which it throws the enemy.

An army of 20,000 men can find subsistence, in central Europe, on every part of their march, by merely causing the country, within some leagues, to contribute to their wants; and if they convey with them biscuit for eight or ten days, that is, during the first period while corps are in position, or manœuvring in a contracted area with other columns, they will be enabled to subsist till the magazines are formed. Thus, military operations are, in a great degree, emancipated from the necessity of pre-arranged magazines, and the regular encumbrance of field-ovens.

The army which commences offensive operations takes the lead in all the movements, and those of the enemy are necessarily subordinate to them. If, therefore, it occupies with a corps, each of the great avenues leading to the enemy, he will be in a state of uncertainty along his whole line of defence or operations, and remain in suspense as to the point upon which he ought to collect his masses to oppose them. Upon these facts, the following series of maxims are founded:

1. When an army undertakes an invasion, or acts offensively, it takes the lead (or, as the French term it, *l'initiative*) in the movements.

2. This advantage precludes the necessity of marching in mass, until near the point where the enemy is to be found and attacked; until then, it is preferable to move in several strong corps, in proportion to the collective strength of the army, and to direct them upon the communications which lead concentrically to the point.

3. The general direction can only be upon the centre, one of the extremities, or the rear of the hostile line. An extremity will usually be found most eligible, because, from that point, the rear is easily attained; the centre, only in the case where the enemy's line is scattered, and his corps separated by great intervals.

4. In this case, the greater number of the corps should advance upon one of the isolated parts, and endeavour to surround it, while the remainder should occupy a central point to keep the rest of the hostile army in check.

5. When the principal mass of these corps is directed into the rear of an enemy, by passing one of the extremities of his line, one corps should remain upon that extremity, in order to keep open the communication with the line of operations, while the opponent is cut off from his. This corps serves likewise to attack him in flank, and to prevent him from withdrawing out of a faulty position by a secret movement.

6. These operations are most advantageous when the enemy is at a great distance from his own base. The principle may, however, be applied to positions less distant (two or three marches); provided the different corps have no greater distance to traverse to the point of reunion, than that which separates them from those of their own advanced posts who face the enemy. But this rule should not be understood as applying to isolated divisions upon an extended front of ninety or a hundred miles, unable to unite on a day of action, and whose movements cannot be simultaneous upon the decisive point. The difference is easily perceived between such operations and those of several corps concentrated in a position, the depth of which equals the extent of front, and whose simultaneous co-operation is certain before the enemy can make an attempt upon their line.

7. By means of this system, the army occupying a greater space marches more rapidly, and is enabled to subsist on the roads. Cattle and biscuit alone will be required to follow

each corps, in sufficient quantity to subsist it when in the vicinity of the enemy, where the other corps having likewise arrived, they are obliged to live within a smaller periphery. The stock of provision will be sufficient, if equal to the time required for collecting another.

8. Magazines are then formed in the rear as the army advances. They are collected by means of regular requisitions made on the neighbouring provinces, and enforced by a few troops; contracts are entered into with the local administrations, and precautionary convoys follow from the frontiers. Cattle, rice, and biscuit, are the most useful provisions; the easiest to be transported.

In this view of the theory of initial operations, such as Jomini, and other authorities, consider them, no great regard is paid to the waste of human life, by the frequent want or irregularity of the issue of provisions, or notice taken of the indiscipline which naturally arises when famine drives the soldier to marauding. A relentless conscription system may, indeed, supply recruits; but they are a very inadequate instrument when compared to formed soldiers.

It remains to examine the art of forming a plan of campaign or operations in reference to insular expeditions.

1. When an army is directed to make a descent upon an enemy's coast, with the object of penetrating into the country, a point of debarkation should be selected, where the enemy possesses no local means to arrest the progress, such as a fortified city or a defensible peninsula. If, however, circumstances compel the descent near or upon such a spot, immediate measures should be taken to mask or capture it, and secure the success of ulterior operations.

2. If the expedition is intended to be confined solely to the coast, the point of debarkation should possess the indispensable qualifications of facility of communication with the fleet; security of retreat; and reembarkation. A point possessed of these advantages is a fit spot for a temporary base of operations.

3. An expedition intended to operate ulteriorly, should be *ab initio* superior to the probable immediate force of the enemy, so that the success of the landing and march into the country be not problematical.

4. No combinations of invasion should be made depending on the co-operation of corps expected from distant or opposite quarters. It is important to have them collected, as much as possible, on or near one point of embarkation, to proceed from thence in mass to execute the enterprise.

5. In the plan of an expedition, no combinations should be admitted which include two or more lines of operations from separate bases. Armies transported by sea are, from that circumstance, not numerous; division renders them still weaker, and if on one point a misfortune occurs, the others must reembark.

6. In colonial and insular expeditions, it is only necessary to combine the means in proportion to the strength of the object, and with attention to the season and climate. But on all occasions where the reduction of a fortress is in contemplation, the engineer department should possess an adequate *materiel* as well as the artillery.

The connection between manœuvring lines and those which nature has marked out, and the views of the general-in-chief, form separate classes, each named after the nature of that connection.

1. Simple lines of operations are those when an army operates in a single direction from a frontier, without forming detached corps.

2. Double and multiplied lines, when an army acts upon the same frontier with two or three isolated corps, towards one or several objects.

3. Interior lines of operations are formed to oppose several hostile lines, and are so directed as to possess internal connection, and enabled to move and approach each other, without allowing the enemy to oppose a superior mass to them.

4. Exterior lines, on the contrary, possess the opposite qualities; they are such as an army may form, at the same time,

time, upon the two extremities of one or several hostile lines.

5. Lines upon an extended front are those which are arranged upon a great contiguous development by isolated divisions; but still belonging to the same mass of forces, and operating upon the same object. Under this head are comprehended, likewise, lines formed by two separate corps upon one given extent; they are then double lines upon a great front.

6. Deep or lengthened lines are those which, commencing at their base, pass over a great extent of country before they can attain their object.

7. Concentric lines of operations are either several or a single line subdivided, moving from distant points in order to arrive at the same object, in front or in rear of their base.

8. Eccentric lines designate a single mass starting from one point, and dividing itself in order to form several diverging lines upon isolated objects.

9. Secondary lines are those in the great combinations of two armies, which designate their relative connection while operating upon the development of the same frontier.

10. Accidental lines are produced in the original plan of campaign, when unexpected events necessitate a new direction for the operations. They are of the highest importance, and rarely adopted but by generals of the first abilities.

Formerly, lines of operations were considered only as they affected the materiel of armies; it was even advanced, that armies encamped near their magazines had no lines of operations; but an example will prove the fallacy of this opinion. Supposing two French armies encamped, one on the Upper Rhine in front of Brisac, and the other on the Lower Rhine in front of Dusseldorf, with both their magazines in the safest place, that is, behind the river. These armies must have either an offensive or defensive object, and therefore have territorial, as well as manœuvring lines of operations. 1st, The territorial defensive line will extend from the point of their position to the point which they are to cover; therefore they would both be cut off if the enemy occupied that point before them. If Melas, with his army, could have subsisted near Alexandria in Lombardy, after the battle of Marengo, he was no less cut off from his line of operations as long as his victorious opponents occupied the line of the Po. 2d, Their manœuvring lines would be a double against a simple one, if the enemy concentrated his masses to crush one of the armies; it would be a double external line against a double internal, if the enemy formed also two corps, but so directed that they could be united most readily.

A comparison of the combinations and results of the most celebrated campaigns shows, that all the lines of operations that have been crowned with success, depended on general principles, of which the following are the principal heads.

1. A double line of operations is advantageous, if the enemy has, likewise, a double line; provided theirs be exterior, and at a greater distance than yours, and unable to unite without first risking a battle.

2. An army possessing interior lines, more connected than those of the enemy, can, by strategical movements, destroy them successively, by carrying the mass of forces alternately upon each point.

3. In order to effect this movement, a corps should be left before the army which it is intended to keep in check, with orders not to engage, but merely to retard the march, by taking posts behind defiles or rivers, and retreating towards the army.

4. From the above premises, it follows that a double line of operations against an enemy, whose corps are in closer connection, will always be unfortunate with equal numbers, if the enemy profits by the advantages of his situation, and manœuvres with rapidity within it.

5. A double line of operations becomes still more dangerous, when its parts are separated by several days' march.

6. Simple and interior lines, on the contrary, are always

most safe; because they admit the action of the mass of forces against the isolated divisions of the enemy, if he be so imprudent as to venture an action.

7. A double line of operations, however, may be adopted with success, if the forces employed are so much greater, that superior masses can be presented to the opponent on both his parts.

8. Two interior lines, mutually sustaining each other, and facing two exterior lines at a certain distance, must avoid being compressed into a small area; for the exterior hostile lines might thereby act simultaneously.

9. Again, they should not operate at too great intervals; for the enemy might have time to crush one of these divisions, while it is weakened by detaching to the other, and thus gain a decisive advantage.

10. It being the interest of a commander to divide and isolate the opponent's forces, his manœuvring lines should never have the object of drawing the whole hostile forces upon him.

In order to complete the view of territorial and manœuvring lines, it is requisite to consider them as they are affected by the configuration of frontiers.

1. In order to operate with advantage, there should not be two different armies upon the same frontier; because,

2. Double lines will always fail, with equal chances, against a single line, as has already been shown.

3. Interior lines resist with advantage against exterior lines, either upon the same, or upon two different frontiers.

4. When the hostile fortresses are scattered upon a line of great extent, the most advantageous manœuvring line is upon their centre; but on all other occasions, the best direction is upon one of the extremities, and from thence on the rear. When central masses are moved with ability against scattered corps, all other things being equal, they must always be successful, often even without a battle.

5. The configuration of a frontier may have important influence on the direction of lines of operation. Central positions, forming salient angles towards the enemy, are the most advantageous; because they are naturally interior, and lead to the flanks and rear of the opponent's defensive line. The sides of these salient angles are therefore so important, that all the resources of art should be added to those of nature to render them impregnable.

1. To direct the masses upon the decisive points of the line of operations, that is, upon the centre, if the enemy has been so imprudent as to scatter his forces, or upon an extremity, if he is in a contiguous line.

2. To make the great effort in the latter case upon that extremity, which has its back against an insurmountable obstacle, or which leads upon the communications of the enemy without sacrificing our own.

As to battles.—In these we had laid it down a fundamental principle to effect with the greatest mass of forces, a combined attack upon the decisive point; and it is easy to understand how a general of ability, with 60,000 men, may be able to defeat 100,000, if he can bring 50,000 into action, upon a single part of his enemy's line.

I. The first measures for this purpose is evidently that of taking the lead in the movements. The general who is enabled to have this advantage, can employ his forces wherever he thinks them applicable; while, on the contrary, he who is obliged to await the enemy, is no longer master of a single combination; because his movements must be subordinate to those of his adversary.

An army taking the lead in a movement should conceal it until in full execution. And a general should banish all calculations which suppose that the hostile general will be informed of a movement, and will oppose it by the best possible manœuvre, from the instant that the movement is begun.

When two armies combine to place the enemy between two fires, from the distance of several marches, they must ground

ground the disposition upon a double line of operations against a simple one, and expose themselves to be defeated separately, if the enemy takes advantage of his central position.

II. The second consists in directing the movements against a weak point of the enemy, when that point offers the greatest advantages.

An attack to the front is always to be avoided, if a concentrated effort can possibly be made upon the extremity of an enemy's line, for which simple demonstrations on the front are sufficient.

A deep column being attacked on the head, is in a similar condition as an extremity of a line; both the one and the other are engaged in succession and defeated.

An attack upon the centre is only advisable when the hostile line is very extensive, and scattered into separate divisions; then, indeed, the result must be successful because the enemy's corps will thereby be totally separated and disabled from reuniting.

III. The result of the preceding truths leads to the maxim, that as it is better to attack the extremity of a line, yet that both the extremities should not be attacked at the same time, unless there be a very great superiority on the part of the assailant. An army of 60,000 men forming two corps of 30,000 each, for the purpose of attacking an enemy equally numerous, is deprived of the power of striking a decisive blow; because it enables the adversary to take equal measures, or even, if the movement be extended and unconnected, to assemble his mass against one of the divisions, and destroy it, by his momentary superiority. Multiplied attacks by means of a greater number of columns are still more dangerous,—more repugnant to the best principles of war; particularly when they cannot commence acting at the same moment, and upon the same point. But when there is a very great superiority of force on the side of the assailant, then indeed both the extremities of the hostile line should be attacked, because thus a greater number of troops is brought into action on both his wings; whereas if this great superiority were kept in one mass upon a single point, the adversary might deploy as many as the other party could bring into action, and thus engage with equal numbers. In this case it is only requisite to collect the greatest mass upon that wing where the greatest success is expected.

IV. In the strategical movement of a great mass in a combined effort upon one point, it is advisable to keep the forces concentrated, within a space approaching to square, so as to have them perfectly disposable; or, in other words, that the depth of the disposition be nearly equal to the front, enabling the battalions to arrive with promptitude from all quarters towards the point attacked. Extensive fronts militate as much against good principles, as great detachments and isolated divisions deprived of the means of being sustained.

V. One of the most efficacious means of applying the above general principles, is to induce the enemy to take contrary measures. By means of small corps of light troops, jealousies may be created for some important points of his communications. If he can be persuaded that they are formidable, he will be tempted to detach strong divisions against them, and scattering his forces, be disabled from acting with vigour himself, and be exposed to an attack from superior forces. Operations by detachments have, nevertheless, been in fashion. To divide and subdivide, till the main army was reduced to the secondary character of mere observing, was considered as the very summit of strategical science.

VI. When the lead is taken in a decisive movement against the enemy, great importance is attached to an exact knowledge of the positions and movements which he may undertake. Spies are then of the utmost consequence; but the use of partisans, thoroughly versed in watching the enemy, is of still greater utility. For this purpose, the general should scatter small parties in all directions, and multiply them with as much care as he would show to restrain them in great operations. Some divisions of light cavalry, expressly organized for this service, and not included in the order of

battle, are the most efficient. To operate without such precautions is to walk in the dark, and to be exposed to the disastrous consequences which may be produced by a secret march of the enemy. Generally speaking, these measures are too much neglected. The Espionnage is not sufficiently organized beforehand; and the officers of light troops have not always the requisite experience to conduct their detachments.

VII. It is not sufficient for a good operation of war to convey with ability the mass of forces upon the most important points; they require, moreover, to be brought into action. If they remain inactive when arrived upon those points, the principle is forgotten; for the enemy may make counter-movements to defeat the project; and it is therefore indispensable that, from the moment his communications or his flank are gained, the mass of forces must march up to him and attack. This is the moment when a simultaneous employment of the troops must take place. Masses of troops present do not decide battles, but the acting masses alone have effect; the former, indeed, produce that consequence in strategical movements, but the latter determine the success of the action.

To insure this result, a general of ability will seize the proper moment to force the decisive point of the field of battle, and combine the attack in such a manner that all his forces will be brought into action, with the exception always of the reserve. But if the efforts emanating from this principle fail of the desired success, no other combination remains than a simultaneous general onset, in which the reserve is then to be brought forward, to make a last and decisive effort.

Orders of battle, or the most appropriate disposition for leading troops into action, should possess mobility and solidity. To attain these two objects, troops which are to remain on the defensive should be partly deployed and partly in columns.

The French have been very fond of engaging in massive columns, and the phalanx has, at first sight, an imposing appearance of strength. The hinder men are, however, in this arrangement, nearly useless—a British line two deep has been found to withstand the severest shocks from columns and even from cavalry.

To WAR, *v. n.* To make war; to be in a state of hostility.

Was this a face,

To be expos'd against the *warring* winds? *Shakspeare.*

To WAR, *v. a.* To make war upon.

That small infantry

Warr'd on by cranes.

Milton.

WARA, or HARA, a city of Central Africa, capital of the kingdom of Bergoo.

WARADEIN, GREAT, or NAGY VARAD, a fortified town of Hungary, on the river Koresch; 35 miles south-south-east of Debreczin, and 132 east-by-south of Pest. Lat. 47. 2. 50. N. long. 21. 55. 5. E. Population 7000.

WARANKUL, or WARANGOL, an ancient city of Hindostan, in the province of Hyderabad, belonging to the Nizam. Lat. 17. 54. N. long. 79. 34. E.

WARASDIN, a county of the Austrian states, in Croatia, having Styria and Illyria on the west, and the county of Agram on the east. Its area is about 720 square miles; its population about 134,000. The river Drave forms the northern boundary of the province.

WARASDIN, THE GENERALATE OF, a district of Croatia, adjoining to Slavonia, and separated from Hungary only by the Drave. More extensive, but less populous, than the county of the same name, this district contains 1440 square miles, with only 108,000 inhabitants.

WARASDIN, a town of Austrian Croatia, and the capital of a palatinate or county; 38 miles north-north-east of Agram, and 132 south of Vienna. Lat. 46. 18. 18. N. long. 16. 26. 6. E.

WARBERG, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Halland; 34 miles south of Gottenburg. Lat. 57. 6. 18. N. long. 12. 16. E.

To WA'RBLE, *v. a.* [*werben*, old Teutonic; *wer-velen*, German; to twirl, or turn round. *Johnson.*—The

old French language has *werbler*, parler à haute voix, reciter, discourir. *Roquefort*.—To quaver any sound.

Fountains, and ye that *warble* as ye flow,
Melodious murmurs *warbling* tune his praise. *Milton*.

To cause to quaver.

Follow me as I sing,
And touch the *warbled* string. *Milton*.

To utter musically.

She can thaw the numming spell,
If she be right invok'd with *warbled* song. *Milton*.

To WA'RBLE, *v. n.* To be quavered.—Such strains ne'er
warble in the linnet's throat. *Gay*.—To be uttered melo-
diously.

There birds resort, and in their kind, thy praise
Among the branches chant in *warbling* lays. *Wotton*.

To sing.

Creatures that liv'd and mov'd, and walk'd, or flew;
Birds on the branches *warbling*; all things smil'd. *Milton*.

WA'RBLE, *s.* A song.—Every *warble* of the feather'd
choir. *Dyer*.

WA'RBLER, *s.* A singer; a songster.

Hark! on ev'ry bough,
In lulling strains the feather'd *warblers* woo. *Tickell*.

WARBLETON, a parish of England, in Sussex; 6½ miles
north-by-east of Haylesham. Population 966.

WARBLINGTON, a parish of England, in Southampton-
shire. Population 1658.

WARBOROUGH, a parish of England, in Oxfordshire;
10½ miles south-east-by-south of Oxford. Population 600.

WARBOYS, a parish of England, in Huntingdonshire;
4 miles south-south-east of Ramsay. Population 1100.

WARBRECK, a hamlet of England, in Lancashire; 1
mile north-north-east of Blackpool.

WARBSTOW, a parish of England, county of Cornwall;
8½ miles north-east of Camelford.

WARBURG, a town of Prussian Westphalia, on the
Dymel; 22 miles south-east of Paderborn. Population 2200.

WARBURTON (William), was the son of an attorney
at Newark-upon-Trent, where he was born December 24,
1628, and destined by his father for his own profession. But
it was soon found, that his talents and disposition were more
adapted to the church than to the law; and, therefore, in
1723, he took deacon's orders. To his first work, consisting
of "Miscellaneous Translations in Prose and Verse," from
Roman authors, was prefixed a Latin dedication to sir George
Sutton, who, in 1726, presented him to a small vicarage.
In 1727 he evinced his ability for original writing, by "A
Critical and Philosophical Inquiry into the Causes of Pro-
digies and Miracles, as related by Historians, with an Essay
towards restoring a Method and Purity in History, in which
the Characters of the most celebrated Writers of every age,
and of the several Stages and Species of History, are occa-
sionally criticised and explained." This work was dedicated
in very respectful and complimentary language, to Sir
Robert Sutton, his first patron; by whose interest he was
placed in the list of king's masters of arts, upon his majesty's
visit to Cambridge in 1728. He was also presented by the
same patron to the rectory of Broad Broughton, in Lincoln-
shire, where he remained some years in the assiduous prose-
cution of his studies. In 1736 he engaged the public at-
tention as a writer by his well-known work entitled "The
Alliance between Church and State; or, the Necessity and
Equity of an established Religion and a Test-law, demon-
strated from the essence and end of Civil Society upon the
fundamental Principles of the Law of Nature and Nations." Our
author's greatest work was published in 1738, and enti-
tled "The Divine Legation of Moses, demonstrated on the
Principles of a religious Deist, from the Omission of the
Doctrine of a future State of Rewards and Punishments." In
the year 1738 he published a sermon, entitled "Faith work-
ing by Charity to Christian Edification," and became chap-
lain to the prince of Wales. He published, in the "Works
of the Learned," a defence of Pope's "Essay on Man,"

against the remarks of M. de Crousaz. Mr. Pope acknow-
ledged his obligations; and an intimacy commenced be-
tween them, which very much contributed to the subsequent
advancement of Warburton.

In the year 1746 he became preacher to the Society of
Lincoln's Inn; and in the following year he appeared as an
editor of Shakspeare. Bold and original in his criticisms
and conjectures, the absurdity of several of which has been
exposed by Edwards, Johnson, and others, he has never-
theless thrown light on some obscure passages, and drawn
forth into view latent beauties, so that many of his notes
will find a place in the approved editions of this admirable
dramatist. Warburton's "Julian, or a Discourse concern-
ing the Earthquake and fiery Eruption which defeated that
Emperor's Attempt to rebuild the Temple at Jerusalem,"
published in 1750, on occasion of Dr. Middleton's "Inquiry
concerning the miraculous Powers," is commended for its
candour, a quality for which the writer was not remarkably
distinguished. The notes annexed to his complete edition
of Pope's works, in 9 vols. 8vo., are said by the most com-
petent judges to have disguised and perverted the author,
and to have aggravated the satirical asperities of the poet by
the malignities of the annotator. He was now rapidly ad-
vancing from one stage of preferment to another; from that
of prebend of Gloucester, obtained in 1753, to that of
king's chaplain in ordinary in 1754; and in 1755 to that
of prebend of Durham, in exchange for that of Gloucester,
to the honour of a Lambeth degree of D.D. conferred upon
him by archbishop Herring, to the deanery of Bristol in
1757, and in 1759 to the see of Gloucester. His life ter-
minated at Gloucester, June 7th, 1779, in the 81st year of
his age. His works were collected and printed by Dr. Hurd,
bishop of Worcester, in 1788, comprehended in 7 vols. 4to.

WARBURTON, a township of England, county of
Chester; 9½ miles north-north-west from Nether Knutsford.
Population 470.

WARCOP, a parish of England, in Westmoreland; 3
miles west-by-north of Brough. Population 673.

WARD, a small fishing village of Scotland, in Aber-
deenshire, near the Bulls of Buchan.

WARD, a township of the United States, in Worcester
county, Massachusetts; 45 miles west-south-west of Boston.

WARD. A syllable much used as an affix in composition,
as *heavenward*, with tendency to heaven; *hitherward*,
this way; from *weard*, Saxon; it notes tendency to or from.
—Before she could come to the harbour, she saw walking
from her *ward*, a man in shepherdish apparel. *Sidney*.—*Me-
ward* is also found among our old writers.

To WARD, *v. a.* [*weardian*, Saxon; *waren*, Dutch;
garder, Fr.] To guard; to watch.

He marched forth towards the castle wall,
Whose gates he found fast shut, ne living wight
To *ward* the same, nor answer com'er's call. *Spenser*.

To defend; to protect.

Tell him it was a hand that *warded* him
From thousand dangers, bid him bury it. *Shakspeare*.

To fence off; to obstruct, or turn aside any thing mis-
chievous. It is now used with *off*, less elegantly.

Toxews amaz'd, and with amazement slow,
Or to revenge, or *ward* the coming blow,
Stood doubting; and while doubting thus he stood,
Receiv'd the steel bath'd in his brother's blood. *Dryden*.

To WARD, *v. n.* To be vigilant; to keep guard.—To
act upon the defensive with a weapon.

Short crooked swords in closer fight they wear,
And on their *warding* arms light bucklers bear. *Dryden*.

WARD, *s.* Watch; act of guarding.
Sublime on these a tow'r of steel is rear'd,
And dire Tisiphone there keeps the *ward*:
Girt in her sanguine gown, by night and day,
Observant of the souls that pass the downward way. *Dryden*.

Garrison; those who are intrusted to keep a place.

The assieged castles *ward*
Their stedfast stonds did mightily maintain. *Spenser*,
Guard

Guard made by a weapon in fencing.

Come from thy *ward*,
For I can here disarm thee with this stick. *Shakspeare.*

Fortress; strong hold.—She dwells securely on the excellency of her honour. Now could I come to her with any detection in my hand, I could drive her from the *ward* of her purity, her reputation, and a thousand other her defences, which now are too strongly embattled against me. *Shakspeare.*—[*warda*, law Lat.] District of a town.

Throughout the trembling city plac'd a guard,
Dealing an equal share to every *ward*. *Dryden.*

Custody; confinement.—That wretched creature being deprehended in that impiety, was held in *ward*. *Hooker.*—The part of a lock, which, corresponding to the proper key, hinders any other from opening it.

In the key-hole turns
The intricate *wards*, and every bolt and bar. *Milton.*

One in the hands of a guardian.
Thy Violante's heart was ever thine,
Compell'd to wed, before she was my *ward*. *Dryden.*

The state of a child under a guardian.—I must attend his Majesty's command, to whom I am now in *ward*, evermore in subjection. *Shakspeare.*—Guardianship; right over orphans.—It is also inconvenient in Ireland, that the *wards* and marriages of gentlemen's children should be in the disposal of any of those lords. *Spenser.*

WARD'S CREEK, a river of the United States, in Virginia, which runs into James river. Lat. 37. 10. N. long. 77. 11. W.

WARD'S CREEK, a river of the United States, in Maryland, which runs into the Chesapeake. Lat. 38. 8. N. long. 76. 52. W.

WARDE, a small town of Denmark, near the west coast of Jutland, on a river also called Warde; 20 miles north-west of Ribe.

WARDE, POINT, a cape on the west coast of North America, at the upper end of Prince Ernest's sound, and entrance of Bradfield canal. Lat. 56. 9. N. long. 228. 10½. E.

WA'RDEN, *s.* [*waerden*, Dutch.] A keeper; a guardian; a head officer.—The *warden* of apothecaries' hall. *Garth.*—Warden of the cinque ports.—A magistrate that has the jurisdiction of those havens in the east part of England, commonly called the cinque ports, or five havens, who has there all that jurisdiction which the admiral of England has in places not exempt. The reason why one magistrate should be assigned to these havens seems to be, because in respect of their situation, they formerly required a more vigilant care than other havens, being in greater danger of invasion by our enemies. *Cowel.*—A large pear.—Ox-cheek when hot, and *wardens* bak'd some cry. *King.*

WARDEN, a parish of England, in Kent; 6 miles east of Queenborough.

WARDEN, CHIPPING, a parish of England, in Northamptonshire; 11 miles south-west-by-south of Daventry.

WARDEN, OLD, a parish of England, in Bedfordshire; 3½ miles west-by-south of Biggleswade. Population 492.

WARDENSHIP, *s.* Office of a warden or guardian.—Had this castle actually existed as a strong western garrison under the *wardenship* of our hero Ella, &c. *Warton.*

WARDER, *s.* A keeper; a guard.
Were be these *warders*, that they wait not here?
Open the gates. *Shakspeare.*

A truncheon by which an officer of arms forbade fight.
Then, then, when there was nothing could have staid
My father from the breast of Bolingbroke,
O, when the king did throw his *warder* down,
His own life hung upon the staff he threw. *Shakspeare.*

WARDHURST, or WARDS, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Ivinghoe, county of Buckingham.

WARDINGTON, or WARDENTON, a hamlet of England, in Oxfordshire; 4½ miles north-east-by-north of Banbury. Population 757.

WARDLAW, a hill of Scotland, in Selkirkshire, in the parish of Etterick, elevated 1986 feet above the level of the sea.

WARDLE, a township of England, in Lancashire; 3 miles north-north-east of Rochdale. Population 4189.

WARDLE, a township of England, county of Chester; 5 miles north-west of Nantwich.

WARDLEWORTH, a township of England, in the parish of Rochdale, Lancashire. Population 4345.

WARDLEY, a parish of England, in Rutlandshire; 3 miles west-south-west of Uppingham.

WARDLOW, a township of England, in Derbyshire; 2 miles east-by-south of Tideswell.

WARDMOTE, *s.* [*peapō* and *mot*, or *zemoz*, Sax.; *wardemotus*, low Lat.] A meeting; a court held in each ward or district in London for the direction of their affairs.

WARDO, one of the Aland isles, in the gulf of Finland, belonging to Russia.

WARDOE, an island on the west coast of Norway, in the bishopric of Drontheim, belonging to East Finmark.

WARDOEHUUS, the chief town of a district of the same name, situated on an island in Norwegian Finmark, in the bishopric of Drontheim. Lat. 70. 22. 36. N. long. 31. 7. 30. E.

WARDON, or WARDREW, a watering village of England, in the county of Northumberland, situated on the river Irthing.

WARDROBE, *s.* [*garderobe*, Fr.; *garderoba*, low Lat.] A room where clothes are kept.

I will kill all his coats,
I'll murder all his *wardrobe* piece by piece
Until I meet the king. *Shakspeare.*

WARDSBOROUGH, a post township of the United States, in Windham county, Vermont; 20 miles north-east of Bennington.

WARDSBRIDGE, a post village of the United States, in Orange county, New York.

WARDSHIP, *s.* Guardianship.—By reason of the tenures in chief revived, the sums for respect of homage be increased, and the profits of *wardships* cannot but be much advanced. *Bacon.*—Pupillage; state of being under ward.—The houses sued out their livery, and redeemed themselves from the *wardship* of tumults. *King Charles.*

WARDWELL, a post village of the United States, in Jefferson county, New York.

WARE (Sir James), a descendant of an ancient English family in Yorkshire, was born at Dublin in 1594, and finished his education at Trinity College, Dublin. During the embroiled state of the country, sir James Ware employed his time in the elucidation of historical antiquities, and published, at different periods, a variety of biographical and other works; and particularly his treatise "De Scriptoribus Hiberniæ," lib. ii. commencing with the introduction of Christianity into Ireland, and continued to the close of the sixteenth century; and also his principal work, entitled "De Hiberniæ et Antiquitatibus ejus," and first published in London in 1654, of which an enlarged edition appeared in 1658, with an appendix; "Rerum Hibernicarum regnante Henrico VII. Annales." His next publication was "A Collection of the Works ascribed to St. Patrick," 1656; and this was followed by "Two Epistles of the Venerable Bede," and some other ecclesiastical pieces. In 1662 appeared at Dublin, fol. "Rerum Hibernicarum Annales, regnantibus Henrico VII., Henrico VIII., Edwardo VI., et Maria." His last work, in 1665, was his "Complete History of Irish Bishops," comprehending his former narratives of them, under the title of "De Præsulibus Hiberniæ Commentarius, a prima Gentis Hibernicæ ad Fidem Christianam conversione ad nostra usque Tempora," Dub. fol. He died in 1666.

WARE, the preterite of *wear*, more frequently *wore*.—A certain man—*ware* no clothes. *St. Luke.*

WARE,

WARE, *adj.* [For this we commonly say *aware.*] Being in expectation of; being provided against.—The lord of that servant shall come in a day when he looketh not for him, and in an hour that he is not *ware* of him. *St. Matth.*—Cautious; wary.—Bid her well be *ware* and still erect. *Milton.*

To WARE, *v. n.* To take heed of; to beware.

A shuffled, sullen, and uncertain light
That dances through the clouds, and shuts again,
Then *ware* a rising tempest on the main. *Dryden.*

WARE, *s.* [papp, Sax.; *waere*, Dutch; *wara*, Swed.] Commonly something to be sold.

Let us, like merchants, shew our foulest *wares*
And think, perchance, they'll sell. *Shakspeare.*

WARE, a market town of England, in the county of Hertford, situated on the west side of the river Lea. It consists of one principal street, nearly a mile in length, with several smaller ones intersecting it. The houses are in general well built. There were anciently two religious establishments in this town, one of them a priory of Benedictines, some remains of the buildings of which are yet standing, adjoining the church, near the banks of the river. They chiefly consist of ancient walls, fitted up, and accommodated to the purposes of a modern dwelling. The town has a considerable traffic in corn and malt, sent to the London market by barges, which load back with coals and other articles. In the time of William the Conqueror, this place was only a small village, and did not attain any consequence till the reign of king John, when the high road to the north, which before went through Hertford, was turned through this town. Some springs near the town, augmented by a cut from the river Lea, constitute the source of the New River, which supplies a great part of the metropolis with water. Population 3369; 20 miles north of London, and 3 from Hertford, the county town. Here is a weekly market on Tuesdays, and two fairs annually. The "great bed of Ware" has often been referred to as an object of popular curiosity. It was 12 feet square, and kept an inn in the town, in order to attract the curiosity and custom of visitors.

WARE, or WEAR GIFFORD, a parish of England, in Devonshire; 2 miles north-north-west of Great Torrington. Population 438.

WARE, a post township of the United States, in Hampshire county, Massachusetts; 70 miles west of Boston. Population 996.

WARE, a river of the United States, in Worcester county, Massachusetts, which runs south-west, and unites with the Chicapee, west of Palmer.

WARE, a river of the United States, in Virginia, which runs into the Chesapeake. Lat. 37. 25. N. long. 76. 26. W.

WAREBRIDGE, WAADBRIDGE, or WADEBRIDGE, a market town of England, in the county of Cornwall. It is situated partly in the parish of Egloshayle, and partly in that of St. Breock. It is chiefly noted for its stone bridge, consisting of 17 arches, which crosses the channel, and connects those two parishes. Market on Saturday, and three annual fairs; 23 miles north-east of Truro, and 238 west-south-west of London.

WAREE, a country of Western Africa, situated to the south-east of Benin, and near the river Formosa, which falls into the gulf of Benin.

WAREFUL, *adj.* Cautious; timorously prudent.

WAREFULNESS, *s.* Cautiousness. *Obsolete.*

With pretence from Strephon her to guard,
He met her full; but full of *warefulness.* *Sidney.*

WAREHAM, a market town and borough of England, in the county of Dorset, situated near the mouth of the river Frome, where it falls into Pool harbour. It stands agreeably on a rising ground, declining gently to the south, where it is washed by the Frome. The Piddle passes it on the north; and both meeting together, form a bay on the east. The town is regularly built, and consists chiefly of four large open streets, intersecting each other at right angles, and

which take their names from the cardinal points. Over the Frome on the south is a bridge of six arches, near which is a commodious quay. There is another bridge of three arches on the north, without the wall, over the Piddle. Wareham had formerly 17 churches, though the number is now reduced to three. The charter under which it is governed at present, was granted by queen Anne; the corporation consisting of a mayor, recorder, 6 capital burgesses, and 12 assistants; the mayor, recorder, and preceding mayor, are justices of the peace. The two first being of the quorum, are empowered to hold their own sessions. The mayor is also coroner of the isles of Purbeck and Brownsey, as well as of his own town. Wareham is particularly celebrated for being the place where Edward the Martyr was interred. Market on Saturday, and three annual fairs; 9 miles west-south-west of Pool, and 140 west-by-south of London. Population 1709.

WAREHAM, a post township of the United States, in Plymouth county, Massachusetts, at the head of Buzzard's bay; 17 miles south of Plymouth, and 54 south of Boston.

WAREHORNE, a parish of England, in Kent; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-by-west of Ashford. Population 435.

WAREHOUSE, *s.* A storehouse of merchandise.

She the big *warehouse* built,
Rais'd the strong crane. *Thomson.*

WARELESS, *adj.* Uncautious; unwary.
So was he justly damned by the doome
Of his owne mouth, that spake so *warelesse* word,
To be her thrall, and service her afford. *Spenser.*

Suffered unawares, or contrary to expectation.
That when he wak'd out of his *warelesse* paine,
He found himselfe unwise so ill bestad
That him he could not wag. *Spenser.*

WARELY, *adv.* Warily; cautiously; timorously.
They bound him hand and foot with iron chains,
And with continual watch did *warely* keep. *Spenser.*

WAREMME, an inland town of the Netherlands, on the Jaar; 13 miles west-by-north of Liege. Population 1200.

WARENDORF, a town of Prussian Westphalia, on the Ems; 15 miles east of Munster. Population 3300.

WARENFORD, a township of England, in Northumberland; 4 miles south-east-by-south of Belford.

WARESLEY, a parish of England, Huntingdonshire; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of St. Neot's.

WAR'FARE, *s.* Military service; military life; state of contest and solicitude.

In the wilderness
He shall first lay down the rudiments
Of his great *warfare*, ere I send him forth
To conquer sin and death. *Milton.*

To WAR'FARE, *v. n.* To lead a military life.—That was the only amulet in that credulous *warfaring* age to escape dangers in battles. *Camden.*

WARFIELD, a parish of England, in Berkshire; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of Workingham. Population 1016.

WARFIELD, a parish of England, in Salop; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Bridgenorth. Population 1339.

WARFORD, GREAT, a township of England, county of Chester; 5 miles east-by-south of Nether Knutsford.

WARFORD, LITTLE, a township in the above county, adjoining the foregoing.

WARFUM, a village of the Netherlands; 12 miles north of Groningen. Population 900.

WAR'GENTIN (Peter William), an eminent Swedish astronomer, was born in Yamtland in 1717. He calculated new tables of Jupiter's satellites, which were inserted in the transactions of the society of Upsal for 1741, and was chosen a member of that body. M. de la Lande also inserted them in 1759, in a new edition of Halley's tables published at Paris. In 1769 he sent a copy of them, further improved, to Dr. Maskelyne, who published them in the Nautical Almanack for 1771. They were again published, with improvements

provements by De la Lande, together with his own astronomical tables; and another edition of them, with some variations from the last edition of Paris, appeared at Berlin in 1776. The result of Wargentin's assiduity in this department of astronomy was communicated to the public in the "Connaissance du Mouvements Celestes" for 1766, the "Nautical Almanack" for 1771 and 1779, and the "Astronomisches Jahr-buch" for 1777, 1779, 1781, and 1782: and the fruits of his last labour in these tables appeared in the fourth volume of the "Nova Acta Societatis Literariæ Upsaliensis," which contained 1250 observations of the third satellite, with appropriate remarks. This indefatigable astronomer contributed to the transactions of the Royal Academy of sciences papers on different subjects, amounting to the number of sixty. The phenomena of the magnet and of the northern lights were objects of his attention; and he suggested that some connection subsisted between them, and that the variations of the magnetic needle are violent in proportion to the intensity of the lights. His merit induced king Adolphus Frederick to create him, in 1759, a knight of the Polar Star; and he was a fellow of the Royal Society of London, and member of the Academies of Petersburg, Paris, Gottingen, Copenhagen, and other learned institutions. In 1783 a diabetes carried him off. His papers on a variety of subjects occur in the following volumes of the Philosophical Transactions, viz. xlvii. lii. liii. lvi. lviii. lix. lxxv. and lxxvii. Coxes's Travels in Sweden, vol. iv. *Gen. Biog.*

WARGO and ULF, two islands on the east coast of Sweden, belonging to the government of Hernosand. They are separated from each other by a small strait, about 2 miles wide, which forms the best harbour in the gulf of Bothnia.

WARGRAVE, a parish of England, in Berkshire; 6½ miles north-east-by-east of Reading, containing 1198 inhabitants.

WA'RHABLE, *adj.* [*war* and *habile*; from *habilis*, Lat.] Military; fit for war.

The weary Britons, whose *warhable* youth
Was by Maximilian lately led away,
With wretched miseries and woeful ruith,
Were to those pagans made an open prey.

Spenser.

WARHAM, ALL-SAINTS, ST. MARYS, and ST. MARY MAGDALEN, three united parishes of England, in the county of Norfolk.

WARIBA, a river of Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic. Lat. 6. 54. N. long. 59. 8. W.

WARIGARI BAY, a bay in the island of St. Vincent, south of Hungary Point.

WA'RILY, *adv.* Cautiously; with timorous prudence; with wise forethought.

The charge thereof unto a courteous sprite
Commended was, who thereby did attend,
And *warily* awaited day and night,
From other covetous fiends it to defend.

Spenser.

WARIN, a river of Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic. Lat. 4. 55. S. long. 36. 58. W.

WA'RINESS, *s.* Caution; prudent forethought; timorous scrupulousness.

For your own conscience he gives innocence,
But for your fame a discreet *wariness*.

Donne.

WARING (Edward, M. D.), descended from an ancient family at Milton, in the county of Salop, was born in 1734, and finished his education at Magdalen college, Cambridge, where he was considered, when he took his first degree in 1757, as a prodigy in those sciences which form the subject of the bachelors' examination. At the age of 25 years, in 1759, he was elected Lucasian professor of mathematics, not without giving offence to some of the senior members of the university, who disapproved the appointment of so young a man to occupy a chair which had been dignified by a Newton, a Saunderson, and a Barrow; and the first chapter of his "Miscellanea Analytica," which was circulated in vindication of his scientific character, was the occasion of a controversy of some continuance. The attack was com-

menced by Dr. Powell, master of St. John's, and the young professor was ably defended by Mr. Wilson, afterwards judge Wilson, a gentleman held in high estimation. In 1760, Waring received the degree of master of arts by royal mandate; and in 1762, his "Miscellanea Analytica" was published, with a dedication to the duke of Newcastle. This work amply vindicated his early elevation to the professorship, and extended his scientific fame through Europe; so that he was elected member of the societies of Bologna and Gottingen, and honoured by expressions of high regard by the most celebrated mathematicians, both at home and abroad. Medicine also engaged our author's attention, and in 1767 he took his degree of doctor; but though he took pains by attending lectures and hospitals in London to perfect himself in the medical art, it does not appear that he ever gained much practice. He died in August, 1798, in the 64th year of his age.

It is not without reason that he intimates the neglect which his writings were treated; the fact is certain, and it was owing partly to the abstruseness of the subjects, but principally to the perplexed style and manner in which they are discussed. His principal works, besides those that have been mentioned, are "Meditationes Algebraicæ," 1770; "Proprietates Algebraicarum Curvarum," 1772; and "Meditationes Analyticæ," 1773, 1774, 1775, 1776. His papers in the Philosophical Transactions may be found in vols. liii. liv. lv. lxix. lxxvi. lxxvii. lxxviii. lxxix. lxxxii. lxxxiv.

WARING, a large village of Austria, near Vienna, with a number of villas.

WARK, *s.* [anciently used for *work*; whence *butwark*.] Building.

Thou findest fault where any's to be found,
And buildest strong *wark* upon a weak ground. *Spenser.*

WARK, a township of England, in the county of Northumberland, situated on the North Tyne.

WARKA, a town of Poland; 30 miles south of Warsaw, with 1100 inhabitants.

WARKLEIGH, a parish of England, in Devonshire; 5½ miles west-south-west of South Molton.

WARKSBURN, a township of England, in Northumberland; 13 miles north-west of Hexham.

WARKTHWAITE, a hamlet of England, in Cumberland; 10½ miles west-south-west of Penrith.

WARKTON, a parish of England, in Northamptonshire; 2 miles east-north-east of Kettering.

WARKWORTH, a parish of England, and formerly a market town, in the county of Northumberland, situated on the river Coquet; 5 miles south-east of Alnwick, and 305 north of London. Population 568.

WARKWORTH, a parish of England, in Northamptonshire; 7 miles west-north-west of Brackley.

WARLABY, a hamlet of England, in Yorkshire; 1½ mile south-south-west of Northallerton.

WARLEGGON, a parish of England, in Cumberland; 5½ miles east-north-east of Bodmin.

WARLEY, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire; 3 miles west of Halifax. Population 3958.

WARLEY, GREAT and LITTLE, adjoining parishes of England, in Essex; 3½ miles south of Brentwood. Population 669.

WARLEY-WIGORN, a township of England, county of Worcester. Population 755.

WA'RLIKE, *adj.* Fit for war; disposed to war.

O imprudent Gauls,

Relying on false hopes, thus to incense

The *warlike* English!

Philips.

Military; relating to war.

The great arch-angel from his *warlike* toil
Surceas'd.

Milton.

WA'RLIKENESS, *s.* Warlike disposition or character.—Braveness of mind, and *warlikeness*. *Sir E. Sandys.*

WA'RRLING, *s.* This word is I believe only found in the following adage, and seems to mean, one often quarrelled with. *Dr. Johnson.*—It is from *wear* or *weary*, as Butler

in his Engl. Grammar of 1633 has pointed out, and as Mr. Malone also has observed; *wearling*, by the sound being more upon the *a* than *e*, becoming *warling*, like as *dearling*, *darling*: Hence Butler adds the proverb given by Camden, and Mr. Malone accordingly defines *warling*, or *wearling*, one of whom a young man is weary. *Todd*.—Better be an old man's darling than a young man's *warling*. *Camden*.

WARLINGHAM, a parish of England, in Surrey; 5 miles south-south-east of Croydon.

WARLOCK, or WA'RLUCK, *s.* [*wardlookr*, Icel., a charm; peplog, Saxon, an evil spirit.] A male witch; a wizard.—*Warlock* in Scotland is applied to a man whom the vulgar suppose to be conversant with spirits, as a woman who carries on the same commerce is called a witch: he is supposed to have the invulnerable quality which Dryden mentions, who did not understand the word.—He was no *warluck*, as the Scots commonly call such men, who they say are iron free or lead free. *Dryden*.

WARM, *adj.* [*warm*, Gothic; *peapm*, Saxon; *warm*, Dutch.] Not cold, though not hot; heated to a small degree.—He stretched himself upon the child, and the flesh of the child waxed *warm*. 2 *Kings*.—Zealous; ardent.—I never thought myself so *warm* in any party's cause, as to deserve their money. *Pope*.—Habitually passionate; ardent; keen. Violent; furious; vehement.

Welcome day-light; we shall have *warm* work on't:
The Moor will 'gage

His utmost forces on his next assault,
To win a queen and kingdom.

Dryden.

Busy in action; heated with action.

I hate the ling'ring summons to attend,
Death all at once would be a nobler end;
Fate is unkind: methinks a general
Should *warm*, and at the head of armies fall.

Dryden.

Fanciful; enthusiastic.—If there be a sober and a wise man, what difference will there be between his knowledge and that of the most extravagant fancy in the world? If there be any difference between them, the advantage will be on the *warm*-headed man's side, as having the more ideas, and the more lively. *Locke*.—Vigorous; sprightly.

Now *warm* in youth, now with'ring in thy bloom,
Lost in a convent's solitary gloom.

Pope.

To WARM, *v. a.* To free from cold; to heat in a gentle degree.—It shall be for a man to burn, for he shall take thereof and *warm* himself. *Isa*.

The mounted sun
Shot down direct his fervid rays to *warm*
Earth's inmost womb.

Milton.

To heat mentally; to make vehement.—The action of Homer being more full of vigour than that of Virgil, is more pleasing to the reader: one *warms* you by degrees, the other sets you on fire all at once, and never intermits his heat. *Druden*.

To WARM, *v. n.* To grow less cold.—There shall not be a coal to *warm* at, nor fire to sit before it. *Isa*.

WARMBRUNN, a town of Prussian Silesia, among the Riesengebirge mountains; 60 miles west-south-west of Breslau. Population 1900.

WARMELAND, a province of Sweden, in West Gothland, bounded on the south by the lake of Wener, and on the west by the mountains of Norway. It is about 230 miles in length from north to south, and 130 in breadth from east to west; and has an area of 6666 square miles, and a population of about 140,000. Carlstadt is the capital of the province.

WARMSFIELD, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire; 3 miles east of Wakefield. Population 639.

WARMINGHAM, or WARMICHAM, a parish of England, county of Chester; 3½ miles west of Sandbach. Population 1041.

WARMINGHURST, a parish of England, in Sussex; 5½ miles north-west of Steyning.

WARMPAN, *s.* A covered brass pan for warming a bed by means of hot coals.—The idle story of the Pretender's having been introduced in a *warming-pan* into the Queen's bed, has been much more prejudicial to the cause of Jacobitism, than all that Mr. Locke and others have written. *Id. Chesterfield*.

WARMPINGSTONE, *s.* To stones add the *warming-stone*, dugged in Cornwall, which being well heated at the fire retains warmth a great while, and hath been found to give ease in the internal hæmorrhoids. *Ray*.

WARMINGTON, a parish of England, in Warwickshire; 5½ miles east south-east of Kineton. Population 375.

WARMINGTON, a parish of England, in Northamptonshire, on the river Nen; 3 miles north-east of Oundle.

WARMINSTER, a market-town of England, of great antiquity, in the county of Wilts. It consists principally of one well paved, very long street, stretching along the sides of the turnpike road. The parish church, situated at the west end of the town, is a spacious and handsome building, with a square tower. On the downs near it is a fine Belgic fortification, called Battlesbury; and a Roman villa, with a fine tessellated pavement, was found a few years since, about 2 miles from the town. Market on Saturday, well supplied with corn. Fairs, 22d April, 10th August, and 26th October, for sheep, cattle, cheese, and pedlary; 22 miles north-north-west of Salisbury, and 97 west-by-south of London. Population 5612.

WARMINSTER, a township of the United States, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. Population 564.—2. A post township of Amherst county, Virginia, on James river, 90 miles above Richmond.

WARMLY, *adv.* With gentle heat.

There the warming sun first *warmly* smote
The open field.

Milton.

Eagerly; ardently.

Now I have two right honest wives
One to Atrides I will send,
And t'other to my Trojan friend;
Each prince shall thus with honour have
What both so *warmly* seem to crave.

Prior.

WARMPNESS, or WARMTH, *s.* Gentle heat.—Then am I the prisoner, and his bed my gaol; from the loathed *warmth* whereof deliver me. *Shakspeare*.—Zeal; passion; fervour of mind.—What *warmth* is there in your affection towards any of these princely suitors that are already come? *Shakspeare*.—Fancifulness; enthusiasm.—The same *warmth* of head disposes men to both. *Temple*.

WARMOND, a town of the Netherlands, in South Holland; 4 miles north of Leyden. Population 800.

WARM SPRINGS, a post village of the United States, in York county, Pennsylvania.—2. A post village of Buncombe county, North Carolina.

WARM SPRING MOUNTAINS, or JACKSON'S MOUNTAINS, a ridge of the Alleghany mountains, in Bath and Pendleton counties, Virginia, remarkable for warm springs.

WARMSWORTH, a parish of England, West Riding of Yorkshire; 3 miles south-west of Doncaster.

WARMSWELL, a parish of England, in Dorsetshire; 5½ miles south-east-by-south of Dorchester.

To WARN, *v. a.* [*peapman*, Saxon; *waermen*, Dutch; *warna*, Swedish; *varna*, Icel.] To caution against any fault or danger; to give previous notice of ill.

What, do'st thou scorn me for my gentle counsel?

And sooth the devil that I *warn* thee from? *Shakspeare*.

When first young Maro sung of kings and wars,
Ere *warning* Phœbus touch'd his trembling ears,
Perhaps he seem'd above the critics' law,

And but from nature's fountains scorn'd to draw. *Pope*.

To admonish of any duty to be performed, or practice or place to be avoided or forsaken.—Cornelius was *warned* from God by an holy angel to send for thee. *Acts*.—To inform previously of good or bad.

He wonders to what end you have assembled

Such

Such troops of citizens to come to him,
His grace not being *warn'd* thereof. *Shakspeare.*

Milton put no preposition before the thing.
Our first parents had been *warn'd*
The coming of their secret foe, and 'scap'd
His mortal snare. *Milton.*

To keep off; to ward off.—Yet can they not *warne* death
from wretched wight. *Spenser.*

WARNBOROUGH, NORTH, a township of England,
in Southamptonshire; 1 mile north-west of Odiham. Po-
pulation 455.

WARNBOROUGH, SOUTH, a parish of England, in
Southamptonshire, about 3 miles south-west-by-south of
Odiham.

WARNDON, or WARMEDON, a parish of England,
county of Worcester; 3 miles north-east-by-east of Wor-
cester.

WARNE, a river of England, in Northumberland, which
falls into the German ocean, about 4 miles south of Holy
Island.

WARNE, a river of Germany, in Mecklenburg, which
falls into the sea near Warnemunde.

WARNEMUNDE, a town and strong fort of Germany, in
the grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Population 1200.

WARNER, *s.* An admonisher. *Huloet.*

WARNER, a post township of the United States, in
Hillsborough county, New Hampshire; 17 miles west-north-
west of Concord. Population 1836.

WARNER, a river of the United States, in New Hamp-
shire, which runs into the Contoocook, in Hopkinton.

WARNETON, an inland town of the Netherlands, in
the province of West Flanders, on the river Lys, with 5300
inhabitants; 10 miles south-east of Ypres.

WARNFORD, a parish of England, in Southampton-
shire; 6 miles north-east of Bishop's Waltham.—2. A
hamlet of England, in the parish of Bamborough, Northum-
berland.

WARNHAM, a parish of England, in Sussex; 3 miles
north-north-west of Horsham. Population 774.

WARNING, *s.* Caution against faults or dangers; pre-
vious notice of ill.

He groaning from the bottom of his breast,
This *warning* in these mournful words exprest. *Dryden.*

Previous notice: in a sense indifferent.—I saw with some
disdain, more nonsense than either I or as bad a poet could
have crammed into it at a month's *warning*; in which time
it was wholly written. *Dryden.*

WARNING-CAMP, a hamlet of England, in Sussex; 1½
mile east of Arundel.

WARNSDORF, OLD, a village of the north of Bohemia,
in the circle of Leutmeritz, on the borders of Lusatia. Po-
pulation 1400.

WARNSFELD, an inland town of the Netherlands;
2 miles east of Zutphen. Population 1900.

WARTON, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Bam-
borough, Northumberland.

WARP, *s.* [peapp, Saxon; *werpen*, Dutch.] That order
of thread in a thing woven that crosses the woof.—The plac-
ing of the tangible parts in length or transverse, as it is in the
warp and the woof of texture, more inward or more outward.
Bacon.

To WARP, *v. n.* [peoppan, Saxon; *werpen*, Dutch, to
throw; whence we sometimes say, *the work casts*.] To
change from the true situation by intestine motion; to change
the position of one part to another.—This fellow will but
join you together as they join wainscot, then one of you will
prove a shrunk-pannel, and like green timber *warp*. *Shak-
speare.*—To lose its proper course or direction,

There's our commission,
From which we would not have you *warp*. *Shakspeare.*

To work itself forward. *A sea term.* *Hume.*

The potent rod
Of Amram's son in Egypt's evil day

Wav'd round the coast, up call'd a pitchy cloud
Of locusts, *warping* on the eastern wind,
That o'er the realm of impious Pharaoh hung
Like night. *Milton.*

To WARP, *v. a.* To contract; to shrivel. To turn aside
from the true direction.

This first avow'd, nor folly *warp'd* my mind;
Nor the frail texture of the female kind
Betray'd my virtue. *Dryden.*

It is used by Shakspeare to express the effect of frost.

WAR'PING, *s.* Act of turning aside from the true di-
rection.—The heart upright without any sinful *warpings*.
Bp. Taylor.—This we should do as directly as may be, with
as little *warping* and declension towards the creature as is
possible. *Norris.*

WARPROOF, *s.* Valour known by proof. *Mason.*

On, on, you noblest English,
Whose blood is fet from fathers of *warproof*. *Shakspeare.*

WARPSGROVE, a parish of England, in Oxfordshire,
near Wallingford.

To WA'RRANT, *v. n.* [*garantir*, Fr.; from the Sax.
pajan, to defend. *Lye.*] To support or maintain; to at-
test.—She needed not disdain any service, though never so
mean, which was *warranted* by the sacred name of father.
Sidney.—To give authority.

Now we'll together, and the chance of goodness
Be like our *warranted* quarrel. *Shakspeare.*

To justify.

True fortitude is seen in great exploits,
That justice *warrants* and that wisdom guides;
All else is tow'ring frenzy and distraction. *Addison.*

To exempt; to privilege; to secure.—I'll *warrant* him
from drowning. *Shakspeare.*—To declare upon surety.—
What a galled neck have we here! Look ye, mine's as
smooth as silk, I *warrant* ye. *L'Estrange.*

The Moors' king
Is safe enough, I *warrant* him for one. *Dryden.*

WA'RRANT, *s.* A writ conferring some right or autho-
rity.

Are you now going to dispatch this deed?
—We are, my lord, and come to have the *warrant*,
That we may be admitted where he is. *Shakspeare.*

A writ giving the officer of justice the power of caption.
There's a damn'd design, cries one, no doubt;
For *warrants* are already issued out. *Dryden.*

A secure inviolable grant.—His promise is our plain *war-
rant*, that in his name what we ask we shall receive. *Hooker.*
—A justificatory commission.—When at any time they
either wilfully break any commandment, or ignorantly mis-
take it, that is no *warrant* for us to do so likewise. *Kettle-
well.*—Attestation.—The Jewish religion was yet in posses-
sion; and therefore, that this might so enter as not to intrude,
it was to bring its *warrant* from the same hand of Omnipote-
nce. *South.*—Right; legality. *Obsolete.*

I attach thee
For an abuser of the world, a practitioner
Of arts inhibited and out of *warrant*. *Shakspeare.*

WA'RRANTABLE, *adj.* Justifiable; defensible.—To
purchase a clear and *warrantable* body of truth, we must
forget and part with much we know. *Brown.*

WA'RRANTABLENESS, *s.* Justifiableness.—The *war-
rantableness* of this practice may be inferred from a parity
of reason. *Barrow.*

WA'RRANTABLY, *adv.* Justifiably.—The faith which
God requires is only this, that he will certainly reward all
those that believe in him, and obey his commandments; but
for the particular application of this faith to ourselves, that
deserves no more of our assent, nor can indeed *warrantably*
have it, than what is founded upon the serious consideration
of our own performances. *Wake.*

WARRANTER,

WA'RRANTER, *s.* One who gives authority.—One who gives security.

WA'RRANTISE, *s.* [*warrantiso*, law Latin.] Authority; security.

There's none protector of the realm but I:

Break up the gates, I'll be your *warrantize*. *Shakspeare.*

WA'RRANTY, *s.* [*warrantia*, law Latin; *garantie*, *garant*, French.]—[In the common law.] A promise made in a deed by one man unto another for himself and his heirs, to secure him and his heirs against all men, for the enjoying of any thing agreed of between them. *Cowel*.—Authority; justificatory mandate.

Her obsequies have been so far enlarg'd

As we have *warranty*: her death was doubtful;

And but that great command o'ersways the order,

She should in ground unsanctify'd have lodg'd

Till the last trump.

Shakspeare.

Security.—Every one cannot distinguish between fine and mixed silver: those who have had the care and government of politic societies, introduced coinage as a remedy; the stamp was a *warranty* of the public, that under such a denomination they should receive a piece of such a weight and fineness. *Locke*.

To WA'RRAY, *v. a.* [from *guerroyer*, old Fr.] To make war upon. A word very elegant and expressive, though obsolete.

Of these a mighty people shortly grew,

And puissant kings, which all the world *warraid*,

And to themselves all nations did subdue.

Spenser.

WARRE, *adj.* [pærr, Saxon.] Worse. Still a provincial term: *war-and-war*, worse and worse. *Grose*.

They say the world is *warre* than it wont,

All for her shepherds is beastly and blount:

Others saine, but how truly I note,

All for they holden shame of their cote.

Spenser.

WARREE, or **SAWUNT WARREE**, an extensive district of Hindostan, province of Bejapoor, and district of the Concan.

WA'RREN, *s.* [*waerande*, Dutch; *guerrenne*, Fr.] A kind of park for rabbits.—I found him here, as melancholy as a lodge in a *warren*. *Shakspeare*.

WARREN, two small hamlets of England, in Somersetshire.

WARREN, a river of England, in Salop, which joins the Onney, near Hardwick.—2. A parish of Wales, in Pembrokehire; 4 miles from Pembroke.—3. A post town of the United States, and capital of Trumbull county, Ohio, on the Mahoning; 77 miles north-west of Pittsburg.—4. A county of the United States, in the north-west part of Pennsylvania, bounded east and north by Cattaraugus and Chataaugu counties, New York, west by Crawford, and south by Venango; is large enough, when settled, for three or four counties of the usual size; and is watered by the Allegany and Connewango rivers, Broken Straw, Great and Little Oil creeks, besides numerous other large streams, running into the Allegany from the south. There are at present very few settlements, except along the banks of the above named streams; and these depend on the lumber business, rather than the cultivation of the soil. The pines of the hills are uncommonly large, tall and straight, suitable for shingles and masts.—5. The seat of justice for the above county, is situated on the right bank of the Allegany river, at the entrance of the Connewango.—6. A county of the United States, in the south-west part of Ohio, situated south of Montgomery and a part of Green, north of parts of Hamilton and Clermont, west of Clinton, and east of Butler. It is traversed by the Little Miami from north-west to south-east; together with the numerous tributary creeks and rivers; the largest of which are Todd's and Caesar's creeks, running into the Little Miami from the east, Turtle creek from the west, and Dick's and Clear creeks, flowing into the Great Miami. The chief town is Lebanon.—7. A county of the

United States, in Kentucky, south of Green river. Population 11,937. The chief town is Bowling Green.—8. A county of the United States, in the state of the Mississippi.—9. A post township of the United States, in Lincoln county, Maine, on St. George's river, on the west side of Thomas town; 30 miles east-by-north of Wiscasset, and 145 north-east of Boston.—10. A township of the United States, in Addison county, Vermont; 20 miles south-west of Montpelier. Population 229.—11. A township of the United States, in Grafton county, New Hampshire; 11 miles south-east of Haverhill. Population 506.—12. A post town of the United States, in Bristol county, Rhode Island, on the north-east part of Narraganset bay; 10 miles south of Providence, and 52 south-south-west of Boston. Population 1775.—13. A post township of the United States, in Litchfield county, Connecticut; 9 miles west of Litchfield.—14. A post township of Herkimer county, New York; 10 miles south of Herkimer, and 70 west of Albany.—15. A township of the United States, in Somerset county, New Jersey. Population 1354.—16. A township of Franklin county, Pennsylvania.—17. A post township of Albemarle county, Virginia, on the river James; 10 miles north-east of Warminster.—18. A township of Belmont county, Ohio.—19. A township of Jefferson county, Ohio, on the Ohio.—20. A township of Washington county, Ohio.—21. A county of the United States, in the north part of North Carolina.—22. A county of the United States, in the central part of Georgia.—23. A county of the United States, in West Tennessee.

WARREN'S ISLAND, a high island in the North Pacific ocean, which lies about the middle of the entrance into the Duke of Clarence's straits. Each shore is bounded by innumerable rocky islands and islets. It was so named by Vancouver, in honour of Sir John Borlase Warren. To the southward of this island are three clusters of very dangerous rocks. Lat. 55. 56. N. long. 226. 22. E.

WARRENBURG, a post township of the United States, in Warren county, New York, on Scroon river; 7 miles north-west of Caldwell.—2. A post township of Green county, Tennessee.

WA'RRENER, *s.* The keeper of a warren.—He hath fought with a *warrener*. *Shakspeare*.

WARRENTON, a post town of the United States, and capital of Fauquier county, Virginia; 40 miles north-north-west of Fredericksburg.—2. A post town of the United States, and capital of Warren county, North Carolina; 16 miles east-by-north of Hillsborough, 56 north-north-east of Raleigh, and 84 south of Petersburg.—3. A post town of the United States, in Warren county, Mississippi, on the east bank of the Mississippi, about 18 miles below Walnut hills.—4. A post township of the United States, in Warren county, Georgia, about 55 miles north-north-east of Milledgeville.

WARRENTOWN, a post township of the United States, in Jefferson county, Ohio, on the Ohio; 13 miles below Steubenville.

WA'RRiangle, or *Wariangle*, *s.* [*lanio*, Lat.] A hawk. *Ainsworth*. See **To WRANGLE**.

WARRINGSTOWN, a small neat town of Ireland, in the county of Down, where there is an extensive manufacture of linen; 66½ miles north of Dublin castle.

WARRINGTON, a large, populous, and thriving market town of England, in the county of Lancaster, situated on the northern bank of the river Mersey, about midway between Manchester and Liverpool. The town consists of four principal streets, some of which are open, and contain handsome modern buildings, while others are long and narrow, containing mean houses, especially at the entrance of the town. The church contains many ancient and handsome monuments; and it has a neat chapel of ease, consecrated in 1760; and another chapel of the establishment in the suburb over the bridge, belonging to the parish of Groppenhall. Some authors have contended that a Roman station was formerly established at this place, as a guard to the ford; but no particular remains or discoveries have been made to justify this opinion. It is not incorporated, but is governed by the justices of the peace, assisted by four constables.

stables. Market on Wednesday, noted for fish, provisions, and all kinds of cattle, not inferior to the Leicestershire breed. Fairs, 18th July and 30th November, which last a week each. Population 11,738; 18 miles east of Liverpool, and 183 north-north-west of London.—2. A hamlet of England, in Buckinghamshire; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-by-east of Olney.—3. A township of the United States, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. Population 429.—4. A township of York county, Pennsylvania. Population 1105.

WARRIOR, *s.* A soldier; a military man.

I came from Corinth,
Brought to this town by that most famous warrior,
Duke Menaphon. *Shakespeare.*
Fierce fiery warriors fight upon the clouds,
In ranks and squadrons and right form of war,
Which drizzled blood upon the Capitol. *Shakespeare.*

WARRIORESS, *s.* A female warrior. *Cotgrave.*

—Eftsoones that *wariouresse* with haughty crest
Did forth issue, all ready for the fight. *Spenser.*

WARRIOR POLLAM, a town and small district of the south of India, province of the Carnatic, district of Trichinopoly. Lat. 11. 15. N. long. 79. 25. E.

WARRIOR'S MARK, a township of the United States, in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. Population 672.

WARRUNA, a town of Hindostan, province of Berar. Lat. 19. 37. N. long. 78. 8. E.

WARSAW, a large city, the capital of Poland, situated on the left bank of the Vistula. Its situation is pleasant; its position, without being very elevated, is sufficiently so to be secure against the overflowings of the Vistula. The course of that river is from south to north; its depth is less than that of the Thames at London; its width somewhat greater. Warsaw is an open town, having neither gates nor walls. It covers a great extent of ground, the length of the town and suburbs being between three and four miles, its breadth between two and three; but in this are included large spaces occupied by gardens. The population is about 100,000.

The city, originally little better than an accumulation of cottages, received considerable improvements from its Saxon sovereigns, of the last century. Still, it is an irregular and unpleasant place, exhibiting a singular contrast of ostentation and poverty, having, in a few quarters, mansions of such splendour, as to be entitled to the name of palaces; in others, a succession of miserable hovels. The upper ranks in Poland having long been accustomed to get on horseback on leaving their doors, the paving of the streets was totally neglected, and Warsaw long exhibited, in rainy weather, a depth of wet and filth equal to any of the wood built towns of Russia. At present, however, the government expends considerable sums on paving, and several of the streets are clean and well lighted.

The town is divided into the Old and New, exclusive of four suburbs, of which one, Praga, lies on the right bank of the river. The Old town consists of one main street, with some smaller streets joining it on either side. It is miserably built, with the exception of a few public edifices. The New town is better built, and extends along the banks of the Vistula, in a winding form, to the extent of nearly 3 miles, including, however, a number of gardens. The castle of Warsaw stands near the river, and is a large quadrangle, with halls where the two houses of parliament, (the diet and senate) hold their sittings. It contains several public halls, and has lately received great improvements.

The situation of Warsaw is, for an inland town, favourable to trade; and the improvements now adopting in river navigation, bid fair to give it a considerable share of commercial activity. The Vistula, here near the middle of its course, is navigable to a great extent upwards, as well as downwards. At some seasons, however, great inconvenience has been experienced from the extent of its inundations; at others from the shifting of sand-banks; in winter the navigation is not reckoned safe. The middle of summer is the most favourable season; and during the interval that

the channel is full, without overflow, it is computed that nearly 100 boats or barges, laden with the produce of the country, namely, corn, spirits, and wine, are daily sent down its stream. It abounds in fish, particularly the shad, which are frequently of a very large size.

Warsaw is a town of very old date, but was a place of insignificance till the annexation of Lithuania to Poland; after which the territory of the republic being extended to the west, Cracow was no longer sufficiently central to be the capital. It was in 1566, that the diet was transferred from the old to the new capital. In the war with the Swedes in the middle of the 17th century, Warsaw was occupied by these adventurous invaders, who made it (in 1655) the depot of the spoils collected in their progress through the country. When Charles XII. advanced, at a subsequent date (1703), to Warsaw, it surrendered to him without opposition. The chief part of last century passed without alarm; but in 1793, the Russian garrison that occupied it were expelled by the Poles, on receiving intelligence of the success of Kosciusko near Cracow. That leader, when obliged next year to change the scene of contest, retreated on Warsaw, and defended it with success against the Prussians, during the summer of 1794, obliging them eventually to raise the siege. A different fate awaited Warsaw on the arrival of Suwarow and the Russians. Praga being taken by assault, and delivered to pillage, the capital submitted without opposition, after this terrific example. On the final partition of Poland in 1795, this part of the country fell to the share of Prussia, and Warsaw had no other rank than that of capital of a province, until the end of 1806, when the overthrow of the power of Prussia led to the formation, by Buonaparte, of the independent state called the duchy of Warsaw. Of this state it continued the capital, until the evacuation of Poland by the French in January, 1813. Since 1815, it has in a manner, retained its character of a capital, being the residence of a viceroy representing the emperor of Russia; also the place of meeting of the Polish parliament; 320 miles east of Berlin, and 240 south-south-east of Dantzic. Lat. 52. 14. 8. N. long. 20. 2. 45. E.

WARSAW, a post township of the United States, in Genesee county, New York; 260 miles west of Albany. Population 1317.

WARSAW, a small kingdom in the interior of the Gold coast of Africa, abounding in gold.

WARSLOW, a township of England, in Staffordshire; 6 miles east-north-east of Leeke.

WARSOP CHURCH, a parish of England, in Nottinghamshire; 5 miles north-north-east of Mansfield. Population 1047.

WARSOP MARKET, a hamlet in the foregoing parish.

WARSTEN, a town of the Prussian states, in Westphalia. Population 1200.

WART, *s.* [peart, Saxon; *werte*, Dutch.] A corneous excrescence; a small protuberance on the flesh.

If thou prate of mountains, let them throw
Millions of acres on us, till our ground,
Singeing his pate against the burning sun,
Make Ossa like a wart. *Shakespeare.*

A protuberance on trees.—Malpighi, in his treatise of galls, under which he comprehends all preternatural and morbose tumours of plants, doth demonstrate that all such warts, tumours, and excrescences, where any insects are found, are excited or raised up by some venenose liquors, which with their eggs such insects shed; or boring with their terebræ, instil into the very pulp of such buds. *Ray.*

WARTA, a considerable river of Poland, which rises in the palatinate of Cracow, flows north through that of Kalisch; then taking a direction west, traverses the grand duchy of Posen, and part of Brandenburg, till it joins the Oder at Custrin.

WARTA, a town of Poland on the Warta; $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-by-south of Warsaw. Population 1300.

WARTAU, a small town of Switzerland, canton of St. Gall; 20 miles north of Sargans.

WARTBERG,

WARTBERG, or SZENCZ, a town of Hungary; 13 miles east-north-east of Presburg. Population 1600

WARTENBERG, a town of Prussian Silesia; 32 miles east-north-east of Breslau. Population 1600.

WARTENBURG, a town of East Prussia; 60 miles south of Königsberg. Old Wartenburg is a village in the neighbourhood. Population 1900.

WARTER, a parish of England, in Yorkshire; 5 miles east-by-north of Pocklington.

WARTH, or WARDHILL, a hill in Orkney, on the south side of Pomona island.

WARTHAL, or WARDHALL, a township of England, in Cumberland; 5 miles north of Cockermouth.

WARTHMASK, a township of England, in Yorkshire; 7½ miles south-west-by-south of Bedale.

WARTH-HILL, a hill of Scotland, in Caithness, in the parish of Canisbay.

WARTHILL, a parish of England, North Riding of Yorkshire; 5½ miles north-east-by-east of York.

WARTHOLM, a small island in Orkney, near South Ronaldshay.

WARTLING, a parish of England, in Sussex; 4½ miles east-by-south of Haylsbam. Population 874.

WARTNABY, a hamlet of England, county of Leicester; 4½ miles north-west of Melton Mowbray.

WARTON, a township of England, in Lancashire; 8 miles north-by-east of Lancaster.—2. Another township in the above county; 3 miles from Kirkham.—3. A hamlet of England, in Northumberland; 14 miles south-west-by-west of Alnwick.

WARTON (Joseph, D.D.), was born in 1722, and entered at the age of fourteen years on the foundation at Winchester-school, and in 1740 at Oriel college, Oxford. After having taken the degree of B.D. he became curate to his father, and in 1744 exercised the same office at Chelsea. In this year he published a small volume of "Odes," and in 1748 he was presented by the duke of Bolton to the rectory of Winslade, and soon after married. In 1751 he accompanied his patron on a tour to the south of France, and in 1753 completed his edition of Virgil in Latin and English; the Æneid being in Pitt's translation, and the Eclogues and Georgics in his own; adding notes. To the "Adventurer" he became a contributor. In 1756, he published without his name, an "Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope," in which he intermixes praise with reflections that tend to degrade this poet to the class of those who have been votaries of reason rather than of imagination. Failing to convince the public that his estimate of Pope's talents was just, he deferred the publication of his second volume for twenty-six years. In 1766 he was advanced to the station of head-master of Winchester school. His subsequent preferments were numerous, but small, and he obtained them late in life: in 1782, the friendship of bishop Lowth procured for him a prebend of St. Paul's and the living of Thorley in Hertfordshire; and in 1788 he was advanced to a prebend of Winchester and the rectory of Easton. He was engaged to superintend an edition of Pope's Works, which appeared in 9 vols. 8vo., in 1797, with notes critical and biographical, partly selected from his former essay, and a life of the poet. When this work was finished, he undertook an edition of Dryden, and had prepared two volumes at the time of his death, which happened in February, 1800, in his 78th year. His "Ode to Fancy," first printed in Dodsley's Collection, is thought to have been most admired, and to afford the fairest specimen of his talents.

WARTON (Thomas), brother of the preceding, was born at Basingstoke in 1728, and manifested, by his translation of an epigram of Martial in his ninth year, an early taste for versification. In 1743 he was admitted a commoner of Trinity college, Oxford, where he distinguished himself, in his twenty-first year, by his "Triumph of Isis," in vindication of the university against the reflections of Mason's elegy of "Isis." This poem, however, he afterwards excluded from his volume of collected pieces. His "Progress of Discontent," said to have been written as a college-exercise in

1746, gained him reputation. Having taken his degree of M.A. in 1750, he became in the following year a fellow of his college; and devoted himself to poetry and elegant literature. Besides his "Newmarket," a spirited satire against the ruinous passion for the turf; his ode for Music; Verses on the death of the prince of Wales; and his editorship, in 1753, of a collection of poems, entitled the "Union," and containing several of his own pieces, severally contributed to his reputation; his observations on Spenser's Fairy Queen, published in 1754, first in one volume and afterwards in two volumes, were of essential service in making him known as a critic, and as one conversant with poetical antiquities; and they prepared the way for his election, in 1757, to the office of professor of poetry to the university, which he occupied for ten years, with an erudition and taste that rendered his lectures instructive and amusing. Our limits will not allow us to enumerate his various publications, but we shall proceed to other details of greater importance. Having taken the degree of B.D. in 1761, he was instituted to the small living of Kiddington, in Oxfordshire, in 1771. His edition of Theocritus, in 2 vols. 4to. was published in 1770, and very much contributed to his literary celebrity both at home and on the continent. It was probably about this time that he formed a design of writing a "History of Poetry," which had been contemplated by Pope, Gray, and Mason. The first volume in quarto was published in 1774, the second appeared in 1778, and a third was presented to the public in 1781. His plan was much more extensive, and intended to terminate only with the commencement of the eighteenth century; but he became tired of the task, and wished for relaxation, so that he prepared only a few sheets of a fourth volume. This *Opus Magnum*, as it may be well denominated, exhibits an extent of research and reading, and a correctness of taste and critical judgment, which do him great honour. In such a comprehensive and multifarious work, some inaccuracies are unavoidable; but the most fastidious critic must acknowledge, that it abounds with curious and interesting information. In 1781 he projected a county history of Oxfordshire, and in 1782 he published a specimen of his undertaking in a topographical account of his parish of Kiddington; but he was probably discouraged by the magnitude and labour of such a work. In this year he took part in the controversy concerning Rowley's poems which he decidedly pronounced to be the fabrication of their pretended editor. His views with regard to promotion were restricted; however, his income was at this time increased by a donative in Somersetshire, and in 1785 by the office of Camden-professor of history at Oxford, and soon after by the post of poet-laureat. An edition of Milton's juvenile poems, with notes for illustrating their beauties and explaining their obsolete and peculiar phraseology, appeared in 1785. In his 62d year he was attacked with a paroxysm of the gout, and this was succeeded in May 1790 by a paralytic seizure, which terminated his life at his lodgings in Oxford.

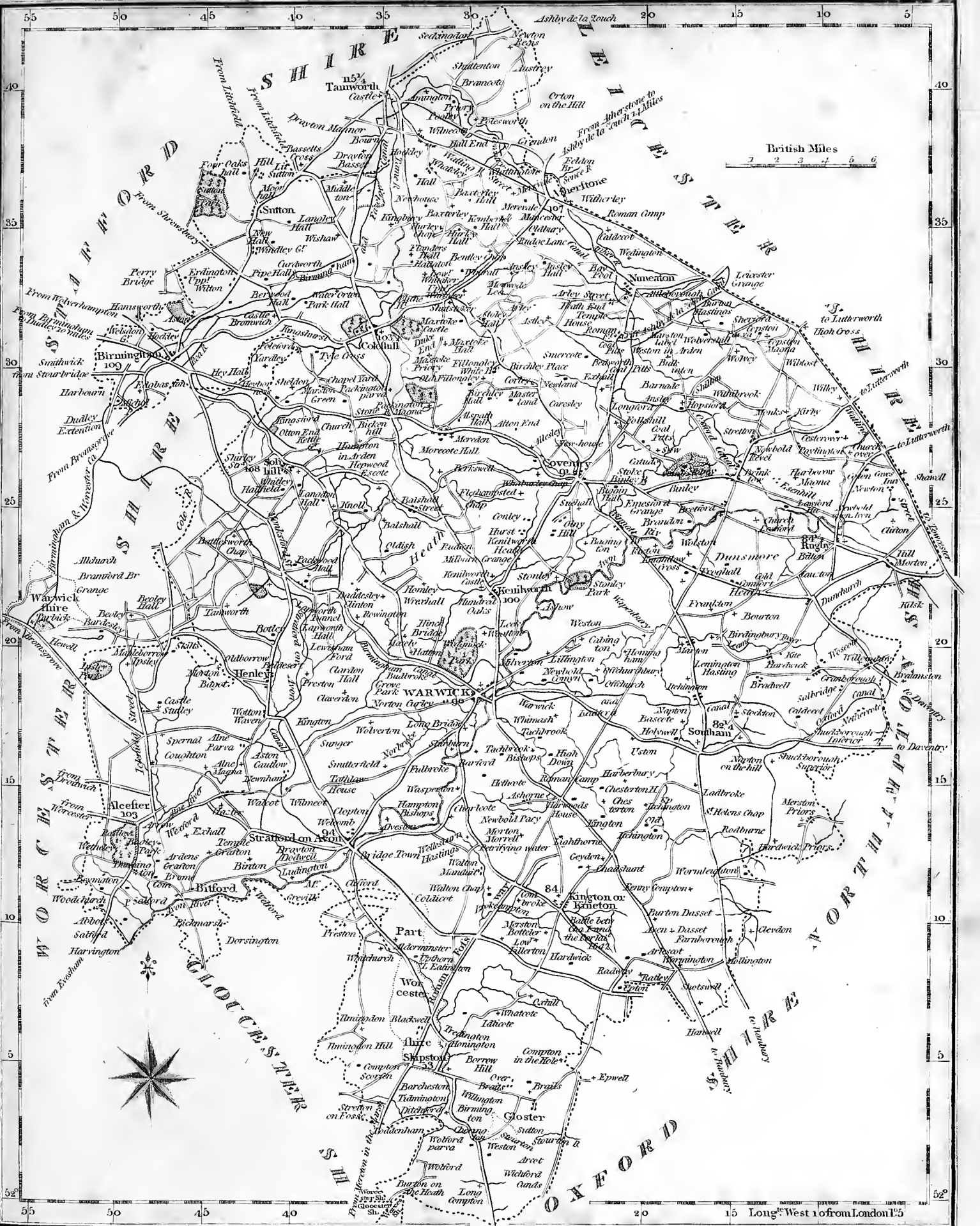
WARTWORT, s. [*verrucaria*, Lat.] Spurge. *Ainsworth*.

WARTY, *adj.* Grown over with warts.

WARU, a river of Brazil, in the province of Seara, which rises near the coast, and enters the sea.

WARWICKSHIRE, an inland county of England, situated in the centre of the country, in a north-west direction from the metropolis. It is bounded on the north-east by Leicestershire, on the east by Northamptonshire, on the south-east by Oxfordshire, on the south-west by Gloucestershire, on the west by Worcestershire, and on the north-west by Staffordshire, being in length about 50 miles, and in breadth 35. It contains 984 square statute miles, equal to 639,760 square acres, of which about 154,530 acres are in a constant course of tillage; having 190,000 acres arable, and 300,000 pasturage.

The general aspect of this county is an agreeable alternation of hill and dale, eminently beautiful to behold, and remarkably conducive to the purposes of agriculture. In the vicinity of its streams, on the sides of its gentle hills, and in the
breaks



WARWICKSHIRE.

Engraved for the Encyclopædia Londinensis 1828.



breaks of its frequent spots of woodland, scenes are to be met with by the traveller, well calculated by their beauty to soothe the imagination; while the labours of the farmer are never entirely interrupted by precipitous elevations, or deteriorated by expanses so flat as to be unwholesome. The highest points of land are at Corley, in Hemlingford hundred, and in the neighbourhood of Packington. From this elevated ridge the water runs on one side into the Avon, and thence to the Bristol channel; on the other it descends to the Blythe, Tame, Trent, and Humber at Hull. A ridge on the south-east, including the Brailes and Edgehills, is also much elevated, and commands a variety of pleasing prospects. The insulated situation of the county, and its freedom from any great inequalities of surface, render the climate mild, and vegetation early.

The soil, as is usual with the midland district, possesses great variety. Indeed, nearly every species is to be seen, except that incorporated with chalk and flint; and often many varieties occur within one field or enclosure. The greater part of the soil is of a description highly amenable to the purposes of agriculture; and it may safely be asserted, that few counties possess less bad or sterile land, in proportion to that which rewards readily and abundantly the husbandman's toil. The hundred of Knightlow (a district chiefly in tillage), consists principally of a red clay loam and sand, in some places upon freestone and limestone, and in others on a good sharp gravelly bottom; a strong clay loam on limestone rock; a light sandy land, in several places mixed with sharp gravel, well adapted to turnip husbandry; and a rich clay loam on limestone and marl. The portion of this hundred which is in grass, has for its soil a clay of desirable strength. The city of Coventry is surrounded by a red and deep sandy loam, of great richness, chiefly in grass. The same character of soil pervades nearly the whole of the tract denominated the county of Coventry; but in some instances an admixture of clay is to be perceived; and a few parishes consist of what is emphatically termed strong land. Towards the north-east also is seen a strong clay loam on marl. This stretch of land (particularly the part that borders on Leicestershire), is in grass, and used in grazing.

The principal woodlands of this county are still to be found in the neighbourhood of its former great forest, in the middle, western, and northern districts; but nearly every division is interspersed with valuable and ornamental timber. Oak, matured and grand, conveying the story of former ages, yet likely to flourish in the days of succeeding generations, is attached to almost every residence of hereditary consequence. Elm, in the most flourishing condition, is abundant. There are also many coppices, consisting of oak, ash, hazel, alders, birch, and beech. Warwickshire is watered by numerous streams, which impart richness to the pastoral tracts, and add greatly to the beauty of the county; though, with the exception of the Avon, they are of a character too trivial to bestow important facilities on commercial interchange. Of these, the principal are the Avon, the Tame, the Leam, the Rea, the Stour, the Alne, the Arrow, the Anchor, the Blythe, the Swift, the Cole, and the Dove. This county is conspicuous for commercial enterprise, and for the spirit with which manufactures are cultivated. It will necessarily be supposed, that a people so industrious and intelligent have been active in profiting by the great medium of canal conveyance. No county, indeed, can boast of more numerous facilities of this description; and some diversions from original channels are yet projected, which a more propitious era may lead to perfection. The Grand Junction canal, which commences in the river Thames, near the extremity of the Tideway at Brentford creek, and terminates in the Oxford canal at Braunston, has for its chief object a communication between the metropolis and the various canals of the midland district.

Manufactures of various descriptions are cultivated to a considerable extent. The manufactory of hardware goods

at Birmingham has obtained for that town the appellation of "the Toyshop of Europe," and is assuredly a just subject of national pride. Not less than 16,000 people, in the city of Coventry, and neighbouring towns and villages, are believed to be employed in the manufacture of ribbons. The manufacture of watches is likewise cultivated at Coventry with such eminent success, that perhaps this city now takes the lead in that trade, even when the metropolis is admitted to the scale of comparison. Many horn-combs of all descriptions are made at Kenilworth. At Warwick are manufactories of worsted for the hosiery trade; of calicoes, and other cotton goods, from yarn spun at Manchester and the neighbourhood; and 3 mills for the spinning of cotton yarn. At Alcester about 900 persons are employed in the making of needles; and in other parts of Warwickshire there are considerable flax manufactures, and much linen yarn spun. It is divided into four hundreds, viz., Barlichway, Hemlingford, Kineton, and Knightlow, besides the liberties of Coventry; containing one city, Coventry; one borough, Warwick; and 11 other market towns, viz., Atherstone, Alcester, Birmingham, Coleshill, Henley, Kineton, Nuneaton, Rugby, Southam, Stratford-on-Avon, and Sutton Coldfield. The county is diversified by many pleasant and fertile country seats. It was anciently inhabited by the Cornavii, and was afterwards part of the kingdom of Mercia. The Roman roads called the Watling-street and Fosseway, passed through this county.

WARWICK, a town near the centre of the above county, to which it gives name, and on the banks of the Avon. It is of great antiquity, and justly celebrated for the grandeur of its castle, and its other public buildings. The town stands on a rocky hill, the acclivity of which, though somewhat abrupt, is not considerable. In 1694 Warwick was nearly destroyed by fire; and to this accident it is indebted for the regularity with which it is built. The streets meet near the centre of the town, on an eminence. The principal street of the town is conspicuous for neatness. It is of a fair width, and of considerable length, and is intersected by another street, which runs nearly north and south. At the eastern extremity of the first street is an ancient gate, the perspective effect of which has been injured by modern embellishments. At the western extremity is another gateway, surmounted by a venerable chapel, of a plain but impressive appearance. But there are several other streets, independent of extensive suburbs. In the vicinity of the market-place, and in some other divisions of the town, are houses occupied by traders; so large and well built, as satisfactorily to prove the commercial respectability of the place; but the majority of domestic buildings unconnected with that part of the city which the fire destroyed, are on a contracted scale. It is only necessary to look at them, to be convinced how much the town is indebted for its improved appearance to the great fire.

The wall by which this town was formerly surrounded had disappeared, and had been an object of antiquarian research, so early as the reign of Henry VIII. Of the dyke which was formed in the time of William I., and on the margin of which the wall was afterwards raised, considerable traces are to be perceived; and it may be observed, that one of the present streets gains its appellation from this fortified ditch.

Over the Avon is an elegant stone bridge of one arch. On the northern bank of the river stands the castle, on the solid rock, nearly 100 feet higher than the level of the Avon, but on the north side it is even with the town, and has a charming prospect from the terrace. Across the river, communicating with the castle, there was a stone bridge of 12 arches, which is gone to decay; and by a stone-work dam, the water forms a cascade under the castle walls. It is supposed to have been originally built by Ethelfleda, queen of Mercia, in the 10th century. William the Conqueror considered this castle of great importance, when he enlarged it, and put it in complete repair, giving it to the custody of Henry de Newbury, on whom he bestowed the earldom of Warwick. During the barons' wars, it was nearly demolished by Gifford, governor

of Kenilworth castle, but it was soon afterwards rebuilt. In the reign of Richard II. Thomas Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, erected a tower at the north-east corner, called Guy's tower, the walls of which were 10 feet thick. By James I. this castle was granted to Sir Fulke Greville, who expended 20,000*l.* in its reparation. During the civil wars it was garrisoned by the parliament, and besieged by Lord Northampton. In the reign of Charles II. Robert, Earl of Brooke, embellished the whole building, and particularly fitted up the state apartments. It is at present one of the noblest castles remaining in England; the whole of the apartments are elegantly furnished, and adorned with many original paintings.

The approach to Warwick castle is calculated to produce the most striking effect. A broad and winding path, cut through the solid rock, confines the eye, and exercises the fancy, till a hundred yards are trodden over with increasing expectation. In drawing towards the termination of the rocky path, the lofty and massive towers rise progressively to the gaze; and on proceeding a few steps farther, they stand ranged in an embattled line, unspeakably august and commanding. On the left is a tower termed *Cæsar's*, an elevation, concerning the date of which no trace remains in published or private record. The mode of construction is somewhat rude, and possesses many singularities. Jutting from one side of this tower, is an embattled turret of stone. To the right is the tower named after the fanciful champion of the castle, the redoubted Guy. The disused moat is crossed by a stone bridge, and the entrance is by double towers, through a series of passages once big with multiplied dangers for the intruder. In the great court to which the visitor passes, the display is truly magnificent. The area is now fertile in soft and well cultivated green sward; but spread around are viewed the mighty remains of fortifications raised in turbulent ages now long past away. The outlines of these relics is perfect, and none of the battlements have been ruined by time.

The habitable part of this immense structure lies to the left of the great court; and in the progressive ameliorations effected in latter ages, every attention has been given to preserve the antique character of the edifice. A grand face of the building is displayed towards the river; and here the rock, which affords a foundation to the pile, rises perpendicularly to a considerable height, before the stone-work of the superstructure commences. This front has all the irregularity usual in buildings constructed with a view to security as well as grandeur. The grand suite of apartments extend in a right line 333 feet, and are finished in the most correct and magnificent taste, and adorned with many original paintings. At Guy's Cliff house is recorded to have stood a hermitage, to which the renowned Guy, earl of Warwick, retired, after the many valorous exploits recorded of him in this part of the country. In the suburbs was a chantry, erected to his memory by Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, in the reign of Henry VI. with a statue to his memory. This Guy is supposed to have flourished in the reign of Athelstan; and besides his many victories over dragons, wild boars, &c. is said to have decided the fate of the kingdom, in single combat, with an enormous giant that stood the champion of the Danes, at Mem-hill, near the walls of Winchester, when king Athelstan was besieged. Many curiosities are still shewn in the castle, as belonging to the hero; as his spear, buckler, spurs, bow, and also the slippers of the beautiful Phillis, for whom he performed all these wondrous achievements.

Warwick returns two representatives to parliament, who are chosen by the inhabitants paying scot and lot. The mayor is the returning officer. The corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, twelve brethren or aldermen, a town-clerk, &c.; 90½ miles north-west of London. Population 6497.—2. A parish of England, in Cumberland; 4½ miles east-by-north of Carlisle.—3. An inland town of the Netherlands, in West Flanders, on the river Lys; 9 miles south-west of Courtray. Population 4200.—4. A post township of the United States, in Franklin county, Massachusetts;

80 miles west-north-west of Boston. Population 1227.—5. A township of the United States, in Kent county, Rhode Island, on the west side of Providence river; 10 miles south of Providence. Population 3973.—6. A post township of the United States, in Orange county, New York; 10 miles south of Goshen, and 54 north-west of New York. Population 3978.—7. A county of the United States, in Indiana, situated east of the county of Posey, bounded on the east by the county of Perry, on the south by the Ohio river, on the west by the county of Posey, and on the north by the counties of Orange and Knox. Population 3000.—8. A township of the United States, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. Population 1287.—9. A township of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Population 4339.—10. A county of the United States, in the east part of Virginia, bounded north by York county, east by Elizabeth City county, south-south-west by James river, and west by James City county. Population 1835.—11. A township of the United States, in Chesterfield county, Virginia, on the south-west side of James river; 5 miles below Richmond, and 17 north of Petersburg.—12. A post township of Cecil county, Maryland; 9 miles north-east of Georgetown.

WARWICK BRIDGE, a township of England, in Cumberland, near Carlisle.

WARWORN, *adj.* Worn with war.

Their gesture sad,

Invest in lank lean cheeks and *warworn* coats,
Presented them unto the gazing moon

So many horrid ghosts.

Shakspeare.

WAR'RY, *adj.* [wær, Saxon.] Cautious; scrupulous; timorously prudent.—Others grow *wary* in their praises of one, who sets too great a value on them, lest they should raise him too high in his own imagination. *Addison.*

WARYE, a town of Hindostan, province of Gujerat, district of Werrear. Lat. 23. 33. N. long. 71. 22. E.

WAS. The preterite of *To BE*.—Enoch walked with God, and *was not*; for God took him. *Gen.*

WASA, a town of European Russia, in Finland; 180 miles north of Abo. Population 2600. Lat. 63. 5. N. long. 21. 29. E.

WASAGY, a small low island in the Eastern seas, on the west coast of the island of Waygiou, covered with trees to the water's edge.

WASCHENBEUREN, a village of Germany, in Wirtemberg. Population 1000.

WASDALE, or NETHER WASTE DALE, a township of England, in Cumberland; 7 miles north-north-east of Ravenglass.

WASDALE, or UPPER WASTE DALE, another township in the above county.

To WASH, *v. a.* [wæſan, Saxon; *wasschen*, Dutch; *watska*, Icel. from *vos*, *vaesa*, *veisa*, humor, mador, humectatio. *Serenius.*] To cleanse by ablution.

How fain, like Pilate, would I *wash* my hands

Of this most grievous guilty murder done! *Shakspeare.*

To moisten; to wet: as, the rain *washes* the flowers; the sea *washes* many islands.—To affect by ablution.—Be baptized, and *wash away* thy sins. *Acts.*—To colour by washing.

Shall poesy, like law, turn wrong to right,

And dedications *wash* an Æthiop white. *Young.*

To WASH, *v. n.* To perform the act of ablution.

I will go *wash*;

And when my face is fair, you shall perceive
Whether I blush or no. *Shakspeare.*

To cleanse clothes.

She can *wash* and scour.

—A special virtue; for then she need not be *washed* and scoured. *Shakspeare.*

WASH, *s.* Alluvion; any thing collected by water.—The *wash* of pastures, fields, commons, and roads, where rain-water



GENERAL WASHINGTON.

Engraved for the Encyclopædia Londinensis 1828.

rain-water hath a long time settled, is of great advantage to all land. *Mortimer*.—A bog; a marsh; a fen; a quagmire.

Full thirty times hath Phœbus' car gone round Neptune's salt *wash*, and Tellus' orb'd ground. *Shakspeare*.

A medical or cosmetic lotion.—Try whether children may not have some *wash* to make their teeth better and stronger. *Bacon*.—A superficial stain or colour.—Imagination stamps signification upon his face, and tells the people he is to go for so much, who oftentimes, being deceived by the *wash*, never examine the metal, but take him upon content. *Collier*.—The feed of hogs gathered from washed dishes.

The wretched, bloody, and usurping boar,
That spoiled your summer fields and fruitful vines,
Swills your warm blood like *wash*, and makes his trough
In your embowell'd bosoms. *Shakspeare*.

The act of washing the clothes of a family; the linen washed at once.

WASH, *adj.* Washy; weak.

He looks lean;

'Tis a *wash* knave, he will not keep his flesh well.

Beaum. and Fl.

WASH, a river of England, in the county of Rutland, which joins the Welland.

WASHAWAY, a hamlet of England, in Cornwall; 3 miles north-west of Bodmin.

WASHBALL, *s.* Ball made of soap.—I asked a poor man how he did; he said he was like a *washball*, always in decay. *Swift*.

WASHBOURNE, GREAT, a parish of England, in Gloucestershire; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Winchcombe.

WASHBOURNE, LITTLE, a township of England, in Worcestershire; 7 miles from Evesham.

WASHBROOK, a parish of England, in Suffolk; 4 miles west-by-south of Ipswich.—2. A hamlet of England, in Gloucestershire; 6 miles from Cirencester.—3. A river of England, in Yorkshire, which joins the Wharf, near Otley.

WASHER, *s.* One that washes.—Quickly is his laundress, his *washer*, and his wringer. *Shakspeare*.

WASHES, a large and noted estuary in England, in the counties of Lincoln and Norfolk. When the tide is full, the whole is under water; but when the tide is out, it is passable by travellers, though not without danger from the quicksands. Particular parts of this inlet, which runs into the land, have particular names, such as Fossdyke Wash, below Spalding; Cross-Keys Wash, below Wisbeach, at the mouth of the Nen, &c.

WASHFIELD, a parish of England, in Devonshire, near Tiverton. Population 431.

WASHFORD, a hamlet of England, in Devonshire, on a brook that joins the Taw.

WASHFORD, PYNE, a parish of England, in Devonshire, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-by-west of Crediton.

WASHINGBOROUGH, a parish of England, in Lincolnshire; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Lincoln.

WASHINGLEY, a parish of England, in Huntingdonshire; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Stilton.

WASHINGTON (George), first president of the United States, the descendant of a respectable family in the north of England, was born in February, 1732, on an estate in Westmoreland county, Virginia, on which his great-grandfather, John Washington, settled, after his emigration from England, about the year 1657. Having lost his father when he was about 10 years of age, his advantages of education were inconsiderable; but he acquired a sufficient knowledge of mathematics to qualify him for a land-surveyor. In his youth he was grave and thoughtful, regular and diligent in the management of the business assigned him, dignified in his deportment, and exemplary and honourable in his whole

conduct. Ardent in his temper, he manifested, at the age of fifteen, an inclination to enter into the British navy, and the place of a midshipman was procured for him; but his mother diverted him from his purpose. In his nineteenth year he was nominated one of the adjutants-general of Virginia, with the rank of major; and in 1753 he was entrusted with a commission which required prudence and resolution. At this time the French were projecting a communication between Canada and Louisiana by a chain of forts, which would have confined the English to the east side of the Alleghany mountains. Washington was the bearer of a letter of remonstrance to the French from Mr. Dinwiddie, the governor of Virginia. He executed the business committed to him, and returned in seventy-eight days. As the French persisted in their plans, the assembly of Virginia raised a body of three hundred men for the protection of their frontiers, and appointed Washington lieutenant-colonel. Hostilities commenced, though war was not declared between Great Britain and France; and Washington, with a detachment of his regiment, falling in with a party of French, surprised and made them all prisoners, after their commander was killed. With an augmentation of force, he proceeded for the purpose of dislodging the French from fort Duquesne; but receiving intelligence that a large force was approaching, he fell back into a stockaded fort, which he had previously erected at a place called Great Meadows, where he was attacked by the enemy. However, he defended his post, incompletely fortified, for a whole day, and capitulated with the French commander upon honourable terms.

In 1755, war actually took place, and general Braddock was sent to command in America. Washington, now a colonel, offered to accompany him as a volunteer; and notwithstanding a severe illness, made haste to join the army. The carnage of the day was dreadful, and proved fatal to the general and many of his officers and men; but Washington maintained the most perfect self-possession, notwithstanding the personal danger to which he was exposed. He brought back the shattered remnant of the army; and his countrymen generally thought, that if he had had the command, instead of a man who was unacquainted with the Indian mode of fighting, the disaster would have been prevented. The assembly of Virginia determined, after the withdrawal of all the regular troops, to raise sixteen companies for the defence of their frontiers, and they entrusted the command with Washington; such was the degree of reputation which he had acquired at this early age! His situation was trying and perilous, an extensive frontier being open to the incursions of a savage enemy; he recommended more vigorous measures, and at length, when fort Duquesne was evacuated by the French, in 1758, in consequence of the successes of the British troops in the northern colonies, the back-settlements of the southern were secured. When this service was accomplished, Washington retired from the military service with the cordial esteem of his countrymen, and with tokens of respect from the officers of the British army. Soon afterwards he married Mrs. Custis, an amiable and opulent widow; and by the death of an elder brother he obtained an estate on the Potomac, called Mount Vernon, whither he removed, and commenced the life of a country gentleman, sedulously improving his property by his agricultural skill, exercising the office of judge of the court in the county where he resided, and attending as a representative in the house of burgesses of Virginia. This was the honourable and useful life he led for fifteen years. But after the peace of 1763, contests commenced between the American colonies and the British legislature; and Washington determined in the assembly of Virginia to oppose the claim of the parent-state to a right of taxing its colonies. Accordingly he was elected a member of the first congress, which assembled at Philadelphia in 1774. He was a member of all the committees appointed for arranging measures of defence; and when it was determined to raise a general army, the arduous office of commander-in-chief was unani-

mously conferred upon him by the deputies of the twelve united colonies, to which Georgia afterwards acceded. He, with becoming modesty and diffidence, accepted the office, but declined all pecuniary compensation, desiring only the payment of his expenses.

On his first assuming the command, the American army consisted of about 14,500 men, entrenched at different posts near Boston, and opposed to the British army on Bunker's-hill. An army like that of the Americans, consisting of raw recruits, enlisted for a limited time, furnished by different colonial governments, and very indifferently provided with arms, ammunition, and stores, afforded a discouraging prospect to its commander, and required the exercise of singular talents. Washington seemed to possess such talents. Accordingly, notwithstanding all disadvantages, he was enabled, in March, 1776, to commence active operations against the British army at Boston, by fortifying the heights of Dorchester, which commanded both the lines and harbour. The British were soon reduced to the necessity of quitting Boston and removing to Halifax; and the American general was welcomed at the former place as a deliverer. When general Howe, with a strong force, took possession of Staten island, the Americans were posted on Long island, under general Sullivan; but in August they were attacked and defeated with great slaughter. Washington was in the city of New York, endeavouring to preserve and rally the troops that had escaped in a dispirited state from this conflict. But being unequal to a successful resistance to the victorious army, he withdrew from New York to the interior of the country, and having retreated through the Jerseys, found himself at the head of no more than 7000 men. However, he maintained his self-possession and firmness, and determined to retaliate. The first object of his attack was a body of Hessians, stationed at Trenton. Crossing the Delaware, and hastening towards the town, he took them by surprise, and about nine hundred of them laid down their arms, besides others that were killed and wounded. This success was peculiarly fortunate, as the Americans dreaded the ferocity of the Hessians, and their spirits were thus roused to new exertions. Washington gained also an advantage over the British at Prince-town, and by these bold movements they were obliged to abandon all their posts except two, which they retained to the southward of New York. Sir William Howe commenced the campaign of 1777 with attempts to bring the American army to action; but Washington, apprized of his design, evaded it by his manœuvres. Philadelphia was the next object to which the views of the British were directed. The American commander posted himself on Brandy-wine creek, in order to dispute their passage; and finding it necessary to risk a battle, he suffered a defeat, and was under the necessity of leaving the passage to Philadelphia open to the enemy. Having been reinforced, he made an attack upon the British troops at German-town, but was repulsed with loss, and took up his winter-quarters at Valley-forge, about 25 miles from Philadelphia. The events of this year had proved disastrous, and Washington experienced many difficulties in providing food and clothing for his army; and the people became discontented, alleging, in a tone of loud complaint, the success of general Gates, and the surrender of Burgoyne, as a contrast against his want of success. His patience and forbearance were invincible; he justified his conduct, and evinced his patriotism, by not yielding to a faction at such a critical period. The public voice, however, was in his favour, and thus supported, he determined to persevere.

With the commencement of the year 1778, Washington concerted measures with Congress for ameliorating the whole military system. Washington has been called the American Fabius; but enterprising as his own spirit was, he was obliged by circumstances to assume this character. The alliance with France very much improved the situation of the Americans; this obliged the British army to evacuate Philadelphia, and their retreat was harassed, as much as possible, by the vigilance and activity of Washington. By a

partial action at Monmouth court-house they lost some men, and then pursued their march to Sandy-Hook. Washington retired to New Jersey; and by his conciliatory manners and address compromised the differences that subsisted between the Americans and their French auxiliaries.

During the campaigns of 1779 and 1780, no great occasion presented itself for the display of Washington's military talents. The Americans had derived confidence in their expectation of ultimate success from the alliance and co-operation of France. The year 1781 commenced with a mutiny in the Pennsylvania line of the army, which was occasioned by the inattention of Congress to the redress of their grievances. Washington on this occasion acted with great wisdom, and left the matter in litigation to be settled by the civil authorities, which granted their principal demands. But when the same mutinous spirit was extended to the Jersey brigade, he thought it right to interpose; and by a punishment of the ringleaders, the others were restored to their duty. He took this occasion of urging the different states to make exertions for removing the causes of discontent among the troops. This was a year that called for extraordinary activity. The British were pushing forward their successes with uncommon ardour in the southern provinces, and Virginia was experiencing the calamities of war. Washington was urged to defend his native province; but he knew no private interest in this general contest; and regarding America, rather than any particular district, as his country, he would not be induced to abandon his central post. It was now determined to combine the operations of the American and French forces, and the first object in contemplation was the siege of New York. But this measure was afterwards changed for that of an attempt against the army of lord Cornwallis, posted at York-town. Whilst Washington and Rochambeau kept up the deception of a design against New York, by passing Clinton's army without molestation, and marching by Philadelphia to Williamsburgh, the land and naval forces made an united attack upon the British troops at York-town. Their gallant commander was compelled to surrender his whole force on October 19, which event, in fact, terminated the war on the American continent. Its importance was such in the opinion of Washington, that he issued an order on the following day, that all under arrest should be pardoned and set at liberty, and that a thanksgiving service should be performed in the different brigades and divisions. He then returned, with the greatest part of the army, to the vicinity of New York. The British parliament, at an early period of the year 1782, declared its sense of the impolicy of the war by a vote against further offensive measures. Washington, however, with his customary precaution, urged the necessity of remaining fully prepared for another campaign; but in the course of the year the preliminaries were signed, and the independence of America fully recognized. Discontents prevailed in the army, under an apprehension that its claims for past services would be neglected; and, as an expression of such existing discontents, inflammatory addresses were circulated among the troops. Washington, on this occasion, exercised his conciliatory powers with wonderful effect. He cautioned the officers, individually, to avoid intemperate measures; and then, at a general meeting convoked by himself, he delivered to them an address, which produced an unanimous determination to trust their cause to the justice of Congress and their country. On the other side, Washington thought it his duty to urge Congress to make an adequate compensation to those who had so well served their country, and his advice was duly regarded. When the army was disbanded, in November, 1783, their commander-in-chief took his leave of them by a most affectionate and admonitory address.

On his way to Anapolis, then the seat of Congress, he delivered to the comptroller at Philadelphia, an exact account, in his own hand-writing, of all the public money he had received, the whole amount of which, in eight years, was only between 14 and 15,000*l*. Nothing was charged for personal services. He then proceeded to the Congress, which

which received him as the greatest and best citizen of the United States. After a suitable address, he resigned his commission into the hands of the president, who, in energetic terms, expressed the national sense of his high merits. Such were the feelings of public gratitude towards him, that he could have asked nothing which would not readily have been granted; but making no request for himself, his family, or relations, he limited himself to an indirect recommendation to Congress of some young gentlemen without fortune, who had served him as aides-de-camp. He then hastened to mount Vernon, where he instantly laid aside the statesman and general for the country gentleman.

Here, not satisfied with attending merely to his own interest, he took pleasure in suggesting and accomplishing any scheme that tended to the improvement of the country. Accordingly, he zealously promoted a plan of inland navigation; and in gratitude for his services, the legislature of Virginia passed an act in order to vest in him 150 shares in the navigation of the rivers James and Potomac. But this grant he would not accept, as he had resolved to decline all personal recompence for his services; but he consented to the act on condition of appropriating the proceeds to the maintenance of a seminary of learning in the vicinity of each river; which appropriation he confirmed by his last will.

When a general convention was agreed upon for revising the federal system of government, this convention assembled at Philadelphia in 1787, and unanimously chose Washington as president; and when the new form of government was settled, the late commander-in-chief was unanimously elected the first President of the United States, the honour of which election was announced to him at mount Vernon on the 14th of April, 1789. He accepted the arduous office that had been so honourably assigned to him, and immediately commenced, as he faithfully continued, the discharge of its important duties. "After having steered the vessel of the state," says one of his biographers, "during an unquiet period of eight years, being now in the sixty-sixth year of his age, he thought proper to decline a new election to his high office. He announced this intention in a long and minute address to the people of the United States, replete with the most excellent advice for their future conduct, and the soundest views of their political state. It was a legacy of wisdom which set the seal to all his past services."—"It was in the beginning of 1797 that Washington resigned his authority to his successor, Mr. Adams; on which occasion, whatever might be the feelings of a few party-zealots, he received abundant proofs of the general esteem and affection. He returned with pleasure to the comforts of domestic life, and resumed his agricultural and literary pursuits. From this state of privacy, however, he was called in the following year by the aggravated injuries of the French rulers, which produced a determination in Congress to arm by sea and land for a defensive war; and in consequence Washington was once more nominated to the chief command of the armies of the United States. The countenance, however, thus assumed and the subsequent deposition of the Directory by Buonaparte brought on an accommodation, and all military preparations were at an end."

When the services of this truly "great man," unparalleled perhaps in the history of the world, terminated, his life was hastening to a close. Having exposed himself to the rain, December 13, 1799, in attending to some improvements at mount Vernon, he was seized with an inflammatory affection of the wind-pipe, attended with fever, which baffled the efforts of his physicians, and terminated his life within thirty-five hours after his first seizure, without a struggle, and in the full possession of his reason, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. "His moral and intellectual qualities," says one of his biographers, were so happily blended, that he might seem expressly formed for the part assigned to him on the theatre of the world. His firm mind, equally inaccessible to the flatteries of hope and the suggestions of despondence, was kept steady by the grand principles of love to his country, and a religious attachment to moral duty. In him even

fame, glory, and reputation, were subordinate to the performance of the task imposed upon him; and no one ever passed through the ordeal of power more free from the remotest suspicion of selfish or ambitious designs. Capable of strong and decisive measures when necessary, they were tempered with the lenity which flows from true benevolence. In person he was tall and well proportioned. His form was dignified, and his port majestic. His passions were naturally strong, but he had obtained a full command over them. In the character of his intellect, judgment predominated; to fancy and vivacity he had no pretension; but good sense displayed itself in all that he said or wrote. It was a proof of strong powers of acquisition, that, scanty as his literary education had been, by a careful study of the English language in its best models, he became master of a style at once pure, elegant, and energetic; and few better specimens of public addresses can be shewn than in the products of his pen.

—*Ramsey's and Marshall's Lives of Washington.*

WASHINGTON, the metropolis of the United States, in the district of Columbia. The city of Washington became the seat of the national government in 1800. It is situated on the Maryland side of the Potomac, 295 miles by the course of the river and bay, from the Atlantic, on a point of land between the Eastern Branch and the Potomac; and its site, as laid out, extends two or three miles up each of these rivers. It is separated from Georgetown by Rock Creek, over which are two bridges; and there is a bridge over the Potomac, more than a mile in length, leading to Alexandria. A canal is constructed from the Potomac, passing up the Tiber, a small stream which flows through Washington, and then across the plain of the city to the Eastern Branch, forming a communication between the two rivers. The natural situation of Washington is pleasant and salubrious; and it is laid out on a plan which, when completed, will render it one of the handsomest and most commodious cities in the world. It is divided into squares by spacious streets or avenues, running north and south, intersected by others at right angles. These are crossed transversely by 15 other spacious streets or avenues, named after the different states. The rectangular streets are designated by the letters of the alphabet, and by numbers. The grand avenues, and such streets as lead immediately to public places, are from 130 to 160 feet wide; the other streets are from 90 to 110 feet wide. The buildings which contain the offices for the great departments of government, consist of four spacious brick edifices of two stories, situated at a small distance from the president's house. In these buildings are kept the papers, records, archives, and offices of the departments of state, of the treasury, of war, and of the navy. The general post-office is a large brick edifice, situated about a mile west-north-west of the capital, and contains, besides the various offices belonging to the post-office establishment, the general land office, the patent-office, where are deposited all the models of inventions for which patents have been granted, forming a very extensive and curious collection; and a temporary library room for the national library, purchased in 1815, of the honourable Thomas Jefferson, late president of the United States, and consisting of about 8000 volumes. The navy-yard is situated on the Eastern Branch, which forms a safe and commodious harbour, being sufficiently deep for large ships about four miles from its mouth. On the 24th of August, 1814, this city was taken by the British, who burnt the public edifices, not sparing even the national library. All these edifices are now rebuilt and repaired. Lat. 38. 58. N. long. 77. 2. W. Population about 12,000.

WASHINGTON, a village of England, in Durham, on the Wear. Population 1264.—2. A parish of England, in the county of Sussex; 4 miles west-by-north of Steyning. Population 619.—3. A county of the United States, on the east side of Maine; bounded east by New Brunswick, south by the Atlantic, and west by Hancock and Penobscot counties. Population 7870.—4. A county of the United States, in Vermont, in the central part of the state, formed since 1810, from a part of the counties of Caledonia, Orange

Orange, and Chittenden; and bounded north-east by Orange and Caledonia counties, east by Caledonia county, south-east by Orange county, south by Addison county, and west by Chittenden county.—5. A post township of the United States, in Cheshire county, New Hampshire; 18 miles east-south-east of Charles-town, and 35 west of Concord. Population 820.—6. A township of Berkshire county, Massachusetts; 120 miles west of Boston. Population 942.—7. A county of the United States, in Rhode Island, bounded north by Kent county, east by Narraganset bay, south by the Atlantic, and west by Connecticut. Population 14,969.—8. A post town of the United States, in Litchfield county, Connecticut; 10 miles south-west of Litchfield, and 25 north-by-east of Danbury. Population 1575.—9. A county of the United States, in New York, bounded on the north by Essex county, on the east by Vermont, on the south by Rensselaer county, and on the west by Saratoga and Warren counties. Its form is irregular; its greatest length from north to south is 59 miles; and its greatest breadth 45. Population 42,289.—10. A post township of the United States, in Dutchess county, New York; 15 miles east-north-east of Poughkeepsie. Population 2854.—11. A village of the United States, in Watervliet, New York, on the west side of the Hudson, nearly opposite Troy; 5 miles north of Albany.—12. A post township of the United States, in Morris county, New Jersey. Population 1793.—13. A township of the United States, in Burlington county, New Jersey. Population 1273.—14. A county of the United States, in the south-west part of Pennsylvania, bounded north by Beaver county, north-east by Alleghany county, east by Westmoreland and Fayette counties, south by Greene county, and west by Virginia. Population 36,289.—15. A post town and borough of the United States, and capital of Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the head branches of Chartier's Creek; 25 miles south west of Pittsburg. Population estimated at 2500.—16. A post township of the United States, in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. Population 438.—17. A township of York county, Pennsylvania. Population 441.—18. A township of Franklin county, Pennsylvania. Population 2709.—19. A township of Indiana county, Pennsylvania. Population 755.—20. A township of Fayette county, Pennsylvania. Population 2160.—21. A township of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, on the east side of the Alleghany. Population 1695.—22. A township of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. Population 675.—23. A village of the United States, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on the east bank of the Susquehanna; 3 miles below Columbia.—24. A county of the United States, in the south-east part of Ohio.—25. A post town of the United States, in Miami. Population 787.—26. A post town of the United States, and capital of Mason county, Kentucky; 3 miles south-west of Maysville, and 60 north-east of Lexington. Population 815.—27. A county of the United States, in Indiana, bounded on the east by Clark county, on the south by the county of Harrison, on the west by the county of Orange, and on the north by the county of Jackson.—28. A county of the United States, in the central part of Kentucky. Population 13,248.—29. A post town of the United States, and capital of Fayette county Ohio; 30 miles north-west of Chillicothe, and 40 south-west of Columbus.—30. A post township of the United States, in Guernsey county, Ohio; 10 miles east of Cambridge.—31. A township of the United States, in Montgomery county, Ohio. Population 1584.—32. A township of Preble county, Ohio. Population 440.—33. A township of Clermont county, Ohio. Population 1527.—34. A township of Franklin county, Ohio. Population 280.—35. A township of Richmond county, Ohio. Population 974.—36. A county of the United States, in the district of Columbia. Population 15,471.—37. A township of the United States, in Harrison county, Indiana. Population 1257.—38. A county of the United States, in Maryland, bounded north by Pennsylvania, east by Frederick county, south by the Potomac, and west by Alleghany coun-

ty. Population 18,730.—39. A county of the United States, in Illinois.—40. A county of the United States, in the south-west part of Virginia, bounded north-north-west by Russell county, east by Wythe county, south-east by Grayson county, and south by Tennessee. Population 12,136.—41. A post village of the United States, in Culpeper county, Virginia.—42. A county of the United States, in North Carolina. Population 3464.—43. A seaport of the United States, and capital of Beaufort county, North Carolina, on the Pamlico; 38 miles north of Newbern, and 61 south-south-west of Edenton. Population about 600.—44. A county of the United States, in the central part of Georgia. Population 9940.—45. A post town of the United States, and capital of Wilkes county, Georgia, on Kettle Creek, a branch of Little river; 50 miles west-north-west of Augusta, and 58 north-by-west of Louisville. Population 1500.—46. A county of the United States, in the east end of East Tennessee. Population 7740.—47. A post town of the United States, and capital of Rhea county, Tennessee, near the Tennessee, about 35 miles west of Tellico, and 75 south-west of Knoxville.—48. A post town of the United States, in Adams county, Mississippi, on St. Catherine's Creek, 20 miles from its mouth; 6 miles east of Natchez. Population 524.—49. A county of the United States, in Alabama. The chief town is St. Stephen's.

WASHINGTON ISLANDS, islands near the west coast of North America. Captain Gray, of the United States, discovered them in 1789, and called them Washington's Islands.

WASHINGTON POINT, a point of land formed by the junction of the southern and eastern branches of Elizabeth river, Virginia, one mile south of Norfolk.

WASHINGTON, SOUTH, a post town of the United States, in Duplin county, North Carolina.

WASHMINSKER ISLANDS, a cluster of islands near the south coast of Labrador. Lat. 50. N. long. 60. W.

WASHPECAUTE INDIANS, in the United States, in Louisiana, south-west of the river St. Peter's. Number 10,000.

WASHPETONG INDIANS, North America, on the river St. Peter's. Number 1060.

WASHPOT, *s.* A vessel in which any thing is washed. Behold sev'n comely blooming youths appear,
And in their hands sev'n golden *washpots* bear. *Cowley.*

WASHTON, a township of England, North Riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles from Richmond.

WASHY, *adj.* Watery; damp. On the *washy* ooze deep channels wore,
Easy, ere God had bid the ground be dry. *Milton.*

Weak; not solid.—A polish of clearness, evenly and smoothly spread, not over thin and *washy*, but of a pretty solid consistence. *Wotton.*

WASKEMASHIN, an island in the gulf of St. Lawrence, near the coast of Labrador. Lat. 50. 3. N. long. 59. 56. W.

WASKUACHAOUIPIOU, a river of Canada, which runs into the Saguenay. Lat. 48. 20. N. long. 70. 18. W.

WASLING, a parish of England, in Berkshire; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Newbury.

WASLONNE, or WASSELNHEIM, a town of France, in Alsace, on the river Massick. It has manufactures, on a small scale, of printed linen and coloured paper; also of stockings, leather, soap, and candles. It has, besides, some iron-works; and the environs contain quarries of beautiful marble; 14 miles west-by-north of Strasburg. Population 3100.

WASLUI, a small town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, on the Birlad; 32 miles south of Jassy. Lat. 46. 40. N. long. 27. 45. E.

WASMES, an inland town of the Netherlands, district of Tournay. Population 3500.

WASMUNSTER, a small town of the Netherlands, in East Flanders, on the Durme; 16 miles west-by-north of Ghent.

WASP, [pearp, Sax.; *vespa*, Lat.; *guespe*, Fr.] A brisk stinging insect, in form resembling a bee.

More *wasps*, that buz about his nose,
Will make this sting the sooner.

Shakspeare.

WASPERTON, a parish of England, in Warwickshire; 4 miles south-south-west of Warwick.

WASPIK, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, with 1600 inhabitants.

WAS'PISH, *adj.* Peevish; malignant; irritable; irascible.

I'll use you for my laughter,
When you are *waspish*.

Shakspeare.

WA'SPISHLY, *adv.* Peevishly.

WA'SPISHNESS, *s.* Peevishness; irritability.—His skull is a mere nest of hornets, which sting into him their own *waspishness*. *Cleveland.*

WASS, a township of England, in Yorkshire; 6½ miles south-west of Helmsley.

WASS ISLAND, an island of the Atlantic, near the coast of America. Lat. 44. 28. N. long. 67. 30. W.

WASSAH, a town of Hindostan, province of Gujerat, district of Cambay. Lat. 22. 39. N. long. 72. 52. E.

WASSAIL, *s.* [from wæj hæil, *your health*, Sax.] A liquor made of apples, sugar, and ale, anciently much used by English goodfellows.

Some lusty sport
Or spiced *wassel*-bowl.

Fletcher.

A drunken bout.

The king doth wake to-night, and takes his roose,
Keeps *wassail*, and the swagg'ring upspring reels.

Shakspeare.

A merry song. *Ainsworth.*—A particular song (called *wassail*) is still sung by boys at Christmas from house to house in some parts of Sussex. To a custom of such kind Ben Jonson seems to allude. *Mason.*

This, I you tell, is our jolly *wassel*,
And for twelfth-night more meet too.

B. Jonson.

To WA'SSAIL, *v. n.* To attend at wassails; to frolic; to tope.—Pushed forward to gaming, jigging, *wassailing*. *Milton.*

WA'SSAILER, *s.* A toper; a drunkard.

I'm loth to meet the rudeness, and swill'd insolence
Of such late *wassailers*.

Milton.

WASSAW ISLAND, GREAT, an island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Georgia; 16 miles in circumference. Lat. 32. 52. N. long. 81. 8. W.

WASSAW ISLAND, LITTLE, an island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Georgia, to the south-west of Great Wassaw.

WASSAW SOUND, a bay on the coast of Georgia, between Great Wassaw island and Tybee island.

WASSEL, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Hagley, county of Worcester.

WASSELA, a mountainous country of Central Africa, situated to the east of Kong, and having to the north and west Manding and Bambarra.

WASSEN, a large village of Switzerland, in the canton of Uri, on the Reuss.

WASSENAER, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland, with 1700 inhabitants; 5 miles west-by-south of Leyden.

WASSENBERG, a town of the Prussian province of Cleves and Berg, on the Roer; 9 miles east-south-east of Ruremond. Population 1000.

WASSERBILLICH, a small town of the Netherlands, at the conflux of the Sauer and the Moselle; 9 miles west-south-west of Treves.

WASSERBURG, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, on the Inn. It has a trade in salt; 28 miles east of Munich. Population 2000.

WASSERBURG, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, on a

point of land projecting out into the lake of Constance. Population 800.

WASSER TRUDINGEN, a town of Bavarian Franconia, on the Wernitz; 15 miles south of Anspach. Population 1900.

WASSIBOO, a small town of Bambarra, in Central Africa; 75 miles east-south-east of Benowm.

WASSIGNY, a town of France, department of the Ardenes, on the small river Vaux. Population 1000.

WASSOTA, a celebrated fortress of Hindostan, province of Bejapore, district of the Concan. There are two forts about 1000 yards from each other. They are both situated on rocks nearly perpendicular, and 3000 feet high. Lat. not ascertained.

WAST. The second person of *was*, from *To be*.

To WASTE, *v. a.* [apercan, Sax.; *woesten*, Dutch; *guastare*, Ital.; *vastare*, Lat.] To diminish.

The fire that mounts the liquor 'till 't run o'er,
Seeming t' augment it, *wastes* it.

Shakspeare.

To destroy wantonly, and luxuriously; to squander.—The people's praying after the minister, they say, *wasteth* time. *Hooker.*—To destroy; to desolate.—Peace to corrupt, no less than war to *waste*. *Milton.*—To wear out.

Here condemn'd

To *waste* eternal days in woe and pain.

Milton.

To spend; to consume.

O were I able

To *waste* it all myself, and leave you none!

Milton.

To WASTE, *v. n.* To dwindle; to be in a state of consumption.

The latter watch of *wasting* night,
And setting stars to kindly sleep invite.

Dryden.

WASTE, *adj.* Destroyed; ruined.—The Sophi leaves all *waste* in his retreat. *Milton.*—Desolate; uncultivated.—He found him in a desert land, and in the *waste* howling wilderness. *Deut.*—Superfluous; exuberant; lost for want of occupiers.

Quite surcharg'd with her own weight,
And strangled with her *waste* fertility.

Milton.

Worthless; that of which none but vile uses can be made: as *waste* wood.—That of which no account is taken, or value found.—It may be published as well as printed, that so much skill in Hebrew derivations may not lie for *waste* paper. *Dryden.*

WASTE, *s.* Wanton or luxurious destruction; the act of squandering.

Freedom who loves, must first be wise and good;
But from that mark how far they rove we see,
For all this *waste* of wealth, and loss of blood.

Milton.

Consumption; loss.

But youth, the perishing good, runs on too fast,
And unenjoy'd it spends itself to *waste*;
Few know the use of life before 'tis past.

Dryden.

Desolate or uncultivated ground.

See the man who spacious regions gave,
A *waste* for beasts, himself deny'd a grave.

Popc.

Ground, place, or space unoccupied.

These gentlemen, on their watch,
In the dead *waste* and middle of the night,
Had been thus encountered.

Shakspeare.

Region ruined and deserted.

All the leafy nation sinks at last,
And Vulcan rides in triumph o'er the *waste*.

Dryden.

Mischief; destruction.—The spirit of wantonness is, sure, scared out of him: if the devil have him not in fee-simple, he will never, I think, in the way of *waste*, attempt us again. *Shakspeare.*—[A law term.] Destruction of wood or other products of land.—You are but tenant for life, and shall make no *waste*. *Shadwell.*

WASTEFUL, *adj.* Destructive; ruinous.

The folly of man
Let in these *wasteful* furies.

Milton.

Wantonly or dissolutely consumptive.
To smooth the ice, or add another hue
Unto the rainbow, or with taper light
To seek the beauteous eye of heaven to garnish,
In *wasteful* and ridiculous excess.

Shakspeare.

Lavish; prodigal; luxuriantly liberal.
How has kind heav'n adorn'd the happy land,
And scatter'd blessings with a *wasteful* hand!

Addison.

Desolate; uncultivated; unoccupied.
In wilderness and *wasteful* deserts stray'd,
To seek her knight.

Spenser.

Outrageous as a sea, dark, *wasteful*, wild.

Milton.

WASTEFULLY, *adv.* With vain and dissolute consumption.—Never any man would think our labour mispent, or the time *wastefully* consumed.

Hooker.

WASTEFULNESS, *s.* Prodigality.
WASTEL, *s.* [*wastellus*, low Lat.; *gastau*, Fr.] A particular sort of bread; fine bread; a cake. *Obsolete.*—*Wastel*-bread was a better sort of bread.

Lowth.

WASTENESS, *s.* Desolation; solitude.

She, of nought afraid,
Through woods and *wasteness* wide him daily sought.

Spenser.

WASTER, *s.* One that consumes dissolutely and extravagantly; a squanderer; vain consumer.

Divers Roman knights,
The profuse *wasters* of their patrimonies,
So threaten'd with their debts, as they will now
Run any desperate fortune.

B. Jonson.

A kind of cudgel.—Thou wouldst be loth to play half a dozen of venies at *wasters*.

Beaum. and Fl.

WASTETHRIFT, *s.* A spendthrift.—Thou art a *wastethrift*, and art run away from thy master.

Beaum. and Fl.

WASTREL, *s.* Their works, both stream and load, lie in several, or in *wastrell*, that is, in inclosed grounds, or in commons.

Carew.

WASUNGEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Saxe-Meinungen, on the Werra; 6 miles north of Meinungen. Population 1500.

WASZILKOW, a town of European Russia; 5 miles north of Bialystock.

WATAGUAKI, a river of Labrador, which runs into the gulf of St. Lawrence. Lat. 50. 12. N. long. 60. 5. W.

WATAGUAKI ISLES, a cluster of small islands in the gulf of St. Lawrence, near the coast of Labrador.

WATAUGA, a river which rises in North Carolina, and runs into the Holston, in Tennessee.

WATAUPAUMENE, or **ST PETER**, a river of North America, which runs into the Mississippi. Lat. 44. 42. N. long. 93. 38. W.

WATCH, *s.* [pæce, Sax.] Forbearance of sleep; attendance without sleep.

All the long night their mournful *watch* they keep,
And all the day stand round the tomb and weep.

Addison.

Attention; close observation.
In my school days, when I had lost one shaft,
I shot his fellow, of the self-same flight,
The self-same way, with more advised *watch*,
To find the other forth; by vent'ring both,
I oft found both.

Shakspeare.

Guard; vigilant keep.
Hie thee to thy charge;
Use careful *watch*, chuse trusty centinels.

Shakspeare.

Watchman; men set to guard. *It is used in a collective sense.*

Such stand in narrow lanes,
And beat our *watch*, and rob our passengers.

Shakspeare.

Place where a guard is set.

He upbraids Iago, that he made him
Brave me upon the *watch*.

Shakspeare.

Post or office of a watchman.

As I did stand my *watch* upon the hill,
I look'd toward Birnam, and anon methought
The wood began to move.

Shakspeare.

A period of the night.

Your fair daughter,
At this odd, even, and dull *watch* o' the night,
Is now transported with a gondolier,
To the gross clasps of a lascivious Moor.

Shakspeare.

A pocket clock; a small clock moved by a spring.

That Cloe may be serv'd in state,
The hours must at her toilet wait;
Whilst all the reasoning fools below
Wonder their *watches* go so slow.

Prior.

To WATCH, *v. n.* [pacific, Saxon.] Not to sleep; to wake.—I have two nights *watch'd* with you; but can perceive no truth in your report. *Shakspeare.*—To keep guard.—He gave signal to the minister that *watch'd*. *Milton.*—To look with expectation.—My soul waiteth for the Lord, more than they that *watch* for the morning. *Ps.*—To be attentive; to be vigilant.—*Watch* thou in all things, endure afflictions. *2 Tim.*—To be cautiously observant.—*Watch* over thyself, counsel thyself, judge thyself impartially. *Bp. Taylor.*—To be insidiously attentive.

He somewhere nigh at hand
Watches, no doubt, with greedy hope to find
His wish and best advantage, us asunder,
Hopeless to circumvent us join'd.

Milton.

To WATCH, *v. a.* To guard; to have in keep.—Flaming ministers *watch* and tend their charge. *Milton.*—To observe in ambush.—Saul sent messengers unto David's house to *watch* him, and to slay him. *1 Sam.*

They under rocks their food
In jointed armour *watch*.

Milton.

To tend.—Paris *watched* the flocks in the groves of Ida. *Broom.*—To observe in order to detect or prevent.

WATCH POINT, a cape on the east coast of Rhode Island. Lat. 41. 13. N. long. 71. 50. W.

WATCHER, *s.* One who sits up; one who does not go to sleep.

Get on your night-gown, lest occasion call us,
And shew us to be *watchers*.

Shakspeare.

Diligent overlooker or observer.

Love hath chac'd sleep from my enthralled eyes,
And made them *watchers* of mine own heart's sorrow.

Shakspeare.

WATCHER, NORTH, or SEVEN ISLANDS, a cluster of small islands in the straits of Macassar, near the west coast of Celebes. Lat. 0. 27. S. long. 119. 33. E.

WATCHER, SOUTH, a small island in the straits of Macassar, near the west coast of Celebes. Lat. 0. 3. S. long. 119. 24. E.

WATCHET, *adj.* [pæceð, Saxon, *weak*. *Skinner.*] Blue; pale blue.—The mariners all appeared in *watchet* or sky-coloured cloth. *Milton.*

WATCHET, a market town and seaport of England, in the county of Somerset, situated on the Bristol channel. The inhabitants gather abundance of the *lichen marinus*, or sea liverwort, on the rocky coast and cliffs, at low water, which they send to distant parts of the country. Market on Saturday and one annual fair; 14 miles north-north west of Bridgewater, and 153 west-by-south of London. Population 1659.

WATCHFIELD, a hamlet of England, in Berkshire, near Great Farringdon.

WATCHFUL, *adj.* Vigilant; attentive; cautious; nicely observant. *It has of* before the thing to be regulated, and *against* before the thing to be avoided.

Call

Call home our exil'd friends,
That fled the snares of *watchful* tyranny. *Shakspeare.*

WA'TCHFULLY, *adv.* Vigilantly; cautiously; attentively; with cautious observation; heedfully.—If this experiment were very *watchfully* tried in vessels of several sizes, some such things may be discovered. *Boyle.*

WA'TCHFULNESS, *s.* Vigilance; heed; suspicious attention; cautious regard; diligent observation.—The experience of our own frailties, and the consideration of the *watchfulness* of the tempter, discourage us. *Hammond.*—Inability to sleep.—*Watchfulness*, sometimes called a coma or vigil, often precedes too great sleepiness. *Arbutnot.*

WA'TCHHOUSE, *s.* Place where the watch is set.
Where statues breath'd, the works of Phidias' hands,
A wooden pump or lonely *watchhouse* stands. *Gay.*

A place where watchmen lock up such as disturb the peace during the night.

WA'TCHING, *s.* Inability to sleep.—The bullet not having been extracted, occasioned great pain and *watchings*. *Wiseman.*

WA'TCHLIGHT, *s.* A candle with a rush wick to burn in the night.—Item, a dozen pound of *watchlights* for the servants. *Addison.*

WA'TCHMAKER, *s.* One whose trade is to make watches, or pocket-clocks.—Smithing comprehends all trades which use forge or file, from the anchormith to the *watchmaker*; they all using the same tools, though of several sizes. *Moxon.*

WA'TCHMAN, *s.* Guard; sentinel; one set to keep ward.
On the top of all I do espy
The *watchman* waiting, tydings glad to hear. *Spenser.*

WA'TCHTOWER, *s.* Tower on which a sentinel was placed for the sake of prospect.—In the day-time she sitteth in a *watchtower*, and flieth most by night. *Bacon.*

WA'TCHWORD, *s.* The word given to the sentinels to know their friends.—That we have, Sir John: our *watchword*, hem boys. *Shakspeare.*

WATEEHOO, an island in the South Pacific ocean, about six miles long and four broad, discovered by captain Cook in 1777. It is a beautiful spot, with the surface varied by hills and plains, and covered with verdure. The manners of these islanders, their method of treating strangers, and their general habits of life, appear to be much like those that prevail at Otaheite and its neighbouring isles. Their religious ceremonies and opinions are also nearly the same. Lat. 20. 1. S. long. 158. 15. W.

WATEPAHATOES, Indians in the United States, in Louisiana, at the sources of the Platte.

WA'TER, *s.* [*waeter*, Dutch; *wæter*, Saxon; from the M. Goth., *wate*, aqua.]

My mildness hath allay'd their swelling griefs,
My mercy dry'd their *water-flowing* tears. *Shakspeare.*

A cubic foot of distilled water, according to the best experiments, weighs, at a temperature of 40°, 437102.4946 grains troy. Hence, a cubic inch of water at the same temperature weighs 252.952 grains; and at the temperature of 60°, 252.72 grains. The specific gravity of water is always supposed to be 1.000, and it is made the measure of the specific gravity of every other body. Water, at a temperature of 32°, becomes solid, and assumes the form of ice. In this state it possesses considerable hardness and elasticity, and its specific gravity is diminished to .94.

When water is raised to the temperature of 212° it boils, and is gradually converted into steam, which is an invisible and highly elastic fluid like air. The specific gravity of steam, according to the most recent observations, is .625, that of air being reckoned 1.000.

According to the most perfect experiments, water is composed of two volumes of hydrogen gas, and one volume of oxygen gas. Hence, its combining weight or atom will be 1.125, oxygen being reckoned 1; or, if we consider the specific gravity of hydrogen gas to be .6944, and of oxygen gas 1.1111, it is composed of one part by weight of hydrogen, and eight parts by weight of oxygen. The union of

oxygen and hydrogen gases to form water, is attended by the extrication of much light and heat.

The sea.—Travel by land or by *water*. *Common Prayer.*
—Urine.

If thou could'st, doctor, cast
The *water* of my land, find her disease,
And purge it to a sound and pristine health,
I would applaud thee. *Shakspeare.*

To hold WATER. To be sound; to be tight. From a vessel that will not leak.—A good Christian and an honest man must be all of a piece, and inequalities of proceeding will never hold *water*. *L'Estrange.*—It is used for the lustre of a diamond.

'Tis a good form,
And rich: here is a *water*, look ye. *Shakspeare.*

Water is much used in composition for things made with *water*, being in *water*, or growing in *water*.

Touch me with noble anger!
O let not wömen's weapons, *water-drops*,
Stain my man's cheeks. *Shakspeare.*

To WATER, *v. a.* To irrigate; to supply with moisture.—Could tears *water* the lovely plant, so as to make it grow again after once 'tis cut down, your friends would be so far from accusing your passion, that they would encourage it and share it. *Temple.*—To supply with water for drink.

Water him, and, drinking what he can,
Encourage him to thirst again with bran. *Dryden.*

To fertilize or accommodate with streams.—Mountains, that run from one extremity of Italy to the other, give rise to an incredible variety of rivers that *water* it. *Addison.*—To diversify as with waves.—The different ranging the superficial parts of velvet and *watered* silk, does the like. *Locke.*

To WA'TER, *v. n.* To shed moisture.
I stain'd this napkin with the blood
That valiant Clifford, with his rapier's point
Made issue from the bosom of the boy;
And if thine eyes can *water* for his death,
I give thee this to dry thy cheeks withal. *Shakspeare.*

To get or take in water; to be used in supplying water.—Mahomet sent many small boats manned with harquebusiers and small ordnance, into the lake near unto the camp, to keep the Christians from *watering* there. *Knolles.*

The mouth WATERS. The man longs; there is a vehement desire. From dogs who drop their slaver when they see meat which they cannot get; or because there is a secretion of water in the mouth when a tempting morsel is before us.

WATER CRAG, a hill of England, in Yorkshire, 2186 feet in height.

WATER KEY, a small island in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Mexico. Lat. 17. 30. N. long. 88. 40. W.

WATER KEY, a small island in the Spanish Main, near the Mosquito shore. Lat. 12. 15. N. long. 88. 55. W.

WATER KEY, SOUTH, a small island in the bay of Honduras. Lat. 16. 35. N. long. 88. 45. W.

WATER SOUND, a strait of the North sea, between South Ronaldsha and Barra, two of the Orkney islands.

WATERBEACH, a parish of England, county of Cambridge; 5½ miles north-north-east of Cambridge.

WATERBOROUGH, a post township of the United States, in York county, Maine; 25 miles north of York, and 110 north-north-east of Boston. Population 1395.

WATERBURY, a post township of the United States, in Washington county, Vermont, on Onion river; 12 miles north-west of Montpelier. Population 966. Waterbury river flows through this town into Onion river.—2d, Of Newhaven county, Connecticut; 20 miles north-north-west of Newhaven. Population 2874.

WA'TERCOLOURS, *s.* Painters make colours into a soft consistence with water or oil; those they call *water-colours*, and these they term oil-colours. *Boyle.*

Less should I daub it o'er with transitory praise,
And *water-colours* of these days:

These

These days! where e'en the extravagance of poetry
Is at a loss for figures to express
Men's folly, whimsies, and inconstancy.

Swift.

WATERCRESSES, *s.* [*sisymbrium*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*—The nymphs of floods are made very beautiful; upon their heads are garlands of *watercresses*. *Peacham.*

WATERCROOK, a village of England, in Westmoreland, so named from a remarkable curve in the Ken, a little below Kendal.

WATERDEN, a parish of England, in Norfolk; $\frac{4}{5}$ miles west of Little Walsingham.

WATER EATON, a hamlet of England, county of Buckingham, adjoining to Penny Stratford.—2d, A hamlet in Oxfordshire; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Oxford.—3d, A hamlet in Staffordshire; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west-by-south of Penkridge.

WATEREE, a river of the United States, which rises in North Carolina, where it is called the Catabaw.

WATERER, *s.* One who waters.—This ill weed, rather cut off by the ground than plucked up by the root, twice or thrice grew forth again; but yet, maugre the warmers and *waterers*, hath been ever parched up. *Carew.*

WATERFALL, *s.* Cataract; cascade.—I have seen in the Indies far greater *waterfalls* than those of Nilus. *Raleigh.*

WATERFALL, a parish of England, in Staffordshire, south of Grindon. Population 455.

WATERFLAG, *s.* [*iris aquatica*, Latin.] A water-flower.

WATERFORD, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, bounded on the north by Kilkenny and Tipperary, on the east by Wexford, on the south by the sea, and on the west by Cork; 42 miles from east to west, and from 8 to 22 broad, from north to south. It contains 34 parishes, about 18,796 houses, and 110,000 inhabitants. The country is in general mountainous; in some parts 720 yards above the level of the sea. On the sides of this chain are some frightful rocks and precipices, and on the summits of most of the mountains are large heaps of stones of great size, supposed to have been the ruins of some buildings, but without the intervention of mortar or cement. Among the mountains are four considerable lochs or lakes, in which are found trout and char. The soil is, however, fertile, and even on the sides of the mountains there is good pasture for cattle. Four members are returned to the imperial parliament, viz. two for the county, and for the city of Waterford and the town of Dungarvan one each.

WATERFORD, a city and seaport of Ireland, and chief town of the county of Waterford. It is situated on the river Suir, which soon after joins the Barrow, and forms a bay called Waterford harbour. It is an episcopal see, and is governed by a mayor, sheriffs, and recorder. Its cathedral, adorned with an elegant steeple, is a chaste model of modern architecture. The episcopal palace is also a fine structure, built of hewn stone, and double fronted. The other public edifices are constructed in a splendid style of elegance, and essentially contribute to ornament the city. There are three parochial churches, besides the cathedral, four Roman Catholic chapels, and other different places of divine worship for various other sects. Its white glass and other manufactories are in a flourishing condition. Its exports of beef, butter, hides, tallow, pork, and corn, are very considerable, to which an extensive inland navigation by means of the rivers Suir, Nore, and Barrow, materially contributes, as also to make a brisk demand for foreign commodities in the several rich towns and flourishing counties through which these rivers flow.

This city gives the title of earl to the family of Talbot; also of viscount to the family of Lumley, and of marquis to the Earl of Tyrone. Waterford is supposed to have been built by the Danes, and was once surrounded by a wall and ditches, and was otherwise fortified. Part of the wall is visible, yet it was never a place of great strength. In the reign of Henry II., it was taken by storm. In 1649, Oliver Cromwell laid siege to Waterford; but a mortality happening among his troops, he was compelled to withdraw.

The year following it surrendered to Ireton. In 1690, James II. embarked here for France, after his defeat at the battle of the Boyne. It was twice visited by William III., who confirmed all its privileges; 53 miles east-north-east of Cork, and 75 south-south-west of Dublin. Lat. 52. 14. N. long. 7. 8. W.—2. A post township of the United States, in Oxford county, Maine; 12 miles south-west of Paris. Population 860.—3. Formerly **LITTLETON**, a post township of the United States, in Caledonia county, Vermont, on the Connecticut; 14 miles east of Danville, and 40 east of Montpelier.—4. A township of the United States, in New London county, Connecticut; 4 miles north-west of New London. Population 2185.—5. A post village of the United States, in Half-Moon, Saratoga county, New York; 4 miles north of Troy, and 10 north of Albany.—6. A township of the United States, in Gloucester county, New Jersey. Population 2105.—7. A post township of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania.—8. A post township of Erie county, Pennsylvania, on French Creek; 15 miles south-south-east of Erie. It is a flourishing town, contains an academy, and has considerable trade.—9. A post town of London county, Virginia.—10. A post township of Washington county, Ohio, on the Muskingum. It is 16 miles south of Erie.

WATERFOWL, *s.* Fowl that live, or get their food in water.—*Waterfowl* joy most in that air which is likest water. *Bacon.*

WATERGALL, *s.* An hazy appearance attendant on the rainbow. The word is current among the shepherds on Salisbury plain. *Steevens.*

These *watergalls* in her dim element
Foretell new storms.

Shakspeare.

A cavity made in the earth by a rapid descent of water. *Bagshaw.*

WATER GALL, a hamlet of England, in Warwickshire; 4 miles south of Southam.

WATER-GRAASZMEER, a village of the Netherlands, near Amsterdam, with 900 inhabitants.

WATERGRUEL, *s.* Food made with oatmeal boiled in water.—For breakfast milk, milk-pottage, *watergruel*, and flummery, are very fit to make for children. *Locke.*

WATERHEAD, a hamlet of England, in Cumberland; 24 miles north-east of Carlisle.

WATERHEN, *s.* [*fulica*, Lat.] A coot; a waterfowl.

WATERHOUSE ISLE, a small island lying off the south coast of Van Diemen's Land. It is about 4 miles in length, and rises abruptly to a moderate elevation.

WATERHOUSE, POINT, a cape on the north coast of Van Diemen's Land.

WATERINESS, *s.* Humidity; moisture.—The fore-runners of an apoplexy are dulness, night-mares, weakness, *wateryness*, and turgidity of the eyes. *Arbutnot.*

WATERING, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland. Population 1100.

WATERING-PLACE, *s.* A town, village, or other place, usually on the sea-coast, noted, at certain seasons, for a numerous resort of persons to it.—He had a right to employ those hours in so innocent and so elegant a relaxation, which other gentlemen usually squander away in the noisy sports of the field, the expensive pleasures of the metropolis in the winter, or in the loitering dissipation of our public *watering-places* in the summer season. *Graves.*

WATERINGBURY, a parish of England, in Kent; 5 miles west-by-south of Maidstone. Population 852.

WATERISH, *adj.* Resembling water.—Where the principles are only phlegm, what can be expected from the *waterish* matter, but an insipid manhood, and a stupid old infancy? *Dryden.*—Moist; boggy.—Some parts of the earth grow moorish or *waterish*, others dry. *Hale.*

WATERISHNESS, *s.* Thinness; resemblance of water.—A pendulous sliminess answers a pituitous state, or an acerbity, which resembles the tartar of our humours, or *waterishness*, which is like the serosity of our blood. *Floyer.*

WATERLAND, an island in the South Pacific ocean, discovered

discovered by Le Maire and Schouten, in the year 1616. Lat. 14.46. S. long. 149. 30. W.

WATERLAND (Daniel), D.D. was born in 1683, at Wasely, in Lincolnshire, where his father was rector, and sent to Magdalen college, Cambridge, in 1699, for the completion of his education; of this college he was elected a fellow in 1704, took his degree of M.A. in 1706, and became a private tutor. His tract, entitled "Advice to a young Student, with a Method of Study for four Years," published at this time, was popular, and passed through several editions. In 1713 he was nominated master of his college, and presented to the rectory of Ellingham in Norfolk. On occasion of taking his degree of B.D. in 1714, he distinguished himself by defending before the regius professor of divinity the negative of his thesis, "Whether Arian subscription be lawful?" Being chosen chaplain in ordinary to king George I., he was nominated, on his majesty's visit to Cambridge, D.D., and incorporated in the same degree at Oxford. Distinguished as a champion of orthodoxy by his "Vindication of Christ's Divinity, being a Defence of some Queries relating to Dr. Clarke's Scheme of the Holy Trinity," printed in 1719, he was appointed in the following year the first preacher of lady Moyer's lecture in favour of the divinity of Christ. He also published an answer to Dr. Whitby on the same subject, and in 1721 he was presented by the dean and chapter of St. Paul's with the rectory of St. Austin and St. Faith. His "History of the Athanasian Creed," vindicating it against the objections of Dr. Clarke, was published in 1723, and his preferments to the canonry of Windsor, the vicarage of Twickenham, and the archdeaconry of Middlesex, *kept pace with his publications* of this nature. His remarks on Dr. Clarke's "Exposition of the Church Catechism," printed in 1730, engaged him in a controversy with Dr. Sykes on the sacrament of the Lord's supper. Against Tindal's "Christianity as old as the Creation," he published his "Scripture Vindicated," and his "Christianity Vindicated against Infidelity." On these treatises Dr. Middleton published remarks, and they were defended by Dr. Zachary Pearce. In 1734 Dr. Waterland made an attempt for refuting Dr. Clarke's opinions in a "Discourse of the Arguments *à priori* for proving the Existence of a First Cause;" and in this year, having declined the office of prolocutor of the lower house of convocation to which he was chosen, he published his treatise "On the Importance of the Doctrine of the Trinity," which he regarded as fundamental, avowing his high respect for the authority of the fathers in this and other articles of faith. In 1736 he commenced a series of archdiaconal charges on the subject of the eucharist, arguing against the opinion of Hoadley on the one hand, that it was a mere communicative feast, and against that of Johnson and Brett, on the other, that it was a proper propitiatory sacrifice. But a complaint under which he laboured, and which required repeated surgical operations, endured by him with exemplary patience, at length terminated his life in December, 1740, in the 58th year of his age. A collection of his sermons was published after his death. "As a controversialist," says one of his biographers, "though firm and unyielding, he is accounted fair and candid, free from bitterness, and actuated by no persecuting spirit." *Gen. Biog.*

WATERLANDIANS, a sect of those that were called the gross or moderate Anabaptists, consisting at first of the inhabitants of a district in North Holland, called *Waterland*; whence their name. They were also called Johannites, from John de Reis, who, assisted by Lubert Gerard, composed their confession of faith in 1580. This confession far surpasses, in respect both of simplicity and wisdom, all the other confessions of the Mennonites; though it has been alleged, that it is not the general confession of the Waterlandians, but that merely of the congregation, of which its author was the pastor. See **MENNONITES**.

WATERLEAF, *s.* A plant.

WATERLEBEN, a village of Germany, in the duchy of Brunswick, on the IIs. Population 1000.

WATER-LEIGH, a hamlet of England, in Gloucestershire; near Wootten-under-Edge.

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WATERLILY, *s.* [*nymphaea*, Lat.] A plant.—Let them lie dry twelve months, to kill the waterweeds, as *water-lilies* and bulrushes. *Walton*.

WATERLOGGED, *adj.* Applied to a ship, when by leaking she has received a great deal of water into her hold, and is become so inactive upon the sea, as to yield without resistance to the effort of every wave rushing over her deck. *Chambers*.—The shattered, weather-beaten, leaky, *waterlogged* vessel. *Burke*.

WATERLOO, a village of the Netherlands; 10 miles south of Brussels, with 1600 inhabitants. It was the scene of battle fought on the memorable 18th of June, 1815.—For a full account of this famous battle, the reader is referred to the article **PARIS**.

WATERLOO, a post village of the United States, and capital of Seneca county, New York, on Seneca river; 14 miles west of Auburn.

WATERMAN, *s.* A ferryman; a boatman.—Having blocked up the passage to Greenwich, they ordered the *watermen* to let fall their oars more gently. *Dryden*.

WATERMARK, *s.* The utmost limit of the rise of the flood.

Men and beasts

Were borne above the tops of trees that grew

On th' utmost margin of the *watermark*.

Dryden.

WATERMELON, *s.* A plant. It hath trailing branches, as the cucumber or melon, and is distinguished from other cucurbitaceous plants, by its leaf deeply cut and jagged, and by its producing uneatable fruit. *Miller*.

WATERMILL, *s.* Mill turned by water.

Forth flowed fresh

A gushing river of black gory blood,

That drowned all the land whereon he stood:

The stream thereof would drive a *watermill*.

Spenser.

WATERMILLOCK, a township of England, in Cumberland; 7 miles south-west of Penrith.

WATERMINT, *s.* A plant.—Those which perfume the air most delightfully—are burnet, wild-thyme, and *water-mints*. *Bacon*.

WATER NEWTON, a parish of England, in Northamptonshire, near Peterborough.

WATER OVERTON, a hamlet of England, in Warwickshire; 2½ miles north-west of Coleshill.

WATER PERRY, a parish of England, in Oxfordshire; 5½ miles west of Tame.

WATERS POINT, a cape on the west coast of North America. Lat. 60. 5. N. long. 212. 17. E.

WATERRADISH, *s.* A species of water-cresses.

WATERRAT, *s.* A rat that makes holes in banks.—There be land-rats and *water-rats*. *Shakspeare*.

WATERROCKET, *s.* A species of water-cresses. A kind of firework to be discharged in water.

WATERSAPPHIRE, *s.* A sort of stone.—*Watersapphire* is the occidental sapphire, and is neither of so bright a blue, nor so hard as the oriental. *Woodward*.

WATERSEY, one of the Hebrides, lying to the south of the island of Barray, from which it is distant about one mile. It is about three miles long, and in some places one broad, and tolerably fertile.

WATERSIDE, a hamlet of England, in Buckinghamshire near Chesham.

WATERSTOCK, a parish of England, in Oxfordshire 5 miles west of Tame.

WATER STRATFORD, a parish of England, in Inghamshire, near Buckingham.

WATERTIGHT, *adj.* That will not admit water.—Cottages not high built, yet wind-tight and *water-tight*. *Bp. Hall*.

WATERTOWN, a post township of the United States, in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, on Charles river; 7 miles west-by-north of Boston. Population 1531.

WATERTOWN, a post township of the United States, in Litchfield county, Connecticut; 12 miles south-south-east of Litchfield. Population 1714.

WATERTOWN, a post town of the United States, and capital of Jefferson county, New York, at the mouth of Black river; 12 miles from Sacket's harbour, and 80 north-west of Utica. Population 1849.

WATERVILLE, a post township and village of the United States, in Kennebeck county, Maine, on the west side of the Kennebeck, opposite Winslow; 18 miles north of Augusta, and 185 north-north-east of Boston. Population 1314.

WATERVILLE, a flourishing village of the United States, in Sangerfield, New York.—2. A post village in Stamford, New York.

WATERVIOLET, *s.* [*hottonia*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

WATERVLIET, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of East Flanders; 12 miles north-west of Ghent.—2. A post town of the United States, in Albany county, New York, on the west side of the Hudson, and on the south side of the Mohawk; 6 miles north of Albany. Population 2365.

WATERWILLOW, *s.* [*lysimachia*, Latin.] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

WATERWITH, *s.* A plant.—The *waterwith* of Jamaica growing on dry hills, in the woods, where no water is to be met with, its trunk, if cut into pieces two or three yards long, and held by either end to the mouth, affords so plentifully a limpid, innocent, and refreshing water, or sap, as gives new life to the droughty traveller or hunter. *Derham.*

WATERWORK, *s.* Play of fountains; artificial spouts of water; any hydraulic performance.—Engines invented for mines and *waterworks* often fail in the performance. *Wilkins.*

WATERY, *adj.* Thin; liquid; like water.—Quick-silver, which is a most crude and *watery* body, heated, and pent in, hath the like force with gunpowder. *Bacon.*—The bile, by its saponaceous quality, mixeth the oil and *watery* parts of the aliment together. *Arbuthnot.*—Tasteless; insipid; vapid; spiritless.—We'll use this unwholesome humidity, this gross, *watery* pumpkin. *Shakspeare.*—Wet; abounding with water.

When the big lip, and *watery* eye
Tell me, the rising storm is high:
'Tis then thou art yon angry main,
Deform'd by winds, and dash'd by rain.

Prior.

Relating to the water.

On the brims her sire, the *watery* god,
Roll'd from a silver urn his crystal flood.

Dryden.

Consisting of water.

The *watery* kingdom is no bar
To stop the foreign spirits; but they come,
As o'er a brook, to see fair Portia,

Shakspeare.

WATFORD, a market town of England, in the county of Herts. It consists principally of one street, which is ranged chiefly on the sides of the high road, and extends in a north-westerly direction rather more than a mile. In the church-yard is a house for a free school for 40 boys and 20 girls, built and endowed by Mrs. Elizabeth Fuller. There are also eight alms-houses for poor women. The market-house is a long building, rough cast above, and supported on wooden pillars beneath. The quantity of corn sold here is very great; and the number of sheep, cows, calves, hogs, &c. is proportionable. The river Colne, here a small stream, which nearly surrounds the town, has several mills on its banks; but the principal manufactory of this town is the throwing of silk, a very extensive machine, being worked by water; and two by the power of horses. Market on Tuesday. Four fairs in the year; 20½ miles west-south-west of Hertford, and 14½ north-west of London.—2. A parish of England, in Northamptonshire; 5 miles north-north-east of Daventry.—3. A hamlet of England, in Dorsetshire, near Bridport.

WATH, a parish of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire; 5½ miles north of Rotherham. Population 815.—2. A parish of England, North Riding of Yorkshire; 4½

miles north of Rippon.—3. A hamlet of England, in Yorkshire; 8 miles west-by-north of New Malton.

WATHOE, a small island in the Baltic, on the coast of Sweden, near Stockholm, with very good pasturage.

WATKINS, POINT, a cape of the United States, on the south-west coast of Maryland, in the Chesapeak. Lat. 37. 59. N. long. 76. W.

WATKINSVILLE, a post village of the United States, in Ann Arundell county, Maryland.—2. A post village in Centre county, Pennsylvania.—3. A post town of the United States, and capital of Clarke county, Georgia; 7 miles south of Athens, and 90 west-north-west of Augusta.

WATLAS, a hamlet of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire.

WATLING'S ISLAND, one of the Bahama islands, about 18 miles long, and 4 broad. Lat. 23. 50. N. long. 74. 16. W.

WATLINGSTREET, one of the prætorian or consular highways, made by the Romans in England, for the march of their armies. It began at Dover, ran to St. Alban's Dunstable, Towcester, Atherston, and Shrewsbury, and ended at Cardigan, in Wales.

WATLINGTON, a market town of England, in the county of Oxford, situated on a small brook, among the Chiltern hills. Market on Saturday, and two annual fairs; 24 miles south-east of Oxford, and 46 north-north-west of London. Population 1150.—2. A parish of England, in Norfolk; 5½ miles north of Market Downham.—3. A parish of England, in Sussex; 1½ mile north of Battle.

WATOUR, a town of the Netherlands, in West Flanders; 11 miles west of Ypres. Population 2000.

WATSON (Richard, Bishop of Llandaff), celebrated as an able Theologian, and a Professor of Chemistry, was born in August, 1737, at Heversham, near Kendal, in Westmorland. His ancestors had been farmers of their own estates for several generations; and his father had for forty years been master of the free-school at Heversham, but was become infirm, and had resigned it a little before his birth. He was, however, educated at this school, and continued there till 1754, when he was sent as a sizar to Trinity College, Cambridge. He applied without intermission to his studies, and in 1757 he obtained a scholarship, with particular expressions of approbation from Dr. Smith, who was then master. He had made it a constant practice in his mathematical pursuits, to think over the demonstration of every proposition that he studied, in his solitary walks; a habit which must certainly have been very conducive to the improvement of geometrical talent, though it could scarcely be adopted without great labour by those who follow the algebraical mode of analysis in all their investigations. After this period he passed many hours daily, for a considerable portion of his life, in the occupation of instructing others, without much enlarging the scale of his own information, though certainly not without adding to the solidity and precision of his knowledge of the most important elementary truths of science; and when he graduated, in 1759, he was classed as the second wrangler, which he seems to have considered, not without reason, as the place of honour for the year, the senior wrangler, who was a Johnian, having, as it was generally believed, been unfairly preferred to him. In October, 1760, he became a fellow of Trinity, and in November, assistant tutor of the college. Having taken his degree of M. A. in 1762, he was soon afterwards made moderator of the scholastic exercises of the university, an arduous and honourable office, which he also filled in several subsequent years.

In 1764 he undertook a journey to Paris, though without being able to speak the language, in order to take charge of his young friend and pupil, Mr. Luther, who returned to England with him soon after. He was elected in the same year Professor of Chemistry, though he had never devoted any portion of his attention to that science; but he soon rendered himself sufficiently master of all that was then known, to give a very popular course of lectures on the subject about a year after his election, with the assistance of an operator whom he had brought from Paris, and to become the author

of a series of essays, which served for many years as the most agreeable introduction to the elementary doctrines and the ordinary processes of chemistry. He obtained from the Government, by proper representations, a salary of 100*l.* a year for himself, and for all future professors; he paid also some attention to theoretical and practical anatomy, as having some relation to the science of chemistry. In 1767 he became one of the principal tutors of Trinity College; in 1769 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in October, 1771, he unexpectedly obtained the important and lucrative appointment of Regius Professor of Divinity, upon the premature death of Dr. Rutherford, and in that capacity he held the rectory of Somersham, in Huntingdonshire. He had been little accustomed to the study of the divinity of the schools, or even of the fathers; but his eloquence and ingenuity supplied the want of theological learning, though he gave some offence to his more orthodox colleagues, by confining his arguments more strictly to the text of the scripture than they thought perfectly consistent with the duty of a champion of the Church of England, which they considered to be the description of a professor of divinity in an English university. He attracted, however, as long as he officiated in person, audiences as numerous, to the exercises in the schools at which he presided, as had attended his chemical lectures.

He married, in December, 1773, Miss Wilson, of Dallam Tower, in Westmorland; their union continued uninterrupted for more than 40 years. In 1774 he obtained a prebend of Ely, in exchange for a rectory in Wales, which the Duke of Grafton had procured him; and he became Archdeacon of Ely in January, 1780; in the same year Bishop Keene presented him with the rectory of Northwold, in Norfolk; and, in 1782, his pupil, the Duke of Rutland, gave him the rectory of Knaptoft, in Leicestershire; the same interest obtained him also from Lord Shelburne the Bishoprick of Llandaff. Here his episcopal preferment rested; he generally joined the politics of the Opposition, and especially on the question of the unlimited regency; but he was too independent in his sentiments to become a very useful member of any administration; and he retired, before the end of the year 1789, without books, and with somewhat more of disgust than he ought in justice to have felt, to an estate which he had bought, at Calgarth, on the banks of Winandermere, and occupied himself entirely, besides the education of his family, in agricultural improvements, especially in planting, for which he received a medal from the Society of Arts in 1789. His pupil, Mr. Luther, of Ongar, in Essex, had died in 1786, and left him an estate, which he afterwards sold for something more than 20,000*l.*

He considered as one of the best practical results of his chemical studies the suggestion which he made to the Duke of Richmond, then Master of the Ordnance, respecting the preparation of charcoal for gunpowder, by burning the wood in close vessels, which, it seems, very materially improved the quality of the powder.

He had the liberality to confer, in 1804, a small living as a reward for literary merit only on Mr. Davies, the author of the "Celtic Researches." The next year, he applied with success to the Duke of York for the promotion of his son, who had then the rank of a Major, and his Royal Highness speedily complied with his solicitation, as a personal favour only, without waiting for any Ministerial influence.

His health had been seriously impaired by an illness which attacked him in 1781, and which his friends attributed, though without sufficient reason, to excessive study; in October, 1809, he had a slight paralytic affection, and another in 1811; but it was in 1813, that his last illness might be said to begin, and he sunk gradually till the 4th of July, 1816. His writings are as miscellaneous as they are numerous; but none of them are bulky. "Institutionum Chemicarum pars Metallurgica," 8vo. Cambr. 1768. Repr. Ess. vol. v.; "Experiments and Observations on the Solution of Salts." Phil. Trans. 1770, p. 325, Ess. V.; especially on the specific gravities of salts and their solutions; "Remarks on the Effects of Cold in February," 1771. Phil. Trans. 1771,

p. 213, Ess. V.; with some experiments on congelation; "Experiment with a Thermometer having its bulb blackened." Phil. Trans. 1773, p. 40, Ess. V. Raised 10°; "Chemical Experiments and Observations on Lead Ore." Phil. Trans. 1778, p. 863, Ess. V.; "Observations on the Sulphur Wells at Harrowgate." Phil. Trans. 1786, p. 171, Ess. V.; "Essay on the Subjects of Chemistry, and their General Division;" "Assize Sermon, preached at Cambridge," 4to., 1769; "Letters to the Members of the House of Commons by a Christian Wig," 1772; "Two Sermons," 4to. Cambr. 1776. On the Revolution, and on the King's Accession. "A Brief State of the Principles of Church Authority," 1773, reprinted in 1813 as a Charge; "A Fast Sermon," Feb. 1780; "A Sermon addressed to the Clergy of Ely," 1780, recommending Oriental Literature; "Apology for Christianity, in a Series of Letters addressed to Edward Gibbon, Esq.," 12mo., 1776; often reprinted, and considered as very satisfactory, though the author confesses, with more of the courtier than of the orthodox divine, in a letter to Mr. Gibbon, that the Essay "derives its chief merit from the elegance and importance of the work it attempts to oppose;" "Chemical Essays," 5 vols. 12mo., 1781-7; addressed to his pupil, the Duke of Rutland. The work was intended for general information, and became extremely popular as a first introduction. "A Letter to Archbishop Cornwallis on the Church Revenues," 1782; a plan for equalising the bishoprics; "A Sermon preached the 30th January, before the Lords, 4to., 1784; "Visitation Articles, for the Diocese of Llandaff;" "Theological Tracts," 6 vols. 8vo., 1785; collected from various authors, not excluding many works of dissenters from the church;" "A Sermon on Wisdom and Goodness of God, in having made Rich and Poor," 1785, 1793; adapted to allay the discontents which were then prevalent among the lower classes; "Sermons and Tracts," 8vo., 1788; chiefly republications; "An Address to Young Persons after Confirmation," 12mo., 1789; "Considerations on the Expediency of Revising the Liturgy," 8vo., 1790; anonymous; "A Sermon preached for the Westminster Dispensary in 1785, with an Appendix," 1792; "A Charge to the Clergy of his Diocese," 4to., 1792; "Two Sermons and a Charge," 4to., 1795; the first sermon is entitled "Atheism Refuted;" the second, "The Christian Religion no Imposture." "Apology for the Bible, in a Series of Letters addressed to Thomas Paine," 12mo., 1796; an able and judicious answer.

WATSON (Robert), D.D., a Scotch historian, was born at St. Andrew's about the year 1730, commenced his course of education for the ministry at the school and university of St. Andrew's, and with singular assiduity prosecuted his studies at the university of Glasgow, and also in that of Edinburgh. He paid particular attention to grammar and eloquence, and with the advice of lord Kaimes, delivered a course of lectures on these subjects, which gained the approbation of Mr. Hume, and other men of genius and learning. Having failed in his endeavours to supply a vacancy in one of the churches of St. Andrew's, he was soon after made professor of logic, and by a patent from the crown, professor of rhetoric and belles lettres. In his lectures on logic and metaphysics, he deviated from the old plan of syllogisms, modes, and figures, and introduced substantial improvement by furnishing his pupils with an analysis of the powers of the mind, and by leading them to investigate the various kinds of evidence of knowledge or truth. His history of Philip II. advanced his reputation during the period of his life; and it was farther enhanced by his history of Philip III., which was published after his death; of which latter he only wrote the first four books, the other two being supplied by Dr. William Thomson, the editor, at the desire of the guardians of his children. He succeeded Tulideph as principal of the university. He died in 1780.

WATSON'S STRAIT, the strait which separates the island of New Guinea from the island of Salwaty.

WATSONIA [so named by Mr. Miller, in honour of his learned friend William Watson, M.D. F.R.S.], in Botany, a genus of the class triandria, order monogynia, natural order

order of ensatæ, irides (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Calyx: spathes pressed close, mortified at top, for the most part coloured. Corolla curved back; tube slender; throat cup-cylindric; border six-parted, the parts spreading-regular or subbilabiate, equal or nearly so in breadth, quite equal in length. Stamina: filaments three, growing to the tube, but distinct from the throat. Pistil: germ inferior, triangular-cylindric. Style simple, filiform, erect. Stigmas three, slender, bifid. Pericarp: capsule stiff-leathery, triangular-cylindric, drawn to a point at each end. Seeds numerous, somewhat oblong.—*Essential Character.* Corolla six-parted, spreading or subbilabiate, equal. Stigmas three-bifid. Capsule triangular-cylindric, attenuated at each end.

1. *Watsonia aletroides*, or aletris-like *Watsonia*.—Corollas somewhat drooping; tube nearly equal to the spathe; throat almost four times as long as the short ovate equal segments of the border.

2. *Watsonia roseo-alba*, or long tube *Watsonia*.—Corolla regular; tube twice as long as the spathe throat or border; segments equal, spread out, flat acuminate; stamens equal to the throat.

3. *Watsonia iridifolia*, or flag-leaved *Watsonia*.—Corolla refracted; tube erect, longer than the spathe, equal to the segments, which spread out very wide obliquely, indistinctly two-lipped, oval-oblong somewhat sharp equal to the throat. There are two varieties.

4. *Watsonia brevifolia*, or short-leaved *Watsonia*.—Leaves very low somewhat oblong shining; tube throat and border equal in length; segments regular-spreading, the inner ones wider; stamens resupine declined.

5. *Watsonia marginata*, or long-spiked *Watsonia*.—Leaves thick at the edge; spike elongated composed of close-pressed spikelets confluent continuous; border regular; throat short, six-toothed within; stamens erect, looking three ways.

6. *Watsonia laccata*, or lake-coloured *Watsonia*.—Leaves narrower, vertically, ensiform, strict, twisted a little; spathe tube throat and border equal; pistil nearly equal to the segments which are acute alike and regularly spreading.

The root in this elegant genus is tuberous-tunicated, hemispherical, toothed at the edge. Scape very stiff, frequently inclined to woody, simple, or little branched. Leaves ensiform, attenuated at each end, often shining. Flowers in loose terminating spikes.—All the species are natives of the Cape of Good Hope.

Propagation and Culture.—See ANTHOLYZA.

WATT (James), was born at Greenock, the 19th January, 1736. He received the rudiments of his education in the public schools of his native town; but, from the extreme delicacy of his constitution, was with difficulty enabled to attend the classes, and owed much of his acquirements to his studious habits at home. Little more is known of his early years, than that, from the first, he manifested a partiality for mechanical contrivances and operations, and frequently employed himself in that way. The desire of improvement in an art then little practised in Scotland, induced him to go to London in his eighteenth year, and there to place himself under the tuition of a mathematical instrument-maker; but he remained little more than a twelvemonth, the infirm state of his health compelling his return to the paternal roof.

In that short period, he appears to have made great proficiency, and continued, after his return to Scotland, to perfect himself in this art, both at home and on his visits to his mother's relations at Glasgow, where it was his wish to establish himself. But some opposition being made by the corporations, who considered him as an intruder upon their privileges, the Professors of the College took him under their protection, and accommodated him with an apartment and premises for carrying on his business within their precincts, with the title and office of Mathematical Instrument-maker to the University. This took place in 1757. Mr. Watt now applied sedulously to business, and in the few intervals which its concerns, and ill health allowed, cultivated those various talents which distinguished him in after-life.

He remained in the college until some time in the year

1763, when he removed into the town previous to his marriage with his cousin, Miss Miller, which took place in the summer of the following year.

The Steam-Engine had been a frequent subject of conversation between Mr. Robinson and himself, and the former had suggested the possibility of its application to the moving of wheel-carriages. About the year 1761 or 1762, Mr. Watt had tried some experiments on the force of steam in a Papin's digester, and had constructed and worked with strong steam a small model, consisting of an inverted syringe; the bottom of the rod of which was loaded with a weight, alternately admitting the steam below the piston, and letting it off to the atmosphere. Observing the imperfections of this construction, he soon abandoned it; but the attention necessary to be bestowed upon his business prevented his reconsidering it, until the winter of 1763-4, when he was employed by the Professor of Natural Philosophy to put in order a working model of a steam-engine upon Newcomen's construction. When he had repaired it and set it to work, he found that the boiler, though large in proportion to the cylinder, was barely able to supply it with steam for a few strokes per minute, and that a great quantity of injection water was required, though it was but lightly loaded by the pump attached to it. It soon occurred, that the cause lay in the little cylinder (two inches diameter, six inches stroke), exposing a greater surface to condense the steam than the cylinders of larger engines did, in proportion to their respective contents. By shortening the column of water in the pump, less steam and less injection water were required, and the model worked at a proper speed. Thus the purpose for which it was put into his hands was accomplished; and with this mode of accounting for the defect and this result, most artists would have been satisfied. Not so Mr. Watt. He had now become aware of a great consumption of steam, and his curiosity was excited to a more accurate investigation of the causes, in which he proceeded in a truly philosophical manner. The cylinder of his small model being of brass, he conceived that less steam would be condensed by substituting cylinders of some material which would transmit heat more slowly. He made a larger model with a cylinder (six inches diameter, and one foot stroke) of wood, soaked in oil, and baked to dryness. He ascertained, from experiments made with boilers of various constructions, that the evaporation of boiling water is neither in proportion to the evaporating surface, nor to the quantity of water, as had been supposed, but to the heat that enters it; and that the latter depended chiefly on the quantity of surface exposed to the action of the fire. He likewise determined the weight of coal required for the evaporation of any given quantity of water. Being convinced that there existed a great error in the statement which had been previously given of the bulk of water when converted into steam, he proceeded to examine that point by experiment; and discovered, that water, converted into steam of the heat of boiling water, was expanded to 1800 times its bulk: or, as a rule for ready calculation, that a cubic inch of water produced a cubic foot of steam. He constructed a boiler to be applied to his model, which should show, by inspection, the quantity of water evaporated, and, consequently, would enable him to calculate the quantity of steam used in every stroke of the engine. This he now proved to be several times the full of the cylinder. He also observed, that all attempts to improve the vacuum, by throwing in more injection water, caused a disproportionate waste of steam: and it occurred to him, that the cause of this was the boiling of water *in vacuo* at very low heats (recently determined, by Dr. Cullen, to be under 100°); consequently, at greater heats, the injection water was converted into steam in the cylinder, and resisted the descent of the piston. He now perceived clearly, that the great waste of steam proceeded from its being chilled, and condensed by the coldness of the cylinder before it was sufficiently heated to retain it in an elastic state; and that, to derive the greatest advantage, the cylinder should always be kept as hot as the steam that entered it, and that, when the steam was condensed, it should be cooled down to 100°, or lower

lower, in order to make the vacuum complete. Early in 1765, the fortunate thought occurred to him of accomplishing this, by condensing the steam in a separate vessel, exhausted of air, and kept cool by injection, between which and the cylinder a communication was to be opened every time steam was to be condensed, while the cylinder itself was to be kept constantly hot. No sooner had this occurred to him, than the means of effecting it presented themselves in rapid succession. A model was constructed, and the experiments made with it placed the correctness of the theory, and the advantages of the invention, beyond the reach of doubt.

He also, at this time, made experiments upon the capacities of different bodies for heat, and upon the heats at which water boils under various pressures; from which he ascertained, that where the heats proceeded in an arithmetical, the elasticities proceeded in a geometrical ratio, the curve of which he laid down. These he repeated some years after with more accuracy.

From this period (the early part of 1765), his mind became very much engaged in contriving the machinery for executing his improvement upon a large scale; but the want of funds prevented his attempting it, until he was induced to address himself to Dr. Roebuck, who had a short time before completed his establishment of the Carron Iron-works, and who, in addition to his known qualities of ingenuity and enterprise, was considered to be possessed of ample means of introducing the invention to the public. He agreed to enter into the plan, upon having the proceeds of two-thirds of the invention assigned to him; and an engine upon a large scale was then constructed by Mr. Watt, at Kinneil, near Borrowstounness, where the Doctor then resided; the trials made with which gave satisfaction. But the introduction of the invention to the public was retarded, on the one hand, by the pecuniary difficulties in which the Doctor became involved, by the failure of several of his multifarious undertakings; and on the other day, by the employment, which the rising reputation of Mr. Watt, for knowledge and skill in the line of a civil engineer, procured him.

He was employed, in 1767, to make a survey for a canal of junction between the rivers Forth and Clyde, by what was called the Lomond passage, and attended Parliament on the part of the subscribers, where the bill was lost. An offer was then made to him of undertaking the survey and estimate of an intended canal from the Monkland collieries to Glasgow; and these proving satisfactory, the superintendence of the execution was confided to him. The last and greatest work upon which he was employed was the survey and estimate of the line of a canal between Fort-William and Inverness, since executed by Mr. Telford, upon a larger scale than was at that time proposed, under the name of the Caledonian Canal.

Whilst engaged upon this survey, in the latter part of the year 1773, Mr. Watt received the account of the death of his affectionate wife, leaving him a daughter and a son. He had secured his title to his Improvements for saving Steam and Fuel in Fire Engines, by patent, in the year 1769; but all hopes of carrying them into effect, by the assistance of Dr. Roebuck, being at an end, he had induced that gentleman to agree, for certain considerations, to transfer his share of the patent to Mr. Boulton, of Soho, near Birmingham—a gentleman equally distinguished by his knowledge of the arts, and his enterprising spirit, who had some years before established his manufactory upon a scale as unrivalled for extent and elegance, as for the variety and perfection of the processes carried on.

In conjunction with him an application was made to Parliament for an extension of the term of the patent, and an act prolonging it for twenty-five years was obtained in the year 1775, when the business of making steam-engines was commenced by the firm of Boulton and Watt.

Mr. Watt now married for his second wife Miss Macgrigor, the daughter of an old friend, at Glasgow, and devoted him-

self to the improvement of the details of the engine with a degree of application and exertion not to be expected from his delicate and infirm state of health; and he found in his partner a zealous and able coadjutor.

Some engines for pumping water were soon made upon a large scale, and the savings in fuel were demonstrated by repeated comparative trials to amount to three-fourths of the quantity consumed by those of the best construction before in use. A deputation from the mining interest of Cornwall was sent to ascertain the fact, and their report led to the introduction of the improved engines into that county, to which they have proved of such vast utility.

The immediate application of the powers of steam to giving a rotatory motion to mills, had formed an early object of Mr. Watt's attention, and he had deeply considered the various means of effecting this. This he accomplished by a series of improvements, the exclusive property of which he secured by successive patents in the years 1781, 1782, 1784, and 1785; including, among other inventions, the rotatory motion of the sun and planet wheels, the expansive principle, the double engine, the parallel motion, and the smokeless furnace. The application of the centrifugal regulating force of the governor gave the finishing stroke to the machine.

The invention of the separate condenser, and the contrivances necessary to give it full effect, would alone have established the fame of Mr. Watt; but when to these are added the various inventions called forth to perfect his rotative engines, we are impressed by a union of philosophical research, of physical skill, and of mechanical ingenuity, which has, we believe, no parallel in modern times.

The perfection thus given to the rotative engine soon led to its general application for imparting motion to almost every species of mill-work and machinery; and gave an impulse, unexampled in the history of inventions, to the extension of our manufactures, population, and wealth.

Nor were Mr. Watt's inventive powers confined to the steam-engine. The necessity of preserving accurate copies of his various drawings and of his letters, containing long and important calculations; and the desire of avoiding that labour himself, which he did not think it right to entrust to others, led him, in the year 1780, to contrive a copying apparatus, the exclusive property in which he secured by Letters Patent, and commenced the manufactory of them in partnership with Mr. Boulton, and his friend, Mr. Keir, under the firm of James Watt and Company;—a contrivance of great simplicity, and of which he reaped an ample benefit in the time, labour, and expence it saved to himself, to say nothing of its advantages to the public.

In the winter of 1784-5, he put up an apparatus for heating the room in which he drew and wrote by means of steam. The possibility of doing this we find suggested by Colonel Cooke, in the Philosophical Transactions for 1745; but we know not whether this was known to Mr. Watt when he made his first practical attempt, from which he deduced proportions of surface, &c., which afterwards served to guide his firm in the introduction of the process in larger buildings.

Chemical studies engaged much of his attention during his busiest time, and at the very period when he was most engaged in perfecting his rotative engines, and in managing a business become considerable, and, from its novelty, requiring close attention, he entered deeply into the investigations then in progress relative to the constitution and properties of the different gases.

Mr. Watt also has the merit of being the first person to introduce into this country, and to carry into effect, on a practical scale, in any country, the bleaching of linens and cottons by oxymuriatic acid, the invention of his friend, Mr. Berthollet. That gentleman had communicated his invention to Mr. Watt, at Paris, in the winter of 1786-7, whither he had proceeded with Mr. Boulton at the instance of the French government, to suggest improvements in the mode of raising water at Marly, and his mind was instantly alive to the ex-

tensive application of which it admitted. He advised Mr. Berthollet to secure the property by an English patent; but that he declined, and left his friend to make such use of it as he thought proper. He, in consequence, communicated it to his father-in-law, Mr. Macgrigor, and gave directions for the construction of the proper vessels and machinery; and soon after himself superintended the first trials at his bleachfield near Glasgow, which proved eminently successful.

Mr. Watt did not escape the common lot of eminent men, that of meeting with pirates of his inventions, and detractors from his merit. The latter, indeed, were but few, and their efforts transitory; but the former were numerous, and in proportion to the benefits expected to arise from an evasion of the patent dues claimed by Boulton and Watt; though these were established upon the liberal footing of receiving only one-third of the savings of fuel compared with the best steam-engines previously in use. In consequence, the attention both of Mr. Watt and of Mr. Boulton was greatly occupied, from the year 1792 to the year 1799, in defending their patent rights against numerous invaders, the principal of whom were supported by a portion of the mining interest of Cornwall, although the respectable part of it refused to concur in their measures. The admission of their respective sons into the partnership, in 1794, infused vigour into their proceedings; and, after repeated verdicts, establishing the novelty and utility of Mr. Watt's inventions, the validity of his claim was finally confirmed in the year 1799 by the unanimous decision of all the judges of the Court of King's Bench.

In 1800, upon the expiration of the act of Parliament passed in his favour, he withdrew from business, resigning his shares to his two sons; of whom the youngest, Mr. Gregory Watt, died soon after, having given splendid proofs of literary and philosophical talents, and left a durable record of the latter, in his paper "On Basalt" in the *Philosophical Transactions*. Mr. Watt continued to the close of life to interest himself in the pursuits of his former associates, and to maintain an uninterrupted friendship with Mr. Boulton, whom he survived several years.

On two occasions afterwards, in 1811 and 1812, he gave proofs of the undiminished powers of his mind in his former profession. In the one instance, he was induced, by his grateful recollections of his residence in Glasgow, to assist the proprietors of the water-works there with a plan for supplying the town with better water, by means of a suction pipe, with flexible joints, laid across the bottom of the Clyde, accompanied with instructions for insuring the supply of water on the opposite side; a plan which answered completely, and for which the proprietors presented him with a handsome memorial of their gratitude. In the other instance, he was prevailed upon by the earnest solicitation of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to attend a deputation of the Navy Board, and to give with his friend Captain Huddart, and Mr. J. Jessop, an opinion upon the works then carrying on at Sheerness Dock-yard, and the farther ones projected by Messrs. Rennie and Whidby; on which occasion, he no less gratified the gentlemen associated with him, by the clearness of his general views than by his knowledge of the details, and received the thanks of the Admiralty.

Mr. Watt, also, at a still later period, in 1814, yielded to the wishes of his friends in undertaking a revision of Professor Robinson's articles on Steam and Steam-Engines in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*; and enriched them with valuable notes, containing his own experiments upon steam and a short history of his principal improvements upon the engine itself.

His originally infirm health had been subjected to severe trials by the great exertions of his mind, during the period of carrying into execution his improvements on the steam engine, and had with difficulty resisted the cares and anxieties attending upon business, and those created by the subtleties of the law, during the protracted proceedings of seven long years. There appears to have been an organic defect in his digestion, and its effects were intensely severe sick headaches; but, by continual temperance and good manage-

ment of his constitution, which he treated with much medical skill, it improved as he advanced in years; and with faculties little impaired he reached his 84th year, when, after a short illness, rather of debility than of pain, he expired in the bosom of his family at his house at Heathfield, in the county of Stafford, on the 25th August, 1819.

Mr. Watt was elected a member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1784; of the Royal Society of London in 1785; and a corresponding member of the Batavian Society in 1787. In 1806, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by the spontaneous and unanimous vote of the Senate of the University of Glasgow; and in 1803 he was elected, first, a corresponding, and afterwards a foreign member of the Institute of France.

We finish this article with copying from the *Edinburgh Review* the very beautiful account of Watt, which was written by his friend, Mr. Jeffreys.

"It is with pain that we find ourselves called upon, so soon after the loss of Mr. Playfair, to record the decease of another of our illustrious countrymen, and one to whom mankind has been still more largely indebted—Mr. James Watt, the great improver of the steam-engine.

"This name fortunately needs no commemoration of ours; for he that bore it survived to see it crowned with undisputed and unenvied honours; and many generations will probably pass away before it shall have 'gathered all its fame.' We have said that Mr. Watt was the great improver of the steam-engine; but, in truth, as to all that is admirable in its structure, or vast in its utility, he should rather be described as its *inventor*. It was by his inventions that its action was so regulated as to make it capable of being applied to the finest and most delicate manufactures, and its power so increased as to set weight and solidity at defiance. By his admirable contrivances, it has become a thing stupendous alike for its force and its flexibility,—for the prodigious power which it can exert, and the ease, and precision, and ductility, with which it can be varied, distributed, and applied. The trunk of an elephant that can pick up a pin or rend an oak, is as nothing to it. It can engrave a seal, and crush masses of obdurate metal like wax before it,—draw out, without breaking, a thread as fine as gossamer, and lift a ship of war like a bauble in the air. It can embroider muslin and forge anchors,—cut steel into ribbands, and impel loaded vessels against the fury of the winds and waves.

"It would be difficult to estimate the value of the benefits which these inventions have conferred upon the country. There is no branch of industry that has not been indebted to them; and in all the most material, they have not only widened most magnificently the field of its exertions, but multiplied a thousandfold the amount of its productions. It is our improved steam-engines that has fought the battles of Europe, and exalted and sustained, through the late tremendous contest, the political greatness of our land. It is the same great power which now enables us to pay the interest of our debt, and to maintain the arduous struggle in which we are still engaged, with the skill and capital of countries less oppressed with taxation. But these are poor and narrow views of its importance. It has increased indefinitely the mass of human comforts and enjoyments, and rendered cheap and accessible all over the world, the materials of wealth and prosperity. It has armed the feeble hand of man, in short, with a power to which no limits can be assigned,—completed the dominion of mind over the most refractory qualities of matter, and laid a sure foundation for all those future miracles of mechanic power which are to aid and reward the labours of after-generations. It is to the genius of one man, too, that all this is mainly owing; and certainly no man ever before bestowed such a gift on his kind. The blessing is not only universal, but unbounded; and the fabled inventors of the plough and the loom, who were deified by the erring gratitude of their rude contemporaries, conferred less important benefits on mankind than the inventor of our present steam-engine.

"This



J. Bass sc.

W A T T.

Engraved for the Encyclopædia Londinensis. 1829.

"This will be the fame of Watt with future generations; and it is sufficient for his race and his country. But to those to whom he more immediately belonged, who lived in his society, and enjoyed his conversation, it is not perhaps the character in which he will be most frequently recalled—most deeply lamented—or even most highly admired. Independently of his great attainments in mechanics, Mr. Watt was an extraordinary, and, in many respects, a wonderful man. Perhaps no individual in his age possessed so much and such varied and exact information,—had read so much, or remembered what he had read so accurately and well. He had infinite quickness of apprehension, a prodigious memory, and a certain rectifying and methodising power of understanding, which extracted something precious out of all that was presented to it. His stores of miscellaneous knowledge were immense,—and yet less astonishing than the command he had at all times over them. It seemed as if every subject that was casually started in conversation with him, had been that which he had been last occupied in studying and exhausting;—such was the copiousness, the precision, and the admirable clearness of the information which he poured out upon it without effort or hesitation. Nor was this promptitude and compass of knowledge confined in any degree to the studies connected with his ordinary pursuits. That he should have been minutely and extensively skilled in chemistry and the arts, and in most of the branches of physical science, might perhaps have been conjectured; but it could not have been inferred from his usual occupations, and probably is not generally known, that he was curiously learned in many branches of antiquity, metaphysics, medicine, and etymology, and perfectly at home in all the details of architecture, music, and law. He was well acquainted, too, with most of the modern languages—and familiar with their most recent literature. Nor was it at all extraordinary to hear the great mechanic and engineer detailing and expounding, for hours together, the metaphysical theories of the German logicians, or criticising the measures or the matter of the German poetry.

"His astonishing memory was aided, no doubt, in a great measure, by a still higher and rarer faculty—by his power of digesting and arranging, in its proper place, all the information he received, and of casting aside and rejecting, as it were instinctively, whatever was worthless or immaterial. Every conception that was suggested to his mind seemed instantly to take its place among its other rich furniture, and to be condensed into the smallest and most convenient form. He never appeared, therefore, to be at all encumbered or perplexed with the *verbiage* of the dull books he perused, or the idle talk to which he listened; but to have at once extracted, by a kind of intellectual alchemy, all that was worthy of attention, and to have reduced it for his own use, to its true value and to its simplest form. And thus it often happened that a great deal more was learned from his brief and vigorous account of the theories and arguments of tedious writers, than an ordinary student could ever have derived from the most faithful study of the originals,—and that errors and absurdities became manifest from the mere clearness and plainness of his statement of them, which might have deluded and perplexed most of his hearers without that invaluable assistance.

"It is needless to say, that, with those vast resources, his conversation was at all times rich and instructive in no ordinary degree; but it was, if possible, still more pleasing than wise, and had all the charms of familiarity, with all the substantial treasures of knowledge. No man could be more social in his spirit, less assuming or fastidious in his manners, or more kind and indulgent towards all who approached him. He rather liked to talk,—at least in his latter years; but though he took a considerable share of the conversation, he rarely suggested the topics on which it was to turn, but readily and quietly took up whatever was presented by those around him, and astonished the idle and barren propounders of an ordinary theme, by the treasures which he drew from the mine they had unconsciously opened. He generally

seemed, indeed, to have no choice or predilection for one subject of discourse rather than another; but allowed his mind, like a great cyclopædia, to be opened at any letter his associates might choose to turn up, and only endeavoured to select from his inexhaustible stores what might be best adapted to the taste of his present hearers. As to their capacity, he gave himself no trouble; and, indeed, such was his singular talent for making all things plain; clear, and intelligible, that scarcely any one could be aware of such a deficiency in his presence. His talk, too, though overflowing with information, had no resemblance to lecturing or solemn discoursing, but, on the contrary, was full of colloquial spirit and pleasantry. He had a certain quiet and grave humour, which ran through most of his conversation, and a vein of temperate jocularly, which gave infinite zest and effect to the condensed and inexhaustible information which formed its main staple and characteristic. There was a little air of affected testiness, and a tone of pretended rebuke and contradiction, with which he used to address his younger friends, that was always felt by them as an endearing mark of his kindness and familiarity,—and prized accordingly, far beyond all the solemn compliments that ever proceeded from the lips of authority. His voice was deep and powerful,—though he commonly spoke in a low and somewhat monotonous tone, which harmonised admirably with the weight and brevity of his observations, and set off, to the greatest advantage, the pleasant anecdotes which he delivered, with the same grave brow and the same calm smile playing soberly on his lips. There was nothing of effort, indeed, or impatience, any more than of pride or levity, in his demeanour; and there was a finer expression of reposing strength, and mild self-possession in his manner, than we ever recollect to have met with in any other person. He had in his character the utmost abhorrence for all sorts of forwardness, parade, and pretension; and, indeed, never failed to put all such impostors out of countenance, by the manly plainness and honest intrepidity of his language and deportment.

"In his temper and dispositions he was not only kind and affectionate, but generous, and considerate of the feelings of all around him, and gave the most liberal assistance and encouragement to all young persons who showed any indications of talent, or applied to him for patronage or advice. His health, which was delicate from his youth upwards, seemed to become firmer as he advanced in years; and he preserved, up almost to the last moment of his existence, not only the full command of his extraordinary intellect, but all the alacrity of spirit, and the social gaiety which had illuminated his happiest days."

WATTAWA, a river of Bohemia, which rises near the frontier of Bavaria, and falls into the Muldau, near Prague.

WATTEAU (Anthony), one of the most agreeable painters of the French school, was born at Valenciennes in 1684. His parents were in indigent circumstances, and he was placed with an obscure artist in his native city, to cultivate a talent which manifested itself early. When he was about 16 years old, having already surpassed his preceptor, he connected himself with a scene-painter on his way to Paris, and for some time assisted his associate in decorating the opera-house in that city. When this engagement was completed, Watteau found it difficult to rescue himself from the obscurity and embarrassment into which he fell, when happily he became acquainted with Claude Gillot, a painter of grotesque and fabulous subjects, who was pleased with his works and disposition. Gillot afforded him an asylum in his own house, and then instructed him in all he knew of the art, and found an apt and agreeable scholar in his protégée. With the help he thus received from Gillot, and his own admiration and attentive study of the Luxembourg gallery, he formed a taste for colouring, which, if not as grand, is at least as agreeable, as ever was employed by any one.

He attempted to prepare himself for historical painting, and studied at the academy with that view; he even was so successful as to obtain the first prize there for an historical picture;

picture; but happily he discovered a character of subject quite original and exactly suited to his taste, for which he wisely deserted history, and which has since formed plenty of aspirants, but has never been so successfully practised. The theatre, the opera, fetes-champetres, masquerades, pantomimes, puppet-shows, afforded him his figures; the gardens of the Luxembourg and of the Thuilleries, of Versailles and St. Cloud, furnished the scenes. In these nature prevails only in the colouring, and that is exquisite, rich, delicate, clear, and full; bright without gaudiness, and deep without blackness; laid on with a freedom, fulness, and delicacy of touch, which no one ever surpassed; but the airs of his figures are generally affected to the highest degree; people of rank and fashion, aping the enjoyments of rural life; and when he attempted to paint domestic or rural scenes, he carried the same taste into his practice. The true character of Watteau's pictures is French gentility, gay, cheerful, debonnaire, of which self-satisfaction is the surest basis. Watteau visited England in the reign of George I., but did not enjoy his health here, and returned to France in about a year, where he died in 1721, at the early age of 37.

WATTENWEIL, a large village and district of the Swiss canton of St. Gall, and county of Toggenburg.

WATTENWEILLER, or WATWELL, a town of France, department of the Upper Rhine, with 1250 inhabitants.

WATTENWEILLER, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of the Upper Danube. Population 900.

WATTESFIELD, a parish of England, in Suffolk; 12½ miles north-east-by-east of St. Edmund's Bury. Population 521.

WATTIN, a parish of Scotland, lying nearly in the centre of the county of Caithness, about 14 miles long, and 10 or 11 broad. It is watered by the river Wick. Population 1109.

WATTIN, Loch, a beautiful lake in the above parish, about 3 miles long, and 2 broad, frequented by sea fowl, and sometimes by swans.

WATTISHAM, a parish of England, in Suffolk; 2 miles north-east of Bildeston.

WATTLE, *s.* [from *waghelen*, to shake, German. *Skinmer*.] The barbs, or loose red flesh that hangs below the cock's bill.—The cock's comb and *wattels* are an ornament becoming his martial spirit. *More*.—A hurdle.

To WATTLE, *v. a.* [patelas, Saxon, *twigs*.] To bind with twigs; to form, by plating twigs one within another.

Might we but hear

The folded flocks penn'd in their *wattled* cotes,
Or sound of pastoral reed with oaten stops.

Milton.

WATTLE BRIDGE, a smart little village of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, pleasantly situated on the river Fin. On the right stand the ruins of a Druidical temple, situated on the bank of the river.

WATTON, a market town and parish of England, in the county of Norfolk. Great quantities of butter are sent hence to Downham bridge, from whence factors send it to London by water. Market on Wednesday, and two annual fairs; 18 miles south-south-west of Norwich.—2. A parish of England, in Hertfordshire; 5½ miles north-north-west of Hertford.—3. A parish of England, in Yorkshire; 5½ miles south-by-west of Great Driffield.—4. A large village of the Netherlands, in West Flanders, near Ypres.

WATTS (Isaac), D.D. a nonconformist divine, eminently distinguished for talents and piety, was born at Southampton in 1674, where, under the tuition of a clergyman of the established church, he made rapid progress in the Latin and Greek languages, and acquired some knowledge even of Hebrew. At the age of sixteen he was placed under the care of the Rev. Thomas Rowe, who kept an academy in London. Twenty-two Latin dissertations on metaphysical and theological subjects, found among his papers, afford ample evidence of his zealous application during his connection with this gentleman. At the age of twenty he finished his academical studies, and resided with his father for two years

with a view to farther improvement. At this time he was invited to become private tutor to the son of Sir John Har-topp, Bart., at Stoke-Newington, near London, and in this situation he continued for five years. When he had completed his twenty-fourth year, he was chosen assistant to Dr. Isaac Chauncy, whom he succeeded as pastor in the year 1702. His constitution was so delicate that he could not undertake the whole service, and the attack of a fever in 1712, disqualified him for his public duties for four years. In this state of debility he was kindly received in the house of Sir Thomas Abney, where the indulgent treatment of this gentleman and his lady contributed to restore his health and spirits. In this hospitable mansion he not only found a temporary asylum, but a permanent abode for the remaining thirty-six years of his life. Here he enjoyed every comfort which friendship and liberality could bestow, and which, by repairing his enfeebled frame, enabled him to resume his services in public, and to prosecute his private studies, no less to the improvement and satisfaction of those with whom he was immediately connected, than to the benefit of the world. His reputation attracted the notice of both the universities of Edinburgh and Aberdeen; and they both conferred upon him the honour of the degree of doctor in divinity, in the year 1728. His constitution, though in some degree renovated by the attention and kindness which he experienced, was still so delicate and feeble, that he found it necessary to remit, and at length to resign his ministerial duties; but his congregation testified their respect for him by declining to accept his offer of the renunciation of his usual salary. However, he gradually declined, and calmly expired at Stoke Newington, November the 25th, 1748, in the 75th year of his age.

Dr. Watts was a man of lively fancy, warm feelings, and a comprehensive understanding, and distinguished by that versatility of talents and pursuits, which enabled him to acquire a considerable degree of reputation in various departments of literature, but which prevented his arriving at a supereminent rank in any. The characteristic quality of his mind, manifested in his numerous productions, was a devotional spirit. Of his "Horæ Lyricæ," the greatest number belongs to the devotional class, and in these his ardent feelings and imagination have sometimes transported him beyond the bounds which a correct taste and sound judgment would have prescribed. The same observation may be also applied to his "Psalms and Hymns," and more especially to the latter, which were juvenile compositions, and in which a sober reader will be disgusted with the contrast that is exhibited between the wrath of the Supreme Being and the benignity of the Son of God; as if the Deity were inclined to punish his offending creatures with everlasting punishment, and the Son were disposed to rescue and save them. Many of the psalms and hymns, however, are admirably adapted to Christian worship, and a select collection of them, which has been lately made by some ministers in London, and which they have enriched by extracts from other sources, is less exceptionable in a variety of respects than either the psalms or hymns even of Dr. Watts in their original state; and in these devotion and poetry are more happily combined for the worship of Dissenters, and even of Churchmen than in the psalmody of the establishment. Many of Watts's lyric productions possess considerable poetical merit, and display a fertility and elegance of fancy. His "Divine Songs for Children" have been widely circulated, and are well calculated to interest and impress youthful minds; and they are, generally speaking, unexceptionable, though not incapable of castigation and improvement.

The doctor's philosophical publications are numerous, and most of them are well known. Among these we may reckon his "Logic," and the supplement to it, entitled the "Improvement of the Mind;" "A Discourse on Education;" "An Elementary Treatise on Astronomy and Geography;" "Philosophical Essays on various Subjects, with Remarks on Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding;" and "A brief Scheme of Ontology." His other works are chiefly theological,

theological, consisting of Sermons, Discourses, Essays, and Controversial Tracts, &c. His scheme of theology was undoubtedly that which is usually called orthodoxy, and, to say the least of it, approaching to Calvinism. His temper, however, was kind and gentle, and his moderation was increasing as he advanced in years, and the maturity of his judgment restrained and controlled the fervour of his feelings and passions. The printed Works of Dr. Watts, together with those which were left in M.S. for the revision of Dr. Jennings and Dr. Doddridge, were published collectively by Dr. Gibbons, in 6 vols. 4to. 1754. *Gen. Biog.*

WATT'S ISLAND, a small island in the Chesapeake. Lat. 37. 54. N. long. 76. 3. W.

WATTSBOROUGH, a post village of the United States, in Lunenburg county, Virginia.

WATTSNESS, a cape on the west coast of the Island of Sheftland. Lat. 60. 19. N. long. 2. 6. W.

WATWEILER, a town of France, department of the Upper Rhine. Population 1300.

WATZENBORN, a village of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt. Population 800.

WATZMAN, a lofty mountain of the Bavarian states, belonging to the Noric Alps, and rising to the height of 9650 feet.

WAUCHOPE, a small river of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, in the parish of Langholm, which is augmented by the Laggan burn; and, after a course of some miles, falls into the Esk at Langholm.

WAUCHOPEDALE, a name given to the district of Dumfriesshire, in Scotland, through which the Wauchope runs.

WAUDBY, a hamlet of England, in the East Riding of Yorkshire.

WAUFGONG, a town of Hindostan, province of Aurungabad, from whence the family of the celebrated Maharratta chief, Holkar, originated; 24 miles north of Poona.

WAUGHSBURG, a post village of the United States, in Stokes county, North Carolina.

WAUGUR, an extensive district of Hindostan, province of Gujerat, tributary to the Guicowar. Its principal towns are Doongerpore, Banswara, and Gullicote. It is intersected by the Mahy river.

WAUJPORE, a town of Hindostan, province of Gujerat; 45 miles from Surat. Lat. 21. 24. N. long. 73. 47. E.

WAUSSIM, a town of Hindostan, province of Berar, and capital of a small district of the same name, which is intersected by the Payn Ganga, a small river which falls into the Wurdah. Lat. 20. 10. N. long. 77. 28. E.

WAVE, *s.* [pæze, Saxon; *waegh*, Dutch; *vague*, French.] Water raised above the level of the surface; billow; water driven into inequalities.

Amidst these toils succeeds the balmy night;
Now hissing waters the quench'd guns restore;
And weary waves withdrawing from the fight,
Are lull'd, and pant upon the silent shore. *Dryden.*

Unevenness; inequality.—Thus it happens, if the glass of the prisms be free from veins, and their sides be accurately plane and well polished, without those numberless waves, or curls, which usually arise from sand-holes a little smoothed in polishing with putty. *Newton.*

To WAVE, *v. n.* [papian, Saxon.] To play loosely; to float.

Messapus' helm
He laçes on, and wears the waving crest. *Dryden.*

To be moved as a signal.
A bloody arm it is, that holds a pine
Lighted above the capitol, and now
It waves unto us. *B. Jonson.*

To be in an unsettled state; to fluctuate; to waver.—They wave in and out, no way sufficiently grounded, no way resolved, what to think, speak, or write, more than only that because they have taken it upon them, they must be opposite. *Hooker.*

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To WAVE, *v. a.* To raise into inequalities of surface.

He had a thousand noses,
Horns welk'd and wav'd like the enridged sea. *Shakspeare.*

To move loosely.

They wav'd their fiery swords, and in the air
Made horrid circles. *Milton.*

To waft; to remove any thing floating.—Some men never conceive how the motion of the earth below should wave one from a knock perpendicularly directed from a body in the air above. *Brown.*—To beckon; to direct by a waft or motion of any thing.

Look with what courteous action
It waves you to a more removed ground:
But do not go with it. *Shakspeare.*

[*guesver*, Fr. *Skinner*.] To put off; to quit; to depart from.

These, waving plots, found out a better way;
Some god descended, and preserv'd the play. *Dryden.*

To put aside for the present.—I have wav'd the subject of your greatness, to resign myself to the contemplation of what is more peculiarly your's. *Dryden.*

WAVELESS, *adj.* Smooth; without waves.

Smoothen than this waveless spring,
And purer than the substance of the same. *Peele.*

WAVENDON, a parish of England, county of Buckingham; 4½ miles from Newport Pagnel. Population 685.

WAVENEY, a river of England, in Suffolk, which, for a space, separates this county from Norfolk. It runs by Scole, Bellingford, Harleston, Bungay, Beccles, and St. Olave's Marches; and meeting the Yare and Bure, near Burgh Castle, they join and flow into the ocean at Yarmouth fort. It is navigable from Bungay.

To WAVE, *v. n.* [papian, Sax.] To play to and fro; to move loosely.

The whitening shower descends,
At first thin wavering. *Thomson.*

To be unsettled; to be uncertain, or inconstant; to fluctuate; not to be determined.

Remember where we are;
In France, among a fickle, wavering nation. *Shakspeare.*

To totter; to be in danger of failing.—Has any disloyalty dared to feign that religion wavers? They folly mistake; as commonly they do, that are more cunning in other men's lives than in their own: 'tis not religion wavers, but their loyalty. *Holyday.*

WAVE, *s.* [a technical word with woodmen, perhaps derived from waving with every wind.] A young slender tree. *Mason.*—It is a very ordinary copse that will not afford [per acre] three or four firsts, fourteen seconds, twelve thirds, eight wavers. *Evelyn.*

WAVE, a river of England, in Cumberland, which runs into the Wampul.

WAVE, *s.* One unsettled and irresolute.

Come, young waverer, come, and go with me;
In one respect I'll thy assistant be. *Shakspeare.*

WAVE, *s.* State or quality of being wavering.—The waveringness of our cupidities turneth the mind into a dizziness unawares to itself. *W. Mountague.*

WAVE, a hamlet of England, in the county of Surrey, near the river Way. It formerly had a handsome chapel; and here are still the ruins of Waverley abbey, the first Cistercian abbey founded in England.

WAVE, a parish of England, in Cheshire; 4½ miles south-east-by-east of Chester.

WAVE, HIGH and Low, adjoining hamlets of England, in Cumberland; 3 miles west-by-south of Wigton.

WAVE, a township of England, in Lancashire; 3½ miles east-south-east of Liverpool.

WAVE, *s.* Act of moving or playing loosely.—I am delighted with the wavings of thy forests. *Addison.*

WAVRE, an inland town of the Netherlands, in South Brabant; 12 miles south of Louvain. Population 4100.

WAVVY, *adj.* Rising in waves.

For thee the ocean smiles, and smooths her wavy breast;
And heav'n itself with more serene and purer light is blest.
Dryden.

Playing to and fro, as in undulations.

Let her glad valleys smile with wavy corn;
Let fleecy flocks her rising hills adorn.

Prior.

Winding.—The sides of this fissure are firm solid rock, perpendicular and smooth, only seeming to lie in a wavy form all down, as it were to comply with the motion of the water. *Maunderell.*

WAWAY, a small island in the Eastern seas, near the east coast of the island of Celebes, about 40 miles in circumference. Lat. 4. 8. S. long. 123. 30. E.

WAWES, or WAES, *s.* [A word used by Spenser and Wicliffe, according to the Saxon pronunciation.] Waves. Whilst they fly that gulf's devouring jaws,
They on this rock are rent, and sunk in helpless waves.

Spenser.

To WAWL, *v. n.* [*pa, grief, Sax. Dr. Johnson.*] To cry; to howl.

The first time that we smell the air,
We wawl and cry.

Shakspeare.

WAWRA, a small town of Kaarta, su rounded by high walls. It is inhabited by negroes, but tributary to Sudamar; 60 miles east-south-east of Benown.

WAWUL, a town of Hindostan, province of Gujerat. It contains about 300 houses, and is situated on the banks of the Sereswati river, a few miles south-east of Rahdunpore.

WAX, *s.* [*pæxe, Saxon; wax, Danish; wacks, Dutch.*] The thick tenacious matter gathered by the bee, and formed into cells for the reception of the honey.

While visits shall be paid on solemn days,
When num'rous wax lights in bright order blaze;
So long my honour, name, and praise shall live.

Pope.

Any tenacious mass, such as is used to fasten letters.—We soften the wax, before we set on the seal. *More.*—A kind of concretion in the flesh.—A fontanel in her neck was much inflamed, and many wax-kernels about it. *Wiseman.*

To WAX, *v. a.* To smear; to join with wax.

He form'd the reeds, proportion'd as they are;
Unequal in their length, and wax'd with care,
They still retain the name of his ungrateful fair.

Dryden.

To WAX, *v. n.* pret. *wax, waxed*, part. pass. *waxed, wahren.* [*peaxan, Sax.; wachsen, Germ.*] To grow; to increase; to become bigger, or more. Used of the moon, in opposition to wane, and figuratively of things which grow by turns bigger and less.

They wax and wane
'Twixt thrift and penury.

Carew.

To pass into any state; to become; to grow. *It is in either sense now almost disused.*—Art thou like the adder wahren deaf? *Shakspeare.*

WAXCHANDLER, *s.* A maker of wax candles.

WAXEN, *adj.* Made of wax.

Swarming next appear'd
The female bee, that feeds her husband drone
Deliciously, and builds her waxen cells,
With honey stor'd.

Milton.

WAXHAM, a parish of England, in Norfolk; 12 miles east-south-east of North Walsham.

WAXHAM, a small village of England, on the Yorkshire coast, near Portington.

WAXHOLM, a town of Sweden, in the Baltic, situated on an island of the same name, at the entrance of a narrow passage leading to Stockholm. It has a strong castle, built in 1649, to guard the entrance to the capital; 16 miles east of Stockholm. Lat. 51. 29. N. long. 18. 16. E. Population 1000.

WAXY, *adj.* Soft like wax; yielding.—He is servile in imitation, waxy to persuasion. *Bp. Hall.*—That the softer waxy part of you may receive some impression from this discourse, let us close all with an application. *Hammond.*

WAXWORK, *s.* Figures formed of wax in imitation of the substances which they represent.—I never saw so great an assembly of spectators as were met together at the opening of this great piece of waxwork. *Addison.*

WAY, *s.* [*pæx, Saxon; weigh, Dutch; vig, or wig, M. Goth. via, Lat. Vox antiquissima, pluribusque linguis communis. Srenius.*] The road in which one travels. This word is applied in many relations which seem unlike one another, but have all the original of road or travel, noting either progression or the mode of progression, local or intellectual.

I am amaz'd, and lose my way,
Among the thorns and dangers of this world. *Shakspeare.*

Road made for passengers.

Know'st thou the way to Dover? —

—Both stile and gate, horse-way and foot-path. *Shakspeare.*

Birnbaumer forest extends a great way, wherein are many deer, wild-boars, foxes, wolves, and bears. *Brown.*—Course; direction of motion; local tendency.

I now go toward him, therefore follow me,
And mark what way I make.

Shakspeare.

Advance in life.—The boy was to know his father's circumstances, and that he was to make his way by his own industry. *Spectator.*—Passage; power of progression made or given.

Back do I toss these treasons to thy head:

This sword of mine shall give them instant way,

Where they shall rest for ever.

Shakspeare.

Vacancy made by timorous or respectful recession.—There would be left no difference between truth and falsehood, if what we certainly know, give way to what we may possibly be mistaken in. *Locke.*—Course; regular progression.

But give me leave to seize my destin'd prey,

And let eternal justice take the way.

Dryden.

Course or progress considered as obstructed or hindered.—The imagination being naturally tumultuous, interposeth itself without asking leave, casting thoughts in our way, and forcing the understanding to reflect upon them. *Duppa.*—Tendency to any meaning, or act.—There is nothing in the words that sound that way, or points particularly at persecution. *Atterbury.*—Access; means of admittance.—Being once at liberty, 'twas said, having made my way with some foreign prince, I would turn pirate. *Raleigh.*—Sphere of observation.—The general officers, and the public ministers that fell in my way, were generally subject to the gout.

Temple.—Means; mediate instrument; intermediate step.

By noble ways we conquest will prepare;

First offer peace, and that refus'd, make war.

Dryden.

Method; scheme of management.—He durst not take open way against them, and as hard it was to take a secret, they being so continually followed by the best and every way ablest of that region. *Sidney.*—Private determination; particular will or humour.

If I had my way,

He had mew'd in flames at home, not i' th' senate;

I had sing'd his furs by this time.

B. Jonson.

Manner; mode.—His way of expressing and applying them, not his invention of them, is what we admire. *Addison.*—Method; manner of practice.

Taught

To live the easiest way, not with perplexing thoughts.

Milton.

Method or plan of life, conduct or action.

To attain

The height and depth of thy eternal ways,

All human thought comes short.

Milton.

Process

Process of things good or ill.—The affairs here began to settle in a prosperous way. *Heylin*.—Right method to act or know.—We are quite out of the way, when we think that things contain within themselves the qualities that appear to us in them. *Locke*.—General scheme of acting.—Men who go out of the way to hint free things, must be guilty of abstrudity, or rudeness. *Richardson*.—By the way. Without any necessary connection with the main design; *en passant*.—Note, by the way, that unity of continuance is easier to procure, than unity of species. *Bacon*.—To go or come one's way, or ways; to come along, or depart. A familiar phrase.

Nay, come your ways;

This is his majesty, say your mind to him. *Shakspeare*.

Way and ways, are now often used corruptly for wise.—

'Tis no way the interest even of priesthood. *Pope*.

WAY, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Throwley, Devonshire.

WAYBARI, a river of Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 6. 25. N. long. 58. 6. W.

WAYBERGTHWAITE, a township of England, in Cumberland; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-east-by-south of Ravenglass.

WAYBORN HOPE, a creek and point of land, on the north coast of Norfolk.

WAYBOURNE, a parish of England, in Norfolk; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Holt.

WAY'BREAD, *s.* [*plantago*, Lat.] A plant. *Ainsworth*. Next *Waybread* rose, propt by her seven nerves Who th' honour of a noble house preserves. *Cowley*.

WAY'FARER, *s.* Passenger; traveller.—Howsoever, many wayfarers make themselves glee, by putting the inhabitants in mind of this privilege; who again, especially the women, forslow not to bain them. *Carew*.

WAY'FARING, *adj.* Travelling; passing; being on a journey.—They to whom all this is revealed, if they will not be directed into a path so plained and smoothed, that the wayfaring men, though fools, shall not err therein, must needs acknowledge themselves in the number of the blind, 'till at will not enter into God's rest. *Hanmond*.

WAY'FARINGTREE, *s.* [*viburnum*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller*.—The viburnum or wayfaringtree makes pins for the yokes of oxen. *Evelyn*.

WAYFORD, a parish of England, in Somersetshire; 2 miles south-west of Crewkerne.

WAYGIU, an island in the Eastern seas, separated by Dampier's strait from New Guinea, to the south. Perhaps the south coast has not been surveyed. On the north-west is a good harbour, called Bony, at the mouth of which is the island Bony. Here the coast is of considerable elevation, very unequal and woody, being covered with an immense forest reaching to the water's edge. The island is throughout mountainous, even at a small distance from the coast. The trees grow to an immense height. Vegetables are in great variety, being oranges, cocoa-nuts, sugar-canes, sago, and pimento. Turtle of large size are on the shore, and numbers of wild hogs in the woods. Many rare and beautiful birds, are seen here, namely, the black cocatoo, the bird of paradise, &c. The natives are of a very suspicious disposition, probably from being trepanned as slaves. The common people go almost entirely naked: the chiefs have jackets and trowsers of Chinese stuffs, and wear a hat or turban. The colour of their skins is not black: their hair is curled, thick, and grows to a considerable length. Their arms are long lances, pointed with iron or boue, bows and arrows. Their houses are built on posts; consist of bamboo; and are elevated above the ground. The centre of the island is about 0. 12. S. lat. On the north coast of this island is a harbour, formed by the island of Rawak, on which grows the ambong tree, the heart of which is an excellent cabbage; and here sago cakes, baked hard, are to be purchased in large quantities, as are also fish and turtle. To the latter, the Malays of the eastern isles have in general an antipathy. There are no goats or fowls here. On the north-west coast of Waygiou, there is another harbour, named Piapis, situated in Lat. 0. 5.

S. long. 130. 15. E. It is formed by two capacious bays, where there is fresh water, and plenty of tall timber, fit for masts. In both bays there are good mud soundings; and on a small island, named Sisipa, is a pond of fresh water, with sago trees growing close to it; the ambong or cabbage tree also abounds. The inhabitants of Waygiou were said to be about 100,000, always at war among themselves. The north coast is about 15 leagues in length.

To WAY'LAY, *v. a.* To watch insidiously in the way; to beset by ambush.—I will waylay thee going home, where if it be thy chance to kill me,—thou kill'st me like a rogue and a villain. *Shakspeare*.

WAY'LAYER, *s.* One who waits in ambush for another.

WAY'LESS, *adj.* Pathless; untracked.

When on upon my wayless walk,

As my desires me draw,

I, like a madman fell to talk

With every thing I saw.

Drayton.

WAY'MAKER, *s.* One who causes way to be made for another; a precursor.—Christ never comes before his way-maker hath laid even the heart with sorrow and repentance. *Bacon*.

WAY'MARK, *s.* Mark to guide in travelling.—Set thee up waymarks, make thee high heaps. *Jer*.

To WAYME'NT, *v. a.* [*pa*, Saxon. *Johnson*.—Old French *gaimenter*, se plaindre, se lamenter. *Roquefort*.] To lament, or grieve. *Obsolete*.

For what boots it to weep and to wayment,

When ill is chanc'd, but doth the ill increase,

And the weak mind with double woe torment. *Spenser*.

WAYNE, a post township of the United States, in Kennebeck county, Maine; 20 miles west of Augusta, and 294 north-north-east of Boston. Population 819.—2. A township of Steuben county, New York; 15 miles east of Bath. Population 1025.—3. A township of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. Population 340.—4. A towship of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, on the Juniatta; 15 miles east-south-east of Huntingdon. Population 1501.—5. A township of Crawford county, Pennsylvania. Population 502.—6. A township of Adams county, Ohio. Population 901.—7. A township of Butler county, Ohio. Population 1135.—8. A township of Columbiana county, Ohio. Population 377.—9. A township of Jefferson county, Ohio. Population 1161.—10. A township of Knox county, Ohio. Population 478.—11. A township of Montgomery county, Ohio. Population 431.—12. A township of Pickaway county, Ohio. Population 742.—13. A township of Scioto county, Ohio. Population 393.—14. A township of Tuscarawas county, Ohio. Population 191.—15. A post township of Wayne county, Kentucky.—16. A post township of Wayne county, Tennessee.—17. A county of the United States, in the north-east corner of Pennsylvania, bounded north by New York, east by the Delaware, which separates it from New Jersey, south by Northampton county, and west by Luzerne and Susquehanna counties. Population 4125.—18. A county of the United States, on the east side of Indiana. The chief towns are Salisbury and Centreville.—19. A county of the United States, in the central part of North Carolina. Population 8687, besides 2756 slaves.—20. A county of the United States, in the interior part of Ohio, bounded south by Coshocton, east by Stark, north by Medina and part of Portage, and west by Richland. The timber on the upland is very tall, and generally composed of white and black oak, walnut, cherry, hickory, and some few chestnuts. The prevailing timber on the bottoms and low lands is ash, elm, sycamore, sugarmaple, and soft maple, together with some beech, interspersed with a variety of wild plums, crab apples, grape vines, buckeye, hazel, &c.—21. A county of the United States, on the south side of Kentucky. Population 5430.—22. A county of the United States, in Georgia. Population 676, besides 254 slaves.—23. A county of the United States, in Alabama. Population 1253.

WAYNESBOROUGH, a post town of the United States, and capital of Greene county, Pennsylvania; 22 miles south

of Washington, and 51 south-south-west of Pittsburg.—2. A post township of the United States, in Augusta county, Virginia; 12 miles east-south-east of Staunton.—3. A post town of the United States, and capital of Wayne county, North Carolina, on the Neuse; 50 miles south-east of Raleigh.—4. A post town of the United States, and capital of Burke county, Georgia; 24 miles east-north-east of Louisville, 28 south-south-west of Augusta, and about 100 north-west of Savannah.

WAYNESBURG, a post township of the United States, in Franklin county, Pennsylvania.

WAYNESVILLE, a post town of the United States, in Warren county, Ohio, on the Little Miami; 40 miles north-east of Cincinnati.—2. A township of the United States, in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, on the west branch of the Susquehanna; 2 miles below Pine creek.—3. A post village of the United States, in Haywood county, North Carolina.

WAYTE, a rocky islet in the straits of Macassar, near the west coast of Celebes. Lat. 0. 40. S. long. 119. 18. E.

WAYTO, a town on the south-east coast of the isle of Timor. Lat. 8. 39. S. long. 126. 9. E.

WAYTON, a lake of North America, west of the Rocky mountains. Lat. 48. N. long. 117. W.

WAYWARD, *adj.* [pa, woe, and peapb, Saxon.] Forward; peevish; morose; vexatious; liking his own way.

How wayward is this foolish love,
That, like a testy babe, will scratch the nurse,
And presently all humbled, kiss the rod. *Shakspeare.*

WAYWARDLY, *adv.* Forwardly perversely.—Waywardly proud; and therefore bold: because extremely faulty. *Sidney.*

WAYWARDNESS; *s.* Frowardness; perverseness.—Such the behaviour of ladies, as builded their chastity not upon waywardness, but choice of worthiness. *Sidney.*—The best of his time hath been but rash; then must we look from his age to receive not alone the imperfections of long engrafted condition, but the unruly waywardness, that infirm and choleric years bring. *Shakspeare.*—A child will have as much wit as he hath waywardness. *Wotton.*

WAY-WISER, [from way and weisen, Germ.] An instrument for measuring the road, or distance gone; called also perambulator, and podometer, or pedometer.

WE, *pronoun.* In oblique cases us. See I. [weis, Goth.] The plural of I.

Fair and noble hostess,
We are your guests to-night. *Shakspeare.*

I and others, indefinitely.—We first endure, then pity, then embrace. *Pope.*—Improperly and ungrammatically for the oblique case, us.

To poor we,
Thine enmity's most capital. *Shakspeare.*

WEAK; *adj.* [pæc, Saxon; week, Dutch; from the Su. Goth. wika, to fail, to give way. Mr. H. Tooke, in like manner, refers to the Sax. verb pican, the same.] Feeble; not strong.

Here only weak
Against the charm of beauty's powerful glance. *Milton.*

Infirm; not healthy.
Here I stand your brave,
A poor, infirm, weak, and despis'd old man. *Shakspeare.*

Soft; pliant; not stiff; low of sound; Feeble of mind; wanting spirit; wanting discernment.—She first his weak indulgence will accuse. *Milton.*—Not much impregnated with any ingredient: as, a weak tincture, weak beer. Not powerful; not potent.

I must make fair weather yet a while,
Till Henry be more weak and I more strong. *Shakspeare.*

Not well supported by argument.—A case so weak and feeble hath been much persisted in. *Hooker.*—Unfortified.

To quell the tyrant love, and guard thy heart
On this weak side, where most our nature fails,
Would be a conquest worthy Cato's son. *Addison.*

To WEAK, *v. a.* To render weak. *Obsolete.*
We must toil to make our doctrine good,
Which will impair the flesh, and weak the knee. *More.*

To WEAKEN, *v. n.* To become weak. *Obsolete.*—Somewhat to weaken gan the pain. *Chaucer.*

To WEAKEN, *v. a.* To debilitate; to enfeeble; to deprive of strength.—The first which weakened them was their security. *Hooker.*—Their hands shall be weakened from the work that it be not done. *Neh.*

Intestine broils,
Weakening the sceptre of old night. *Milton.*

Every violence offered to the body weakens and impairs it, and renders it less durable. *Ray.*

Let us not weaken still the weaker side
By our divisions. *Addison.*

Solemn impressions that seem to weaken the mind, may, by proper reflection, be made to strengthen it. *Richardson.*

WEAKENER, *s.* That which makes weak; that which lessens the effects.—Fasting and mortifications, no question, rightly managed, are huge helps to piety, and great weakeners of sin, and furtherances to a man in his Christian course. *South.*

WEAKLING, *s.* A feeble creature.
Thou art no Atlas for so great a weight;
And, weakling, Warwick takes his gift again,
And Henry is my king, Warwick his subject. *Shakspeare.*

WEAKLY, *adv.* Feebly; faintly; without strength.—With want of efficacy.

Was plighted faith so weakly seal'd above,
That for one error, I must lose your love. *Dryden.*

Indiscreetly; injudiciously; timorously; with feebleness of mind.

This high gift of strength committed to me,
Under the seal of silence, could not keep,
But weakly to a woman must reveal it. *Milton.*

WEAKLY, *adj.* Not strong; not healthy.—Being old and weakly, twenty years in prison, it was ten to one that ever I should have returned. *Raleigh.*

WEAKNESS, *s.* Want of strength; want of force; feebleness.—Troy in our weakness lives, not in her strength. *Shakspeare.*—Want of spriteliness.

New graces yearly like thy works display,
Soft without weakness, without glaring gay. *Pope.*

Want of steadiness.—By such a review we shall discern and strengthen our weaknesses with good resolution, and so order our future conversation as may render us least exposed to falling. *Rogers.*—Infirmity; unhealthiness.—Persons in those posts derive a weakness of constitution from the ease and luxury of their ancestors, and the delicacy of their own education. *Temple.*—Want of cogency.—She seems to be conscious of the weakness of those testimonies. *Tillotson.*—Want of judgment; want of resolution; foolishness of mind.

A woman and thence weak.—
—Weakness is thy excuse,
And I believe it; weakness to resist
Philistian gold; if weakness may excuse,
What murderer, what traitor, parricide,
Incestuous, sacrilegious, but may plead it?
All wickedness is weakness. *Milton.*

Defect; failing.—Many find a pleasure in contradicting the common reports of fame, and in spreading abroad the weakness of an exalted character. *Addison.*

WEAKSIDE, *s.* Foible; deficiency; infirmity.—Trade has increased their shipping, which they found to be their weakside in their last attempts. *Temple.*

WEAL, *s.* [pelan, Saxon; *wealust*, Dutch.] Happiness; prosperity; flourishing state.

Our *weal* on you depending,
Counts it your *weal*, that he have liberty. *Shakspeare.*

To WEAL, or WALE, *v. a.* [palan, Sax.] To mark with stripes or lashes.—Thy sacred hody was stripped of thy garments, and *waled* with bloody stripes. *Bp. Hall.*

WEAL, *s.* The mark of a stripe.—Like warts or *weals* it hangs upon her skin. *Donne.*

WEAL-away, *interj.* Alas. See WELAWAY.
WEALD, *Wald, Walt.* Whether singly or jointly, signify a wood or grove, from the Saxon *peald*. *Gibson.*

WEALD, a woody tract of country in England, in the south parts of the counties of Sussex and Kent, extending from Winchelsea to the top of Riverhill, towards Tunbridge.

WEALD, a township of England, in Oxfordshire; 6½ miles south-south-east of Burford.

WEALD, a hamlet of England, in Kent; 2 miles from Seven Oaks. Population 510.

WEALD, NORTH, a parish of England, in Essex; 3½ miles north-east-by-east of Epping.

WEALD, SOUTH, a hamlet of England, in Essex; 2 miles west of Brentford. Population 1010.

WEALSMAN, *s.* A sneering word for politician: *Mason.*—Meeting two such *wealsmen* as you are, I cannot call you *Lycurgusses*. *Shakspeare.*

WEALTH, *s.* [paleð, rich, Saxon; the third person singular of *pelezian*, *loeupletare*. *Mr. H. Tooke.*] Prosperity; external happiness.—Riches; money, or precious goods.

I should forge
Quarrels unjust against the good and loyal,
Destroying them for *wealth*. *Shakspeare.*

WEA'LTHILY, *adv.* Richly.
I come to wive it *wealthily* in Padua;
If *wealthily*, then happily in Padua. *Shakspeare.*

WEA'LTINESS, *s.* Richness.
WEA'LTHY, *adj.* Rich; opulent; abundant.
I will be married to a *wealthy* widow,
Ere three days pass. *Shakspeare.*

To WEAN, *v. a.* [penan, Sax.] To put from the breast; to ab lactate.—She was *weaned* when it did taste the wormwood on the nipple; pretty fool, to see it fall out with the dug. *Shakspeare.*—To withdraw from any habit or desire.

I the rather *wean* me from despair,
For love of Edward's offspring in my womb. *Shakspeare.*

WEA'NEL, or WEA'NLING, *s.* An animal newly weaned.

To gorge the flesh of lambs and *weanling*-kids.
On hills where flocks are fed, flies tow'rd the springs
Of Ganges or Hydaspes. *Milton.*

A child newly weaned.
WEA'PON, *s.* [pæpun, Saxon.] Instrument of offence; something with which one is armed to hurt another.

Take this *weapon*
Which I have here recover'd from the Moor. *Shakspeare.*

WEA'PONED, *adj.* Armed for offence; furnished with arms.—In what sort, so ill *weaponed*, could you atchieve this enterprize? *Sidney*

WEA'PONLESS, *adj.* Having no weapon; unarmed.
I could have sent him,
With more ease, *weaponless* to you, and bound. *Beaum. and Fl.*

WEA'PONSALVE, *s.* A salve which was supposed to cure the wound, being applied to the weapon that made it.—That the sympathetic powder and the *weaponsalve* constantly perform what is promised, I leave others to believe. *Boyle.*

To WEAR, *v. a.* preterite *wore*, participle *worn*. [pepan, Sax.] To waste with use or time, or instruments; to impair or lessen by gradual diminution.

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To his name inscrib'd, their tears they pay,
Till years and kisses *wear* his name away. *Dryden.*

To consume tediously.
What masks, what dances,
To *wear* away this long age of three hours! *Shakspeare.*

To carry appendant to the body.
Why art thou angry?—
That such a slave as this should *wear* a sword,
Who *wears* not honesty. *Shakspeare.*

To exhibit in appearance.
Such an infectious face her sorrow *wears*,
I can bear death, but not *Cydaria's* tears. *Dryden.*

To affect by degrees.—Trials *wear* us into a liking of what possibly, in the first essay, displeased us. *Locke.*

To WEAR out, To harass.—He shall *wear out* the saints. *Dan.*

To WEAR out, To waste or destroy by degrees.
This very rev'rent lecher, quite *worn out*
With rheumatism, and crippled with his gout. *Dryden.*

To WEAR ship, *v. a.* [*wieren*, Dutch.] A nautical term: to bring the ship round.

To WEAR, *v. n.* To be wasted with use or time. It has commonly some particle, as, *out, away, off.*—In those who have lost their sight when young, in whom the ideas of colours having been but slightly taken notice of, and ceasing to be repeated, do quite *wear out*. *Locke.*—To be tediously spent.

Thus *wore out* night, and now the herald lark
Left his ground-nest, high towering to descry
The morn's approach, and greet her with his song. *Milton.*

To pass away by degrees.—The difficulty will every day grow less and *wear off*, and obedience become easy and familiar. *Rogers.*

WEAR, *s.* The act of wearing; the thing worn.
It was th' enchantment of her riches
That made m' apply t' your cronny witches:
That in return would pay th' expence,
The *wear* and tear of conscience. *Hudibras.*

[pæp, Saxon, *a fen*; *wär*, German, *a mound*.] A dam to shut up and raise the water; commonly written *weir* or *wier*.

—They will force themselves through flood-gates, or over *wears*, hedges or stops in the water. *Walton.*—A net of twigs to catch fish.

WEAR, a river of England, in the county of Durham, which rises among the wild moors that divide the counties of Durham and Northumberland, from Cumberland and Westmorland, crosses the central part of the county, and falls into the sea below Sunderland. The valley called *Weardale* is a very wild and romantic district.

WEARD, *s.* *Weard*, whether initial or final, signifies watchfulness or care, from the Saxon *peapdan*, *to ward* or *keep*. *Gibson.*

WEARDLEY, a township of England, in Yorkshire; 6½ miles east of Otley.

WEARE, a parish of England, in Somersetshire; 1½ miles south-by-west of Axbridge. Population 608.

WEARE, a hamlet of England, in Devonshire, about a mile north-by-west of Topsham.

WEARE, a post township of the United States, in Hillsborough county, New Hampshire; 15 miles north-north-west of Amherst, and 55 west of Portsmouth. Population 2634.

WEARER, *s.* One who has any thing appendant to his person.

Were I the *wearer* of Antonio's beard,
I would not shave to-day. *Shakspeare.*

That which wastes or diminishes.—Take away this measure from our dress and habits, and all is turned into such paint and glitter, and ridiculous ornaments, as are a real shame to the *wearer*. *Law.*

WEARHORN, a parish of England, in Kent; 6 miles from Ashford. Population 435.

WEA'RINESS,

WEA'RINESS, *s.* Lassitude; state of being spent with labour.

Come, our stomachs
Will make what's homely savoury; *weariness*
Can snore upon the flint, when resty sloth
Finds the down pillow hard.

Shakspeare.

Fatigue; cause of lassitude.—The more remained out of the *weariness* and fatigue of their late marches. *Clarendon.*
—Impatience of any thing. Tediousness.

WEA'RING, *s.* Clothes.

It was his bidding;
Give me my nightly *wearing*, and adieu. *Shakspeare.*

WEA'RISH, *adj.* [I believe from *wæp*, Saxon, a *quagmire*.] Boggy; watery. Weak; washy.—Democrates was a little *wearish* old man, very melancholy by nature. *Burton.*

WEA'RISOME. *adj.* Troublesome; tedious; causing weariness.

These high wild hills, and rough uneven ways,
Draw out our miles, and make them *wearisome*.

Shakspeare.

WEA'RISOMELY, *adv.* Tediously; so as to cause weariness.—As of Nimrod, so are the opinions of writers different touching Assur, and the beginning of that great state of Assyria; a controversy *wearisomely* disputed, without any direct proof or certainty. *Raleigh.*

WEA'RISOMENESS, *s.* The quality of tiring. The state of being easily tired.—A wit, quick without lightness, sharp without brittleness, desirous of good things without newfangledness, diligent in painful things without *wearisomeness*. *Ascham.*

WEARMOUTH PANS, a township of England, county of Durham, in the parish of Bishop's Wearmouth. Population 476.

WEARMOUTH, BISHOP'S, a village of England in the county of Durham. It is a place of remote antiquity, and was formerly of considerable note. It is now so intimately united with Sunderland, by new buildings, that they may be said to form but one town. The more ancient part of the village occupies the southern slope of an eminence south of the river Wear, and about a mile and a half distant from its junction with the sea. The church is a very ancient structure, supposed to have been founded very soon after the restitution made by Athelstan. Near the church is an hospital and almshouse, erected in 1727; and also another almshouse, built and endowed by the reverend Dr. Bowes, in the year 1725. The latter building stands at the end of a square called Wearmouth Green, which, before the division of the parishes, was used as a market-place; but the market has since been removed to the High-street in Sunderland. On the bishop's Wearmouth side is the famous iron bridge, of one arch, which has been thrown over the Wear, and connects with the new road leading to Newcastle and Shields. Population, 7060.

WEARMOUTH, MONK, a village and parish of England, in the county of Durham, situated on the river Wear, and divided by it from Bishop's Wearmouth, with which it is connected by the celebrated iron bridge. It is a place of great antiquity, and derives its name from an extensive monastery which stood here, until it was removed to Durham, in the year 1083; 1 mile from Sunderland. Population 6504.

WEARNE, a hamlet of England, in Somersetshire; 1 mile north of Langport.

WEA'RY, *adj.* [*wæry*, Saxon; *waeren*, to be tired, Dutch.] Subdued by fatigue; tired with labour.

Fair Phœbus gan decline in haste,
His *wear*y waggon to the western vale. *Spenser.*

Impatient of the continuance of any thing painful or irksome.—The king was as *wear*y of Scotland as he had been impatient to go thither, finding all things proposed to him without consideration of his honour or interest. *Clarendon.*
—Desirous to discontinue.

See the revolution of the times,
Make mountains level, and the continent,
Weary of solid firmness, melt itself
Into the seas. *Shakspeare.*

Causing weariness; tiresome.
Their gates to all were open evermore
That by the *wear*y way were travelling,
And one sat waiting ever them before
To call in comers by that needy were and poor. *Spenser.*

To **WEA'RY**, *v. a.* To tire; to fatigue; to harass; to subdue by labour.

Better that the enemy seek us;
So shall he waste his means, *wear*y his soldiers,
Doing himself offence. *Shakspeare.*

To make impatient of continuance.—Should the government be *wear*ied out of its present patience, what is to be expected by such turbulent men? *Addison.*—To subdue or harass by any thing irksome.

Mustering all her wiles,
With blandish'd parleys, feminine assaults,
Tongue-batteries; she surceas'd not day nor night
To storm me over-watch'd and *wear*y'd out. *Milton.*

WEARY BAY, a bay on the north-east coast of New Holland, south of Endeavour river.

WEA'SAND. See **WESAND**.
WEA'SEL, *s.* [*wæsel*, Saxon; *wesel*, Dutch; *mustela*, Latin.] A small animal. See **MUSTELA VULGARIS**.

A *wesel* once made shift to slink
In a corn-loft, through a chink. *Pope.*

WEATHER, *s.* [*wæþer*, Saxon.] State of the air respecting either cold or heat, wet or dryness.—Who's there, besides foul *weather*?—One minded like the *weather*, most unquietly. *Shakspeare.*—The change of the state of the air.—It is a reverend thing to see an ancient castle not in decay; how much more to behold an ancient family, which have stood against the waves and *weathers* of time! *Bacon.*—Tempest; storm.

What gusts of *weather* from that gathering cloud,
My thoughts presage. *Dryden.*

To **WEA'THER**, *v. a.* To expose to the air.
He perch'd on some branch thereby,
To *weather* him, and his moist wings to dry. *Spenser.*

To pass with difficulty.
He *weather'd* fell Charybdis; but ere long,
The skies were darken'd, and the tempests strong. *Garth.*

To **WEATHER** a point, To gain a point against the wind; to accomplish against opposition.—We have been tugging a great while against the stream, and have almost *weathered* our point; a stretch or two more will do the work. *Addison.*

To **WEATHER** out, To endure.
When we have pass'd these gloomy hours,
And *weather'd* out the storm that beats upon us. *Addison.*

WEA'THERBEATEN, *adj.* Harassed and seasoned by hard weather—They perceived an aged man and a young, both poorly arrayed, extremely *weatherbeaten*; the old man blind, the young man leading him. *Sidney.*

WEA'THERBOARD, or **WEATHERBOW**, *s.* In the sea language, that side of the ship that is to the windward. *Diet.*

WEA'THERCOCK, *s.* An artificial cock set on the top of a spire, which, by turning, shews the point from which the wind blows.—A kingfisher hanged by the bill, converting the breast to that point of the horizon from whence the wind doth blow, is a very strange introducing of natural *weathercocks*. *Brown.*—Any thing fickle and inconstant.—Where had you this pretty *weathercock*?—I cannot tell what his name is my husband had him of. *Shakspeare.*

WEA'THERDRIVEN, *part.* Forced by storms or contrary

trary winds.—Philip, during his voyage towards Spain, was *weatherdriven* into Weymouth. *Carew*.

WEATHERER, one of the smaller Shetland islands. Lat. 60. 35. N. long. 1. 13. W.

To WEA'THER-FEND, *v. a.* To shelter.—In the lime-grove which *weather-fends* your cell. *Shakspeare*.

WEATHERGAGE, *s.* Any thing that shows the weather.

To vere and tack, and steer a cause,
Against the *weathergauge* of laws.

Hudibras.

WEA'THERGLASS, *s.* A barometer; a glass that shows the weight of the air.—John's temper depended very much upon the air; his spirits rose and fell with the *weatherglass*. *Arbutnot*.—A thermometer. *Less used*.

As in some *weatherglass* my love I hold,
Which falls or rises with the heat or cold,
I will be constant yet.

Dryden.

WEA'THERPROOF, *adj.* Proof against rough weather.—Our bark's not *weather-proof*. *Quarles*.

WEATHERSFIELD, a post township of the United States, in Windsor county, Vermont, on the west bank of Connecticut river, opposite Claremont; 9 miles south-by-west of Windsor. Population 2116.—2. A township of the United States, in Trumbull county, Ohio, on the Mahoning.

WEA'THERSPY, *s.* A star-gazer; an astrologer; one that foretells the weather.

And sooner may a gulling *weatherspy*,
By drawing forth heav'n's scheme, tell certainly,
What fashion'd hats or ruffs, or suits next year,
Our giddy-headed antick youth will wear.

Donne.

WEA'THERWISE, *adj.* Skilful in foretelling the weather.

WEA'THERWISER, *s.* [*weather* and *weisen*, Germ. to show.] Any thing that foreshows the weather.—Most vegetables expand their flowers and down in warm sunny weather, and again close them toward the evening, or in rain, as is in the flowers of pimpernel, the opening and shutting of which are the countryman's *weatherwiser*. *Derham*.

WEATHLEY, a hamlet of England, in Warwickshire, near Alcester.

To WEAVE, *v. a.* pret. *wove*, *waved*, part. pass. *woven*, *waved*, [peyan, Saxon; *weven*, Dutch; *gwew*, Welsh; *waefwa*, Su. Goth. *waidjan*, M. Goth. *Serenius*.] To form by texture; to form by inserting one part of the materials within another.

There our secret thoughts unseen,
Like nets be *wav'd* and intertwi'd,
Wherewith we catch each other's mind.

Carew.

To unite by intermixture.—When religion was *woven* into the evil government, and flourished under the protection of the emperors, men's thoughts and discourses were full of secular affairs; but in the three first centuries of Christianity men who embraced this religion had given up all their interests in this world, and lived in a perpetual preparation for the next. *Addison*.—To interpose; to insert.

The duke be here to night! the better! best!

This *waves* itself perforce into my business. *Shakspeare*.

To WEAVE, *v. n.* To work with a loom.

WEA'VER, *s.* One who makes threads into cloth.

Upon these taxations,
The clothiers all not able to maintain
The many to them 'longing, have put off
The spinsters, carders, fullers, *wavers*.

Shakspeare.

WEA'VER, [*ayaneus piseis*, Latin.] A fish. *Ainsworth*.

The *waver*, which although his prickles venom be,
(By fishers cut away, which buyers seldom see)
Yet for the fish he bears, 'tis not accounted bad. *Drayton*.

WEAVER, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Colmpton, Devonshire.—2. A hamlet of England, in Che-

shire, on the banks of the Weaver; 3 miles from Middlewich.

WEAVER, a river of England, in the county of Chester. It rises from Ridley Pool, at Cholmondeley Hole, and passes Nantwich, Minshall, Weaver, Winsford, and Northwich, where it is joined by the Dane, from the northern parts of Staffordshire, and two or three other streams from the central parts of the county. Hence it proceeds to Wareham, Acton Bridge, and Frodsham, where it falls into the swelling basin of the Mersey. The Weaver receives several tributary streams in the course of its progress; and, from Winsford to Frodsham, it has been rendered navigable by means of various locks. The length of this navigation is 20 miles, in which course it has a fall of 45 feet 10 inches, divided between 10 locks.

WEAVER HILL, in the county of Stafford, England, 1154 feet in height.

WEAVERTHORPE, a township of England, in Yorkshire; 13 miles east of New Malton.

WEB, *s.* [pebba, Saxon; from *webjan*, M. Goth. to weave.] Texture; any thing woven.

Penelope, for her Ulysses' sake,
Devised a *web* her woovers to deceive;
In which the work that she all day did make,
The same at night she did again unreave.

Spenser.

Some part of a sword. *Obsolete*. *Dr. Johnson*.—It seems to have been the blade. *Mason*.

The sword, whereof the *web* was steel;
Pommel, rich stone; hilt, gold, approv'd by touch.

Fairfax.

A kind of dusky film that hinders the sight; suffusion.—This is the foul flibertigibbet; he gives the *web* and the pin, squints the eye, and makes the harelip. *Shakspeare*.

WEBB (Philip-Carteret), a member of the society of antiquaries, was born in 1700, and admitted an attorney in 1724, and distinguished for his acquaintance with the records of the kingdom, and with constitutional and parliamentary law. He was returned in 1754, and again in 1761, as a member for the borough of Haslemere; and being attached to the then existing administration, he obtained the place of secretary of bankrupts in the court of chancery, and in 1756 became one of the joint solicitors of the treasury. He was employed in 1763 in conducting the prosecution against Mr. Wilkes, for writing a number of the North Briton; and printed on that occasion "A Collection of Records about General Warrants," and "Observations on discharging Mr. Wilkes from the Tower." He died at his house in Busbridge, Surrey, in June, 1770, and left a valuable library, and curious collection of coins, medals, and relics of antiquity, which were sold by auction. He had sold 30 MSS. of the rolls of parliament to the house of lords, and a number of other MSS. were sold to lord Shelburne, and afterwards to the British Museum. Among his publications we may reckon "A Letter to the Rev. Mr. Warburton, on some passages of his Divine Legation;" "Various Pieces relative to the State of the Law in this kingdom;" "Account of some Particulars concerning Domesday Book;" "A short Account of Danegeld;" "Account of a Copper Table, discovered near Heraclea." Mr. Webb was twice married, and by his first wife left a son of his own name. *Nichols's Lit. Anecd. Gen. Biog.*

WEBERA [so named by Schreber, in honour of George Henry Weber, author of *Spicilegium Floræ Goettingensis*, Gothæ], in Botany, a genus of the class pentandria, order monogynia.—Generic Character. Calyx: perianth one-leaved, half-five-cleft, erect, acute, permanent. Corolla one-petalled, funnel-form; tube longer than the calyx; border five-cleft; segments ovate-oblong, recurved. Nectary a fleshy ring surrounding the base of the style. Stamina: filaments five, very short, placed upon the tube of the corolla. Anthers linear, incumbent, spreading. Pistil: germ roundish, inferior. Style simple, longer than the tube of the corolla. Stigma club-shaped. Pericarp: berry subglobular, two-celled, crowned with the calyx. Seeds solitary, orbicular,

bicular, flattish on one side, convex on the other.—*Essential Character.* Contorted: berry inferior, two-celled, cells one-seeded. Style elevated. Stigma club-shaped. Calyx five-cleft.

1. *Webera corymbosa*.—Unarmed, leaves oblong, acute; corymb terminating. This is a shrub of the human stature. Stems and branches round, ash-coloured, knobbed; wood white, yellow towards the middle.—Native of Malabar and Ceylon.

2. *Webera cymosa*.—Unarmed, leaves ovate, acuminate; cymes many flowered, axillary peduncled. This is a tree with round pubescent branches.—Native of the East Indies.

3. *Webera tetrandra*.—Spiny, leaves roundish; few-flowered, axillary, peduncled; flowers four-stamened. This is one of the most common scraggy thorny bushes on the coast of Coromandel, every soil and situation suiting it. Flowers in the hot season, and makes excellent fences.

The ripe fruit is eaten by the natives; the leaves are eaten generally in curries: on both accounts this shrub has the additional name of Kura, which means esculent. The Telingas call it Ballusoo-Kura.

WE'BBED, adj. Joined by a film.—Such as are whole-footed, or whose toes are *wedded* together, their legs are generally short, the most convenient size for swimming. *Derham.*

WEBBERTON, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Dunchideock, Devonshire.

WE'BFooted, adj. Palmipede; having films between the toes.—*Webfooted* fowls do not live constantly upon the land, nor fear to enter the water. *Ray.*

WEBHAMET, a river of the United States, in Maine, which runs into the Atlantic in Wells.

WE'BSTER, s. [wēbʃtɚ, Sax. a woman weaver.] A weaver. Still a northern term. The old word is also *webber*, Pr. Parv. "a maker of cloth."—After local names, the most in number have been derived from occupations; as Taylor, *Webster*, Wheeler. *Camden.*

WECHMAR, a village of Germany, in the duchy of Saxe-Gotha; 4 miles south-east of Gotha. Population 1200.

WECHNE, an inhabited mountain of Abyssinia, on which the royal family were formerly confined.

WECHSELBURG, a small town of Germany, in Saxony; 3 miles south of Rochlitz.

To WED, v. a. [wēdian, Saxon; *withan*, M. Goth. conjugere, marem nempē et fœminam; *wetten*, Germ. *dyweddio*, Cambr. conjugere. Affine Su. Goth. *wad*, sponsio, a pledge. *Serenius.* The Sax. *wed* is the same, and Junius refers to it our *wed*; which Dr. Jamieson supports by observing, "that it was customary to espouse by means of a *wed* or pledge." Thus *wed* for *pledge*, in old Engl. "And thus his truth he laith to *wedde*." Gower, Conf. Am. B. I.] *To marry; to take for husband or wife.*

If one by one you *wedded* all the world,
Or, from the all that are, took something good
To make a perfect woman; she you kill'd
Would be unparallel'd.

Shakspeare.

To join in marriage.

In Syracuse was I born, and *wed*
Unto a woman happy but for me.

Shakspeare.

To unite for ever.

Affliction is enamour'd of thy parts,
And thou art *wedded* to calamity.

Shakspeare.

To take for ever.—They positively and concernedly *wedded* his cause. *Clarendon.*—*To unite by love or fondness.*—Men are *wedded* to their lusts, and resolved upon a wicked course; and so it becomes their interest to wish there were no God. *Tillotson.*

To WED, v. n. *To contract matrimony.*

When I shall *wed*,
That lord whose hand shall take my plight, shall carry
Half my love with him, half my care and duty. *Shakspeare.*

WED, BAAL, or NAGGA, a large village in Sennaar, on the east bank of the Nile.

WED EL CASAAB, a small river of Algiers, which falls into the Mediterranean, 5 miles south of Cape Falcon.

WED EL KIBBEER, a river of Algiers, the ancient Ampsaga, which falls into the Mediterranean. Lat. 36. 57. N. long. 6. 28. E.

WED EL MAILAH, or the *SALT RIVER*, a river of Algiers, which falls into the Mediterranean; 10 miles south-south-east of Cape Figalo.

WED EL SHAIER, a small river of Africa, in the southern part of the territory of Tunis, which rises in the Sahara, and after a course of about thirty miles, loses itself in the great plain of the Shott.

WEDDAN, a town of Central Africa, in one of the routes from Fezzan to Bornou, 20 days journey from Bornou, and 26 from Fezzan.

WE'DDED, adj. Belonging to matrimony.—Solomon, among his gravest proverbs, countenances a kind of ravishment and erring fondness in the entertainment of *wedded* leisures. *Milton.*

WEDDICAR, a township of England, in Cumberland; 2½ miles from Whitehaven.

WE'DDING, s. [wēddɪŋ, Saxon.] Marriage; nuptials; the nuptial ceremony.

Come, away!

For you shall hence upon your *wedding-day*. *Shakspeare.*

WEDDINGTON, a parish of England, in Warwickshire; 1½ mile north of Nuneaton.

WEDEL, a town of Denmark, in Holstein, on the Elbe, with 1000 inhabitants; 13 miles north-west of Hamburg.

WEDEL (George Wolfgang), an eminent physician, was born in 1645, at Golzan, in Lusatia, and studied physic and took his doctor's degree at Jena, in 1667, where, after a temporary exercise of his profession at Gotha, he became medical professor, in which station he continued with reputation for almost fifty years. He combined with his medical skill a considerable acquaintance with mathematics and philology, as well as with the oriental and classical languages. He was an associate to the Academy Naturæ Curiosorum, and to the Royal Society of Berlin, physician to several German sovereigns, a count palatine, and an imperial counsellor. Notwithstanding these high offices and numerous engagements, he was attentive to the poor, and assiduous in his literary labours. His pathology was derived from the systems of Helmont and Sylvius; in his practice he depended much on absorbents, and the volatile salts of vegetables. Wedel was addicted to astrology; but he is chiefly celebrated for his pharmaceutical knowledge, and his elegance of prescription, so that many of his compositions have been adopted in dispensaries. Of his works, besides his academical dissertations, the principal are the following; *viz.* "Opiologia;" "Pharmacia in Artis formam redacta;" "De Medicamentorum Facultatibus cognoscendis et applicandis;" "De Morbis Infantum;" and "Exercitationes Medico-Philologicæ." *Haller. Eloy.*

WEDGE, s. [wēdʒ, Danish; *wegge*, Dutch.] A body, which having a sharp edge, continually growing thicker, is used to cleave timber; one of the mechanical powers.

A barbarous troop of clownish fone,
The honour of these noble bows down threw;
Under the *wedge* I heard the trunk to groan.

Spenser.

A mass of metal.

As sparkles from the anvil used to fly,
When heavy hammers on the *wedge* are swaid.

Spenser.

Any thing in the form of a wedge.
In warlike musters they appear,
In rhombs, and *wedges*, and half-moons, and wings.

Milton.

To WEDGE, v. a. *To cleave with a wedge.*

My heart
As *wedged* with a sigh would rive in twain,
Lest Hector, or my father, should perceive me.

Shakspeare.

To drive as a wedge is driven.

Where

Where have you been broiling?—

—Among the crowd i' the abbey, where a finger
Could not be *wedg'd* in more. *Shakspeare.*

To force as a wedge forces.

Part

In common, rang'd in figure, *wedge* their way;
Intelligent of seasons. *Milton.*

To fasten by wedges.

Wedge on the keenest scythes,
And give us steeds that snort against the foe. *A. Philips.*

To fix as a wedge.—Your wit will not so soon out as another man's will; it is strongly *wedged* up in a blockhead. *Shakspeare.*

WEDGE ISLAND, a small island in the North Pacific ocean, near the east coast of the Prince of Wales's Archipelago, in the Duke of Clarence's Strait. Lat. 55. 8. N. long. 228. 20. E.—2. An island on the south coast of New Holland, at the mouth of Spencer's Gulf, the largest of the group called by captain Flinders, Gambier's isles. Lat. 35. 11. S. long. 136. 29. E.

WEDGWOOD (Josias), was the younger son of a Staffordshire potter, and born in July, 1730. His education was restricted, but his mental powers were of a superior kind, so that by the fixed and persevering exercise of them he made very considerable improvement in the art of pottery, to which his attention was directed, and gave a name as well as reputation to the place of his nativity. (See POTTERY.) His patrimony was small, but by his supereminant skill and steady application he was the founder of his own fortune as well as fame. The principal seat of the potteries of Staffordshire was Burslem; and there is reason to believe that they have existed in or near this place for many centuries, and even, as some say, since the time of the Romans. But they had continued for a long time in the same rude state in which Plot found them when he surveyed this county. The merit of introducing into this country improvements in the art of pottery must be ascribed to two brothers of the name of Eders, who came hither from Holland about the year 1700, and settled in the neighbourhood of the Staffordshire potteries. They manufactured a red unglazed porcelain from a clay, which they found in the estate on which they settled, called "Bradwell;" but this was only the brown stone ware, in the composition of which no flint is used; but they made use of salt in glazing it; this salt, or muriate of soda, was thrown into the oven at a certain stage of the firing process, and the pieces of ware were so disposed as to receive the fumes of it on every part of their surfaces. The fumes, however, occasioned an alarm in the neighbourhood, which obliged them to leave the country. A similar manufactory, however, was soon after established at Shelton, in the Potteries, by one of their workmen, whose name was Astbury, and who had possessed himself of their secret; and as it was found very useful, it was tolerated by the inhabitants, though on the day of glazing, the dense offensive fumes from fifty or sixty manufactories filled the vallies, and covered the hills through an extent of several miles. The white stone ware, and the use of ground flints in pottery, were introduced at a later period, and, as it is said, in consequence of the following incident. About the year 1720, a potter, supposed to be the above-mentioned Astbury, stopped at Dunstable in his way to London, and sought a remedy for a disorder in his horse's eyes; and the ostler of the inn by burning a flint stone reduced it to a fine powder, which he blew into them. The potter, observing the beautiful white colour of the flint after calcination, instantly thought of applying the discovery to the improvement of his art, and afterwards introduced the white pipe-clays found on the south side of Devonshire, instead of the iron-clays of his own country, and thus produced the white stone ware. At first the flints were pulverized, to the great injury of the persons employed; till the famous Brindley, in the early period of his life, constructed the mills that are now used for grinding them in a moist state. It is farther said, that an ingenious

mechanic, named Alsager, afterwards improved the construction of the potter's wheel, so as to give much greater precision and neatness to the work. But still the French pottery excelled in beauty that of Staffordshire; and about the year 1760, a considerable quantity of it was imported, and purchased by persons of opulence to the great detriment of the English manufacture. Mr. Wedgwood directed his attention to this article, and made several improvements with regard to the forms, colours, and composition of his manufacture; and in the year 1763 invented a kind of ware for the table, which gave a turn to the market, and under the name of the queen's ware, conferred upon it in consequence of the patronage of her majesty, came into very general use. Its materials were the whitest clays from Devonshire and Dorsetshire, mixed with ground flint, and covered with a vitreous glaze. By varying and repeating his experiments, Mr. Wedgwood discovered the mode of manufacturing other species of earthenware and porcelain, excellent and beautiful, and adapted to various purposes both of use and ornament. With a view of prosecuting his improvement in pottery, he applied to the study of chemistry, and for his farther assistance engaged the ingenious Mr. Chisholme, who had been employed in a similar department by the celebrated Dr. Lewis, author of the "Commercium Philosophico-Technicum;" for whom he not only built a comfortable habitation near the manufactory, but liberally afforded him an annuity for his support under the decays of age, which he continued till his death. Aided also by the classical taste of his partner, Mr. Bentley, potteries were furnished which served as models for various articles, formed of other materials, that were held in high estimation. We learn from Dr. Bancroft, that almost all the finely diversified colours which Mr. Wedgwood applied to his pottery were produced only by the oxyds of iron. In the manufacture of his beautiful jasper ware, which rivalled the productions of antiquity, and which found its way into the collections of the curious in all parts of Europe, he employed the native sulphate of barytes, and from this use of it he derived great profit, until, by the infidelity of a servant, the secret was disclosed and sold, so that others employed inferior workmen at a reduced salary, and thus prevented Mr. Wedgwood from employing his exquisite modellers on that branch of the manufacture.

Among other curious productions of this inventive manufacturer, we may mention his imitation of the Barberini, or Portland vase, which was discovered in the tomb of Alexander Severus, and for which the late duchess of Portland paid 1000 guineas. The subscription for Mr. Wedgwood's manufacture was at the rate of 50*l.* each for fifty vases, but such were the expences of its execution, that the partners lost money by the undertaking. Mr. Webber, it is said, received 500 guineas merely for modelling it.

We cannot forbear in this connection noticing two cameos of Mr. Wedgwood's manufacture; one of a slave in chains, of which he distributed many hundreds, with a view of exciting the humane to assist in the abolition of the slave-trade; and the other a cameo of Hope, attended by Peace and Art and Labour, which was made of argillaceous earth from Botany Bay, to which place he sent many of them, in order to shew what their materials were capable of, and to encourage the industry of the inhabitants.

The district which Mr. Wedgwood inhabited became by his means the seat of population and abundance. The vicinity was enriched, and a new canal of importance, called the Grand Trunk canal, and connecting the Trent and the Mersey, was obtained and executed by his influence. The ample fortune which he acquired was liberally enjoyed, and benevolently applied to many purposes of private charity and public utility. Chemistry and the arts in their mutual connection were objects of his attention; and he contrived an instrument for measuring high degrees of heat, called a pyrometer, of which he gave an account in the Phil. Trans. for 1782, 1784, and 1786.

The disposition and manners of Mr. Wedgwood were no less estimable than the powers of his mind; so that he was as much the object of admiration and esteem for his moral

as for his intellectual qualities. So much was he respected, and so desirable was the continuance of his useful life, that he died, universally regretted, at his house in Staffordshire, to which he gave the name of Etruria, in January, 1795, in the 65th year of his age. *Aikin's Chem. Dict. Gent. Mag. Parkes's Chemical Catechism. Parkes's Essays.*

WE'DLOCK, *s.* [pɛb and lac, Sax. marriage and gift. *Johnson.* Others from pɛbbian, to marry, and loc, Sax. a fastening.] Marriage; matrimony.

She doth stray about
By holy crosses, where she kneels and prays
For happy *wedlock*-hours.

Shakspeare.

WEDMORE, a parish of England, in Somersetshire; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-by-east of Axbridge. Population 2480.

WEDNESBURY, a market town of England, in the county of Stafford, situated at a short distance from the source of the river Tame. It is a place of great antiquity; and in the time of the Mercians, was distinguished by a noble castle, fortified by Adelfeda, who was for some time governess of this kingdom. Wednesbury is distinguished for its numerous and valuable manufactures, the principal of which are guns, coach-harness, iron axle-trees, saws, trowels, edge-tools, bridle-bits, stirrups, nails, hinges, wood-screws, and cast iron works of every description. Enamel paintings, in the finest style, are likewise executed. One of the collateral branches of the Birmingham canal entering this parish, affords to the inhabitants the most perfect facility of commercial communication. Market on Wednesday; 8 miles north-west of Birmingham. Population 5372.

WE'DNESDAY, *s.* [pɔbɛnɔɔ, Saxon; *odensday*, Swedish; *woensday*, Dutch; *wensday*, Icelandick.] The fourth day of the week, so named by the Gothic nations from *Woden* or *Odin*.—Where is the honour of him that died on *wednesday*? *Shakspeare.*

WEDNESFIELD, a township of England, in the county of Stafford; 2 miles north-east-by-east of Wolverhampton. Population 1248.

WEDWAG, a small town of Middle Sweden, in the province of Nerike.

WEE, *adj.* [*weinigh*, Teut. little; *wenig*, Germ. Lye thinks it an abbreviation of the Sax. *hpene*, few.] Little; small: whence the word *weasle* or *weasel* is used for little; as a *weasel* face. In Scotland and the north of England, it denotes small or little; as, *wee* ane, a little one, or child; a *wee* bit, a little bit.—Does he not wear a great round beard, like a glover's paring knife?—No, forsooth; he hath but a little *wee* face with a little yellow beard. *Shakspeare.*

WEEBOTUCK, a river of the United States, a branch of the Housatonic. It rises in the north-east part of New York, and joins the Housatonic, in Connecticut.

WEEBUCK CAPE, a cape on the east coast of Labrador. Lat. 55. 21. N. long. 58. 10. W.

WE'CHELM, *s.* [This is often written *witch elm*.] A species of elm.—A cion of a *weechelm* grafted upon an ordinary elm, will put forth leaves as broad as the brim of a hat. *Bacon.*

WEED, *s.* [pɛob, Saxon, *tares*] An herb noxious or useless.—If he had an immoderate ambition; which is a *weed*, if it be a *weed*, apt to grow in the best soils, it doth not appear that it was in his nature. *Clarendon.*—[pæba, Saxon; *waed*, Dutch.] A garment; clothes; habit; dress. *Now scarce in use, except in widow's weeds, the mourning dress of a widow.*

They meet upon the way
An aged sire in long black *weeds* yclad;
His feet all bare, his beard all hoary gray,
And by his belt his book he hanging had.

Spenser.

It is used by Chapman for the upper garment.
The morning in her throne of gold,
Survaid the vast world, by whose orient light,
The nymph adorn'd me with attires as bright:
Her own hands putting on both shirt and *weede*. *Chapman.*

To WEED, *v. a.* To rid of noxious plants.—When you

sow the berries of bays, *weed* not the borders for the first half year; for the weed giveth them shade. *Bacon.*—To take away as noxious plants.

—Oh Marcius,
Each word thou'st spoke hath *weeded* from my heart
A root of ancient envy! *Shakspeare.*

To free from any thing hurtful or offensive.—He *weeded* the kingdom of such as were devoted to Elaiana, and manumized it from that most dangerous confederacy. *Howell.*—To root out vice.—Wise fathers be not as well aware in *weeding* from their children ill things, as they were before in grafting in them learning. *Ascham.*

WE'EDER, *s.* One that takes away any thing noxious.
A *weeder* out of his proud adversaries,
A liberal rewarder of his friends. *Shakspeare.*

WE'DERY, *s.* Weeds.
Hard by there was a place all cover'd o'er
With stinging nettles and such *weedery*. *Merc.*

WE'DHOOK, or WE'EDINGHOOK, *s.* A hook by which weeds are cut away or extirpated.
In May get a *wedhook*, a crotch, and a glove,
And weed out such weeds as the corn doth not love. *Tusser.*

WE'EDLESS, *adj.* Free from weeds; free from any thing useless or noxious.

So many *weedless* paradises be,
Which of themselves produce no venomous sin. *Domne.*

WEEDON, a hamlet of England, in Buckinghamshire; 3 miles north of Aylesbury.—2. A village in Northamptonshire.

WEEDON BECK, sometimes called WEEDON-ON-THE-STREET, a village and parish of England, in the county of Northampton; 4 miles south-east of Daventry. Population 976.

WEEDON, LOY'S, or WEEDON PINKNEY, a parish of England, in Northamptonshire; 6 miles west-by-south of Towcester.

WEEDON, UPPER, a hamlet of England, parish of Weedon Beck, Northamptonshire.

WE'EDY, *adj.* Consisting of weeds.
There on the pendant boughs, her coronet weed
Clamb'ring to hang, an envious sliver broke,
When down her *weedy* trophies and herself
Fell in the weeping brook. *Shakspeare.*

Abounding with weeds.
Hid in a *weedy* lake all night I lay,
Secure of safety. *Dryden.*

WEEFORD, a parish of England, in Staffordshire; 4 miles south-south-east of Lichfield.

WEEGSCHIED, a small town of Lower Bavaria; 12 miles east of Passau.

WEEK, *s.* [pɛoc, Saxon; *wcke*, Dutch; *wecka*, Swedish; from the M. Goth. *wik*, ordo. *Serenius.*] The space of seven days.—Fulfil her *week*, and we will give thee this also. *Gen.*

WEEK, a hamlet of England in the parish of Binstead, Southamptonshire.—2. A parish of England, in Southamptonshire, near Winchester.—3. A hamlet of England, in the Isle of Wight, Southamptonshire.

WEEK, FITZPAINE, a hamlet of England, in Somersetshire.

WEEK, ST. LAWRENCE, a parish of England, in Somersetshire; $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Axbridge.

WEEK, ST. MARY, a parish of England, in Cornwall. Population 612.

WE'EKDAY, *s.* Any day not Sunday.
One solid dish his *weekday* meal affords,
An added pudding solemniz'd the Lord's. *Pope.*

WE'EKLY, *adj.* Happening, produced, or done once a week; hebdomadary.

So liv'd our sires, ere doctors learn'd to kill,
And multiply'd with heirs their *weekly* bill. *Dryden.*
WE'EKLY,

WE'EKLY, *adv.* Once a week; by hebdomadal periods.—These are obliged to perform divine worship in their turns *weekly*, and are sometimes called hebdomadal canons. *Ayliffe*.

WEEKLY, a parish of England, in Northamptonshire, near Kettering.

WEEL, or **WE'ELY**, *s.* [wæl, Saxon.] A whirlpool. *A Lancashire word.* *Ray*.—A twiggen snare or trap for fish, [perhaps from *willow*.]—These fishes are taken generally by a little sein-net; especially the eels in *weelics*. *Carew*.

WEEL, a hamlet of England, East Riding of Yorkshire; 2½ miles east of Beverley.

WEELSBY, a hamlet of England, in Lincolnshire, near Grimsby.

WEELEY, or **WYLEY**, a village and parish of England, in the county of Essex; 8 miles south-south-east of Manningtree. Population 1050.

WEEM, an extensive highland parish of Scotland, in Perthshire, in Breadalbane, so intermixed with the neighbouring districts, that no accurate idea can be given of its boundaries. Population 1372.

To WEEN *v. n.* [yenan, Sax.; *waenen*, Dutch.] To think; to imagine; to form a notion; to fancy. *Obsolete*.

Ah! lady dear, quoth then the gentle knight,
Well may I *ween* your grief is wond'rous great. *Spenser*.

WEENAR, a town of Germany, in East Friesland, on the Ems; 16 miles south-south-east of Embden. Population 2300.

WEENDE, a village of Germany, in Hanover, on the Leine. Population 1100.

WEENINX (John Baptist), an excellent artist, was born at Amsterdam, in 1621, the son of John Weeninx, an artist of considerable celebrity. He lost his father when he was very young, and was placed by his mother with a bookseller; but his taste for painting manifesting itself decidedly, he was allowed to indulge it, and was placed as a disciple with John Micker, and afterwards with Ab. Bloemart. He made a rapid progress, and drew with superior power the principal buildings in Amsterdam and its vicinity. Animals, birds, huntings, &c. he was skilled in representing, and he soon began to paint his subjects with success. He left Bloemart, and studied a short time with Moojaert; but when he was 18, he found himself sufficiently established to trust to himself, and his pictures were favourably received.

A desire to improve led him to Rome, where his talents recommended him to many of the principal personages; among others, the cardinal Pamphili gave him a pension, and honoured him with many commissions: he would fain, indeed, have retained him at Rome, but the solicitations of his family, and his natural desire of exhibiting his power among his countrymen, induced him to return to Holland, after an absence of four years. On his return, he found abundant admiration and employment, which, indeed, he very well merited, as his extraordinary facility in painting a vast variety of subjects has rarely been equalled. He painted history, portraits, landscapes, sea-ports, animals, and dead-game; but he particularly excelled in Italian sea-ports, enriched with noble architecture, and decorated with figures. There is a very beautiful specimen of his power in the gallery of Cleveland-house, which in Britton's Catalogue is numbered 243. He unfortunately died very young, in 1660, being only 39 years old.

WEENINX (John), son of Baptist, mentioned above, was born at Amsterdam in 1644, and was instructed in painting by his father until he was 16 years of age, when he had the misfortune to lose that able instructor. His talent was not of so general a nature as that of his father: but in birds, flowers, animals and fruit, he has seldom been surpassed for the boldness, animation, and correctness of touch, or the brilliancy and clearness of colour, as well as of chiaro-scuro. The elector John William invited him to his court, and many of his most considerable productions are at the gallery of Dusseldorf. He decorated a hunting seat of the electors, the chateau of Bensberg, with a series of hunting of

the boar and the stag, in which he displayed his skill and taste with brilliant effect. His smaller works are exquisitely finished, yet with great breadth, and deservedly esteemed. He died in 1719, at the age of 75.

To WEEP, *v. n.* preter. and part. pass. *wept, weeped*. [peopan, Sax.] To show sorrow by tears.

In that sad time
My manly eyes did scorn an humble tear;
And what these sorrows could not hence exhale,
That beauty hath, and made them blind with *weeping*.
Shakspeare.

To shed tears from any passion.
Then they for sudden joy did *weep*,
And I for sorrow sung,
That such a king should play bo-peep,
And go the fools among. *Shakspeare*.

To lament; to complain.—They *weep* unto me, saying,
Give us flesh that we may eat. *Numbers*.

To WEEP, *v. a.* To lament with tears; to bewail; to bemoan.—If thou wilt *weep* my fortunes, take my eyes. *Shakspeare*.—To shed moisture.

Thus was this place
A happy rural seat of various view,
Groves whose rich trees *wept* od'rous gums and balm.
Milton.

To drop.
Let India boast her plants, nor envy we
The *weeping* amber or the balmy tree,
While by our oaks the precious loads are borne,
And realms commanded which those trees adorn. *Pope*.

To abound with wet.—Rye-grass grows on clayey and *weeping* grounds. *Mortimer*.

WE'EPER, *s.* One who sheds tears; a lamenter; a bewailer; a mourner.

Laughter is easy; but the wonder lies,
What store of brine supply'd the *weeper's* eyes. *Dryden*.

A white border on the sleeve of a mourning coat.
WE'EPINGLY, *adv.* With weeping; in tears.—She took her son into her arms *weepingly* laughing. *Wotton*.

WEERE, a small district of Hindostan, province of Cashmere, extending along the south side of the river Jhilum, which is here only 80 yards wide.

WE'ERISH, *adj.* [See **WEARISH**.] This old word is used by Ascham in a sense which the lexicographers seem not to have known. Applied to tastes, it means insipid; applied to the body, weak and washy; here it seems to mean sour; surly.—A voice not soft, weak, piping, womanish; but audible, strong, and manlike: a countenance not *wearish* and crabbed, but fair and comely. *Ascham*.

WEERT, or **WEERDT**, an inland town of the Netherlands, on the river Brey: 10 miles west of Ruremonde. Lat. 51. 17. N. long. 5. 43. E. Population 5300.

WEES, or **WEEZE**, a town of the Prussian province of Cleves and Berg; 10 miles south of Cleves. Population 1400.

WEESP, a town of North Holland, on the Vechta; 8 miles south-east of Amsterdam. Population 900.

To WEET, *v. n.* preterite *wot* or *wote*. [witan, Saxon; *weten*, Dutch.] To know; to be informed; to have knowledge. *Obsolete*.

I bind,
On pain of punishment, the world to *weet*
We stand up peerless. *Shakspeare*.

WEETHLY, a parish of England, in Warwickshire; 3 miles south-west-by-west of Alcester.

WEETING, a parish of England, in Norfolk; 1½ mile north of Brandon Ferry, in Suffolk. Population 443.

WEETLESS, *adj.* Unknowing.
And now all *weetlesse* of the wretched stormes
In which his love was lost, he slept full fast. *Spenser*.

Unsuspected.

But

But the false archer, which that arrow shot
So slyly that she did not feel the wound,
Did smile full smoothly at her *weelless* wofull stound.

Spenser.

WEETON, a township of England, in Lancashire, near Kirkham.

WEETON, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.

WEETWOOD, a hamlet of England, in Northumberland; 1 mile from Wooler.

WEEVERHAM, a township of England, in Cheshire; 3 miles west-by-north of Northwich. Population 1120.

WE'EVIL, *s.* [pepel, Sax.; *vevel*, Dutch; *curculio*, Lat.] A grub.—A worm called *aweevil*, bred under ground, feedeth upon roots; as parsnips and carrots. *Bacon.*

WE'EZEL, *s.* [See WEASEL.] I suck melancholy out of a song, as a *weazel* sucks eggs. *Shakspeare.*

WEFT. The old preterite and part. pass. of *wave*. *Obsolete. Spenser.*

WEFT, *s.* [*gwaive*, Fr.; *wofa*, to wander, Icel.; *vagus*, Lat.] That of which the claim is generally waved; any thing wandering without an owner, and seized by the lord of the manor.

His horse, it is the herald's *weft*;

No, 'tis a mare.

B. Jonson.

It is used by Bacon for *waft*, a gentle blast.—The smell of violets exceedeth in sweetness that of spices, and the strongest smells are best in a *weft* afar off. *Bacon.*

WEFT, *s.* [pepta, Saxon; *waeft*, Su. Goth. from *waefwa*, to weave.] The woof of cloth.

WEFTAGE, *s.* [from *weft*.] Texture.—The whole muscles, as they lie upon the bones, might be truly tanned; whereby the *wefage* of the fibres might more easily be observed. *Grew.*

WEGELEBEN, a town of Prussian Saxony; 4 miles east of Halberstadt. Population 2000.

WEGG'S ISLAND, a small island in Hudson's bay. Lat. 63. 20. N. long. 90. 25. W.

WEGG'S LAKE, a lake of North America. Lat. 50. 25. N. long. 92. 25. W.

WEGGIS, a village of Switzerland, on the north side of the lake of Lucern.

WEGROW, a town of Poland; 47 miles east-by-north of Warsaw. Population 1700.

WEHEN, a small town of Germany, in Nassau; 14 miles north-north-west of Mentz.

WEHL, a town of the Prussian states, on the Rhine, in the duchy of Cleves. Population 1300.

WEHLAU, a town of East Prussia, at the junction of the Alle and the Pregel, with a bridge over the latter river; 23 miles east-by-south of Konigsberg. Population 2700.

WEHR, a river of Westphalia, which joins the Aa, at Hervorden.

WEHRAU, a village of the Prussian states, in Upper Lusatia, on the Queiss. Population 2200.

WEHRER, a town of Hanover; 20 miles east of Embden. Population 1900.

WEICHSELBURG, a town of Austrian Illyria, in Carniola; 9 miles east-south-east of Laybach. It contains 4000 inhabitants.

WEICHSELMUNDE, a small but strong fortress of West Prussia, near the mouth of the Vistula.

WEIDA, a town of Germany, in the grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar, on the river Weida; 34 miles east-south-east of Weimar. Population 1300.

WEIDA, a small river of Saxony, in the Vogtland, which joins the Elster, near Veitsberg.

WEIDA, a river of Prussian Silesia, which rises on the confines of Poland, and falls into the Oder; 9 miles below Breslau.

WEIDEN, a town of Bavaria; 42 miles north of Ratisbon. Population 2200.

WEIDEN, a small town of Bavarian Franconia; 4 miles east of Weiss Mayn.

WEIDENAU, a town of Austrian Silesia; 11 miles south-west of Neisse. Population 1600.

WEIDENBACH, a neat market town of Germany, in Bavarian Franconia; 5 miles south-south-east of Anspach.

WEIDENBERG, a large market town of Germany. Bavarian Franconia; 7 miles east-south-east of Bayreuth.

WEIGELIA [so named by Thunberg in honour of Christ. Ehrenfr. Weigel, author of *Flora Pomerano-rugica*], in Botany, a genus of the class pentandria, order monogynia.—Generic Character. Calyx: perianth five-leaved; segments awl-shaped, erect, equal. Corolla one-petalled, funnel-formed; tube villose internally, length of the calyx; border bell-shaped, half-five-cleft; segments ovate, obtuse, erect, spreading. Stamina: filaments five, inserted into the tube, filiform, erect, almost the length of the corolla. Anthers erect, linear, bifid at the base, obtuse at the tip. Pistil: germ four-cornered, truncate, smooth, superior. Style from the base of the germ, filiform, a little longer than the corolla. Stigma peltate, flat. Pericarp. Seed naked.—*Essential Character.* Calyx five-leaved. Corolla funnel-form. Style from the base of the germ. Stigma peltate. Seed one.

1. *Weigelia japonica*.—Stem shrubby; branches opposite, smooth, round, ash-coloured. Leaves sessile, ovate-lanceolate, an inch long, without any petioles. Flowers on the branches and at the axils; pedicels three, one-flowered, bracted. Corolla purple.—Native of Japan.

2. *Weigelia coreensis*. Branches decussated, smooth, ash-coloured, form erect patulous. Leaves serrate, acuminate, a hand in length. Petioles embracing, about an inch long.—Native of Japan.

WEIGELSDORF, a village of Prussian Silesia; 6 miles south of Reichenbach.

WEIGELHAUSEN, a small town of Germany, in Bavarian Franconia; 5 miles south-south-west of Schweinfurt.

To WEIGH, *v. a.* [pægan, Saxon; *weyhen*, Dutch.] To examine by the balance.

The Eternal hung forth his golden scales,
Wherein all things created first he *weigh'd*. *Milton.*

To be equivalent to in weight.

They that must *weigh* out my afflictions,
They that my trust must grow to, live not here;
They are, as all my comforts are, far hence. *Shakspeare.*

To pay, allot, or take by weight.—They *weighed* for my price thirty pieces of silver. *Zech.*—To raise; to take up the anchor.

Here he left me, ling'ring here delay'd
His parting kiss, and there his anchor *weigh'd*. *Dryden.*

To examine; to balance in the mind; to consider.

I have in equal balance justly *weigh'd*
What wrongs our arms may do, what wrongs we suffer.
And find our griefs heavier than our offences. *Shakspeare.*

To compare by the scales.

Here in nice balance truth with gold she *weighs*,
And solid pudding against empty praise. *Pope.*

To regard; to consider as worthy of notice.

I weigh not you——
You do not *weigh* me; that is, you care not for me. *Shakspeare.*

To WEIGH down. To overbalance.—Fear *weighs* down faith with shame. *Daniel.*

To WEIGH down. To overburden; to oppress with weight; to depress.

In thy blood will reign
A melancholy damp of cold and dry,
To *weigh* thy spirits down. *Milton.*

To WEIGH, *v. n.* To have weight.—Exactly weighing and strangling a chicken in the scales, upon an immediate ponderation, we could discover no difference in weight; but suffering it to lie eight or ten hours until it grew perfectly cold, it *weighed* most sensibly lighter. *Brown*—To be considered as important; to have weight in the intellectual balance.

balance.—This objection ought to *weigh* with those, whose reading is designed for much talk and little knowledge.

Locke.—To raise the anchor.

When gath'ring clouds o'ershadow all the skies,
And shoot quick lightnings, *weigh*, my boys, he cries.

Dryden.

To bear heavily; to press hard.

Can'st thou not minister to a mind diseas'd,
And with some sweet oblivious antidote
Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous stuff
Which *weighs* upon the heart?

Shakspeare.

To sink by its own weight.—The Indian fig boweth so low, as it taketh root again; the plenty of the sap, and the softness of the stalk, making the bough, being overladen, *weigh* down. *Bacon*.

WEIGHED, *adj.* Experienced.—In an embassy of weight, choice was made of some sad person of known experience, and not of a young man, not *weighed* in state matters. *Bacon*.

WEIGHER, *s.* One who weighs.—Any thing which weighs, or is considered important.—The worse [choice,] most an end, was the *weigher*. *Milton*.

WEIGHT, *s.* [wæzəd, Saxon; the third person singular of the indicative of wæzan: the *weight* of any thing, being that which it *weigheth*. *Mr. H. Tooke*.]—Quantity measured by the balance.

Fain would I chuse a middle course to steer;
Nature's too kind, and justice too severe:
Speak for us both, and to the balance bring,
On either side, the father and the king:
Heav'n knows my heart is bent to favour thee
Make it but scanty *weight*, and leave the rest to me.

Dryden.

A mass by which, as the standard, other bodies are examined.—When the balance is entirely broke, by mighty *weights* fallen into either scale, the power will never continue long in equal division, but run entirely into one. *Swift*.—Ponderous mass.—A man leapeth better with *weights* in his hands than without; for that the *weight*, if proportionable, strengtheneth the sinews by contracting them; otherwise, where no contraction is needful, *weight* hindereth; as we see in horseraces, men are curious to foresee that there be not the least *weight* upon the one horse more than upon the other. In leaping with *weights*, the arms are first cast backwards, and then forwards, with so much the greater force. *Bacon*.

All their confidence

Under the *weight* of mountains bury'd deep.

Milton.

Gravity; heaviness; tendency to the centre.

The shaft that slightly was impress'd,
Now from his heavy fall with *weight* increas'd,
Drove through his neck.

Dryden.

Pressure; burthen; overwhelming power.—Thou art no Atlas for so great a *weight*. *Shakspeare*.—Importance; power; influence; efficacy; consequence; moment.

How to make ye suddenly an answer,

In such a point of *weight*, so near mine honour,
In truth I know not.

Shakspeare.

WEIGHTILY, *adv.* Heavily; ponderously; solidly; importantly.—Is his poetry the worse, because he makes his agents speak *weightily* and sententiously? *Broome*.

WEIGHTINESS, *s.* Ponderosity; gravity; heaviness; solidity; force; importance.

WEIGHTLESS, *adj.* Light; having no gravity.

It must both *weightless* and immortal prove,
Because the centre of it is above.

Dryden.

WEIGHTY, *adj.* Heavy; ponderous.

You have already weary'd fortune so,
She cannot farther be your friend or foe;
But sits all breathless, and admires to feel
A fate so *weighty*, that it stops her wheel.

Dryden.

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Important; momentous; efficacious.

I to your assistance do make love,
Masking the business from the common eye
For sundry *weighty* reasons.

Shakspeare.

Rigorous; severe. *Not in use*.

If, after two days' shine, Athens contains thee,
Attend our *weightier* judgement.

Shakspeare.

WEIGSDORF, a village of Prussia, in Upper Lusatia; 8 miles north-north-east of Krottaw.

WEIKARTSCHLAG, a petty town of Lower Austria, on the river Theya.

WEIKENDORF, a town of Lower Austria; 16 miles north-east of Vienna.

WEIKERSDORF, a town of Germany, in Lower Austria; 22 miles west-north-west of Vienna.

WEIKERSHEIM, a town of the west of Germany, on the Tauber.

WEIL, a town of Germany, in Wirtemberg, on the river Wurm; 11 miles west-south-west of Stutgard.—2. A small town of Switzerland; 16 miles west-by-north of St. Gall, near the Thur.—3. A well built village of Germany; 2 miles north of Bale. Population 1000.

WEIL IM SCHONBUCH, a town of Germany, in Wirtemberg; 13 miles west of Stutgard. Population nearly 2000.

WEILBURG, a town of Germany, the chief place of the duchy of Nassau; 35 miles north-by-east of Mentz. Population 1800.

WEILD, a parish of England, in Southamptonshire; 6 miles west of Alton.

WEILHEIM, a village of Germany, in Baden, with 800 inhabitants.—2. A town of Germany, in Wirtemberg, with 2800 inhabitants; 19 miles east-south-east of Stutgard.—3. A walled town of Upper Bavaria, on the Amber. It has a castle; 26 miles south-west of Munich. Population 2000.

WEILMUNSTER, a village of Germany, in the duchy of Nassau, with silver and copper mines; 29 miles north-by-east of Mentz.

WEILNAU, NEW and OLD, two petty towns of Germany, in the duchy of Nassau; 18 miles north-east of Mentz.

WEILTINGEN, a small town of Germany, in Bavaria; 42 miles south-west of Nuremberg.

WEIMAR, SAXE, a small but independent state of the interior of Germany, with the title of a grand duchy. It consists of several districts, the surface of which, when added together, form an area equal to one of our larger counties, viz., 1450 square miles, with somewhat more than 200,000 inhabitants. The whole is divided into two parts or provinces: 1st, the province of Weimar comprehends the duchies of Weimar and Jena, with part of the principality of Altenburg, the chief part of the circle of Neustadt, and the petty districts of Ilmenau, Oldisleben, and Alstadt, which lie scattered in Thuringia. The extent of this province is 970 square miles; its population above 135,000. The other, called the province of Eisenach, comprises the duchy of that name, with some districts to the east of the Hesse-Cassel territory, acquired in 1815. The area is 480 square miles; the population above 66,000.

Of the province of Weimar, the most hilly part is the district of Ilmenau; other parts, without being rugged, have sufficient diversity of prospect to be beautiful and romantic, particularly the valley of Jena. It is in that valley only that vines succeed, the rest of the province being deficient in warmth. The soil being in general fertile, yields corn enough for consumption; and the pastures on the hills feed numerous flocks of sheep; but the larger cattle are less attended to; and the manufactures are insignificant. The province of Eisenach is more mountainous, and consequently less productive, than that of Weimar. Its chief wealth is in its forests, its pasturages, its mines, and quarries. Hemp and flax are reared; but the growth of corn is inadequate to the consumption. Manufactures of linen and hardware are carried on to some extent. The grand duke is a member of the Germanic confederation, and bears, as well as his eldest son, the title of royal highness. The revenue is about

150,000 a year. The military are reduced at present to 1000 men.

WEIMAR, the capital of the preceding grand duchy, is situated on the banks of the river Ilm; 50 miles west-south-west of Leipzig. In the early years of the present century, Weimar reckoned among its residents above 20 writers of note, at the head of whom were Schiller, Goethe, Herder, Wieland, and, for a time, Kotzebue. The public institutions of Weimar, if not numerous or extensive, are useful and well managed.

WEINGARTEN, a town of Germany, in Baden; 18 miles south-south-east of Spire, and 7 east-north-east of Carlsruhe. Population 2700.

WEINHEIM, a town of Germany, in Baden, and the Lower Palatinate, on the Weischnitz. It contains 4100 inhabitants; 10 miles north of Heidelberg.

WEINITZ, a market town of Austrian Illyria, in Lower Carniola, on the river Culpa; 10 miles east-north-east of Gotschee.

WEINMANNIA [so named in honour of Joh. Wilh. Weinmann, apothecary at Ratisbon, author of *Phytanthozochmographia*, 1735], in Botany, a genus of the class octandria, order digynia, natural order of saxifragæ (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Calyx, perianth four-leaved; leaflets ovate, patulous. Corolla: petals four, equal, bigger than the calyx. Stamina: filaments eight, erect, short. Anthers roundish. Pistil: germ roundish. Styles two, length of the stamens. Stigmas acute. Pericarp: capsule ovate, two-celled, two-beaked. Seeds about eight, roundish.—*Essential Character*. Calyx four-leaved. Corolla four-petalled. Capsule two-celled, two-beaked.

1. *Weinmannia glabra*.—Leaves pinnate; leaflets obovate, crenate, even. This is a small tree with opposite branches, the last of which are subpubescent. Flowers numerous, white, the same size as *Tiniarella*. Pedicels one-flowered, several from each point of the peduncle.—Native of Jamaica.

2. *Weinmannia hirta*.—Leaves pinnate; leaflets ovate, serrate-crenate, beneath and on the racemes hirsute.—Native of Jamaica, on the top of the blue mountains in the southern parts of the island; also in Montserrat.

3. *Weinmannia tomentosa*.—Leaves pinnate; leaflets ovate, quite entire, tomentose underneath; stipules caducous. This is a very branching leafy tree with a brownish bark.—Found in New Granada.

4. *Weinmannia trifoliata*.—Leaves ternate; leaflets elliptic-lanceolate, serrate, very smooth; panicles compound.—Native of the Cape of Good Hope.

5. *Weinmannia racemosa*.—Leaves simple, obovate-elliptic, obtuse, toothed; racemes smooth.—Native of New Zealand.

6. *Weinmannia parviflora*.—Leaves simple, oblong, acuminate, toothed; racemes rough-haired, terminating, panicked.—Native of the island of Otaheite.

WEIR, one of the smaller Orkney islands, containing about 65 inhabitants. It had formerly a church, which is now in ruins; 2 miles south of Rousa.

WEIRD, *adj.* [from *wynb*, *peapb*, Sax. fate: the plural means the fates, who are called the *weird sisters* in Gawan Douglas's *Virgil*. *G. Chalmers*.] Skilled in witchcraft.

The *weird sisters* hand-in-hand,
Posters of the sea and land,
Thus do go about, about.

Shakspeare.

WEISENAU, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt. Population 900.

WEISENHEIM AM SAND, a town of the Bavarian province of the Rhine, near Frankenthal. Population 1200.

WEISSACH, a village of Germany in Wirtemberg. Population 1000.

WEISSBACH, UPPER, a village of Germany, in the principality of Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt. Population 1000.

WEISSE (Christian-Felix), a German poet, was born in 1726, at Annaberg, in Saxony, and educated, first at the Gymnasium of Altenburg, and afterwards at Leipsic. The objects to which his taste most powerfully inclined him were

poetry and the drama; and he and his friend Lessing concurred in translating for the stage from French and English works, and afterwards in furnishing original compositions. He also contended with his friend in lyric poetry. After completing his course of education, he became private tutor in a family of distinction at Leipsic, pursuing his dramatic and poetical career, and gaining a great degree of popularity. He also edited the *Bibliothèque of Belles Lettres*, when Nicholai surrendered it. Although, in 1761, he obtained a place in the revenue at Leipsic, he prosecuted his employment as a writer for the stage; and when he became the father of a family, he directed his attention to education, and published several pieces in this department: particularly in 1772, a collection of short tales and moral maxims, which had a considerable circulation; and in 1775 he revived a weekly publication, which Adelung had discontinued, under the title of the "Children's Friend." This work became afterwards a quarterly publication, and between the years 1775 and 1782, passed through five editions. From this popular work Berquin derived the idea of his "Ami des Enfans," and he was indebted to it for many of his materials. As Weisse's children grew to maturity and settled in the world, he altered the plan of his work, and continued it under the form of *Lettres*; and Berquin also followed him in his "Ami des Adolescentes." In 1790 the beautiful estate of Stotteritz near Leipsic, which Weisse inherited, placed his family in affluent circumstances, and furnished him with a pleasant residence. Towards the latter part of his life he contributed short fables and poetical tales to journals and periodical publications, which were well received, and at length closed his life with reputation, in December, 1804. His dramatic works, which were continued to five volumes, are said to have formed an epoch in the history of the German stage, and both his translations and original compositions were well received. — *Gen. Biog.*

WEISSENAU, a large village of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Rhine.

WEISSENBERG, a town of Germany, in Saxony and Upper Lusatia, near Bautzen.

WEISSENBOURG, a town of France, in Alsace, on the river Lauter; 14 miles south-by-west of Landau. It has 4100 inhabitants.

WEISSENBURG, a walled town of Germany, in Bavarian Franconia. It has some manufactures of jewellery, pins, and needles; 46 miles west of Ratisbon. Population 3300.

WEISSENBURG, UPPER, or FELSŐ FEJER VÁRMEGYE, a county of Transylvania, made up of several scattered tracts making in all an area of 640 square miles.

WEISSENBURG, a township of the United States, in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania. Population 1046.

WEISSENFELS, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Saale; 20 miles west-south-west of Leipsic. Population nearly 4000.—2. A small town of Austrian Illyria, in Carniola; 4 miles west-south-west of Tarvis.

WEISSENHORN, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, on the river Roth; 8 miles south-east of Ulm. Population 1200.

WEISSENSEE, a town of Prussian Saxony; 11 miles north of Erfurt. Population 1700.

WEISSENSEE, a lake of Austrian Illyria, in Carinthia, near the Drave.

WEISSENSTADT, a town of Bavarian Franconia, on the Eger; 17 miles north-east of Bayreuth. Population 1000.

WEISSENTHURN, a small town of the Prussian province of the Lower Rhine, situated on the Rhine, opposite to Neuwied.

WEISSERITZ, a river of Germany, which rises in Bohemia, and joins the Elbe, near Dresden.

WEISSIA [from *Frid. Guil. Weiss*, author of *Plantæ Cryptogamicæ Floræ Gottigenensis*], in Botany, a genus of moss. See *ORTHOTRICHUM*, vol. xvii.

WEISSKIRCHEN, a town of Hungary, in what is called the military part of the Bannat of Temesvar; 58 miles south-by-east of Temesvar.

WEISSKIRCHEN,

WEISSKIRCHEN, or HRANICE, a town of Moravia; 20 miles east of Olmutz. It has 3300 inhabitants.

WEISSMAGN, a town of the Bavarian states, on the White Main; 14 miles north-north-east of Bamberg. Population 1000.

WEISSWASSER, a town of Austrian Silesia; 4 miles south-west of Patschkau. Population 1100.—2. A town of Bohemia; 6 miles north-west of Jung-Bunslau. Population 1100.

WEISWELL, a neat village of Germany; 17 miles north-west of Freyburg. Population 1200.

WEISSWELLER, a village of Prussian Westphalia, near Eschweiler. Population 800.

WEISTRITZ, a river of Prussian Silesia, which rises in the Riesengebirge, passes by Schweidnitz, and falls into the Polnitz.

WEITBRUCH, a village of France, in Alsace, with 800 inhabitants.

WEITRA, or WEITRACH, a town of Lower Austria; 75 miles west-north-west of Vienna. Population 1500.

WEITRAFELD, a town of Germany, in Lower Austria; 49 miles north-north-west of Vienna. Population 800.

WEITZ, a town of the Austrian states in Styria; 11 miles north-east of Gratz. Population 800.

To WEIVE, *v. a.* [now written *wave*, and sometimes *waioc*.] To decline; to withdraw; to forsake.

Baptisme they receive,
And all their false goddess *weiven*. *Gower.*

WELANG, a small island in the Eastern seas. Lat. 1. 25. S. long. 130. 30. E.

WE'LAWAY, *interj.* [from the Saxon exclamation *palapa, woe on woe*: from *welaway* is formed by corruption *weladay*.] Alas.

Harrow now out, and *welaway*, he cried,
What dismal day hath sent this cursed light! *Spenser.*

WELBECK, a hamlet of England, in the county of Nottingham, near Worksop.

WELBORNE, a parish of England, in Norfolk; 6½ miles north-north-west of Wymondham.

WELBOURNE, a parish of England in Lincolnshire; 9½ miles north-west of Sleaford.

WELBURN, a township of England, North Riding of Yorkshire; 5 miles south-west-by-west of New Malton.—2. Another township in the above Riding; 4½ miles east of Helmesley.

WELBURY, a township of England, in Yorkshire; 6½ miles north-north-east of Northallerton.

WELBY, a township of England, in the county of Leicester, 2½ miles north-west-by-west of Melton Mowbray.—2.

A parish of England, in Lincolnshire; 4½ miles east-by-north of Grantham.—3. A post village of the United States, in Prince George county, Maryland.

WELCH BIGNOR, a village of England, in Monmouthshire, near Monmouth.

WELCH HAMPTON, a parish of England, in Salop; 3 miles from Ellesmere.

WELCH MOUNTAIN, a mountain of the United States, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

WELCH NEWTON, a parish of England, in Herefordshire, near Monmouth.

WELCH WITTLE, a parish of England, in Lancashire; 6 miles from Wigan.

WELCOME, *adj.* [*bien venu*, French; *picume*, Saxon; *welkom*, Dutch.] Received with gladness; admitted willingly to any place or enjoyment; grateful; pleasing.

I serve you, madam:
Your graces are right *welcome*. *Shakespeare.*

To bid WELCOME. To receive with professions of kindness.—Some stood in a row in so civil a fashion, as if to welcome us; and divers put their arms a little abroad, which is their gesture when they *bid* any *welcome*. *Bacon.*

WELCOME, *interj.* A form of salutation used to a new comer, elliptically used for *you are welcome*.

Welcome, he said,

O long expected to my dear embrace.

Dryden.

WE'LCOME, *s.* Salutation of a new comer.—*Welcome* ever smiles, and farewell goes out sighing. *Shakespeare.*—Kind reception of a new comer.

I look'd not for you yet, nor am provided
For your fit *welcome*.

Shakespeare.

To WE'LCOME, *v. a.* To salute a new comer with kindness.

I know no cause
Why I should *welcome* such a guest as grief,
Save bidding farewell to so sweet a guest
As my sweet Richard.

Shakespeare.

WE'LCOME to our house, *s.* [*lactusa marina*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

WELCOME BAY, a bay on the west end of the island of Java. Lat. 6. 35. S. long. 105. 30. E.

WE'LCOMENESS, *s.* Gratefulness.—Our joys, after some centuries of years, may seem to have grown elder, by having been enjoyed so many ages; yet will they really still continue new, not only upon the scores of their *welcomeness*, but by their perpetually equal, because infinite, distance from a period. *Boyle.*

WE'LCOMER, *s.* The saluter or receiver of a new comer.—Farewel, thou woeful *welcomer* of glory. *Shakespeare.*

WELD, a township of the United States, in Oxford county, Maine.

WELD, or WOULD, *s.* [*luteola*, Latin.] Yellow weed, or dyer's weed.—Many colouring materials,—as red-wood, *weld*, woad. *Obs. on Dyeing.*

To WELD, for To WIELD.—Those that *weld* the awful crown. *Spenser.*

To WELD, *v. a.* [*wella*, Swed. the same. *Serenius.*] To beat one mass into another, so as to incorporate them.—Sparkling or *welding* heat is used when you double up your iron to make it thick enough, and so *weld* or work in the doubling into one another. *Moxon.*

WE'LDER, *s.* [A term perhaps merely Irish; though it may be derived from *To wield*, to *turn* or *manage*: whence *wielder*, welder.] Manager; actual occupier.—Such immediate tenants have others under them, and so a third and fourth in subordination, till it comes to the *welder*, as they call him, who sits at a rack-rent, and lives miserably. *Swift.*

WELDON, GREAT, a market town and parish of England, in the county of Northampton, near the river Willy. It has a handsome market-house, and a sessions-house over it. Market on Wednesday, and four annual fairs; 28 miles north-east of Northampton.

WELDON, LITTLE, a hamlet of England, in Northamptonshire, adjoining the village of Great Weldon. Population 442.

WELEDIA, a village of Upper Egypt, on the Nile; 5 miles north of Siut.

WE'LFARE, *s.* Happiness; success; prosperity.—If friends to a government forbear their assistance, they put it in the power of a few desperate men to ruin the *welfare* of those who are superior to them in strength and interest. *Ad-dison.*

WELFORD, a parish of England, in Berkshire; 5½ miles north-west of Speenhamland. Population 906.—2. A parish of England, in the county of Gloucester; 9 miles north of Chipping Campden. Population 477.—3. A hamlet of England, in the parish of Kempford, Gloucester.

WELFORD, or WELLESFORD, a parish of England, in Northamptonshire; 15 miles north-north-west of Northampton. Population 1024.

WELHAM, or WELLANDHAM, a parish of England, in Leicestershire; 4 miles north-east-by-north of Market Harborough.

WELHAM, a hamlet of England, in Yorkshire; 1½ mile south of New Malton.

WELITSCHNA, a populous town of Hungary; 32 miles north of Neusohl.

To WELK, *v. a.* [Of this word in Spenser I know not well the meaning: pealcan, in Saxon, is to *roll*; *wolken*, in German, and pelcen, in Saxon, are *clouds*; whence I suppose *welk*, or *whilk*, is an undulation or corrugation, or corrugated or convolved body. *Whilk* is used for a small shell-fish. *Johnson*.—The contemporary commentator on Spenser explains *welked* by *shortened* or *impaired*: and to this agrees our elder language: "The lond now *welketh*, and now it groweth." *Gower, Conf. Am. Prol.*—It seems in Spenser, both active and neuter.] Now sad Winter *welked* hath the day. *Spenser*.

To WELK, *v. n.* To dry; to wither. *North*.—Mown grass in drying for hay is said to *welk*. *Grose*.—Thus in our old lexicography "*welkyng*, marcior; *welkyd*, marcicidus." *Pr. Faro*.

WE'LKED, *adj.* Set with protuberances. Properly, I believe, *whelked*, from *whelk*.

Methought his eyes
Were two full moons: he had a thousand noses,
Horns *welk'd* and wav'd like the enridged sea. *Shakspeare*.

WE'LKIN, *s.* [from pealcan, to *roll*, or pelcen, *clouds*, Sax.] The visible regions of the air. *Out of use, except in poetry*.

Spur your proud horses hard, and ride in blood:
Amaze the *welkin* with your broken staves. *Shakspeare*.

Their hideous yells
Render the dark *welkin*. *Philips*.

WE'LKIN *eye*, is, I suppose, blue eye; sky-coloured eye. *Johnson*.—Not so, but a rolling eye, equally applicable to an eye of any colour. [pealcan; Saxon, to *roll*.] *Tooke*.

Yet were it true
To say this boy were like me! Come, sir page,
Look on me with your *welkin eye*, sweet villain.
Shakspeare.

WELL, *s.* [pelle, pœll, Saxon.] A spring; a fountain; a source.

Begin then, sisters of the sacred *well*,
That from beneath the seat of Jove doth spring. *Milton*.

A deep narrow pit of water.—Now up, now down, like buckets in a *well*. *Dryden*.—The cavity in which stairs are placed.—Hollow newelled stairs are made about a square hollow newel: suppose the *well*-hole to be eleven foot long, and six foot wide, and we would bring up a pair of stairs from the first floor eleven foot high, it being intended a sky-light shall fall through the hollow newel. *Moxon*.

To WELL, *v. n.* [ptallan, Sax.] To spring; to issue as from a spring.

From his two springs,
Pure *welling* out, he through the lucid lake
Of fair Dambea rolls his infant stream. *Thomson*.

To WELL, *v. a.* To pour any thing forth.
To her people wealth they forth do *well*,
And health to every foreign nation. *Spenser*.

WELL, *adj.* [*Well* seems to be sometimes an adjective, though it is not always easy to determine its relations.] Not sick; being in health.

Lady, I am not *well*, else I should answer
From a full flowing stomach. *Shakspeare*.
Happy.

Mark, we use
To say the dead are *well*. *Shakspeare*.

Convenient; advantageous.—This exactness is necessary, and it would be *well* too, if it extended itself to common conversation. *Locke*.—Being in favour.—He followed the fortunes of that family; and was *well* with Henry the fourth. *Dryden*.—Recovered from any sickness or misfortune.

I am sorry
For your displeasure; but all will sure be *well*. *Shakspeare*.

WELL, *adv.* [*wil*, Gothic; *pell*, Saxon; *wel*, Dutch; *wel*, Icel.] Not ill; not unhappily.

Some sense, and more estate, kind heav'n
To this *well*-lotted peer has given:
What then? he must have rule and sway;
Else all is wrong till he's in play. *Prior*.

Not ill; not wickedly.—My bargains, and *well*-worn thrift he calls interest. *Shakspeare*.—Skilfully; properly; in a laudable manner.—Beware and govern *well* thy appetite. *Milton*.—Not amiss; not unsuccessfully; not erroneously.—'Tis almost impossible to translate verbally and *well*. *Dryden*.—Not insufficiently; not defectively.—The plain of Jordan was *well* watered everywhere. *Genesis*.—To a degree that gives pleasure.—I like *well*, in some places, fair columns upon frames of carpenters' work. *Bacon*.—With praise; favourably.—All the world speaks *well* of you. *Pope*.—*Well* is sometimes like the French *bien*, a term of concession.—The knot might *well* be cut, but untied it could not be. *Sidney*.—Conveniently; suitably.

Know,
In measure what the mind can *well* contain. *Milton*.

To a sufficient degree: a kind of slight sense.—A private caution I know not *well* how to sort, unless I should call it political, by no means to build too near a great neighbour. *Wotton*.—It is a word by which something is admitted as the ground for a conclusion.—*Well*, let's away, and say how much is done. *Shakspeare*.—*As well as*. Together with; not less than.—Long and tedious, *as well as* grievous and uneasy courses of physic, how necessary soever to the cure, much enfeeble the patient, and reduce him to a low and languishing state. *Blackmore*.—*Well is him or me; bene est*, he is happy.—*Well is him* that dwelleth with a wife of understanding, and that hath not slipped with his tongue. *Ecclus*.—*Well nigh*. Nearly; almost.—I freed *well nigh* half the angelic name. *Milton*.—*Well enough*. In a moderate degree; tolerably. It is used much in composition to express any thing right, laudable, or not defective.

Well-apparelled April on the heel
Of limping Winter treads. *Shakspeare*.

He rails
On me, my bargains, and my *well*-won thrift,
Which he calls interest. *Shakspeare*.

WELL, a parish of England, in Lincolnshire; 1½ mile south-south-west of Alford.—2. A parish of England, North Riding of Yorkshire; 5 miles south of Bedale.

WE'LLADAY, *interject*. [This is a corruption of *welaway*. See WELAWAY.] Alas.—O *welladay*, mistress Ford, having an honest man to your husband, to give him such cause of suspicion. *Shakspeare*.

WELLAND, a parish of England, in Worcestershire, near Upton-upon-Severn.

WELLAND, a river of England; takes its rise in the county of Northampton, which it separates from those of Leicester, Rutland, and Lincoln. It passes by Market Harborough, Market Deeping, Spalding, &c., below which last place it enters the Wash. It is navigable by locks from Stamford downwards.

WELLAND RIVER, formerly called CHIPPEWA, a beautiful river of Upper Canada, which falls into the Niagara. It flows through a remarkably fertile country for about 40 miles, and is wholly free from falls.

WELLBE'ING, *s.* Happiness; prosperity.

For whose *wellbeing*
So amply, and with hands so liberal,
Thou hast provided all things. *Milton*.

WELLBO'RN, *adj.* Not meanly descended.
Heav'n, that *wellborn* souls inspires,
Prompts me through lifted swords, and rising fires,
To rush undaunted to defend the walls. *Dryden*.

WELLBRE'D, *adj.* Elegant of manners; polite.—Both the poets were *wellbred* and well-natur'd. *Dryden*.

WELLCOMBE, a parish of England, in Devonshire; 17 miles south-west-by-west of Bideford.

WELLDONE,

WELLDONE, *interject.* A word of praise.—*Well-done*, thou good and faithful servant. *St. Matth.*

WELLED SEEDY, the name given to a numerous tribe of Arabs, inhabiting the southern frontier of Tunis.

WELLESBOROUGH, a hamlet of England, in Leicestershire; 2½ miles west-by-south of Market Bosworth.

WELLESBOURNE HASTINGS, a village and parish of England, in Warwickshire; 5½ miles north-west of Kington. Population 538.

WELLESLEY'S ISLANDS, a group of islands, so called by captain Flinders, at the head of the gulf of Carpentaria, on the north coast of New Holland. They consist of Mornington isle, Pisonia, Bentinck, Sweer's island, and several other small and rocky islets.

WELLFARE, *s.* Happiness; prosperity.—They will ask, what's the final cause of a king? And they will answer the people's *welfare*. Certainly a true answer; and as certainly an imperfect one. *Holyday.*

WELFAVOURED, *adj.* Beautiful; pleasing to the eye.—His wife seems to be *wellfavoured*. I will use her as the key of the cuckoldy rogue's coffer. *Shakspeare.*

WELFLEET, a post town and sea-port of the United States, in Barnstable county, Massachusetts, on a bay of the same name; 31 miles east-north-east of Barnstable, and 97 south-east of Boston. Population 1402.

WELLHAUGH, a township of England, in Northumberland, parish of Simonburn.

WELLHEAD, *s.* Source; fountain; spring.

From dame Nature's fruitful pap
Their *wellheads* spring.

Spenser.

WELLING, a hamlet of England, in Kent, situated at the bottom of Shooter's Hill.

WELLINGBOROUGH, a market town of England, in the county of Northampton, is disposed along the slope of a hill, nearly a mile to the north of the river Nen. It was made a market town by a charter from King John, and such of the monks of Croyland as formerly possessed the manor. The greater part of the houses having been erected subsequently to a dreadful fire, which happened in the year 1738, are neatly built, of a kind of sand-stone, from quarries in the neighbourhood; and from the situation of the ground, the streets are generally clean. The church is a large building, having at its west end a tower, surmounted by a handsome spire. The name of the town, which is Saxon, is supposed to have been derived from its ancient medicinal springs; and one called Redwell was in great repute in the 17th century. It issues out at the foot of the hill, in an open field about half a mile west of the town. Its chief trade is in corn. Market on Wednesday. Fairs, Easter-Wednesday, Whit-Wednesday, and 18th October; 11 miles north-east-by-east of Northampton, and 67½ north-north-west of London. Population 3999.

WELLINGHAM, a parish of England, in Norfolk, 6½ miles south-west-by-south of Fakenham.

WELLINGLEY, a hamlet of England, in Yorkshire; 4½ miles north-west-by-west of Bawtry.

WELLINGORE, a parish of England, in Lincolnshire; 9½ miles north-west-by-north of Sleaford.

WELLINGTON, a parish of England, in Herefordshire; 5½ miles north of Hereford.—2. A village of England, in Sussex; 2 miles from Lewes.—3. A large and populous market town of England, in the county of Somerset, near the eastern border of Devonshire. It consists of four streets, the principal of which is called the High-street, and is very wide and spacious, being about half a mile in length. It is a place of considerable trade; 20 miles west-south-west of Somerton, and 149½ west-south-west of London. Population 3874.—4. A market town of England, in Shropshire. The town of late years has been much improved, and contains many good houses. It has a good market on Thursday. Fairs 29th of March, 22d of June, 29th of September, and 17th November; 11 miles east-by-south of Shrewsbury, and 144 north-west of London. Population 8390.—5. A town-

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ship of the United States, in Bristol county, Massachusetts, on the west side of Taunton river; 2 miles north of Dighton, 3 south of Taunton, and 35 south of Boston.

WELLMANNERED, *adj.* Polite; civil; complaisant.—By which *well-mannered* and charitable expressions, I was certain of his sect before I knew him. *Dryden.*

WELLMEANER, *s.* One who means well.—*Well-meaners* think no harm. *Dryden.*

WELLMEANING, *adj.* Having a good intention.—Only may I be allowed to be a plain and *well-meaning* monitor. *Killingbeck.*

WELLMET, *interj.* A term of salutation.

Once more to-day *wellmet*, distemper'd lords;
The king by me requests your presence straight.

Shakspeare.

WELLNATURED, *adj.* Goodnatured; kind.

On their life no grievous burthen lies,
Who are *wellnatur'd*, temperate and wise:
But an inhuman and ill-temper'd mind,
Not any easy part in life can find.

Denham.

WELLNIGH, *adv.* Almost.

The same so sore annoyed has the knight,
That *wellnigh* choaked with the deadly stink,
His forces fail.

Spenser.

WELLNO, a small town of Prussian Poland, in the government of Posen.

WELLOP, a river of England, in Northumberland, which runs into the Wear, near St. John's Chapel.

WELLOW, a parish of England, in Somersetshire; 4 miles south-by-west of Bath. Population 728.—2. A parish of England, in Nottinghamshire; 1½ mile south-east-by-east of Ollerton.

WELLOW, EAST, a parish of England, in Southamp-tonshire, situated on the borders of Wiltshire; 3½ miles west of Romsey.

WELLOW, WEST, a hamlet in the foregoing parish, and adjoining thereto.

WELLS (William Charles), F.R.S., I. and E., licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, London, and one of the physicians to St. Thomas's Hospital, was the son of parents who left Scotland and settled in Carolina, in 1753, born in Charlestown, South Carolina, in May, 1757. Few lives have been more diversified by incident and more sedulously devoted to literary and scientific pursuits, and therefore more entitled to notice in our biographical sketches than the subject of this article. Before he had attained the age of seven years, he was sent to a considerable grammar-school at Dumfries, where he remained nearly two years and a half; and in the autumn of the year 1770 he removed to Edinburgh, and attended several of the lower classes of the university. At this early age he had the good fortune to become acquainted with Mr. David Hume and Sir William Miller, since known by the title of Lord Glenlee, whose friendship he afterwards cultivated and valued, and whose kind offices he gratefully acknowledged. In 1771, he returned to Charlestown, and was apprenticed, in the medical profession, to Dr. Alexander Garden, whose name is well known among naturalists; and during three years of the time he was with this gentleman, he pursued his studies with such diligence, that he acquired perhaps more knowledge than in any three subsequent years of his life. Soon after the commencement of the American war, in 1775, he came to London. The occasion of his removal was his refusal, from conscientious motives, to sign a paper denominated "The Association," which was drawn up in order to unite the people in a resistance to the claims of the British government. At the commencement of the winter of that year he went to Edinburgh, and entered upon his medical studies, with the view of taking a degree. To his former two friends, with whom he had kept up a regular correspondence, he had now the happiness of adding a third, no less intimate and constant than the others, Dr. Robertson Barclay.

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Having pursued his studies for three winters, and passed his preparatory trials in the summer of 1778, he left Edinburgh without graduating, and returned to London, where he attended a course of Dr. William Hunter's lectures, and became a surgeon's pupil at Bartholomew's hospital. In 1779 he went to Holland as surgeon to a Scotch regiment, in the service of the United Provinces; but receiving offensive treatment from the commanding officer, he resigned his commission, and challenged the aggressor, under the unjust charge of military insubordination, for which an attempt was made to punish him; but without receiving the satisfaction which he demanded, he went to Leyden in the beginning of the year 1780, and there prepared an inaugural thesis on the subject of "Cold," which was published at Edinburgh in the close of that year, on occasion of his taking the degree of doctor in medicine.

In the beginning of the year 1782, Dr. Wells visited Carolina, then in the possession of the king's troops, for the purpose of arranging the affairs of his family; and whilst he was there, he sustained a variety of offices, seemingly very incompatible with each other, and which no person destitute of his versatile talents and peculiar activity could have satisfactorily performed. He was an officer in a corps of volunteers, a printer, a bookseller, and a merchant, a trustee for the management of the affairs of some of his father's friends in England, and on one occasion a judge-advocate. In December, 1782, when the king's troops were obliged to evacuate Charlestown, he removed to St. Augustine, in East Florida, and there edited the first weekly newspaper that had been published in that country, having brought with him a printing-press, which had been taken to pieces for the convenience of carriage, and which he contrived, with the assistance only of a negro-carpenter, to refit for use. During his residence in Florida, he became captain of a corps of volunteers, and manager of a company of officers, who had agreed to act plays for the relief of the poorest of the loyal refugees from Carolina and Georgia, and occasionally an actor himself. In 1784, he removed from St. Augustine to London, and becoming acquainted with Dr. Baillie, commenced an intimate, steady, and affectionate friendship, the benefits of which he experienced till his death. Having spent three months at Paris in the year 1785, he returned to London in the autumn of that year, and settled as a physician in this city. His father had resided in London from the commencement of the American war, and had amassed a fortune of 20,000*l.*; but by misfortunes in trade his circumstances were now embarrassed, so that Dr. Wells, at the outset of his profession, was obliged to raise money by loans, amounting to 600*l.* For the first few years after settling in London, he scarcely took a fee, and after having been engaged for ten years in the exercise of his profession, his receipts from every source did not amount to 250*l.* per annum. However, in the next five years he was able to pay part of his debt, and before his death he had the satisfaction of having paid the whole of it, both principal and interest; and it should be mentioned to his honour, that when his income was very limited, he allowed an annuity of 20*l.* to a poor relation.

In 1788 he was admitted a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians in London; and he took part with those who asserted their eligibility and right of admission to the class of fellows. After the decision of this claim in the court of king's bench, he applied, in 1797, for examination, so that if he were found to be fit, he might be returned a fellow. But this application was unavailing; and yet about four years before his death, the president of the college sent him a message, expressing a wish to know if he had any desire to become a fellow; to which he replied in the negative. In 1790, he was appointed a physician to the Finsbury Dispensary, in which connection he remained till the year 1798. In 1793, he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society; and in 1800, he became physician of St. Thomas's hospital, having been assistant physician from the year 1798. In the year 1800 he was seized with a slight fit of apoplexy; but by adopting a very abstemious mode of living, he escaped

any subsequent attack. From this time, however, his health declined.

In 1812, he commenced some experiments on dew, and after he had an opportunity of pursuing them, he wrote an "Essay" on the subject, which was published in August, 1814, the year in which he was admitted into the Royal Society of Edinburgh; and in 1816, the Royal Society of London adjudged to him the honour of the gold and silver medals of Count Rumford's donation for this essay. Although from the year 1814 to the commencement of his last illness his health was in some respects improved, he was afflicted with painful and threatening symptoms. These symptoms became gradually more alarming; and though in his last illness some hopes were entertained by his medical friends, Dr. Baillie and Dr. Lister, of his recovery, yet on the 8th of August he was suddenly seized, whilst he was sitting up, with the sensation of a tremulous motion in the chest, which he referred to the heart, from which time his illness intermitted. "After this," says his biographer, "no expectation was entertained of his recovery. His life was continued until the evening of the 18th of September, 1817; and until the near approach of its termination, his mind was clear and active, and his spirits calm and cheerful."

Our limits will merely allow our enumerating his principal publications. Of his political papers we shall only mention one, which was written in 1781, by the desire of the commandant of the garrison of Charlestown, general Nesbit Balfour. The object of this paper was to shew, by military usage, and the nature of the case, that persons in the American service who, after having been taken prisoners and sent to their homes under their military paroles, and who appeared again in arms against the British government, subjected themselves to the punishment of death. This paper was frequently published in the newspapers, and it is probable that it was owing to this publication that general Balfour and lord Moira thought themselves justified in putting to death a colonel Haynes, the propriety of which act was afterwards a subject of debate in the British parliament. The philosophical pieces of Doctor Wells were the following: viz. "An Essay upon single Vision with Two Eyes," 1792; "Two Letters, in reply to Dr. Darwin's Remarks in his Zoonomia upon what Dr. Wells had written in his Essay upon Vision, on the apparent Rotation of Bodies which takes place during the Giddiness occasioned by turning ourselves quickly and frequently round," 1794, contained in the Gentleman's Magazine for September and October; "A Paper upon the Influence which incites the Muscles to contract in Mr. Galvani's Experiments," 1795; "Experiments upon the Colour of the Blood," 1797; "Some Experiments and Observations on Vision," 1811; all published in the Philosophical Transactions. "An Essay upon Dew," 1811; "An Answer to Remarks in the Quarterly Review upon the Essay on Dew," and "An Answer to Mr. Prevost's Queries respecting the Explanation of Mr. B. Prevost's Experiments on Dew," 1815; "A Letter to Lord Kenyon relative to the Conduct of the Royal College of Physicians of London, posterior to the Decision of the Court of King's Bench, in the Case of Dr. Stanger;" "A short Letter on the Condensation of Water upon Glass," 1816; which three last appeared in Dr. Thomson's Annals of Philosophy. Some "Biographical Sketches by Dr. Wells," appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine. Almost all his writings upon medical subjects are contained in the second and third volumes of the Transactions of a Society for the Promotion of Medical and Chirurgical Knowledge.

WELLS, a city of England, in the county of Somerset, situated at the southern base of the Mendip hills, which shelter it on the north, while fertile and extensive meadows range to the south, the east, and west. The country is very diversified and picturesque. Several hills rise abruptly from the low grounds, and form insulated conical mounts. Some of these are covered with woods; others are inclosed and cultivated to the tops; and some are terminated by bare crags. Its noble cathedral, and St. Cutlibert's church, with their
rising

rising towers, give to the city an air of dignity and grandeur, and deeply impress the religious visitant with feelings of piety and veneration. The cathedral, the greater part of which, as it now stands, was erected in the early part of the 13th century, by bishop Joceline de Wells, has always been considered one of the most splendid specimens of religious architecture in England. The plan of this edifice is in the form of a cross. Its internal length from east to west is 381 feet, and its breadth 131. In the centre of the transepts rises a large quadrangular tower, 178 feet high, the base of which rests upon four arches, with inverted arches, and large massy piers. The length of the nave is 190 feet, which is separated from the two side aisles by 18 clustered pillars, nine on each side, supporting pointed arches. The extent, from the choir to the altar, is 111 feet. Behind the latter is the truly elegant chapel of the Blessed Mary, which is 52 feet in length, and 35 in breadth, ornamented with large windows, of the most beautiful and delicate workmanship, and filled with splendid specimens of painted glass. The western front is flanked by two smaller towers, 125 feet in height. This front is esteemed one of the finest and most splendid pieces of ecclesiastical architecture in Europe. It is adorned with a great variety of figures, of exquisite workmanship, placed in ornamented niches, with canopies, supported by elegant slender pillars of Purbeck marble. At the top are the images of the twelve apostles, and below them are the hierarchs, popes, princes, and bishops. One whole line of this front is occupied in the display of a curious grotesque representation of the resurrection, in which are expressed the various attitudes of the resuscitated bodies, emerging from their earthly mansions. The larger statues, which adorn the lower part of this front, are also interspersed with other scriptural representations, portrayed in groups of high relief. Each side of the great buttresses is filled with figures, as large as life, of kings, queens, abbots, popes, and cardinals. Southward, a short way from the cathedral, stands the bishop's palace, a noble old building, of an august and venerable appearance, and more resembling the fortified mansion of a military baron, than the residence of a peaceful minister of religion. Its walls encompass a space of seven acres of ground, and are flanked by bastion towers at the angles. A deep fosse, or moat, supplied with water from St. Andrew's well, surrounds the whole; and on the north side is a bridge and stately gate-house serving as an entrance to the exterior court. On the east side of the court is the dwelling-house, containing several large and handsome apartments, with an elegant chapel. On the east side of the city is a spacious open market-place, where formerly stood a curious cross, built in 1342. Near the site of this cross stood a conduit, erected by bishop Beckington, about the year 1451, which has lately given place to a tasteless structure in the form of a triangle. The water of this conduit, which supplies the city, is conveyed by leaden pipes, from an aqueduct, also the gift of bishop Beckington, situated near the source of St. Andrew's spring, between the cathedral and the bishop's palace. The name of this city is said to be taken from a remarkable spring called St. Andrew's well, rising near the palace, and emitting a copious stream, which, after filling the moat, thence flows through the south-west part of the town. Wells was first incorporated in the reign of Richard I. and created into a free borough by a charter of king John, by the title of the master and commonalty of the borough of Wells; but in the reign of queen Elizabeth, the corporation was formed, as it now consists, of a mayor, recorder, 7 masters, and 16 common councilmen. It returns 2 members to parliament, elected by a mayor, masters, burgesses, and freemen; number of voters about 500; returning officer the mayor; about 2 miles north-west of Wells is a remarkable cavern in the rocks, under the Mendip hills, called *Wookey Hole*. It is entered by a small aperture, near the base of an almost perpendicular rock, which rises nearly 200 feet. The whole length of this cavern is at least 600 feet, and it is separated into several varied compartments. Market on Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs 14th May, 25th July,

25th October, and 30th November; 19 miles south-west from Bath, 20 from Bristol, and 121 west-by-south of London.—2. A small seaport town of England, in the county of Norfolk. It has a harbour at the mouth of a small river, but difficult of access, owing to the shifting sands; 34 miles north-west-by-north of Norwich, and 118½ north-north-east of London. Population 2683.—3. A town of West Florida, situated on the west side of St. Andrew's bay. Lat. 30. 25. N. long. 85. 50. W.—4. A post township of the United States, in York county, Maine, about 10 miles long, and 7 broad; 88 miles north-north-east of Boston. Population 4489.—5. A township of the United States, in Rutland county, Vermont; 50 miles north of Bennington.—6. A post village of the United States, in Beaufort district, South Carolina.—7. A township of Montgomery county, New York; 40 miles north of Johnston.—8. A river of the United States, in Vermont, which rises in Groton, and runs into the Connecticut, north of Newbury.

WELLS' CREEK, a river of the United States, in Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio. Lat. 38. 47. N. long. 84. 27. W.

WELLS' FALLS, a cataract of the United States, in the river Delaware; 13 miles north-west of Trenton.

WELLS' PASSAGE, an inlet on the west coast of North America, branching off from Broughton's archipelago.

WELLSBOROUGH, a post township of the United States, and capital of Tioga county, Pennsylvania: 45 miles north-by-west of Williamsport.

WELLSBURG, formerly CHARLESTOWN, a post town of the United States, in Brooke county, Virginia; 24 miles west-north-west of Washington.

WELLSPE'NT, *adj.* Passed with virtue.

The constant tenour of their *wellspent* days,
No less deserv'd a just return of praise.

Pope.

WELLSPOKEN, *adj.* Speaking well; speaking finely; speaking gracefully; speaking kindly.—A knight *well-spoken*, neat, and fine. *Shakspeare.*

WELLSRING, *s.* [wellgerpuz, Saxon.] Fountain; source.—Understanding is a *wellspring* of life. *Prov.*

WELLWILLER, *s.* One who means kindly.—Disarming all his own countrymen, that no man might shew himself a *wellwiller* of mine. *Sidney.*

WELLWISH, *s.* A wish of happiness.—Let it not enter into the heart of any one that hath a *well-wish* for his friends or posterity, to think of a peace with France, till the Spanish monarchy be entirely torn from it. *Addison.*

WELLWISHER, *s.* One who wishes the good of another.—No man is more your sincere *wellwisher* than myself, or more the sincere *wellwisher* of your family. *Pope.*

WELMICH, a small town of Germany, in the duchy of Nassau, on the Rhine.

WELNETHAM, GREAT and LITTLE, adjoining parishes of England, in the county of Suffolk, near Bury St. Edmund's.

WELNEY, a parish of England, in the Isle of Ely, Cambridgeshire, situated among the Fens, on the river Wen.—2. A hamlet in the county of Norfolk, near Downham.

WELS, a small town of Germany, in Upper Austria, on the Traun; 17 miles south-south-west of Lintz, and 108 west of Vienna. Population 3800.

WELSCH-BIRKEN, a town of Bohemia; 5 miles north-north-west of Prachatitz. Population 900.

WELSE, a small river of Prussia, in the Ucker Mark of Brandenburg. It falls into the Oder; 4 miles below New Angermunde.

WELSH, *adj.* Relating to the people or country of Wales.—Heavens defend me from that *Welsh* fairy! *Shakspeare.*

WELSH; *s.* The people of Wales.—Datian said that he was provoked to it by the Welshman, who pretended that the *Welsh* were an ancients people than the Jews. *Addison.*

WELSHPOOL, a market town of North Wales, in Montgomeryshire.

gomeryshire. It is pleasantly situated on the eastern boundary of the county, in the picturesque and fertile vale of the Severn, through which that river runs at the distance of nearly a mile from the town, on the south-east, being here about 35 miles from its source on Plinlimmon. The town consists principally of one long, wide, and spacious street, has a gentle declivity; and has a clean and imposing appearance to those who visit it, after having passed through the principality. It is governed by two bailiffs elected annually, a high steward, recorder, &c. The present charter was granted by Charles II. The church has been erected since the time of the civil wars, and contains no monuments of any interest. It is only remarkable for not being built in conformity with the points of the compass, which may be accounted for from the situation of the ground on which it stands, which rises immediately above it on the north-west, and is so steep, that the upper part of the church-yard is on a level with the roof.

The scenery of the surrounding country is very fine, and abounds in delightful views, many of which are extensive, and are generally terminated by a back ground of mountains, some of which are highly picturesque. There are few finer situations than Powis castle, which stands on a partial eminence, about a mile to the south-west of the town, encompassed by noble timber, and commands the surrounding country. It is a very perfect specimen of the fortified castles erected along the Welsh marches, during the conflicts of the English and Welsh. It was built during the 12th century, by the princes of Powisland; and was frequently the scene of those hot and sanguinary battles which distinguish the border history of those times. It still retains its original dimensions, though the interior has undergone some modern improvements; but its massy towers and rude magnificence impress the beholder with a lively idea of feudal grandeur. Offa's dyke, the ancient boundary between England and Wales, runs along the opposite bank of the Severn, at a short distance. Several spots in this neighbourhood are distinguished as the sites of ancient battles. There are also some tumuli and other Celtic remains. The market day is on Monday. Fairs, 2d Monday in March, 3d Thursday in April, June 5th, 1st Monday after 10th July, 12th September, 1st Monday after September 20th, for butter and cheese, and 16th November; 18 miles west-south-west from Shrewsbury, and 169 from London. Population of the parish, 3460.

WELT, *s.* [*wel*, Sueth. *pannus vel linteum convolutum. Serenius.*] A border; a guard; an edging. Little low hedges made round like *wells*, with some pretty pyramids; I like well. *Bacon.*

To WELT, *v. a.* To sew any thing with a border.—The bodies and sleeves of green velvet, *welted* with white satin. *Shelton.*

To WELTER, *v. n.* [*weltern*, Teut. *weltra*, Sw. *veaultret*, Fr. *volutare*, Lat. *pæltan*, Sax. *waltjan*, M. Goth. It is observable that *walter* is the old Engl. word. "*Walteringe* and *walowinge*, *volutatio.*" *Pr. Parv.* See also Barret's *Alv.* 1580. And the second definition of the word before us.] To roll in water or mire.

He must not float upon his wat'ry bicr
Unwept, nor *welter* to the parching winds. *Milton.*

The companions of his fall o'erwhelm'd
He soon discerns; and *welt'ring* by his side
The next himself. *Milton.*

To roll voluntarily; to wallow.—Such hopes and such principles of earth, as these wherein she *welters* from a young one, are the immediate generation both of a slavish and tyrannous life to follow. *Milton.*

WELTON, a parish of England, in Lincolnshire; 6 miles north-by-east of Lincoln. Population 368.—2. Another parish in the same county; 4 miles from Louth.—3. A parish in Northamptonshire; 3 miles north-north-east of Daventry. Population 509.—4. A township in Staffordshire, near Leek. Population 593.—5. A parish in the East

Riding of Yorkshire, near Howden.—6. A township in Northumberland; 9 miles east-north-east of Hexham.

WELTON IN THE-MARSH, a parish of England, in Lincolnshire; 5 miles east-north-east of Spilsby.

WELWYN, a parish of England, in Hertfordshire, situated on the small river Moran. Dr. Young was rector of this place; and here was the scene of his melancholy effusions, called "The Night Thoughts;" 8 miles west-north-west of Hertford. Population 1130.

WELZHEIM, a small town of Germany, in Wirtemberg; 23 miles east of Stutgard. Population 1300.

To WEM, *v. a.* [*wemman*, Sax.] To corrupt; to vitiate; to spot.—The verie crounes and sceptres of best monarks and princes had bene rustie, *wembde*, and warpde with oblivion. *Drant.*

WEM, *s.* [*wem*, Sax.] A spot; a scar. It hadde no *wem*, ne ryveling, or ony such thing. *Wicliffe.*

WEM, a market town of England, in the county of Salop. It is pleasantly situated near the source of the river Roden. It consists of one large open street, with a few smaller ones. The church is a handsome structure, with a lofty tower steeple, and a chancel. Market on Thursday, and three annual fairs; 9 miles north of Shrewsbury, and 164 north-west of London. Population 1395.

WEMBDON, a parish of England, in Somersetshire, near Bridgewater.

WEMBURY, a parish of England, in Devonshire, north-east of Plymouth, near the mouth of the river Yalm. Population 450.

WEMBWORTHY, a parish of England, in Devonshire; 3½ miles south-south-west of Chumleigh.

WEMDAL, a village of Sweden, in the government of Gefleborg; 120 miles west-north-west of Sundswal.

WEMDING, a town of Bavaria; 10 miles north of Donauworth. Population 2100.

WEMYSS, a parish of Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the coast of the frith of Forth. Its greatest length is about 6 miles, and its greatest breadth is 1½. Population 3761.

WEMYSS, EASTER, a village in the above parish; 1 mile east of Wester Wemyss, and 1 west of Buckhaven. Population 640.

WEMYSS, WESTER, a burgh of barony in the above parish; 1½ mile east of Dysart, and 1 west of East Wemyss. It is governed by two bailies, a treasurer, and council.

WEMYSS POINT, a cape of Scotland, on the coast of the county of Renfrew, in the Clyde. Lat. 55. 51. N. long. 5. W.

WEN, *s.* [*wen*, Sax.] A fleshy or callous excrescence, or protuberance.

A promontory *wen* with griesly grace,
Stood high upon the handle of his face. *Dryden.*

WENCH, *s.* [The Sax. *wen*, Goth. *queus*, a girl, a wench, a woman; whence our *quean*.] A young woman. Now—how dost thou look now? Oh ill-starr'd *wench*!

Pale as thy smock! when we shall meet at compt,
This look of thine will hurl my soul from heav'n,
And fiends will snatch at it. Cold, cold, my girl,
Ev'n like thy chastity. *Shakspeare.*

A young woman in contempt; a strumpet.

Do not pray in *wench*-like words with that
Which is so serious. *Shakspeare.*

A strumpet.—It is not a digression to talk of bawds in a discourse upon *wenches*. *Spectator.*

To WENCH, *v. n.* To frequent loose women.—They asked the knight whether he was not ashamed to go *wenching* at his years. *Addison.*

WENCHER, *s.* A fornicator.—He must be no great eater, drinker, or sleeper; no gamester, *wencher*, or fop. *Grew.*

WENCHLIKE, *adj.* After the manner of *wenches*. *Huloet.*

To WEND, *v. n.* [*wendan*, Sax.] To go; to pass to

or from. This word is now obsolete, but its preterite *went* is still in use.

Back to Athens shall the lovers *wend*

With league, whose date till death shall never end.

Shakspeare.

To turn round. It seems to be an old sea term.—A ship of 600 tons will carry as good ordnance as a ship of 1200 tons; and though the greater have double the number, the lesser will turn her broadsides twice, before the greater can *wend* once. *Raleigh.*

WENDEL, ST., a small town of Germany, in the part of the French department of the Sarre assigned to Saxe-Coburg. It stands on the Blies; 29 miles south-east of Treves. Population 1400.

WENDELL, formerly SAVILLE, a township of the United States, in Cheshire county, New Hampshire; 22 miles north-east of Charlestown, and 38 west-north-west of Concord. Population 447.—2. A township of the United States, in Franklin county, Massachusetts; 13 miles east of Greenfield, and 80 west of Boston.

WENDELSTEIN, a market town of Germany, in Bavarian Franconia, on the Schwarzach; 9 miles south of Nuremberg.—2. A mountain of Germany, in Bavaria, in the circle of the Iser, 1100 feet in perpendicular height.

WENDEN, a principality of Germany, in the grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, lying contiguous to Brandenburg and Pomerania.

WENDERTON, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Wingham, county of Kent.

WENDISHAYN, a large village of Saxony, in the circle of Leipsic, bailiwick of Leisnig.

WENDLEBURY, a parish of England, in Oxfordshire; 3 miles south-west of Bicester.

WENDLING, a parish of England, in Norfolk; 4 miles west of East Dereham.

WENDLINGEN, a small town of Germany, in Wirtemberg, at the confluence of the Lauter and Neckar, with 900 inhabitants; 12 miles east-south-east of Stutgard, and 33 west-north-west of Ulm.

WENDON, GREAT AND LITTLE, united parishes of England, in Essex; 2½ miles south-west-by-west of Saffron Walden.

WENDON, LOFTS, or LOWTH, a small village in the same county, about 2 miles from the foregoing.

WENDOVER, a market town and borough of England, in the county of Buckingham. It is but an inconsiderable place, consisting chiefly of mean brick houses, and possesses no trade or manufacture of any consequence, except lace-making, from which the inhabitants derive their chief support. Market on Tuesday and Thursday, and two annual fairs; 7 miles south-east of Aylesbury, and 35 west-by-north of London.

WENDRON, ST., a parish of England, in Cornwall; 3 miles north-east-by-north of Helstone. Population 3555.

WENDY, a parish of England, in Cambridge; 6½ miles west of Royston.

WENER, a large lake of Sweden, bounded along its different shores by the provinces of Warmeland, Dalecarlia, and West Gothland. It is between 70 and 80 miles long, and upwards of 25 broad. Its surface is about 150 feet above the level of the Categat. It is divided into two parts by a long neck of land. The only river that flows out of it is the Gotha-Elf. The coasts of the lake are lined with a multitude of islands, which are for the most part inhabited and cultivated. The scenery is pleasant, particularly on the side of West Gothland.

WENERSBORG, a town of Sweden, in the province of West Gothland, situated on a bay, near the efflux of the Gotha-Elf from the lake of Wener; 52 miles north of Gottenburg. Lat. 58. 26. N. long. 12. 9. E. Population 1500.

WENHAM, GREAT AND LITTLE, two adjoining parishes of England, in Suffolk; about 5 miles south-east-by south Hadleigh.

WENHAM, a post township of the United States, in

Essex county, Massachusetts; 16 miles north of Salem, and 21 north-east of Boston. Population 554.

WENHASTON, a parish of England, in Suffolk, near Halesworth. Population 710.

WENINGS, a small town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel; 35 miles east-north-east of Frankfort on the Maine.

WENLOCK, MUCH OR GREAT, a market town and borough of England, in the county of Salop. The town is ill built and consists only of two streets. It is a very ancient corporation, and is said to have been the first town which sent members to parliament, by a writ from Edward IV. in 1478, when it sent one member, but now returns two, in conjunction with Broseley and Little Wenlock. The town is noted for its quarries of limestone; but in the reign of Richard II. it was as famous for its copper mines. Great Wenlock owes much of its celebrity to the remains of an ancient abbey, subsequently converted into a monastery for Cluniacs; the remains of which shew it to have been a structure of great magnificence. Fragments of this opulent monastery are scattered to a great distance. The whole precinct included 30 acres. Market on Monday, and four annual fairs; 12 miles south-east of Shrewsbury, and 147 north-west of London. Population 2079.

WENLOCK, LITTLE, a parish of England, adjoining to, and included within, the borough of Much Wenlock. Population 941.

WENLOCK, a township of the United States, in Essex county, Vermont; 65 miles north-east of Montpelier.

WENMAN, one of the Gallipago islands in the Pacific ocean.

WENNE, ST., a parish of England, in Cornwall; 4 miles from St. Columb Major.

WE'NNEL, *s.* An animal newly taken from the dam.

Pinch never thy *wennels* of water or meat,
If ever ye hope for to have them good neat.

Tusser.

WENNINGTON, a parish of England, in Essex; 2 miles from Purfleet.—2. A hamlet in Huntingdonshire; 5 miles north of Huntingdon.—3. A township in Lancashire; 5½ miles south-by-east of Kirkby Lonsdale.

WE'NNISH, or WE'NNY, *adj.* Having the nature of a wen.—The incision of a *wennish* tumour. *Wotton.*

WENSLEY, a parish of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire; 2 miles from Leyburn.—2. A hamlet of England, in Derbyshire; 3½ miles west-north-west of Matlock.

WENSYSSEL, a peninsula of Denmark, in Jutland, bounded on the south by the canal of Aalborg, and on the north and west by the German ocean.—2. Also a small town of Denmark, in Jutland, on the above peninsula; 18 miles north-west of Aalborg.

WENT, *pret.* [See WEND and GO.]

WENT, *s.* Way; course; path.

By wondrous skill and many hidden wayes

To the three fatal sisters' house she went,

Farre under ground from tract of living *went.* *Spenser.*

WENT, a river of England, in Yorkshire, which runs into the Don.

WENTBRIDGE, a hamlet of England, in Yorkshire; 4½ miles south-east-by-east of Pontefract.

WENTERSWYK, or WINTERSWYK, an inland town of the Netherlands, near the Prussian frontier, on the Sling; 25 miles west-south-west of Zutphen. Population 5700.

WENTNOR, a parish of England, in Salop; 4½ miles north-east-by-east of Bishop's Castle. Population 592.

WENSSEM, or WANSUM, a river of England, in Norfolk, which falls into the Yare, near Norwich.

WENTWORTH (Thomas), Earl of Strafford. See ENGLAND.

WENTWORTH, a township of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire.—2. A parish of England, in the isle of Ely, Cambridgeshire; 4 miles south-west-by-west of Ely.—3. A post township of the United States, in Grafton county, New Hampshire; 15 miles north-west of Plymouth, and 53 north-north-west of Concord. Population 645.

WENTWORTH MOUNTAINS, a range of mountains of the United States, in New Hampshire, extending from

Bethlehem on the Connecticut, to the White mountains. Height about 3000 feet.

WENOO, a parish of Wales, in Glamorganshire; 5 miles from Cardiff.

WENWICK, a parish of England, in Huntingdonshire; 7 miles from Oundle.

WEOBLEY, a market town and borough of England, in the county of Hereford. It is situated in a fruitful county. The town is not incorporated, but is governed by two constables, and returns two members to parliament, chosen by householders of 20*l.* rent and upwards, paying scot and lot. The constables are the returning officers. An inconsiderable market on Tuesday, and three annual fairs; 8 miles north-west of Hereford.

WEONARD'S, Str., a parish of England, in Herefordshire; 7½ miles west-by-north of Ross. Population 545.

WEFFER (John-James), an eminent physician, was born in 1620 at Schaffhausen, educated at Strasburg and Basil, and after visits to several universities in Italy, took the degree of doctor at Basil, and settled in his native place. His reputation was extensive in Switzerland and Germany, and he attained, by his dissections and experiments, a high rank among those who have contributed to improve medical science. In 1658 he published a celebrated work, entitled "Observationes Anatomicæ ex Cadaveribus eorum quos sustulit Apoplexia, cum Exercitatione de ejus loco affecto," 8vo., often reprinted, and in some editions with the title "Historia Apoplecticarum." In his "De dubiis Anatomicis Epistola," 1664, 8vo., he asserts the entire glandular structure of the liver, prior to Malpighi. Another valuable work is entitled "Cicutæ Aquaticæ Historia et Noxæ," 1679, 4to.

His papers were published by two of his grandsons, in a work entitled "Observationes Medico-Practicæ de affectibus Capitis internis et externis," 1727, 4to. To the Ephemerides Naturæ Curiosorum, of which society he was a member, he communicated several valuable papers. *Haller.*

WEPT, pret. and part of *wcep.*—She for joy tenderly *wcpt.* *Milton.*

WERAD, a town of Hindostan, province of Bejapore, belonging to the Mahrattas. Lat. 17. 39. N. long. 73 48. E.

WERBACH, a town of Germany; 8 miles south-east of Wertheim. Population 1000.

WERBEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Elbe; 5 miles north-west of Havelburg. Population 1600.

WERBERG, a small town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel; 12 miles south-south-east of Fulda.

WERCHOWKA, a small town of European Russia, in the government of Podolia.

WERD, a small island in the Rhine, in the Swiss canton of Thu-gau, near Stein.

WERDAU, a town of Germany, in Saxony, on the Plisse; 6 miles west of Zwickau. Population 3000.

WERDEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, on the Roer; 11 miles north-east of Dusseldorf. Population 2100.

WERDENBERG, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of St. Gall, on the Rhine, and chief place of a small district; 8 miles north of Sargans. Population 4000.

WERDENFELS, a district of the Bavarian states, in the circle of the Isar, among the Alps, bordering on Tyrol.

WERDER, a lake of Austrian Illyria, in Carinthia, near Clagenfurt, nine miles long. A canal extends from it to Clagenfurt.

WERDER, a town of Prussia, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, on an island in the Havel; 4 miles west of Potsdam. Population 1500.

WERDO, a market town of Austrian Illyria, in Istria; 6 miles south-east of Pedena.

WERE, of the verb. *To be.* The plural in all persons of indicative imperfect, and all the persons of the subjunctive imperfect, except the second, which is *wert.*

He had been well assur'd that art
And conduct *were* of war the better part.

Dryden.

WERE, *s.* A dam. See WEAR.—O river! let thy bed be turned from fine gravel to weeds and mud; let some unjust niggards make *weres* to spoil thy beauty. *Sidney.*

WEREHAM, a parish of England, in Norfolk, near Stoke Ferry. Population 424.

WERFFEN, a town of Upper Austria, on the river Salza, which, including its parish, has 1200 inhabitants; 26 miles south-south-west of Salzburg.

WERGELA, or WURGLAH, a populous town of the Bled el Jereede, to the south of Algiers, the remotest on this side of the desert; 300 miles south of Algiers.

WERL, a town of the Prussian states, in the duchy of Westphalia. It has several large salt-works; 19 miles west-south-west of Lippstadt. Population 2300.

WERMELSKIRCHEN, a well built village of Prussian Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg. Population, with its parish, 4100.

WERNE, a small river of Prussian Westphalia, in the principality of Paderborn. It falls into the Weser.

WERNE, a small town of Prussian Westphalia, on the Lippe; 19 miles south of Munster. Population 1300.

WERNECK, a village of Germany, in Bavarian Franconia; 18 miles north-north-east of Würzburg.

WERNER (Abraham Gottlob), a celebrated mineralogist, and professor of mineralogy at Freyburg, in Saxony, was born on the 25th of September, 1750. His father was inspector of an iron-work in Upper Lusatia, and at an early period intended to educate his son for the same employment. The first scanty rudiments of his education were received at a school at Bunsleür. He was afterwards sent to the Mineralogical Academy at Freyburg, and from thence to the university of Leipsic, where he applied himself to the study of natural history and jurisprudence; but the former he found more attractive, and it was here that he employed himself in defining the external characters of minerals, for which he was endowed by nature with a singular quickness of perception. At this place he published, in 1774, his work on the external characters of minerals, which was considered as the basis of his oryctognostic or mineralogical system. (See MINERALOGY.) It has been translated into various languages, but Werner could never be persuaded to publish a new and enlarged edition. "In this work," says professor Jameson, "he gave the first example of the true method of describing mineral species. In these descriptions, all the characters presented by the *species suite* are detailed with a certain degree of minuteness, and in a determinate order; so that we have a complete picture of it, and are furnished with characters that distinguish it from all known species, and from every mineral that may hereafter be discovered." It cannot be denied, that, previous to this time, the descriptive language of mineralogists had been much too indefinite to convey accurate information, or to enable mineralogists in distant countries to understand each other. Soon after this publication, Werner was invited to have the care of the cabinet of natural history at Freyburg, and to read lectures on mineralogy.

This situation, so well suited to the peculiar studies in which he was engaged, offered abundant materials for the exercise of his talent for observation and classification. In 1780 he published the first part of a translation of Cronstedt's Mineralogy. In his annotations on this work, he gave the first sketch of his mineralogical system, and published many descriptions in conformity with the methods proposed in his treatise on external characters. In this system we find earthy minerals divided into four genera, siliceous, argillaceous, talcaceous, and calcareous; and these subdivided into species, sub-species, and kinds.

In 1791 he published a catalogue of the great mineral collection of Pabst Von Ohaine, captain-general of the Saxon mines. In this work he gave a tabular view of the whole mineralogical system, in which the arrangement of genus, species, sub-species, and kinds, is continued; several additions are made to the external characters, and the arrangement of the species is in some instances changed, owing to more extended observations. Werner, besides his lectures on mineralogy, also delivered lectures on the art of mining, which he is said to have rendered extremely intelligible by his simplification of the machinery, and by drawings and figures. His system of geognosy, or geology, was delivered

in his lectures, but never published by himself. He caused his lectures to be written out by his approved scholars, and by revising them himself made them his own in manuscript. Many parts of these lectures have been published in different countries by his pupils. Werner also published some mineralogical papers in the *Miner's Journal*; and in 1791 appeared his new theory of the formation of metallic veins. This work was translated into French by Daubuisson, and into English in 1809.

Werner was appointed counsellor of the mines in Saxony in 1792, and had a great share in the direction of the Mineralogical Academy, and in the administration for public works.

The cabinet of minerals collected by Werner was unrivalled for its completeness and arrangement, consisting of 100,000 specimens. This he sold for 40,000 crowns, reserving the interest of 33,000 as an annuity to himself and his sister, who had no children; and at her death to be paid annually to the Mineralogical Academy of Freyburg.

This illustrious mineralogist died, August, 1817, greatly regretted by all those who were personally acquainted with him, to whom he was endeared by the simplicity of his manners, the cheerfulness and benevolence of his disposition, his integrity and disinterested devotion to science. Werner was never married. His favourite pursuit next to mineralogy, appears to have been the study of antiquities, one branch of it, the numismatology of the ancients, had, during the last eight years of his life, engaged much of his attention; and he had formed a collection of 6,000 Greek and Roman coins, which enabled him to make researches into the different mixtures of the metals and the arts of adulteration; and to make the subject more clear, he arranged entire series of false coins.

Werner may justly be said to have contributed more to extend and improve the practical knowledge of mineralogy, than any one who had preceded him. His method of observing and describing the external appearances of minerals, has been introduced by his pupils, with some modifications, into various parts of the world, and has given a new and more definite form to the science. It has, indeed, been objected to the method of Werner, that consisting principally in the classification of minerals according to their external characters, and in the description and arrangement of these characters, it may be regarded rather as an empiric art, than a science. But in the mineral kingdom those definite characters are wanting, which serve to distinguish the genera and species in the other departments of natural history; and he who can but relieve this difficulty, and enable the student most easily to gain a knowledge of minerals under all these varying forms, is entitled to the highest praise. This palm may be pre-eminently given to Werner; and whoever has justly appreciated his labours will never stop to inquire, whether his method should rank among the sciences or the arts. Mr. Kirwan was the first who introduced a knowledge of the Wernerian mineralogy into this country; but for a more complete knowledge of it, we are indebted to professor Jameson, in his *System of Mineralogy*, first published in 1804, and in the second edition of 1817.

As a geologist, we cannot allow to Werner the same degree of unmixed praise. His system of geognosy was formed on observations made on a very limited portion of the earth's surface in his own vicinity; and he has laid down a succession of rock-formations as universally spread over the globe, because these rocks occurred in this order in a particular part of Saxony. Subsequent observations have, however, demonstrated, that even at a little distance from Freyburg, many of the supposed universal rock-formations are not to be found, and that other rocks supply their place. The reader may consult a description of the Saxon Erzgebirge, by M. Bonnard, in the *Journal des Mines* for 1815, to convince himself of this. It is, we consider, fortunate for Mr. Werner's fame as a geologist, that no work of his on the subject has appeared, except the "*New Theory of Veins.*" This for some time enjoyed a certain degree of celebrity from the name of the author; but the new information which

it contains is very scanty, and the theory, which it supports so inadequate to explain the phenomena, and so much at variance with facts, that it was in a great part abandoned by many of the warm admirers of Werner, even some years before his death. It will now scarcely meet with a supporter among those who have any practical knowledge of mineral veins. Mr. Werner contended for the aqueous formation of almost every kind of rock, even pumice-stone and obsidian he maintained were the products of water; and when he was repeatedly invited to visit the volcanic districts of Italy and the ancient volcanoes of France, he declined an examination which might have greatly endangered his own theory. The followers of Werner as a geologist rest his fame not on his local observations, but on his attempt to generalize his observations, in order to form a theory which should explain the structure of the earth and the mode of its formation. Indeed, such was their admiration, that they would not admit his system to be a theory, but considered it as an exposition of demonstrated facts. "This great geognost," says Mr. Jameson, "after many years of the most arduous investigations, conducted with an accuracy and acuteness of which we have few examples, discovered the manner in which the crust of the earth is constructed. Having made this great discovery, he, after deep reflection, and in conformity with the strict rules of induction, drew most interesting conclusions as to the manner in which the solid mass of the earth may have been formed. It is a splendid specimen of investigation, the most perfect in its kind ever presented to the world." (Jameson's *Mineralogy*, first edition, vol. i. p. 22.) We believe there are few persons who will not now admit that the admiration and praise here bestowed, were disproportioned to the object, whether we regard the merit of Mr. Werner's observations for accuracy as a geologist, or the conformity of his theory with existing appearances.

The method of investigation pursued by Werner in attempting to trace the rocks in a district in succession, from the lowest or fundamental rock to the uppermost stratum, and marking the limits of each rock where it terminates on the surface, was considered by his followers as entirely his own, and was called by them the method of the Wernerian geognosy. But this method had been known and practised in England long before we were acquainted with the name of Werner; indeed it is the only one which preceding geologists could practically adopt in surveying a country. On a smaller scale, it had been practised by all intelligent coal-viewers; and it had been exhibited on a larger scale by Mr. Whitehurst, in the descriptions and plates which he has given in his "*Theory of the Earth.*" Saussure followed no system; yet wherever the order of succession was apparent, he has not failed to inform us. But the country which he investigated, (Switzerland,) presents enormous masses, frequently in much apparent confusion, the order of succession being hid by debris or by glaciers. In other instances, whole mountains composed of different rocks appear to have been formed contemporaneously. Saussure, who had no theory of any regular order of succession to support, has simply described facts as they exist. Our own countryman William Smith, had been long employed in tracing the limits and order of succession of the strata in the midland and eastern counties of England, before the Wernerian geognosy was known either in England or Scotland.

The originality of the Wernerian geognosy consisted more in the invention of a new language adapted to support a theory, than in the discovery of a new and practical method of investigation. The language is highly objectionable in many respects, as the terms are founded on the premature assumption of the relative ages and modes of formation of different rocks;—facts which are far from being yet clearly ascertained.

Whatever may be the defects of the Wernerian system, as given us by his scholars, and however premature many of the generalizations may have been, it was of use by directing the attention of observers in various parts to an examination of its accordance with facts. Though the different rocks
which

which Mr. Werner has described as universal formations neither occur invariably in the order of succession which he has described, nor are universally spread over the earth's surface; yet there is a certain similarity between the geological arrangement of distant countries when viewed on a large scale, which indicates that similar processes of formation had taken place, and nearly in the same order in remote parts of the globe; but we are far from knowing whether these processes were universal and simultaneous, or local and successive.

WERNERSDORF, a village of Prussian Silesia, in the circle of Bolkenhayn, with 1000 inhabitants.

WERNETH, a township of England, in Cheshire, near Macclesfield. Population 1034.

WERNIGERODE, a district, with the title of county, in the Prussian states, in Upper Saxony, lying between the principality of Halberstadt and the states of Brunswick and Hanover. Its area is about 100 square miles; its population 13,000. It lies in the Hartz forest, and is consequently full of mountains and romantic spots.

WERNIGERODE, a town of Prussian Saxony, and the chief place of the above county. It stands on a small stream called the Zillicherbach, at the north extremity of the Hartz. It is divided into the Old and New towns, and the suburb of Nessenrode; contains 5100 inhabitants; 25 miles south-south-east of Wolfenbuttel, and 12 west-south-west of Halberstadt.

WERNITZ, a river of the Bavarian states, which rises near Rothenburg, and runs into the Danube, near Donauwert.

WERNSDORF, a small town of Germany, in Saxony; 23 miles east of Leipsic. Population 1000.

WERNSDORF, a village of Bohemia, with a castle. It has also a manufacture of fire-arms; 3 miles north-west of Kadan.

WERNSTADTL, a town of Bohemia; 38 miles north of Prague. It has extensive cotton manufactures. Population 1400.

WERRA, a considerable river of Germany, which has its source in the forest of Thuringia. At Allendorf it becomes navigable for small boats, and at Munden joins the Fulda, after which the united stream takes the name of the Weser.

WERRAY, a river of Wales, in Cardiganshire, which runs into the Irish channel, near Arth; about 7 miles south of Aberystwith.

WERRE, a small river of Germany, which rises in the county of Lippe, flows through Herforden, and falls into the Weser.

WERREAR, or WUDDYAR, a district of Hindostan, province of Gujerat. It is situated on the shores of the Runn, and abounds with rich pastures, which enable the farmers to breed a great number of cattle, horses, and sheep. Poultry are also in great abundance.

WERRINGTON, a parish of England, in Devonshire, near Launceston. Population 491.—2. A township in Northamptonshire, near Peterborough.

WERSE, a small river of Prussian Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, which falls into the Ems near Tellingt.

WERSTADT, a town of Germany in Hesse-Darmstadt, district of the Rhine. It is neatly built. Population 1200.

WERT, the second person singular of the subjunctive imperfect of *To be*.—All join'd, and thou of many *wert* but one. *Dryden*.

WERTACH, a river of Bavaria, which falls into the Lech below Augsburg.

WERTH, *weorth wyrth*. Whether initial or final in the names of places, signify a farm, court, or village, from the Saxon *weorth*, used by them in the same sense. *Gibson*.

WERTH, a small town of Bavaria, on the Danube; 12 miles east of Ratisbon.

WERTHEIM, a county of Germany, in Franconia, lying chiefly to the south of the Maine, and now subject to the grand duchy of Baden, but held in property by the prince and count of Lowenstein Wertheim. Its area is about 110

square miles. It is fertile in corn and wine, the latter being accounted the best in Franconia. Population 12,000.

WERTHEIM, a town of Germany, in Baden, the capital of the circle of the Maine and Tauber, and of the above county; 20 miles west of Wurzburg. Lat. 49. 44. 15. N. long. 13. 13. 15. E.

WERTHER, a town of Prussian Westphalia; 5 miles north-north-west of Bielefeld. Population 1200.

WERTINGEN, a town of Germany, in Bavaria; on the Zusam; 14 miles north-north-west of Ulm. Population 1400.

WERVIN, a small village of England, in Cheshire, near Dalamere Forest.

WE'SAND, *s*. [pajen, Saxon. This word is very variously written; but this orthography is nearest to the original word.] The windpipe; the passage through which the breath is drawn and emitted; the larynx.

The shaft that slightly was impress'd,
Now from his heavy fall with weight increas'd,
Drove through his neck aslant; he spurns the ground,
And the soul issues through the *weazon's* wound. *Dryden*.

WESCHNITZ, a small river of Germany, which rises in the Odenwald, passes Weinheim, and falls into the Rhine, near Stein.

WESEL, or LOWER WESEL, a town of the Prussian states, in the duchy of Cleves, at the confluence of the Lippe and the Rhine. It is a place of old date, having formerly belonged to the Hanseatic confederacy; 25 miles east-south-east of Cleves.

WESEL BAY, a bay on the south coast of the island of Java. Lat. 8. 21. S. long. 113. 42. E.

WESELY, a town of Bohemia; 62 miles south-by-east of Prague. Population 1000.—2. A town of Moravia, on an island in the March, with 2400 inhabitants; 40 miles south of Olmutz.

WESEN, a small town of Switzerland, in the canton of St. Gall, at the western extremity of the lake of Wallenstadt; 7 miles south of Utnzach.

WESENBERG, a town of Germany, in the grand duchy of Mecklenburg Strelitz; 7 miles south-south-west of New Strelitz. Population 1000.

WESENHAM, ALL SAINTS, or SOUTH, a parish of England, in Norfolk; 7½ miles south west of Fakenham.

WESENHAM, ST. PETER, or NORTH, a parish in the above county, adjoining the foregoing.

WESENITZ, a small river of Saxony, which falls into the Elbe, near Pirna.

WESENSTEIN, a large village of Saxony, on the Elbe; 8 miles south-south-east of Dresden.

WESER, one of the principal rivers of Germany. It is formed by the junction of the Werra and the Fulda, at Munden; flows through the territories of Hanover, Brunswick, Prussia, Bremen, and Oldenburg; and runs into the German ocean, between the last mentioned principality and the province of Bremen. Ships go up the stream as far as Vegesack, and boats navigate its whole course.

WESHAM, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Kirkham, Lancashire.

WE'SIL, *s*. See WESAND.—The *wesil*, or windpipe, we call *aspera arteria*. *Bacon*.

WESLEY (John), one of the principal founders of Methodism, was the son of a clergyman, who, educated under a father who was ejected for non-conformity, became a zealous high-churchman, and composed the speech delivered by Sacheverel before the house of lords. John was born at Epworth, in Lincolnshire, of which his father was rector, in June, 1703. Educated under pious parents, he was religiously disposed from his youth. From the Charter-house, where he received his school education, he was removed to Christ-church College, Oxford; and, after taking his first degree, was elected, in 1724, fellow of Lincoln College, and, in 1726, proceeded to the degree of M. A. At this time he was reputed as a good classical scholar, and particularly conversant with dialectics. He was also a poet of no mean

mean talents. Soon after his election to a fellowship, he became Greek lecturer and moderator of the classes, and undertook the instruction of pupils. In 1725, he was ordained by bishop Potter. During some years of his residence at Oxford, he was much esteemed on account of his own character and conduct, and for his attention to discipline and good morals. Upon the perusal of some devotional books, and more especially Law's "Serious Call," he became diffident as to his own religious state, and determined to pay stricter regard to what he conceived to be the essentials of a holy life. In 1729, he associated with a select number of collegians, who met and read together, first the classics on week-days, and on Sundays only divinity; but afterwards their meetings became exclusively religious. They visited the prisoners and sick poor, conversed together on the state of their minds, observed the ancient fasts of the church, and communicated every week. This society, which consisted of fifteen members, attracted notice on account of the strictness of their manners and deportment, and became the objects of ridicule to some young men in the university, who denominated them Sacramentarians, the Godly Club, and METHODISTS. (See the article.) Some of the seniors of the colleges were alarmed by an introduction of fanaticism; and others encouraged them to proceed, and they received the approbation of the bishop of Oxford. Wesley, after his ordination, settled as assistant to his father at Epworth, who being desirous of retaining this church preferment in his family, wished him to seek interest for obtaining it; but his attachment to Oxford, and to the society which had been there formed, prevailed over every other consideration. In process of time he formed a purpose of going to Georgia, as a missionary; and accordingly he embarked for this province in the year 1735. The prospect of success in this mission seemed at first to be favourable; but several circumstances occurred which changed his views, and induced him to leave Georgia, after a residence of one year and nine months. These circumstances, as some persons have related them, reflect no great honour on Wesley's disposition and character. It appears, however, upon the whole, more especially when we consider Whitfield's success in the same part of the world, that he was less qualified for a missionary than his fellow labourer. After his return to England, he felt dissatisfied about his own state, and entertained suspicions of the reality of his own conversion, though he had undertaken to convert others. Prepared for a sudden conversion, it actually happened at a place and time, and in a manner, which he has recorded. According to his own account, this memorable event is referred to the 24th day of May, in the year 1738, at a quarter before nine in the evening, when some person at a society in Aldersgate-street was reading Luther's preface to the epistle to the Romans. "He felt his heart strangely warmed. He felt that he trusted in Christ alone for salvation; and an assurance was given to him, that Christ had taken away his sins, and saved him from the law of sin and death." These feelings of assurance, however, were blended with occasional misgivings; and it seems that, in his case, enthusiasm could not instantaneously overpower his philosophical reasonings. His case is far from being singular in the history of persons of the same description. About this time he took a journey to Germany, in order to derive a further confirmation of his faith from intercourse with congenial spirits at the head-quarters of the Moravians, at Hernhuth. After his return to England, in September, 1738, he entered on his course of labours, and preached or exhorted, frequently three or four times a day, in prisons and other places of the metropolis, as well as in various parts of the country, where the fervour of his zeal bore proportion to the degree of obloquy which he incurred. His discourses produced wonderful effects, and occasioned in the hearers swoonings, exclamations, convulsions, &c., which have been often the accompaniments of violent emotions. At Bristol, where he had been preceded by Whitfield, he collected large crowds of attendants in the open air. But it was now desirable that a building should be

erected for the accommodation of the followers of these popular preachers. In May, 1739, the first stone of such an edifice was laid at Bristol; and with this building commenced the absolute and unlimited power which Wesley exercised over his followers. "The direction of the work was first committed to eleven feoffees of his nomination; but as it became necessary for him to engage for the payment of the workmen, and to collect money for this purpose, he visited London, and upon consulting Whitfield and others, he was told, that they would do nothing in the matter, unless he would discharge the feoffees, and take the whole business into his own hands. They gave various reasons for this determination; but one," says Wesley, "was enough, viz. that such feoffees would always have it in their power to controul me; and if I preached not as they liked, turn me out of the room that I had built." He, therefore, assembled the feoffees, and with their consent cancelled the instruments made before, and took the whole management into his own hands; and this precedent he ever after followed, so that all the numerous meetings of his class of Methodists were either vested in him, or in trustees who were bound to give admission into the pulpit either to him or to such preachers as he shall appoint. Unable to associate clergymen in the prosecution of his plan, which seems to have been his first design, he determined to employ lay-preachers as itinerants to the different societies; and of their talents he formed some judgment by their performances at the meetings for prayer and mere private exhortation. Reserving to himself the nomination of his preachers, his authority was extended as his societies were multiplied. For the use of these societies, he and his brother Charles drew up a set of rules for the direction of their moral and religious conduct, which are said to have been formed upon the purest model of primitive Christianity. A circumstance occurred which threatened injury to the cause of Methodism; but it eventually contributed to its extension, and to the establishment of Wesley without a rival at the head of his own body. Whitfield had imbibed a predilection for the doctrines of the Puritan divines, which were in general Calvinistic. Wesley's opinions were Arminian; so that it was impossible for these two leaders of separate tenets to unite. "The differences between them turned upon the three points, unconditional election, irresistible grace, and final perseverance; concerning which topics their notions varied so much, that Whitfield plainly told his brother reformer, that they preached two different gospels, and that he would not only refuse to give him the right hand of fellowship, but was resolved publicly to preach against him and his brother wheresoever he preached at all." Although they afterwards spoke of each other with esteem, yet their separation was entire and lasting.

The system of discipline formed by Wesley was admirably contrived both for gaining proselytes, and for extending and making permanent his own influence. As he did not profess to establish a new or distinct sect, he did not interfere with the regular worship either of the establishment or of Dissenters, so that he and his preachers robbed no other ministers of their hearers; and they availed themselves of those seasons, which gave persons that were desirous of attending, leisure for this purpose. That he might not be charged with drawing people away from the established church, or other societies of Christians, he did not administer the sacrament of the Lord's Supper in his own chapels, but recommended attendance for this purpose in the established church. The plan of itinerancy was a political measure in the system of Mr. Wesley, as variety serves to excite curiosity, and to increase the number of his followers. It seems also to relieve preachers and hearers, when the stock of the former is small; and it also prevents these missionaries, if they may be so called, from forming permanent connections in any place whither they are sent, and of acquiring an influence, which would be inconsistent with the supremacy of the chief. In order to maintain an union between the members of this body, and to exercise a degree of vigilant inspection with regard to their conduct, Wesley has di-

vided each society into companies of ten or fifteen, called classes, to each of which belongs a leader, whose business it was every week to see every person of his class, and to inquire into his religious state. Many of these companies were divided into smaller parties, called bands, in which the married and single men, and the married and single women, were ranged apart, and they were directed to maintain a confidential intercourse with regard to their character and state with each other. From these bands again were formed select bands, consisting of those who had attained to perfection. Of his love-feasts, &c., we have given an account under **METHODISTS**. Stewards were appointed to receive contributions, which the lowest members were expected to pay, however small the sums, and to superintend the temporal concerns of the societies. In order to preserve a connection between the preachers, as well as to maintain their ultimate subordination to him, Wesley found it useful to summon annually a considerable body of them, in order to take counsel with him, and with one another, concerning the general affairs of the societies. These assemblies were called "Conferences;" and the great number of them at which Wesley had to preside was a principal means of consolidating the whole frame of the society, and maintaining his permanent authority over every part. Wesley and his first followers had many difficulties with which to contend, but their constancy and fortitude, and the apparently beneficial effects of their endeavours in reforming some of the most abandoned members of the community, enabled them ultimately to triumph over all opposition, and to pursue their labours without molestation. On account of his fanaticism and enthusiasm he has suffered ridicule and reproach; and some have even suspected his sincerity in the details which he has given of the extraordinary manifestations of light that have been communicated to him, and the no less extraordinary interpositions of providence in his favour; alleging that he possessed a degree of understanding which could not be deluded, and, therefore, charging him with a design of deluding others, in order to serve his own purposes. But these are harsh reflections, the justice of which we cannot be induced easily to allow. About the year 1759, Wesley, who had long been the eulogist of a single life, thought proper to marry a rich widow, whose fortune he settled wholly upon herself; but this connection proved an occasion of infelicity, and therefore they separated. She died in 1781. Wesley seems to have adopted his father's high-church principles, and he persevered in avowing his connection with the established church, and in preventing, as far as possible, a separation between his followers and the professors of the established religion. During the American war he was a zealous advocate for the measures of government, and he inculcated the duty of submission to the trans-Atlantic Methodists. With this view he published a pamphlet, entitled, "A Calm Address to the American Colonies," which was widely disseminated; and though some of his followers were displeased, others were supporters of the authority of Great Britain; whilst, on the other hand, the Methodists in the connection of Mr. Whitfield were generally on the side of American independence. When the contest terminated, it became a matter of some importance to determine what kind of connection should subsist between the American Methodists and their British brethren. Mr. Wesley was induced for this purpose to take a step, which appeared to be a renunciation of the principle of an episcopal church. By his own authority he ordained, with imposition of hands, several preachers who were embarking for America, and consecrated a bishop for the Methodist episcopal church in that country, who, on his arrival, consecrated another, and ordained several as presbyters. He also assumed the same authority with respect to Scotland; "Setting apart," as he says, "three preachers in 1785, to administer in that country the sacraments of baptism and the Lord's supper." In self-defence he alleged that he had been for several years convinced by lord King's account of the primitive church, that bishops and presbyters are the same order, and have the same right

to ordain; but that he declined exercising this right in ordaining his travelling preachers, because he did not wish to violate the established order of the national church to which he belonged. By these measures he offended many in his own connection, and particularly his brother Charles; and it is said, that before his death he repented of his proceedings, and used all his endeavours to counteract the tendency which he then perceived to a final separation from the church.

In a very advanced age, Wesley retained his ability of bearing the fatigue which attended his numerous and extensive labours; and these were continued till within a week of his death, which happened on March 2d, 1791, in the 88th year of his age.

In Wesley's countenance mildness and cheerfulness were blended with gravity, and in old age it was singularly venerable. "In his manners," says one of his biographers, "he was social, polite, conversible, and pleasant, without any of the gloom and austerity common in the leader of a sect. In the pulpit he was usually short and clear, argumentative and sedate, often entertaining, but never attempting the eloquence of the passions. His style in writing was of a similar cast; he expressed himself with facility and precision, and even in controversy seldom elevated his tone beyond a temperate medium. He was placable towards his enemies, charitable, and in pecuniary matters extremely disinterested. His greatest failing was a love of power, which rendered him impatient of contradiction with regard to every thing that concerned his administration as head of his society; yet it is certain that he could not have brought his plans to effect, without a considerable share of absolute authority. It must also be admitted, that he had much of the politician in his character, and could employ artifice when useful for his purposes. That he was thoroughly persuaded of the truth of the system he taught, and had at heart the best interests of mankind, it would be uncanid and unwarrantable to question; and he will be a memorable person as long as the fabric which he so much contributed to raise shall endure."—*Lives of J. Wesley, by Hampson, Coke, and Whitehead.*

WESLEY, a township of the United States, in Washington county, Ohio.

WESSEL'S ISLANDS, a chain of islands which extend north-eastward from the north coast of New Holland, 13 leagues, at the entrance of the gulf of Carpentaria on the west side. The northern extremity is in Lat. 11. 18. S.

WESSEM, an inland town of the Netherlands, in the province of Limburg, on the Maese, with 1050 inhabitants; 22 miles north-by-east of Maestricht.

WESSINGTON, or **WASHINGTON**, a township of England, in Derbyshire; 3½ miles north-west-by-west of Alfreton. Population 373.

WESSINGTON, or **WESTINGTON**, a hamlet of England, in Gloucestershire.—2. A hamlet of England, in the parish of Heddon on the Walls, Northumberland.

WEST, *s.* [west, Saxon; *west*, Dutch.] The region where the sun goes below the horizon at the equinoxes.

The *west* yet glimmers with some streaks of day.

Now spurs the lated traveller apace,

To gain the timely inn.

Shakspeare.

WEST, *adj.* Being towards, or coming from, the region of the setting sun.—The Phenicians had great fleets; so had the Carthaginians, which is yet farther *west*. *Bacon.*

WEST, *adv.* To the west of any place; more westward.

West of this forest,

In goodly form comes on the enemy.

Shakspeare.

To WEST, *v. n.* To pass to the west; to set, as the sun.—And twice hath risen, where he now doth *west*. *Spenser.*

WEST (Benjamin), one of the most famous of the English painters, was born on the 10th of October, 1738. He was the son of John West, a quaker, residing at Springfield, a village in the interior of Pennsylvania. His father might

be

be considered as illustrious in the annals of philanthropy, if, as Mr. Galt seems to intimate, his example and exhortation had the chief influence in producing the noble decree of the Pennsylvania legislature, for a general emancipation of the negro slaves.

It was scarcely possible that any human being could be less favourably situated for the culture of any of the arts which embellish human life, than young Benjamin. The sect to which he belonged, noted for so many estimable moral qualities, had adopted in excess the austere creed, which condemns as ungodly and perilous, every art which aims only at amusement and ornament. He was therefore bred up under the impossibility of seeing a single specimen of the imitative arts. Only the most irresistible strength of natural genius could have enabled him to break through such a host of discouraging circumstances.

It was at the age of six, that the disposition of the young painter first displayed itself. Being left to rock the cradle of an infant sister, he saw her smile in her sleep, and was so struck with the beauty of her countenance at that moment, that he snatched up a pen, and attempted to delineate it. His mother entering, shame led him to conceal what he had been doing; but she, perceiving his confusion, insisted to see it, and, viewing the drawing with evident pleasure, exclaimed, "I declare he has made a likeness of little Sally." Maternal sanction being thus given to the art, the boy was allowed full liberty to pursue it in the intervals of his school, and to delineate with the pen every object which struck his eye. A party of Indians who happened to visit Springfield, taught him to prepare the red and yellow, with which they painted their ornaments; and, his mother having presented him with a piece of indigo, he was thus in possession of the three primary colours. A painter, as Mr. Galt justly observes, who would embody the metaphor of an artist, instructed by nature, could scarcely imagine anything more picturesque than this real incident of the Indians instructing West to prepare the prismatic colours. About this time, he heard the description of camels' hair pencils, and instantly saw how superior these must be to the rude machinery of a pen. The world, however, with which he was acquainted, presented no such object. The only substitute he could contrive, was obtained by the following expedient. He cast his eye on a favourite black cat of his father's, and, having privily obtained the use of his mother's scissors, employed them in cutting off the bushy extremity of the tail. As this lasted only for a short time, he was reduced to the necessity of making large inroads on the back of Grimalkin. The worthy man inwardly mourned this naked and altered appearance of his favourite, and could only ascribe it to some serious malady; till the youth, on hearing these lamentations repeated, blushing confessed the wrong he had done. He obtained an easy forgiveness from the surprised and gratified parent.

West was eight years old, when Mr. Pennington, a merchant of Philadelphia, came to visit his father, and, struck with the drawings of birds and flowers which hung round the room, inquired about the boy, and promised to send him a paint-box. This he fulfilled, and accompanied it with six engravings. The sight of these objects formed a master-era in the existence of the young painter. Enraptured with the view, he could not cease touching them, unable to believe that they were real. They made him a culprit with regard to school; the whole of several days being spent in the garret with his box and canvas. The schoolmaster lodging a complaint of his non-attendance, his mother hastened up, and surprised her son, but was soon appeased by the view of his work, which consisted not in a bare copy, but a composition from two of the engravings. It was so well executed, that he afterwards declared there were some touches in it, which he had never been able to surpass.

A few days after, Mr. Pennington again visited Springfield, and, delighted with the result of his presents, took the boy with him to Philadelphia. Here, in passing along the street, West saw one Williams, a painter, carrying an ob-

ject which he had never before seen—a picture. The emotions which he betrayed at this moment were so extraordinary, that Williams was delighted, took him home, showed him his pictures and drawings, and gave him the works of Fresnoy and Richardson. There was no longer any doubt as to his destiny. On returning home, he announced himself as a future painter, and seems to have formed the loftiest ideas of the profession. Fired by his enthusiasm, all the boys of the school began daubing pictures, but without being able to rival their model. He now began to obtain some employment in portraits; and, in the house of a Mr. Flower, where he resided for two or three weeks in that character, an intelligent lady, who acted as governess, initiated him into the first elements of history and general knowledge. Being advised by a friend to try historical painting, he produced the "Death of Socrates," which drew so much admiration, that Dr. Smith, Provost of the College at Philadelphia, undertook his tuition. This judicious scholar directed his attention particularly to those objects and incidents which tended to fire his imagination, and to furnish future subjects for his pencil.

Young West had now reached the age of sixteen, and the time was come when he must make choice of a profession. His father, however gratified by his son's display of genius, felt still some scruple at making him a painter. Many of his most respected neighbours pressed upon him the duty of giving the youth a sober and godly trade, and not allowing him to exercise an occupation which ministered only to the concerns of sin and vanity. The worthy man, troubled by these meditations and discourses, determined to call a general meeting of the Friends of Springfield, and to submit to them the future destination of Benjamin. A considerable difference of opinion prevailed; but at last a venerable Friend rose and argued, that the talent of the young man was a manifest gift of God, which must have been bestowed for wise ends, and that painting, though liable to abuse, might be employed for the noblest purposes. These reasons were pronounced satisfactory by the meeting; an inspired sister pronounced a blessing upon him; the men laid their hands upon his head, and the women kissed him; and the young artist was sent forth into the world to exercise his vocation.

At Philadelphia and New York Mr. West found considerable practice as a portrait painter; and he, at the same time, busied himself in copying every thing good that came under his eye. He produced, moreover, an original work on the subject of the "Trial of Susannah."

Having raised by his labours a small sum of money, Mr. West determined to embrace an opportunity which offered of visiting Italy. At Rome, the arrival of an American quaker to study the fine arts, caused an astonishing sensation. He was introduced to Cardinal Albani, and through him to the most distinguished persons then in Rome. Having painted the picture of Mr. Robinson, afterwards Lord Grantham, it was shown to a large circle as the production of Mengs, the most eminent painter then in Rome, and was pronounced superior to the usual performances of that artist. Mengs was so generous as not to be mortified, but contracted a friendship for West, and gave him his best advice. The artist was strongly impressed also by an interview with a famous improvisatore, to whom the Romans gave the flattering name of Homer, and who, delighted with the novelty of the subject presented to him, pronounced an extempore oration, which, if we may judge by the following specimen, must have possessed considerable beauty. "Methinks," said he, "I behold in this young man an instrument chosen by Heaven, to raise in America the taste for those arts which elevate the nature of man,—an assurance that his country will afford a refuge to science and knowledge, when, in the old age of Europe, they shall have forsaken her shores. But all things of heavenly origin, like the glorious sun, move westward; and truth and art have their periods of shining and of night. Rejoice then, oh venerable Rome, in thy divine destiny! for, though darkness overshadow thy seats,

seats, and though thy mitred head must descend into the dust, as deep as the earth that now covers thy ancient helmet and imperial diadem, thy spirit, immortal and undecayed, already spreads towards a new world,—like the soul of man in paradise, it will be perfected in virtue and beauty more and more." Mr. West, like Reynolds, was at first imperfectly sensible to the beauties of Raphael and Michael Angelo, of the latter of whom he never became any peculiar admirer. Accustomed to the quietude of a Pennsylvanian life, the agitations of Rome threw him into a fever, from which the physicians declared that he could only recover by removal to a more tranquil scene. After his recovery, he visited all the great schools of Italy, and made a copy of the famous St. Jerome of Corregio.

Mr. West repaired, in 1763, to England, where he soon became acquainted with Sir Joshua Reynolds and Richard Wilson, and was introduced to other eminent men. But his chief obligations were to Dr. Drummond, archbishop of York, who engaged him to paint for him the story of "Agrippina landing with the ashes of Germanicus." The Archbishop was so gratified by the performance, that he immediately introduced both the picture and the artist to the notice of his late Majesty. That monarch, endued both with taste and discernment in the fine arts, was so delighted with it, that he thenceforth made Mr. West the object of his especial favour and patronage. He suggested to him the subject of "the Final Departure of Regulus from Rome;" and the applause which the picture received at the first exhibition, was equally gratifying to the artist and to the royal patron.

Mr. West was now frequently invited to spend the evening at Buckingham-house; and his Majesty held long conversations with him on the best means of promoting the arts. It was to these that the plan of the "Royal Academy" owed its origin; an institution equally creditable to the nation and beneficial to art. The name of Reynolds, however, was too high to admit the idea of any other person being appointed president; but, on the death of Sir Joshua, in 1791, Mr. West, with universal approbation, succeeded to that high place. He painted for the King "the Oath of Hannibal," the "Death of Epaminondas," and several other subjects. For Earl Grosvenor, he painted the "Death of Wolfe," so well known from the fine print of Woollet; but the novel introduction of coats, breeches, and cocked hats, into a heroic picture, was censured by the King, and by several of the best painters.

His Majesty, continuing to bestow his patronage on Mr. West, employed him in a truly magnificent work. It was to adorn a private chapel, or oratory, at Windsor, with a series of thirty-five paintings, illustrative of the history of revealed religion. On this work, with the exception of a very short suspension, seemingly occasioned by the influence of the Queen, Mr. West was employed, without intermission, till the Monarch's last illness. Then, being deprived of royal patronage, he made an appeal to the public, which was completely successful. His celebrated picture of "Christ healing the Sick," was purchased by the British Institution for three thousand guineas; while his subsequent works of "Christ Rejected," and "Death on the Pale Horse," have produced large sums by their mere exhibition. Mr. West had received from the King 34,187*l.* for various pictures; a bounty, we suspect, surpassing even the boasted generosity of Leo X.

Our artist was now far declined into the vale of years. His wife, an American lady, and the object of an early attachment, died on the 16th December, 1817, and thus closed an union of fifty years. This loss was deeply felt, and accelerated the decline of his health, which went on increasing till the 10th March, 1820, when he expired without a struggle. His remains were interred in St. Paul's Cathedral, and were honoured with a public funeral, which was attended, not only by all his brethren of the art, but by many of the most distinguished personages of the kingdom.

The following character of Mr. West, as a man and a painter, is given by his ingenious friend Mr. Galt.

"In his deportment Mr. West was mild and considerate: his eye was keen, and his mind apt; but he was slow and methodical in his reflections, and the sedateness of his remarks must often, in his younger years, have seemed to strangers singularly at variance with the vivacity of his look. That vivacity, however, was not the result of any peculiar animation of temperament, it was rather the illumination of his genius; for, when his features were studiously considered, they appeared to resemble those which we find associated with dignity of character, in the best productions of art. As an artist, he will stand in the first rank. His name will be classed with those of Michael Angelo and Raphael; but he possessed little in common with either. As the former has been compared to Homer, and the latter to Virgil, in Shakspeare we shall perhaps find the best likeness to the genius of Mr. West. He undoubtedly possessed, but in a slight degree, that peculiar energy and physical expression of character in which Michael Angelo excelled; and, in a still less, that serene sublimity which constitutes the charm of Raphael's great productions. But he was their equal in the fulness, the perspicuity, and the propriety of his compositions. In all his great works, the scene intended to be brought before the spectator is represented in such a manner, that the imagination has nothing to supply. The incident, the time, and the place, are there as we think they must have been; and it is this wonderful force of conception which renders the sketches of Mr. West so much more extraordinary than his finished pictures. In the finished pictures, we naturally institute comparisons in colouring, and in beauty of figure, and in a thousand details, which are never noticed in the sketches of this illustrious artist. But, although his powers of conception were so superior,—equal in their excellence to Michael Angelo's energy, or Raphael's grandeur, still, in the inferior departments of drawing and colouring, he was one of the greatest artists of his age; it was not, however, till late in life that he executed any of those works in which he thought the splendour of the Venetian school might be judiciously imitated. At one time he intended to collect his works together, and to form a general exhibition of them all. Had he accomplished this, the greatness and versatility of his talents would have been established beyond all controversy; for unquestionably he was one of those great men whose genius cannot be justly estimated by particular works, but only by a collective inspection of the variety, the extent, and the number of their productions."

WEST (Gilbert), the son of the Rev. Dr. West, prebendary of Winchester, and of a sister of sir Richard Temple, afterwards lord Cobham, was born in 1706, and educated for the church at Eton and Christchurch, in Oxford; but preferring a military life, he served in the army till he received an appointment in the office of lord Townshend, secretary of state, with whom he accompanied king George I. to Hanover. In early life he entertained doubts concerning the Christian religion, which were instilled into him and his cousin Lyttelton by lord Cobham. In 1729 he was appointed a clerk-extraordinary of the privy council; and soon after, being married, he settled at Wickham in Kent. His income was not large, but it was sufficient to entertain his friends Pitt and Lyttelton, who often visited him for literary recreation at Wickham. As a poet, he was known in 1742 by a piece on a dramatic plan, entitled "The Institution of the Order of the Garter," distinguished by pure and elevated morality, and containing passages of elegant fancy and splendid diction. West's "Observations on the Resurrection of Christ," published in 1747, engaged the particular attention of the public, and even induced the University of Oxford to confer upon the author the degree of doctor of laws. This work was so well executed, that we may well regret his not having lived to have completed his design by another work on the evidence of the truth of the New Testament. In 1752 the circumstances of our author were improved by succeeding,

ing, when Mr. Pitt became paymaster-general, to one of the lucrative clerkships of the privy council, and his obtaining the place of treasurer to Chelsea hospital. In 1755 he lost an only son, and in the following year his life was terminated by a paralytic stroke, March 1756, at the age of fifty. "Mr. West was a gentleman in manners, agreeable in conversation, and lively though serious. He was regular in the performance of family devotion and in attendance on public worship, and was particularly attached to Dr. Clarke as a preacher."

The other works of Mr. West were "Translations of the Odes of Pindar, with a Dissertation on the Olympic Games;" "Translations of the Argonautics of Apollonius Rhodius, and the Tragopodagra of Lucian;" "The Abuse of Travelling;" and "Education;" poems in the imitation of the stanza and manner of Spenser; "Iphigenia in Tauris," from "Euripides;" and Original Poems on Various Occasions." Several of these pieces were printed in the collections of Dodsley and Peareh, and also in three distinct volumes, 12mo. 1766; and entitle the author, says his biographer, to a respectable rank among the minor poets. *Johnson's Lives. Nichols's Lit. Anecd. Gen. Biog.*

WEST, a township of the United States, in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. Population 998.

WEST ACRE, a parish of England, in Norfolk; 5 miles north-west-by-north of Swaffham.

WEST BAY, a bay of the South Pacific ocean, in Cook's Straits, between the two islands of New Zealand.

WEST BAY, a bay of the English Channel, on the coast of the counties of Dorset and Devon, of vast extent. It begins west of Portland, and ends at Berry Point near Torbay, according to some; according to others, from Portland to Lyme or Exmouth. The tide is current here nine hours; high water at ten o'clock at new and full moon; an east-south-east moon makes full sea. The sea off the coast is reckoned the most dangerous part of the channel, especially on the west, where ships, not aware of the currents, are embayed and driven ashore on the beach.

WEST BAY, a bay at the western extremity of Lake Superior. Lat. 46. 45. N. long. 91. 45. W.

WEST BAY, a bay on the north-west coast of Virginia, in the West Indies. Lat. 18. 23. N. long. 62. 48. W.

WEST, CAPE, a cape on the western coast of Tavai-Poenamoo, the southernmost island of New Zealand. Lat. 45. 54. S. long. 193. 17. W.

WEST CASTLE, a post village of the United States, in Caswell county, North Carolina.

WEST CHESTER, a county of the United States, in the south-east corner of New York, bounded north by Putnam county, east by Connecticut, south-east and south by Long Island sound, and west by New York island and the Hudson. The soil of this county admits of no general character, except that its tillage is productive to the agriculturist. The chief towns are Bedford and White Plains. Population 30,272.—2. A post village of the United States, in Middlesex county, Connecticut; 6 miles from Middle Haddam.—3. A post township of the United States, in West Chester county, New York, on East river; 12 miles north-east of New York. Population 1969.—4. A borough of the United States, and capital of Chester county, Pennsylvania; 24 miles west of Philadelphia.

WEST CREEK, a river of the United States, in New Jersey, which runs into the Delaware bay. Lat. 39. 14. N. long. 74. 57. W.

WEST FARMS, a post village of the United States, in West Chester, New York.

WEST HAMPTON, a township of the United States, in Hampshire county, Massachusetts; 100 miles west of Boston. Population 793.

WEST HARBOUR, a bay on the south coast of Jamaica, formed by a peninsula called Portland Ridge. Lat. 17. 48. N. long. 77. W.

WEST HAVEN, a post village of the United States, in Rutland county, Vermont.

WEST ISLAND, one of the smaller Phillipine islands, Vol. XXIV. No. 1660.

near the south coast of Mindora. Lat. 12. 18. N. long. 121. 12. E.—2. A small island at the east entrance of the straits of Sunda. Lat. 5. 27. S. long. 106. 20. E.—3. A small island in the Eastern seas, near the south coast of Cumbava. Lat. 8. 49. S. long. 119. 2. E.—4. An island on the north coast of New Holland, near the head of the gulf of Carpentaria, about ten miles long and five broad, one of the three called, by Captain Flinders, Sir Edward Pellew's groupe.

WEST POINT, a town of the United States, in Virginia, on the York river; 35 miles east of Richmond. Lat. 37. 30. N. long. 76. 56. W.—2. A post village and military post of the United States, in Orange county, New York, on the west bank of the Hudson, at its passage through the Highlands; 7 miles south of Newburgh, 58 north of New York, and 102 south of Albany. Lat. 41. 23. N. long. 74. W.

WEST RIVER, a post village of the United States, in Ontario county, New York.

WEST RIVER, a post village of the United States, in Ann Arundel county, Maryland.

WEST TOWN, a post village of the United States, in Orange county, New York.

WEST RIVER, or WANTASTIQUET, a small river of the United States, which has its rise in the state of Vermont, on the eastern side of the Green Mountains, about three miles south-east from the head of Otter creek.—2. A river of the United States, in Virginia, which runs into Black Bay. Lat. 36. 30. N. long. 76. 17. W.—3. A river of the United States, in Maryland, which runs into the Chesapeake. Lat. 38. 54. N. long. 76. 42. W.—4. A river of the United States, in the province of Maine, which runs into Machias Bay. Lat. 44. 45. N. long. 67. 19. W.

WEST RIVER MOUNTAIN, a mountain of the United States, in New Hampshire, in Chesterfield and Hinsdale, near the Connecticut, opposite the mouth of West river.

WEST UNION, a post town of the United States, and capital of Adam's county, Ohio, situated on a branch of the East Fork of the Little Miami, on the road leading from Limestone in Kentucky, to Chillicothe; 52 miles south-west of Chillicothe.

WEST WAIN, the west shore of Hudson's bay.

WESTALL, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.

WESTBERE, a parish of England, in Kent; 4 miles north-east-by-east of Canterbury.

WESTBORNE, a parish of England, in Sussex; 6 miles from Chichester. Population 1702.

WESTBORNE GREEN, a hamlet of England, in Middlesex, near London.

WESTBOROUGH, a parish of England, in Lincolnshire; 7 miles north-west-by-north of Grantham.—2. A post township of the United States, in Worcester county, Massachusetts; 11 miles east of Worcester, and 34 west-south-west of Boston. Population 1048.

WESTBROMWICH, a populous village and parish of England, in the county of Stafford, near Wednesbury. Population 7485.

WESTBROOK, a hamlet of England, in Berkshire, north-west of Speenhamland.—2. A hamlet in the parish of Diss, county of Norfolk.—3. A township of the United States, in Cumberland county, Maine; 3 miles west of Portland.—4. A post village of the United States, in Bladen county, North Carolina.

WESTBURY, a borough and market town of England, in the county of Wilts, consists principally of one street, running nearly in a direction north and south. The principal public buildings are the town-hall and the church. Westbury is an ancient borough, and received its charter of incorporation from Edward I. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, and 12 capital burgesses. It returns two members to parliament, chosen by every tenant of burgage tenures, in fee for life, or 99 years, determinable upon lives, or by a copy of court roll, paying a burgage rent of 4d. or 2d. yearly, being resident in the borough, not receiving alms; number of voters about 50, and the returning officer is the mayor. The town has a considerable traffic in malting, and a manufacture in

broad cloth. Market on Friday. Fairs, first Friday in Lent, and Easter Monday and Whit-Monday. It is supposed to have been the *Verlucio* of the Romans. The borough and hundred of Westbury form one parish; 24 miles north-west-by-west of Salisbury, and $97\frac{1}{2}$ west-by-south of London. Population 1790.—2. A parish of England, in Buckinghamshire; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Buckingham.—3. A hamlet in Southamptonshire; 6 miles west of Petersfield.—4. A parish in Salop; $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-by-south of Shrewsbury. Population 2195.—5. A parish in Somersetshire; 4 miles north-west-by-west of Wells. Population 493.

WESTBURY, LEIGH, a village of England, in Wiltshire, near the market town of that name. In its neighbourhood many Roman coins, pieces of armour, &c., have been dug up. Population 1357.

WESTBURY-UPON-SEVERN, a parish of England, in Gloucestershire; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Newnham. Population 1765.

WESTBURY-ON-TRIM, a parish of England, in the county of Gloucester, situated on the small river Trim.

WESTBY, a township of England, in Lancashire; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Kirkham. Population 692.—2. A hamlet in Lincolnshire; 3 miles north-west of Corby.

WESTCLIFFE, a parish of England, in Kent; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Dover.

WESTCOMBE, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Buckland St. Mary, Somersetshire.—2. A hamlet in the same county, in the parish of Batcombe.

WESTCOTE, a hamlet of England, in Berkshire; 4 miles west of Wantage.—2. A hamlet in the parish of Binstead, Southamptonshire.—3. A township in Surrey, near Dorking.

WESTCOTT, a hamlet of England, in Buckinghamshire; 7 miles west-north-west of Aylesbury.—2. A parish in Gloucestershire; 4 miles south-east-by-south of Stow-on-the-Wold.

WEST DERBY, a village of England, in the parish of Walton, Lancashire; 4 miles from Liverpool. Population 3698.

WESTEND, a township of England, in Cumberland, 4 miles from Carlisle.—2. A hamlet in Middlesex; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of St. Paul's, London.—3. A hamlet in the parish of Dauntsey, Wiltshire.

WESTENDORF, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of the Upper Danube, on the river Schmutter. Population 1600.

WESTER, a river of Scotland, in Caithness, arises from some springs and lochs in the parish of Bower, and after an easterly course of some miles, enters the loch of Wester, and thence becomes a deep stream for a short distance, and empties itself into Keiss bay, on the German ocean.

WESTERAS, an old town of Middle Sweden, the capital of Westmanland, situated at the influx of the river Swarto into the lake of Malar; 48 miles west-north-west of Stockholm. Population 3000.

WESTERAS, a province of Sweden, comprising the western part of Westmanland, and the north-west part of Upland. Its area, equal to two of our average sized counties, is about 2800 square miles; its population only 85,000.

WESTERBURG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Nassau; 40 miles north of Mentz. Population 1300.

WESTER-CAPEL, a promontory, with a sand-bank, of Denmark, in the island of Laland. It extends into the Baltic.

WESTERDALE, a township of England, North Riding of Yorkshire; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Guisbrough.

WESTERFIELD, a parish of England, in Suffolk; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-by-east of Ipswich.

WESTERHAM, a market town and parish of England, in the county of Kent. It is situated near the head of the river Darent, in a very pleasant and healthful part of the county, on the borders of Surrey. The church is a neat building; and over the south door is a monument to the celebrated general Wolfe, who was a native of this place, and whose remains were brought from the field of battle to be interred here. Dr. Benjamin Hoadley was also a native of

Westerham. The noble house called the Squirries, stands on a small eminence near the town. Above the house are the sources of the Darent. Market on Friday, and one annual fair; 14 miles north-west of Tunbridge, and 32 south-south-east of London. Population 1437.

WESTERHAUSEN, a town of Prussian Saxony; 3 miles east of Regenstein. Population 1500.

WESTERING, *adj.* Passing to the west.

The star that rose at evening bright,
Toward heaven's descent had slop'd his *westing* weel.

Milton.

WESTER-KIRK, a parish of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, in the district of Eskdale, extending about 9 miles in length, and varying in breadth from 2 to 3 miles. Population 698.

WESTERLEIGH, a parish of England, in Gloucestershire; 3 miles south-west-by-west of Chipping Sodbury.

WESTERLEY, a hamlet of England, in Leicestershire, near Market Harborough.

WESTERLO, a township of the United States, in Albany county, New York.

WESTERLOO, an inland town of the Netherlands, on the larger of the two rivers called Nethe, with 2000 inhabitants; 24 miles west-south-west of Antwerp.

WESTERLY, a post town of the United States, in Washington county, Rhode Island, on the Atlantic. It is separated from Stonington by Pawcatuck river; 34 miles west-south-west of Newport. Population 1911.

WESTERLY, *adj.* Tending or being towards the west.—These bills give us a view of the most easterly, southerly, and *westerly* parts of England. *Grant.*

WESTERN, *adj.* Being in the west, or toward the part where the sun sets. The *western* part is a continued rock. *Addison.*

WESTERN, a post township of the United States, in Worcester county, Massachusetts; 22 miles west-south-west of Worcester, and 62 west-south-west of Boston. Population 1014.

WESTERN ISLANDS, a name frequently given to the Azores; which see.

WESTERN PORT, a capacious bay on the south coast of New Holland, where black bears resort in great numbers; and kangaroos are seen on the shore. There is a considerable island at the entrance, which lies in lat. 38. 33. S.—2. A post village of the United States, in Allegany county, Maryland.

WESTERN REEF, rocks in the Spanish Main, near the Mosquito shore. Lat. 14. 42. N. long. 82. 25. W.

WESTERN STATES, a division of the United States, comprising the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, Indiana, and Illinois, and the Michigan, Missouri, and North Western territories. This portion of the United States is fast rising in importance; and its population is very rapidly increasing.

WESTERTON, a township of England, county of Durham; 8 miles east-by-north of Bishop Auckland.

WESTERTOWN, a village of Scotland, in the county of Clackmannan, and parish of Tillycultry. Population 200.

WESTERWALD, a large tract of hilly and woody land, in the west of Germany, which comprises the north part of Wetteravia, extends to the Rhine, and covers part of the duchy of Nassau, and of the Prussian governments of Coblenz and Cologne.

WESTERWYK, a sea-port of Sweden, in the province of Smaland, on a bay of the Baltic. It is regularly built, with broad and straight streets, and has 3000 inhabitants; 68 miles north of Calmar. Lat. 57. 44. 50. N. long. 16. 40. 15. E.

WESTFALL, a township of the United States, in Pickaway county, Ohio, on the Scioto, opposite Circleville; 26 miles south of Columbus.

WESTFIELD, a parish of England, in Norfolk; 3 miles south of East Dereham.—2. A parish in Sussex; 4 miles east-by-south of Battle.—3. A township of the United States, in

in Orleans county, Vermont; 52 miles north of Montpelier. Population 149.—4. A river of the United States, in Massachusetts, which rises in Berkshire county, and runs through Middlefield, Westfield, and West Springfield, where it flows into the Connecticut.—5. A post township and village of the United States, in Hampden county, Massachusetts; 93 miles west-south-west of Boston. Population of the township, 2130.—6. A township of the United States, in Richmond county, New York, on Staten. Population 1444.—7. A post township of the United States, in Essex county, New Jersey. Population 2152.

WESTFORD, a post township of the United States, in Chittenden county, Vermont; 40 miles north-west of Montpelier. Population 1407.—2. A post township of Middlesex county, Massachusetts; 28 miles north-west of Boston. Here is an academy. Population 1330.—3. A township of Otsego county, New York; 8 miles south-east of Coopers-town. Population 1215.

WESTGATE, a small straggling village of England, in Durham; 6 miles west-by-north of Stanhope.—2. A township in Northumberland, adjoining to Newcastle. Population 745.

WESTHALL, a parish of England, in Suffolk; 4 miles north-east of Halesworth. Population 441.

WESTHAM, a township of England, in Lancashire; 1 mile north of Kirkham.—2. A town of the United States, in Henrico county, Virginia, on the north bank of the James; 5 miles west-north-west of Richmond.

WESTHAMPNETT, a parish of England, in Sussex, near Chichester. Population 444.

WESTHAMPTON, a post village of the United States, in the township of Southampton, New York.

WESTHARPTREE, a parish of England, in Somersetshire; 6 miles from Wells. Population 463.

WESTHAVEN, a post township of the United States, in Rutland county, Vermont; 52 miles north of Bennington.

WESTHIDE, a township of England, in Herefordshire; 8 miles from Ledbury.

WESTHOFEN, a town of France, in Alsace; 14 miles west of Strasburg. Population 2100. It has manufactures of pottery ware.—2. A town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt; 5 miles north-north-west of Worms. Population 1300.—3. A town of Prussian Westphalia, in the county of Mark, on the Roer; 33 miles east-by-north of Dusseldorf. Population 900.

WESTHORPE, a parish of England, in Suffolk; 7 miles north of Market Stow.—2. A hamlet in Lincolnshire, near Spalding.—3. A hamlet in the parish of Southwell, Nottinghamshire.—4. A hamlet in the parish of Merston St. Lawrence, Northamptonshire.

WESTKAPELLE, a village of the Netherlands, in Zealand, on the island of Walcheren. It is remarkable for its dyke, which protects the land from the inroads of the sea; 7 miles west of Middleburg.—2. A village of the Netherlands, on the main-land, in the province of West Flanders; 8 miles north of Bruges. Population 1000.

WESTLAND, a township of the United States, in Guernsey county, Ohio. Population 251.

WESTLEIGH, a township of England, in Lancashire; 5 miles from Newton.

WESTLETON, a parish of England, in Suffolk; 3 miles east of Yoxford. Population 713.

WESTLEY, or WESTLEY WATERLESS, a parish of England, in Cambridgeshire; 5 miles south-south-west of Newmarket.

WESTLEY, a parish of England, in Suffolk; 2 miles west-by-north of St. Edmund's Bury.—2. A township in Salop; 10½ miles west-south-west of Shrewsbury.

WEST-LINTON, or LEVINGTON, a township of England, in Cumberland; 4 miles south-south-east of Longtown. Population 562.

WESTMANCOTE, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Breden, Worcestershire.

WESTMANLAND, or WESTMANIA, an inland province of Middle Sweden, bounded by Gestrícia, Dalecarlia, Upland,

Nercia, Sudermanland, and Warmeland. It is 110 miles long, and in some parts 80 broad; has a surface of nearly 5000 square miles, and 110,000 inhabitants. It is watered by several rivers, and contains a number of lakes.

WESTMEATH, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, bounded on the north by Cavan; on the east by Eastmeath; on the south by the King's county; on the north-west by Longford; and on the west by the river Shannon, which separates it from Roscommon. Its greatest extent from east to west is about 33 Irish miles, and from north to south about 27 Irish miles. Its surface comprises 249,943 acres, Irish plantation measure, including bogs, mountain, and waste. It contains 12 baronies; Moygeesh, Corkerry, Moyashill, Magheredernon, Delvin, Farbill, Racoonrath, Kilkenny-West, Brawny, Clonlonan, Moycashel, Fartullagh, and Half Fowre, which are divided into 59 parishes. This county is agreeably interspersed with a considerable number of beautiful lakes, of which Lough Leign, Lough Derrivagh, Lough Iron, Lough Ennel, Lough Drin, (the trout of which lake have an emetic quality) and Lough Annagh, are the most extensive. The Shannon is the most considerable river that waters this county, and constitutes its western boundary, to divide it from Connaught. There are also the Inny and the Brosna. The soil is in general light, but in some parts rich and deep; and though there is a greater proportion of grass land, yet more corn is raised here than serves for the consumption of the inhabitants. Three members are returned to the imperial parliament; that is, two for the county, and one for the borough of Athlone.

WESTMEON, a parish of England, in Southamptonshire; 12 miles from Alresford. Population 668.

WESTMESTON, a parish of England, in Sussex; 5 miles north-west-by-west of Lewes.

WESTMILL, a parish of England, in Hertfordshire, situated on the river Rib, near Buntingford.

WESTMINSTER, a city of England, in the county of Middlesex, which may be generally regarded as a part of the British metropolis; but in its political and civil rights, privileges, and history it is separate and distinct. See LONDON.

The principal improvements that have been made in Westminster since the publication of our article *London*, are the renovation of Henry the Seventh's Chapel and Westminster Hall; the King's Palace built on the site of Buckingham house, the erection of a noble arch at Hyde Park Corner; and the demolition of Carlton House to make an opening for a new square, which is rapidly proceeding.

WESTMINSTER, a post township of the United States, in Windham county, Vermont, on the Connecticut, opposite Walpole with which it is connected by a bridge; 28 miles south of Montpelier.—2. A post township of Worcester county, Massachusetts; 54 miles west-north-west of Boston. 3. A post township of Frederick county, Maryland; 30 miles north-west of Baltimore.

WESTMOINE, a district of Sutherland, in Scotland, lying in the north-west corner of the county, terminated by the promontory of cape Wrath.

WESTMORE, a township of the United States, in Essex county, Vermont. Population 71.

WESTMORELAND, a county of England, bounded on the north by the counties of Durham and Cumberland, on the west by Cumberland and Lancashire, on the south by Lancashire and Yorkshire, and on the east by Yorkshire and Durham. The greatest breadth of this county, from its southern boundary, near Burton, to its northern one near Penrith, in Cumberland, is 32 miles; and its greatest length, from east to west, is 40 miles. It contains an area of 844 square miles, or 540,160 acres. It lies between 54. 11. 30. and 54. 42. 30. N. lat., and between 2. 20. and 3. 12. W. long. Westmoreland lies in the province of York, and dioceses of Chester and Carlisle; is included in the northern circuit; contains 32 parishes; and sends four members to parliament, being two for the borough of Appleby, and two for the county. The name of the county is descriptive of its nature, that is, the Westmoreland, a region of lofty mountains, naked hills, and black barren moors, here called Fells.

Fells. The vallies in which the rivers run are tolerably fertile; and in the north-eastern quarter there is a considerable tract of cultivated plain. The south-western side is fertile, with a warmer climate than the eastern. These two sides of the county, where the fertility lies, are divided by lofty fells and barren moors, intersected with pastoral vales. The air is pure and healthy, but, in the mountainous parts, cold and piercing. According to an estimate of the bishop of Llandaff, three-fourths of Westmoreland consists of uncultivated lands; but very extensive inclosures have taken place since this calculation. The farmers of Westmoreland were long of opinion that their lands were better suited to grass than to corn; and they were ploughed for three or four years, not with the expectation that the corn would be more profitable than grass; but in order to renovate them for grass, and to destroy the moss. These notions, however, are now in a great measure antiquated. The clover and turnip husbandry has made great progress, and considerable quantities of wheat are now annually grown, though oats is the grain principally cultivated. That Westmoreland has been a wooded county, is evident from trees found in mosses on the highest hills; and statutes of regulations made long after the conquest, since which time the climate has not been changed for the worse, are full of the mention of forests. The valuable woods of the earl of Lonsdale, in the neighbourhood of Lowther, shew how well the soil and climate of this county are adapted for the growth of trees; and detached groves of ash and sycamore round the dwelling-houses in the dales, situated near the heads of the mountains, are proofs of the advantages to be derived from planting grounds of high elevation. The strata of this county are of various sorts; but divide themselves into two very distinct kinds. Limestone, freestone, and a soft laminous schistus, horizontally stratified, and abounding with remains of organized bodies, prevail on the east side of a line drawn from Powley-bridge to the river Lowther, a little below Knipe, and up the Lowther, by the abbey of Shap, to the head of the first streamlet south of Shap thorn; then to Shapwells, down the Birbeck and Lune, through the parish of Orton; and from thence, by an irregular line, to the river Winster, opposite the north end of Lithefell. The west side of this line consists chiefly of the schistus and trap genera, classed in layers nearly perpendicular to the horizon, and destitute of every species and appearance of fossils. A very coarse species of granite also appears in many parts of this county, especially a little to the south of Patterdale-Chapel. Immense lines of basalt, or whin-stone, also appear through the whole of this district; and a series of hills running parallel to Dunfell, and the rest of the chain of the western mountains, is formed of this species of rock. This county has little or no advantage from navigable rivers. The tide, indeed, visits the mouths of the Winster, Kent, and Betha, in Moricambe bay; but the country having a considerable rise on all sides from the shores of the bay, the channels of these rivers soon become too rapid and stony to admit the use of boats upon them. This want is, however, in a degree counterbalanced by the facility with which the numerous brooks that irrigate the vales of Westmoreland, can be applied to the purposes of commerce and agriculture. Of these, the principal are the Eden, which has its source on the borders of Yorkshire, and flows past Appleby. Near the source of the Eden also rises the Lune, a beautiful river, flowing southward, and forming the boundary from Yorkshire. The river Ken flows by Kendal, and discharges itself into the sandy Wash of Lancashire; near its mouth is a cataract. The Egmont, which flows from lake Ullswater, joins the Eden, and forms the boundary of the county for a short space. Westmoreland is celebrated for its extensive lakes, which during the summer season attract numerous visitors. Such is the beauty and variety of the scenery, that it has become fashionable to make the tour of this interesting portion of country. Winandermere is the most extensive piece of water in England, being $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles in a straight line down its middle, and from 1 to 2 miles in breadth. Its depth is 13, 23, and 29 and 31 fathoms. It

contains 13 islands, and about 4534 acres of water. Ullswater is about 9 miles in length, and varies in breadth from a quarter of a mile to 2 miles. There are various other smaller lakes. This county is divided into four wards, instead of hundreds, viz. East, West, Kendal, and Lonsdale wards, containing one borough, Appleby, and seven market towns.

WESTMORELAND, a post township of the United States, in Cheshire county, New Hampshire, on the Connecticut; 9 miles west of Keene, and 65 west-south-west of Concord.—2. A post township of Oneida county, New York; 10 miles west of Utica.—3. A county of the United States, in the south-west part of Pennsylvania, bounded on the north-east by Armstrong and Indiana counties; on the east-south-east by Cambria and Somerset counties; on the south by Fayette county; and on the west by Washington and Allegany counties. Chief town, Greensburg.—4. A county of the United States, in the north-east part of Virginia, bounded on the north and north-east by the Potomac; on the east by Northumberland county; on the south by Richmond county and the Rappahannock; and on the west by King George county. Chief town, Leeds.

WESTON, a township of England, in Cheshire, near Frodsham.—2. A hamlet in the parish of Branscombe, Devonshire.—3. A hamlet in the parish of Marshfield, Gloucestershire.—4. A township in Cheshire; 6 miles east-by-north of Nantwich.—5. A parish in Hertfordshire; 4 miles north-east-by-north of Stevenage.—6. A parish in Lincolnshire; 4 miles north-east of Spalding.—7. A parish in Norfolk; 5 miles south of Reepham.—8. A hamlet in Northamptonshire; 7 miles west-by-south of Towcester.—9. A township in the parish of Burford, Salop.—10. A parish in Somersetshire; 2 miles north-west-by-west of Bath.—11. A hamlet in the Isle of Wight, Southamptonshire.—12. A parish in Suffolk; 3 miles south of Beccles.—13. A township in the West Riding of Yorkshire; 2 miles north-west-by-west of Otley.—14. A post township of the United States, in Windsor county, Vermont; 30 miles west-south-west of Windsor.—15. A post township of Middlesex county, Massachusetts; 15 miles west of Boston.—16. A post township of Fairfield county, Connecticut; 9 miles north of Fairfield.

WESTON ALCONBURY, a parish of England, in Huntingdonshire; 5 miles north-west of Huntingdon.

WESTON-UPON-AVON, a parish of England, in Gloucestershire; 9 miles north-by-east of Chipping Campden.

WESTON, BAGGARD, a parish of England, in Herefordshire; 5 miles east of Hereford.

WESTON, BAMPFYLD, a parish of England, in Somersetshire; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Castle Cary.

WESTON, BEST, a parish of England, in Gloucestershire; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west-by-south of Tetbury.

WESTON IN THE CLAY, a parish of England, in Nottinghamshire; 3 miles south-east of Tuxford.

WESTON, COLD, a parish of England, in Salop; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east-by-north of Ludlow.

WESTON COLNEY, a village of England, in the county of Stafford, near Careswell.

WESTON, COLVILLE, a parish of England, in Cambridgeshire; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Linton.

WESTON, CONEY, a parish of England, in Suffolk; 13 miles north-east-by-north of St. Edmund's Bury.

WESTON, COYNEY, a township of England, in Staffordshire; 4 miles west of Cheadle.

WESTON UNDER EDGE, a parish of England, in Gloucestershire; 2 miles west-by-north of Chipping Campden.

WESTON FAVELL, a parish of England, in Northamptonshire; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of Northampton.

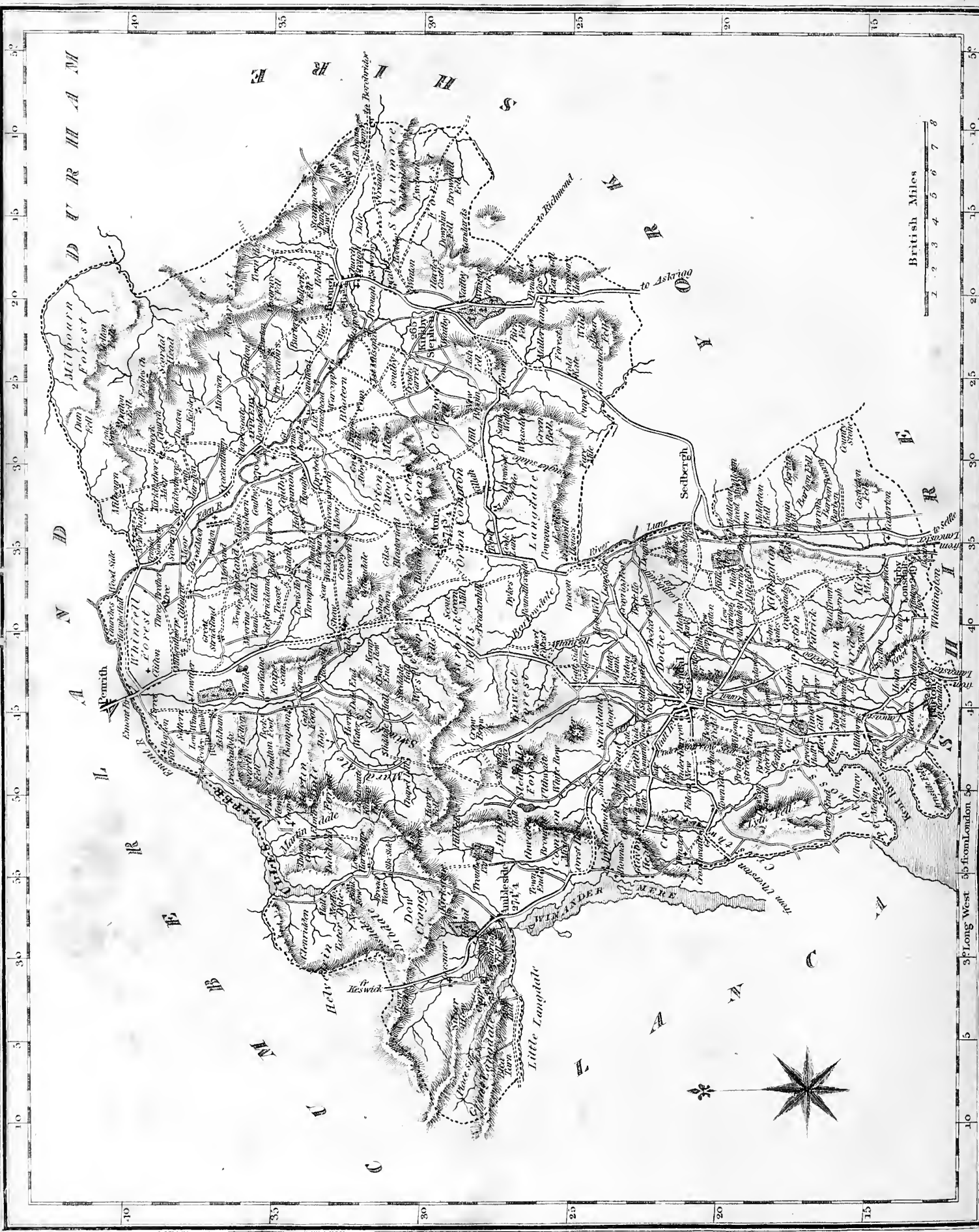
WESTON IN GORDANO, a parish of England, in Somersetshire; 10 miles west-by-north of Bristol.

WESTON ON THE GREEN, a parish of England, in Oxfordshire; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west-by-west of Bicester.

WESTON, JONES, a township of England, in Staffordshire; 5 miles from Newport.

WESTON,





WESTMORELAND.

Prepared for the Ordnance Survey by J. T. Smith, 1857.

3 Long West 55 from London 50

British Miles

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

WESTON, KING'S, a parish of England, in Somersetshire; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Somerton.

WESTON, KING'S, a village of England, in the county of Gloucester, situated between the Avon and the Severn.

WESTON, LITTLE, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Weston Bampfylde, Somersetshire.

WESTON UNDER LIZARD, a parish of England, in Staffordshire; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Penkridge.

WESTON, MARKET, a parish of England, in Staffordshire; 13 miles north-east from St. Edmund's Bury.

WESTON SUPER MARE, a parish of England, in Somersetshire, on the Bristol Channel.

WESTON, NORTH, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Thame, Oxfordshire.

WESTON, OLD, a parish of England, in Huntingdonshire; 8 miles north of Kimbolton.

WESTON, PATRICK, a parish of England, in Southamptonshire; 4 miles south-west-by-west of Odiham.

WESTON UNDER PENYARD, a parish of England, in Herefordshire, near Ross.

WESTON UNDER RED-CASTLE, a hamlet of England, in Salop; 4 miles east of Wcm.

WESTON, SOUTH, a parish of England, in Oxfordshire, near Tetsworth.

WESTON UPON TRENT, a parish of England, in Derbyshire; 7 miles south-east of Derby.—2. A parish in Staffordshire; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Stafford.

WESTON TURVILLE, a parish of England, in Buckinghamshire; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-by-west of Wendover.

WESTON UNDERWOOD, a parish of England, in Buckinghamshire; 2 miles west-south-west of Olney.—2. A township in Derbyshire; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Derby.

WESTON UPON WELLAND, a parish of England, in Northamptonshire; 6 miles west of Rockingham.

WESTON UNDER WETHELE, a parish of England, in Warwickshire; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Warwick.

WESTON IN ZOYLAND, a parish of England, in Somersetshire; 4 miles east-south-east of Bridgewater. Population 724.

WESTONING, or WESTON INGE, a parish of England, in Bedfordshire; 4 miles south-by-west of Ampthill. Population 497.

WESTOW, a parish of England, in Yorkshire; 5 miles south-west of New Malton.

WESTPHALIA, CIRCLE OF, an extensive country in the north-west of Germany, varying in its boundaries and extent very materially, in different parts of its history. Originally the name of Westphalia was given to that part of the great duchy of Saxony which lay to the west of the Weser; the part to the east of that river being called Oost or East-phalia. Its area, nearly equal to that of Scotland or Ireland, was about 27,000 square miles; its population about 2,500,000. The climate of Westphalia is similar to that of Holland, or the north of Germany generally.

At the peace of Luneville, all the parts of Westphalia on the west of the Rhine were ceded to France; and in 1806, when the confederation of the Rhine was formed, the circle itself was suppressed. This name has not been revived; and the Westphalian territory now belongs chiefly to Prussia, Hanover, and Oldenburg.

WESTPHALIA, a duchy in the west of Germany, having on the east the circle of the Upper Rhine, and on the three other sides, that of Westphalia; but belonging politically to the circle of the Lower Rhine. Its extent, equal to that of one of our larger counties, is about 1700 square miles; but its thinly scattered population does not exceed 140,000, almost all Catholics. Its southern division is unfit for tillage, but has good pasturage, and is rich in forests and mines. The central part is more level and fertile; and the hogs being remarkable both for size and number, the hams which are known by the name of Westphalia hams, are exported principally from this quarter.

WESTPHALIA, KINGDOM OF, one of the temporary kingdoms of Bonaparte, created in 1807, and overturned in 1813. It was composed of conquests from Prussia, Hesse-

Cassel, Hanover, and the smaller states to the west of the Elbe.

WESTPHALIA, PROVINCE OF, a province of the Prussian states, constituted in 1816, and bounded on the west by the Netherlands, and on the east by Hanover and Hesse-Cassel. It lies between lat. 50. 43. and 52. 30. N., and has an extent of 8300 square miles, with nearly 1,000,000 inhabitants, being in its area somewhat larger than Wales, and considerably more populous. It is divided into the three districts of Munster, Minden, and Arensburg.

WESTPORT, a parish of England, in Wiltshire, adjacent to Malmesbury. Population 720.—2. A seaport town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, situated at the mouth of a clear stream, which flows into the sea, and forms a fine bay within Clew bay; 115 miles west-north-west of Dublin, and 8 west of Castlebar. Lat. 53. 48. N. long. 9. 22. W.—3. A post town and seaport of the United States, in Bristol county, Massachusetts, on Buzzard's bay; 24 miles south of Taunton, and 60 south of Boston.—4. A post village of the United States, in Essex county, New York.—5. A post town of Henry county, Kentucky, on the Ohio; 17 miles above Louisville.

WESTPORTFORD, a parish of England, in Devonshire; 6 miles from Holdsworth.

WESTRAW HILL, a hill of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, in the parish of Pettinain, about 1000 feet above the level of the sea.

WESTRAY, one of the Orkney islands, about 20 miles north from Kirkwall. It is of an irregular figure, having many bays and jutting out points of land. It is about 9 or 10 miles in length from east to west, and its breadth varies from 1 to 2 miles; but, towards the west end, it is at least 6 miles broad. Lat. 59. 9. N. long. 2. 49. W.—2. A parish of Scotland, in the Orkneys, comprehending the isles of Westray and Papa Westray.

WESTRAYSVILLE, a post village of the United States, in Nash county, North Carolina.

WESTRIDGE, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Streathley, Berkshire.

WESTHILL, a parish of England, in Leicestershire, near Lutterworth.

WESTRINGIA [so named by J. E. Smith, M.D., in honour of *John Peter Westring*, author of a Dissertation on the Lichen tribe, and their uses in dyeing, printed in the Transactions of the Stockholm Academy for 1794], in Botany, a genus of the class didynamia, order gymnospermia, natural order of verticillatæ labiatæ, (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Calyx one-leafed, permanent, tubular bell-shaped, with five sides, and five prominent angles, without furrows or streaks, divided about half way into five equal, erect, lanceolate, beardless segments. Corolla one-petalled, ringent, twice as long as the calyx, reversed; tube length of the calyx, with a hairy orifice; border four-lobed; upper lip a little longer, erect, cloven half way down; lower lip in three deep equal segments, divaricating, and of a linear oblong form. Stamina: filaments four, about half as long as the border, spreading; two lower shorter, and most frequently abortive. Anthers roundish, two-lobed, incumbent. Pistil: germ four-lobed. Style filiform, length of the stamens. Stigma cloven, small. Pericarp none. Seeds four, naked, obovate.—*Essential Character.* Calyx half five-cleft, five-sided. Corolla reversed, with four segments, the longest erect, cloven. Stamina distant; the two shorter or lowest abortive.

Westringia rosmariniformis.—This is a shrub very much branched; the branches either opposite or four together, square, silky, leafy. Leaves in fours, on very short silky footstalks, spreading, linear-lanceolate; of a bright shining green above, and almost naked; clothed with white silky down beneath. Stipules none. Flowers from the upper part of the branches, axillary, solitary, on short flower-stalks. At the base of the calyx a pair of linear, short, silky bractes. Calyx silky, its segments naked with revolute margins. Corolla white, with purple spots about the orifice.—Native of New South Wales, near Port Jackson.

WESTRUTHER, a parish of Scotland, in Berwickshire, about five miles long, and four broad.

WESTVILLE, a post village of the United States, in Berkshire, New York; 14 miles north of Oswego.

WESTWARD, *adv.* [wɛstwɛɑrd, Saxon.] Towards the west.

When *westward* like the sun you took your way,
And from benighted Britain bore the day. *Dryden.*

WESTWARD, a township of England, in Cumberland; 2½ miles south-east of Wigton.

WESTWARD MILLS, a post village of the United States, in Brunswick county, Virginia.

WESTWARDLY, *adv.* With tendency to the west.

If our loves faint, and *westwardly* decline;
To me thou falsely thinest,
And I to thee mine actions shall disguise. *Donne.*

WESTWELL, a parish of England, in Oxfordshire; 2½ miles south-west of Burford.—2. A parish in Kent, near Charing.

WESTWICK, a hamlet of England, in Cambridgeshire; 5 miles north-west of Cambridge.—2. A township in the county of Durham; 2 miles south-east of Barnard Castle.—3. A parish in Norfolk; 2½ miles south of North Walsham.

WESTWICKHAM, a parish of England, in Cambridgeshire; 5 miles from Linton.

WESTWOOD, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Dawlish, Devonshire.—2. A township in Herefordshire; 4½ miles north-west of Bromyard.—3. A township in Northumberland, situated on the Till, north-east of Wooller.—4. A parish in Wiltshire; 2 miles south-west of Bradford.—5. A hamlet in the parish of Langton Wallis, Worcestershire.

WEST-WOODSIDE, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Haxey, Lincolnshire.

WESTWRATLING, a parish of England, in Cambridgeshire; 6 miles from Linton. Population 586.

WESTZAANEN, a village of the Netherlands, in North Holland, with 2300 inhabitants; 8 miles north-west of Amsterdam.

WET, *s.* [wate, M. Goth., *water*; *vaeta*, Icel., *rain*; *wæta*, Sax., *humidity*; *vetos*, Gr., *rain*, from *wō*.] Water; humidity; moisture; rainy weather.

Now the sun, with more effectual beams,
Had cheer'd the face of earth, and dry'd the *wet*
From drooping plant. *Milton.*

WET, *adj.* [wæt, Sax. See the substantive.] Humid; having some moisture adhering: opposed to *dry*.—They are *wet* with the showers of the mountains. *Job*.—The soles of the feet have great affinity with the head, and the mouth of the stomach; as going *wet-shod* to those that use it not, affecteth both. *Bacon*.—Rainy; watery.—*Wet* weather seldom hurts the most unwise. *Dryden.*

To WET, *v. n.* To humectate; to moisten; to make to have moisture adherent.—A drop of water running swiftly over straw, *wetteth* not. *Bacon*.—*Wet* the thirsty earth with falling showers. *Milton*.—To moisten with drink.—Let's drink the other cup to *wet* our whistles, and so sing away all sad thoughts. *Walton.*

WETAPHATO, Indians of the United States, in Louisiana, at the head of the Platte.

WETARHOO, a river of the United States, in Louisiana, which runs into the Missouri; 1422 miles from the Mississippi.

WETATIC, a mountain of the United States, in Ashburnham, Massachusetts. The elevation of the summit is 1900 feet.

WETAWHOO, a small river of Louisiana, which falls into the Missouri. Its bed is 120 yards wide; but the water is frequently not 20 yards wide.

WETENHALL, a township of England, in Cheshire; 6½ miles north-west of Nantwich.

WETHAU, a village of Germany, in Prussian Saxony, near Weissenfels.

WETHER; *s.* [wēðer, Sax.; *weder*, Dutch.] A ram castrated.

I am a tainted *wether* of the flock,
Meetest for death. *Shakspeare.*

He doth not apprehend how the tail of an African *wether* outweigheth the body of a good calf, that is, an hundred pound. *Brown.*

WETHERALL, a parish of England, in the county of Cumberland, near Carlisle.

WETHERBY, a market town and parish of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. It is situate on the banks of the river Wharfe, over which, at the entrance to the town, is a handsome stone bridge; and on the left hand is a famous wear or cascade across the river, for the purpose of drawing off the stream for supplying some mills. These mills are used not only for grinding corn, but for pressing great quantities of oil from rapeseed, and also for rasping logwood for the use of the clothiers and dyers. At some distance below the town, on the opposite side of the river, is a valuable mineral spring, called the Thorpe Arch Spa, or, more lately, Boslin Spa, where a neat village has arisen, for the accommodation of visitors, with two very good inns, besides several inferior ones. The water is adapted for rheumatic and scorbutic complaints. The quarter sessions of the peace for the West Riding are held here once a year, in rotation with Knaresborough, Skipton, and Wakefield. Market on Thursday, and two annual fairs; 14 miles west-south-by-west of York, and 180 north-by-west of London.

WETHERDEN, a parish of England, in Suffolk; 4 miles north-west of Market Stow.

WETHERINGSET, a parish of England, in Suffolk; 5 miles south-south-west of Eye.

WETHERLEY, a parish of England, in Leicestershire; 2 miles from Atherstone.

WETHERMELOCH, a township of England, in Cumberland; 5 miles from Penrith.

WETHERSFIELD, a parish of England, in Essex; 6 miles north-north-west of Braintree. Population 1368.

WETHERSFIELD, a post township of the United States, in Hartford county, Connecticut, on the west bank of the Connecticut.

WETHORPE, a hamlet of England, in Northamptonshire, adjoining to Stamford.

WETING, ALL SAINTS and St. MARY, a village of England, in the county of Norfolk, between Thetford and Methwold, near Brandon Ferry.

WETNESS, *s.* The state of being wet; moisture; humidity.—The *wetness* of these bottoms often spoils them for corn. *Mortimer.*

WETSCHWEIL, a large village of the Swiss canton of Zurich, on the lake of Zurich.

WETSHOD, *adj.* Wet over the shoes.

The valley all did swimme with streames of bloud,
So great that time a slaughter was there made:

It stainde the mightie mouthes of Nilus flood,
And on the shores you might bloud *wetshod* wade. *Mir. for Mag.*

WETTENHAUSEN, a village of Bavaria, on the Kam-lach; 17 miles east of Ulm.

WETTER, a large lake of Sweden, lying between East and West Gothland; about 66 miles long and 16 broad.

WETTER, a small river of Germany, in the Wetterau, which joins the Nidda.

WETTER, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel; 7 miles north-west of Marburg.

WETTER ISLE, an island in the Eastern seas, situated off the north coast of the island of Timor. It is about 65 miles in length, by 20 the average breadth. Lat. 7. 24. S. long. 126. 40. E.

WETTERAVIA, or the WETTERAU, in Germany, was originally the small district lying along the river Wetter; but was afterwards extended so as to comprise all the country lying between the Lahn, the Rhine, and the Maine.

WETTEREN, an inland town of the Netherlands, in the province

province of East Flanders, on the Scheldt. It is seldom visited by travellers; 7 miles east-by-south of Ghent. Population 7400.

WETTERFELD, a village of Bavaria, on the Regen; 22 miles north-east of Ratisbon.

WETTERHORN (STORM PEAK), a mountain among the Alps, in the Swiss canton of Berne. Height 12,000 feet.

WETTIN, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, on the Saale; 29 miles west-north-west of Leipzig. Lat. 51. 35. N. long. 11. 52. E. Population 2700.

WETWANG, a parish of England, in Yorkshire; 6½ miles west-by-north of Great Driffield.

WETZLAR, a town of Germany, situated on the river Lahn; 25 miles north of Frankfort on the Main. It is built on ground so unequal and hilly, as to be inaccessible to carriages.

WEVELGHEM, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of West Flanders, on the river Nederbeeke, with 3100 inhabitants.

WEVELINGHOVEN, a town of the Prussian States, in the government of Cologne. Population 1200.

WEVELSBURG, a large village of Prussian Westphalia, on the river Alm; 9 miles south of Paderborn.

WEVER, a river of England, in Devonshire, which runs into the Columb.

WEVERLING, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the government of Magdeburg; 27 miles north of Halberstadt.

WAVERSHAM, a village and parish of England, in the county of Chester, situated on the river Wever or Weaver; 3 miles from Northwich.

WEVERY, a river of Wales, in Brecknockshire, which runs into the Wye.

To WEX, *v. a.* [corrupted from *wax* by Spenser, for a rhyme, and imitated by Dryden.] To grow; to increase.

She first taught men a woman to obey;
But when her son to man's estate did *wex*,
She it surrender'd.

Spenser.

She trod a *wexing* moon, that soon wou'd wane,
And drinking borrow'd light, be fill'd again.

Dryden.

WEXFORD, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, bounded on the east by St. George's Channel; on the south by Waterford bay; on the south-west by the county of Kilkenny; on the west by the county of Carlow; and on the north by the county of Wicklow. This county extends 38 Irish miles in length, and 24 Irish miles in breadth. It contains 315,396 Irish plantation acres, and is divided into 8 baronies, and 142 parishes, with 2 boroughs; namely, Wexford and New Ross, each of which return one member to the united parliament. It forms almost a peninsula, being separated from the counties of Waterford and Kilkenny by the deep and navigable streams of the Nore and Barrow, and from the counties of Carlow and Wicklow by formidable ranges of stupendous mountains, through which there are only two passes, one by the sea-side at Arklow, and another by Scullough Gap to the county of Carlow. The baronies of Forth and Bargie, divided from the west of the county by a chain of mountains, named the mountains of Forth, are considered the most fruitful, and abound with marl and other manures. The remainder of the county is interspersed with single mountains of considerable elevation.

WEXFORD, a sea-port town of Ireland, at the mouth of the Slaney, in a county of the same name, of which it is the chief town, with a large and beautiful harbour, in St. George's channel. The mouth of the harbour is choaked with a bar; and therefore no vessel drawing more than 12 feet water, can pass to the town. The English invaders wrested this town from the Danes, after a siege of four days, on the 4th of May, 1170. This town was likewise besieged by Cromwell, on the 1st of October, 1649, and having been betrayed by captain James Stafford, commandant of the castle, it was stormed, when sir Edward Butler, the governor, with 2,000 soldiers, were put to the sword. It is irregularly built, and the streets are narrow. There were four religious houses

established here previous to the reformation. The trade of Wexford is inconsiderable, in consequence of local obstacles. Its chief traffic consists in exporting malt, barley, beer, beef, hides, butter, and tallow. The town and its suburbs contain seven parishes; those in the suburbs are St. John's, St. Michael's, and St. Peter's. It was evacuated by the king's forces on the 30th of May, 1798, in consequence of the defeat of some detachments sent to reinforce the feeble garrison in the defiles of the adjacent mountains, when it became the scene of many enormities. It returns one member to the imperial parliament. Much woollen cloth is manufactured in the town and neighbourhood; 25 miles west-north-west of Waterford, and 60 south of Dublin. Lat. 52. 22. N. long. 6. 29. W.

WEXHAM, a parish of England, in Buckinghamshire; 1½ mile north-east of Slough.

WEXIO, or KRONOBORG, a province of Sweden, consisting of the southern part of Smaland, and containing, on a surface of 3,480 square miles, 90,000 inhabitants.

WEXIO, a town of Sweden, in Smaland, situated on the river Gullsmesback. It has a cathedral, is the residence of a bishop and provincial governor, and has a public school, where Linnæus received the first elements of his education; 46 miles north-north-west of Carlsrona. Lat. 56. 52. N. long. 14. 44. E.

WEY, a river of England, in Dorsetshire, which runs into the sea at Weymouth.—2. A river of Surrey, which rises in Hampshire, waters Guildford, and enters the Thames at Weybridge. It has been made navigable to Guildford and Godalmin, and a canal has been cut from it to Basingstoke, in Hampshire.

WEYBREAD, a parish of England, in Suffolk; 7 miles north-east-by-east of Eye.

WEYBRIDGE, a hamlet of England, in Norfolk; 10½ miles from Yarmouth.—2. A village and parish of England, in the county of Surrey, situated at the conflux of the rivers Wey and Thames; 9 miles south-west of Kingston, and 20 south-west of London.

WEYDEN, a village of the Prussian province of Cleves and Berg, near Aix-la Chapelle, with 900 inhabitants.

WEYER, a village of the Bavarian circle of the Rhine, with 900 inhabitants.

WEYERSHEIM, ZUM THURN, a village of France, in Alsace, with 1,500 inhabitants; 9 miles north of Strasburg.

WEYHILL, a small village of England, in the county of Southampton. It is situated on the road from London to Amesbury, on an eminence from which it derives its name. The town itself is small and unimportant, and the church is in a very desolate state; but the place is greatly noted on account of its fair, which is held annually, from the 9th to the 15th of October, and is reckoned one of the largest in England for cattle, store-sheep, Sussex and Kentish hops, Wilts, Somerset, and Gloucester cheese. For sheep and hops probably it has not its equal in England; and the price of both is usually a criterion for all the west parts of the kingdom. In leather, cheese, and other articles of general consumption, also, it mostly regulates the markets and fairs for several months after. The booths are formed into regular streets, and exhibit all the features of a large town, every part of which presents a scene of bustle and activity; and the amount of money circulated here during the mart is incredible, and almost incalculable; 3 miles west of Andover.

WEYLAND, POINT, a rocky point on the south shore of New Holland. Lat. 33. 14. S. long. 134. 32. E.

WEYMOUTH, a sea-port, borough, and market town of England, in Dorsetshire, is celebrated as a fashionable bathing place. It is situated on the British channel, at the western side of a most beautiful bay, which forms nearly a semi-circle, making a sweep of more than two miles, and is well protected from the north winds by hills. It receives its name from the mouth of the little river Wey, near which it stands, and communicates with Melcombe Regis, to which it is united by a handsome new bridge. Weymouth, though a town of considerable antiquity, continued, till within these

last

last thirty or forty years, an inconsiderable and indifferently built place. From a variety of causes, it had been fast going to decay since the time of queen Elizabeth. The removal of the wool-staple to Poole, the loss of the Newfoundland trade, the havoc made by the civil wars, damages by fire, neglect, want of public spirit, and other circumstances, had concurred, to produce this effect; and till it began to acquire celebrity as a watering place, it was little more than an inconsiderable fishing town. It was first brought into reputation as a bathing place in 1763, and having been visited by the duke of Gloucester, and afterwards by the late king, George III., and his family, with great benefit, in 1789, who made it their summer residence, it acquired general notice, and became immediately a place of fashionable resort. The town is now greatly enlarged by the addition of many new and elegant buildings. The church is a low structure, and consists of three aisles. East of the church are some buildings connected with a Dominican priory, which was founded here about the commencement of the fifteenth century. These are now parcelled out in tenements; and the chapel belonging to the priory is used as a malt-house. At the west end of the town is a small town-hall. The theatre is neatly fitted up, and is capable of containing 300 spectators in the boxes. Here is a battery, mounting twenty-one small guns. In the vicinity is a battery of heavy cannon, and some cavalry barracks.

It is probable, from several circumstances, that the site of this town was known to the Romans. It is certain that it was known to the Saxons. In the reign of Edward III. it had become of some importance, the inhabitants being ordered, together with those of Melcombe and Lyme, to send a certain quota of ships for the king's expedition to Gascony. In the twenty-first of the same king, Weymouth furnished 20 ships, and 264 mariners, towards the siege of Calais, according to the roll of his fleet, preserved in the Cottonian library. In the year 1471, Margaret of Anjou, with her son prince Edward, landed here from France, in order to restore her husband to the throne. Thirty-six years afterwards, king Philip of Castile, with his queen, were driven on this coast, and having run into the port, were detained by sir Thomas Trenchard, till an interview took place between the English and Spanish monarchs, from which the former derived some advantages. In the year 1588, Weymouth contributed 6 ships to oppose the Armada, one of which was of 120 tons burden.

The two boroughs of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis were incorporated by an act passed in the 13th of queen Elizabeth, the government being vested in a mayor, recorder, two bailiffs, an indefinite number of aldermen, and twenty-four capital burgesses; and they now possess, as one borough, the peculiar privilege, with the metropolis, of sending four members to parliament. The representatives are elected by freeholders of Weymouth and of Melcombe, whether inhabitants or otherwise. The number of voters is about 200. On a high cliff, about one mile from the town, are the ruins of Sandisfoot castle, a fortress erected by Henry VIII. about the year 1539. Market on Tuesday and Friday; 9 miles south of Dorchester, and 129 west-south-west of London.

WEYMOUTH, a post township of the United States, in Norfolk county, Massachusetts; 14 miles south-south-east of Boston.—2. A township of Gloucester county, New Jersey.

WEYMOUTH BAY, a bay on the north-east coast of New Holland, to the north-west of Cape Weymouth.

WEYMOUTH, CAPE, a cape on the north-east coast of New Holland. Lat. 12. 42. S. long. 217. 15. W.

WEYMOUTH FURNACE, a post village of the United States, in Gloucester county, New Jersey.

WEYPERT, a town of Bohemia; 15 miles north of Elnbogen.

WEYRE, a town of Hindostan, province of Agra, belonging to the rajah of Bhurtpore. It is situated on the high road from Agra to Jeypore, and is very well fortified. Lat. 27. 2. N. long. 77. 2. E.

WEZAND, *s.* [See **WESAND**.] The windpipe.—Air is

ingustible, and by the rough artery, or *wesand*, conducted into the lungs. *Brown*.

To WHACK, *v. a.* To strike: a word used in some parts of the north, and apparently a corruption of *thwack*.

WHADDON, a hamlet of England, in Buckinghamshire; 4 miles south-by-east of Stony Stratford. Population 548.—2. A parish in Cambridgeshire; 4½ miles north-west of Royston.—3. A parish in Gloucestershire; 3 miles south-by-west of Gloucester.—4. A parish in Wiltshire; 2½ miles north-east of Trowbridge.

WHALE, *s.* [*hpale*, Sax.; *balæna*, Lat.] The largest of fish; the largest of the animals that inhabit this globe.

The greatest *whale* that swims the sea,
Does instantly my pow'r obey.

Swift.

WHALE, a hamlet of England, in Westmoreland; 12 miles west-by-north of Appleby.

WHALE BANK, a fishing bank on the coast of Newfoundland, 60 miles long and 21 wide; 90 miles south of Cape Mary. Lat. 45. N. long. 53. 50. W.

WHALE COVE, a bay of the Atlantic, on the north coast of the island of Manan, near the coast of Maine.

WHALE FISH ISLAND, an island on the coast of Guiana, at the mouth of the river Essequibo.

WHALE ISLAND, a small island near the north-west coast of Borneo. Lat. 4. 10. N. long. 112. 21. E.

WHALE POINT, the south-east cape of an island in the straits of Magellan; 6 miles south-south-west of Passage Point.

WHALE ROCK, an under-water rock, at the entrance of the bay of Islands, on which the Endeavour struck in 1769; 4 miles south-east of Point Pocock.

WHALE SOUND, a channel in the straits of Magellan, between an island and the coast of Terra del Fuego.

WHALEBONE, *s.* The fin of a whale; the fin of a whale cut and used in making stays. *Ash*.

WHALEY, a township of England, in Cheshire, situated on the river Goyt; 9 miles south-east of Stockport.—2. A hamlet in the parish of Hope, Derbyshire.

WHALLEY, a village and parish of England, in the county of Lancaster. The village is small, containing, in 1811, only 175 houses, and 1004 inhabitants; but the parish is very extensive and populous, including the borough of Clitheroe, and numerous townships. It contains no fewer than 16 chapels of ease, under the parish church, of which seven were founded before 1284, and the remainder at different periods since 1400. The parish church is very ancient. The cylindrical columns at the north aisle are the oldest part of the building, and the choir was built about 1235. In the village there is a small school, of the foundation of Edward VI., which, in conjunction with those of Middleton and Burnley, have 13 scholarships in Brazenose college, Oxford. Whalley abbey, at Whalley, on the banks of the Calder, the remains of a monastery belonging to monks of the Cistercian order, was built in 1296; 6 miles north-east of Blackburn, and 4 south of Clitheroe. Population of the parish, 10,864.

WHALLY, POINT, a cape on the north coast of the island of Revilla Gigedo, in the North Pacific ocean. Lat. 55. 55. N. long. 228. 52. E.

WHALSAY, an island in Shetland, on the east coast of the Mainland, about 6 miles long and three broad, belonging to the parochial charge of Nesting. The coast is rocky, and the surface unequal; but upon the whole tolerably fertile. It is observed by mariners, that, on approaching this island, the compass reels and becomes unsteady, plainly indicating a magnetic influence in some of the rocks of the island. It contains about 550 inhabitants.

WHALTON, a township of England, in Northumberland; 7 miles south-west of Morpeth.

WHA'LY, *adj.* [See **WEAL**.] Marked in streaks: properly *wealy*.

A bearded goat whose rugged hair,
And *whaly* eyes, the sign of jealousy,
Was like the person's self, whom he did bear.

Spenser.
WHAME,

WHAME, *s.* The *whame*, or burrel-fly, is vexatious to horses in summer, not by stinging, but by their bomybious noise, or tickling them in sticking their nits on the hair. *Derham.*

WHAMPOA, a seaport of China, situated on an island in the river of Canton, about two miles below Canton itself. Here large ships anchor, and carry on their communication with Canton by boats. All European vessels are allowed to wear a flag in their boats, which prevents their being stopped at the custom-houses; while those of Asiatic nations must have a chop or pass, to be renewed at every custom-house. The island on which Whampoa is situated, is called Bank-shall island, from being the place where storehouses are constructed of bamboos and mats, to contain the ships' stores, overhaul the rigging, repair casks, &c. Immediately on the arrival of any vessel, two custom-house boats are placed along-side, to prevent clandestine trade, and without whose permission no goods can be shipped or landed. Lat. 23. 6. N.

WHANG, *s.* [ðpanz, Sax.] A thong: a leather thong. *A word used in several parts of the north.*

To WHANG, *v. a.* To beat; perhaps with thongs. *Grose.*

WHAP, *s.* A blow. *A low expression.*

WHAPLODE, a township of England, in Lincolnshire; 2 miles west of Holbeach.

WHAPLODE DROVE, a hamlet in the above county; 6 miles east-north-east of Crowland.

WHAPPER, *s.* Any thing uncommonly large; a thumper. *Common in the north of England.*

WHARF, *s.* [warf, Swedish; wercf, Dutch. Mr. H. Tooke pronounces our word the past participle of the Sax. *hwýrfan*, *þýrfan*, ambire, projicere. Serenius derives it from the Icel. *huerfa*, in gyrum agitare, noticing *hpeorfa*, Sax., *crepido litoris*, à *formâ circulari sic dict.*] A perpendicular bank or mole, raised for the convenience of lading or emptying vessels; a quay, or key.

Duller should'st thou be, than the fat weed,
That roots itself in ease on Lethe's wharf,
Would'st thou not stir in this.

Shakspeare.

WHARF, a river of England, in Yorkshire, which rises at the foot of the Craven hills, and waters the beautiful district of Wharfedale. After passing by Otley, Weatherby, and Tadcaster, and crossing the West Riding, in a course of more than 50 miles, it discharges itself into the Ouse, at the village of Nun Appleton. It runs with a swift, impetuous current, and its course is mostly to the south-east.

WHARFAGE, *s.* Dues for landing at a wharf.

WHARFINGER, *s.* One who attends a wharf.—Boat-takers and *wharfingers* ought to be diligent to provide for the transport of the provisions where ordered. *Maydman.*

WHARKTON, a parish of England, in Northamptonshire, near Kettering.

WHARLES, a township of England, in Lancashire; 3 miles north-east of Kirkham.

WHARRAM, PERCY, a township of England, East Riding of Yorkshire; 8 miles south-east of New Malton.

WHARRAM IN THE STREET, another township in Yorkshire, 1 mile distant from the foregoing.

WHARTON (Henry), an English divine of the Established Church, was born in 1664, at Worstead, in Norfolk, where his father was vicar; and in his sixteenth year admitted a pensioner of Gonville and Caius college at Cambridge, where he assiduously pursued the study of various branches of literature, and particularly of mathematics, under Isaac Newton, Lucasian professor. After taking the degree of B.A. with great reputation, he assisted Dr. Cave in his "Historia Literaria," contributing almost the whole of the appendix of the three last centuries. In 1687 he took orders, and his degree of M.A. in the following year. He had various literary occupations, chiefly in writing or editing treatises against Popery; until he took priest's orders, when he was presented first to the vicarage of Minster in the isle of Thanet, and in 1689 to the rectory of Chartham. By the advice of Dr.

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Lloyd, bishop of St. Asaph, he undertook the work which gave some celebrity to his name, entitled "Anglia Sacra, sive Collectio Historiarum, partim antiquitus, partim recentior Scripturarum, de Archiepiscopis et Episcopis Angliæ à prima Fidei Christianæ susceptione ad Annum 1540," 2 vols. fol. London, 1691. An additional part was published after his death in 1695, under the title of "Historia de Episcopis et Decanis Londinensibus; necnon de Episcopis et Decanis Assavensibus (St. Asaph); à prima Sedis utriusque Fundatione ad Annum 1540," 8vo. The author's "Anglia Sacra" was the result of great industry and labour, and evinces the author's zeal for the church to which he belonged; but it is chargeable with incorrectness. In 1692 he published "A Defence of Pluralities;" in the following year he edited some ancient theological pieces; and, under the name of Anthony Harmer, published "A Specimen of some Errors and Defects in the History of the Reformation of the Church of England, by Gilbert Burnet, D.D.," a work which excited the indignation of the author, and caused him to mention Wharton with asperity in the introduction to the third volume of that work. The last publication of Wharton was "The History of the Troubles and Trial of Archbishop Laud;" to which were added Laud's diary, and some other pieces. He also edited the Life of Cardinal Pole, by Bacatelli, together with some animadversions on Strype's Memorials of Archbishop Cranmer. Although his constitution was strong, he closed his life, in consequence of intense application, somewhat prematurely, in March, 1694-5, in the 31st year of his age, leaving several MSS., some of which were afterwards printed, as also two volumes of sermons. He was interred in Westminster-abbey.—*Biog. Brit.*

WHARTON (Philip, *Duke of*), the son of the marquis of Wharton, who was a firm supporter of the Revolution and Hanover succession, was born in 1699; and after having exhibited talents which commanded notice, when he was 13 or 14 years of age, in the course of his education under domestic tutors, contracted a premature marriage with the daughter of major-general Holmes, and thus disappointed his father's views, and hastened his death in 1715. In the beginning of 1716, Philip set out on his travels, proposing to finish his education at Geneva; but the young marquis, having contracted a taste for gaiety and expense, was disgusted with the manners of that place, and leaving his governor there, proceeded to Lyons, and wrote to the Pretender at Avignon, accompanying his letter with the present of a fine horse. The Pretender was highly gratified, and receiving the marquis at his court, decorated him with the title of the duke of Northumberland. At Paris he paid his respects to the dowager-queen of James II., and received notice and good advice from the English ambassador, lord Stair. About the end of 1716 he returned to England, and going over to Ireland, where he possessed a peerage, he was admitted to take his seat in the House of Lords of that kingdom. Here, deserting the principles and connection which he had lately formed, he defended the established government with all the powers of his reasoning and eloquence; in consequence of which he was advanced to a dukedom, by the style of duke of Wharton, in the county of Westmoreland. Upon coming to age, he took his seat in the English House of Lords, where he distinguished himself by an abandonment of his lately avowed principles, in the defence of bishop Atterbury; and he also published a virulent opposition paper, intitled "The True Briton." But such was his boundless extravagance, that his estate was vested, by a decree of chancery, in the hands of trustees, who allowed him an annuity of 1200*l.* Having only this pittance, he determined to live abroad, and to enter into the service of the Pretender. Having visited Vienna and Madrid, he formed an acquaintance at the latter place with a young lady of Irish extraction, who was maid of honour to the queen of Spain, and married her; his duchess having died in 1726, without leaving any issue. From Rome, where he appeared under the title of the duke of Northumberland, and decorated with a blue ribband and garter, he returned to Spain, and obtained

obtained permission from the king to go as a volunteer to Gibraltar, which was then under siege by the Spaniards. When this siege broke up, he visited the Spanish court, and was nominated by the king "colonel-aggregate" of one of the Irish regiments. Discouraged in his wishes to be actively employed in the service of the Pretender, he went to Paris, and with singular effrontery paid a public visit to the English ambassador, Horace Walpole; informing him, upon taking leave, that he was going to dine with the bishop of Rochester, though it had been made criminal to hold any communication with that exiled person. At this time a bill of indictment for high treason was preferred against him in England, for having appeared in arms against his majesty's fortress at Gibraltar; but a wish to reclaim him induced sir Robert Walpole to send two friends to offer him his re-establishment and the possession of his estate, if he would only sue for pardon. This he refused to do, consenting only to accept a pardon if freely granted him. His allowance from home was discontinued, and he was overwhelmed with debts abroad. From Rouen, where he had for some time resided, he removed to Paris, living meanly, and providing for himself by various dishonourable expedients. Having obtained a small sum, when all his resources had failed, he took his duchess with him, and went by water to Bilboa. From thence he proceeded to join his regiment, subjecting his duchess to extreme distress, in which she was occasionally relieved by the bounty of the duke of Ormond, who was himself an exile. In 1730 his health declined, and he amused himself in composing a tragedy, on the story of Mary queen of Scots; but his end was approaching. In his way to a mineral spring, in the mountains of Catalonia, where he had once obtained relief, he was obliged to stop at a small village, when his condition was so pitifully destitute, that the fathers of a Bernardine convent took compassion upon him, and brought him to their house, where by attention and cordials his life was prolonged for about a week. At length without a friend or acquaintance to close his eyes, having performed the last duties of penitent devotion, he expired on May 31, 1731, in the 32d year of his age, and was interred the next day after the manner of a poor monk. Pope has recorded his character, in the first epistle of his Moral Essays, in the following beautiful lines:

" Thus with each gift of nature and of art,
And wanting nothing but an honest heart;
Grown all to all, from no one vice exempt,
And most contemptible to shun contempt;
His passion still, to covet general praise;
His life, to forfeit it a thousand ways;
A constant bounty which no friend has made;
An angel tongue which no man can persuade;
A fool, with more of wit than half mankind;
Too rash for thought, for action too refin'd;
A tyrant to the wife his heart approves;
A rebel to the very king he loves:
He dies, sad outcast of each church and state,
And, harder still! flagitious, yet not great."

Wharton was one of the warmest patrons of Young, who dedicated to him his most celebrated tragedy "The Revenge," and gave him the credit of having suggested the most beautiful incident in that composition.—*Biog. Brit. Pope's Works. Johnson's Lives of the Poets.*

WHARTON (Thomas), a physician and anatomist, was born in Yorkshire in 1610, and educated at Pembroke-hall, Cambridge. Before the civil wars he resided in Trinity college, Oxford, as private tutor to a natural son of lord Sunderland. Upon the commencement of the war he removed to London, and engaged in the practice of physic. After the surrender of Oxford to the parliament in 1646, he returned to Trinity college, and was created M.D. by the recommendation of general Fairfax. Returning again to London, he became a member and censor of the college of physicians, and acquired considerable practice and reputation. In 1652 he read lectures before the college on the subject of the glands; but labouring, as other anatomists of that day did,

under a scarcity of human subjects, he was under a necessity of availing himself of animal dissection. In his work, intitled "Adenographia, sive Glandularum totius Corporis Descriptio," 1656, 8vo., his descriptions are almost wholly taken from brute animals, and therefore cannot stand the test of modern accuracy. Nevertheless he revived and improved the knowledge of the salivary ducts on the side of the tongue, to which he affixed his own name; and he furnishes useful observations on the diseases of the glands. He died in 1673. *Haller. Gen. Biog.*

WHARTON, or WARTON, a township of England, in Cheshire; 2½ miles west-north-west of Middlewich. Population 888.

WHARTON, a township of England, in Herefordshire; 2½ miles south-south-east of Loominster.—2. A township in Lincolnshire; 3½ miles north-east of Gainsborough.—3. A township in Westmoreland; 2 miles south of Kirkby Stephen.

WHARTON, a post village of the United States, in St. Tamminy's parish, Louisiana.—2. A township of Fayette county, Pennsylvania. Population 922.

WHASHTON, a township of England, in Yorkshire; 4 miles north-west of Richmond.

WHASSET, a hamlet of England, in Westmoreland; 9½ miles west-by-north of Kirby Lonsdale.

WHAT, *pronoun.* [ἤψατ, Saxon; *wat*, Dutch.] That which: pronoun indefinite.

What you can make her do,
I am content to look on; *what* to speak,
I am content to hear.

Shakspeare.

Let them say *what* they will, she will do what she list. *Drayton.*—Which part.—If we rightly estimate things, *what* in them is purely owing to nature, and *what* to labour, we shall find ninety-nine parts of a hundred are wholly to be put on the account of labour. *Locke.*—Something that is in one's mind indefinitely.—I tell thee *what*, corporal, I could tear her. *Shakspeare.*—Which of several.—Comets are rather gazed upon than wisely observed; that is, *what* kind of comet for magnitude, colour, placing in the heaven, or lasting, produceth what kind of effect. *Bacon.*—An interjection by way of surprise or question.

What! canst thou not forbear me half an hour?
Then get thee gone, and dig my grave thyself. *Shakspeare.*

What if I advance an invention of my own to supply the defect of our new writers? *Dryden.*

WHAT *Though.* *What* imports it *though?* notwithstanding. An elliptical mode of speech. *What though* a child may be able to read; there is no doubt but the meanest among the people under the law had been as able as the priests themselves were to offer sacrifices, did this make sacrifice of no effect? *Hooker.*

What though none live my innocence to tell,
I know it; truth may own a generous pride,
I clear myself, and care for none beside. *Dryden.*

WHAT *Time, What day.* At the time when; on the day when.

What day the genial angel to our sire
Brought her, more lovely than Pandora. *Milton.*

[Pronoun interrogative.] Which of many? interrogatively.

What art thou,
That here in desert hast thy habitation? *Spenser.*

What is't to thee if he neglect thy urn,
Or without spices lets thy body burn? *Dryden.*

Whate'er I begg'd, thou like a dotard speak'st
More than is requisite; and *what* of this?
Why is it mention'd now? *Dryden.*

To how great a degree, used either interrogatively or indefinitely.

Am I so much deform'd?
What partial judges are our love and hate! *Dryden.*
It

It is sometimes used for *whatever*.—It is used adverbially for partly; in part.—The enemy having his country wasted, *what* by himself, and *what* by the soldiers, findeth succour in no place. *Spenser*.—When they come to cast up the profit and loss, *what* betwixt force, interest, or good manners, the adventurer escapes well, if he can but get off. *L'Estrange*.

WHAT *Ho!* An interjection of calling.

What *ho!* thou genius of the clime, *what ho!*
Ly'st thou asleep beneath these hills of snow?
Stretch out thy lazy limbs.

Dryden.

WHAT, *s.* Fare; things; matter. *Obsolete*.—Such homely *what* as serves the simple clown. *Spenser*.

WHATBOROUGH, a hamlet of England, in Berkshire; 10½ miles east of Leicester.

WHATCOTE, a parish of England, in Warwickshire, near Shipston-upon-Stour.

WHATCROFT, a hamlet of England, in Cheshire; 3 miles south-east of Northwich.

WHATELY, a post township of the United States, in Franklin county, Massachusetts; 10 miles north of Northampton, and 90 west of Boston. Population 891.

WHATE'VER, WHA'TSO, or WHATSOE'VER, *pronouns*. *Whatso* is not now in use.—Having one nature or another; being one or another either generically, specifically, or numerically.

To forfeit all your goods, lands, tenements, Castles, and *whatsoever*, and to be Out of the king's protection.

Shakspeare.

Any thing, be it what it will.—*Whatsoever* our liturgy hath more than their's, they cut it off. *Hooker*.

Whatever thing

The sith of time mows down, devour.

Milton.

The same, be it this or that.—Be *what'er* Vitruvius was before. *Pope*.—All that; the whole that; all particulars that.

From whence he views with his black-lidded eye,

Whatso the heaven in his wide vault contains. *Spenser.*

What'er the ocean pales or sky inclips

Is thine.

Shakspeare.

At once came forth *whatever* creeps.

Milton.

WHATFIELD, a parish of England, in Suffolk; 2½ miles south-east of Bildeston.

WHATLEY'S MILLS, a post village of the United States, in Morgan county, Georgia.

WHATLEY, a parish of England, in Somersetshire, situated on the small stream called Whatley water, which falls into the Frome; 2 miles north-west of Frome.—2. A hamlet in Warwickshire, near Tamworth.

WHATTON, LONG, a parish of England, in Leicestershire; 4 miles north-west of Longborough. Population 782.

WHATTON-UPON-SMITE, a parish of England, in Nottinghamshire, situated on the river Smite, north-east of Bingham.

WHEAL, *s.* [See WEAL.] A pustule; a small swelling filled with matter.—The humour cannot transpire, whereupon it corrupts and raises little *wheals* or blisters. *Wiseman*.

WHEAT. *s.* [hpeace, Saxon; *weyde*, Dutch; *hwaiti*, M. Goth.; *hweite*, Icel. from *hwit*, albus. *Serenius*.] The grain of which bread is chiefly made. See TRITICUM.—He mildews the white *wheat*, and hurts the poor creature of the earth. *Shakspeare*.

WHEAT PLAINS, a post village of the United States, in Pike county, Pennsylvania.

WHEATCROFT, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Crich, Derbyshire.

WHEA'TEAR, *s.* [*ocuanthe*, Lat.] A small bird, very delicate.—What cook would lose her time in picking larks, *wheatears*, and other small birds? *Swift*.

WHEA'TEN, *adj.* Made of wheat.—There is a project on foot for transporting our best *wheaten* straw to Dun-

stable, and obliging us by law to take off yearly so many tons of the straw hats. *Swift*.

WHEATENHURST, a parish of England, in Gloucestershire; 7 miles north-west of Stroud.

WHEATFIELD, a parish of England, in Oxfordshire; 2 miles south of Tetsworth.

WHEATFIELD, a township of the United States, in Indiana county, Pennsylvania. Population 1475.

WHEATHAMPSTEAD, a village and parish of England, in the county of Hertford, situated on the river Lea. It stands on high ground, and in a pleasant situation. Its church is an ancient building, in the form of a cathedral; 4 miles west-south-west of Welwyn. Population 1250.

WHEATHILL, a parish of England, in Salop; 9 miles north-east of Ludlow.—2. A parish in Somersetshire; 4 miles west-by-south of Castle Cary.

WHEATLEY, or WHATELEY, a hamlet of England, in Oxfordshire, divided from Tetsworth by the river Thames, over which it has a bridge; 5½ miles from Oxford. Population 764.

WHEATLEY, a township of England, in Lancashire 8½ miles west-by-south of Clitheroe.—2. A hamlet in the West Riding of Yorkshire; 5 miles west-north-west of Otley.—3. Another township in Yorkshire, near Doncaster.

WHEATLEY, CURR, a township of England, in Lancashire, west-south-west of Colne.

WHEATLEY, NORTH, a parish of England, in Nottinghamshire; 5 miles north-east of East Retford.

WHEATLEY, SOUTH, a parish, united with the foregoing, and half a mile distant.

WHEATLY (Francis), was born in London in 1747, and received his first instruction as an artist in Shipley's drawing-school. Whilst young he received several premiums from the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. He does not appear to have had any particular instructor in painting, but by his own industry and ingenuity contrived to obtain some knowledge of it; and having formed an intimacy with Mr. Mortimer, whom he assisted in painting the ceiling at Brockett-hall, by that circumstance obtained considerable improvement. He had great employment in painting small whole-length portraits, to which he added landscape back-grounds with considerable taste. After practising some years in London, he went to Ireland, and was much employed in Dublin, where he painted a large picture of the Irish house of commons, with portraits of the most considerable political characters, by which he acquired great reputation. On his return to London he painted a picture of the soldiery attacking the rioters in 1780, which was well engraved by Heath.

About this time he appears to have changed his practice, and painted rural and domestic subjects in a manner which evidently exhibits them to have been the offspring of the natural bent of his mind. He was engaged in the Shakspeare Gallery, but failed to excite interest: neither his talent nor his style was suited to the character of the subjects given to him. In the slighter subjects of common life he was at home, and he touched them and composed them in a most agreeable manner, and with a very pleasing tone of colour: these he executed with rapidity, and, as he always sold them, he acquired sufficient money to indulge a natural propensity to the pleasures of the table. Hence he became a martyr to the gout, and died of that disease in 1801, at the age of 54. He was elected an academician in 1791.

WHEATON, ASTON, a township of England, in Staffordshire; 4½ miles west-by-south of Penkridge. Population 579.

WHEA'TPLUM, *s.* A sort of Plum. *Ainsworth*.

WHEATSBOROUGH, a post township of the United States, in Huron county, Ohio.

To WHEE'DLE, *v. a.* [It is apparently derived from the Saxon *abpehan*, *seducere*.] To entice by soft words; to flatter; to persuade by kind words.

His sire,

From Mars his forge sent to Minerva's schools

To learn the unlucky art of *wheedling* fools. *Dryden.*

WHEE'DLER, *s.* One who wheedles.

WHEEL, *s.* [hpeol, Sax. *wiel*, Dutch; *hiocl*, Icel.; from the M. Goth. *wahwian*, to roll. *Serenius.*] A circular body that turns round upon an axis.—Carnality within raises all the combustions without; this is the great *wheel* to which the clock owes its motion. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*

Fortune sits all breathless, and admires to feel
A fate so weighty, that it stops her *wheel*. *Dryden.*

A circular body.—Let go thy hold when a great *wheel*
runs down a hill, lest it break thy neck with following it.
Shakspeare.—A carriage that runs upon wheels.

Through the proud street she moves the public gaze.
The turning *wheel* before the palace stays. *Pope.*

An instrument on which criminals are tortured.
Let them pull all about mine ears, present me
Death on the *wheel*, or at wild horses' heels. *Shakspeare.*

The instrument of spinning.
Verse sweetens care, however rude the sound,
All at her work the village maiden sings;
Nor as she turns the giddy *wheel* around,
Revolves the sad vicissitudes of things. *Giffard.*

Rotation; revolution.—Look not too long upon these
turning *wheels* of vicissitude, lest we become giddy. *Bacon.*
—A compass about; a track approaching to circularity.—He
throws his flight in many an airy *wheel*. *Milton.*

To WHEEL, *v. n.* To move on wheels.

Who sees a clock moving in every part,
A sailing pinnace, and a *wheeling* cart,
But thinks, that reason, ere it came to pass,
The first impulsive cause and mover was. *Sir J. Davies.*

To turn on an axis.—The moon carried about the earth
always shews the same face to us, not once *wheeling* upon
her own centre. *Bentley.*—To revolve; to have a rotatory
motion.

The course of justice *wheel'd* about,
And left thee but a very prey to time. *Shakspeare.*

To turn; to have vicissitudes; to fetch a compass.

Spies

Heid me in chace, that I was forc'd to *wheel*
Three or four miles about. *Shakspeare.*

To WHEEL, *v. a.* To put into a rotatory motion; to make
to whirl round.

Heav'n rowl'd

Her motions, as the great first Mover's hand
First *wheels* their course. *Milton.*

WHEELBARROW, *s.* A carriage driven forward on
one wheel.—Carry bottles in a *wheelbarrow* upon rough
ground, but not filled full, but leave some air. *Bacon.*

WHEELDRAKE, a parish of England, East Riding of
Yorkshire; 7 miles south-east of York. Population 581.

WHEEL'LER, *s.* A maker of wheels.—After local names,
the most have been derived from occupations, as Potter,
Smith, Brasier, *Wheeler*, Wright. *Camden.*

WHEELER, a river of Wales, in Denbighshire, which
runs into the Cluyd, about 3 miles north of Denbigh.

WHEELING, a post town of the United States, in Ohio
county, Virginia, on the Ohio, at the mouth of the Wheel-
ing. It is built on a high bank, principally on one street,
and contains a court-house, a jail, a market-house, a bank, a
church, about 200 houses, and has some trade and manufac-
tures. The Cumberland road, which is now open, intersects
the Ohio at this place. There are in this place two potteries
for stone-ware, a nail factory, a market-house, a rope-walk,
and boat-yard; 8 miles east of St. Clairsville, 28 west-by-
south of Washington, Pennsylvania, 95 below Pittsburg, and
370 north-west of Richmond.

WHEELING, a river of the United States, in Virginia,
which runs into the Ohio, at the town of Wheeling.

WHEELING, or INDIAN WHEELING, a river of the

United States, in Ohio, which runs into the Ohio, nearly
opposite the town of Wheeling.

WHEELING, a township of the United States, in Guern-
sey county, Ohio. Population 171.—2. A township of
Belmont county, Ohio. Population 656.

WHEELLOCK, a river of England, in Cheshire, which,
after a course of about 12 miles from Mowcap Hill, runs
into the Dan, below Middlewich.

WHEELLOCK, a small hamlet of England, on the banks
of the foregoing river; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-south-west of Sand-
bach.

WHEELLOCK, a post township of the United States, in
Caledonia county, Vermont; 40 miles north-east of Mont-
pelier. Population 963.

WHEELSLETT, a township of England, parish of Long
Benton, Northumberland.

WHEELTON, a township of England, in Lancashire; 4
miles north-east of Chorley. Population 884.

WHEELWRIGHT, *s.* A maker of wheel carriages.—It
is a tough wood, and all heart, being good for the *wheel-
wrights*. *Mortimer.*

WHEEL'LY, *adj.* Circular; suitable to rotation.

Hinds exercise the pointed steel
On the hard rock, and give a *wheelly* form
To the expected grinder. *Phillips.*

To WHEEZE, *v. n.* [hpeoþon, Sax.] To breathe with
noise.—It is easy to run into ridicule the best descriptions,
when once a man is in the humour of laughing, till he
wheezes at his own dull jest. *Dryden.*—*Wheezing* asthma
loth to stir. *Swift.*

WHELK, *s.* [See To WELK.] An inequality; a protu-
berance.—His face is all bubukles, and *whelks*, and knobs,
and flames of fire. *Shakspeare.*—A pustule. [See WEAL.]

WHELKED. See WELKED.

WHEL'KY, *adj.* Embossed; protuberant; rounded.
Ne aught the *whelky* pearls esteemeth he,
Which are from Indian seas brought far away. *Spenser.*

To WHELM, *v. a.* [hulian, M. Goth. *hilma*, or *hwilma*,]
Icel. *tegere*. *Serenius.*] To cover with something not to be
thrown off; to bury.

On those cursed engines triple row,
They saw them *whelm'd*, and all their confidence
Under the weight of mountains bury'd deep. *Milton.*

To throw upon something so as to cover or bury it.—The
lady threw out the liquor, *welmed* it on the cloth, and
turned it round three times. *Invisible Spy.*—*Whelm* some
things over them, and keep them there. *Mortimer.*

WHELNETHAN, GREAT and LITTLE, adjoining parishes
of England, in Suffolk; 4 miles south-east of Bury St.
Edmund's.

WHELP, *s.* [welp, Dutch; *huolpar*, Icel.; *hwalp*, Swed.]
The young of a dog; a puppy.

They call'd us, for our fierceness, English dogs,
Now, like their *wHELPS*, we crying run away. *Shakspeare.*

The young of any beast of prey.—The lion's *wHELP* shall
be to himself unknown. *Shakspeare.*—A son. *In contempt.*

The young *wHELP* of Talbot's raging brood
Did flesh his puny sword in Frenchmen's blood.
Shakspeare.

A young man. *In contempt.*

Slave, I will strike your soul out with my foot,
Let me but find you again with such a face:
You *wHELP*. *B. Jouson.*

To WHELP, *v. n.* To bring young. *Applied to beasts,
generally beasts of prey.*

A lioness hath *wHELPEd* in the streets,
And graves have yawn'd. *Shakspeare.*

WHELPINGTON, KIRK, a township of England, in
Northumberland; 15 miles west of Morpeth.

WHELPINGTON, WEST, another township in the above
county, half a mile from the foregoing.

WHELPO

WHELPO INDIANS, of North America, on Clark's river, above the Lastaw. Number 2500.

WHEN, *adv.* [*whan*, Goth.; *hþænne*, Sax.; *wanneer*, Dutch.] At the time that.—One who died several ages ago, raises a secret fondness and benevolence for him in our minds, *when* we read his story. *Addison*.—At what time? interrogatively.

When was it she last walk'd? —
—Since his majesty went into the field. *Shakspeare.*

Which time.

I was adopted heir by his consent,
Since *when*, his oath is broke. *Shakspeare.*

After the time that.—*When* I have once handed a report to another, how know I how he may improve it? *Gov. of the Tongue*.—At what time.

Kings may

Take their advantage *when* and how they list: *Daniel.*

At what particular time.—His seed, *when* is not set, shall bruise my head. *Milton.*

WHEN *as*. At the time when; what time. *Obsolete.*

When as sacred light began to dawn
In Eden, on the humid flowers, that breath'd
Their morning incense, came the human pair. *Milton.*

WHENBY, a township of England, North Riding of Yorkshire; 8 miles east of Easingwold.

WHENCE, *adv.* [formed from *where* by the same analogy with *hence* from *here*. *Johnson*. Serenius adduces the M. Goth. *hwana*, and Su. Goth. *hwaden*, un de.] From what place?—*Whence*, and what art thou, execrable shape? *Milton*.—From what person?

Whence, feeble nature! shall we summon aid,
If by our pity and our pride betray'd? *Prior.*

From what cause?

Whence comes this unsought honour unto me?
Whence does this mighty condensation flow? *Fenton.*

From which premises.—Their practice was to look no farther before them than the next line; *whence* it will follow, that they can drive to no certain point. *Dryden*.—From what place or person: indefinitely.—Grateful to acknowledge *whence* his good descends. *Milton*.—For which cause.—Recent urine, distilled with a fixed alkali, is turned into an alkaline nature; *whence* alkaline salts, taken into a human body, have the power of turning its benign salts into fiery and volatile. *Arbuthnot*.—From what source: indefinitely.—I have shewn *whence* the understanding may get all the ideas it has. *Locke*.—From which cause.—Ulcers, which corrode, and make the wind-pipe dry and less flexible, *whence* that suffering proceeds. *Blackmore*.

From **WHENCE**. *A vicious mode of speech.*

To leave his wife, to leave his babes,
His mansion, and his titles, in a place,
From *whence* himself does fly. *Shakspeare.*

Of **WHENCE**. *Another barbarism.*

He ask'd his guide,

What and of *whence* was he who press'd the hero's side?
Dryden.

WHENSOEVER, *adv.* From what place soever; from what cause soever.—Any idea, *whencesoever* we have it, contains in it all the properties it has. *Locke*.

WHENEVER, or **WHENSOEVER**, *adv.* At whatsoever time.

O welcome hour *whenever*! why delays
His hand to execute? *Milton.*

WHENNOOA-OORA. See **SCILLY ISLANDS**.

WHENNUIA, a small island among those called the Society Islands, near Otaha.

WHEPSTEAD, a parish of England, in Suffolk; 4 miles south-west of St. Edmund's Bury. Population 635.

WHERE, *adv.* [*hþær*, Saxon; *waer*, Dutch; *whar*, M. and Su. Goth.] At which place or places.

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In every land we have a larger space,
Where we with green adorn our fairy bowers. *Dryden.*

At what place?

Where were ye, nymphs, when the remorseless deep
Clos'd o'er the head of your lov'd Lycidas? *Milton.*

At the place in which.

Where I thought the remnant of mine age
Should have been cherish'd by her child-like duty,
I now am full resolv'd to take a wife. *Shakspeare.*

Any WHERE. At any place.—Those subterraneous waters were universal, as a dissolution of the exterior earth could not be made *any where* but it would fall into waters. *Burnet*.

WHERE, like *here* and *there*, has in composition a kind of pronominal signification: as, *whereof*, of which.—It has the nature of a noun. *Not now in use*.

Bid them farewell, Cordelia, though unkind,
Thou lovest here, a better *where* to find. *Shakspeare.*

WHEREABOUT, *adv.* Near what place? as, *whereabout* did you lose what you are seeking?—Near which place.

Thou firm-set earth,
Hear not my steps, which way they walk for fear,
Thy very stones prate of my *whereabout*. *Shakspeare.*

Concerning which.—The greatness of all actions is measured by the worthiness of the subject from which they proceed, and the object *whereabout* they are conversant: we must of necessity, in both respects, acknowledge that this present world affordeth not any thing comparable unto the duties of religion. *Hooker*.

WHEREA'S, *adv.* When on the contrary.—Are not those found to be the greatest zealots who are most notoriously ignorant; *whereas* true zeal should always begin with true knowledge. *Sprat*.—At which place. *Obsolete*.

They came to fiery flood of Phlegeton,
Whereas the damned ghosts in torments fry. *Spenser.*

The thing being so that.—Always referred to something different.—*Whereas* at first we had only three of these principles, their number is already swoln to five. *Baker*.—But on the contrary.—One imagines that the terrestrial matter which is showered down with rain, enlarges the bulk of the earth; another fancies that the earth will ere long all be washed away by rains, and the waters of the ocean turned forth to overwhelm the dry land: *whereas* by this distribution of matter, continual provision is every where made for the supply of bodies. *Woodward*.

WHEREAT, *adv.* At which.—When we have done any thing *whereat* they are displeas'd, if they have no reason for it, we should seek to rectify their mistakes about it, and inform them better. *Kettlewell*.—At what? as, *whereat* are you offend'd?

WHEREBY, *adv.* By which.—But even that, you must confess, you have received of her, and so are rather gratefully to thank her, than to press any further, till you bring something of your own, *whereby* to claim it. *Sidney*.—By what? as, *whereby* wilt thou accomplish thy design?

WHERE'EVER, *adv.* At whatsoever place.

Which to avenge on him they dearly vow'd,
Wherever that on ground they mought him find. *Spenser.*

WHEREFORE, *adv.* For which reason.

Shall I tell you why?

—Ay, sir; and *wherefore*; for, they say, every why hath a *wherefore*. *Shakspeare*.—For what reason?

Wherefore gaze this goodly company,
As if they saw some wond'rous monument? *Shakspeare.*

WHEREIN, *adv.* In which.

Whenever yet was your appeal denied?
Wherein have you been galled by the king? *Shakspeare.*

In what?—They say, *wherein* have we wearied him?
Malachi.

WHEREINTO, *adv.* Into which.

Where's the palace, *whereinto* foul things
Sometimes intrude not?

Shakspeare.

WHE'RENESS, *s.* Ubiquity; imperfect locality.—A point hath no dimensions, but only a *whereness*, and is next to nothing. *Grew.*

WHEREOF, *adv.* Of which.—'Tis not very probable that I should succeed in such a project, *whereof* I have not had the least hint from any of my predecessors, the poets. *Dryden.*—Of what? indefinitely.—How this world, when and *whereof* created. *Milton.*—Of what? interrogatively; as, *whereof* was the house built?

WHEREON, *adv.* On which.

So looks the strand, *whereon* th' imperious flood
Hath left a witness'd usurpation.

Shakspeare.

On what? as, *whereon* did he sit?

WHE'RESO, or WHERESOE'VER, *adv.* In what place soever. *Whereso* is obsolete.

That short revenge the man may overtake,
Whereso he be, and soon upon him light.

Spenser.

Poor naked wretches, *wheresoe'er* you are,
That bide the pelting of this pitiless storm,
How shall your houseless heads defend you
From seasons such as these?

Shakspeare.

To what place soever. *Not proper.*

Can misery no place of safety know?
The noise pursues me *wheresoe'er* I go.

Dryden.

WERETHROU'GH, *adv.* Through which.—*Where-*
through all the people went. *Wisd.*

WERETO', or WHERUNTO', *adv.* To which.—What
Scripture doth plainly deliver, to that the first place both
of credit and obedience is due; the next *whereunto* is whatso-
ever any man can necessarily conclude by force of reason:
after these, the voice of the church succeedeth. *Hooker.*

I hold an old accustom'd feast,
Whereto I have invited many a guest.

Shakspeare.

To what? to what end? as, *whereto* is this expense?

WHEREUPON, *adv.* Upon which.—The townsmen
mutilated, and sent to Essex; *whereupon* he came thither.
Clarendon.

WEREWITH, or WHEREWITHA'L, *adv.* With which.
Northumberland, thou ladder *wherewithal*
The mounting Bolingbroke ascends my throne. *Shakspeare.*

In regard of the troubles *wherewith* this king was dis-
tressed in England, this army was not of sufficient strength
to make an entire conquest of Ireland. *Davies.*—With
what? interrogatively.—If the salt hath lost its savour *where-*
with shall it be salted? *St. Matth.*—I know not that
wherewithal is ever used in question. *Dr. Johnson.*—It is.
—*Wherewithal* shall a young man cleanse his way? Even
by ruling himself after Thy word. *Psalms.*

WHERNSIDE, a mountain of England, in Ingleton Fells,
Yorkshire, 2384 feet above the sea.

WHERNSIDE, another mountain in Kettenwell dale, in
the above county, 2263 feet in height.

To WHE'RRET, *v. a.* [Perhaps corrupted, *ferret.*—
Serenius refers it to the Germ. *wirren*, to throw into con-
fusion, to disturb.] To hurry; to trouble; to tease. A low
colloquial word.—Don't keep *wherretting* me with your
nonsense. *Bickerstaff.*—To give a box on the ear. *Ains-*
worth.

WHE'RRET, *s.* A box on the ear.

How meekly

This other fellow here receives his *wherret.* *Beaum. and Fl.*

WHE'RRY, *s.* [Of uncertain derivation.—The name
wherry is very ancient, and by the Romans was expressed
horia. *Bryant, Obs. on Rowley.*] A light boat used on
rivers.

Let the vessel split on shelves,
With the freight enrich themselves:
Safe within my little *wherry*,
All their madness makes me merry.

Swift.

WHERSTEAD, a parish of England, in Suffolk; 2½
miles south-by-west of Ipswich.

WHERWELL, a parish of England, in Southampton-
shire, situated on the river Test; 3½ miles south-south-east of
Andover. Population 543.

WHESSOE, a hamlet of England; county of Durham;
2½ miles north-by-west of Darlington.

To WHET, *v. a.* [hpeccan, Saxon; *wetten*, Dutch.]—
To sharpen by attrition.

This visitation

Is but to *whet* thy almost blunted purpose. *Shakspeare.*

To edge; to make angry or acrimonious: it is used with
on and *forward*, but improperly.

Peace, good queen;
O *whet* not on these too too furious peers;
For blessed are the peace-makers.

Shakspeare.

WHET, *s.* The act of sharpening. Any thing that
makes hungry, as a dram.—He assisted at four hundred bowls
of punch, not to mention sips, drams, and *whets*. *Spec-*
tator.

WHETACRE, a village of England, in Norfolk, in which
are the parishes of All Saints and St. Peter; 4 miles north-
east of Beccles, in Suffolk.

WHE'THER, *adv.* [hpæðer, Saxon; *hwathar*, M.
Goth.] A particle expressing one part of a disjunctive
question in opposition to the other: answered by *or*.—
Perkins's three counsellors registered themselves sanctuary-
men; and *whether* upon pardon obtained, or continuance
within the privilege, they were not proceeded with. *Bacon.*

WHE'THER, *pronoun.* Which of two.

Whither when they came, they fell at words

Whether of them should be the lord of lords. *Spenser.*

WHETMORE, a township of England, in Salop, in the
parish of Burford.

WHE'TSTONE, *s.* Stone on which any thing is whetted,
or rubbed to make it sharp.—A *whetstone* is not an instru-
ment to carve with; but it sharpens those that do. *Shak-*
speare.

WHETSTONE, a hamlet of England, in Derbyshire,
near Tideswell.—2. A parish in Leicestershire; 5 miles
south-south-west of Leicester. Population 732.

WHETSTONE, a river of Ohio, which runs south, and
joins the Scioto, at Columbus.

WHE'TTER, *s.* One that whets or sharpens.—Love and
enmity are notable *whetters* and quickeners of the spirit of
life in all animals. *More.*

WHEY, *s.* [hpæç, Saxon; *wey*, Dutch.] The thin or
serous part of milk, from which the oleose or grumous part
is separated.—I'll make you feed on curds and *whew*. *Shak-*
speare.—It is used of any thing white and thin.

Those linen cheeks of thine

Are counsellors to fear. What, soldiers *whew* face?

Shakspeare.

WHE'YHEY, or WHE'YISH, *adj.* Partaking of *whew*;
resembling *whew*.—Those medicines, being opening and
piercing, fortify the operation of the liver, in sending down
the *whewey* part of the blood to the reins. *Bacon.*

He that quaffs

Such *whewish* liquors, oft with cholick pangs

He'll roar.

Philips.

WHICH, *pron.* [hpic, Saxon; *welk*, Dutch; *hwileiks*,
M. Goth. à *hwa*, quid, et *leiks*, similis. *Serenius.*] The
pronoun relative; relating to things.—After the several earths,
consider the parts of the surface of this globe *which* is barren,
as sand and rocks. *Locke.*—It had formerly sometimes *the*
before it.—Do they not blaspheme that worthy name, by the
which ye are called? *Ja.*—It formerly was used for *who*,
and related likewise to persons; as in the first words of the
Lord's prayer.

Had I been there, *which* am a silly woman,
The soldiers should have toss'd me on their pikes,
Before I would have granted to that act.

Shakspeare.

The

The genitive of *which*, as well as of *who*, is *whose*; but *whose*, as derived from *which*, is scarcely used but in poetry.

Of man's first disobedience, and the fruit
Of that forbidden tree, *whose* mortal taste. *Milton.*

It is sometimes a demonstrative: as, take *which* you will.

What is the night?

—Almost at odds with morning, *which* is *which*.
Shakspeare.

It is sometimes an interrogative; as, *which* is the man?

Two fair twins,

The puzzled strangers *which* is *which* enquire. *Tickle.*

WHICHAM, a parish of England, in Cumberland; 10 miles south-south-east of Ravenglass.

WHICHBURY, or WHITSBURY, a parish of England, in Wiltshire; 8 miles south-by-west of Salisbury.

WHICHFORD, a township of England, in Warwickshire; 5½ miles south-east of Shipston-upon-Stour. Population 419.

WHICHSOEVER, *pron.* Whether one or the other.—*Whichsoever* of these he takes, and how often soever he doubles it, he finds that he is not one jot nearer the end of such addition than at first setting out. *Locke.*

WHICKHAM, a parish of England, in the county of Durham; 3 miles west-south-west of Gateshead. Population about 4000.

WHIDAH, a considerable country of Western Africa, the most important of those comprehended under the general appellation of the Slave coast of Guinea. Till within the last half century, it formed an independent kingdom, and was the most fertile and improved of any on the African coast. Its sea shore indeed did not extend above nine or ten leagues, and its breadth inland was not quite so great; but being everywhere covered with towns and villages, and cultivated like a garden, it contained a very considerable population. The country is traversed by two considerable rivers, the Jakin and the Euphrates, which flow parallel and near to the sea, and to each other. By these, with the streams and canals connected with them, it is copiously watered. The alluvial soil gives birth to magnificent forests, not encumbered with the thick underwood which prevails throughout the rest of Africa. These woods became so many groves, by the cultivated fields with which they were everywhere intersected, and in which were raised two, or even three crops of rice, millet, maize, yams, and potatoes. The government was a hereditary monarchy, more absolute than in most other negro countries, though the grandes had still a considerable share in the administration. Superstition was carried to an extraordinary height in this country; and though they had some idea of a Supreme Deity, fetiches, or subordinate divinities, were multiplied to the number of many thousands. Snake worship, one of the most degrading of superstitions, formed the leading feature of Whidan observance. The temple of the great snake formed the ornament of the capital, and was propitiated by lavish gifts, sometimes even by human sacrifices. Every town of any consequence had a similar temple, on a smaller scale. The people, in their manners, exhibited nothing of the usual negro rudeness, but were mild, tame, and polished. Their respect for superiors was expressed by kneeling, and three times kissing the earth. Their mild and placable character, and their habits of industry, caused them to be much sought after as slaves. The English, Dutch, and Portuguese, established factories at Griwee, or Whidah, which formed the principal seaport, though the residence of the sovereign was at Xavier or Sabi.

This prosperous state of Whidah was entirely subverted in 1727, by the invasion of Guadjá Trudo, the fierce and warlike sovereign of Dahomey. The effeminate and unwarlike Whidans were unable to oppose any resistance whatever to this chief and his band of savage warriors. They fled in every direction; many of them were slaughtered; the body of the nation reduced to slavery. A considerable proportion of the Whidans, however, escaped into the neighbouring country of Popo, whither their enemies, from the want

of any naval force, were unable to pursue them. In this retreat, they have ever since retained their name and existence as a nation; but all their attempts have been vain, to regain possession of their original territory, which has continued ever since a province of Dahomey. They are still even governed by the race of their original kings, who usually, by a high bribe, obtain permission to be crowned at Xavier. In that capital, the seat of the palace of the Whidah kings can still be traced, by the trench which encompassed it. The place is now overgrown with lofty trees, and is held sacred by the representatives of that unfortunate family.

The British maintained long a fort at the seaport at Griwee or Whidah; but since the prohibition of the trade in slaves, it had ceased to be of any importance. For some time, however, an apprehension of the resentment of the king of Dahomey, deterred the African company from withdrawing it; but they have recently effected this object, and no longer carry on almost any commercial intercourse with Whidah.

WHIDBEY, POINT, a rocky point on the south coast of New Holland. Lat. 34. 36. S. long. 135. 6. W.

WHIDBEY'S ISLES, seven small islands lying off the south coast of New Holland, about 7 or 8 miles from the point of that name.

WHIDDY, an island on the south coast of Ireland, of a triangular form, about seven miles in circumference, in the north part of Bantry bay; 2 miles west of Bantry. Lat. 51. 40. N. long. 9. 25. W.

WHIFF, *s.* [*chwynth*, Welsh.—Junius' renders the Welsh word "flatus subitus et vehemens." Our old lexicography has "weffc, vapor." Prompt. Parv.] A blast; a puff of wind.

Pyrrhus at Priam drives, in rage strikes wide;
But with the *whiff* and wind of his fell sword,
Th' unnerved father falls. *Shakspeare.*

To WHIFF, *v. a.* To consume in whiffs; to emit with whiffs, as in smoking.—The gourmand sacrifices whole hecatombs to his paunch, and *whiffs* himself in Nicotian incense to the idol of his vain intemperance. *Bp. Hall.*

To WHIFFLE, *v. n.* To move inconstantly, as if driven by a puff of wind.—Nothing is more familiar, than for a *whiffing* fop, that has not one grain of the sense of a man of honour, to play the hero. *L'Estrange.*

To WHIFFLE, *v. a.* To disperse as by a puff; to blow away; to scatter.—This is a plain and obvious sense—against such as would *whiff* away all these truths by resolving them into a mere moral allegory. *More.*

WHIFFLE, *s.* Anciently, a fife or small flute. See WHIFFLER. *Douce.*

WHIFFLER, *s.* [from *whiffle*, a fife; for *whiffers* were originally those who preceded armies or processions as fifers or pipers. *Douce.*]—A harbinger, probably one with a horn or trumpet. A fifer or piper.

The beach

Pales in the flood with men, with wives and boys,
Whose shouts and claps outvoice the deep-mouth'd sea,
Which, like a mighty *whiffler* 'fore the king,
Seems to prepare his way. *Shakspeare.*

A new company of counterfeit vizards, *whiffers*, maskers, mummers. *Burton.*—Now he is at the pageants among the *whiffers*. *Milton.*—One of no consequence; one moved with a whiff or puff; a trifler. [*pæpepe*, *blatero*. *Douce.*]—Every *whiffler* in a laced coat, who frequents the chocolate-house, shall talk of the constitution. *Swift.*

WHIG, *s.* [*hpæz*, Sax.] A kind of sour or thin milk; whey. In some parts of the north of England, it means the watery part or whey of a baked custard.—Sweet growte, or *whig*, his bottle had. *Warncr.*

WHIGS, a party or faction in England, opposite to the Tories.

The origin of the names of these two mighty factions is very obscure. If some little trivial circumstance or adventure, which escapes the knowledge of mankind, gives name to a party, which afterwards becomes famous, posterity labours

hours in vain to find the original of such a name: it searches the sources, forms conjectures, invents reasons, and sometimes, indeed, meets the truth, but always without knowing it assuredly.

Thus, in France, the Calvinists are called Huguenots; yet nobody was ever able certainly to assign the cause of that appellation.

Whig is a Scottish, and, some say too, an Irish word, literally signifying whey. Tory is another Irish word, signifying a robber or highwayman.

Under the reign of king Charles II., while his brother, then Duke of York, was obliged to retire into Scotland, there were two parties formed in that country. That of the duke was strongest, persecuted the other, and frequently reduced them to fly into the mountains and woods; where those unhappy fugitives had often no other subsistence for a long time but cows' milk. Hence they called these their adversaries tories, q. d. robbers; and the tories, upbraiding them with their unhappiness, from the milk on which they lived, called them whigs. From Scotland, the two names came over with the duke into England.

Others give a different origin and etymology of the two words, for which see **TORIES**.

Bishop Burnet gives another etymology of the term whigs. The south-west counties of Scotland, he says, are supplied with corn from Leith; and from a word whiggam, used by the carriers, in driving their horses, all that drove were called whiggamoors, and by contraction whigs.

He adds, that in the year 1648, after the news of the defeat of duke Hamilton, who was charged with being a confederate with the malignants, or royal party, in England, the ministers animated their people to rise, and march to Edinburgh: who came up, marching each at the head of his parish, with an unheard-of fury, praying and preaching all the way as they came. The marquis of Argyle and his party came and headed them. This was called the whiggamoor's inroad; and ever after, all that opposed the court were contemptuously called whigs: and from Scotland the term was brought into England. *Burnet's Hist. of his Own Times.*

WHIGGARCHY, *s.* [*whig*, and *αρχη*, Greek.] Government by whigs.—Let them come roundly to the business, and in plain terms give us to understand, that they will not recognise any other government in Great Britain, but *whiggarchy* only. *Swift.*

WHIGGISH, *adj.* Relating to the whigs.

She'll prove herself a tory plain,
From principles the whigs maintain;
And, to defend the *whiggish* cause,
Her topics from the tories draws.

Swift.

WHIGGISM, *s.* The notions of a whig.—I could quote passages from fifty pamphlets, wholly made up of *whiggism* and atheism. *Swift.*

WHILE, *s.* [*weil*, German; *hpile*, Saxon; *hweila*, Goth.] Time; space of time.—I have seen her rise from her bed, and again return to bed; yet all this *while* in a most fast sleep. *Shakspeare.*

WHILE, or **WHILES**, or **WHILST**, *adv.* [*hpile*, Saxon. *Whiles is now out of use.*] During the time that.

Whiles I was protector,
Pity was all the fault that was in me. *Shakspeare.*

As long as.—Use your memory, you will sensibly experience a gradual improvement, *while* you take care not to overload it. *Watts.*—At the same time that.

He sits attentive to his own applause,
While Wits and Templars ev'ry sentence raise,
And wonder with a foolish face of praise.

Pope.

To **WHILE**, *v. n.* To loiter.—Men guilty this way never have observed that the *whiling* time, the gathering together, and waiting a little before dinner, is the most awkwardly passed away of any. *Spectator.*

To **WHILE**, *v. a.* To draw out; to consume in a tedious way.—The word "while" has been the father of a verb,

which gives me an opportunity of lamenting, that I should have caused you to *while* away so much time in perusing this disquisition. *Pegge.*

WHILERE, *adv.* A little while ago; ere while. *Not in use.*

WHILLIMOOR, a hamlet of England, in Cumberland, near Whitehaven.

WHILOM, *adv.* [*hpilom*, Saxon, that is, *once on a time.*] Formerly; once; of old. *Not in use.*

Yet art thou not inglorious in thy fate;

For so Apollo, with unweeting hand,

Whilom did slay his dearly loved mate.

Milton.

WHILTON, a hamlet of England, in Northamptonshire; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of Daventry.

WHIM, *s.* [*hwima*, Icel. *huc illuc circumspicere; hwima*, Sueth. *caput in gyrum agitare, unde hwimmerkant, cui caput est turbatum.*] A freak; an odd fancy; a caprice; an irregular motion of desire.

All the superfluous *whims* relate,

That fill a female gamester's pate.

Swift.

To **WHIMPER**, *v. n.* [*wimmeren*, German.] To cry without any loud noise.

In peals of thunder now she roars, and now

She gently *whimpers* like a lowing cow.

Swift.

WHIMPERING, *s.* The act of uttering a small cry; a squeak.—The noise of little birds, the *whimpering* of mice, every small stirrage, waketh them. *Granger.*

WHIMPLE, a parish of England, in Devonshire; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Ottery St. Mary. Population 461.

WHIMPLED, *adj.* This word seems to mean distorted with crying.

This *whimpled*, whining, purblind, wayward boy,

This signior Junio's giant dwarf, Dan Cupid,

Regent of love-rhimes, lord of folded arms,

Th' anointed sovereign of sighs and groans. *Shakspeare.*

WHIMSEY, *s.* [Only another form of the word *whim.*] A freak; a caprice; an odd fancy; a whim.

Th' extravagance of poetry

Is at a loss for figures to express

Men's folly, *whimsies*, and inconstancy.

Swift.

To **WHIMSEY**, *v. a.* To fill with whimsies.—To have a man's brains *whimsied* with his wealth. *Beaum. and Fl.*

WHIMSICAL, *adj.* Freakish; capricious; oddly fanciful.—In another circumstance I am particular, or, as my neighbours call me, *whimsical*: as my garden invites into it all the birds, I do not suffer any one to destroy their nests. *Addison.*

WHIMSICALLY, *adv.* So as to be oddly fanciful.—Your situation and mine are *whimsically* odd in relation to the present dispute about articles and subscriptions. *Dean Tucker.*

WHIMSICALNESS, *s.* State of being whimsical.—Every one values Mr. Pope, but every one for a different reason; one for his grave behaviour, another for his *whimsicalness*, &c. *Pope.*

WHIMWHAM, *s.* [A ludicrous reduplication of *whim.*] A plaything; a toy; an odd device; a strange fancy; a freak.

Your behaviours

Have made men stand amaz'd; —

Your scorns of those that came to visit ye;

Your studied *whim-whams*, and your fine set faces.

Beaum. and Fl.

WHIN, [*schwyn*, Welsh; *genista spinosa*, Lat.] Fur gorse.—Plants that have prickles in their leaf are ho juniper, *whin*-bush, and thistle. *Bacon.*

WHINBURGH, a parish of England, in Norfolk; 3 miles south-south-east of East Dereham.

To **WHINE**, *v. n.* [*hwina*, Su. Goth. to mourn; *queina*, Icel.; *quainan*, M. Goth.] To lament in low murmurs; to make a plaintive noise; to moan meanly and effeminately.

At his nurse's tears

He *whin'd* and roar'd away your victory,
That pages blush'd at him. *Shakspeare.*

WHINE, *s.* Plaintive noise; mean or affected complaint.

Thy hateful *whine* of woe
Breaks in upon my sorrows, and distracts
My jarring senses with thy beggar's cry. *Rowe.*

WHINEBAH. See WINNEBAH.

WHINER, *s.* One who whines.—One pitiful *whiner*,
Melpomene. *Gayton.*

WHINFELL, a township of England, in Westmoreland;
6½ miles north-east-by-north of Kendal.—2. A township in
Cumberland; 3 miles south of Cockermouth.

WHINHOW, a hamlet of England, in the parish of
Thursby, Cumberland.

WHINNION, or WHINNYAN, a small but beautiful lake
of Scotland, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, which abounds
with delicious yellow trout.

WHINNY, *adj.* Abounding with whins.—Gateskale
being a *whinny* place. *Nicholson and Burn.*

To WHINNY, *v. n.* [*hinnio*, Lat. from the sound.]
To make a noise like a horse or colt.—The horse—while he is
whinneying. *More.*

WHINYARD, *s.* [pinnan and ape, to gain honour,
Saxon. *Skinner*. Perhaps in contempt from *whin*, a tool
to cut *whins*.] A sword, in contempt.

He snatch'd his *whinyard* up, that fled
When he was falling off his steed. *Hudibras.*

To WHIP, *v. a.* [*hpeopan*, Saxon; *wippen*, Dutch.]
To strike with any thing tough and flexible.

He took

The harness'd steeds, that still with horror shook,
And plies them with the lash, and *whips* 'em on;
And, as he *whips*, upbraids 'em with his son. *Addison.*

To sew slightly.—In half *whipt* muslin needles useless lie.
Gay.—To drive with lashes.

This unheard sauciness, and boyish troops,
The king doth smile at; and is well prepar'd
To *whip* this dwarfish war, these pigmy arms,
From out the circle of his territories. *Shakspeare.*

To correct with lashes.

I'll leave you to the hearing of the cause,
Hoping you'll find good cause to *whip* them all. *Shakspeare.*

To lash with sarcasm.—They would *whip* me with their
fine wits, till I was as crest-fallen as a dried pear. *Shak-*
speare.—To inwrap.—Its string is firmly *whipt* about with
small gut, that it may the easier move in the edge of the row-
ler. *Moxon*.—To take any thing nimbly: always with a
particle ascertaining the sense; as, *out, on, up, away*. A
ludicrous use.

In his lawless fit,
Behind the arras hearing something stir,
He *whipt* his rapier *out*, and cries, a rat!
And in this brainish apprehension kills
The unseen good old man. *Shakspeare.*

To WHIP, *v. n.* To move nimbly. A ludicrous word.
—The simple 'squire made a sudden start to follow; but the
justice of the quorum *whipped* between. *Tatler.*

WHIP, *s.* [*hpeop*, Sax.] An instrument of correction
tough and pliant.

High on her head she rears two twisted snakes;
Her chain she rattles, and her *whip* she shakes. *Dryden.*

WHIP and spur. With the utmost haste.

Each staunch polemic
Came *whip and spur*, and dash'd thro' thin and thick. *Pope.*

WHI/PCORD, *s.* Cord of which lashes are made.—In
Raphael's first works are many small foldings, often repeated,
which look like so many *whipcords*. *Dryden.*

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WHI/PGRAFTING, *s.* A kind of grafting.

WHI/PHAND, *s.* Advantage over.—The archangel,
when discord was restive, and would not be drawn from her
beloved monastery with fair words, has the *whiphand* of her,
and drags her out with many stripes. *Dryden.*

WHI/PLASH, *s.* The lash or small end of a whip.—
Have *whiplash* wel knotted and cartrope inough. *Tusser.*

WHI/PPER, *s.* One who punishes with whipping.—
Love is merely a madness, and deserves as well a dark-house
and a whip as madmen do; and the reason why they are not
so punished is, that the *whippers* are in love too. *Shak-*
speare.

WHIPPING, *s.* Correction with a whip or rod.—Let it
be with us, as with some good-natured children, whom I
have seen, even after their *whippings*, unquiet, till with their
continued tears and importunities they have made their peace
with their offended parent. *Ep. Hall.*

WHIPPINGHAM, a parish of England, in the Isle of
Wight; 3 miles north-by-east of Newport. Population 1619.

WHIPPINGPOST, *s.* A pillar to which criminals are
bound when they are lashed.

Could not the *whippingpost* prevail,
With all its rhet'rick, nor the jail,
To keep from flaying scourge thy skin,
And ankle free from iron gin? *Hudibras.*

WHI/PSAW, *s.* The *whipsaw* is used by joiners to saw
such great pieces of stuff that the handsaw will not easily
reach through. *Moxon.*

WHIPSNADE, a parish of England, in Bedfordshire; 3
miles south-by-west of Dunstable.

WHI/PSTAFF, *s.* A piece of wood fastened to the helm
which the steersman holds in his hand to move the helm and
turn the ship. *Bailey.*

WHI/PSTER, *s.* A nimble fellow.

I am not valiant neither;
But ev'ry puny *whipster* gets my sword. *Shakspeare.*

WHI/PSTOCK, *s.* The handle of a whip; the whip
itself.

By his rusty outside he appears
To have practis'd more the *whipstock* than the lance. *Shakspeare.*

WHIPT, for *whipped*.

In Bridewel a number be stript,
Lesse worthie than theese to be *whipt*. *Tusser.*

To WHIR, or To WHI'RRY, *v. n.* [of the same origin
as *whirl*; which see. Dr. Johnson notices *whirring* as an
adjective, with the example from Pope; but mistakenly calls
it a word formed in imitation of the sound expressed by it.]
Gathering dust with *whirring* fiercely round. *Chapman.*

To WHIR, *v. a.* To hurry. The following is the origi-
nal reading. *Malone.*

This world to me is like a lasting storm,
Whirring me from my friends. *Shakspeare.*

To WHIRL, *v. a.* [*whirla*, Icel. turbine versari con-
tinuo: consent. linguis Septentr. Sic *hwairban*, M. Goth.
transire, ab antiquiss. Scyth. *yrra, whirra, sursum et deor-*
sum ferri.] To turn round rapidly.

My thoughts are *whirled* like a potter's wheel:
I know not where I am, nor what I do. *Shakspeare.*

To WHIRL, *v. n.* To turn round rapidly.

Five moons were seen to-night,
Four fixed, and the fifth did *whirl* about
The other four in wond'rous motion. *Shakspeare.*

To move hastily.

She what he swears regards no more
Than the deaf rocks when the loud billows roar;
But *whirl'd* away, to shun his hateful sight,
Hid in the forest. *Dryden.*

WHIRL, *s.* Gyration; quick rotation; circular motion;
rapid circumvolution.

What flaws and *whirls* of weather,
Or rather storms, have been aloft these three days!

Beaum. and Fl.

Any thing moved with rapid rotation.

For though in dreadful *whirls* we hung
High on the broken wave,

I knew thou wert not slow to hear,
Nor impotent to save.

Addison.

WHIRLBAT, *s.* Any thing moved rapidly round to give a blow. It is frequently used by poets for the ancient cestus.

The *whirlbat* and the rapid race shall be
Reserv'd for Cæsar, and ordain'd by me.

Dryden.

WHIRLBONE, *s.* The patella; the cap of the knee.
Ainsworth.

WHIRLIGIG, *s.* A toy which children spin round.—
That men should have such *whirle-gigs* in their brain!
Montagu.

WHIRLPIT, or **WHIRLPOOL**, *s.* [hʷyrrpōle, Sax.]
A place where the water moves circularly, and draws what-
ever comes within the circle towards its centre; a vortex.—
Poor Tom! whom the foul fiend hath led through ford and
whirlpool, o'er bog and quagmire. *Shakspeare.*

WHIRLWIND, *s.* [werbelwind, German.] A stormy
wind moving circularly.—In the very torrent and *whirlwind*
of your passion, beget a temperance that may give it smooth-
ness. *Shakspeare.*

WHIRRING. See **To WHIR**.

WHISBY, a parish of England, in Lincolnshire; 5 miles
south-west-by-west of Lincoln.

WISHFORD, **GREAT** and **LITTLE**, a parish and hamlet
of England, in Wiltshire; 5 miles from Salisbury.

WHISK, *s.* [wischen, to wipe, German.] A small besom, or brush.—The white of an egg, though in part transparent, yet, being long agitated with a *whisk* or spoon, loses its transparency. *Boyle*.—A part of a woman's dress.—An easy means to prevent being one farthing the worse for the abatement of interest, is wearing a lawn *whisk* instead of a point de Venice. *Child of Trade*.—A quick violent motion; and hence perhaps a sudden gale. *Malone*.

This first sad *whisk*
Takes off thy dukedom.

Beaum. and Fl.

To WHISK, *v. a.* [wischen, to wipe, German.] To sweep with a small besom.

For I suppose that he is
Of Jeremy the *whisking* rod;
The flayle, the scourge,
Of Almighty God.

Skelton.

To move nimbly, as when one sweeps.

He *whisk'd* his party-coloured wings,
And down to earth he comes.

Raleigh.

To WHISK, *v. n.* To move with velocity.—A strange gentleman *whisk'd* by me. *Addison*.

WHISKER, *s.* The hair growing on the upper lip or cheek unshaven; a mustachio.—A painter added a pair of *whiskers* to the face. *Addison*.

WHISKERED, *adj.* Formed into whiskers.

Preferring sense from chin that's bare,
To nonsense thron'd in *whisker'd* hair.

Green.

WHISKY, *s.* The word *whisky* signifies water, and is applied by way of eminence to *strong water*, or distilled liquor. The spirit drunk in the north is drawn from barley.

To WHISPER, *v. n.* [wisperen, Dutch.] To speak with a low voice, so as not to be heard but by the ear close to the speaker; to speak with suspicion or timorous caution.

The hollow *whispering* breeze, the pliant rills
Purl down amid the twisted roots.

Thomson.

To WHISPER, *v. a.* To address in a low voice.

When they talk of him, they shake their heads,
And *whisper* one another in the ear.

Shakspeare.

To utter in a low voice.—You have heard of the news abroad, I mean the *whisper'd* ones; for they are yet but ear-kissing arguments. *Shakspeare*.—They might buzz and *whisper* it one to another, and, tacitly withdrawing from the apostles, noise it about the city. *Bentley*.—To prompt secretly.

Charles the emperor,
Under pretence to see the queen his aunt,
For 'twas indeed his colour, but he came

To *whisper* Wolsey, here makes visitation. *Shakspeare.*

WHISPER, *s.* A low soft voice; cautious and timorous speech.—Soft *whispers* through th' assembly went. *Dryden*.

WHISPERER, *s.* One that speaks low.—St. Gregory had no meaner *whisperer*, under the shape of a pigeon, sitting quietly upon his head. *Brevint*.—A private talker; a teller of secrets; a conveyer of intelligence.—King's trust in eunuchs hath rather been as to good spials and good *whisperers*, than good magistrates. *Bacon*.

WHISPERING, *s.* Act of speaking in a low voice; cautious speech.—Birds will bear thy *whisperings* on their wings. *Sandys*.

WHISPERINGLY, *adv.* In a low voice.—The one is uttered vocally, the other *whisperingly*. *Dalgarno*.

WHISSENDINE, a parish of England, in the county of Rutland; 7 miles north west of Oakham. Population 555.

WHISSONSETT, a parish of England, in Norfolk; 3 miles from Fakenham. Population 434.

To WHIST, *v. a.* [It is probably from *hush*, whence *hust* in Chaucer, and *hist* in present use.] To silence; to still.

The winds with wonder *whist*,
Smoothly the waters kiss'd,

Whispering new joys to the mild ocean. *Milton*.

To WHIST, *v. n.* To become silent.—They *whisted* all. *Ld. Surrey and Phaer*.

WHIST, *interj.* Be still; be silent.—*Whist*, wanton, still ye. *Lodge*.

WHIST, *s.* A game at cards, requiring close attention and silence; vulgarly pronounced *whisk*. *Dr. Johnson*.—The earliest notice I have yet found of this game is in the following example. *Malone*.

Whist awhile

Walks his grave round beneath a cloud of smoke,
Wreath'd fragrant from the pipe.

Thomson.

WHISTANSTOW, a parish of England, in Salop; 8½ miles from Ludlow. Population 659.

To WHISTLE, *v. n.* [hʷɪstlan, Saxon; *fistulo*, Lat.] To form a kind of musical sound, by an inarticulate modulation of the breath.

I've watch'd and travell'd hard;
Some time I shall sleep out, the rest I'll *whistle*. *Shakspeare*.

To make a sound with a small wind-instrument. To sound shrill.

His big manly voice
Changing again toward childish treble pipes,
He *whistles* in his sound.

Shakspeare.

To WHISTLE, *v. a.* To call by a whistle.

When simple pride for flattery makes demands,
May dunce by dunce be *whistled* off my hands.

Pope.

WHISTLE, *s.* [hʷɪstle, Saxon.] Sound made by the modulation of the breath in the mouth.

My sire in caves constrains the winds;
Can with a breath their clamorous rage appease;
They fear his *whistle*, and forsake the seas.

Dryden.

A sound made by a small wind-instrument. The mouth; the organ of whistling.—Let's drink the other cup to wet our *whistles*, and so sing away all sad thoughts. *Walton*.—A small wind-instrument.

Behold,

Behold,

Upon the hempen tackle ship boys climbing ;
Hear the shrill *whistle*, which doth order give,
To sounds confus'd. *Shakspeare.*

The noise of winds.—A call, such as sportsmen use to
their dogs.

Madam, here comes my lord.
—I have been worth the *whistle*. *Shakspeare.*

The knight, pursuing this epistle,
Believ'd he'd brought her to his *whistle*. *Hudibras.*

WHISTLER, *s.* One who whistles.—The prize was a
guinea, to be conferred upon the ablest *whistler*, who could
whistle clearest, and go through his tune without laughing.
Addison.

WHISTLEY, a hamlet of England, in Berkshire; 5 miles
east-by-north of Reading. Population 656.

WHISTLY, *adv.* Silently.
I, upon a little rising hill,
Stood *wistly* watching for the herd's approach.
Arden of Feversham.

WHISTON (William), M. A., an English divine and mathematician, was the son of the rector of Norton near Twy-cross, in Leicestershire, and born in the year 1667. He finished his education as a sizer at Clare-hall, Cambridge, applying with great diligence to the study of mathematics, and composing devout meditations corresponding to the early bent of his disposition. Having also received the degree of B. A. in 1690, and being elected fellow of his college, he took pupils; and in 1693 became M. A., and entered into holy orders. Soon afterwards he declined the office of tutor, and was appointed chaplain to Dr. More, bishop of Norwich. His acquaintance with Sir Isaac Newton commenced in 1694, and produced a change in his philosophical system, from that of Des Cartes to that of Newton. On the principles of this philosophy, he published, in 1696, his "Theory of the Earth," which was refuted by Keill. Having been presented by his patron, the bishop, to the living of Lowestoft in Suffolk, he resigned his chaplainship, and in order fully to discharge his religious duties procured the assistance of a curate. Being obliged to vacate his fellowship by marriage, Sir Isaac Newton nominated him his deputy as professor of mathematics, allowing him all the profits of the office; and in 1703 he surrendered to him the professorship itself. Upon this accession, he resigned his living, settled at Cambridge, and was appointed by Dr. More, bishop of Ely, catechetical lecturer of St. Clement's. Having already published "A Short View of the Chronology of the Old Testament, and the Harmony of the Four Evangelists," and "Tacquet's Euclid," he presented to the public in 1706 his "Essay on the Revelation of St. John;" and in the following year he preached the Boyle's lecture sermon on the subject of the "Accomplishment of Scripture Prophecies." In the year 1706 he began to entertain doubts concerning the divinity of Christ, and in the prosecution of his inquiries he was led to adopt Arian opinions, which were further confirmed by the perusal of the "Apostolical Constitutions," reckoned spurious by most writers, but pronounced by Whiston to be "the most sacred of the canonical books of the New Testament." In 1708 he offered an "Essay on the Apostolical Constitutions" to be printed at the University press, but it was rejected; however, in 1709, he published sermons and essays supporting these opinions. His invincible perseverance caused him to be deprived of the catechetical lecture, and at the same time he declined receiving the salary which the bishop wished to continue. His situation at the University became very precarious, and in October, 1710, he was expelled from it, in conformity to a statute against maintaining doctrines contrary to the established religion. In the following year he also lost his professorship; and having no further employment at Cambridge, he removed to London, and published an account of the proceedings against him, and also books in defence of his sentiments, which he retained without regarding any worldly considerations. All his future prospects

seemed now to depend on his knowledge of mathematics, and accordingly in 1710, he published his "Prælectiones Physicæ-Mathematicæ; sive Philosophia Clarissimi Newtoni Mathematica illustrata." At this time Addison and Steele, and several other persons, exerted themselves in procuring a subscription to his astronomical lectures. But at the close of this year he published the "Historical Preface" to a proposed work on Primitive Christianity, which subjected him to the inquisitorial animadversion of the lower house of convocation. Escaping, however, the apprehended consequences of their interference, he persisted in his course, and in 1711 printed this work which he had announced, and which had occasioned an alarm, in 4 vols. 8vo. The convocation not sufficiently informed with regard to the extent of their power in cases of heresy, addressed the queen in order to obtain the opinion of the judges, who disagreed upon the subject, and no further measures were pursued by this body. However, in 1713, Whiston was prosecuted in the spiritual court; and as he did not appear to its citation, he was declared contumacious. Difficulties occurring on the part of the lay-judges, the business was deferred, and the prosecution was terminated by an act of grace in 1715. Whiston was at this time a professed member of the established church, and attended its worship, till at length he was refused admission to the sacrament; and therefore he opened an assembly for worship at his own house, and used a liturgy of his own composing. He also established a weekly meeting for the promotion of primitive Christianity, which subsisted for two years. Whilst he was thus occasionally engaged, he devoted himself to mathematical and philosophical pursuits; and in concert with Mr. Ditton, who was his colleague in his lectures, published a project for discovering the longitude at sea. But as their speculations were of no use, it will be sufficient to observe, that he published at last a method of ascertaining the longitude by observations of the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites, with tables of such eclipses for four years from the year 1738.

His zeal in religious discussions and projects remained unabated; and, among other publications in 1716 and the two following years, appeared several pieces founded on the supposed genuineness and authority of the apostolical constitutions. In 1719 he published a letter addressed to Finch, earl of Nottingham, on the "Eternity of the Son of God and his Holy Spirit," which received an answer from his lordship, that induced the clergy and universities to return him public thanks, and which caused Whiston's exclusion from the Royal Society, when he was proposed as a candidate in 1720. Sir Isaac Newton, it is said, who was of a very timid temper, took measures for defeating his election. In 1749 he published two volumes of memoirs of his own life, to which a third was added in 1750. Having attained to the 85th year of his age, he died at London in 1752.

WHISTON, a township of England, in Lancashire, south of Prescott. Population 1015.—2. A parish in Northamptonshire; 5½ miles east-by-south of Northampton.—3. A township in Staffordshire; 2 miles west of Penkridge.—4. Another township in Staffordshire; 3 miles north-east of Cheadle.—5. A parish in the West Riding of Yorkshire; 2½ miles south-east of Rotherham. Population 762.

WHIT, *s.* [p̄h̄t, a thing; ap̄h̄t, any thing, Sax.] A point; a jot.—We love, and are no *whit* regarded. *Sidney.*

Her sacred book, with blood ywrit,
That none could read, except she did him teach;
She unto him disclosed every *whit*,
And heavenly documents thereout did preach. *Spenser.*

WHITAKER (John, B.D.), a divine of the established church, was born at Manchester about the year 1735, and educated at Oxford, where he became fellow of Corpus-Christi college, taking the degree of M. A. in 1759, and of B. D. in 1767. His first work, *viz.* "The History of Manchester," appeared in 1771, 4to., in which he takes occasion to give a view of the state of the kingdom in general. This work, abounding in literary research and ingenious conjecture, gave reputation to the writer, and was followed in the same

same year by "The Genuine History of the Britons asserted." However, it is said that Mr. Whitaker's imagination in the progress of his years misled his judgment, of which he gave evidence in the second volume of his "History of Manchester," printed in 1775, though he still maintained his character for deep and learned investigation. As a clergyman, he became morning-preacher of Berkeley chapel, London, in 1773, from which situation he was soon after removed; and he resented his removal with the natural warmth of his temper. Such was his orthodoxy, that he declined accepting a valuable living that was offered to him by an Unitarian patron. In 1778 he succeeded, as fellow of his college, to the rectory of Ruan-Lanyhorne in Cornwall, where his contest about tithes was the occasion of much uneasiness to him. When mutual conciliation took place between him and his parishioners, he published in 1783 a course of Sermons on Death, Judgment, Heaven and Hell, which were rendered peculiarly impressive by the fervid eloquence with which he treated the subject, naturally awful and interesting. In 1787 he published his "Mary Queen of Scots vindicated," 3 vols. 8vo., in which he surpassed former writers in the zeal with which he vindicated this unfortunate queen, and criminated her enemies, Elizabeth, Cecil, Morton, and Murray. He also presented to the public the fruit of his learned research in "The Course of Hannibal over the Alps ascertained," 2 vols. 8vo. 1794; and in 1795 he advanced the highest monarchical principles in his work, entitled "The real Origin of Government," and also his orthodoxy in his "Origin of Arianism," zealously defending his sentiments in both these respects by contributions to the English and Jacobin Reviews, and British Critic. At length a paralytic stroke warned him of his approaching end, and after a gradual decline he imperceptibly closed his life at his rectory, in October, 1808, at the age of 73, leaving a widow and two daughters.—*Gen. Biog.*

WHITACRE, NETHER and OVER, adjoining parishes of England, in Warwickshire, about 4 miles east-north-east of Coleshill.

WHITBECK, or WHITEBECK, a parish of England, in Cumberland; 9 miles south-by-east of Ravenglass.

WHITBOURNE, a parish of England, in Herefordshire; 4½ miles east-by-north of Bromyard. Population 787.

WHITBREAD (Samuel), a distinguished senator, was born in the year 1758. Destined to the inheritance of a large fortune, and possessing talents which by due cultivation would qualify him for a conspicuous station in public life, his father spared no expense in his education. At a proper age he was sent to Eton, where he also enjoyed the benefit of private tuition, and where he commenced an intimate acquaintance with Mr. W. H. Lambton, afterwards M.P. for the city of Durham, and Mr. now earl Grey, with whose family he became connected by a double alliance. From Eton he removed to Christchurch college, Oxford, and from thence to St. John's college, Cambridge, where he finished his education, and was graduated B.A. Mr. Whitbread senior, sagacious in discerning the early dawnings of his son's future celebrity, liberally offered him all the advantages which might be derived from foreign travel, and selected for his tutor and companion archdeacon Coxo, well known by a variety of valuable publications. Having travelled together through France, Germany, and Switzerland, they afterwards separated with mutual regard. Mr. Whitbread, soon after his return, formed, in 1788, a matrimonial connection with Miss Grey, the sister of his Eton associate, who afterwards, by the advancement of her father, general sir Charles Grey, to an earldom, became lady Elizabeth Whitbread: his sister also, in process of time, married sir George Grey, bart. then a captain in the navy. Having required every necessary qualification for occupying a seat in the great council of the nation, Mr. Whitbread offered himself, on the dissolution of parliament in 1790, as a candidate for Bedford, a borough which had been represented by his father, who at the same time offered himself for the borough of Steyning. Both elections were contested; but both father and son finally obtained their respective seats. Mr. Whitbread, junior, commenced

his political career in parliament with an animated speech against the unconstitutional doctrine of "confidence," assumed on the part of ministers, who claimed an entire reliance on their wisdom and integrity. The occasion of this claim was a proposed war against Russia, for which the minister (Mr. Pitt) urged the house of commons to vote money, without previous and satisfactory information of the necessity, and much less of the justice or policy of this war, the object of which was the restoration of Oczakow to the Turks. The measure was unpopular; and though the minister obtained a majority, when the question was debated, he thought it most prudent to give up his object, and a pacification ensued, which prevented much calamity to the nation. About this time the abolition of the slave-trade occupied the public attention, and this was a measure to which the member for Bedford had always avowed himself a steady and zealous friend. In parliament he supported it not only by his vote, but by a display of eloquence which commanded universal applause. As an active magistrate, he directed his particular attention to the occurrences that took place in consequence of the scarcity in the year 1795; and in devising means of relief, he proposed that as the magistrates were empowered to fix a *maximum* of wages, so far as respects the husbandman, a *minimum* should be also preserved by law, in order thus to establish a more accurate proportion between the price of labour and that of the means of subsistence. With this view he introduced into the house a bill, which was approved by Mr. Fox and many other members; but as it was opposed by Mr. Pitt, his efforts were unavailing. The minister was no less unsuccessful in his plan for amending the poor laws, and meliorating the condition of the peasantry and working class. His plan indeed was much more extensive and complicated than that of Mr. Whitbread, which was simply calculated to enable the labourer to maintain himself by his wages, without the degrading as well as dispiriting necessity of seeking parochial relief.

The subject of this article was an undisguised and uniform opposer of the French war in 1793, because he thought it to be unnecessary and unjust; and yet he was a zealous advocate for measures of self-defence against the secret machinations and open attacks of a powerful and vindictive enemy. Accordingly he condemned the negligence of ministers, on occasion of the French attempt at invasion in 1797, by means of a squadron which appeared off Bantry bay, and moved the house for a committee of inquiry into their conduct. His motion was evaded by the previous question. In every stage of the contest with France, and under every varying form of its government, he was anxious for peace, and an advocate for treating with its rulers in order to terminate hostilities, and to put a stop to the waste of national treasure and the effusion of human blood. His opinion on the conduct of ministers in the prosecution of this war, and their reluctance to enter into treaty for terminating it, was explicitly avowed in an eloquent speech, which he delivered on occasion of a motion by Mr. Dundas (then secretary of state) for an address to the throne in 1800, for the purpose of approving the conduct of his majesty's government. Anxious, however, as he was for peace, because he disapproved the war from its commencement, and because he thought it essential to the true interest of the country, he was no less solicitous to maintain the honour of the nation in obtaining it. No man in this respect was a more noble-minded patriot than himself; and if he consented to make any sacrifice, it was because he thought it absolutely necessary to the permanent prosperity of his native country. Whilst he claimed and exercised the privilege of pronouncing his own opinion of public men and political measures, he was a zealous advocate for the liberty of others, and interposed with his most vigorous exertions for the rescue of those who suffered imprisonment at home or exile to Botany Bay, for too freely and imprudently divulging their opinions. During the short interval of the administration of Mr. Addington, (the present Lord Sidmouth,) who succeeded Mr. Pitt, in the year 1801, and made peace with Buonaparte, several popular measures were adopted, in which Mr. Whitbread

bread cordially concurred; and in the year 1805, he distinguished himself as the public accuser of Mr. Dundas, (created lord Melville) for malversations that had occurred, whilst he had occupied the post of treasurer of the navy. His charges against this nobleman were founded on a report of the commissioners of public accounts, from which it appeared that, during the exercise of his office, this noble lord had violated the law, by conniving at mal-practices and participating in unwarrantable emoluments; and that he was responsible for deficiencies amounting to 697,500*l*. These charges also implicated Messrs. Trotter, Wilson, and Sprott; and the former in particular, who was paymaster of the navy department under lord Melville, and had taken out large sums of money on his own private account. In the investigation of this business, it was discovered, that the sums officially deposited in the Bank had been withdrawn, lodged with private bankers, and applied to other purposes besides those that were properly naval. Mr. Whitbread founded on several facts which he stated, a variety of resolutions which impeached the fidelity and honour of his lordship. To his motion relative to this business, Mr. Pitt moved an amendment, which was negatived by a majority of one (217 to 216), in consequence of the vote of the speaker. In consequence of these proceedings, the viscount resigned his office at the Admiralty-Board, and his name was expunged from the list of privy-counsellors. Upon the sudden demise of the premier, and a coalition between lord Grenville and Mr. Fox, the two latter came into office; and Mr. Erskine, being raised to the peerage, and appointed lord high chancellor, was destined to preside at lord Melville's trial. This nobleman having made his defence within the bar of the house of commons, was replied to by the member for Bedford; and an impeachment being agreed upon, proceedings commenced in Westminster-hall, April 29th, 1806. The result, after a short trial, was the acquittal of his lordship by a majority, from all the charges alleged against him. Notwithstanding the unexpected termination of this trial, neither the friends nor the enemies of the supposed delinquent attached any blame to the public accuser; but he was allowed to have conducted the business assigned to him with a dignity and propriety suitable to its delicacy and importance. In the case of lord Melville, as well as in that of Mr. Pitt, he knew how to distinguish between the man and the minister; and to pay a just tribute to the talents and dispositions of the former, whilst he criminated and condemned the latter. Having differed with Mr. Pitt, with regard to his political measures almost through the whole of his public life, he took the opportunity which the trial of lord Melville afforded him of paying a just tribute of respect to his abilities and virtues, when his premature death must have vindicated the eulogist from the slightest suspicion of insincerity and adulation.

Of the new administration, he was a steady supporter; but though he had at an early period enlisted himself under the banners of Mr. Fox, and the earl Grey, his school-associate and brother-in-law, who was one of its distinguished members, he was their friend as ministers, not from personal and selfish motives, but from a conviction of his judgment that their principles and views were most favourable to the liberty and welfare of the British empire. Indeed he was regarded by many as an impracticable man, because in all great questions he was influenced by principle more than by any private and party attachment. What were his sentiments of the coalition ministry, and what were the grounds of the support which he afforded them, he had an opportunity of stating in the most explicit manner. At this time sir Francis Burdett offered himself a candidate for the county of Middlesex, and transmitted a circular letter to Mr. W., who had voted for him twice before, soliciting his support. This letter contained reflections on the coalition ministry, which led the subject of this article to decline giving his vote for sir Francis, and also to express his sentiments of the coalescing parties, which had been severely censured. "I have supported the present administration," says Mr. W., "from a conviction

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that they were united upon principles of real public utility, and for the purpose of carrying into execution plans of great national improvement, both in our foreign and domestic circumstances; and I cannot abandon them, because in a situation more difficult than that in which any of their predecessors have ever stood, they have not been able to effect what I believe to have been nearest the hearts of them all—I mean a peace with France; seeing such a peace could not have been obtained on terms consistent with national honour, and because time has not sufficed to mature and execute the schemes of internal improvement, which they have manifested their determination to pursue," &c. Having stated some other opinions with regard to the union of parties, in which he seems to have disagreed with sir Francis, he concludes: "These radical differences render it impossible for me to assist you in becoming a member of parliament. Different opinions may be maintained consistently with mutual and entire personal respect; such as I unfeignedly profess towards you. The determination you have taken to avoid the expense of conveyance and decorations so conspicuous at your former elections, does you honour; and I wish such an example could be followed by all other candidates," &c. The publication of this correspondence threatened a very undesirable termination; but it was happily prevented by the interposition of friends.

During this period, Mr. Whitbread took an active part in public affairs, and distinguished himself on a variety of occasions, guarding on the one hand with vigilant jealousy against an undue exertion of the royal prerogative, and on the other against its infringement by the democratical part of the constitution. In February, 1807, he renewed his attention to the existing system of poor laws, as it was his wish and incessant endeavour to improve it, and in so doing to render the peasantry happier, better, and less dependent. It was also an object, which he conceived to be of essential importance, to controul the several branches of public expenditure, and thus to relieve the distresses of the country. Much depended, he well knew, on peace with France, and to this desideratum his views and efforts were constantly directed. But he was almost ready to despair of this desirable event "from the awful moment that death closed the scene upon the enlightened statesman (Mr. Fox) who had first commenced the negotiation." When the Grenville administration was obliged to retire, and a new parliament was convoked by their successors, he published a spirited address to his constituents, in which he stated the measures which had been projected and wholly completed or commenced during the existence of the late ministry, and the part which he had taken in the deliberations of the preceding parliament, closing with these memorable words: "I court your inquiry, and if you are satisfied in the result of it, I hope for your votes in the present election. If you do me the honour again to return me, I shall indeed be proud of it, and I will again endeavour to do my duty." The next important object of his attention was the education of the poor, as intimately connected with their morals and religion; but unable to obtain a legislative sanction to his plan, he was under a necessity of recurring to individual exertions and private subscription. During the important debates that occurred in 1809, with regard to the orders in council, he concurred with those who condemned this measure, and contributed first to their suspension, and at length to their utter discontinuance. With regard to the situation of Spain, he was one of those who censured the conduct of the French government, and who wished the natives to be stimulated to new exertions in behalf of the independence of their native country. "In 1809," says one of his biographers, "he took an active part in the inquiry and examination into the conduct of the royal duke who presided over the army, and although he found much to blame on that occasion, yet, at a future season, he seized the first opportunity to afford his testimony in behalf of his royal highness, whose administration as commander-in-chief had contributed not a little to the happy and glorious termination of the late contest.

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That event did not prevent him, however, after the overthrow of Buonaparte's government, from blaming the conduct of the Congress, and exposing the ambitious views of some of the sovereigns, particularly in respect to Saxony. On the return of the emperor from his exile in the island of Elba, the member for Bedford strongly and emphatically censured the declaration of the allies, more especially that part of it which seemed to recommend the detestable principle of assassination. He also loudly insisted both on the impolicy and injustice of a new war, on the ground that the executive power of the enemy was not vested in the hands of any one particular person. But above all things he protested against the forcible restoration of the Bourbons by a foreign force, and the assumed right of dictating a government to France. Yet he most cordially joined in a vote of national gratitude to the duke of Wellington, for the memorable victory at Waterloo, although he at the same time boldly avowed that events had not altered his sentiments in respect to the pretended justice of the original contest."

In the variety of his personal and domestic concerns, in his attendance on parliamentary duties, and in his efforts for establishing and promoting institutions of public utility, and more especially such as pertained to the instruction of the poor, Mr. Whitbread was assiduous and indefatigable; and whilst he was overwhelmed by a multiplicity of occupations, he voluntarily undertook a more Herculean labour than any other, which was the arrangement of the perplexed concerns of Drury-lane theatre. With every moment of his time thus occupied, and his mental powers unremittingly exerted, it is no wonder that his health should decline, and that his mind itself, though naturally vigorous and ardent, should be impaired by excess and intenseness of application. The consequence that might have been apprehended, unhappily occurred on Thursday, July 6, 1815. He destroyed himself with a razor.

WHITBURN, a parish of England, county of Durham; 3 miles north-by-west of Sunderland.

WHITBY, a seaport and market town of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire. It stands on two opposite declivities, one facing the east, and the other the west, on the banks of the river Esk, which forms the harbour, and divides the town into two nearly equal parts, connected by a draw-bridge, so constructed as to admit ships of 500 tons burden to pass. It is very closely and irregularly built: but the houses of the opulent inhabitants are spacious and elegant. Here are few public buildings that are worthy of notice. Among these are two public schools, one for boys and another for girls, conducted on the British plan. A large and handsome building for both schools, calculated to accommodate 500 children, has recently been erected by subscription. The parochial church is seated near the verge of the cliff, on the eastern side of the town, a little to the north-west of the abbey, and is approached from the town by an ascent of 190 stone steps, which renders it of difficult access to the old and infirm. The architecture of this church was originally Gothic; but it has undergone many modern alterations, and now retains little of its ancient form.

Whitby is an ancient town, and owes its origin to a famous abbey, founded here in the 7th century, by Oswy, king of Northumberland. It was afterwards burnt by the Danes, but was rebuilt with great splendour after the conquest, and continued till the general dissolution of those establishments. Of this abbey, nothing now remains but the ruins of the church, which was formerly 100 yards in length, and 24 in breadth, exclusive of the transepts, which extended 12 yards further on each side. This venerable ruin stands in a commanding situation, on a high cliff, on the east side of the town, which it overlooks. About the beginning of the commonwealth, the population amounted to nearly 2000; and the whole marine belonging to the port was about 20 small vessels, manned with 120 or 130 seamen, and all employed in the coasting trade. At the restoration of Charles II. in 1660, the number of inhabitants was increased to nearly 3000, and that of the ships to about 30; an increase which may be ascribed to the alum-works at Saltwick. In

the year 1690, the number of inhabitants in Whitby was nearly 4000; and 60 ships of 80 tons burden belonged to the port. It was now resolved to improve the harbour, which was greatly exposed to the violence of the waves; and in pursuance of two acts of parliament, obtained, one in 1702, and the other in 1723, the east pier was built, extending from the eastern cliff above 200 yards westerly, to the channel of the river Esk. This was a great security to the port, as it restrained the violence of the sea in north-easterly storms. Whitby carries on at present a great trade in coals; it also exports various articles of provision, tallow, &c.; and the alum-works in the neighbourhood employ a great number of hands. The immense mountains of alum rock, and the interior works, with all the apparatus for preparing alum, are well worthy of observation. This town has suffered much from the ocean, particularly in 1787, when a strong new built quay, supporting a pile of buildings 80 feet above the level of the sea, was destroyed, and the venerable old church, belonging to its ancient convent, standing on a cliff about 30 yards distant, was near sharing the same fate. On the east side of the mouth of the harbour are cliffs nearly perpendicular, some of them 180 feet above the level of the sea. The shore on that side consists of a smooth flat rock, resembling slate, called by the inhabitants the *Scarr*. It is overspread in some places with large loose stones. The neighbourhood of Whitby abounds with natural curiosities; and the various petrifications almost everywhere found in the alum rocks, have long excited wonder, and puzzled philosophy. Here are found an incredible variety of petrified shells, with pieces of wood, bones of fishes, &c. Several highly interesting specimens of the large marine animal called *proteosaurus*, or *ichthyosaurus*, have recently been discovered in the aluminous schist, or alum rock. The population taken in 1821, amounts to 10,275; 48 miles north-north-east of York, and 247 north-by-west of London.

WHITBY, a village of England, in Cheshire, near Chester.

WHITCHESTER, a township of England, in Northumberland; 9 miles west-north-west of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

WHITCHURCH, a borough and market town of England, in Shropshire, is seated on an eminence, at the top of which stands the church, commanding an extensive view of the distant country. It is a handsome modern building, of the Tuscan order, erected by act of parliament in 1722, on the site of an old structure. The whole is built of freestone; and at the west end is a square tower, 108 feet in height, surmounted by battlements. The inside of the church is handsomely fitted up, and contains a fine altar-piece, and two ancient effigies, removed from the old church. One of these represents John Talbot, the first earl of Shrewsbury, who was called the English Achilles, and is described by Shakspeare, in his play of Henry VI., as a formidable and terrific character. Here is an excellent free school, with houses for the master and usher. Market on Friday. Fairs on Whit-Monday, and on the 28th October; 20 miles north of Shrewsbury, and 161 north-west of London. Population 5332.

WHITCHURCH, a market town and borough of England, in the county of Southampton. It is pleasantly situated on a small stream, famous, and much resorted to, for trout fishing. The town consists chiefly of one street, which of late has been much enlarged and improved. It sends two members to parliament, chosen by the freeholders of lands and tenements. The number of voters is about 70. Market on Friday, chiefly done by samples; and four annual fairs; 24 miles north-east of Salisbury, and 58 west-by-south of London. Population 818.

WHITCHURCH, a parish of England, in Buckinghamshire; 4½ miles north-by-west of Aylesbury. Population 714.—2. A parish in Devonshire; 1 mile south-east of Tavistock. Population 595.—3. A parish in Herefordshire; 6½ miles south-west of Ross. Population 745.—4. A parish in Oxfordshire; 6½ miles west of Reading, Berkshire. Population 540.—5. A hamlet in the parish of Henstridge, Somersetshire.—6. A parish in Warwickshire; 4½ miles south-south-east of Stratford-upon-Avon.—7. A township

of Wales, in Glamorganshire; 3 miles from Cardiff. Population 397.

WHITCHURCH, WINTERBORNE, a parish of England, in Dorsetshire; 5½ miles south-west of Blandford Forum. Population 378.

WHITCLIFFE, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Rippon, West Riding of Yorkshire.

WHITCOMBE, a parish of England, in Dorsetshire; 3 miles south east of Dorchester.—2. A parish in Gloucestershire; 5 miles from Gloucester.

WHITE, *adj.* [hpiz, Saxon; *wit*, Dutch; *hweits*, M. Goth. consent. linguis cognatis. *Serenius*.] Having such an appearance as arises from the mixture of all colours; snowy.—Why round our coaches crowd the *white-glov'd* beaus? *Pope*.—Having the colour of fear; pale.

—My hands are of your colour, but I shame
To wear a heart so *white*.

Shakspeare.

Having the colour appropriated to happiness and innocence.

Welcome, pure-ey'd faith, *white*-handed hope:
Thou hovering angel girl with golden wings,
And thou unblemish'd form of chastity.

Milton.

Grey with age.

I call you servile ministers,
That have with two pernicious daughters join'd,
Your high-engender'd battles 'gainst a head
So old and *white* as this.

Shakspeare.

Pure; unblemished; unclouded.

Unhappy Dryden! in all Charles's days,
Roscommon only boasts unspotted lays:
And in our own, excuse some courtly stains,
No *whiter* page than Addison's remains.

Pope.

WHITE, *s.* Whiteness; any thing white; white colour.

My Nan shall be the queen of all the fairies,
Finely attired in a robe of *white*.

Shakspeare.

The mark at which an arrow is shot, which used to be painted white.—If a mark be set up for an archer at a great distance, let him aim as exactly as he can, the least wind shall take his arrow, and divert it from the *white*.

The albugineous part of eggs.

I'll fetch some flax and *whites* of eggs
T' apply to's bleeding face.

Shakspeare.

The white part of the eye.

Our general himself
Sanctifies himself with's hands,
And turns up the *white* o'th' eye to his discourse.

Shakspeare.

To **WHITE**, *v. a.* To make white; to dealbate; to whitewash.

Thou—dost never

Wear thy own face, but putt'st on his, and gather'st
Baits for his ears; liv'st wholly at his beck;—
Whit'st over all his vices.

Beaum. and Fl.

WHITE, a parish of England, in Wiltshire; 8 miles from Salisbury. Population 872.

WHITE, a county of the United States, in West Tennessee. Population 4028, besides 283 slaves.—2. A county of the United States, in Illinois, of which the chief town is Carmi.

WHITE, CAPE, or **CAPE BLANCO**, a cape of North America, on the east coast of Nicaragua; 60 miles south of Cape Gracias a Dios. Lat. 13. 15. N. long. 83. 4. W.

WHITE, POINT, a cape on the coast of Cape Breton, near Louisburg.

WHITE, POINT, a cape on the south coast of Jamaica; 20 miles east of Port Royal.

WHITE, POINT, a cape on the north coast of the island of Cumbava. Lat. 8. 15. S. long. 118. 51. E.

WHITE, POINT, a cape on the coast of Newfoundland; 9 miles south-west of Canso.

WHITEBALL, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Samford Arundel, Somersetshire.

WHITE BAY, a bay on the east coast of Newfoundland. Lat. 50. 10. N. long. 56. 25. W.

WHITE BAY, a bay on the east coast of Kerguelen's Land, south of Point Pringle, so called from some white spots of land or rocks. In the bottom are several smaller bays or coves. Lat. 47. 53. S. long. 69. 15. E.

WHITE'S BAY, a bay on the coast of Newfoundland. Lat. 50. 17. N. long. 56. 15. W.

WHITE BEAR LAKE, a lake of North America, out of which proceed some of the head waters of the Mississippi. Lat. 46. 50. N. long. 95. 30. W.

WHITE BLUFF, a settlement of the United States, in Chatham county, Georgia; 10 miles south of Savannah.

WHITEBURN, a parish of Scotland, in West Lothian, in the south-west corner of the county. It extends about 6 miles in length, and between 2 and 3 in breadth. Population 1693.

WHITEBURN, a considerable village of Scotland, in the above parish; 21 miles west of Edinburgh, and 23 east of Glasgow, on the road from Edinburgh to Hamilton and Glasgow, by Kirk of Shotts.

WHITE CAVE, a cave of the United States, in Kentucky, a mile from Mammoth Cave.

WHITE CHAPEL, a parish of England, in Middlesex, being one of the out parishes of the city of London, on the Essex road. Population 27,578.—2. A hamlet in Lancashire; 5½ miles from Parstang.

WHITE CHIMNIES, a post village of the United States, in Caroline county, Virginia.

WHITE CHURCH CANONICORUM, a parish of England, in Dorsetshire; 5 miles west-north-west of Bridport. Population 1065.

WHITE CLAY, a hundred of the United States, in Newcastle county, Delaware, south of White Clay Creek. Population 1701.

WHITE CREEK, a township of the United States, in Washington county, New York, lately formed out of the east part of Cambridge; 36 miles north-east of Albany. Here is an academy.

WHITE'S CREEK, a post village of the United States, in Rhea county, Tennessee.

WHITE DEER, a post village of the United States, in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania.—2. A township of the United States, in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, on the Susquehannah. Population 1132.

WHITE-EARTH RIVER, a river which empties itself into the Missouri from the north. This river, before it reaches the low grounds near the Missouri, is a fine bold stream, 60 yards wide, and is deep and navigable; but it is so much choaked up at the entrance, by the mud of the Missouri, that its mouth is no more than 20 yards wide. It has steep banks, about 10 or 12 feet high, and the water is much clearer than that of the Missouri. The salts also, which have been mentioned as common on the Missouri, are here so abundant, that in many places the ground appears perfectly white. It is navigable almost to its source, which, from its size and course, is supposed nearly to extend to the 50th degree of north latitude.

WHITEFACE, a mountain of the United States, in New Hampshire.—2. A mountain in Jay, New York. It commands a very extensive prospect. Montreal, 80 miles distant, may be seen from its summit. Its height is estimated at 2600 feet.

WHITEFIELD, a township of the United States, in Coos county, New Hampshire. Population 51.

WHITEFIELD, or **BALLTOWN**, a post township of the United States, in Lincoln county, Maine; 220 miles north-north-east of Boston. Population 995.

WHITEFIELD (George), one of the founders of Methodism (see **METHODISTS**), was the son of an innkeeper at Gloucester, where he was born in 1714, and where he received the rudiments of literature, so as to be sufficiently qualified for his father's business, for which he was designed. Accordingly he commenced it as drawer at the Bell-inn. At school he is said to have been distinguished by a retentive
memory

memory and good elocution. Of his early years, he gives a very unfavourable account, so that there was nothing about him but a fitness to be damned, with occasional gleams of grace that afforded some indication of his future destination. About the age of 18, he was admitted a servitor at Pembroke college, Oxford, and associated with those young persons whose dispositions and habits resembled his own, and whose conversation and manners contributed to cherish that religious enthusiasm to which he was strongly addicted. As soon as Dr. Benson, bishop of Gloucester, received information concerning the state of his mind and the course of his general conduct, he made him an offer of ordination, when he was about 21 years of age, and he was accordingly ordained a deacon in 1736. Upon his return to Oxford, after preaching his first sermon at Gloucester, he took the degree of bachelor, and diligently employed himself in communicating instruction to the poor and the prisoners. During the two following years, he acquired a great degree of popularity by his public services in London, Bath, Bristol, and other places; collecting large auditories, and interesting the attention of his hearers. His voice was strong and musical, his pronounciation clear and distinct, his imagination was lively, and his feelings were warm; and to these natural powers of eloquence we may add his selection of subjects, which were adapted to rouse the inconsiderate, and to comfort those that were awakened to a sense of their guilt and danger: so that we need not wonder that he should command a numerous audience. Upon receiving information that the province of Georgia was likely to open to him an extensive field of usefulness, he determined to visit it, and in May, 1738, arrived at Savannah. Here he met with much greater success than his predecessor Wesley; and in order to supply the defect of education which he was concerned to observe in this province, he resolved to found an orphan-house, and in 1739 returned to England in order to collect money for this purpose. In England, few of his clerical brethren were disposed to take much notice of him; nevertheless, his original patron, the bishop of Gloucester, gave him priest's orders: but upon afterwards visiting London, none of the churches into which he obtained admission were large enough to accommodate the crowds of people that assembled to hear him. It was about this time that he commenced his practice of preaching in the open fields, and the first scene of his exhibition in this way seems to have been Kingswood, near Bristol, where he collected thousands, chiefly of colliers, who, without doubt, derived benefit from his discourses. He also preached at Bristol in the open air, when he was refused access to the pulpits of the churches; and he likewise pursued the same practice in Moorfields and Kennington-common, near London, where, amidst the immense multitude that attended him, some persons occasionally treated him with rudeness, but the greater number were commanded by his peculiar power of address into respectful attention. Having succeeded beyond his expectations in soliciting contributions for his projected orphan-house in Georgia, he returned to America in August, 1739; and in the following January laid the foundation of the building at Savannah. He then extended his tour as far as Boston, preaching to immense crowds, and collecting considerable sums for the completion of his design; and upon his return to Savannah he found his orphan family comfortably settled in their house; and in January, 1741, he embarked for England. His absence had occasioned a declension among his followers; some other circumstances, besides the intermission of his personal labours amongst them, might probably have contributed to produce this effect. Whilst he was in America, he had written, as he himself acknowledges, "two well-meant but injudicious letters against England's two great favourites, the Whole Duty of Man, and archbishop Tillotson, who, I said, knew no more of religion than Mahomet." His society had suffered from the influence of the Moravians. Mr. Wesley had preached and printed in favour of *perfection* and *universal redemption*, and against the doctrine of election. He had written a reply, but he acknowledges that he had used expressions that were too strong in reference to ab-

solute reprobation, which had offended numbers of his spiritual children. At this time, a separation had taken place between him and Wesley, and this had occasioned a decrease of his auditors. However, his zeal and perseverance overcame these difficulties. In order to counteract Wesley's popularity, he built a shed near his chapel in Moorfields, which he called the Tabernacle; and in process of time this rose from a mean beginning to be a spacious edifice; and he also renewed his field-preaching. At this time he paid his first visit to Scotland; and though he was a clergyman of the church of England, which excited some prejudice against him, he was invited into the churches, and preached to large congregations, and made collections for his orphans. On his return by Wales, he married a Mrs. James, a widow lady of Abergavenny. His zeal for doing good, and for making proselytes, induced him, in the spring of 1742, to engage in a contest with the idle people who had booths in Moorfields, and where they frequented for their amusement on holidays. In 1748 he returned from a third voyage to America; and then commenced his acquaintance with the Countess of Huntingdon, who appointed him her chaplain, and excited the curiosity of some persons of rank to hear him: among these were the Earl of Chesterfield and Lord Bolingbroke. About this period, it is said, his sentiments became more rational; for on his third visit to Scotland, it was announced to a synod assembled at Glasgow to investigate certain charges against his opinions, that with regard to certain points which were considered as objectionable, his sentiments had been altered for upwards of two years; and that he now seldom preached a sermon without guarding his hearers against impressions, and admonishing them that a holy life is the best evidence of a state of grace. From this time, he was fully employed by a visit to Ireland, two more voyages to America, and his English circuits, till the year 1756, when his chapel in Tottenham-court-road was erected. His labours were incessant for many years; but at length, on a seventh visit to America, he was seized with an asthmatic complaint at Newbury-port, New England, which terminated his life in September, 1770, near the completion of his fifty-sixth year.

With regard to his general character, we shall close this article with the reflections of a judicious and candid biographer. "That he had much enthusiasm and fanaticism in his composition is sufficiently evident from his own journal and letters; but whether these were accompanied, as they are not unfrequently are, with craft and artifice, is a disputable point. There are, in his narratives, obvious marks of a disposition to represent himself as under the special protection of Providence, and to magnify trifling incidents into little less than miracles in his favour; and much of what is commonly called *cant* is apparent in his confessions and humiliations. He has been charged with dishonesty and immorality; yet as it is certain that he obtained the esteem of many persons of worth, it may be concluded that such accusations were destitute of proof. His intellectual qualities were well suited to the task he undertook; and if in the pulpit he occasionally intermixed buffoonery with his vehemence, the latter was not less effectual on that account. His learning and literary talents were mean, and he is a writer only for his own sect." He published, at intervals, sermons, tracts, and letters, which, after his death, were collected in six vols. 8vo.—*Middleton's Biog. Evangel. Mosh. Eccl. Hist. Gen. Biog.*

WHITE FLAG BAY, a bay on the west coast of the island of St. Christopher; 2 miles north of Sandy Point.

WHITEFORD, a hamlet of England, in Devonshire, near Lyme.

WHITEGATE, or NEW CHURCH, a parish of England, in Cheshire; 3 miles south-west of Northwich.

WHITEHALL, formerly SKENESBOROUGH, a post town-ship and village of the United States, in Washington county, New York, at the south end of Lake Champlain; 70 miles north of Albany, 170 north-west of Boston, and 25 south of Ticonderago. Population of the township 2110.

WHITEHALL, a township of the United States, in Lehigh

high county, Pennsylvania, on the Lehigh. Population 2551.

WHITEHALL, a post village of the United States, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina.

WHITEHAM HILL, in Berkshire, England, 576 feet high.

WHITEHAVEN, a large, populous, and improving seaport and market town of England, in Cumberland, situated on a bay of the Irish sea. The town is built on a regular plan; the streets are generally spacious and clean, and cut each other at right angles. Buildings are neat, and many of them genteel: the shops exhibit a degree of elegance not often met with in the north: the houses are covered with blue slate, which gives the town a beautiful appearance from the adjoining heights. There are three churches, St. James, Trinity, and St. Nicholas; besides several meeting-houses, a Roman Catholic chapel, a public dispensary, a free school, lately endowed, charity schools, &c. Here is a commodious residence of the Earl of Lonsdale, called the Castle, which possesses some splendid paintings of the old masters. The piers, or moles of the harbour, have been greatly enlarged and improved. They are—1st, The Breast Work and Old Quay—2d, The Old Tongue—3d, the New Tongue—4th, The New Quay—5th, The New Work—6th, The North Wall. The New Work (formerly called the Bulwark), has been entirely rebuilt on a larger plan; and to the extremity of the old wall several yards have been added, which approach towards the New Work, and by narrowing the entrance into this part of the harbour, was intended to preserve the place from swells of the sea, but has proved in a great measure ineffectual. Besides these improvements, foundations were laid down in 1809, for further altering the harbour; but not yet built upon. Whitehaven contains six yards for ship-building; and it is not unusual to see 12 or 16 new vessels upon the stocks at the same time. The vessels built at Whitehaven have obtained considerable repute for strength, burden, and a small draught of water. Here are two sail-cloth manufactories of considerable extent, and three large roperies. A very handsome theatre, on a plan copied from that of the Bath theatre, was built by subscription, in 1769. Three banks have been opened here; one in 1786; another in 1793, and a third in 1807. The coal-works, being near the sea, are very convenient for shipping; some of these mines are wrought a great distance under the sea, and others beneath the town; which circumstance, in its consequence, occasioned great alarm to the inhabitants some years ago, when, owing to the falling in of some of the old coal-works, the ground under several of the houses gave way. About 18 houses were in this manner destroyed, and the pavement in one of the streets was rent in several places. This alarming accident happened in 1791.

Whitehaven has risen, within the last 170 years, from a few huts to a wealthy and flourishing town. In the survey taken in 1566, Whitehaven consisted only of six fishermen's cabins, and one small bark, about nine tons burden, sufficient to supply the religious society of St. Bees with fish, salt, and other articles of their diet. In 1633, there were no more than nine or ten thatched cottages. Sir John Lowther soon after conceiving the project of working the coal mines, and improving the commerce of this county, obtained from king Charles II. in 1666, a grant of all the ungranted lands within this district; and in 1678, he obtained all the lands, for two miles northward, between high and low water mark. From this period we may date the commencement of Whitehaven's flourishing state. The markets on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, are well supplied with all kinds of provisions; and it has a fair the 12th August; 40 miles south-west of Carlisle, and 305 north-west of London. Population, in 1821, 16,522.

WHITEHAVEN, a post village of the United States, in Somerset county, Maryland.

WHITE HEAD, a cape of Ireland, on the coast of Antrim, at the entrance into Belfast Lough, a little to the south of Black Head.

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WHITEHEAD (William), an English poet, was born at Cambridge in 1714-5, educated at Winchester school, where from his talent in writing verse he acquired the notice of Pope; and upon his return to Cambridge, obtained a scholarship of Clare-hall. As a poet, Whitehead's highest ambition was to resemble the manner of Pope; and of his proficiency he gave a specimen in his "Epistle on the Danger of writing Verse," 1741. In the following year he was elected fellow of Clare-hall, and pursued his studies with a view to the church; but his poetical talents produced a change in his circumstances, and in his purpose. Being recommended to the Earl of Jersey as a proper tutor for his eldest son, he removed, in 1745, to the earl's house in London, where his treatment was in the highest degree liberal. Having leisure for indulging his taste for literary pursuits, he turned his attention to dramatic composition, and produced a tragedy, entitled "The Roman Father," which was exhibited with applause upon the stage in Drury-lane in 1750. In 1754 he published another, the title of which was "Creusa," which was also favourably received. With the profits arising from these two performances he very honourably discharged the debts of his father, who had died insolvent. In this year he accompanied his pupil, Viscount Villiers, and Viscount Nuneham, son of Earl Harcourt, on their travels, which continued more than two years; and on his return he published an "Ode to the Tiber," and six elegiac epistles, which were much applauded. Lady Jersey, during his absence, had procured for him the appointment of secretary and register to the order of the Bath; and in 1757; on the death of Cibber, he succeeded to the laureat, which he rendered respectable; though in the discharge of the customary duties of the office, he did not escape abuse, and especially that of Churchill, whose popular satire almost overwhelmed the reputation of the laureat. Lady Jersey, in consideration of his services as governor to her son, invited him to take up his residence in her house, where he passed fourteen years, frequently visiting Lord Harcourt, much respected by his noble hosts and his former pupils. He still amused himself by presenting to the public occasional productions, one of which was a comedy of the moral or sentimental class, entitled "The School for Lovers." After passing through life tranquilly and pleasantly, and maintaining an estimable character, he died suddenly, April, 1785, in his 70th year. Of his works two volumes were published by himself, and to these a third was added by Mr. Mason, who prefixed memoirs of his life and writings, to which we refer.—*Gen. Biog.*

WHITEHEAD (George), an eminent person among the Quakers, was born in 1636, at Sunbigg, in Westmoreland. Attaching himself early in life to this society, and engaging in the propagation of his doctrine, he partook of the sufferings which, in that age, were the ordinary lot of its active members; and was once, simply for having preached at Nayland, in Suffolk, severely whipped by order of two justices as a vagabond; a proceeding which served, as might have been expected, to increase the disposition of the people to hear him.

In the year 1672, when Charles II. issued his declaration for suspending the penal statutes against non-conformists, Whitehead solicited and obtained an order under the great seal for the discharge of about four hundred Quakers, many of whom had been for years under close confinement. He records, with expressions of satisfaction, the circumstance that some other dissenters also partook at this time of the benefit of his exertions. On several other occasions he was concerned in applications on the Quakers' behalf to Charles II. and James II. And after the Revolution, when the Toleration Bill was before parliament, he was particularly serviceable to his friends in that matter; as likewise in taking a part in those representations, which procured the acceptance of their affirmation in lieu of an oath. A profession of faith being proposed for insertion in the above act, in terms which to the Quakers would not have been quite satisfactory, Whitehead and his coadjutors proposed the following, as their own belief on the points to which it relates, and which

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was adopted as a test for the society accordingly, viz., "I profess faith in God the Father, and in Jesus Christ his Eternal Son the true God, and in the Holy Spirit, one God, blessed for evermore; and do acknowledge the holy scriptures of the Old and New Testament to be given by divine inspiration."

He was well esteemed by his brethren, whom he continued to edify by his ministry and example to the end, dying, after a short confinement, by infirmity, at the age of 86. Besides several writings chiefly controversial, he left some memoirs of his life, which were printed in one volume, 8vo., in 1725.

WHITEHILL, two hamlets of England, one in Oxfordshire, the other in Kent.

WHITEHILLS, a considerable fishing town of Scotland, in the parish of Boyndie, in Banffshire, situated on the sea coast, about half way between the towns of Banff and Portsoy. Population about 460.

WHITEHORN, a parish of Scotland, in the county of Wigton; 8 miles long, and 4 broad, occupying the extremity of that peninsula of Wigtonshire formed by the bays of Wigton and Luce. Population 1935.—2. A small island of Scotland, near the south-east coast of the county of Wigton. Lat. 54. 46. N. long. 4. 27. W.

WHITEHORSE, a post village of the United States, in Hunterdon county, New Jersey.

WHITE HORSES, cliffs on the south coast of Jamaica; 20 miles east-south-east of Kingston.

WHITE HOUSE BAY, a bay on the west coast of the island of St. Christopher, a little to the north of Guiana point.

WHITEHURST (John), was born at Congleton, in Cheshire, in 1713, and brought up to the trade of his father, who was a watch-maker. At the age of 21 years he visited Dublin, in order to acquaint himself with the construction of a curious clock; but being disappointed, he engaged in business for himself at Derby, about two or three years after his return, where he distinguished himself by a variety of ingenious pieces of mechanism; and he thus established a reputation, which caused him to be consulted by all persons who wished to avail themselves of superior skill in mechanics, pneumatics, and hydraulics. In 1775 he was appointed, without any solicitation on his own part, stamper of the money weights; which office required his removal to London, where he spent the remainder of his days, and where his house was the resort of scientific men of various descriptions. In 1778 he published his "Inquiry into the original State and Formation of the Earth, of which an enlarged and improved edition appeared in 1786, and a third in 1792. In May, 1779, he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1783 he visited Ireland, to examine the Giant's Causeway, and the northern parts of the island; and the result of his inquiries was annexed to his work above-mentioned. Mr. Whitehurst, having been for some time subject to the gout, was at length carried off by a paroxysm of it in the stomach, in February, 1788, in the 75th year of his age, at his house in Bolt-court, Fleet-street. As a man of science, he was much respected by all who knew him; but he was still more estimable on account of his moral qualities. His papers on Chimneys, Ventilation, and Garden-stoves, were collected and published in 1794, by Dr. Willan. His papers in the Philosophical Transactions, printed afterwards in the collection of his works in 1792, were the following: viz., "Thermometrical Observations at Derby," in vol. lvii.; "An Account of a Machine for raising Water at Oulton in Cheshire," vol. lxxv.; and "Experiments on ignited Substances," vol. lxxvi. *Hutton's Math. Dict.*

WHITE INLET, or **BOCA DE RATONES**, an inlet on the east coast of East Florida. Lat. 26. N. long. 80. 20. W.

WHITE ISLAND, an island in the South Pacific ocean, near the east coast of New Zealand, north of Cape Runaway. Lat. 37. 31. S. long. 182. 36. W.

WHITE ISLAND, a small island in the Atlantic, near the south-east coast of Nova Scotia. Lat. 42. 55. N. long. 61. 56. W.

WHITEKIRK, a parish of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, united to Tynninghame.—Also a small village in that parish; 9½ miles north-east from Haddington.

WHITE LADY ASTON, a parish of England, in Worcestershire, near Worcester.

WHITE LAKE, a post village of the United States, in Bethel, New York.

WHITELAND, EAST, a township of the United States, in Chester county, Pennsylvania. Population 779.

WHITELAND, WEST, a township of the United States, in Chester county, Pennsylvania. Population 635.

WHITELEAD, s. *White lead* is made by taking sheet-lead, and having cut it into long and narrow slips, they make it up into rolls, but so that a small distance may remain between every spiral revolution. These rolls are put into earthen pots, so ordered that the lead may not sink down above half way, or some small matter more, in them: these pots have each of them very sharp vinegar in the bottom, so full as almost to touch the lead. When the vinegar and lead have both been put into the pot, it is covered up close, and so left for a certain time; in which space the corrosive fumes of the vinegar will reduce the surface of the lead into a mere white calx, which they separate by knocking it with a hammer. There are two sorts of this sold at the colour shops, the one called ceruse, which is the most pure part, and the other is called *white lead*.—*Quincy.*

WHITELIMED, adj. Covered with white plaister.—*Ye white-lim'd walls. Titus Andronicus.*

WHITELIVERED, adj. Envious; malicious; cowardly.—*Whitelivered* runagate, what doth he there? *Shakespeare.*

WHITELOCK (Bulstrode), a lawyer and statesman, was born in London in the year 1605, and finished his education as a gentleman-commoner of St. John's College, Oxford. Being destined for the profession of the law, he pursued the study of it under the direction of his father, sir James White-lock, who was one of the justices of the King's Bench. As he had a taste for the fine arts, he was nominated as one of the chief managers of the royal masque presented by the inns of court to Charles I. and his queen in 1633, of which he has given a florid description. He became soon distinguished in his profession at the bar, and was frequently consulted by Hampden, when he was under prosecution for resisting the imposition of ship-money. In 1640 he was elected as a representative for Marlow in the Long parliament; and though his principles were favourable to the measures which then engaged the public attention, he concurred with Selden and others in deprecating a resort to arms; but when the house had determined for war, he accepted the post of deputy-lieutenant for the counties of Oxford and Buckingham, and appeared at the head of a gallant company of horse raised among his neighbours. Nevertheless, he was always averse from a civil contest; and, in January, 1642-3, he was one of the commissioners appointed to treat of peace with the king at Oxford; and, in 1644, he was one of those who presented to the king propositions of peace agreed upon in parliament; and the king's answer was, at his majesty's request, drawn up by him and Holles, for which they were accused of high treason by parliament, but extricated themselves with honour. As a member of the assembly at Westminster for settling the form of church government, he avowed himself in opposition to the divine right of presbytery. He also opposed the power of excommunication assumed by the presbyterians; being always, like Selden, an enemy to violent exertions of church power by any party; and he was an invariable advocate of legal rights, and an opposer of arbitrary power, assumed or exercised in either house of parliament. To Cromwell he was so agreeable, that he was one of the four members of parliament appointed to meet him after his famous victory at Worcester, in 1651. Whitelock avowed himself steadily attached to monarchy, as a part of the state which could not be dispensed with, and as interwoven with the laws of the country; and he therefore suggested, that the late king's eldest or second son should be sent for, and enter into terms for securing the liberties of the nation.

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Upon the dissolution of parliament by Cromwell, though he had previously resisted the attempts of the army to govern without the parliament, he obsequiously performed the functions of his office under the new establishment. Having concluded an advantageous treaty with queen Christina, who received him in November, 1653, with distinction, he returned to his own country, and resumed the office of commissioner of the great seal, upon the restoration of the court of chancery; and he was returned as a representative for three counties in Cromwell's second parliament. He was free and faithful in giving salutary advice to the Protector, and, nevertheless, retained his confidence. Declining the office of ambassador to Sweden, which was offered him, he acted as one of the commissioners to treat with the Swedish ambassador in England. He was returned for Buckinghamshire in Cromwell's third parliament, and officiated for some time as speaker. When Monk proposed to restore the remains of the Long parliament, Whitelock took a commission from the committee of safety for raising a regiment of horse, and urged Lambert to march against that leader. But the design failing, and the parliament meeting, he just appeared in pursuance of the speaker's summons; and as he had reason for suspecting a design to apprehend him, he returned to a friend's house in the country, and sent the great seal by his wife to the speaker;—and thus terminated his public life. Upon the Restoration, he had the good fortune to escape a bill of pains and penalties in the house of commons, only by the negative of a small majority. After having passed fifteen years in retirement, chiefly at Chilton-park, in Wiltshire, he there died in January, 1676; leaving a numerous family, after having been twice married.

After his death, an anonymous editor, in 1682, published his "Memorials of the English Affairs; or, an historical Account of what passed from the Beginning of the Reign of King Charles I. to King Charles II. his happy restoration," fol.; an improved edition of which appeared in 1732. From his MSS. were published in 1709, "Memorials of the English Affairs from the supposed Expedition of Brute to this Island, to the End of the Reign of King James I.," a chronological epitome of history for his own use. In 1766, Dr. Charles Morton, secretary to the Royal Society, published "Whitelock's Notes upon the King's Writ for choosing Members of Parliament, 13 Car. II.; being Disquisitions on the Government of England by King, Lords, and Commons," 2 vols. 4to. The same editor also published, in 1772, "A Journal of the Swedish Embassy in the Years 1653 and 1654, from the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland; written by the Ambassador the Lord Commissioner Whitelock; with an Appendix of original Papers," 2 vols. 4to.—*Biog. Brit. Gen. Biog.*

WHITELY, *adj.* Coming near to white.

Now, governor, I see I must blush
Quite through this veil of night a *whitely* shame,
To think I could design to make those free,
Who were by nature slaves. *Southern.*

WHITELYSBURG, a post village of the United States, in Kent county, Delaware.

WHITEMARSH, a post township of the United States, in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania.

WHITEMARSH, a township of the United States, in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill. Here are valuable quarries of marble; 12 miles north-west of Philadelphia. Population 1328.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, or WHITE HILLS, a range of mountains of the United States, in New Hampshire, 18 or 20 miles long, and 8 or 10 broad. In the western pass of these mountains there is a remarkable gap, called the Notch. These mountains have been ascended by different routes. The course which is usually considered as attended with the least difficulties, is that which commences at the plain of Conway, and follows the course of Ellis river, a northern branch of the Saco, having its origin high in the mountains. The view from the summit is rendered wonderfully grand and picturesque, by the magnitude of the elevation, the

extent and variety of the surrounding scenery, and, above all, by the huge and desolate pile of rocks, extending to a great distance in every direction. These mountains are covered with snow nine or ten months in the year, and derive their name from their white appearance. They are seen many miles off at sea; and a person, when on their summit, has a distinct view of the Atlantic ocean, the nearest part of which is 65 miles distant in a direct line. The limit of forest trees is at the height of 4428 feet. The sides are composed of micaceous schistus, and the summit of gneiss. The elevation of Mount Washington was formerly estimated at 10,000 or 11,000 feet; but late computations, founded on barometrical observation, have much reduced it; one making it 7108, another 6634, another 6234, another 6225, and another 6103. The following table exhibits the elevation of the several peaks, according to an accurate measurement.

	Feet above the Sea.	Feet above the Base.
Mount Washington,.....	6234.....	4464
2d peak,.....	5328.....	3554
3d peak,.....	5058.....	3288
4th peak,.....	4866.....	3096
5th peak,.....	4711.....	2941
6th peak,.....	4356.....	2586

Base of the mountains, 1770 feet above the sea. The base of the mountains is about 25 miles south-east of Lancaster; and Mount Washington, the highest summit, is 70 miles in a right line north of Concord, and 82 north-by-west of Portsmouth. Lat. 44. 15. N. long. 71. 20. W.

WHITEMEAT, *s.* Food made of milk.—Much saltiness in *whitemeat* is ill for the stone. *Tusser.*

To WHITEN, *v. a.* To make white.—The smoke of sulphur will not black a paper, and is commonly used by women to *whiten* tiffanies. *Brown.*

To WHITEN, *v. n.* To grow white.

The bark expects its freight;

The loosen'd canvas trembles with the wind,

And the sea *whitens* with auspicious gales. *Smith.*

WHITENER, *s.* One who makes any thing white.

WHITENESS, *s.* The state of being white; freedom from colour.—*Whiteness* is a mean between all colours, having disposed itself indifferently to them all, so as with equal facility to be tinged with many of them. *Newton.*—Paleness.

Thou tremblest, and the *whiteness* of thy cheek,
Is apter than thy tongue to tell thy errand. *Shakspeare.*

Purity; cleanness.—The least spot is visible on ermine; but to preserve this *whiteness* in its original purity, you have, like that ermine, forsaken the common track of business, which is not always clean. *Dryden.*

WHITEN-HEAD, a promontory of Scotland, on the north coast of Sutherland, in the parish of Durness.

WHITE OAK, a post village of the United States, in Rutherford county, North Carolina.—2. A small river of North America, which falls into the Ohio, between the Little Miami and the Scioto.

WHITE OAK CREEK, a river of the United States, in North Carolina, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 34. 39. N. long. 77. 26. W.

WHITE OAK MOUNTAINS, mountains of the United States, in the west part of North Carolina. Lat. 36. 10. N. long. 82. 30. W.

WHITE OAK SPRING, a post village of the United States, in Gibson county, Indiana.

WHITEOXMEAR, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Wellow, Somersetshire.

WHITE PLAINS, a post village of the United States, in Orange county, Virginia.—2. A post village of Granville county, North Carolina.—3. A post village of White county, Tennessee.—4. A post township and village of the United States, in West Chester county, New York; 14 miles south of Bedford, and 30 north-east of New York. Population 693.

WHITE PORT, a post village of the United States, in Frederick county, Virginia.—2. Of Lawrence county, Mississippi.

WHIT'EPOT, *s.* A kind of food.—Cornwall squab-pye, and Devon *whitepot* brings. *King.*

WHITE RIVER, a river of the United States, in Vermont, which rises in Kingston, and runs into the Connecticut at Hartford. Length 50 miles.

WHITE RIVER, a river of the United States, in Indiana, which rises about Lat. 40. 45. N. long. 85. 5. W., and runs into the Wabash, Lat. 38. 19. N. long. 88. 20. W. Length 200 miles. It is itself a stream of considerable importance, draining the heart, and by far the finest part of the state of Indiana. About 40 miles above its junction with the Wabash, White river divides into the North and South branches. North branch rises in the Indian country, by a number of creeks, which uniting near the Indian boundary line, forms a fine navigable river of about 180 miles in length; its course nearly south-west. South branch rises in the same ridges with the White Water branch of the Great Miami; its course south-west by west 150 miles.—2. A river of the island of Guadaloupe, which falls into the river San Luis.—3. A river of Jamaica, which runs into the sea; 4 miles west of Morant bay.—4. A river of the United States, in Louisiana, which runs into the Missouri; 1130 miles from the Mississippi.—5. A township of the United States, in Knox county, Indiana. Population 974.—6. A river of the United States, in the Missouri Territory, which rises about 300 miles west of the Mississippi, and, after a winding course of about 700 miles, falls into the Mississippi, near its junction with the Arkansaw.

WHITE ROCK, a post village of the United States, in Charlotte county, Virginia.—2. A post village of Halifax county, Virginia.—3. A rocky islet in the Eastern seas, near the south coast of Java.

WHITES, *s.* [*fluor albus.*] It arises from a laxness of the glands of the uterus, and a cold pituitous blood. *Quincy.*

WHITESBOROUGH, a post village of the United States, in Oneida county, New York. It is a very pleasant, handsome, and flourishing village; 4 miles north-west of Utica, and 97 west-by-north of Albany.

WHITE SEA, called by the Russians BIELÆ MORE, a great gulf of the Northern ocean, which may be said to penetrate into the Russian territory, to a depth of 300 or 400 miles. The White sea extends from Lat. 63. 45. to 68. 25. N. and from long. 32. to 46. E.

WHITESIDELAW, a township of England, in Northumberland; 7½ miles north-north-east of Hexham.

WHITE-STANTON, a parish of England, in Somersetshire, near Chard.

WHITESTON, a parish of England, in Devonshire, near Exeter. Population 515.

WHITESTONE, a river of the United States, in Louisiana, which runs into the Missouri, 918 miles from the Mississippi.

WHITESTOWN, a post township of the United States, and capital of Oneida county, New York, on the south side of the Mohawk river. Population 4912.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, a post village of the United States, in Greenbriar county, Virginia.

WHITESVILLE, a post town of the United States, and capital of Columbus county, North Carolina.

WHITE SWELLING. See SURGERY.

WHIT'THORN, *s.* [*spina alba*, Latin.] A species of thorn.—As little as a *whitethorn* and a pear-tree seem of kin, a scion of the latter will sometimes prosper well, being grafted upon a stock of the former. *Boyle.*

WHIT'EWASH, *s.* A wash to make the skin seem fair.—The clergy, during Cromwell's usurpation, were very much taken up in reforming the female world; I have heard a whole sermon against a *whitewash*. *Addison.*—A kind of liquid plaster with which walls are whitened.

Four rooms, above, below, this mansion grac'd,
With *white-wash* deckt, and river-sand o'er-cast. *Harte.*

To WHIT'EWASH, *v. a.* To cover with whitewash. *Mason.*

WHITEWATER, a river of England, in the Isle of Man, which runs into the sea at Douglas.—2. A township of the United States, in Hamilton county, Ohio. Population 910.—3. A river of the United States, which rises in Indiana, and runs into the Great Miami, 4 miles in a direct line above its junction with the Ohio: This river owes its name to the unusual transparency of its water, a fish or pebble being visible at the depth of 20 feet.

WHITE WOMAN'S RIVER, in the United States, a main branch of the Muskingum, which it joins at Coshocton.

WHIT'EWINE, *s.* A species of wine produced from the white grapes.—The seeds and roots are to be cut, beaten, and infused in *whitewine*. *Wiseman.*

WHITEWYND, or WHITE-WOOLLEN-HILL, a beautiful green hill of Scotland, in Dumfries-shire, in the parish of Dryfesdale, which commands a delightful prospect of the surrounding country.

WHITFIELD, or BEAUFIELD, a parish of England, in Kent; 3 miles north-north-west of Dover.

WHITFIELD, a township of England, in Devonshire; 9 miles north-by-west of Chapel-en-le-Frith.—2. A hamlet in Gloucestershire, in the parish of Deerhurst. Population 399.—3. A parish in Northamptonshire; 2 miles north-east of Brackley.—4. A parish in Northumberland; 11 miles west-south-west of Hexham. Population 330.

WHITFORD, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Shute, Devonshire.

WHITGIFT, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire; 6 miles south-east of Howden.

WHITGIFT (John), an English prelate, was born at Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, in 1530, and in 1548 entered at Queen's College, Cambridge, from which he removed to Pembroke-hall, where he enjoyed the tuition of John Bradford, afterwards one of the Protestant martyrs. In 1555 he became a fellow of Peter-house, and in 1557 commenced M. A. Upon the visitation of the University by cardinal Pole, about this time, for the purpose of purging it of reputed heretics, Whitgift dreaded the search, but by favour of the vice-chancellor escaped, and remained in the university. Upon the accession of queen Elizabeth, he entered into orders in 1560, and obtained preferment from Dr. Cox, bishop of Ely. In 1563 he was appointed Margaret professor of divinity, and chaplain to the queen in 1565. Continuing in the university, and maintaining the character of a good preacher and vigorous disciplinarian, his salary as professor was advanced, and a licence was granted him to preach in any part of the realm, In 1567 he was made master of Pembroke-hall, and soon after regius professor of divinity. He next became master of Trinity College, and graduated D. D.; and on his appointment to keep the commencement-act, he chose for his thesis "The Pope is the Antichrist." In 1570 he formed a body of statutes for the university; in consequence of which the heads of houses gained new powers, by the exercise of which he deprived Cartwright, an eminent Calvinistic divine, of his Margaret professorship. In 1571 he was vice-chancellor of the university, in the exercise of which office he manifested so much zeal for the established church, that the queen conferred upon him the deanery of Lincoln, besides other dignities and honours. He also expelled Cartwright from his fellowship, and carried on a controversy with that divine and other Puritans in general. In 1577 he was advanced to the see of Worcester, and the office of vice-president of the council for the marches of Wales. Upon his advancement to the prelacy, he resigned his mastership of Trinity College, and devoted himself to the duties of his new office, taking care to improve its revenues; and in the exercise of a power, which he obtained from the crown by the interest of lord Burleigh, to bestow the prebends of his church on his own friends according to his own selection.

His reputation as a man of business increased; and in 1582 he was nominated by the archbishop of Canterbury, Grindal, chief commissioner for settling disputes in the dioceses of Lichfield and of Hereford. Grindal's remissness in executing

executing the laws against the non-conforming clergy displeased the queen, and caused her to suspend him from his functions; and on his death in 1583, Whitgift, who had secured her favour by his zeal for the church and hostility to the Puritans, was appointed to succeed him. He did not disappoint her expectations; but engaged her to issue a new ecclesiastical commission, more arbitrary, and possessing more extensive authority than any former one. Its jurisdiction extended over the whole kingdom, and comprehended all orders of men; and, as Hume describes it, "every circumstance of its authority, and all its methods of proceeding, were contrary to the clearest principles of law and natural equity." "In a word," says he, "this court was a real *inquisition*, attended with all the iniquities, as well as cruelties, inseparable from that tribunal." The measures of Whitgift were in unison with the constitution and spirit of this commission; and the council itself interposed to moderate them. In reply to the remonstrance of the council in favour of some ministers of Ely, who had been suspended for refusing to answer interrogatories, he said, "Rather than grant them liberty to preach, he would choose to die, or live in prison all the days of his life." To the queen he recommended "suppressing" the discipline proposed by the Puritans, "rather than confuting it by writing;" and he advised that a restraint should be laid upon the liberty of the press at Cambridge. Accordingly, he was very acrimoniously attacked in a pamphlet, entitled "Martyn Marprelate," in which he was compared to the most ambitious and tyrannical churchmen of former times. Whitgift, however, blended with the violence of his temper some degree of kindness and good humour.

Upon the accession of king James, Whitgift felt some alarm, under the apprehension of some changes in the liturgy; and it has been supposed that his agitated state of mind concurred with the debility of age, and the operation of some other causes, in producing the paralytic attack which terminated his life in February, 1603-4. A monument was erected to his memory at Croydon, where he was interred. Whitgift was neither a man of learning, the Latin language bounding his classical literature, nor a profound theologian. He was principally distinguished by his vigour and activity as a man of business. As a preacher he was popular; and this talent, in which he excelled, laid the foundation of his advancement.

WHITGREAVE, a township of England, in Staffordshire; 3 miles north-north-west of Stafford.

WHITHAM, FRIARY, a parish of England, in Somersetshire; 5 miles from Frome. Population 533.

WHIT'THER, *adv.* [hpyðer, Saxon; *hwader*, M. Goth.] To what place? Interrogatively.

The common people swarm like summer flies; And *whither* fly the gnats, but to the sun? *Shakspeare.*

To what place? Absolutely.—I stray'd I knew not *whither*. *Milton.*—To which place; relatively.

Whither, when as they came, they fell at words, Whether of them should be the lord of lords. *Spenser.*

To what degree? *Obsolete; perhaps never in use.*

Whither at length wilt thou abuse our patience? Still shall thy fury mock us? *B. Jonson.*

Whithersoever.—Thou shalt let her go *whither* she will. *Deut.*

WHITHERSOE'VER, *adv.* To whatsoever place.—For whatever end faith is designed, and *whithersoever* the nature and intention of the grace does drive us, thither we must go, and to that end we must direct all our actions. *Bp. Taylor.*

WHITHORN, a parish of Scotland, in the county of Wigton, about 8 miles long and 4 broad, occupying the extremity of that peninsula of Wigtonshire formed by the bays of Wigton and Luce.

WHITHORN, or **WHITHERN**, a royal burgh in the above parish, seated on the bay of Wigton, where a small stream of water falling into it forms a safe harbour. *Whithorn* is governed by a provost, two bailies, and 15 councillors.

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It unites with the burghs of New Galloway, Wigton, and Stranraer, in sending a member to the British parliament. It is a place of great antiquity, having been a Roman station, the capital of the *Norvantes*, and the oldest bishopric in Scotland, being the seat of the bishop of Galloway. The cathedral, of which there are now scarce any remains, was founded in the 4th century, by St. Ninian, who dedicated it to St. Martin; 97½ miles south of Glasgow, 11 south of Wigton, and 115½ south-west of Edinburgh.

WHIT'TING, *s.* [*witlingh*, Dutch; *alburnus*, Latin.] A small sea-fish.—Some fish are gutted, split, and kept in pickle, as *whiting* and mackerel. *Carew.*—A soft chalk.—That this impregnated liquor may be improved, they pour it upon *whiting*, which is a white chalk or clay finely powdered, cleansed, and made up into balls. *Boyle.*

WHITING, a post township of the United States, in Addison county, Vermont; 50 miles south-west of Montpelier. Population 565.

WHITING BAY, a bay on the south coast of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, a little to the east of Youghall Bay.

WHITTINGHAM, a post township of the United States, in Windham county, Vermont; 23 miles east-south-east of Bennington. Population 1248.

WHIT'TISH, *adj.* Somewhat white.—The same aquafortis, that will quickly change the redness of red lead into a darker colour, will, being put upon crude lead, produce a *whitish* substance, as with copper it did a bluish. *Boyle.*

WHIT'TISHNESS, *s.* The quality of being somewhat white.—Take good venereal vitriol of a deep blue, and compare with some of the entire crystals, purposely reserved, some of the subtle powder of the same salt, which will exhibit a very considerable degree of *whitishness*. *Boyle.*

WHITKIRK, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles east of Leeds.

WHIT'TLEATHER, *s.* Leather dressed with alum, remarkable for toughness.

Whole bridle and saddle, *whit'tlether* and nal, With collars and harneis. *Tusser.*

WHITLEY, a hamlet of England, in Berkshire; 2 miles south-by-east of Reading.—2. A township in Lancashire; 4 miles west-by-south of Colne.—3. A township in Northumberland; 2½ miles north-west-by-west of Tynemouth.—4. A hamlet in the parish of Wootton Wawen, Warwickshire.—5. A hamlet in the parish of Staple-Fitzpaine, Somersetshire.—6. A township in the West Riding of Yorkshire; 5½ miles west of Snaith.

WHITLEY, a township of the United States, in Green county, Pennsylvania. Population 1264.

WHITLEY, LOWER or **NETHER**, a township of England, in Cheshire; 5 miles north-west of Northwich.

WHITLEY, LOWER, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire; 5 miles south-west of Wakefield. Population 746.

WHITLEY, GREAT, a parish of England, in the county of Worcester; 10 miles from Worcester. Population 414.

WHITLEY, UPPER or **OVER**, a township of England, in Cheshire; 6 miles north-north-west of Northwich.

WHITLEY, OVER, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles east of Huddersfield.

WHIT'LOW, *s.* [hpyt, Saxon, and *loup*, a wolf, *Skinner*; hpyt, Saxon, and *low*, a flame. *Lye.*] A swelling between the cuticle and cutis, called the mild whitlow, or between the periosteum and the bone, called the malignant whitlow.—Paronychia is a small swelling about the nails and ends of the fingers, by the vulgar people generally called *whitlow*. *Wiseman.*

WHITMORE, a parish of England, in Staffordshire, on the river Sow; 4½ miles south-west of Newcastle-under-Lyne.

WHITNASH, a parish of England, in Warwickshire; 3 miles from Warwick.

WHITNEL, a hamlet of England, in the parish of St. Cuthbert, Somersetshire.

WHITNEY, a parish of England, in Herefordshire; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Kington.

WHITPAINE, a township of the United States, in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. Population 955.

WHITREY, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Uploman, Devonshire.

WHITRIDGE, a township of England, in the parish of Hartburn, Northumberland.

WHITRIGG, a hamlet of England, in Cumberland, near Cockermouth.

WHITSAND BAY, a bay of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, near St. David's, at the entrance of which lie the rocks called the Bishop and his Clerks.

WHITSHED, CAPE, a cape on the west coast of North America, and north-east point of entrance into Prince William's sound. Lat. 60. 29. N. long. 214. 29. E.

WHITSOM and HILTON, a united parish of Scotland, in Berwickshire, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad. Population 536.

WHIT'SOUR, *s.* A kind of apple.

WHITSTAPLE, a village and parish of England, in the county of Kent, and a small seaport. From hence the city of Canterbury is supplied with coals; and several vessels trade to London. Here is a considerable oyster fishery; 5 miles north of Canterbury.

WHITSTER, or WH'TER, *s.* A whitener.—Carry it among the *whitsters* in Datchet mead. *Shakspeare.*

WHITSTON, a parish of England, in Monmouthshire; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Newport.

WHITSTONE, a parish of England, in Cornwall; 5 miles south-south-east of Stratton.

WHIT'SUL, *s.* A provincial word.—Their meat was *whitsul*, as they call it, namely, milk, sour milk, cheese, curds, butter. *Carew.*

WHITSUN, *adj.* Observed at Whitsuntide.—Busied with a *Whitsun* morrice-dance. *Shakspeare.*

WHITSUN ISLAND, an island in the South Pacific ocean, discovered by captain Wallis, on Whitsun eve, in the year 1767; about four miles long, and three wide, surrounded by a reef. The boat's crew got some cocoa-nuts, and some scurvy-grass. They met with none of the inhabitants, but some huts and several canoes building. No anchoring place for the ship could be discovered. Lat. 19. 26. S. long. 137. 56. W.

WHITSUN, or WHITSUNDAY ISLAND, or PENTECOST, one of the New Hebrides, in the South Pacific ocean, about thirty miles in length, and eight in breadth. Lat. 15. 44. S. long. 168. 20. E.

WHITSUNDAY, CAPE, a cape on the south side of the island of Kodiak, in the North Pacific ocean. Lat. 58. 14. N. long. 208. 4. E.

WHITSUNDAY'S PASSAGE, a strait so called by captain Cook, from the day on which he sailed through it, in 1770; between Cumberland island and the coast of New Holland.

WHI'TSUNTIDE, *s.* [*white* and *sunday*; because the converts, newly baptized, appeared from Easter to Whitsuntide in white. *Skinner.*] The feast of Pentecost.

Strephon, with leafy twigs of laurel tree,
A garland made on temples for to wear;
For he then chosen was the dignity
Of village lord that *Whitsontide* to bear.

Sidney.

WHITSUNTIDE BAY, the passage which separates the islands of Kodiak and St. Hermogenes which lie about 60 miles from the entrance of Cook's inlet in the North Pacific ocean. It was so called by Cook who had not ascertained that the land was here divided into two islands, and that what he supposed to be a bay was the strait by which they were separated.

WHITTADDER, or WHITE-WATER, a river of Scotland in Berwickshire, which has its rise in the Lammermuir mountains, in the parish of Whittinghame, in East Lothian, and taking a course nearly south, is joined by Bothwell water at St. Agnes, and by the Blackadder at the village of Allan

town. From thence its course is south-east, and it falls into the Tweed, about five miles above Berwick. It abounds with excellent trout and salmon. The Whittadder is subject to frequent inundations, one of which, in October, 1775, was so dreadful, that almost every bridge on the river was swept away by the torrent.

WHITTENTREE, *s.* [*sambucus aquatica.*] A sort of tree. *Ainsworth.*

WHITTINGHAM, a township of England, in the county of Northumberland; $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-by-south of Alnwick. Population 715.—2. A township in Lancashire; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Preston. Population 587.

WHITTINGTON, or WITTINGTON, a parish of England, in Worcestershire; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Worcester.

WHITTINGTON, LITTLE, a hamlet of England, in Northumberland; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Hexham.

WHIT'TLE, *s.* [*hpytel*, Saxon.] A white dress for a woman. *Not in use.* *Dr. Johnson.*—Grose mentions the *whittle* as a double blanket; worn by the west-country women over their shoulders, like cloaks.—[*hpytel.*] A knife.

There's not a *whittle* in th' unruly camp,

But I do prize it at my love, before

The reverend'st throat in Athens.

Shakspeare.

T. WHIT'TLE, *v. a.* To cut with a knife.—To edge; to sharpen. *Not in use.*—When they are come to that once, and are thoroughly *whittled*, then shall you have them cast their wanton eyes upon men's wives. *Hakewill.*

WHIT'TLE, a township of England, in Derbyshire; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Chapel-en-le-Frith.—2. A township in Northumberland; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Alnwick.—3. A hamlet in the parish of Ovingham, Northumberland.

WHIT'TLE, WELSH, a township of England, in Lancashire; 3 miles south-west of Chorley.

WHIT'TLE-LE-WOOD, a township in the above county, near the foregoing.

WHIT'TLEBURY, a township of England, in the county of Northampton; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-by-west of Towcester.

WHIT'TLESEY, ST. ANDREW'S and ST. MARY'S, two united parishes of England, in the Isle of Ely, county of Cambridge; $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of March. Population 4248.

WHIT'TLESFORD, a parish of England, in Cambridgeshire; 6 miles west of Linton.

WHITTON, a township of England, county of Durham; 5 miles north-west of Stockton-upon-Tees.—2. A parish of England, in Lincolnshire; 11 miles north-north-west of Barton-upon-Humber.—3. A township in Northumberland $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Alnwick.—4. A township in Salop; 5 miles east-south-east of Ludlow.—5. A parish in Suffolk; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west of Ipswich.—6. A hamlet in the parish of Isleworth, Middlesex.—7. A parish of Wales, in Radnorshire; 3 miles from Presteign.

WHITTONSTALLS, a township of England, in Northumberland; $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Hexham.

WHITWELL, a parish of England, in Derbyshire; 11 miles east-north-east of Chesterfield. Population 707.—2. A parish in Norfolk; 1 mile south-west of Reepham.—3. A parish in Rutlandshire; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Oakham.—4. A parish in the Isle of Wight, Southamptonshire; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-by-east of Newport. Population 397.—5. A hamlet in Westmoreland; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-by-east of Kendal.—6. A township in the North Riding of Yorkshire; 6 miles south-west of New Malton.—7. Another township in the above Riding; 3 miles east-north-east of Catterick.

WHITWICK, a township of England, in Leicestershire; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-by-south of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Population 895.

WHITWOOD, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles north-west of Pontefract.

WHITWORTH, a township of England, county of Durham; 4 miles north-east of Bishop Auckland.—2. A hamlet in Lancashire, near Rochdale.

WHI'TYBROWN, *adj.* Of a colour between white and brown; as, *whitybrown* paper, *whitybrown* bread. *Pegge.*

WHIXLEY,

WHIXLEY, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Aldborough. Population 418.

WHIXOE, a parish of England, in Suffolk; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Clare.

To WHIZ, *v. n.* [from the sound that it expresses.] To make a loud humming noise.

The exhalations, *whizzing* in the air, Give so much light, that I may read by them. *Shakspeare.*

WHIZ, *s.* A loud humming noise.—He never once ducked at the *whiz* of a cannon-ball. *Guardian.*

WHO, *pronoun*, genitive *whose*; other cases *whom*. [hpa, Saxon; *wie*, Dutch.] A pronoun relative, applied to persons.

Oft have I seen a timely-parted ghost;
Of ashy semblance, meagre, pale, and bloodless,
Being all descended to the lab'ring heart,
Who, in the conflict that it holds with death,
Attracts the same for aidance 'gainst the enemy. *Shakspeare.*

Which of many.—We are still as much at a loss, *who* civil power belongs to. *Locke.*—*As who should say*, elliptically for *as one who should say*.—Hope throws a generous contempt upon ill usage, and looks like a handsome defiance of a misfortune: *as who should say*, you are somewhat troublesome now, but I shall conquer you. *Collier.*—*Whose* is the genitive of *which*, as well as of *who*, and is applied to things.—Is there any other doctrine, *whose* followers are punished? *Addison.*—It has sometimes a disjunctive sense.

There thou tell'st of kings, and *who* aspire;
Who fall, *who* rise, *who* triumphs, *who* do moan. *Daniel.*

It is used often interrogatively; as, *who* is this? meaning, what is the character or name of this person? *Who* shall do this? that is, where shall any be found that can do this?—In the grave *who* shall give thee thanks? *Psalms.*

WHOE'VER, *pronoun*. Any one, without limitation or exception.

Whoever doth to temperance apply
His steadfast life, and all his actions frame,
Trust me, shall find no greater enemy,
Than stubborn perturbation to the same. *Spenser.*

WHOLE, *adj.* [palz, Saxon; *heel*, Dutch. *Serenius* notices *heill*, Icel. *hel*, Sueth. integer totus; *oll*, *holh*, Cambr. idem. This will lead us to the Greek *olos*, the very same. Our word was formerly written *hole*.] All; total; containing all.—All the *whole* army stood agaz'd at him. *Shakspeare.*—Complete; not defective.

The elder did *whole* regiments afford,
The younger brought his fortune and his sword. *Waller.*

Uninjured; unimpaired, [*hails*, M. Goth. sanus.]—Anguish is come upon me, because my life is yet *whole* in me. *Sam.*—Well of any hurt or sickness.—When they had done circumcising all the people, they abode in the camp, till they were *whole*. *Jos.*

WHOLE, *s.* The totality; no part omitted; the complex of all the parts.—Fear God, and keep his commandments, for this is the *whole* duty of man. *Ecclesiastes.*—A system; a regular combination.

Begin with sense, of every art the soul,
Parts answering parts, shall slide into a *whole*. *Pope.*

WHO'LESALE, *s.* Sale in the lump, not in separate small parcels.—The whole mass.—Some from vanity, or envy, despise a valuable book, and throw contempt upon it by *wholesale*. *Watts.*

WHO'LESALE, *adj.* Buying or selling in the lump, or in large quantities.—This cost me at the *wholesale* merchant's a hundred drachmas; I make two hundred by selling it in retail. *Addison.*

WHO'LESOME, *adj.* [*heelsam*, Dutch; *heylsam*, Teutonick; both from *hæl*, Saxon, *health*.] Sound. Contrary to unsound in doctrine.—So the doctrine contain'd be but *wholesome* and edifying, a want of exactness in speaking may be overlook'd. *Aitterbury.*—Contributing to health.

Night not now, as ere man fell,
Wholesome and cool and mild; but with black air
Accompany'd, with damps and dreadful gloom. *Milton.*

Preserving; salutary. *Obsolete.*—The Lord helpeth his anointed, and will hear him from his holy heaven; even with the *wholesome* strength of his right hand. *Psalms.*—Useful; conducive to happiness or virtue.—They suffer us to famish, repeal daily any *wholesome* act established against the rich, and provide more piercing statutes to chain up the poor. *Shakspeare.*—Kindly; pleasing. A burlesque use.—I cannot make you a *wholesome* answer; my wit's diseased. *Shakspeare.*

WHO'LESOMELY, *adv.* Salubriously; salutiferously.—He caused him to be more *wholesomely* kept, concerning his diet, than he was before. *Fox.*

WHO'LESOMENESS, *s.* Quality of conducing to health; salubrity.—At Tonon they shewed us a great fountain of water, that is in great esteem for its *wholesomeness*; weighing two ounces in a pound less than the same measure of the lake water. *Addison.*—Salutariness; conduciveness to good.—And now concerning the *wholesomeness* of discursing. *Goodman.*

WHO'LLY, *adv.* Completely; perfectly.—This story was written before Boccace; but its author being *wholly* lost, Chaucer is now become an original. *Dryden.*—Totally; in all the parts or kinds.

Nor *wholly* lost we so deserv'd a prey;
For storms repenting part of it restor'd. *Dryden.*

WHOM. The accusative of *who*, singular and plural.—There be men in the world, *whom* you had rather have your son be with five hundred pounds, than some other with five thousand. *Locke.*

WHOMSOE'VER, *pron.* [oblique case of *whosoever*.] Any without exception.—With *whomsoever* thou findest thy goods, let him not live. *Gen.*

WHOO'BUB, *s.* Hubbub. See **HUBBUB**.—In this time of lethargy, I pick'd and cut most of their festival purses: and had not the old man come in with a *whoobub* against his daughter, and scar'd my coughs from the chaff, I had not laid a purse in the whole army. *Shakspeare.*

WHOOOP, *s.* A shout of pursuit.
Let them breathe a-while, and then
Cry *whoop*, and set them on again, *Hudibras.*

[*Upupa*, Latin.] A bird. *Dict.*
To WHOOP, *v. n.* To shout.—One cries and shouts; another sings; *whoops*, and hallooes. *Burton.*

To WHOOP, *v. a.* To insult with shouts.
While he trusts me, 'twere so base a part
To fawn, and yet betray; I should be hiss'd
And *whoop'd* in hell for that ingratitude. *Dryden.*

To WHOOT, *v. n.* [See **To HOOT**.] To shout.—Satyrs—run *whooting* to the hills. *Drayton.*

To WHOOT, *v. a.* To insult with shouts.
The man, who shews his heart,
Is *whooted* for his nudities. *Young.*

WHORE, *s.* [hupe, Sax.; *hoere*, Dutch; *hore*, Dan.; *hora*, Su. Goth.; *hoera*, Icel.] A prostitute; a woman who receives men for money.

Orontes
Conveys his wealth to Tiber's hungry shores,
And fattens Italy with foreign *whores*. *Dryden.*

A woman who converses unlawfully with men; a fornicatress; an adulteress; a strumpet.
To put out the word *whore*, thou dost me woo,
Throughout my book; troth, put out woman too. *B. Jonson.*

To WHORE, *v. a.* To corrupt with regard to chastity.
Thou kept'st me brave at court, and *whor'd* me;
Then married me to a young noble gentleman,
And *whor'd* me still. *Beaum. and Fl.*

To WHORE, *v. n.* To converse unlawfully with the other sex.

'Tis a noble general's prudent part,
To cherish valour, and reward desert;
Let him be daub'd with lace, live high, and *whore*;
Sometimes be lousy; but be never poor.

Dryden.

WHOREDOM, *s.* Fornication.—Some let go *whoredom* as an indifferent matter, which yet strive for an holy-day, as for their life. *Bp. Hall.*

WHOREMASTER, or **WHOREMONGER**, *s.* One who keeps whores, or converses with a fornicatress.—What is a *whoremaster*, fool?—a fool in good clothes and something like thee. *Shakspeare.*—Art thou fully persuaded that no *whoremonger* nor adulterer shall have any inheritance in the kingdom of God? and dost thou continue to practise these vices? *Tillotson.*

WHORESON, *s.* A bastard. It is generally used in a ludicrous dislike.—*Whoreson*, mad compound of majesty, welcome. *Shakspeare.*

WHORISH, *adj.* Unchaste; incontinent.—By means of a *whorish* woman a man is brought to a piece of bread. *Prov.*

WHORISHLY, *adv.* Harlot like.

WHORISHNESS, *s.* Character of a whore.—I would fayne know how they could be chaste, brought up in *whorishness*. *Bale.*

WHORLTON, a township of England, in Durham; 4½ miles south-east of Barnard Castle.—2. A township in the North Riding of Yorkshire; 5 miles south-west of Stokesley. Population 510.

WHORLTON, EAST and WEST, adjoining hamlets of England, in Northumberland, near the Picts' Wall; 5 miles north-west of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

WHORTLEBERRY, *s.* [heortþeþuan, Saxon; *vitis idæa*.] Bilberry. A plant. *Miller.*

WHOSE, *s.* Genitive of *who*.

Though I could

With barefac'd power sweep him from my sight,
And bid my will avouch it, yet I must not;
For certain friends that are both his and mine,
Whose loves I may not drop.

Shakspeare.

Genitive of *which*.

Those darts *whose* points make Gods adore
His might, and deprecate his power.

Prior.

WHO'SO, or **WHOSOE'VER**, *pronoun.* Any without restriction. *Whoso* is out of use.—*Whoso* is out of hope to attain to another's virtue, will seek to come at even hand, by depressing another's fortune. *Bacon.*—Let there be persons licensed to lend upon usury; let the rate be somewhat more easy for the merchant than that he formerly payed; for all borrowers shall have some ease, be he merchant or *whosoever*. *Bacon.*

TO WHUR, *v. n.* To pronounce the letter *r* with too much force. *Dict.*

WHURT, *s.* A whortleberry; a bilberry.—For fruits, both wild, as *whurts*, strawberries, pears, and plums, though the meaner sort come short, the gentlemen step not far behind those of other parts. *Carew.*

WHY, *adv.* [hpi, fophpi, Saxon.] For what reason? Interrogatively.—They both deal justly with you; *why*? not from any regard they have for justice, but because their fortune depends on their credit. *Swift.*—For which reason. Relatively.—In every sin, men must not consider the unlawfulness thereof only, but the reason *why* it should be unlawful. *Perkins.*—For what reason. Relatively.

I was dispatch'd for their defence and guard;
And listen *why*, for I will tell you now.

Milton.

You have not been a-bed then?

Why, no; the day had broke before we parted. *Shakspeare.*

WHY, *s.* [*quie*, Danish.] A young heifer; and a *why*-calf is a *cow*-calf. Used in the north of England. *Grose.*

WHYE, a town of Hindostan, province of Bejapore, now belonging to the British. It is situated near to the source of the river Krishna, and is one of the places of Hindoo pilgrimage. Lat. 18. N. long. 74. 5. E.

WHY-EA-TEA, a bay on the east coast of Owhyhee. Lat. 19. 44. N. long. 204. 54. E.

WHYKIN, a hamlet of England, in Leicestershire, near Hinckley.

WHYMEA BAY, a bay on the north coast of the island of Woahoo. At this port Mr. Hergest, commander, Mr. Gooch, astronomer, and a seaman of the *Dædalus*, going out with stores for captain Vancouver, were seized by some of the inhabitants, and killed, in 1792. Lat. 21. 38. N. long. 202. 51. E.

WHY'NOT, *adv.* A cant word for violent or peremptory procedure.

Capoch'd your rabbins of the synod,
And snap'd their canons with a *whynot*.

Hudibras.

WHYMEA ROAD, a road on the south-west coast of the island of Attowai. Captain Vancouver says this bay is much confined in respect to safe anchorage; for although the Discovery's cables had not been injured by a foul bottom; yet the Chatham, in March, 1792, when anchored in 30 fathoms water, at only a convenient distance to the north-west of the Discovery, on a bottom of soft mud, had both her cables much fretted and damaged by the rocks at the bottom; and not far to the eastward of our easternmost anchor was found also a patch of rocky bottom, in some places not deeper than four fathoms, though surrounded by a depth of from 30 to 40 fathoms.

WHYTATAKEE, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Blyth, in the Bounty. The inhabitants of both sexes wear no clothing, but a girdle of stained leaves round the middle, and the men an ornament of pearl oyster-shell, exactly resembling an officer's gorget. The centre is black, and the transparent part of the shell is left as an edge or border to it, which produces a very fine effect. It is hung round the neck by a band of human hair, or of the fibres of the cocoa-nut shell, with a rose neatly worked at each corner of the gorget. Their spears are nine feet long, and very neatly carved in alto relievo. Lat. 18. 52. S. long. 159. 41. W.

WHYTT (Robert), F. R. S., a distinguished physician, was born at Edinburgh in 1714, educated at St. Andrew's, and studied physic first at Edinburgh, and afterwards at London, Paris, and Leyden. He settled in his profession at Edinburgh, where he became a fellow, then president of the college of physicians, and in 1746 chairman of the institutions of medicine in the university. As a medical practitioner and teacher, and also as a writer, he acquired celebrity. The first of his publications was an "Essay on the Vital and other Involuntary Motions of Animals," 1751, in which he advances a theory different from that of Stahl, as he attributes these motions not to the soul, acting to a foreseen end, but to the power of stimulus. In 1755 he published "Physiological Essays, containing an Inquiry into the Causes which promote the Circulation of the Fluids in the very small Vessels of Animals; with Observations on the Sensibility and Irritability of the Parts of Man and other Animals." Here he supposes that the action of the heart is not sufficient to propel the blood through the minutest vessels, but that it is assisted by an oscillatory motion of the vessels themselves. Of this work, an enlarged edition appeared in 1761. His other works are, "An Essay on the Virtues of Lime-water in the Cure of the Stone," 1752; "Observations on the Nature, Cause, and Cure of those Disorders which are commonly called Nervous, Hypochondriac, and Hysterical," 1764; and some papers in the Edinburgh "Essays and Observations, Physical and Literary." A posthumous work appeared, entitled "Observations on the Dropsy of the Brain." Having long laboured under a complication of chronic complaints, he died in 1766. His son published an edition of all his works in 1768, 4to. under the inspection of sir John Pringle. *Haller Bib. Anat. Gen. Biog.*

WI, [Sax.] Holy. Thus *Wimund*, holy pease; *Wibert*, eminent for sanctity; *Alwi*, altogether holy, as Hierocles, Hieronymus, Hosius, &c. *Gibson's Camden.*

WIA, one of the small western islands of Scotland, a little to

to the south of Benbecula. Lat. 57. 22. N. long. 7. 11. W.—2. One of the small western islands, near the east coast of Barray. Lat. 56. 58. N. long. 7. 22. W.—3. A small island near the west coast of Skye. Lat. 57. 21. N. long. 6. 27. W.

WIAMIA, a river of Guiana, which rises near the shore of the river Marawini, runs south-south-east, and enters the sea between that river and the mouth of the river Surinam.

WIBDEN, a hamlet of England, in Gloucestershire, near Chepstow.

WIBSEY, a hamlet of England, West Riding of Yorkshire, near Bradford.

WIBTOFT, a hamlet of England, in Leicestershire; situated at the meeting of the two Roman military roads called Watling-street and Fosseway, where, according to tradition, was once a flourishing city of the Romans, called Clechester; 6 miles south-east of Hinckley.

WIC, *Wich*. Comes from the Saxon *wic*, which according to the different nature and condition of places, hath a threefold signification; implying either a village, or a bay made by the winding banks of a river, or a castle. *Gibson's Camden*.

WICHAMPTON, a parish of England, in Dorsetshire; 4 miles north-by-west of Wimborne Minster. Population 377.

WICHEHALGH, a township of England, in Cheshire; 5½ miles north-west of Whitchurch, Salop.

WICHEM, a village of the Netherlands, in the province of Gelderland, with 1700 inhabitants; 6 miles south-west of Nimeguen.

WICHENFORD, a parish of England, in Worcestershire; 6 miles north-west of Worcester. Population 398.

WICHLING, a parish of England, in Kent; 4½ miles north-by-west of Charing.

WICHNOR, a parish of England, in Staffordshire; 5½ miles north-east of Lichfield.

WICHTRACHT, UPPER and LOWER, two large villages of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern; 80 miles south-south-east of Bern.

WICK, *s.* [*wiecke*, Saxon; *wiecke*, Dutch.] The substance round which is applied the wax or tallow of a torch or candle.—Little atoms of oil or melted wax continually ascend apace up the *wick* of a burning candle. *Digby*.

WICK, a parish of Scotland, in the county of Caithness, extending about 20 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. Population 5080.

WICK, a royal burgh of Scotland, in the above parish, seated at the mouth of the river Wick. When the provost and bailies are elected, they have the right of nominating seven councillors, a treasurer, and dean of guild. The revenue of the town is small, but on the increase. Wick is the county town of the shire, and the county elections are held here. It is one of the northern districts of burghs, and, with Kirkwall, Dornoch, Dingwall, and Tain, sends a member to parliament; 20½ miles south of Thurso. It contains about 1000 inhabitants.

WICK, a river of Scotland, in the county of Caithness, which rises in the high grounds in the parish of Latheron. In its course, it is augmented by two streams; one from the loch of Toftingal, and the other from the loch of Wattin; and discharges itself into the sea at the town of Wick, where its estuary forms the harbour of that town. The salmon fishing on this river is very productive.

WICK, a township of England, in Gloucestershire; 9 miles from Tamworth. Population 671.—2. A hamlet in the parish of Curry Rivell, Somersetshire.—3. A hamlet in Worcestershire, near Pershore.—4. A township of Wales, in Glamorganshire; 6 miles from Cowbridge.—5. A small town of the Prussian states, and the island of Rugen, on a narrow bay; 15 miles north-north-west of Bergen.

WICK, BISHOP'S, a hamlet of England, in Suffolk, near Ipswich.

WICKED, *adj.* Given to vice; not good; flagitious; morally bad.

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But since thy veins paternal virtue fires,
Go and succeed! the rival's aims despise;
For never, never *wicked* man was wise.

Pope.

It is a word of ludicrous or slight blame.—That same *wicked* bastard of Venus, that blind rascally boy, that abuses every one's eyes because his own are out, let him be judge how deep I am in love. *Shakspeare*.—Cursed; baneful; pernicious; bad in effect; as, medicinal things are called virtuous.

As *wicked* dew as e'er my mother brush'd,
With raven's feather from unwholesome fen,
Drop on you both.

Shakspeare.

WICKEDLY, *adv.* Criminally; corruptly; badly.

'Tis phrase absurd to call a villain great:
Who *wickedly* is wise, or madly brave,
Is but the more a fool, the more a knave.

Pope.

WICKEDNESS, *s.* Corruption of manners; guilt; moral ill.—It is not good that children should know any *wickedness*; old folks have discretion and know the world. *Shakspeare*.

WICKEN, or WYKES, a parish of England, in Cambridgeshire; 7 miles north-west of Newmarket. Population 595.

WICKEN, a parish of England, in Northamptonshire, near Stoney Stratford.

WICKEN BONHUNT, a parish of England, in Essex, near Saffron Walden.

WICKENBY, a parish of England, in Lincolnshire; 3½ miles north-west of Wragby.

WICKENRODE, a large village in the west of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel.

WICKER, *adj.* [*vigre*, Danish, a twig; from *viger*, to yield; or Teut. *wicken*, to shake; because of its pliant quality. *Dr. Jamieson*.] Made of small sticks.

Each one a little *wicker* basket had
Made of fine twigs, entrail'd curiously;
In which they gather'd flowers.

Spenser.

WICKERADE, a town of Prussian Westphalia; 14 miles north of Juliers, and 3 north-east of Erkelens. Population 1300.

WICKERSLACK, a hamlet of England, in Westmoreland, near Shap.

WICKERSLEY, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles east-by-south of Rotherham.

WICKES, or WYKES, a parish of England, in Essex; 4 miles south-east of Manningtree. Population 675.

WICKET, *s.* [*guichet*, Fr.; *wicket*, Dutch; *gwichet*, Welch, from *gwich*, stridor. *Serenius*.] A small gate.—The chaffering with dissenters, and dodging about this or the other ceremony, is like opening a few *wickets*, by which no more than one can get in at a time. *Swift*.—A pair of short laths, set up within a few inches of each other, to be bowled at in the game of cricket. *Mason*.—Full fast the Kentish *wickets* fell. *Duncombe*.

WICKFORD, a parish of England, in Essex; 6 miles east-by-south of Billericay.

WICKFORD, a post village of the United States, in North Kingston, Rhode island, on Narraganset bay; 9 miles north-west of Newport.

WICKHAM, a parish of England, in Berkshire; 5½ miles north-west of Speenhamland.—2. A parish in Southamptonshire; 3½ miles south-by-east of Bishop's Waltham. It is noted as the birth-place of William of Wickham, in the reign of Edward II. Fair on the 20th May. Population 978.

WICKHAM, BISHOP'S, a parish of England, in Essex, near Waltham.

WICKHAM-BREAUX, a parish of England, in Kent; 4½ miles east of Canterbury. Population 430.

WICKHAM, BROOK, a parish of England, in Suffolk; 6 miles north-by-west of Clare. Population 1160.

WICKHAM, CHILD'S, a parish of England, in Gloucestershire; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-by-south of Chipping Campden.

WICKHAM, EAST, a parish of England, in Kent; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-by-north of Crayford.

WICKHAM MARKET, a village and parish of England, in the county of Suffolk, situated on the river Devon. It was formerly a market town. It is now a thoroughfare on the road from Woodbridge to Yarmouth, and contains several good inns. Population 906.

WICKHAM, ST. PAUL, a parish of England, in Essex; 3 miles east-by-north of Castle Hedingham.

WICKHAM SKEITH, a parish of England, in Suffolk; 5 miles south-west of Eye. Population 516.

WICKHAM, WEST, a parish of England, in Cambridgeshire; 5 miles north-east of Linton.

WICKHAMFORD, a parish of England, in Worcestershire; 2 miles south-east of Evesham.

WICKHAMPTON, a parish of England, in Norfolk; 4 miles south-south-east of Acle.

WICKLEWOOD, a parish of England, in Norfolk; 3 miles west-by-north of Wymondham. Population 534.

WICKLIFFISTS, or WICKLIFFITES, a religious sect, who had their rise in England in the 14th century, and their name from their leader, John Wickliffe.

Wickliffe, of whose opinions we give some account in his biographical article, (see WICKLIFF,) denied that bishops were of a different order from priests, and that by virtue of their office they had any power to do what priests have not; and that in the apostolic times the two orders subsisting in the church were those of priest and deacon. With regard to tithes, he observes, that we do not read in the Gospel where Christ paid tithes, or commanded any man so to do; and that if they were due by God's commandment, there should be every where in Christendom one manner of tithing; and that those things which are due to priests should be given freely, without exaction or constraining. In opposition to the papal claims of supremacy and dominion, he maintained that the grants of emperors may be resumed; that St. Peter and his successors have no rights conferred upon them of civil or political dominion; that the persons of the clergy and the goods of the church are not exempted from the civil powers; and that bulls of absolution or excommunication are conditional and not absolute, and depend for their effects on the disposition and character of those to whom they pertain.

WICKLOW, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, bounded on the north by Dublin, on the east by the Irish sea, on the south by Wexford, and on the west by Kildare and Carlow; about 32 miles from north to south, and from 15 to 26 in breadth, from east to west. It contains 58 parishes, about 11,550 houses, and 58,000 inhabitants. Great part of this county is mountainous, with a mixture of rocks and bogs, so as to be ill-adapted for cultivation. It is well wooded, and some of the vallies are fertile. The rivers Liffey and Slaney, with some others, have their sources in this county. Only two members are returned to the imperial parliament by the county.—2. A seaport town of Ireland, in the county of that name, on a small harbour in the Irish sea. It is boldly situated on the declivity of a lofty mountain, commanding an extensive prospect of Brayhead, and all the intervening flat country lying in that direction. The Black Castle is a huge rock, rising perpendicularly from the sea, on whose platform a castle seems to have been constructed, as appears from the few remaining fragments of the ruins still existing. A channel deeply cut into the solid rock, over which the draw-bridge was thrown, is still visible, and likewise steps chiseled down its side, to communicate with the sea. This was a borough town previous to the union, and sent two members to the Irish parliament; 41 miles north of Wexford, and 22 south of Dublin. Lat. 52. 59. N. long. 6. 3. W.

WICKMERE, a parish of England, in Norfolk; 5 miles north-north-west of Aylesham.

WICKTON, a parish of England, in Herefordshire; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Leominster.

WICKWA, a small lake of Canada, at the eastern extremity of Lake St. John.

WICKWARE, a market town of England, in the county of Gloucester, situated on two small streams, over one of which it has a handsome stone bridge. The church is a spacious building, having two aisles, with a lofty tower at the west end, ornamented with pinnacles. Here is a good free school, endowed by one Alexander Hosea, a native of the place. Wickware is a very ancient corporation, governed by a mayor and an indefinite number of aldermen. Of late years the town is much decayed, and at present is without any trade. A trifling market on Monday, and two annual fairs; 17 miles north-east of Bristol, and 111 west of London. Population 805.

WICKWICK, a small hamlet of England, in Gloucestershire, near Chipping Sodbury.

WICKLIFF, DE WYCLIF, or WICKLIFFE (John), the earliest reformer of religion from Popery, was born about the year 1324 in Yorkshire, near the river Tees, in a parish whence he takes his name. He was educated at Oxford, first as a commoner of Queen's college, and then at Merton college, peculiarly celebrated at that period for its learned members. His industry and talents soon raised him to distinction; and he is said to have committed to memory the most abstruse parts of Aristotle, and to have excelled in his acquaintance with the subtleties of the school divinity. He was also eminently skilled in civil and canon law, and in the law of the land. But the study which led to his future fame was that of the Scriptures; to which he added a diligent perusal of the Latin fathers, and of the writings of the English divines, Robert Groshead and Richard Fitz-Ralph. In his treatise "Of the Last Age of the Church," at the early period of the year 1356, he remonstrated against some Popish corruptions; and in 1360 he was active in opposing the encroachments of the Mendicant Friars, who interfered with the jurisdiction and statutes of the university, and took all opportunities of enticing the students from the colleges into their convents. In the following year, such was the credit he had acquired by his conduct and writings, he was appointed master of Baliol college, and was presented to a living in Lincolnshire. At this time he was held in such esteem by archbishop Simon Islip, that in 1365 he constituted him warden of Canterbury college, which he had just founded; but on occasion of a dispute between the regular and secular priests, Wickliffe and the three secular fellows were rejected; and on an appeal to Rome, the sentence against Wickliffe was confirmed in 1370. His reputation in the university was not at all diminished by his exclusion. In 1372 he took the degree of D.D., and read lectures, which gained him such applause, that whatever he said was regarded as an oracle. The impostures of the monks were the objects to which his first attacks were particularly directed; and the circumstances of the times favoured his design. The court of Rome was now enforcing by menaces its demands on king Edward III. of the homage and tribute to the see of Rome, which had been ingloriously stipulated by king John; and the parliament had determined to support the king in his refusal. A monk appeared as an advocate on behalf of the claims of Rome; and Wickliffe's reply caused him to be favourably regarded at court, and procured for him the patronage of the king's son, John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster. In 1374 Wickliffe was joined in an embassy to Bruges, the object of which was to confer with the papal nuncios concerning the liberties of the English church, on which the usurpations of Rome had made unwarrantable encroachments. In the same year the king presented him to the valuable rectory of Lutterworth, in Leicestershire; and in the following year he was installed in a prebend of the collegiate church of Westbury, in Gloucestershire. Wickliffe, by his foreign mission, had an opportunity of acquainting himself with the corruption and tyranny of the court of Rome; and both his lectures and conversations were amplified with invectives against the pope. Whilst he defended the authority of the crown and the privileges of the nobles against all ecclesiastical encroachments, he censured vice and corruption

corruption in all ranks of society. This conduct, though it raised his reputation among the people, excited a host of enemies, who selected from his writings nineteen articles; which they deemed heretical, and which, as such, they transmitted to Gregory XI. In 1377 this pontiff returned three bulls addressed to the archbishop of Canterbury and the bishop of London, ordering the seizure and imprisonment of Wickliffe; or, if this measure failed, his citation to the court of Rome; and also a requisition to the king and government to assist in extirpating the errors which he had propagated. Edward died before the bulls arrived; and the duke of Lancaster, uncle to the young king, had great influence in the administration. When Wickliffe, therefore, was cited to appear at St. Paul's church before the two prelates, possessing plenitude of power, he thought it necessary to secure himself by the protection of that powerful patron. On the appointed day he appeared at St. Paul's, in the midst of a vast concourse of people, and accompanied by the duke of Lancaster, and lord Henry Percy, earl-marshal. The bishop of London was very indignant, and angry words passed between him and the two lords; so that the whole assembly was tumultuous, and nothing was done. Wickliffe afterwards appeared before the two prelates in Lambeth palace, and delivered an explanation of the articles objected against him. The Londoners, who were apprehensive that he might be severely treated, flocked in crowds to the palace, and a messenger from the queen forbade the delegates to proceed to a definitive sentence. Gregory soon after died, and his commission expiring with him, Wickliffe escaped, but not without a severe illness, which was the consequence of his anxiety and fatigue. His spirits, however, were unbroken, and he was firm in maintaining opinions which the friars, by all the efforts of intimidation, urged him to renounce.

Upon his recovery, he presented to the parliament, in 1379, a paper against the tyranny and usurpations of Rome; and he also drew up some free remarks on the papal supremacy and infallibility. But his most effectual attack on the corruption of religion was his translation of the Bible into English. This occupied many of the last years of his life, and remains a valuable relic of the age in which it was performed, and a permanent memorial of the talents and industry of the person by whom it was accomplished. By way of preparation for his Bible, he published a treatise "Of the Truth of the Scripture," in which, as well as in a prologue or preface to his translation, he held, long before any of our other reformers or advocates for the sufficiency of Scripture, that this is the law of Christ, and the faith of the church; that all truth is contained in it; and that every disputation which has not its origin thence is profane. "The truth of the faith," says he, "shines the more by how much the more it is known—nor are those heretics to be heard who fancy that seculars ought not to know the law of God, but that it is sufficient for them to know what priests and prelates tell them by word of mouth; for the Scripture is the faith of the church, and the more it is known in an orthodox sense the better; therefore, as secular men ought to know the faith, so it is to be taught men in whatsoever language is best known to them. Besides, since the truth of the faith is clearer and more exact in the Scripture than the priests know how to express it—it seems useful that the faithful should themselves search out and discover the sense of the faith, by having the Scriptures in a language which they understand.—The laws which the prelates make are not to be received as matters of faith; nor are we to believe their words or discourses any farther or otherwise than they are founded on the Scripture;"—with much more to the same purpose, and in the same admirable strain. In this preface, and several other publications and treatises still in manuscript, he reflected severely on the corruptions of the clergy, condemned the worship of saints and images, the doctrine of indulgences, pilgrimages to particular shrines, and confession; and also denied the corporal presence of Christ in the sacrament, inveighed against the wanton exercise of the papal power, and opposed the making of the belief of the pope's being head of the church an article of faith and salvation, censured the celibacy

of the clergy, forced vows of chastity, exposed various errors and irregularities in the hierarchy and discipline of the church, and earnestly exhorted all people to the study of the Scriptures.

In his lectures of 1381 he attacked the Popish doctrine of transubstantiation, concerning which he laid down this fundamental proposition; viz. that the substance of bread and wine still remained in the sacramental elements after their consecration, and that the host is only typically to be regarded as the body of Christ; and he deduced from it sixteen conclusions. This attack alarmed the church, which regarded transubstantiation as the most sacred tenet of the Romish religion, and the chancellor of Oxford pronounced a condemnation of these conclusions. Wickliffe appealed from this sentence to the king; but he found himself deserted by his protector, the duke of Lancaster, who had no further occasion for his services, or who could not avail himself for any political purpose of his theological discussions. Thus circumstanced, he found himself in danger; his resolution failed him, and he humbled himself by making a confession at Oxford, before the archbishop and six bishops, with other clergy, who had already condemned some of his tenets as erroneous and heretical. In this confession, he admitted the real presence of Christ's body in the sacrament, with some explanations and reasons which were not satisfactory to his persecutors. It has been said that he made a public recantation of the opinions with which he was charged; but of this no sufficient evidence appears. The next step in their proceedings against him was a royal letter, procured by the archbishop, addressed to the chancellor and proctors, and directing them to expel from the university and town of Oxford all who should harbour Wickliffe or his followers, or hold any communication with them. These proceedings obliged him to withdraw, and to retire to his rectory at Lutterworth, where he continued to preach reformation in religion, and finished his translation of the Scriptures. Some have said that king Richard banished him out of England; but if that were the case, it was only a temporary exile, and he returned in safety to Lutterworth. In 1383 he had a paralytic stroke, which furnished him with an apology for not appearing to a citation of pope Urban VI.; and this was succeeded by a second attack, which terminated his life on the last day of December, 1384. His remains, however, did not escape the vengeance of his enemies many years after his death; for the council of Constance in 1415, not content with condemning many propositions in his works, and declaring that he died an obstinate heretic, with impotent malignity ordered his bones to be dug up and thrown upon a dunghill. This sentence was executed in 1428, in consequence of a mandate from the pope, by Flemming, bishop of Lincoln, who caused his remains to be disinterred and burnt, and the ashes to be thrown into a brook. "Thus," says Fuller, the church historian, in a figurative strain justified by fact, "this brook hath conveyed his ashes into Avon, Avon into Severn, Severn into the narrow seas, they into the main ocean; and thus the ashes of Wickliffe are the emblem of his doctrine, which now is dispersed all the world over." His doctrine not only survived these impotent attempts to extinguish it, but was perpetuated and diffused by his followers, who were called Lollards; and "this germ of reformation," as one of his biographers says, "broke forth into complete expansion, when the season for that great change was fully come." Of his general character, it will be sufficient to say, "that he was confessedly learned for his age, and was an acute reasoner. In short, notwithstanding certain errors and imperfections, he may be regarded as a person of extraordinary merit and qualifications, who is entitled to honourable remembrance from every foe to ecclesiastical tyranny and imposture;" and we may add that he advanced principles which have not yet produced their full effect.

The number of tracts he wrote and published, both in Latin and English, is very considerable. From two large volumes of his works, entitled "Aletheia, i. e. Truth," and a third under the title of "Trialogus," John Huss is said to have

have derived most of his doctrines. We have a full and complete "History of the Life and Sufferings, and various Writings of Wickliffe," both printed and MS., published in 8vo., at London, in the year 1720, by Mr. John Lewis, who also published, in 1731, "Wickliffe's English Translation of the New Testament from the Latin Version, called the Vulgate." This translation is enriched with a learned preface by the editor, in which he enlarges upon the life, actions, and sufferings of this eminent reformer.—*Biog. Brit. Mosh. Eccl. Hist. Neal's Hist. of the Puritans. Gen. Biog.*

WICLIFFITE, *s.* One of the followers of the great religious reformer Wickliffe.—If two persons were met travelling on the road, it was much if one of them was not a *Wickliffite*. *Lewis.*

WICOMICICO, a river of the United States, in Maryland, which rises in Delaware, and falls into the Chesapeake, south of the Nanticoke.

WICOMICICO CHURCH, a post village of the United States, in Northumberland county, Virginia.

WICQUEFORT (Abraham), was born at Amsterdam in 1598, and having left his own country for France at an early age, he was nominated resident for the elector of Brandenburg at the French court, and held the office for thirty-two years. But being suspected by cardinal Mazarin of communicating secrets to his correspondents in Holland with regard to the amours of Lewis XIV., he was ordered, in 1658, to leave the kingdom; but in the mean time he was arrested, and confined in the Bastille. At length, in 1659, he was released and dismissed. However, in three months the cardinal recalled him, and settled on him a pension. On occasion of the war between France and Holland in 1672, he returned to his own country, and was protected by John de Witt, who employed him in writing a history of Holland to his own time. In 1676 he was arrested, and condemned to perpetual imprisonment, under an accusation of carrying on a secret correspondence with the enemies of the state; and after having been confined for three years, he made his escape by the contrivance of one of his daughters. He then sought refuge at the court of Zell, from which he returned to Holland in 1681, where he lived without molestation, but without recovering the places of which he had been deprived. In the following year, 1682, he died. The work on account of which Wicquefort is best known, is entitled "L'Ambassadeur et ses Fonctions," first printed at the Hague in 2 vols. 4to. 1681, and often reprinted. He holds in high estimation the privileges of the order to which he belonged, as we may infer from his censure of Cromwell's spirited act of justice in executing the brother of the Portuguese ambassador for a murder: nevertheless he inculcates sound morality with regard to the conduct of diplomatists in the countries to which they are sent. His other works are, "Mémoires touchant les Ambassadeurs et les Ministres;" one volume of his "History of the Dutch Republic," which appeared in French at the Hague in 1719, fol.; and translations into French of the accounts of different embassies, and also of voyages and travels.—*Moreri. Gen. Biog.*

WIDAWA, a town of Poland; 43 miles south east of Kalisch, with 900 inhabitants.

WIDCOMBE, a parish of England, in Somersetshire; 1½ mile south-east of Bath.

WIDDECOMBE IN THE MOOR, a parish of England, in Devonshire; 5½ miles north-west of Ashburton. Population 1151.

WIDDERN, a town of Germany, on the river Jaxt, with 1000 inhabitants.

WIDDIAL, a parish of England, in Hertfordshire; 6 miles from Royston.

WIDDIN. See *Vidin*.

WIDDINGTON, a parish of England, in Essex; 5 miles west-by-north of Thaxted.—2. A parish in the West Riding of Yorkshire; 8 miles south-east of Aldborough.

WIDDY. See *Witny*.

WIDE. *adj.* [*wide*, Saxon; *wijd*, Dutch.] Broad; extended far each way.

He wand'ring long a *wider* circle made,
And many-linguag'd nations he survey'd. *Pope.*

Broad to a certain degree: as, three inches *wide*.—Deviating; remote.—Many of the fathers were far *wide* from the understanding of this place. *Raleigh.*

WIDE, *adv.* At a distance. In this sense *wide* seems to be sometimes an adverb.—The Chinese, a people whose way of thinking seems to lie as *wide* of ours in Europe as their country does. *Temple*.—With great extent.

Of all these bounds enrich'd
With plenteous rivers, and *wide* skirted meads,
We make thee lady. *Shakspeare.*

WIDE BAY, a bay on the east coast of New Holland, between Double Island point and Indian Head.

WIDEHOPE, or **WITHUP**, a district of England, in the county of Cumberland, in Lorton parish; an extensive, mountainous, and woody tract, with several small hamlets, scattered about in different parts of it.

WIDEKINDI, or **WIDICHINDI** (John), a Swedish historian, was born in the province of Westmanland, about the year 1620, and studied at Upsal, where he delivered an oration in 1654, on occasion of queen Christina's accession to the throne; and by her recommendation he was appointed historiographer of the kingdom. In 1666 he proposed printing his "History of Gustavus Adolphus," and measures were taken for this purpose; but he died at Stockholm in 1671, before the work was executed. He possessed an excellent library, and was much respected by king Charles Gustavus, who called him his philosopher. The most important of his works, a catalogue of which is given in "Schefferi Svecia Litterata," is the "History of the Russian War," written both in Latin and Swedish, 1672, 4to. *Gen. Biog.*

WIDELY, *adv.* With great extent each way.—Any that considers how immense the intervals of the chaos are, in proportion to the bulk of the atoms, will hardly induce himself to believe, that particles so *widely* disseminated could ever throng one another to a compact texture. *Bentley*.—Remotely; far.—Let him exercise the freedom of his reason, and his mind will be strengthened, and the light which the remote parts of truth will give to one another, will so assist his judgment, that he will seldom be *widely* out. *Locke.*

To **WIDEN**, *v. a.* To make wide; to extend.

So now the gates are open; now prove good seconds;
'Tis for the followers, fortune *widens* them,
Not for the flyers. *Shakspeare.*

To **WIDEN**, *v. n.* To grow wide; to extend itself.

With her the temple ev'ry moment grew,
Upward the columns shoot, the roofs ascend,
And arches *widen*, and long isles extend. *Pope.*

WIDEN, a small town of Hungary, on the lake of Neusiedel; 29 miles south-south-east of Vienna.

WIDENESS, *s.* Breadth; large extent each way.

The rugged hair began to fall away;
The sweetness of her eyes did only stay,
Though not so large; her crooked horns decrease;
The *wideness* of her jaws and nostrils cease. *Dryden.*

Comparative breadth.—Within the same annual time, the centre of the earth is carried above fifty times as far round the orbis magnus, whose *wideness* we now assume to be 20,000 terrestrial diameters. *Bentley.*

WIDFORD, a parish of England, in the county of Gloucester; 2 miles east of Burford, in Oxfordshire.

WIDFORD, a parish of England, in Essex; 1½ mile south-west of Chelmsford.—2. A parish in Hertfordshire, on the little river Ash; 3½ miles east-by-north of Ware. Population 427.

WIDGEOON, *s.* [Serenius notices the Icel. *ugda*, *ygda*, certain birds named in the Edda.] A water-fowl not unlike a wild duck, but not so large.—Among the first sort we reckon creysers, curlews, and *widgeon*. *Carew.*

WIDLEY, a parish of England, in Southamptonshire, near Fareham.

WIDMER,

WIDMER, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Great Marlow, Buckinghamshire.

WIDMER-POOL, a parish of England, in Nottinghamshire; 9 miles south-south-east of Nottingham.

WIDNESS, a township of England, in Lancashire; 16 miles west-by-south of Warrington.

WIDNEY, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Donatt, Somersetshire.

WIDOW, *s.* [wiðpa, Saxon; *weduwe*, Dutch; *weddw*, Welsh; *vidua*, Lat.] A woman whose husband is dead.

To take the *widow*,

Exasperates, makes mad her sister Goneril. *Shakspeare.*

To WIDOW, *v. a.* To deprive of a husband.

In this city he

Hath *widow'd* and unchilded many a one,
Which to this hour bewail the injury. *Shakspeare.*

To endow with a widow-right.

For his possessions,

Although by confiscation they are ours,
We do instate and *widow* you withal,
To buy you a better husband. *Shakspeare.*

To strip of any thing good.

The *widow'd* isle in mourning
Dries up her tears. *Dryden.*

WIDOWER, *s.* One who has lost his wife.

The main consents are had, and here we'll stay
To see our *widower's* second marriage-day. *Shakspeare.*

WIDOWHOOD, *s.* The state of a widow.

Cherish thy hasten'd *widowhood* with the gold
Of matrimonial treason: so farewell. *Milton.*

Estate settled on a widow. *Not in use.*

For that dow'ry, I'll assure her of
Her *widowhood*, be it that she survives me,
In all my lands. *Shakspeare.*

WIDOWHU'NTER, *s.* One who courts widows for a jointure.—The *widowhunters* about town often afford them great diversion. *Addison.*

WIDOWMAKER, *s.* One who deprives women of their husbands.

It grieves my soul

That I must draw this metal from my side
To be a *widowmaker*. *Shakspeare.*

WIDOW-WAIL, *s.* A plant. *Miller.*

WIDRINGTON, a hamlet of England, in Northumberland; 8 miles north-east of Morpeth. Population 370.

WIDTH, *s.* Breadth; wideness. *A low word.*

Let thy vines in intervals be set,
Indulge their *width*, and add a roomy space,
That their extremest lines may scarce embrace. *Dryden.*

WIDWORTHY, a parish of England, in Devonshire; 3½ miles east-by-south of Honiton.

WIE, a river of Brazil, in the province of Sergippe, which falls into the Lixmai.

WIED, a small district, with the title of duchy, in the west of Germany, subject partly to Prussia, and partly to Nassau. It extends along the right bank of the Rhine, is traversed by the small river Wied, has an area of 170 square miles, and a population of 24,000, who are mostly Catholics.

WIEDA, a village of Germany, in the Duchy of Brunswick, on a small river of the same name. Population 1200.

WIEDENBRUCK, a town of Prussian Westphalia, on the Ems; 32 miles east-south-east of Osnabruck. Population 1800.

WIEDIKON, a village of Switzerland, west of the town of Zurich, on the river Sil.

WIEGSTADTL, a town of Austrian Silesia; 28 miles north-east of Olmutz. Population 1300.

WIEHE, a town of Prussian Saxony; 26 miles north-east of Erfurt. Population 1100.

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WIEHL, a village of Germany, in Baden. Population 1100.

WIELAND (Christopher Martin), was the son of a Protestant clergyman at Biberach, in Swabia, where he was born in September, 1733. Educated by his father, he began at the early age of thirteen to distinguish himself by his Latin and German poems; and he pursued his education at Magdeburg and at Erfurt. Upon his return home he became affectionately attached to Sophia de Guterman, afterwards known by her works under the name of Mad. de la Roche. In the year 1750 he studied jurisprudence at Tubingen; but his time was chiefly devoted to the writing of verses, so that, in 1752, he published a didactic poem in six cantos, entitled "The Nature of Things;" "Ante-Ovid, or the Art of Love;" and "Moral Letters and Tales." He also began an epic poem, on the subject of Arminius, the first five cantos of which he sent to the famous Swiss poet Bodmer; and he was thus led to visit Switzerland, and to cultivate a friendship with this celebrated poet, and to reside for some time in his house at Zurich. In this retired and tranquil situation, he applied with great diligence to the study of the belles lettres, and acquainted himself with the principal modern languages, such as English, French, and Italian, to which he afterwards added the Spanish and Portuguese. He also read Plato with great attention, and wrote several works, among which were the "Trial of Abraham," and "Letters of the Dead." After a residence of seven or eight years in Switzerland, he quitted the country, having formed his taste on the models of Euripides, Xenophon, and Shaftsbury, whose writings he had diligently studied; and in 1758 he published his "Araspes and Panthea," a work which manifests the ascendancy which judgment and moral sentiment had acquired over his imagination. Upon his return in 1760 to his native city, he was appointed a director of the chancery, which office he held till the year 1769, reserving, however, some leisure moments for the composition of his philosophical romance, entitled "Agathon," and his beautiful didactic poem "Musarion." About this time he became intimately acquainted with Count Stadion, a nobleman who lived with splendour near Biberach, who had cultivated a taste for literature, and who possessed an excellent library. Wieland married his favourite daughter Charlotte to a bookseller at Zurich, who was a son of the celebrated poet, Solomon Gesner. In 1797 he visited his children at Zurich, and resided with his family in a romantic situation on the border of the lake, where he was visited by the most eminent literati of Switzerland. To the ex-monk Reinhold, who had escaped from Vienna, he was a generous patron, and gave to him one of his daughters in marriage. This monk was afterwards professor of philosophy at Kiel. He also supported another monk, who had fled to him from a Cistercian monastery in Swabia, during his residence at Jena, where he studied philosophy. Wieland had married in 1765 a person of good family at Augsburg, of whom he expresses himself in the highest terms of respect and affection, and by whom he had thirteen children; "sound," he says, "in body and mind; with their mother, they form the happiness of my life." In 1807 this venerable poet was elected a member of the floral order at Nuremberg; and in 1808, Buonaparte sent him the cross of the legion of honour. After the battle of Jena, he was protected by a special order of that conqueror. He died in January, 1813, in his 80th year. For the delineation of his talents and character by Küttner and others, and an account of his works, which were very numerous, we must refer to his article in the General Biography, observing that his original works have been published in thirty-six large 4to. volumes, and six supplementary volumes. *Leipsic*, 1794—1802.

To WIELD, *v. a.* [wealdan, Saxon, *to manage in the hand*.] To use with full command, as a thing not too heavy for the holder.

His looks are full of peaceful majesty,
His head by nature fram'd to wear a crown,
His hand to *wield* a sceptre, and himself
Likely in time to bless a regal throne. *Shakspeare.*

To handle; *in an ironical sense*.—Base Hungarian wight, wilt thou the spigot *wield*. *Shakspeare*.

WIE'LDLESS, *adj.* Unmanageable.

That with the weight of his own *wieldlesse* might
He falleth nigh to ground, and scarce recovereth flight.

Spenser.

WIE'LDY, *adj.* Manageable. *Dr. Johnson*.—Chaucer has once used it in the sense of *active*.

WIELICZKA, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, circle of Bochnia. It is the seat of a salt and a mine office, and is remarkable for its large and productive salt mines. They are divided into three parts, and extend not only under the whole town, but to a considerable distance on each side, viz. 700 yards from north to south, and 2000 from east to west. They have ten entrances, and in one of these is a winding staircase of 470 steps. On entering the subterranean regions, the stranger is struck with the magnitude and beauty of the vaulted passages: he sees chapels, with altars, cut out of the saline rock, with crucifixes or images, and lamps continually burning before them. In another part he observes vast chambers, which serve as store-houses for the casks of salt, or for the forage of the horses which are employed in dragging loads of salt from the edges of the mine to the centre; 7 miles south-east of Cracow. Population 2200.

WIELONA, a small town of Russian Lithuania, in the government of Wilna, on the Niemen; 20 miles south of Rosienne.

WIELUN, a town of Prussian Poland; 65 miles east of Breslau. Population 2000.

WIENER HERBERG, a village of Lower Austria; 2 miles south-east of Vienna.

WIENERWALD (Forest of Vienna), a large forest of Lower Austria, extending from the Kahlenberg southward, to beyond Kaumberg. It separates and gives name to the two circles of the Upper and Lower Wienerwald, otherwise called the quarters above and below the forest of Vienna. The latter contains 1730 square miles, and 463,000 inhabitants, including Vienna. The circle above the Wienerwald contains 2000 square miles, and about 200,000 inhabitants. Its chief town is St. Polten.

WIEPRZ, a river of Poland, which joins the Vistula, near Stericza.

WIER (John), a physician, was born in 1515, at Grave on the Meuse; and being domesticated with the famous Cornelius Agrippa, adopted his opinions with regard to the occult sciences. After having studied at Paris and Orleans, he took the degree of M.D. about the year 1534. In the course of his travels he visited the court of the duke of Cleves, and was appointed his physician. He died at Tecklenburg, in Westphalia, in 1586. He was a man of considerable learning; and though participating in a great degree the credulity of the age, he incurred the enmity of the monks, by ascribing the sorcery, witchcraft, and magical practices, which they supported, to the operation of natural causes. The turn of his mind is discernible in his book "De Dæmonum Prestigiis et Incantationibus." In his treatise of medical observations he has given an account of the putrid sore throat, under the name of "Angina pestilentialis." Among his other writings are enumerated "De Iræ Morbo, et ejus Curatione Medica et Philosophica;" "Tractatus de Commentitiis Jëjuniis;" "De Tussi Epidemica, Anno 1580;" "De Varenis, Morbo endemio Westphalorum."—*Haller. Eloy.*

WIERINGEN, a small island of the Netherlands, in the Zuyder Zee, opposite to the coast of North Holland; 6 miles long, and 2 broad. Population about 1500.

WIERUM, a small seaport of the Netherlands, in Friesland; 6 miles north of Dokkum.

WIERUSZOW, a town of Poland, on the Proсна; 31 miles south of Kalisch. Population 1000.

WI'ERY, *adj.* Made of wire. *It were better written wiry*.

Your gown going off, such beauteous state reveals,
As when through flow'ry meads th' hill's shadow steals;

Off with that *wiery* coronet, and shew
The hairy diadem which on your head doth grow. *Donne*.

Drawn into wire.—Polymnia shall be drawn with her hair hanging loose about her shoulders, resembling *wiery* gold. *Peacham*. [From *wæp*, a pool.] Wet; wearish; moist. *Obsolete*.

Where but by chance a silver drop hath fall'n,
Ev'n to that drop ten thousand *wiery* friends
Do glew themselves in sociable grief.

Shakspeare.

WIESE, or LAUKA, a town of the Austrian states, in Moravia, on the river Iglau, with 800 inhabitants; 6 miles east of Iglau.

WIESECK, a village of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt. It has 1000 inhabitants.

WIESELBURG, or MOSONY, a small county of Hungary, bounded on the north by the Danube, and on the west by Lower Austria. Its area is about 740 square miles; its population 54,000, a mixture of Germans and Croats.

WIESELBURG, or MOSONY, the chief town of the above palatinate, is situated on a branch of the Danube; 21 miles south-south-east of Presburg. Lat. 47. 51. 3. N. long. 17. 15. 10. E. Population 2500.

WIESEN, CIRCLE OF THE, a district of the grand duchy of Baden, of which it forms the south-west corner, being bounded both on the south and west by the Rhine. It contains the south part of the Brisgau, and the whole district of Sausenburg, and has about 117,000 inhabitants. It is divided into 11 bailiwics.

WIESEN, a small river of Germany, which rises in the Black forest, and falls into the Rhine, opposite to Huningen.

WIESENBRONN, a small town of Germany, in Bavarian Franconia.

WIESENSTEIG, a town of Germany, in Wirtemberg; 18 miles north-west of Ulm. Population 1200.

WIESENT, a river of Bavaria, which falls into the Regnitz, at Forchheim.

WIESENTHAL, a village of Germany, in Baden; 4 miles east of Philippsburg. Population 900.

WIESENTHAL, UPPER, a town of Germany, in Saxony; 12 miles south-south-east of Schwarzenburg. Population 1500.—Lower Wiesenthal is a petty village near it.

WEISENTHEID, a town of Bavarian Franconia; 19 miles east of Wurzburg. Population 900.

WIESLOCH, a town of Germany, in Baden; 8 miles south of Heidelberg. Population 1900.

WIETHEN, a village of North America, Lat. 62. 30. N. long. 99. 50. W.

WIETLISBACH, a small town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern; 6 miles east-north-east of Soleure.

WIETMARSEN, a large village of Hanover; 4 miles north of Northorn.

WIFE, *s.* Plural *wives*. [*wif*, Sax.; *wif*, Dutch; *wyf*, Icel. *mulier*; sic dicta à *wæfwa*, texere: *Kona kalldest wyf af wæfnandi*, *mulier adpellatur wyf à texendo*: *Edda. Serenius*.] A woman that has a husband.

There's no bottom, none

In my voluptuousness: your *wives*, your daughters,
Your matrons, and your maids could not fill up
The cistern of my lust.

Shakspeare.

It is used for a woman of low employment.

Strawberry *wives* lay two or three great strawberries at the mouth of their pot, and all the rest are little ones. *Bacon*.

WIFEHOOD, *s.* State and character of a wife.

She had neither manners, honesty, behaviour,
Wifehood, nor womanhood.

Beaum. and Fl.

WIFELESS, *adj.* Without a wife; unmarried. *Promt. Parv.*—And sixty yeres a *wifeless* man was he. *Chaucer*.

WIFELY, *adj.* Becoming a wife.

I met you

With all the tenderness of *wifely* love.

Dryden.

WIG, *s.* *Wig* being a termination in the names of men, signifies war, or else a heroic, from *wiga*, a word of that signification. *Gibson*.

WIG,

WIG, *s.* [contracted from *periwig*.] “Wigs were but little, if at all, worn in England, till the restoration of Charles the Second.” *Graves, Spir. Quixote*.—False hair worn on the head.

Triumphing Tories and desponding Whigs
Forget their feuds, and join to save their wigs. *Swift.*

A sort of cake. [*wegge*, Teut. Kilian.] *In the north, it is a bun or muffin. Ainsworth.*

WIG, a safe bay of Scotland, in Wigtonshire, in Loch Ryan, nearly opposite to the village of Cairn.

WIGAN, a borough and market town of England, in the county of Lancaster, situated near the small river Douglas. The town has a neat though irregular appearance; and has been lately much improved by the opening of two new streets, and the erection of several handsome buildings. An extensive trade is carried on in the manufacture of coarse home made linens, checks, calicoes, fustians, and other cotton goods. Here are also large brass and pewter works. The parish church, which is ancient beyond any traditional account, is commonly considered a handsome structure, composed of a nave, a spacious chancel, and two side aisles. Within the town is a chapel of the establishment; also five dissenting meetings, and two large Roman Catholic places of worship. A town-hall was built in 1721, at the joint expense of the Earl of Barrymore and Sir Roger Bradshaigh, the then representatives of the borough. A free school was erected, and liberally endowed, about the beginning of the last century, by voluntary contribution; and upwards of 30 years ago, the same liberality established a blue-coat school for 30 boys. A commodious work-house has been also built at the town's expense, where the necessitous and superannuated poor are comfortably accommodated; industry, in the more able, is furnished with the means; and the meritorious are encouraged and rewarded. A dispensary, built of stone, has been lately erected, and is supported by the benevolence of the town and its vicinity, where the poor, when properly recommended, have the benefit of the advice of an able and experienced physician, and are provided with medicines gratis. The best surgical assistance is administered in cases requiring it. At the north end of the town is a monumental pillar, erected in 1679, by Alexander Rigby, Esq., then sheriff of the county, to commemorate the valour and loyalty of Sir Thomas Tyldesley, who was slain on this spot in 1651, in the action wherein the earl of Derby was defeated by Lilburne. Wigan is a borough by prescription, and has had its privileges confirmed by the several charters of Henry III., Edward II., Edward III., Richard II., and Charles II. Its corporate body consists of a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen, and 2 bailiffs. Two members are returned to parliament; and the right of election is vested in the free burgesses, in number about 200. The population in 1821, was 17,716; 39 miles south of Lancaster, and 196 north-west of London.

WIGBOROUGH, a hamlet of England, in Somersetshire.

WIGBOROUGH, GREAT and LITTLE, a parish and hamlet of England, in Essex; 7 miles south-south-west of Colchester.

WIGENHALL, ST. GERMAN, a parish of England, in Norfolk; 4 miles south-west of Lynn Regis. Population 490.

WIGENHALL, ST. MARY, a parish in the above county, half a mile south-west of the foregoing.

WIGENHALL, ST. MARY MAGDALEN, another parish in the same county; 5½ miles south-south-west of Lynn Regis. Population 424.

WIGENHALL, a parish in the above county, adjoining to the foregoing.

WIGGENHOLT, a parish of England, in Sussex; 7 miles north-north-east of Arundel.

WIGGESLEY, a hamlet of England, in Nottinghamshire; 8 miles east of Tuxford.

WIGGEY, a hamlet of England, in Surrey; 2 miles east-by-north of Reigate.

WIGGINGTON, a parish of England, in Hertfordshire;

1 mile south-east of Tring.—2. A parish in Oxfordshire; 5 miles west-north-west of Deddington.—3. A township in Staffordshire; 2 miles north of Tamworth. Population 664.—4. A parish in the West Riding of Yorkshire; 5 miles north of York.

WIGGLESWORTH, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire; 5½ miles south-south-west of Settle. Population 393.

WIGGOLD, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Cirencester, Gloucestershire.

WIGGONBY, a township of England, in Cumberland 4½ miles north-east of Wigton.

WIGHCOMICO, a short navigable river of the United States, in Maryland, which flows into the Potomac; 35 miles from its mouth.

WIGHILL, a parish of England, in Yorkshire, near the river Wharfe; 2½ miles north-by-west of Tadcaster.

WIGHOUGH, a hamlet of England, in Cheshire, adjoining to Malpas.

WIGHT, *s.* [wihht, Sax.] A person; a being. *Now used only in irony or contempt.*

Beshrew the witch! with venomous wight she stays,
Tedious as hell; but flies the grasps of love,
With wings more momentary swift than thought.

Shakspeare.

WIGHT, *adj.* [*wight* signifies *strong*. *Gibson.* See WIGHT as an initial. But our wight seems to be from the Su. Goth. *wig*, *agilis*, *alacer*.] Swift; nimble; not out of use, as Dr. Johnson pronounces it; but in some parts of the north still used for active, swift. *Grose* notices *weet* or *wite* thus used also in the south.

He was so wimble and so wight,
From bough to bough he leaped light,
And oft the pumies latched.

Spenser.

WIGHT. An initial in the names of men, signifies strong; nimble; lusty; being purely Saxon. *Gibson.*

WIGHT, ISLE OF, an island of England, lying on the coast of Hampshire, from which it is separated by a channel varying in breadth from 2 to 7 miles. From the eastern to the western angle it measures nearly 23 miles, and from the northern to the southern about 13. Its superficies is supposed to include 105,000 acres, of which about 75,000 are arable, and 20,000 are in pasturage. Through the middle of it, in the longest direction, extends a range of high hills, affording excellent pasturage for sheep, and commanding views over every part of the isle, with the ocean on the south side, and on the north the beautiful coasts of Hampshire. The face of the country is very diversified; bold hills of various elevations, intersected by rich and highly cultivated vales, the swelling promontory, and the lowly glen, appear in quick succession, to animate and give interest to the prospects. The land around the coast is, in some parts, very high, particularly on the south, or back of the island, as it is commonly termed, exceeding at St. Catherine's 700 feet above the sea. Here the cliffs are very steep, and vast fragments of rock, which the waves have undermined, lie scattered along the shore. On the northern side, the ground slopes to the water in easy declivities, excepting towards the Needles, or western point, where the rocks are bare, broken, and precipitous.

The height of the cliffs, of which the Needles form the extreme point, is in some places 600 feet above the level of the sea, and when viewed from the distance of about a quarter of a mile, have a very sublime and stupendous effect. These cliffs are frequented by immense numbers of marine birds, as puffins, razor-bills, will-cocks, gulls, cormorants, Cornish-choughs, daws, starlings, and wild pigeons; some of which come, at stated times, to lay their eggs and breed, while others remain there all the year. The cliffs are in some places perpendicular; in others they project and hang over, in a tremendous manner; the several strata form many shelves; these serve as lodgements for the birds, where they sit in thick rows, and discover themselves by their motions and flight, though not individually visible. Here are many caverns

caverns and deep chasms, that seem to enter a great way into the rocks; and in many places the issuing of springs forms small cascades of rippling water down to the sea. The country people take the birds that harbour in these rocks, and their eggs, by the perilous experiment of descending by ropes fixed to iron crows, driven into the ground. Thus suspended, they with sticks beat down the birds as they fly out of their holes. The soils are very various, but the prevailing kind is a strong, loamy earth, well adapted for agricultural purposes, and extremely fertile. The quantity of grain annually raised here was formerly computed to amount to seven or eight times the quantity necessary for all the inhabitants. The sorts of grain chiefly cultivated are wheat, barley, oats, beans, and pease; turnips, clover, trefoil, vetches, rye-grass, and potatoes, are also grown here. The rotation of crops varies according to the qualities of the soil. The meadow lands are extremely rich, and produce from one to three tons of fine hay per acre. The grain is in general sown broad cast; but the drill system has been introduced of late years, and found to answer exceedingly well in the light and sandy soils. The manures are lime, marl, and the produce of the farmyard: wheat is generally sown in October, and cut in August. The elevated tracts are mostly appropriated to pasturing sheep; the number annually shorn is about 40,000; the wool is extremely fine, and in much repute; the breed in general use is the Dorsetshire; about 5000 lambs are sold annually. The cows are principally of the Devonshire and the Alderney breed, though blended with other kinds; the butter is very good; but the cheese, which is made of the skim-milk, bears the appropriate name of the Isle of Wight Rock; the calves are remarkably fine. The horses are in general large; and as the farmers value themselves on the strength and beauty of their teams, great pains are taken to improve them. The breed of hogs is somewhat peculiar; they are large and tall, and make excellent bacon. The climate is extremely salubrious, and highly favourable to vegetation; its genial qualities, and near approximation in mildness to more southern regions, may be instanced by the profusion of genial myrtles, and by a vine plantation having been established at Mr. Pelham's marine cottage, near Steep Hill. The central parts of the isle are subject to frequent rains; the high range of hills proving a constant source of attraction to the vapours, and in the winter months involving all beneath them in gloom and humidity. The general fertility, however, is so little affected, and the vegetation is so abundant, that this island has often been styled the Garden of England; an appellation, perhaps, that is partly suggested to the mind by the innumerable plants and flowers which grow everywhere in wild luxuriance. All the higher parts of the isle are composed of an immense mass of calcareous matter, of a chalky nature, incumbent on schistus, which runs under the whole isle, and appears, at low water mark, on the coast near Mottiston. This becomes so indurated by exposure to the air, as to make very good whetstones. The lime-stone is burnt for manure; and in the pits where it is dug for that purpose, are found numerous echini, sharks' teeth, and ammoniæ. These fossils are particularly abundant in the range of cliffs which forms the southern shore; together with bivalve and turbinated shells of various descriptions: the cornua ammonis are of all sizes, from one inch to a foot and a half in diameter. A stratum of coal discovers itself at the foot of Bimbridge Cliff, and runs through the southern part of the isle, appearing again at Warden Ledge, in Freshwater parish. On the north side of this stratum lies a vein of white sand, and another of fuller's earth: and on the south side is another of red ochre. The coal is reported to be of good quality; the upper part of the stratum is about three feet wide; it dips to the northward. A shaft was sunk by the late Sir Robert Worsley, at Bimbridge, to ascertain its depth; but the vein was there so thin, that it was judged insufficient to defray the expense; and the undertaking was abandoned. Freestones of several descriptions are found here, but none of superior quality; though that obtained in the quarries near Quarr Abbey, was, some ages ago, in much request; but the superior nature of the Port-

land stone has long destroyed its reputation. Red and yellow ochres are particularly observable in Alum bay, to the north of the Needles, where their mingled strata variegates the cliffs. In this bay, native alum is found in large quantities, and in other respects a considerable field is open for the investigation of the mineralogist. Here also, and at Freshwater, are immense beds of micaceous or silvery sand, great quantities of which are annually shipped off for the glass and china manufactories of London, Bristol, and Worcester. Small masses of native sulphur are frequently picked up on different parts of the shore, as well as copperas stones; the latter are so extremely abundant on the south coast, that several small vessels are employed in freighting them to London, for the purpose of extracting the copperas. Argilla apyra, or pipe-clay, is likewise very plentiful in different parts of the isle. Several chalybeate springs have been found in different parts of the island. One of them, at Sand rock, under Chalk Cliff, according to the recent analysis of Dr. Marcet, contains an unusual proportion of alum and of iron, held in solution by the sulphuric acid, and has been reported by Dr. Lempriere, an army physician, who gave the water an extensive trial at the dépôt and invalid hospital at Parkhurst, to be most eminently useful in chronic cases of debility. About half a mile from this, at Pitland, is a spring, impregnated with sulphur: and at Shanklin is a spring whose waters are slightly impregnated with iron. The springs of clear water are very numerous, and in general extremely pure and transparent, from the natural percolation which they undergo through the lime-stone strata. The principal rivers are the Medina, the Yar, and the Wooten. The Medina, anciently called the Mede, rises near the bottom of St. Catherine's Down, and flowing directly northward, divides the island into two equal parts. Gradually widening in its course, it passes to the east of Newport, and in Cowes harbour unites its waters with the ocean. Numerous smaller streams also exist; and various creeks and bays run up from the sea. Timber, which in the time of Charles II., was so plentiful that, it is said, a squirrel might travel on the tops of the trees for many leagues together, is now much reduced in supplying the dock-yards at Portsmouth; and even Parkhurst or Carisbrooke forest, which includes about 3,000 acres of good land, is almost destitute of trees of any value. The woods of Swainston are of considerable extent; and those of Wooten and Quarr cover a superficies of nearly 1,100 acres; the oak and the elm are the most flourishing. Game is very plentiful, though not so abundant as formerly, owing to the great havoc made of late years by the numerous soldiers stationed here. Foxes, badgers, and polecats, are unknown in the island; though vipers exist in great plenty, and are caught in large numbers for medicinal purposes. Domestic fowls and poultry are bred here in considerable quantities, for the supply of the outward bound shipping. Great variety of fish is found on the coast, and in considerable abundance; those of the crustaceous kind are particularly numerous on the southern shores. The lobster and crab are of uncommon size, and extremely fine; some of the former are upwards of six pounds in weight; the latter is so abundant on a particular part of the coast, that a neighbouring village has obtained the name of Crab-Niton from this circumstance. The Isle of Wight prawns and cockles are very celebrated; the sand-eel is also very plentiful; the cuttle-fish is occasionally taken. The trade of the Isle of Wight is flourishing; the harbour of Cowes is particularly convenient for shipping and unshipping merchandise. The chief imports are coals, timber, deals, iron, wine, hemp, and fruits: the principal exports are wheat, flour, barley, malt, and salt. The chief manufactures are those of starch, hair-powder, and salt; the making of woollens, sacks, &c. has been carried to some extent in the house of industry; and lately a considerable lace manufactory has been established near Newport. The Isle of Wight is divided into two hundreds, called East and West Medina; 30 parishes; three boroughs, Newport, Newtown, and Yarmouth; the whole containing 5,055 houses, and 31,611 inhabitants, viz., 15,402 males, and 16,209 females; of whom

3309 families were returned as being employed in various trades, and 2460 in agriculture. Newport, containing more than 4000 inhabitants, is the principal town, and is distinguished for the regularity, width, and cleanliness of its streets, now lighted with gas, and its public edifices, particularly its market-place and reading institution; in the erection of both of which buildings, great taste has been displayed. Its shops are numerous, and well set off with every necessary article, at reasonable prices. Its market, which is held on Saturday, is abundantly supplied with provisions; and altogether there are few country towns so neat or so cheerful, or which possess so many recommendations, as that of Newport. The towns of Cowes and Hyde, which are also upon an extensive scale, from their local fascinations, have of late years become watering places of great resort; and as regular packets pass and re-pass twice, and in summer three times a day, between the two last towns and Southampton and Portsmouth, and to the westward, between Yarmouth and Lympington, the Isle of Wight is now rendered as accessible as most parts of the kingdom. West Cowes, which is its principal sea-port, is situated in long. 1. 17. W. and in lat. 50. 46. N.; and lies 12 miles south-by-east from Southampton, the same distance west-south-west of Portsmouth, and 86 miles south-west of London.

WIGHTLY, *adv.* Swiftly; nimbly.

Her was her, while it was day-light,
But now her is a most wretched wight;
For day that was *wightly* past,
And now at last the night doth hast.

Spenser.

WIGHTON, a parish of England, in Norfolk; 2 miles north-by-east of Little Walsingham. Population 433.

WIGLAND, a township of England, in Cheshire; 4 miles north-west of Whitchurch, Salop.

WIGMORE, a parish of England, in Herefordshire; 10 miles north-west of Leominster.

WIGRAM'S ISLAND, a small island on the north coast of New Holland, at the entrance into the gulf of Carpentaria, on the west shore.

WIGRY, a village of Poland, in the palatinate of Podlachia, situated on an island in an inland lake.

WIGSTON, GREAT, a parish of England, in Leicestershire; 3½ miles south-south-east of Leicester. Population 1,901.

WIGSTON, LITTLE, a hamlet of England, in Leicestershire; 6 miles north-west of Lutterworth.

WIGTOFF, a parish of England, in Lincolnshire; 7 miles south-west of Boston. Population 555.

WIGTON, a county in the south-west of Scotland, bounded on the east by Kirkcudbrightshire, on the south and west by the Irish channel, and on the north by Ayrshire; lying between 54. 38. and 55. 4. N. lat., and between 4. 16. and 5. 6. W. long.; and containing 451½ square miles, or 288,960 English acres. It is of an irregular form, deeply indented with bays, and is 23, 25, and 29 miles from north to south, and about 30 from east to west. It may be divided, according to the situation of its principal towns, into the three districts of Wigton, Whithorn, and Stranraer. Wigton, the eastern division, is watered by the river Cree, and several small streams, which descend from the mountains of Carrick. Whithorn, the south-east division, is of a triangular form, bounded by the bays of Wigton and Glenluce; towards the south, it terminates in a promontory called Burrowhead, near which lies the small island of Whithorn. Stranraer, also called the Ryndes or Rhinnes of Galloway, extends 29 miles from north to south, and is nearly separated from the rest of the county by Glenluce bay and Loch Ryan. The Mull of Galloway is the south, and the Corsewall, or Fairland point, the north, extremity of the peninsula. This county has a southern exposure, and its waters run southward, nearly parallel to one another. The surface of the county is diversified by numerous hills, none of which are supposed to rise more than 1000 or 1100 feet above the level of the sea. The richest lands lie near the coast. On the banks of the Cree, and

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along the head of Wigton bay, there is a level tract, two miles long, and one and a half broad, which bears all the marks of having been once covered by the sea. It is much lower than the adjoining district; and the soil consists of a kind of sea sleet condensed, mixed with shells, and of great depth. After the sea had retired, this tract must have been covered with trees, the trunks of which are found in great numbers over the whole of it, covered with moss to the depth of from 5 to 10 feet. The rising grounds in the east of the county, through the parish of Wigton, and the lower part of Penningham, are for the most part arable; and, though hilly, are of a smooth surface, strong soil, and absorbent subsoil. The Rhinnes, with the exception of the greatest part of Portpatrick, is in general a very arable district. The hills along the whole of this peninsula rise to a considerable height; and seem, as if intended by nature, to form a strong barrier against the westerly winds. From a retentive subsoil they are often also spongy and wet, particularly on the western side of that part of the peninsula which extends along the bay of Luce. On the other extremity of the peninsula, even where the hills rise to the same height, and have a smoother surface, the subsoil is frequently absorbent; consequently they are better adapted for tillage.

The northern territory, called the Moors, is bleak and hilly, extending over three-fourths of the county, and containing only a few detached spots of arable land. The rivers in this county are of little importance. The Cree forms a considerable part of the eastern boundary. The Bladenoch issues from Loch Macbeary, which contains several islets; and, after a course of 24 miles, it falls into Wigton bay. The Tarrif, Luce, and other streams, are of little note. The coasts are deeply indented by navigable bays and inlets of the sea. Wigton bay and Luce bay advance far northward into the county. The former is a frith, navigable for about 15 miles. It is 3 miles broad, six miles from its entrance, and then gradually diminishes as it extends northward, dividing this county from the stewardry of Kirkcudbright. In several places of the bay there is good anchorage; in particular, a little below Creetown, where a ship of 500 tons may ride in safety. The bay of Luce contains several lesser bays, some of which might be converted into convenient harbours. The Mull of Galloway is the south point of Scotland, between Luce bay and the Irish sea. This county, as well as most parts of Scotland, was anciently covered with forests; but these have long ago been demolished; and proprietors find the renewal of them a difficult task, in places not sheltered from the influence of the sea. Some districts contain slate quarries, and marble, with promising appearances of lead, copper, and coal. This county contains 17 parishes, 5166 inhabited houses, 5863 families, and 26,891 inhabitants, of whom 12,205 are males, and 14,686 females. No part of it is more than 13 miles from the sea coast.

WIGTON, a parish of Scotland, in the above county, lying on the west side of the bay to which it gives name. It is of an irregular figure, approaching to an oblong square, extending 5½ miles in length, and 4 in breadth. Population 1711.

WIGTON, a royal burgh of Scotland, in the above parish, and capital of that district of Galloway to which it gives name. It is a small town, pleasantly situated on the side of a hill, near the mouth of the river Bladenoch. It is a place of considerable antiquity; and indeed few of the houses are of recent erection. It probably was a place of some consequence during the reign of Robert Bruce, who, it is thought, made it a royal burgh. It is a port of the custom-house, comprehending Wigtonshire, from the Mull of Galloway to the mouth of the river Cree. The town is governed by a provost, two bailies, and 15 councillors; and, with Whithorn, Stranraer, and New Galloway, sends a member to parliament. It is said to be uncommonly healthful, and instances of longevity are frequent; 11 miles north of Whithorn, and 105 south-west of Edinburgh.

WIGTON, a market town and parish of England, in Cumberland, situated 10½ miles from Carlisle, and 305 from London. This town is said to have been burned by the

Scots, when they plundered the abbey of Holme-Cultrum, in 1322. The van of the duke of Hamilton's army was quartered in and about Wigton in 1648. The market is by prescription, and appears to have been always held, as it is at present, on Tuesday. John de Wigton proved his right to it in the reign of Edward I, and to a fair for three days at Lady-day. The market is a very considerable one of corn, butchers' meat, and other provisions. On St. Thomas' day, December 21, in every year, there is an unusually large market for butchers' meat, apples, and honey, for the purposes of Christmas cheer. On Martinmas Tuesday, a large quantity of beef is brought to the market, and bought by the country people chiefly, to be salted for winter consumption. The old charter fair is held April 5, and is a great mart for black cattle, stallions, Yorkshire cloth, hardware, &c. There is a large and noted horse fair on the 20th of February. There was a free chapel near Wigton, attached to the hospital of St. Leonard, the lands belonging to which were granted by king Edward VI., to Thomas Dalston and William Denton. This hospital is supposed to have been at a place now called Spital, nearly a mile east of the town, now the property of Sir Wastell Briscoe, bart. of Crofton Hall. In the year 1723 an hospital for six widows of Protestant clergymen (who had enjoyed benefices) of the county of Cumberland, or such as had served two years as curates, was founded here by the executors of the reverend John Thomlinson, rector of Rothbury, in Northumberland. A free grammar school was also founded at Wigton, by this benevolent clergyman, in 1730, who having received 200*l.* collected by the inhabitants, gave a rent charge of 19*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* per annum, out of his lands at Haughton. Dr. Thomlinson built the school-house, to which is attached a good house and garden, for the head master. Mr. Allison and Mr. Thomlinson have shewn their liberality as patrons of learning, by a handsome bequest to the school in the years 1792 and 1798.

The causes which have contributed to increase the population of Wigton, are the increase of manufactories, viz. for printed cottons, ginghams, checks, calicoes, &c. and the inclosure of extensive common lands, within the last 10 years. Eminent agriculturists consider the recent inclosures of land, (the chief produce of which is corn) for a circuit of 10 miles round Wigton, as deserving the appellation of the Granary of the county. In 1788, a new and elegant church was built. A handsome Sunday school, capable of containing 400 children, was built by voluntary subscription in 1820; a lasting monument of the charitable regard of the inhabitants for the best interests of the rising generation. There are three good inns, the Queen's Head, King's Arms, and the George, not inferior to any in the north of England, for comfortable accommodation and reasonable charges. The streets are clean and neat in general, and are now undergoing a complete and thorough repair, which, when finished, will be such an improvement to their appearance as will amply remunerate the proprietors of houses for the great expense incurred. There are some well built houses in the place. The river Wiza bounds the west and north side of the town, from which some fields, containing a rich alluvial soil, extend, by a gentle declivity, their green surface to the margin of the river, and form a beautiful landscape. The salubrious temperature of the air here is highly favourable to longevity. One mile south of Wigton is Old Carlisle, a considerable Roman station, well deserving the attention of every antiquarian. Horsley supposes that Olenacum was the name of this station, though, from the river Wiza, which runs near it, and the modern name of Wigton, only a mile from it, he feels inclined to call it Virosidum.

WIGTON, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire; 6 miles north-by-east of Leeds.

WIGTON BAY, a fine safe bay in Scotland, of considerable extent, running northward from the Solway frith into the interior of Galloway. It affords safe places of anchorage in many parts, and possesses several good harbours, particularly at the isle of Whithorn, Wigton, Garliestown, Creetown, and Gatehouse.

WIHICZ, or BIHICZ, a small town of European Turkey, in Bosnia, situated on an island in the river Unna. It was formerly fortified; 5 miles north-west of Ripach.

WIKE, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles south-by-west of Bradford.—2. Another township in the same Riding; 7 miles north-north-east of Leeds.

WIKINISKY CREEK, a river of the United States, in Pennsylvania, which runs west into the Susquehanna; 12 or 15 miles above the Juniatta.

WIKINISKY MOUNTAIN, a mountain of the United States, in Dauphine county, Pennsylvania, south of Wikinisky Creek.

WILBARSTON, a parish of England, in Northamptonshire; 4 miles south-west of Rockingham. Population 599.

WILBERFORCE, a parish of England, East Riding of Yorkshire; 5½ miles west-north-west of Pocklington.

WILBERFORCE, CAPE, a clifty cape on the north coast of New Holland, at the west entrance into the gulf of Carpentaria. Lat. 11. 52. S. long. 136. 33. E.

WILBERTON, a parish of England, in the isle of Ely, Cambridgeshire; 5½ miles south-west of Ely.

WILBRAHAM, or WILBURGHAM, GREAT, a parish of England, in Cambridgeshire; 7 miles east-north-east of Cambridge.

WILBRAHAM, or WILBURGHAM, LITTLE, another parish in the above county, adjoining to the foregoing.

WILBRAHAM, a township of the United States, in Hampden county, Massachusetts; 10 miles south-east of Springfield, and 77 west-south-west of Boston. Population 1776.

WILBY, a parish of England, in Norfolk; 3 miles north-east of East Harling.—2. A parish in Northamptonshire; 2 miles south-west of Wellingborough.—3. A parish in Suffolk; 3 miles east-south-east of Eye. Population 376.

WILCHINGEN, a small town of Switzerland, in the canton of Schaffhausen, district of Neukirch. Iron mines are wrought in the neighbourhood.

WILCOT, a parish of England, in Wiltshire; 1½ mile west-north-west of Persey. Population 566.

WILCOT, a village of England, in Oxfordshire, on the Akeman-street road, south of Charlbury. Here are vestiges of a Roman officina, for making bricks, tiles, and stucco. It was lately a spreading tumulus, consisting of fragments of Roman bricks and cement, and probably concealed pocaustic ducts, and other subterraneous works.

WILD, *adj.* [wīlb, Saxon; *wild*, Dutch.] Not tame; not domestic.

For I am lie, am born to tame you, Kate,
And bring you from a *wild* cat to a kate,
Conformable as other household kates. *Shakspeare.*

Propagated by nature; not cultivated.—Whatever will make a *wild* tree a garden tree, will make a garden tree to have less core or stone. *Bacon.*—Desart; uninhabited.—The wild beast where he wons in forest *wild.* *Milton.*—Savage; uncivilized. *Used of persons, or practices.*

Affairs that walk,
As they say spirits do, at midnight, have
In them a *wilder* nature than the business
That seeks dispatch by day. *Shakspeare.*

Turbulent; tempestuous; irregular.
His passions and his virtues lie confus'd,
And mixt together in so *wild* a tumult,
That the whole man is quite disfigur'd in him. *Addison.*

Licentious; ungoverned.
The barbarous dissonance
Of that *wild* rout that tore the Thracian bard. *Milton.*

Inconstant; mutable; fickle.
In the ruling passion, there alone
The *wild* are constant, and the cunning known. *Pope.*

Inordinate; loose. *Other*

Other bars he lays before me,
My riots past, my *wild* societies. *Shakspeare.*
Uncouth; strange.

What are these,
So wither'd, and so *wild* in their attire,
That look not like th' inhabitants o' the earth,
And yet are on't. *Shakspeare.*

Done or made without any consistent order or plan.
With mountains, as with weapons arm'd; they make
Wild work in heaven. *Milton.*

Merely imaginary.—As universal as these appear to be, an effectual remedy might be applied: I am not at present upon a *wild* speculative project, but such a one as may be easily put in execution. *Swift.*

WILD, *s.* A desert; a tract uncultivated and uninhabited.
We sometimes
Who dwell this *wild*, constrain'd by want come forth
To town or village nigh. *Milton.*

You rais'd these hallow'd walls: the desert smil'd,
And paradise was open'd in the *wild*. *Pope.*

WILD Basil, *s.* [*acinus*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

WILD Cucumber, *s.* [*elaterium*, Lat.] A plant.—The branches are somewhat like those of the cucumber; but have no tendrils; the fruit is prickly, and when ripe bursts with great elasticity, and abounds with fetid juice. *Miller.*

WILD Olive, *s.* [*oleagnus*, Lat., from *ελαια*, Gr., *oliva*, and *αγρος*, *viter.*] This plant hath leaves like those of the chaste tree, and a fruit like an olive. *Miller.*

WILD Service, *s.* [*eratagus*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

WILDA, a market town of the Austrian states, in Lower Styria, on the Murr; 13 miles south-south-east of Gratz.

WILDAU; or *WILDEN*, a large village of the Austrian states, in Tyrol, about a mile south of Innsbruck, on the river Sil.

WILDBAD, a neatly built small town of Germany, in Wirtemberg, on the Enz; 27 miles west of Stutgard. Population 1500.

WILDBERG, a small town of Germany, in Wirtemberg, on the river Nagold; 21 miles west-south-west of Stutgard. Population 1500.

WILDBOAR CLOUGH, a township of England, in Cheshire.

WILDE (James), a Swedish historian, was born in Courland in 1679, and educated at Riga; and having quitted that city in 1695, he sought farther improvement in several German academies, graduating M. A. at Griefswald. At the age of 21, such was his proficiency in various branches of literature, he was appointed co-rector of the cathedral school at Riga, and soon after teacher of politics, history, and eloquence, in the royal gymnasium of that place. Qualified by his talents and acquirements for a higher rank in the department of instruction, he was invited, in 1703, to be professor of history in the academy of Pernau; but declining this office, he was, in the following year, nominated by Charles XII. to fill the chair of Latin eloquence and poetry, which he occupied for five years. He was a philosopher, and a theologian, and often preached. His memory was singularly retentive; and this served him in various works which he composed after having lost his sight in 1741. Many of his works were lost at the capture of Pernau. He published at Frankfort, in 1717, "Diatriba de Jure et Judice Legatorum à Stephano Cassio;" "Sueciæ Historia Pragmatica, quæ vulgo jus publicum dicitur, &c." Holm. 1731, 4to.; "The Foundation, Nature, Origin, and Antiquity of the Swedish Laws, with an Account of the Changes and Alterations which have been made in them," ibid. 1786, 4to.; "Puffendorf's Introduction to the History of Sweden, with Additions, Proofs, and Notes," by J. Wilde; "I. Part," ibid. 1738, 4to.; "II. Part," ibid. 1743, 4to.; "Preparatio hodegetica ad Introductionem Puffendorffii in Svethici status Historiam, &c." ibid. 1743, 4to.—*Gen. Biog.*

WILDEMANN, a town of Hanover, in the Upper Hartz;

26 miles north-north-east of Gottingen. It has 1000 inhabitants.

WILDEN, a parish of England, in Bedfordshire; 5 miles north-east of Bedford.

WILDEN GRANGE, a township of England, North Riding of Yorkshire; 5½ miles north-by west of Easingwold.

WILDENBERG, a village of the Prussian province of Cleves and Berg; 35 miles east of Cologne. Population 1500.

WILDENFELS, a town of Germany, in Saxony; 6 miles east-south-east of Zwickau. It has 1000 inhabitants.

WILDENHAUL, or *WILDHAUS*, a village and parish of Switzerland, in the canton of St. Gall, near the source of the Thur. The celebrated Swiss reformer Ubrich Zwinglius, was born here in 1484; 8 miles south of Appenzell.

WILDENS (John), was born at Antwerp in 1584. He became an admired painter of landscapes, but under whom he acquired the art is unknown. He appears to have been a diligent observer of nature, and to have studied much in the open air; as his studies of forests, fields, &c. are numerous. When he had obtained considerable reputation, his talents introduced him to the notice of Rubens, who employed him to assist in executing the landscape parts of back-grounds, which he did with so great felicity, that there appears no dissimilarity in styles in the pictures on which they both took their respective parts. Two of his best pictures are in the chapel of St. Joseph at Antwerp, embellished with figures by Lang Jan: the subject of one is the Flight into Egypt, and of the other a reposito. He died in 1644, aged sixty.

WILDENSCHWERT, a town of Bohemia, on the river called the Still Adler; 10 miles east-by-north of Hohenmauth. Population 2200.

WILDENSTEIN, a small town of Germany, in Baden, near the Danube; 7 miles east-north-east of Mosskirch.

To WILDER, *v. a.* To lose or puzzle in an unknown or pathless tract.

Oh thou! who freest me from my doubtful state,
Long lost and *wilder'd* in the maze of fate,
Be present still. *Pope.*

WILDERNESS, *s.* A desert; a tract of solitude and savageness.

O my poor kingdom, sick with civil blows!
When that my care could not withhold thy riots,
What wilt thou do when riot is thy care?
O, thou wilt be a *wilderness* again,
Peopled with wolves thy old inhabitants! *Shakspeare.*

The state of being wild or disorderly. *Not in use.*
The paths and bowers, doubt not, but our joint hands
Will keep from *wilderness* with ease. *Milton.*

WILDERNESS, a post village of the United States, in Spottsylvania county, Virginia.

WILDERVANK, a town of the Netherlands, province of Groningen; 9 miles south-south-west of Winschoten. Population 2700.

WILDESHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Oldenburg, on the Hunte; 19 miles south-west of Bremen. Population 1800.

WILDFIRE, *s.* A composition of inflammable materials, easy to take fire, and hard to be extinguished.—When thou rann'st up Gadshill in the night to catch my horse, I did think thou had'st been an ignis fatuus, or a ball of *wildfire*. *Shakspeare.*

WILDGOOSECHASE, *s.* A pursuit of something as unlikely to be caught as the wildgoose.—If our wits run the *wildgoosechase*, I have done; for thou hast more of the wildgoose in one of thy wits, than I have in my whole five. *Shakspeare.*

WILDING, *s.* [*wildelinghe*, Dutch.] A wild sour apple.
Ten ruddy *wildings* in the wood I found,
And stood on tip-toes, reaching from the ground. *Dryden.*

WILDLY, *adv.* Without cultivation.—That which grows *wildly*

wildly of itself, is worth nothing. *More*.—Without tameness; with ferity; with disorder; with perturbation or distraction.

Young mothers *wildly* stare with fear oppress,
And strain their helpless infants to their breast. *Dryden*.

Without attention; without judgment; heedlessly.

As the unthought accident is guilty
Of what we *wildly* do, so we profess
Ourselves to be the slaves of chance, and flies
Of every wind that blows. *Shakspeare*.

Capriciously; irrationally.—Who is there so *wildly* sceptical as to question, whether the sun shall rise in the east? *Wilkins*.—Irregularly.

She, *wildly* wanton, wears by night away
The sign of all our labours done by day. *Dryden*.

WILDNESS, s. Rudeness; disorder like that of uncultivated ground.—The heath which was the third part of our plot, I wish to be framed, as much as may be, to a natural *wildness*. *Bacon*.—Inordinate vivacity; irregularity of manners.

He is giv'n

To sports, to *wildness*, and much company. *Shakspeare*.

Savageness; brutality.—He came in like a wild man; but such a *wildness* as shew'd his eye-sight had tamed him, full of withered leaves, which though they fell not, still threatened falling. *Sidney*.—Ferity; the state of an animal untamed; contrary to *tameness*.—Uncultivated state.

Their *wildness* lose, and quitting nature's part,
Obey the rules and discipline of art. *Dryden*.

Deviation from a settled course; irregularity.—A delirium is but a short *wildness* of the imagination; a settled irregularity of fancy is distraction and madness. *Watts*.—Alienation of mind.

Ophelia, I wish

That your good beauties be the happy cause
Of Hamlet's *wildness*; so shall I hope your virtues
May bring him to his wonted way again. *Shakspeare*.

WILDSCHITZ, a village of Bohemia, in the circle of Bitschow. Population 900.

WILDSTEIN, UPPER and LOWER, two villages of Bohemia; 7 miles north of Egra, with 1000 inhabitants.

WILDSWORTH, a hamlet of England, in Lincolnshire; 5 miles north-by-east of Gainsborough.

WILDUNGEN, LOWER, a town of Germany, in the county of Waldeck, surrounded with an old wall; 6 miles south-south-east of Waldeck. Population 1200.

WILDUNGEN, OLD, a town of the county of Waldeck. Population 900.

WILE, s. [pile, Sax.; *wiel*, Icel.] A deceit; a fraud; a trick; a stratagem; a practice artful, sly, and insidious.

My sentence is for open war; of *wiles*

More unexpert, I boast not; them let those

Contrive who need. *Milton*.

To **WILE**, v. a. [*wiela*, Icel. *pižlan*, Sax.] To deceive; to impose upon; to beguile.

So perfect in that art was Paridell,

That he Malbecco's halfe eye did *wile*,

His halfe eye he *wiled* wondrous well. *Spenser*.

WILES, CAPE, a steep head of land on the south coast of New Holland. Lat. 34. 57. S. long. 135. 33½. E.

WILFORD, a parish of England; 1½ mile from Nottingham. Population 494.

WILFUL, adj. Stubborn; contumacious; perverse; inflexible.—The *wilful* never want woe. *Proverb*.—Done or suffered by design.

Thou to me

Art all things under heaven, all places thou,

Who for my *wilful* crime are banish'd hence. *Milton*.

The silent stranger stood amaz'd to see

Contempt of wealth, and *wilful* poverty, *Dryden*.

WILFULLY, adv. Obstinate; stubbornly.—The mother, who being determinately, lest I should say of a great lady *wilfully*, bent to marry her to Demagoras, tried all ways which a witty and hard hearted mother could devise. *Sidney*.—By design; on purpose.

This let him know;
Lest, *wilfully* offending, he pretend
Surprisal. *Milton*.

WILFULNESS, s. Obstinacy; stubbornness; perverseness.

Never hydra-headed *wilfulness*

So soon did lose his seat, and all at once,

As in this king. *Shakspeare*.

WILHAMSTED, or **WILSHAMSTEAD**, a parish of England, in Bedfordshire; 4 miles south-by-east of Bedford. Population 597.

WILHELMSBAD, a village, with a well frequented mineral spring; about a mile from Hanau, in the west of Germany.

WILHELMSBURG, an island situated in the Elbe, not far from Hamburg, of which it is considered the key.

WILHELMSDORF, formerly **NIDER AALBACH**, a populous village of the Bavarian states, in the principality of Bayreuth.

WILHELMSHOHE, a village of Germany, electorate of Hesse; about 2 miles from Cassel.

WILHELMSTEIN, a small but strong fort of Germany; 19 miles west-north-west of Hanover.

WILHELMSTHAL, or **NEUSTADTEL**, a small town of Prussian Silesia; 18 miles south-by-east of Glatz.

WILHERMSDORF, a market town of Germany, in Bavarian Franconia, on the river Zenn.

WILLY, adv. By stratagem; fraudulently.—They did work *wilily*, and went and made as if they had been ambassadors. *Josh*.

WILINESS, s. Cunning; guile.—She supplied the weakness of force by *wiliness* of art, and advantage of treaty. *Howell*.

WILK, s. [peale, Sax.] A kind of periwinkle; a sea-snail.—The scallop cordial judg'd, the dainty *wilk* and limp. *Drayton*.

WILKES (John), was born in London in 1727, and finished his studies at the university of Leyden. Soon after his return to England, he married a Miss Mead, who was a lady of large fortune, and settled at Aylesbury. This lady, though highly respectable both in her character and connections, and belonging to a dissenting family as well as himself, was older than he, and in other respects an unsuitable wife, so that the attachment was originally formed, on his part, from lucrative motives: one daughter was the fruit of this connection. Mr. Wilkes, thus furnished with the means of profusion, lived in an expensive style, and being little anxious about domestic happiness, associated with the gay and licentious, to whose habits and manners his principles and character were sacrificed. Urged by his partial friends, who thought him qualified for public life, he offered himself, in 1754, as a candidate for the town of Berwick, but his views were disappointed. In this and in several other instances, he counteracted the inclinations and wishes of his wife, so that their continued connection was a source of disquietude, and they determined to separate. In 1757 he was returned as a member for the borough of Aylesbury, the consequence of which was an increase of expenditure, that involved him in pecuniary embarrassments, and led him to dishonourable practices, and particularly to an attempt of freeing himself from the obligation of paying his wife's annuity, in which he failed of success. His parliamentary patron was earl Temple, by whose influence he was chosen representative for Aylesbury; and from whose interest he expected to obtain some place under government, which the perplexity of his circumstances rendered particularly desirable. But he was once and again disappointed; and he ascribed his failure to the interference of lord Bute. In 1762 he connected himself, as a political writer,

ter, with lord Temple and Mr. Pitt, and defended them, whilst he exposed the ministry, on occasion of the rupture with Spain, in a pamphlet entitled "Observations on the Papers relative to the Rupture with Spain." This publication was followed in 1763 by an ironical dedication to lord Bute, of Ben Jonson's "Fall of Mortimer," in which he indulged unrestrained levity against the "favourite," as he was called, and his antipathy to the Scottish nation; which was further manifested in a periodical paper called "the North Briton," commenced in 1762, and intended to counteract "the Briton," which Smollet conducted in defence of lord Bute's administration. The North Briton, however, was written with a spirit so consonant to the sentiments of the public at that period, that it probably contributed to the resignation of that nobleman in April, 1763. The 45th number of this periodical work was published on the 23d of April, and contained so severe and sarcastic a comment on the king's speech, that his ministers, under the sanction of the crown-lawyers, determined upon a prosecution: and the home secretary of state, lord Halifax, issued a "general warrant;" *i. e.* a warrant in which no particular names were specified, for the apprehension of the authors, printers, and publishers of that paper. As soon as it was discovered that Wilkes had given orders for the printing, he was taken into custody, and brought before the two secretaries of state. Perfectly self-possessed, and avowing the illegality of his arrest, he refused to answer any interrogatories; and a habeas corpus which had been sued out for him being evaded, he was closely confined in the Tower. However, he was soon after brought by habeas corpus before the court of common pleas, when lord chief justice Pratt declared the opinion of that court against the legality of his commitment, so that he was discharged amidst the acclamations of the audience and of the populace. In the course of these proceedings he was deprived of his commission as colonel, by the king's order; and his patron, lord Temple, lost his post of lord-lieutenant of the county. This nobleman, at his own expense, availed himself of the legal decision against general warrants, and commenced actions against the king's messengers, the secretaries, the under secretary, and the solicitor of the treasury; in all which the prosecutors obtained damages, which were paid by the crown, in consequence of an express order of council. Thus the doctrine of the illegality of such warrants was established, and for this accession to the cause of liberty the public were indebted to John Wilkes, lord Temple, and lord chief justice Pratt, afterwards lord Camden. Wilkes, not satisfied with this triumph, proceeded, against the advice of his friends, to set up a press in his own house, and to reprint the North Briton; for which he was again prosecuted to conviction. Having withdrawn to France in 1763, he was expelled from the house of commons, because he did not appear to answer the charges that were produced against him. The next attack that was directed against him was occasioned by his printing an indecent and profane piece, called "Essay on Woman," and said to have been written by Mr. Potter, son of the archbishop of the same name; and as some scandalous reflections on a bishop were introduced in this piece, complaint of breach of privilege was made in the house of lords; and on a prosecution, he was found guilty of both the crimes of blasphemy and libel. By his continued absence, he incurred the penalty of outlawry. Upon a change of ministry he returned to England, and delivered himself to custody; and confiding in his popularity, he offered himself as a candidate to represent the city of London; but failing in this object, he was immediately elected for the county of Middlesex. Although his sentence of outlawry was reversed as illegal, he was condemned for his two libels to an imprisonment of 22 months, and a fine of 1000*l.* In 1769 he was charged with being the author of a pamphlet relating to the riots, occasioned by his imprisonment, and expelled from the house; and being immediately re-elected, he was declared incapable of a seat in the house during the existing parliament. He now became popular as the martyr of liberty, and large sums were collected towards the payment of his debts. He was again re-

elected, and his election was declared void. At the next election, the court-candidate, colonel Luttrell, whose votes were about a fourth of those of Mr. Wilkes, was declared the sitting member. This measure caused dissatisfaction and complaint through the country, and produced petitions for the dissolution of parliament. Wilkes, though excluded from parliament, was chosen an alderman of the city of London; and in the exercise of his office as a magistrate, he resisted with his usual spirit exactions of authority which he considered as illegal; and actually liberated one of the printers of newspapers in which the speeches of members of parliament were detailed, and who had been arrested by royal proclamation. Two others were released by lord mayor Crosby and alderman Oliver, who being members of the house were committed to the Tower. Wilkes was ordered to attend at the bar of the house; but in a letter to the speaker, he objected, that in the order for attendance, no notice was taken of his being a member of the house, and his attendance in his place had not been desired, which forms, he said, were essential: he also demanded his seat, and then he would give a full account and justification of his conduct. The house, sensible of the difficulty to which it had subjected itself, saved its authority by adjourning for the day on which Wilkes was ordered to attend. In 1772 Wilkes was chosen one of the sheriffs for London and Middlesex, and in 1774 lord mayor of London. Having conducted himself with propriety and reputation in his public offices, he was re-elected in 1776 a representative for the county of Middlesex; and was allowed to take his seat without opposition. In parliament, he opposed the measures that occasioned the American war; and on the accession of the Rockingham administration, he carried his motion for rescinding the decision of the house of commons, which gave Luttrell a seat by a minority of votes. In 1779 he succeeded in his application for the office of chamberlain in the city of London, and retained it during the remainder of his life. Tired of political conflicts, the latter years of his life passed off without much notice, so that, to adopt his own expression, he was an "extinguished volcano;" and he expired at the house of his daughter in 1797, in the 73d year of his age. His private history affords no memorial that is either amusing or instructive. The early errors of his conduct cast a shade over his character. His literary talents and attainments, devoted as he was to pleasure, and engaged in business, never attracted much notice; though as a companion he knew how to render himself agreeable. Although his patriotism might possibly originate in disappointed views and expectations, he was consistent and steady in maintaining the cause to which he was attached; and he was, either intentionally or incidentally, and by an intrepidity and self-possession which he possessed in an eminent degree, the instrument of gaining some important advantages to public and private liberty. *Atm. Mem. of Wilkes. Ann. Reg. Gen. Biog.*

WILKES, a county of the United States, in the north-west part of North Carolina. Population 9054, besides 1194 slaves.

WILKES, a post town of the United States, and capital of Wilkes county, North Carolina; 50 miles west of German-town.

WILKES, a township of the United States, in Gallia county, Ohio. Population 187.

WILKES, a county of the United States, in the north-west part of Georgia. Population 14,887; slaves 7284. Chief town, Washington.

WILKESBARRE, a post town of the United States, and capital of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna. A bridge is building across the river. The country around abounds in coal; 115 miles north-north-west of Philadelphia. Population 1225. Lat. 41. 12. N. long. 75. 55. W.

WILKESBY, a parish of England, in Lincolnshire; 5 miles south-south-east of Horncastle.

WILKESLEY, a township of England, in Cheshire; 8 miles south-by-west of Nantwich.

WILKINS (David), a learned antiquary, was born in

1685, and in early life more than once made the tour of Europe, acquiring a knowledge of most modern languages. In 1715 he was appointed by archbishop Wake keeper of the Lambeth library, of which he made a catalogue, and for his three years' labour in this way he was recompensed with several preferments, such as the rectories of Hadley and Monk's Ely, the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and a canonry of Canterbury. Among his principal publications we may reckon "Novum Testamentum Copticum," Oxon, 1716, 4to.; an edition of "Leges Saxonicae ecclesiasticae et civiles," with many valuable additions, 1721, fol.; "Joannis Seldeni Opera omnia," 1726, 3 vols. fol.; "Pentateuchus Copticus," 1731, 4to.; "Concilia Magnae Britanniae," 4 vols. fol. 1736; and a learned preface to Bishop Tanner's "Britannico-Hibernica." He married the eldest daughter of Thomas lord Fairfax, settled in Scotland, and died in 1745, in his 60th year.—*Nichols's Lit. Anecd. Gen. Biog.*

WILKINS (John), D. D., an English prelate, was born near Daventry, in Northamptonshire, in 1624, and finished his education at Magdalen-hall, Oxford, where he graduated M. A. He afterwards took orders, and became chaplain, first to lord Say, and then to Charles, count palatine of the Rhine. At the commencement of the civil war he joined the parliament, took the solemn league and covenant, and became warden of Wadham college. In 1649 he graduated D. D., and in 1656 married the sister of Oliver Cromwell. In 1659 he was nominated head of Trinity college, Cambridge; but being ejected on the restoration of king Charles II., he became preacher to the society of Gray's Inn, London, and rector of St. Lawrence, Jewry; about which time he was introduced into the Royal Society as fellow and one of the council, and advanced to the see of Chester. He was distinguished by his moderation, and was reproached on this account by his enemies, who represented him as wavering in his religious principles. His character is thus delineated by Dr. Burnet: "He was a man of as great a mind, as true a judgement, as eminent virtues, and of as good a soul, as any I ever knew; and though he married Cromwell's sister, yet he made no other use of that alliance but to do good offices, and to cover the university of Oxford from the sourness of Owen and Goodwin. At Cambridge he joined with those who studied to propagate better thoughts, to take men off from being in parties, or from narrow notions, from superstitious conceits, and fierceness about opinions. He was also a great observer and promoter of experimental philosophy, which was then a new thing, and much looked after. He was naturally ambitious, but was the wisest clergyman I ever knew. He was a lover of mankind, and delighted in doing good." He also possessed, according to this historian, "a courage which could stand against a current, and against all the reproaches with which ill-natured clergymen studied to reproach him." His principal works are the following: *viz.* "The Discovery of a New World; or, a Discourse tending to prove that it is probable there may be another habitable World in the Moon," London, 1638, 4to., written when he was only twenty-four years of age; "Discourse concerning the Possibility of a Passage to the World in the Moon;" "Discourse concerning a new Planet, tending to prove that it is probable our Earth is one of the Planets," *ibid.* 1640, 8vo.; "Mercury; or, the Secret Messenger: shewing how a man may with privacy and speed communicate his thoughts to a friend at any distance," *ibid.* 1641, 8vo.; "Mathematical Magic; or, the Wonders that may be performed by Mechanical Geometry," in two books, *ibid.* 1648 and 1680, 8vo. These latter five, composing his mathematical works, were printed at London in one volume, 8vo. 1708. "Essay towards a real Character and a philosophical Language," *ibid.* 1668, fol.; "Of the Principles and Duties of Natural Religion," two books, *ibid.* 1675, 8vo. published by Dr. Tillotson. Also, "Sermons preached on several Occasions," and some others. Life prefixed to his Philosophical and Mathematical Works.

WILKINSON, a county of the United States, in the south-west part of Georgia. Population 2154, besides 318 slaves.

WILKINSON, a county of the United States, in the south-west corner of Mississippi. Population 7275. Chief town, Woodville.

WILKINSON, a fort of the United States, in Hancock county, Georgia, on the Oconee, a little below Milledgeville.

WILKINSONVILLE, a town of the United States, in Randolph county, Illinois, on the Ohio, about half way between Fort Massac and the mouth of the Ohio.

WILKINSONVILLE, a post village of the United States, in Chesterfield county, Virginia.

WILKINTHORPE, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Horsington, Somersetshire.

WILKOWISZKEN, a town of Poland; 31 miles east of Gumbinnen, with 1800 inhabitants, part of whom are Jews.

WILL, *s.* [pilla, Saxon; *wille*, Dutch; *wilja*, M. Goth. vox antiquissima, plurimisque linguis usitata. *Serenius.*]—That power by which we desire, and purpose; *velleity*.—What freedom the *will* naturally, under this corrupt state, hath, I do not consider. *Hammond.*—Choice; arbitrary determination.

Will holds the scepter in the soul,

And on the passions of the heart doth reign.

Davies.

Discretion; choice.—Go then the guilty at thy *will* chastize. *Pope.*—Command; direction.—At his first sight the mountains are shaken, and at his *will* the south wind bloweth. *Eccles.*—Disposition; inclination; desire.

I make bold to press upon you with so little preparation.—

You're welcome; what's your *will*?

Shakspeare.

Power; government.—Deliver me not over unto the *will* of mine enemies. *Psalms.*—Divine determination.—I would give a thousand furlongs of sea for an acre of barren ground. The *wills* above be done; but I would fain die a dry death. *Shakspeare.*—Testament; disposition of a dying man's effects.

Another branch of their revenue still

Remains, beyond their boundless right to kill,

Their father yet alive, impow'rd to make a *will*.

Dryden.

GOOD-will. Favour; kindness.

I'll to the doctor, he hath my *good-will*,

And none but he to marry with Nan Page.

Shakspeare.

GOOD-will. Right intention.—Some preach Christ of envy, and some of *good-will*. *Phil.*—ILL-will. Malice; malignity.

WILL with a *whisp*, *s.* [*Ignis fatuus*, Lat.] Jack with a lantern. *Will with the whisp* is a luminous appearance of a round figure, in bigness like the flame of a candle; but sometimes broader, and like a bundle of twigs set on fire. It sometimes gives a brighter light than that of a wax-candle; at other times more obscure, and of a purple colour. When viewed near at hand, it shines less than at a distance. They wander about in the air, not far from the surface of the earth; and are more frequent in places that are unctuous, mouldy, marshy, and abounding with reeds. They commonly appear in summer, and at the beginning of autumn, and are generally at the height of about six feet from the ground. Now they dilate themselves, and now contract. Now they go on like waves, and rain as it were sparks of fire; but they burn nothing. They follow those that run away, and fly from those that follow them. Some that have been catched were observed to consist of a shining, viscous, and gelatinous matter, like the spawn of frogs, not hot or burning, but only shining; so that the matter seems to be phosphorus, prepared and raised from putrified plants or carcasses by the heat of the sun; which is condensed by the cold of the evening, and then shines. *Muschenbroek.*

Will-a-wisp misleads night-faring clowns,

O'er hills and sinking bogs.

Gay.

To WILL, *v. a.* [*wiljan*, Gothic; *pillan*, Saxon; *willen*, Dutch.] To desire that any thing should be, or be done; or not be, or not be done.—To *will*, is to bend our souls to the haying or doing of that which they see to be good. *Hooker.*

Let

Let Richard be restor'd to his blood,
As *will* the rest; so *willeth* Winchester. *Shakspeare.*

To be inclined or resolved to have.

She's too rough for me;
There, there, Hortensio, *will* you any wife? *Shakspeare.*

To command; to direct.

How rarely does it meet with this time's guise,
When man was *willed* to love his enemies? *Shakspeare.*

It has a loose and slight signification.—Let the circumstances of life be what, or where they *will*, a man should never neglect improvement. *Watts.*—It is one of the signs of the future tense; of which it is difficult to show or limit the signification.—*I will come.* I am determined to come; importing choice.—*Thou wilt come.* It must be so that thou must come, importing necessity; or it shall be that thou shalt come, importing choice.—*Wilt thou come?* Hast thou determined to come? importing choice.—*He will come.* He is resolved to come; or it must be that he must come, importing either choice or necessity.—*It will come.* It must so be that it must come; importing necessity. The plural follows the analogy of the singular.

To WILL, *v. n.* To dispose of effects by will.—The which *willed* in his testament. *Brand.*

WILL'S COVE, a creek on the north-east coast of the island of St. Christopher, to the south-west of Muddy point.

WILL'S CREEK, a small river of North America, which falls into the Muskingum, a tributary stream of the Ohio.

WILL'S CREEK, a river of the United States, which rises in Pennsylvania, and runs south by west into the Potomac, at Cumberland, in Maryland.

WILLAERT (Adrian), the disciple of John Mouton, and master of Zarlino, has long been placed at the head of the Venetian school of counterpoint by the Italians themselves. He was born at Bruges in Flanders.

Zarlino (P. iii. p. 268.) assigns to Adriano the invention of pieces for two or more choirs; and Piccitoni (Guida Armonica) says, that he was the first who made the bases in compositions of eight parts, move in unisons or octaves; particularly when divided into two choirs, and performed at a distance from each other, as then they had occasion for a powerful guide. The dexterity and resources of this author, in the construction of canons, are truly wonderful, as is, indeed, his total want of melody; for it is scarcely possible to arrange musical sounds, diatonically, with less air or meaning, in the single parts. But there are many avenues through which a musician may travel to the temple of Fame; and he that pursues the track which the learned have marked out, will perhaps not find it the most circuitous and tedious; at least theorists, who are the most likely to record the adventures of passengers on that road, will be the readiest to give him a cast. A learned and elaborate style conceals the want of genius and invention, more than the free and fanciful productions of the present times.

He lived to a great age, and filled a very high musical station; maestro di capella of St. Mark's church at Venice. His works and scholars were very numerous; and among those to whom he communicated the principles of his art, there were several who afterwards arrived at great eminence; such as Cipriano Rore, Zarlino, and Costanzo Porta. In the title of a book, published at Venice, 1549, there are "Fantasie," or "Ricercari," composed dallo eccellentissimo Adrian Vuigliart, and Cipriano Rore, suo discepolo. P. Martini, in his Saggio di Contrappunto, P. ii. p. 266, calls Adrian Willaert the master of Costanzo Porta. *Burney.*

WILLAFANS, a small town of France, department of the Doubs; 14 miles south-east of Besançon. Population 1000.

WILLAMANTIC, a river of the United States, in Connecticut. It is a principal branch of the Shetucket, which it joins north of Lebanon.

WILLAND, a parish of England, in Devonshire; 2½ miles north-north-east of Columpton.

WILLANMEZ'S ISLE, a small island off the north coast of New Britain. It is high in the centre, low at the sides, and wooded. This island is supposed to be inhabited. Lat. 5. 15. S. long. 147. 39. E.

WILLASTON, a township of England, in the parish of Wybunbury, Cheshire.

WILLASTON, or WOOLLASTON, a township in the above county; 3 miles east of Great Neston.

WILLAWAKY, an Indian town of the United States, on the north-west coast of Lake Michigan. Lat. 47. 45. N. long. 87. 10. W.

WILLCRICK, a parish of England, in Monmouthshire; 4 miles east-south-east of Caerleon.

WILLEBADESSEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, in the government of Minden, on the Nette; 13 miles east-south-east of Paderborn, with 1200 inhabitants.

WILLEBROCKE, an inland town of the Netherlands, situated on the river Ruppel, and the canal of Mechlin; 15 miles north of Brussels. It contains 1700 inhabitants.

WILLEMANTIC, or WILLEMANSSET, in the United States, rapids in Connecticut river, Massachusetts; about a mile below South Hadley canal. They are avoided by opening a channel, a mile in length, on the western shore.

WILLEMBERG, or WIELBARK, a town of East Prussia; 79 miles north of Warsaw. Population 1400.

WILLEN, or WYLLIEN, a parish of England, in Buckinghamshire; 2 miles south of Newport Pagnell.

WILLENHALL, a township of England, in Warwickshire; 2½ miles south-east of Coventry.—2. A township in Staffordshire; 3 miles west of Walsall. Population 3523.

WILLEQUENGAUGUM, a lake in the United States, on the east side of Maine, at the sources of the St. Croix.

WILLER, *s.* One that wills.—Cast a glance on two considerations. 1. What the will is, to which 2d, who the *willer* is, to whom we must submit. *Barrow.*

WILLERBY, a township of England, East Riding of Yorkshire; 6 miles south-by-west of Scarborough.—2. Another township in the same Riding; 5½ miles west-north-west of Kingston-upon-Hull.

WILLERSEY, a parish of England, in Gloucestershire; 3 miles west of Chipping Campden.—2. A parish of England, in Herefordshire; 8 miles west-south-west of Weobley.

WILLESBOROUGH, a parish of England, in Kent, near the river Stour; 2 miles east-south-east of Ashford. Population 435.

WILLESDEN, or WILSDON, a parish of England, in Middlesex; 8 miles north-west of St. Paul's, London. Population 671.

WILLESLEY, a parish of England, in Leicestershire; 2½ miles south-west of Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

WILLET, a township of the United States, in Courtland county, New York.

WILLET'S BAY, a bay on the north-west coast of the island of St. Christopher, about a mile to the south-west of Dieppe bay.

WILLEY, a township of England, in Herefordshire; 2 miles north of Presteign, Radnor.—2. A parish in Salop; 4 miles north-by-west of Bridgnorth.—3. A parish in Warwickshire; 7 miles north-by-west of Rugby.

WILGOTTHEIM, a village of France, in Alsace, with 1800 inhabitants.

WILLHALL, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Alton, Southamptonshire.

WILLHAMPSTEAD, a parish of England, in Bedfordshire; 3½ miles from Bedford.

WILLI and *Vili*, among the English Saxons, as *viele* at this day among the Germans, signified many. So *Willielmus* is the defender of many; *Wilfred*, peace to many; which are answered in sense and signification by Polymachus, Polycrates, and Polyphilus. *Gibson's Camden.*

WILLIAM of Nassau, prince of Orange, and founder of the Dutch republic, was born in Germany in 1533, and descended from Lutheran parents, though, being introduced into the service of Mary queen of Hungary, and afterwards of Charles V., he conformed to the Catholic religion. See HOLLAND.

WILLIAM of Wykeham, an English prelate, was born in 1324,

1324, at Wykeham, in Hampshire, and by the liberality of a patron, educated at Winchester school, and afterwards recommended to Edyngdon, bishop of Winchester, who introduced him into the service of King Edward III. about his 23d year. Acquiring extraordinary skill in architecture, he was appointed in 1356 clerk of the king's works in two manors, and surveyor of the royal works at the castle and in the park of Windsor. The king was so highly satisfied with his conduct in these similar departments, that he recompensed him by several preferments, civil and ecclesiastical. In 1359 he was nominated chief warden and surveyor of the royal castles of Windsor, Leeds, Dover, and Hadlam, and the several other castles, manors, and parks. Whilst he had only the clerical tonsure, he enjoyed many ecclesiastical dignities; and, in order to his further advancement in the church, he was ordained priest in 1362. In the following year he was made warden and justiciary of the royal forests south of Trent, and in 1364 keeper of the privy-seal. He was also chief of the privy-council, and governor of the great council; and besides other civil preferments which he enjoyed, he succeeded Edyngdon, in 1366, as bishop of Winchester, which paved the way for his elevation to the post of high-chancellor in 1367, of which latter dignity, however, he was divested in 1370. Thus possessing ample means of munificence in a state of celibacy, and a liberal spirit, his profession as an architect led him to repair and erect numerous buildings in his see at an expense of no less than 20,000 marks. He also directed his attention to the improvement and proper discipline of the religious houses comprehended within his diocese. For the better education of his clergy, he laid the foundation of a college in Oxford, which was to be supplied with students from a seminary at Winchester. He was interrupted, however, in his liberal designs of general utility by an impeachment for misconduct in the administration of public affairs, occasioned by the influence of the Duke of Lancaster, who had conceived a prejudice against him; and, in consequence of this impeachment, his temporalities were seized to the king's use, and he was banished from court. The clergy, however, interfered, and the people regarded him as a sufferer from the duke's exorbitant power; so that a tumult ensued, that procured the restoration of his temporalities, and his recovery of the royal favour, a little while before the king's death. During the turbulent reign of Richard II., Wykeham conducted himself with caution, and succeeded in the establishment of his two colleges. For that at Oxford he obtained a patent in 1379, and it was completed in 1386. It is now known by the name of the New college. His college or school at Winchester was finished in 1393. He also undertook the repair of the cathedral, which was a Saxon edifice of the eleventh century, and in the course of ten years rebuilt it in the Gothic style. In 1384 he was induced, against his inclination, to accept the office of high-chancellor, which he resigned again in 1391, after having restored the public tranquillity. When the king recovered his authority, he procured a parliament in 1397, which impeached several of the commissioners, who had almost divested him of his authority, of high treason; but Wykeham, who was one of them, escaped with a forced loan of 1000*l*. He attended the first parliament of Henry IV. in 1399, which deposed Richard, but was not present at the council which adjudged him to perpetual imprisonment. As his health declined, he was disabled from performing the duties of his office; and therefore nominated coadjutors in his bishopric, settled all his temporal and spiritual concerns, and with tranquillity waited his dismissal from the world. This happened in September, 1404, when he had completed his 80th year. His remains were interred in his own chapel or oratory in Winchester cathedral, where a tomb of white marble was erected to his memory.—*Biog. Brit.*

WILLIAM, POINT, a cape on the west coast of North America, and south point of entrance into Bellingham's bay. Lat. 48. 37. N. long. 237. 43. E.

WILLIAM, FORT, a fortress of Scotland, situated at the eastern extremity of Loch Linnhe, where it receives the river Lochy. In the year 1745 it stood a siege of five weeks. It

is, however, by no means a place of strength. It is garrisoned by a governor, fort-major, and a company of soldiers; 74 miles north of Inverary, 29½ south-west of Fort Augustus, and 17 east of Strontian village.

WILLIAM'S RIVER, a river of the United States, in Vermont, which rises in Chester, and runs into the Connecticut, 3 miles north of Bellows Falls.

WILLIAMS (Daniel), D. D. an eminent non-conformist divine, was born at Wrexham, in Denbighshire, about the year 1643 or 1644. The disadvantages of his early education were counterbalanced by the natural vigour of his mind, and by future application. Devoting himself to the ministry among Protestant dissenters, he was one of the first who had resolution to engage in it, after the privations and sufferings which followed the Act of Uniformity in 1662. At the age of nineteen years he was admitted a preacher among the Presbyterians, and for several years officiated occasionally in several parts of England. Being here in danger of persecution, he accepted an invitation to become chaplain to the countess of Meath in Ireland, where dissenters enjoyed a greater degree of liberty; and some time afterwards he became pastor to a respectable congregation in Wood-street, Dublin. Here he continued for nearly twenty years, exercising his ministry with acceptance and usefulness, and conducting himself so as to maintain harmony with his brethren in the ministry, and to secure respect and esteem from the Irish Protestants in general. During his residence in Dublin, he married a lady of an honourable family, with a considerable estate. Towards the close of the reign of James II., his opposition to popery rendered his situation in Ireland unpleasant to him, and he therefore came over to England in 1687, and settled in London. With the famous Richard Baxter he cultivated an intimate acquaintance; and at his death, in 1691, he was chosen to succeed him at the Merchants' Tuesday lecture in Pinners'-hall. Some of his fellow-lecturers advanced what he conceived to be Antinomian tenets; and these dangerous notions he thought it to be his duty to oppose. Hence arose a suspicion of his orthodoxy, and an attempt to exclude him from the lecture. Their design was frustrated by a majority of the subscribers; but as their opposition was inveterate, it was thought most advisable to separate, and to establish another Tuesday lecture at Salters'-hall. Three of the most respectable of the old lecturers, viz. Dr. Bates, Mr. Howe, and Mr. Alsop, seceded with Mr. Williams.

Upon the publication of the works of Mr. Crisp, who avowed himself the champion of Antinomianism, Mr. Williams undertook to refute them; and in 1692 published his "Gospel Truth stated and vindicated, &c." 8vo.; a work which, though now almost forgotten, was deservedly approved by the principal London ministers of that period; and as it is distinguished by great clearness and strength of argument, as well as a truly Christian temper, it served to check the pernicious errors which were then industriously circulated.

In the year 1701 Mr. Williams, after having been for some time a widower, married a second wife of considerable fortune and distinguished worth, who survived him.

During the reign of queen Anne he exerted himself, though ineffectually, in opposing the bills against occasional conformity, and for imposing the sacramental test upon the dissenters in Ireland. Soon after the accession of George I., the health of Dr. Williams began to decline; and at length an asthmatic disorder terminated his life on January 26, 1715-16, in the 73d year of his age.

"He had been blessed by nature," says his biographer, "with a strong and vigorous constitution, and possessed a sound, penetrating judgment, and great strength of memory. The subjects of his pulpit performances were always practical and useful; his sentiments solid, pertinent, and distinguished by an uncommon variety; and his manner of enforcing them powerful and impressive. He was remarkable for his boldness and courage in avowing and defending what he conceived to be truth of importance, and 'pursued what he thought right with a blunt integrity and unshaken resolution.' At the same time his candour towards those who differed

differed from him, his kind treatment of persons who had endeavoured to injure his own reputation, and his conscientious, tender regard for that of others, were prominent features in his character.

“By his last will, besides liberal benefactions to numerous benevolent and charitable institutions in London and Dublin, he provided for the support of an itinerant preacher to the native Irish, of two persons to preach to the Indians in North America, and of several charity-schools in England and Wales. He directed that a certain fixed sum, from the income of his estates, should be appropriated to the assistance of poor ministers, the widows of poor ministers, students for the ministry, and to other benevolent purposes. He also left estates to the university of Glasgow, which at present furnish handsome exhibitions to six students for the ministry among Protestant dissenters in South Britain, who are to be nominated by his trustees. The last grand bequest in his will was for the establishment of a library in London, for the benefit of the public. Having formed this design, he purchased Dr. Bates's curious collection of books, which he added to his own, and directed his trustees to provide a proper building for their reception. Such an edifice was erected by them in Red-Cross Street, Cripplegate, where the library was opened in 1729, and admission to it is easily obtained by persons of every description, without any exception, upon application to one of the trustees. Since it was first established, very considerable additions have been made to it by legacies, as well as gifts of money and books; and it now contains upwards of 16,000 volumes, many of which are very valuable and rare, in the various departments of literature and science. The founder's works were collected together, and printed at different periods, in 6 vols. 8vo.; the last consisting of Latin versions of several of his tracts, which he directed to be published in that language for the use of foreigners.”—*Memoir prefixed to his Works.*

WILLIAMSBOROUGH, a township of the United States, in Burlington county, New Jersey. Population 619.

WILLIAMSBOROUGH, a post town of the United States, and capital of Granville county, North Carolina, on a creek which falls into the Roanoke; 36 miles north of Raleigh, 48 north-east of Hillsborough, and 56 north-west of Halifax.

WILLIAMSBURG, a post township of the United States, in Hampshire county, Massachusetts; 100 miles west of Boston. Population 1122.

WILLIAMSBURG, a post township of the United States, in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania.—2. A post township of Talbot county, Maryland; 5 miles north-east of Easton.

WILLIAMSBURG, a post town of the United States, and capital of Clermont county; 30 miles east-north-east of Cincinnati.

WILLIAMSBURG, a borough of the United States, in James county, Virginia. It is situated between two rivulets, one of which flows into York, and the other into James river. It is regularly laid out, and was formerly the metropolis of the state; 12 miles west of Yorktown, and 55 east-by-south of Richmond. Lat. 37. 16. N. long. 76. 55. W. Population 1500.

WILLIAMSBURG, a post town of the United States, in Mason county, Kentucky.

WILLIAMSBURG, a district of the United States, in the north-east part of South Carolina. Population 6871, besides 4518 slaves.—2. A post town and capital of Williamsburg district; 72 miles north-north-east of Charleston.—3. A village of Jackson county, Tennessee, on the north side of the Cumberland, about 15 miles east-north-east of Carthage. Six miles north-east of this village there is a valuable salt spring, where large quantities of salt are made.

WILLIAMSBURG, or **JONESTOWN**, a post township of the United States, in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, at the junction of the Swatara and Little Swatara; 23 miles east-north-east of Harrisburg.

WILLIAMSCOT, or **WILLESCOT**, a hamlet of England, in Oxfordshire; 3½ miles north-north-east of Banbury.

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WILLIAMSFIELD, a post town of the United States, in Ashtabula county, Ohio.

WILLIAMSON, a post township of the United States, in Ontario county, New York, on the south side of Lake Ontario; 20 miles north of Canandaigua. Population 1139.

WILLIAMSON, a county of the United States, in West Tennessee. Population 13,153, besides 3985 slaves.

WILLIAMSPORT, a borough of the United States, and capital of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, on the west branch of the Susquehanna; 38 miles above Northumberland. Population 344.

WILLIAMSPORT, a post township of the United States, in Washington county, Maryland, on the Potomac; 6 miles west of Elizabeth town.

WILLIAMSTADT, a town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, on the arm of the sea called the Hollards-diep. It is strongly fortified, and has a good harbour. It was built in 1584, by order of William I., prince of Orange. In 1793, it was besieged by the French, but without success; 12 miles south-west of Dort. Population 1300.

WILLIAMSTHORPE, a hamlet of England, in the parish of North Wingfield, Derbyshire.

WILLIAMSTON, a post town of the United States, and capital of Martin county, North Carolina, on the Roanoke; 50 miles south-east of Halifax. Population 300.

WILLIAMSTOWN, a post township of the United States, in Orange county, Vermont. Population 1353.

WILLIAMSTOWN, a post township of the United States, in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, in the north-west corner of the state. William's college, which was founded in 1793, and is a respectable and flourishing seminary, is situated within this township; 135 miles west-by-north of Boston. Lat. 42. 38. N. long. 73. 15. W. Population 1843.

WILLIAMSTOWN, a post township of the United States, in Oswego county, New York. Population 563.—2. A township of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. Population 1243.—3. A post township of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

WILLIAMSVILLE, a post village of the United States, in Buffalo county, New York; 11 miles north-east of Buffalo.—2. A post village of Person county, North Carolina.

WILLICHIA [so named by Mutis, in honour of *Christ. Lud. Willich*, physician at Nordheim], in Botany, a genus of the class triandria, order monogynia.—Generic Character. Calyx: perianth one-leafed, four-cleft, permanent; segments ovate, acute, spreading. Corolla one-petalled, wheel-shaped, twice as long as the calyx; tube scarcely any; border four-cleft, flat; segments roundish, convex. Stamina: filaments three, inserted into the divisions of the border, except the lowest, and shorter than it. Anthers roundish, erect, two-celled. Pistil: germ superior, roundish, compressed. Style filiform, length of the stamens, declined at the lowest division of the border. Stigma blunt. Pericarp: capsule roundish, compressed with a sharp edge, two-celled, two-valved; partition opposite. Seeds many, roundish, minute. Receptacle globular of two hemispheres.—*Essential Character.* Calyx four-cleft. Corolla four-cleft. Capsule two-celled, many-seeded.

Willichia repens.—Root annual, fibrous. Stem creeping, filiform, branched, herbaceous, hirsute, about two feet high. Leaves alternate, petioled, somewhat remote, orbicular, subpeltate, crenate, an inch long, hirsute, reddish beneath. Petioles very long, hirsute, thick. Peduncles axillary, in pairs, one-flowered, filiform, hirsute, length of the petioles. Flowers small, rose-coloured, with an hirsute calyx.—Found in Mexico.

WILLIEN, a parish of England, in Hertfordshire; 3 miles east-by-north of Hitchin.

WILLIG, a large village of the Prussian province of Cleves and Berg, near Crevelt.

WILLING, *adj.* Inclined to any thing; consenting; not disposed to refuse.

Some other able, and as *willing*, pays

The rigid satisfaction.

Milton.
Pleased;

Pleased; desirous.—He stoop'd with weary wings and *willing* feet. *Milton*—Favourable; well disposed to any thing.—As many as were *willing* hearted brought bracelets and ear-rings. *Ex.*—Ready; complying.—We've *willing* dames enough. *Shakspeare*.—Chosen.

They're held with his melodious harmony,
In *willing* chains, and sweet captivity.

Milton.

Spontaneous.

Forbear, if thou hast pity,
These groans proceed not from a senseless plant,
No spouts of blood run *willing* from a tree.

Dryden.

Consenting.—How can hearts not free serve *willing* ?
Milton.

WILLING'S CREEK, a river of the United States, in Mississippi, which runs into the Mississippi. Lat. 30. 49. N. long. 91. 21. W.

WILLINGALE, DOE, or WILLINGEHALL DE OU, a parish of England, in Essex; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Chippling Ongar.

WILLINGALE, SPAIN, or WILLINGEHALL DE ISPANIA, another parish in the above county, adjoining the foregoing.

WILLINGBOROUGH, a post township of the United States, in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. Population 351.—2. A township of Burlington county, New Jersey, on the Delaware.

WILLINGDON, a parish of England, in Sussex; 2 miles north-by-west of East Bourne.

WILLINGHAM, or WIVELINGHAM, a parish of England, in Cambridgeshire; $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Cambridge. Population 972.

WILLINGHAM, a hamlet of England, in Cambridgeshire; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-by-east of Newmarket.—2. A parish in Lincolnshire; 6 miles south-east of Gainsborough.—3. A parish in Suffolk; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Beccles.

WILLINGHAM, CHERRY, a parish of England, in Lincolnshire; 3 miles east-by-north of Lincoln.

WILLINGHAM, NORTH, a parish in the above county; 4 miles east-by-south of Market Raisen.

WILLINGHAM, SOUTH, another parish in Lincolnshire; 5 miles east-north-east of Wragby.

WILLINGLY, *adv.* With one's own consent; without dislike; without reluctance.

I dare not make myself so guilty,
To give up *willingly* that noble title
Your master wed me to.

Shakspeare.

By one's own desire.—The condition of that people is not so much to be envied as some would *willingly* represent it. *Addison.*

WILLINGNESS, *s.* Consent; freedom from reluctance; ready compliance.

For never yet a generous mind did gain;
We yield on parley; but are storm'd in vain;
Constraint, in all things, makes the pleasure less,
Sweet is the love which comes with *willingness*.

Dryden.

WILLINGTON, a parish of England, in Bedfordshire; 4 miles east of Bedford.—2. A township in Cheshire; 3 miles north-north-west of Tarporley.—3. A parish in Derbyshire; 7 miles south-west of Derby.—4. A township in Durham; 4 miles north of Bishop Auckland.—5. A township in Northumberland; 3 miles west-by-north of North Shields.—6. A township in Warwickshire, near Shipston-upon-Stour.—7. A township of the United States, in Tolland county, Connecticut; 7 miles east of Tolland. Population 1161.—8. A post village of Abbeville district, South Carolina; 5 miles east-south-east of Vienna. Here is an academy.

WILLINK, a post township of the United States, in Niagara county, New York, on the east end of Lake Erie; 15 miles south of Buffalo. Population 2028.

WILLIS (Brown), an eminent antiquary, the grandson of Dr. Willis, a celebrated physician, was born at Blandford in 1682, and was removed from Westminster-school in the

year 1690 to Oxford, where he was admitted a gentleman-commoner of Christ-church; and after leaving the university he prosecuted his studies for three years under Dr. Wotton. When he came into possession of the family estate, he was returned, in 1705, as a representative for the town of Buckingham. In 1715 and 1716 he published two parts of a work, intitled "Notitia Parliamentaria; or a History of the Counties, Cities, and Boroughs in England and Wales, with Lists of all the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses," 8vo., to which, in 1750, he added a third part, being an appendage to the journals of the house of commons, then printed. On the revival of the Society of Antiquaries in 1717, he was chosen a member; and he sustained his reputation as an antiquary by various writings, among which are, "Surveys of the Four Welsh Cathedrals;" "History of the United Parliamentary Abbeys and Conventional Cathedral Churches;" "Survey of the Cathedrals of England, with Parochiale Anglicanum," 3 vols. 4to.; "History and Antiquities of Buckingham." In 1723 he received, in consideration of his literary merit, from the university of Oxford, the degree of A. M. by diploma. He possessed a fine cabinet of English coins, which in 1741 he presented to the university of Oxford; the university, in consideration of his family, liberally paying for those of gold by weight, and conferring upon him the degree of LL. D. He died in 1760, in the 78th year of his age. *Biog. Brit.*

WILLIS (Thomas), an eminent physician, was born in 1621-2, at Great Bedwin, in Wiltshire; and in 1636 admitted into Christ-church college, Oxford, where he took the usual degree with a view to the clerical profession. But he changed his purpose, and studied physic, taking his bachelor's degree in 1646, and commencing medical practice at Oxford. He distinguished himself by his steady attachment to the church of England, and also by his love of science, so that he became one of the first members of that philosophical society at Oxford, which laid the foundation of the Royal Society of London. As a chemist, which was the character under which he was ambitious of excelling, he published, in 1659, a work intitled "Diatribæ duæ; prior agit de Fermentatione, altera de Febribus. His accessit Dissertatio epistolica de Urinis." The recompence of his attachment to the cause of episcopacy and loyalty was the Sedelian professorship of natural philosophy at Oxford, conferred upon him after the Restoration, by the recommendation of archbishop Sheldon, soon after which he received the degree of doctor. Upon the establishment of the Royal Society, he was one of its first members. In the year 1664, when he is said to have discovered, and brought into use, the mineral water of Astrop in Northamptonshire, he published his "Cerebri Anatome; cui accessit Nervorum Descriptio et Usus." This work, on which his reputation principally depends, was followed, in 1667, by his "Pathologia Cerebri et Nervosi Generis, in qua agit de Morbis convulsivis, et de Scorbuto." Before this year he was settled in London, and being nominated a physician in ordinary to the king, was advancing to the first rank in practice. His next publication was intitled "Affectio-num quæ dicuntur Hystericæ et Hypochondriacæ Pathologia Spasmodica, vindicata contra responsionem epistolarem Nath. Highmori. Cui accesserunt Exercitationes Medico-Physicæ de Sanguinis Accensione, et Motu Musculari," 1670. On occasion of the loss of his wife, a daughter of dean Fell, he amused himself by writing his work "De Anima Brutorum quæ Hominis Vitalis ac Sensitiva est; Exercitationes duæ," 1672, in which he considers the soul of brutes as the same with the vital principle in man, corporeal in its nature and perishing with the body. After his second marriage, he began to print, in 1673, his "Pharmaceutice Rationalis, sive Diatriba de Medicamentorum Operationibus in Humano Corpore;" but he did not live to publish this work, as he was carried off by a pleurisy in 1675, at the premature age of 54, in the full vigour of his faculties and zenith of his reputation. Dr. Willis had no powers for appearing with advantage and brilliancy in society; but he was intent on science and practice, frugal, pious, and charitable. His works engaged great attention

attention on their first publication; but in consequence of modern improvements, they have sunk in the public estimation, though they are not altogether neglected. They are written in a rich and elegant Latin style.—*Haller. Biog. Brit.*

WILLIS' CREEK, a river of the United States, in Virginia, which runs into the James river. Lat. 37. 40. N. long. 78. 18. W.

WILLIS MOUNTAIN, a mountain of the United States, in Buckingham county, Virginia; 42 miles south of Charlottesville.

WILLISAU, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucerne, on the Wigger; 15 miles west of Lucerne. Population 700.

WILLISHAM, a parish of England, in Suffolk; 3 miles south-south-west of Needham.

WILLISTON, a post township of the United States, in Chittenden county, Vermont; 8 miles east-south-east of Burlington. Population 1195.

WILLISTOWN, a township of the United States, in Chester county, Pennsylvania. Population 1175.

WILLTOFT, a township of England, in Yorkshire; 5 miles north-by-west of Howden.

WILLTON, a hamlet of England, in Somersetshire, near Wiveliscombe.

WILLMANSTRAND, or **LAPPERANDA**, a small town of European Russia, in Finland, almost completely surrounded by the lake called Lapwesi; 120 miles north-west of Petersburg.

WILLOUGHBY, a village and parish of England, in Warwickshire, situated on the Grand Junction canal, near the conflux of the rivers Leame and Avon. Many Roman antiquities have been dug up in the neighbourhood. Fair on Whit-Monday and Tuesday; 14 miles south-east of Coventry, and 77 north-west of London.—2. A parish of England, in Lincolnshire; 3 miles south-south-east of Alford. Population 456.

WILLOUGHBY, CAPE, the eastern point of Kangaroo island, on the south coast of New Holland. Lat. 35. 48. S. long. 138. 13. E.

WILLOUGHBY LAKE, a lake of the United States, in Essex county, Vermont.

WILLOUGHBY, SOUTH, a parish of England, in Lincolnshire; 5 miles north-west of Folkingham.

WILLOUGHBY, SILK, another parish in the same county, near Sleaford.

WILLOUGHBY, WATERLESS or **WATER-LEYS**, a parish of England, in Leicestershire; 5½ miles north-north-east of Lutterworth.

WILLOUGHBY ON THE WOLDS, a village and parish of England, on the south borders of Nottinghamshire, near the Fosse-way, supposed to have been formerly a Roman station; 11 miles south-south-east of Nottingham.

WILLOUGHTON, a parish of England, in Lincolnshire; 8 miles east-by-north of Gainsborough.

WILLOW, *s.* [*pelie*, Saxon; *salix*, Lat.; *gwilou*, Welsh.] A tree: of the boughs of which a garland was said to be worn by forlorn lovers.—It hath amentaceous flowers consisting of several stamina, which are collected into a spike, but are barren. The embryos are produced upon different trees from the male flowers, and afterwards become a fruit or husk, shaped like a cone, opening in two parts, and containing downy seeds. *Miller.*

In such a night

Stood Dido with a *willow* in her hand

Upon the wild sea-banks.

Shakspeare.

WILLOW GROVE, a post village of the United States, in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania.—2. Of Sumpter district, South Carolina.

WILLOWBECK, a small river of England, in Yorkshire, which runs into the Swale.

WILLOWED, *adj.* Abounding with willows.

Lo, thy streams are stain'd with gore,

Many a brave and noble captain

Floats along thy *willow'd* shore.

Bp. Percy.

WILLOWISH, *adj.* Resembling the colour of willow.—Make his body with greenish coloured crewel, or *willowish* colour. *Walton.*

WILLOW-WEED, *s.* [*lysimachia*, Lat.] A plant.

WILLOW-WORT, *s.* A plant. *Miller.*

WILLOWY, *adj.* Abounding with willows.

Ye brown o'er-arching groves,

That contemplation loves,

Where *willowy* Camus lingers with delight!

Gray.

WILLS, a township of the United States, in Guernsey county, Ohio. Population 659.

WILLSBOROUGH, a post township of the United States in Essex county, New York, on Lake Champlain, south of Chesterfield. Population 663.

WILLSTEDT, a small town of Germany, in Baden, near the Kintzig. Population 1200.

WILLSWORTHY, a hamlet of England, in Devonshire; 7 miles north-east of Tavistock.

WILLOUGHBEIA [so named in memory of *Francis Willughby*, Esq. F.R.S., the friend and pupil of Ray], in Botany, a genus of the class pentandria, order monogynia, natural order of contortæ apocineæ (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Calyx: perianth one-leaved, five-parted, acute, fleshy, very small. Corolla one-petalled, salver-shaped; tube wider at the base, cylindrical; border five-parted, flat; segments oblique, acute, more gibbous on one side, waved, imbricate at the base. Stamina: filaments five, very short, inserted into the tube above the base. Anthers sagittate. Pistil: germ roundish, superior. Style four-cornered. Stigma thick, ovate-headed, striated, two-cusped, placed on a flat ring. Pericarp: berry ovate, one or two-celled. Seeds numerous, angular, nestling in pulp, or fastened to the partition.—*Essential Character.* Contorted. Corolla salver-shaped. Stigma headed. Fruit a one or two-celled berry or pumpkin.

1. *Willughbeia acida*.—Stem erect, flowers axillary, fruit two-celled. This is a tree seven or eight feet in height, and seven or eight inches in diameter, with a gray bark and a white loose wood; it spreads at top into many straight knotted branches. Leaves opposite, ovate, smooth, on short, half-embracing petioles.—Native of Cayenne and Guiana.

2. *Willughbeia scandens*.—Stem climbing, racemes tendrill-shaped, fruit one-celled.—Native of Guiana.

WILLOUGHBY (Francis), was born in 1635 of a good family in Lincolnshire, and educated in Trinity college, Cambridge, under the tuition and in habits of friendly intercourse with the excellent philosopher and natural historian, John Ray. They were intimate associates, and made a foreign tour together in the years 1663 and 1664. To birds and fishes Willughby paid particular attention, and he formed a rich museum of animal and fossile productions. In 1668 he married the daughter of Sir Henry Bernard, and his family residence at Middleton, in Warwickshire, was the place of Ray's frequent resort, where he and his host prosecuted their philosophical experiments and observations, the result of which they communicated to the Royal Society, of which they were both members. This instructive and pleasant intercourse was, however, prematurely interrupted by the death of Willughby in 1672, at the age of 37. His confidence in Mr. Ray was manifested by appointing him one of his executors, and committing to him the charge of educating his two infant sons, bequeathing to him an annuity for life as a compensation. Ray ascribes to him, without any trace of adulation, singular moral excellence and high mental endowments. His posthumous work, published under the inspection of Mr. Ray, was entitled "*Francisci Willughbeii Arm. Ornithologiæ Libri tres; in quibus Aves omnes hactenus cognitæ, in methodum naturis suis convenientem reductæ, accuratè describuntur. Descriptiones iconibus elegantissimis et vivarum avium simillimis æri incisus illustrantur. Totum opus recognovit, digessit, supplevit Johannes Raius.*" Lond. fol. This work was also translated into English by Ray, and published in 1671 with large additions,

ditions. Mr. Ray also collected and arranged Willughby's papers on Ichthyology. He added the two first books, and with the assistance of the Royal Society published them in 1686 under the following title: "Fran. Willughbeii Arm. de Historia Piscium, Libr. quatuor, jussu et sumptu Soc. Regiæ Lond. editi. Totum opus recognovit, coaptavit, supplavit librum etiam primum et secundum integros adject J. Raius." Oxon. fol. The papers of Willughby in the Phil. Trans. relate to vegetation, plants, and insects. The collection of Ray contains some of his letters. *Biog. Brit. Pulteney's Sketches of Botany.*

WILLY, a river of England, in Wiltshire, which rises near Warminster, and being joined by the Nadder, runs into the Upper Avon, near Salisbury.

WILMINGTON, a parish of England, in Kent, near Dartford. Population 646.

WILMINGTON, a parish of England, in Sussex; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Haylsam.

WILMINGTON, a post township of the United States, in Windham county, Vermont; 21 miles east of Bennington. Population 1193.—2. A township of Middlesex county, Massachusetts; 16 miles north of Boston. Population 716.

WILMINGTON, a borough of the United States, and port of entry, in Newcastle county, Delaware, between the Brandywine and Christiana creeks, one mile above their confluence, and two west of the Delaware.

The Christiana is navigable as far as Wilmington, for vessels drawing 14 feet of water.

On the Brandywine, separated at a little distance from the body of the town, there is a village of about 100 houses, nearly one-half of which are included within the borough; and 14 flour-mills, the finest collection in the United States. The Brandywine and the Christiana, with their branches, afford a great number of excellent seats for mills and manufactories; 5 miles north-north-east of Newcastle, 28 south-west of Philadelphia, and 70 north-east of Baltimore. Lat. 39. 43. N. long. 77. 34. W. Population 4416.—2. A post town of the United States, and capital of Clinton county, Ohio; 50 miles west of Chillicothe, and 54 north-east of Cincinnati.—3. A post township of the United States, in Fluvanna county, Virginia.—4. A post town and port of entry of the United States, and capital of New Hanover county, North Carolina, on the east side of Cape Fear river, just below the confluence of the north-east and north-west branches, about 35 miles from the sea; 90 miles south-east of Fayetteville. Lat. 34. 11. N. long. 78. 10. W.—4. An island of the United States, near the coast of Georgia, at the mouth of the Savannah. Lat. 32. N. long. 81. 6. W.

WILMOT (John), earl of Rochester, was the son of Henry, earl of Rochester, an eminent loyalist in the reign of Charles I., and was born in 1647, at Ditchley, in Oxfordshire. In 1659 he was entered at Wadham college, Oxford, and afterwards travelled into France and Italy under a tutor, who is said to have reclaimed him from his early licentiousness; but upon his return to the profligate court of Charles II., in which he was a gentleman of the bed-chamber, he relapsed into his former intemperance. In 1665 he went to sea, and, as it is said, behaved with great intrepidity in the attack of a castle at Bergen, in Norway, which character for courage he also maintained when he afterwards served under Sir Edward Spragge. In some of his domestic adventures, however, he forfeited this kind of reputation. Welcomed in all companies on account of his wit and vivacity, he became habitually intemperate, insomuch that, on a subsequent review of his conduct, he acknowledged that for five successive years he was never free from the inflaming effects of wine. His various adventures, in his real, or in a disguised character, have furnished many anecdotes, that have been circulated in conversation, or in books of mere amusement, but which are not worth recording in graver publications. His wit furnished in the societies which he frequented a kind of apology for his profaneness and licentiousness; and as for his poetical compositions, they were for the most part lampoons or amatory effusions, the titles of which would stain the page of biography. "In all his works, (says Dr. Johnson,

meaning probably those which can be read), there is sprightliness and vigour, and every where may be found tokens of a mind which study might have carried to excellence." The justice of Walpole's sentence, in his "Catalogue of Noble Authors," will be generally allowed: "Lord Rochester's poems have much more obscenity than wit, more wit than poetry, more poetry than politeness." His course of debauchery was of no long duration; for soon after the age of 30 he sunk into a state of debility and disease, which induced him to study physic, and this study permitted him to reflect on the course of his past life, the irremediable effects of which he learnt from experience. Towards the close of his short life, he became acquainted with bishop Burnet, who convinced him of the truth both of natural and revealed religion, and his mind was then impressed to such a degree, that he is said to have become a sincere penitent. His life terminated in July, 1680, soon after he had commenced his 33d year. He left a son and two daughters.

WILMOT, a township of the United States, in Hillsborough county, New Hampshire; 29 miles north-west of Concord.

WILMOTSHAM, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Stoke Pero, Somersetshire.

WILMSLOW, or WIMBOLDSHEY, a parish of England, in Cheshire; 7 miles north-west of Macclesfield.

WILMSTORF, OLD, a village of Prussian Silesia, in the county of Glatz, with 900 inhabitants.

WILNA, an extensive province or government of the north-west of European Russia, containing the north part of Lithuania. It extends from 53. 40. to 56. 15. of N. lat.; has an area of 2300 square miles; and a population of 1,000,000. These are composed of Lithuanians, Poles, Lettonians, and descendants of German settlers: the prevailing creeds are those of the Catholics or of the Greek church. The surface, similar to that of Poland and the adjacent part of Russia, is in general flat, covered in various districts with wood, in others with marshes and lakes. The winter partakes of the severity of the Russian climate; the heat of summer is greater than in England. The towns are small, and thinly scattered. The inhabitants live in the country, employed in tillage, grazing, or hunting. The trade, such as it is, is carried on by the Jews. The principal rivers are the Niemen, the Vilia, the Pripez, and the Narew. See *Samogitia* and *Lithuania*.—2. A city of Russian Lithuania, the chief town formerly of a palatinate, at present of a province or government. It is situated in a hilly country, and occupies several eminences near the river Vilia or Vilna. Its circuit is nearly four miles; its population, amounting in 1788, to 21,000, is now nearly 30,000. Like other towns in Poland and Russia, it is built chiefly of wood, very deficient in cleanliness, and exhibits a striking contrast of wretchedness in some buildings, and tawdry magnificence in others. The inhabitants are a mixture of Catholics, Jews, and followers of the Greek church; but all live in harmony as far as regards religious feelings. The trade of the place consists in the export of corn, hemp, flax, honey, wax, and other products of the surrounding country. These are sent by the Vilia and the Niemen (into which the former falls), to Königsberg or Memel; and the trade is managed entirely by Jews. Wilna is the see of a Greek metropolitan and a Catholic bishop. Its university, established in 1570, was new modelled by the Russian government in 1803. The objects of tuition are the classics, the natural and moral sciences, literature, and, in some degree, the fine arts. The number of professors is 32; the number of assistants, 12. Connected with the establishment is an observatory and several libraries. The farther appendages of a seat of learning, such as the cabinet of natural history, the chemical laboratory, the botanical garden, the collection of animals, are as yet in their infancy. The collection of minerals is more complete. The university possesses several important privileges; in particular, a jurisdiction over the establishments for education through a large tract of country. Its regular income is 60000*l.* a year; a limited number of students are maintained at the expense of the crown. There are in Wilna also a gymnasium or classical school, a seminary for

for the education of the Catholic clergy, another for those of the Greek church, and an institution for youths of good family; 400 miles south-south-west of Petersburg, and 195 east of Königsberg. Lat. 54. 41. 2. N. long. 25. 17. 27. E.—3. A post township of the United States, in Jefferson county, New York.

WILNE, GREAT and LITTLE, adjoining townships of England, in Derbyshire; 7½ miles south-east of Derby.

WILNECOTE, a parish of England, in Warwickshire; 2½ miles south-east of Tamworth. Population 502.

WILNIS, or WILLIS, a village of the Netherlands, in the province of Utrecht, with 800 inhabitants; 7 miles north of Woerden.

WILPESHIRE, a township of England, in Lancashire, near Blackburn.

WILSDEN, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles south-east of Keighley. Population 1121.

WILSDORF, a town of Germany, in Saxony; 9 miles west of Dresden. Population 1300.

WILSFORD, or WIVELSFORD, a parish of England, in Lincolnshire; 4 miles west-south-west of Sleaford.—2. A parish of Wiltshire; 2 miles south-west of Amesbury.

WILSICK, a hamlet of England, West Riding of Yorkshire; 6½ miles south-by-west of Doncaster.

WILSNACK, a town of Prussia, in the province of Brandenburg; 63 miles west-north-west of Berlin. Population 1400.

WILSOME, *adj.* Obstinate; stubborn. A forgotten old word, but as proper as *humoursome*, and the like. It is in the Prompt. Parv. which has also *wilsomeness* or *wylsomenesse* for obstinacy.

WILSON (Richard), the most eminent landscape-painter of the English school, was the son of a clergyman, and was born at Pineges, in Montgomeryshire, in 1714.

Having received from his father a good classical education, in the course of which he had evinced a decided disposition for drawing, he was sent to London at the age of 15, and placed as a disciple with an obscure portrait-painter, named Wright. After a lapse of six years, he commenced professor, and, under the patronage of Dr. Hayter, bishop of Norwich, he soon afterwards had the honour to paint portraits of his late majesty and his brother, the duke of York; both at that time under the tuition of the bishop. He continued to practise portrait-painting some time in London, but with no great success, and at length went to Italy to cultivate his taste. Even there he continued to practise it, still unacquainted with the genuine bias of his genius, although occasionally exercising his talents and employing his time in studies of landscape. At Venice Wilson painted a portrait of the late Mr. Lock, of Norbury-park, one of the most creditable of his performances in that branch of the art; and it was there that accident opened his eyes to his own peculiar gratifications, and led him into that path, by pursuing which he has obtained a name among the worthiest in art.

As a matter of relaxation and amusement, he had painted a landscape, which being seen by Zuccarelli, so warmly excited that eminent artist's admiration, that he advised Wilson to pursue that line of art exclusively. From this time it is believed that he abandoned portraiture, and followed the judicious advice of a rival artist; and soon after he left Venice in company with Mr. Lock, and travelling slowly to Rome, made numerous studies on the way, which are still preserved at Norbury-park. On his arrival at Rome, the advice of Zuccarelli was confirmed by Vernet and Mengs, both then in high repute. So much were they delighted with Wilson's landscapes, that they each offered to exchange a picture with him; a proposal far too flattering for refusal. This liberality, as commendable as it is unusual, was followed by Vernet in the handsomest manner, as he hung the picture by the Englishman, in his exhibition-room, and recommended him to the particular attention of the cognoscenti.

His progress in landscape-painting must have been very rapid; indeed it must have had the character of being almost

intuitive, since he obtained a very great degree of reputation during his stay in Italy, and painted many pictures there of known celebrity. He travelled with the late earl of Dartmouth to Naples, and made a number of very fine drawings for that nobleman, now preserved by his grandson; and for him also he painted two pictures, one a very fine one, a view of Rome, which has been beautifully engraved by Middiman. He was also employed by the late duke of Bridgewater to paint a landscape with the story of Niobe; but his grace had the bad taste to employ Placido Constanza to repaint the figures. To preserve his reputation, Wilson painted another of the same subject, and both are now in England. He returned from Italy in 1755, and occupied apartments over the north piazza of Covent-Garden. He had merited, and here he also obtained celebrity, and for a while employment. Many of his principal performances appear to have been painted about this time, most of which are known by the fine prints engraved from them by Woollett and others; in which the grandeur, breadth, and purity of composition in mass and in line, contend for admiration with the talents conspicuous in the engravings.

Hitherto the life of Wilson was honoured as his talents deserved; the remainder of it exhibited a gradual declension, not so much of power as of patronage. 'Tis true he was often too free in his pencil, and too much mannered in his style; repeating himself, perhaps, till it became irksome: 'tis said, also, that he was not of the most tractable humour, and was low in his pursuits and associations. Whencever it arose, he was doomed to undergo indifference and neglect, and consequently the inconveniences of lowness of purse. Sometimes he was employed to paint views of gentlemen's seats, but probably the occupation suited the artist as little as the result gratified the patron. Wilson's view of nature was far too broad for suitable adaptation to such a purpose, and consequently there are not many pictures of this class to be met with which have proceeded from his pencil. The great characteristic of his works is grandeur, resulting from breadth, purity, and simplicity, united in fullness of colour and mellowness of touch. He was perfectly original in feeling and execution, more grand in general conception than Claude, though infinitely less perfect in detail; and far from travelling through his career in art, with so even a pace as his great predecessor and only rival in the more exalted style of landscape-painting before our time. Now a third shines in the same hemisphere; and Claude and Wilson find no ill-suited associate in the name of Turner.

At the institution of the Royal Academy, Wilson was chosen one of the founders; and after the death of Hayman he was made librarian. That station he retained till his death, which happened in May, 1782, in the 68th year of his age.

WILSON (Thomas), an English prelate, was born in 1663, at Burton-in-Wirral, Cheshire, and finished his education in Dublin college, where he took his degree of arts. In 1689, he was ordained priest, and in 1692 became domestic chaplain to the Earl of Derby, and attended his son, lord Strange, who was his pupil, on a tour to the continent. Upon the death of the young gentleman he returned to England, and in recompence of his faithful services, was nominated to the bishopric of the Isle of Man, by the earl of Derby, who then possessed the sovereignty of the island. The nomination was approved by king William, and he was consecrated in January, 1697-8, having received at Lambeth the degree of LL.D. The revenue of the bishopric did not amount to more than 300*l.* a year; but by some collateral advantages the bishop was enabled to exercise hospitality and charity, to repair his ruined palace, and to found a new chapel at Castletown. He also established parochial libraries, which he furnished with religious books, among which was a small tract, the first that was ever printed in the Manks language. He improved the agriculture of the island by introducing into it corn, horses, cattle, and sheep, from England; and he studied physic with a view of administering to the relief and comfort of the islanders. He published eccle-

siastical constitutions which were so much approved, that lord chancellor King said of them, that "if the ancient discipline of the church were lost, it might be found in all its purity in the Isle of Man." Bishop Wilson, chiefly with a view to the interest of religion and morality, was anxious to maintain a due regard to episcopal authority, and this anxiety led him in two instances to exceed the bounds of prudence and propriety. When some copies of the "Independent Whig" had found their way into the island, he ordered them to be seized, apprehending that they inculcated sentiments hostile to Christianity and the established church. He also involved himself in difficulties and incurred reproach by excluding from the communion the wife of the governor, on account of an act of defamation, for which she refused to ask pardon of the injured party. This led to a serious altercation with the governor, who fined both the bishop and his two vicars-general, for suspending his chaplain for disobedience in admitting the wife to communion, and who arrested them for refusing to pay the fine. Accordingly they were kept close prisoners in the castle for nine weeks, till the bishop, by application to the council in England, obtained their release. The pious and mild-tempered bishop afterwards declined prosecuting the governor for damages. From his piety and attachment to the church, he was honoured in 1707, with the degree of D.D. from the university of Oxford, in full convocation, and in which he was afterwards aggregated at Cambridge.

Such was the bishop's zeal for doing good, that he would not quit the sphere assigned him for this purpose, though he was offered an English bishopric; in reference to which circumstance queen Caroline, directing her attention to Wilson, among a number of other prelates who happened to be at court at the same time with him, said to them, "Here, my lords, comes a bishop whose errand is not to apply for a translation, nor would he part with his spouse because she is poor." His character was in such estimation with the French minister, that he procured an order that no French privateer should commit ravages on the Isle of Man. In this retired situation his life was prolonged to his 93d year, when he calmly expired in March, 1755, leaving one surviving son, known in the political world as rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, and patron of the celebrated historian, Mrs. Macaulay. After his death a collection of his works was published in two vols. 4to. 1781. His notes to Crutwell's Bible, which was published under the bishop's name, in three vols. 4to. 1785, are of little value. The translation of the New Testament into the Manks language, which he had undertaken, was completed by his successor, Dr. Mark Hillesley.—*Biog. Brit. Life prefixed to his Works. Gen. Biog.*

WILSON (Dr. John), a native of Feversham, in Kent, was a gentleman of Charles the First's chapel, and servant in ordinary to his majesty, in the character of chamber-musician. His instrument was the lute, upon which he is said to have excelled all the Englishmen of his time; and, according to Ant. Wood, his royal master was so pleased with his talents, and had even such a personal regard for him, that he not only listened to him with the greatest attention, but frequently condescended to lean or lay his hand on his shoulder, while he was playing.

The compositions of Dr. Wilson will certainly not bear a severe scrutiny either as to genius or knowledge. It is, however, not easy to account for the ignorance in counterpoint which is discoverable in many lutenists of these times; for having harmony under their fingers, as much as the performers on keyed instruments, it facilitates their study, and should render them deeper contrapuntists than the generality of flute-players, whose flimsy compositions are proverbial.

On the surrender of the garrison of the city of Oxford, 1646, Dr. Wilson left the university, and was received into the family of sir William Walter, of Sarsden, in Oxfordshire; but, in 1656, he was constituted music-professor, and had lodging assigned him in Baliol college, where, being assisted by some of the royalists, he lived very comfortably,

exciting in the university, according to A. Wood, such a love of music, as in a great measure accounts for that flourishing state in which it has long subsisted there, and for those numerous private music-meetings, of which this writer, in his own life, has given such an amusing relation. At the Restoration, Dr. Wilson was appointed chamber-musician to Charles II.; and, on the death of Henry Lawes, 1662, was again received into the chapel-royal, when, quitting the university, he resided constantly in London, till the time of his decease, at near 78 years of age, in 1673.—*Burney.*

WILSON, a township of the United States, in Niagara county, New York.

WILSON, a county of the United States, in West Tennessee, on the south side of the Cumberland. Population 11,952, slaves 2297.

WILSON, POINT, a cape on the west coast of North America, in the gulf of Georgia. Lat. 48. 10. N. long. 237. 31. E.

WILSON'S PROMONTORY, a remarkable projecting headland, being a lofty cape of granite, about 20 miles long and from 5 to 14 in breadth, and the southernmost point of the island of New Holland. Lat. 39. 11½. S. long. 146. 24. E.

WILSONTOWN, a village of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, in the parish of Carnwath; 23½ miles south-west of Edinburgh, and 8½ east of Lanark, erected by Messrs. Wilsons of London, to accommodate the workmen at their extensive iron foundry at this place.

WILSONVILLE, a township of the United States, in Wayne county, Pennsylvania, in the Lexawacsein; 120 miles north of Philadelphia.

WILSTER, a town of Denmark, in Holstein, near the Elbe. It has a small trade in corn and cattle, and several distilleries. The surrounding district is, from it, called Wilstermarsch; 34 miles north-west of Hamburg. Population about 1600.

WILSTER, a river of Holstein, which is properly a branch of, or separation from, the river called Cudensee. It falls into the Stor, and is navigable for small craft.

WILSTHORPE, a township of England, in Lincolnshire; 5 miles north-west of Market Deeping.—2. A hamlet in the East Riding of Yorkshire; 3 miles north-by-west of Bridlington.

WILSTON, or WILLESTHORPE, a hamlet of England, in Hertfordshire; 2 miles north-west of Tring.

WILSTON, a hamlet of England, in Leicestershire; 6½ miles north-east of Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

WILTHEN, a large village of Germany, in Saxony, situated on the borders of Lusatia, to the south of Bautzen; the scene of a battle between the French and allies, in May, 1813.

WILTON, a parish of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, lying on the banks of the Teviot, and containing 5000 acres. Population 1307.

WILTON, a borough and market town of England, in the county of Wilts, is situated in a broad and fertile valley, near the confluence of the rivers Nadder and Wily. It is a town of great antiquity, and is supposed by some writers to have been the chief seat of the British prince Carvilius, and afterwards to have constituted the capital of the West Saxon dominions. It was undoubtedly a place of consequence antecedent to the Norman conquest, and appears to have been favoured at different times by the Saxon princes. It continued for many ages after the conquest, famous for its monastic institutions, and particularly for its abbey, which was founded in 773, by Wulstan, earl of Wiltshire. This was dissolved by Henry VIII., and no portion of its buildings are now standing, though they were at one time of considerable extent and grandeur. At the free school 25 boys are clothed, educated, and allowed ten pounds when put out as apprentices. Wilton, though decayed in extent and population, as well as in importance, still retains many of its ancient privileges. It is a borough both by prescription and by charter, and is governed by a corporation of its own, consisting of a mayor, recorder, five aldermen, three capital burgesses, and eleven

eleven common-council men, with a town-clerk and other officers, as fixed by the last charter granted in the reign of Henry VIII. Wilton sends two members to parliament, and has regularly done so since the 23d year of Edward I. It is the county town of Wiltshire, and is consequently the place of assembly for the election of knights of the shire. The county courts of justice are sometimes held here. During the time of the Saxons, Wilton was the see of a bishop, created by Edward the Elder, out of the diocese of Sherborne. It has now a market on Wednesday, and its fairs are on the 4th May for cattle and sheep, and 12th September for sheep and horses. Adjoining the town is Wilton-house, the splendid and interesting seat of the earls of Pembroke. The park is extensive, finely wooded, and adorned with a lake, triumphal arches, a Palladian bridge, and other architectural ornaments; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-by-north of Salisbury, and 85 west-south-west of London. Population of the borough and parish 1963.—2. A parish of England, in Norfolk; 9 miles south-by-east of Stoke Ferry.—3. A parish in Somersetshire, about 1 mile south-west of Taunton.—4. A township in the North Riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles north-west of Guisborough.—5. A township in the East Riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles east-by-south of Pickering.—6. A post township of the United States, in Kennebeck county, Maine, 200 miles north-north-east of Boston.—7. A post township of Hillsborough county, New Hampshire; 40 miles south-south-west of Concord. Population 1017.—8. A township of Fairfield county, Connecticut; 7 miles north of Norfolk. Here is an academy.—9. A township of Saratoga county, New York.

WILTON BISHOP'S, a township of England, East Riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles north-by-west of Pocklington. Population 454.

WILTOUN, a post village of the United States, in Fairfield county, Connecticut.—2. Of Williamsburg district, South Carolina.—3. A village of Charleston district, South Carolina; 27 miles west-south-west of Charleston.

WILTSHIRE, an inland county of England, bounded on the north and north-west by Gloucestershire; on the south-west by Dorsetshire; on the south and east by Hampshire; and on the north-east by the county of Berks. Its form is nearly oval; and concerning its extent and superficial area, various statements are made by different writers, some estimating its length at 39 miles from north to south, and 30 in breadth from east to west; while others, apparently on better grounds, give it 54 miles of length, and 34 of breadth. The superficial area, according to the same authority, is 1372 square miles, or 878,000 acres, of which about 160,000 are supposed to be arable, and 270,000 to be fit for pasture. Wiltshire may be said to be naturally divided into two portions, by an irregular range of hills, which extends transversely through the greater part of the county, in a direction inclining from the north-east to the south-west. These districts are usually denominated South and North Wiltshire, and differ very materially from each other, not only in appearance, but in almost every distinguishing quality. South Wiltshire, which claims priority of notice, on account of its superior extent, forms the western division of a vast tract of chalk hills, comprising a considerable part of Hampshire, and having for its boundaries the rich lands of Berkshire, and the extreme verge of the Marlborough hills on the north; the broken ground of Somersetshire on the west; the New Forest of Hampshire on the south; and the heaths of Surrey and Sussex, together with the West Downs of the latter county, on the east. This portion of Wiltshire presents to the eye, when surveyed from a distance, the appearance of a large elevated plain. On a nearer inspection, however, it appears to be indented by numerous, and frequently extensive vallies, and to display an almost continual series of gentle eminences, with now and then a bolder height rising above the others, but never to a mountainous elevation. In some parts the hills assume the form of rotund knolls, and are separated by smoothly sided hollows, which vary considerably both in depth and extent. At other places they range along for a short distance in connected ridges, shewing on

one side of the range rather a rapid declivity, from the top of which, on the other side, the hills sink in irregular gradation till at length they frequently shelve into a perfect flat. The whole of this district, generally speaking, is separated into two divisions, the one called Marlborough Downs, and the other Salisbury Downs, or Plain. Both these portions, however, are characterised by precisely the same generic features, excepting, perhaps, that the eminences in the former are more abrupt and elevated than in the latter. Around Stonehenge, the greatest level prevails, and the face of the country here flows in the most gentle manner, and exhibits a tamer aspect than even the high wolds of Yorkshire. Throughout this whole extent, the surface is usually smooth and naked; but nevertheless beautiful. Many of the scenes are grand; and at particular seasons, or under the influence of peculiar effects of sky, cannot fail to delight the artist. The principal vallies in this division of the county lie along the banks of the rivers, the most remarkable of which diverge like irregular radii from the country around Salisbury and Wilton. These display rich meadow and corn lands, interspersed with seats and villages, and finely covered, at intervals, with plantations of wood.

North Wiltshire differs completely from the southern division of the county in its general appearance. Instead of a constant series of "chalky waves," the aspect of this district, which extends from the verge of the Downs to the hills of Gloucestershire, is nearly that of a perfect flat, the few deviations from the ordinary level being for the most part so gradual, as scarcely to be perceptible on a cursory view. The country here, moreover, is so extremely close, and well wooded, that when viewed from any of the surrounding hills, it appears like one vast plantation of trees. If examined in detail, however, it is found also to contain many extensive tracts of rich pasture land, situated on the banks of the Lower Avon and the Thames, and of such smaller streams as flow into the one or the other of these rivers. It likewise comprises a number of corn fields, exhibits some very fine scenery of the milder kind, and is abundantly supplied with towns and villages. The soil of this county is various, both in the southern and in the northern districts. In the former, however, a much greater uniformity of disposition is observable than in the latter. All the higher land, on the sides of the hills, from which the flints have been washed off, exhibits very commonly a chalky loam, or rather a dissolved chalk. A flinty loam chiefly forms the soil of the lower grounds of these summits; and in the centre of the vallies, which are watered by rivulets, the soil is usually composed of a deep black earth, covering a bed of broken flints; but in some of the more extensive vales there are veins of peat, formed by black earth, without any mixture of flints. The white land prevails most near the sources of the rivulets, where the hills are steepest; and the flinty loams near the junction of the rivulets, where the country is flattest. On those hills, the sides of which are much washed, the soil is of course extremely thin and weak; and, on the contrary, the level tops, which have been little, if at all washed, frequently possess a very strong and deep soil. Some stiff clays and clayey loams are discovered in different spots on the skirts of this district; and its interior is intersected by several stripes of a sandy soil, following the course of the veins of sand-stone already mentioned. One stripe, which is very narrow, but very fertile, entering the county in the vicinity of Mere, runs by Maiden-Bradley, Warminster, Westbury, and Lavington, towards Devizes, where it meets and unites with a wider and still more fertile tract of similar soil, which stretches through the vale of Pewsey, and terminates at Burbage. From Shaftesbury, in Dorsetshire, another stripe proceeds by Donhead, Ansty, Swallowcliffe, and Fovant, till it is stopped by the high ground in Burcomb field. This vein is likewise met at or near Fovant, by the range of sand hills coming from West Knoyle, by Stop-Beacon and Ridge. In North Wiltshire, the soil, covering the extensive tracts of corne-grate, under strata, is chiefly a calcareous loam of a reddish colour, and contains a considerable mixture of irregular

gular flat stones. This loam differs much in quality, according to its comparative distance from the rock, and to the absence or presence of an intervening layer of cold blue clay; which, particularly when situated near the surface, renders the soil much less fertile than when it lies upon the pure warm stone, as is the case with all the land extending from Chippenham southward through Melksham and Trowbridge, except where the veins of gravel above mentioned interrupt the course of the rock. In that event, however, the soil is not deteriorated; but, on the contrary, is much improved. Of the sand veins in this district, one runs from Rodburn, by Seagry, Draycot, and Sutton-Benger, to Langley-Burrel, near Chippenham; and another from Charlcot, through Bremhill, to Branham. Detached masses of the same soil are likewise seen at Rowde and Seend; and there is a third very narrow stripe of it stretching also from Charlcot towards Swindon. Another soil in North Wiltshire, which seems to demand particular notice, is that extending over the greater part of Brandon Forest: it is a cold iron clay of the very worst quality; so that the ground here was never so well applied as when in its original state of woodland. The climate of this county is not characterised by any very peculiar quality, except that the air in South Wiltshire, as on all open downs, is generally cold and sharp. Hence that district, though highly favourable to the health both of men and beasts, is not very congenial to agricultural purposes. In North Wiltshire the climate is much milder than in the south parts; but is nevertheless likewise cold; at least winter lingers here longer than might be supposed; a consequence most probably of the chilly retentive nature of the under soil throughout the greater part of it.

With regard to agriculture, the southern district may almost be regarded as one vast sheep farm. Fallowing is in very general use; and the chief manure is the produce of the sheep-fold. The most general crops on the high white lands are wheat and barley, and on the grounds, in the vallies, green crops for the winter maintenance of the sheep and cattle. Potatoes are likewise planted in considerable quantities on the sandy veins which run through the county in this division. On the meadow lands, irrigation is practised perhaps more extensively here than in any county of England, and with signal advantages. Indeed, water meadows are indispensable appendages to a South Wiltshire farm; as without them it would be almost impossible to pursue the present system of sheep breeding, which is certainly more profitable to the farmer, to his landlord, and to the country at large, than any other mode of agriculture that could be substituted in its stead. The distinguishing feature of the agriculture of North Wiltshire is the pasturage or grazing system. Great numbers of cows are therefore kept in that district, and a considerable part of them are likewise reared in it. The cheese of North Wiltshire has long been deservedly famed; though for some time after it became the staple commodity here, it was sold in the London market as the manufacture of Gloucestershire. Now, however, much of it is well known under the appellation of the "North Wiltshire," and is very generally esteemed superior to the cheese of the adjoining county, being equally rich as the best sort of the vale of Berkeley, and free from that degree of pungency, or sharpness, which is so offensive to some palates. In all things relative to the dairy, indeed, the inhabitants of this district probably excel those of any part of England, and evince that the quality of its produce depends fully as much on proper management as on any peculiarity of situation, soil, or climate; as it is well known that few tracts of country vary more, in these circumstances, than the different portions of North Wiltshire; and yet the cheese is almost equally good throughout its whole extent. But though the principal part of the pasture lands in this district is devoted to the purposes of the dairy, a considerable portion of them is also appropriated to grazing cattle for sale. Pigs are also reared in vast numbers in different parts of the county, and particularly constitute essential appendages to the dairy farms of its northern division. Many of these animals are sold alive to the

butchers, for the supply of the neighbouring towns with pork; but the far greater proportion of them are killed by the farmers themselves, and cured as bacon. The last article of Wiltshire produce is no less celebrated than its cheese, at least when the pig has been principally bred on the wley and ofal of the dairy; and has received a mixture of barley-meal as fattening food.

Chalk undoubtedly forms the chief part of the substructure of all that extensive assemblage of hills which constitute the Downs. On the western side of the county, bordering on Somersetshire, are many freestone quarries, where vast quantities of fine stone are obtained. The quarries at Box, near Bath, are as famous as any in the vicinity of that city. The principal rivers in Wiltshire are the Thames, the Upper and Lower Avon, the Bourn, the Wily, the Nadder, and the Kennet. The canals which intersect the county of Wilts are the Thames and Severn canal. The Kennet and Avon canal, intended to connect the navigation of these two rivers.

The manufactures of Wiltshire are various, and of great extent. Salisbury is noted for its flannels and fancy woollens; and, besides, carries on a considerable manufactory of cutlery and steel goods, which are probably superior in workmanship to any in the kingdom.

Wiltshire abounds in the most curious and interesting remains of antiquity. Of these the most remarkable are the stupendous monuments at Avebury and Stonehenge, both of which are commonly regarded as Druidical temples. Next to these immense temples, because resembling them in relative magnitude, though totally dissimilar in kind, the Wansdyke may properly claim attention. Of nearly equal antiquity to the monuments already named, are the artificial hillocks, or mounds of earth, called Barrows or Tumuli, which abound in this county. There are three Roman stations mentioned as being situated in this county, besides various Roman roads, and numerous encampments, and other entrenched earthen works.

Wiltshire is comprehended in the western circuit, and sends thirty-four members to parliament, viz.: two knights of the shire, two citizens for Salisbury, and two burgesses for each of the following boroughs: Chippenham, Calne, Cricklade, Devizes, Heytesbury, Hindon, Downton, Great Bedwin, Marlborough, Malmesbury, Ludgershall, Westbury, Wilton, Wooton-Basset, and Old Sarum. Wiltshire is divided into 28 hundreds, viz.: Alderbury, Amesbury, Bradford, Branch and Dole, Calne, Cawden, Chalk, Chippenham, Damerham North and South, Downton, Dunworth, Elstob and Everley, Frustfield, Heytesbury, Highworth, Kingsbridge, Kinwardstone, Malmesbury, Mere, Melksham, Pottern and Canning, Ramsbury, Selkley, Swanborough, Underditch, Warminster, Westbury, and Whorlesdown. The county contains one city, Salisbury; 15 boroughs, and 8 other market towns, viz.: Amesbury, Bradford, Highworth, Market Lavington, Mere, Swindon, Trowbridge, and Warminster; the whole containing 304 parishes, 2946 houses, inhabited by 185,107 persons, viz.: 87,388 males, and 97,727 females, of whom 39,422 were returned as being employed in trade, handicrafts, and manufactures, and 53,517 in agriculture.

WILTZ, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg; 12 miles east of Bastogne. Population 2000.

WILY, *adj.* Cunning; sly; full of stratagem; fraudulent; insidious; subtle; mischievously artful.

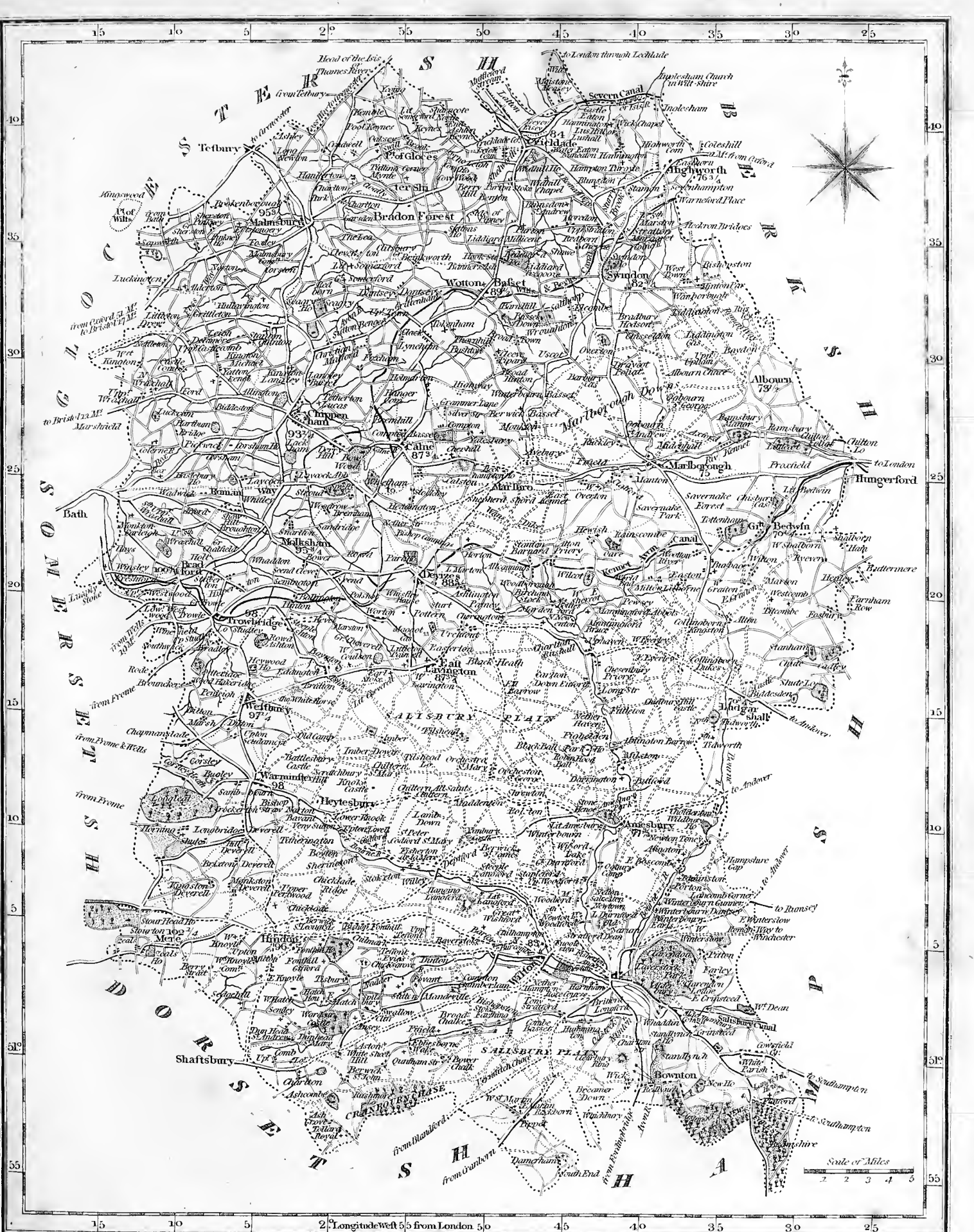
In the *wily* snake
Whatever slights, none would suspicions mark
As from his wit, and native subtily
Proceeding. *Milton.*

WILY, a parish of England, in Wiltshire; 7 miles east-north-east of Hindon.

WIMBISH, a parish of England, in Essex; 4 miles east-south-east of Saffron Walden. Population 769.

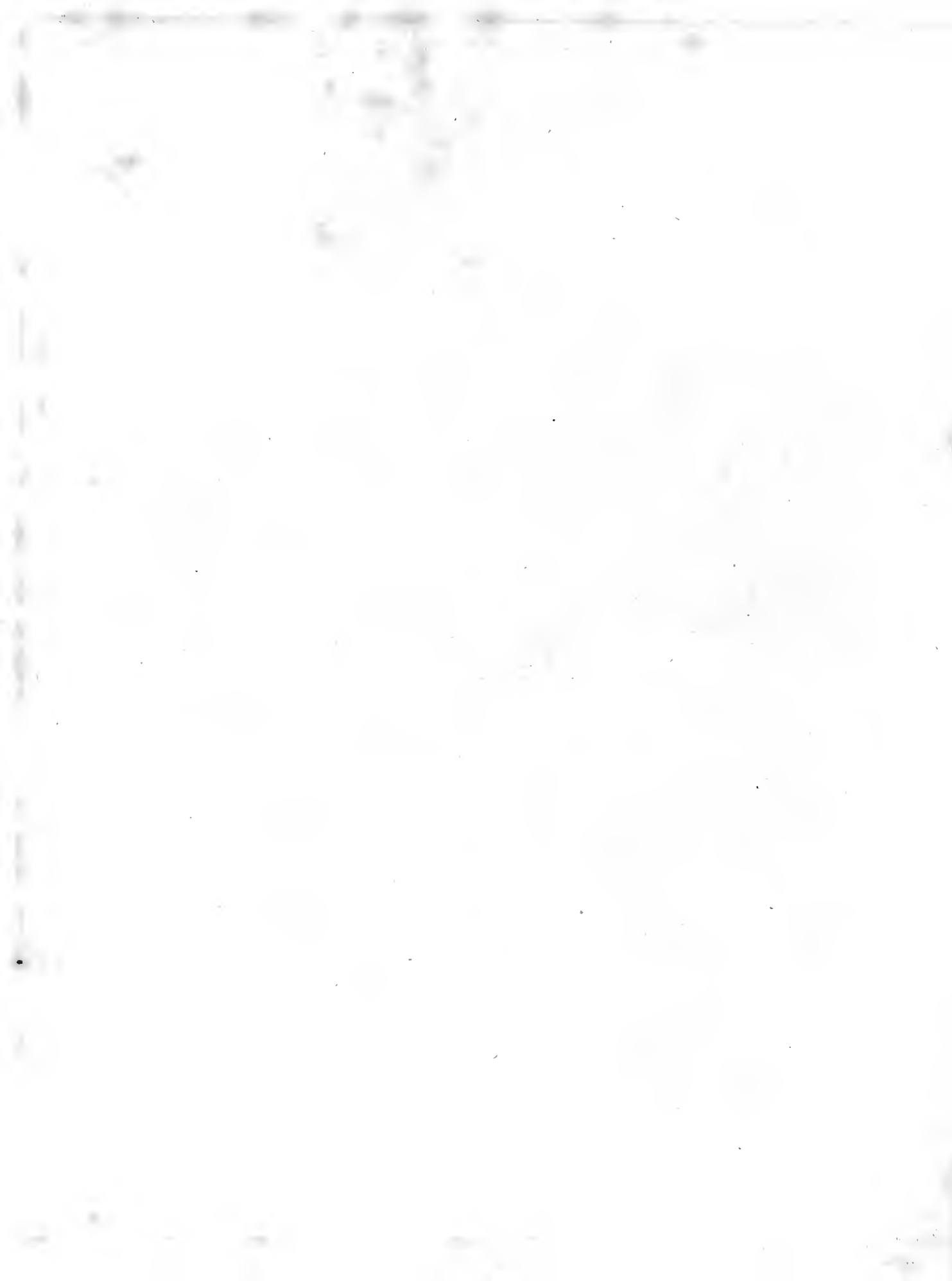
WIMBLE, *adj.* Active; nimble; shifting to and fro.
He was so *wimble* and so *wight*,
From bough to bough he leaped light,
And oft the pumies latched. *Spenser.*

WIMBLE,



WILTSHIRE.

Engraved for the Encyclopedia Londinensis, 1823.



WIMBLE, *s.* [*wimpel*, old Dutch, from *wemelen*, to bore.] An instrument with which holes are bored.

At harvest-home, trembling to approach
The little barrel which he fears to broach,
He 'ssays the *wimble*, often draws it back,
And deals to thirsty servants but a smack.

Dryden.

To WIMBLE, *v. a.* To bore.—The soldier *wimbled* a hole into the coffin that was largest, probably fancying there was something well worthy his adventure. *Sir T. Herbert.*

WIMBLETON, a township of England, North Riding of Yorkshire, near Helmsley.—2. A village and parish of England, in the county of Surrey, and in the vicinity of the metropolis, noted for the numerous elegant villas and mansions which it contains. Wimbleton church is a new building, in the Grecian style, erected in 1788, at the sole expense of the inhabitants. In the village are some copper mills, a manufactory for printing calicoes, and another of japanned ware. Wimbleton common, which joins to that of Putney, is about a mile square, and though formerly famous for robberies, has now many handsome residences around it. Earl Spencer has a handsome mansion here: the original house was built by the son of the lord treasurer Burleigh in 1588, and afterwards rebuilt by Sarah, duchess of Marlborough; but it was burnt down in 1785. The park and grounds are laid out in great taste, containing an area of 1200 acres. Wimbleton Lodge is an elegant modern structure. Among other villas which skirt the common, is that of the late John Horne Tooke, where that celebrated character closed his career in March, 1812. At the south-west corner is a circular encampment, with a single ditch, including a space of seven acres. This, by Camden and others, is supposed to have been the spot where a battle was fought between Ceaulin, king of the West Saxons, and Ethelbert, king of Kent, in which the latter was defeated. This battle, according to historical report, was fought at Wibadune, in the year 568. Population 1914.

WIMBLETON, POINT, a cape on the west coast of North America, at the extremity of a peninsula, between two arms of Cross Sound. Lat. 58. 19. N. long. 223. 56. E.

WIMBLEHILL, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Ashill, Somersetshire.

WIMBLINGTON, a hamlet of England, in Cambridge-shire; 4 miles south of March. Population 679.

WIMBOLDERLEY, a township of England, in Cheshire, parish of Middlewich.

WIMBORNE-MINSTER, a market town of England, in Dorsetshire, of very high antiquity, and celebrated for its beautiful collegiate church. It is situated between the rivers Stour and Allen, over each of which it has a bridge, on a dry gravelly soil, in one of the most delightful vales in the kingdom. It was called by the Romans *Vindogladia*, or *Ventageladia*, alluding to its situation on a river; and is supposed to have formed a station to the camp at Badbury. The later appellation of Wimborne, or Wimbourne, is Saxon, being derived from Bourne, a brook or running water, and Wim, a little river which flows on the north and east sides of the town. The term Minster is added from the church, to distinguish it from other places of the name of Wimbourne. The church is deserving of particular notice. Some are of opinion that it is of the heaviest and earliest species of Saxon architecture, and that its form sufficiently attests its antiquity; while others are of opinion that the eastern tower, and most part of the church, was built soon after the conquest. Many parts are apparently of the Saxon age, particularly the semi-circular arches on the eastern tower, the false windows in the south transept, and several others. This edifice is built in the form of a cross, with two quadrangular towers; one of them standing on the middle of the roof, and the other at the west end. The former was adorned anciently with a spire, said to have been of an extraordinary height. The whole building is divided in the manner of a cathedral, and consists of a chancel, nave, choir, and side aisles; a transept or cross aisle, and three porches. Its length, from east to west, is 180

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feet. The ascent to the chancel is by a flight of twelve steps, in two divisions, six to the stalls, and six to the chancel, which give it a very noble and grand appearance. Both chancel and choir are supported by eight pillars, over which are five windows on the north, all open, and only three on the south side, but all much smaller than those of the nave. The choir has seven stalls on each side, besides two at the upper end; the whole covered with canopies of carved oak. On the south side of the altar are four large niches or stalls, handsomely purfled; one of which has a holy-water basin on a pillar: and at the west end is a handsome organ. The nave is supported on each side by six massy pillars, of an irregular form; above which are pointed arches, with zig-zag mouldings; the whole enlightened by a similar number of windows, apparently of a much later fashion. In this church numerous royal and noble personages have been buried, most of whom were anciently commemorated by suitable monuments. Of these, many are destroyed by time, and more by violence. King Ethelred, who was slain in battle by the Danes, is said to have been buried here, and his tomb is pointed out on the north side of the altar. There is a tything or liberty within the town, styled the Borough, in which a court is held at Michaelmas yearly, the privilege of H. Bankes, Esq. It is a court,leet and court baron; twelve jurymen sworn, who appoint two bailiffs of the Borough, and they are sworn in, in the same manner as constables at other courts. They have no power out of the tything. They have nothing to do with that part called the town. Market on Friday; and its fairs are the Friday before Good Friday, and the 14th September; 26 miles east-north-east of Dorchester, and 100 south-west-by-west of London. Population 3560.

WIMBORNE, ALL SAINTS and ST. GILES, two united parishes of England, in the county of Dorset, situated on the river Allen. Population 386.

WIMBOTSHAM, a parish of England, in Norfolk, near Market Downham.

WIMESWOLD, a parish of England, in Leicestershire; 5 miles north-east of Loughborough.

WIMMA, a river of Germany, in Hanover, and the duchy of Luneburg, which rises near Harburg, and after traversing the duchy of Bremen, runs into the Weser.

WIMMENTHAL, a large village of Germany, in Wirtemberg, near Heilbronn.

WIMMERBY, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland; 62 miles north of Calmar. Population 1000.

WIMMINGTON, a parish of England, in Bedfordshire; 12 miles from Bedford.

WIMMIS, a small town and castle of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern; 18 miles south of Bern.

WIMPFEN, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt; 65 miles north of Heilbronn. Population 2000.

WIMPLE, *s.* [*guimple*, Fr.] A hood; a veil.

So fair and fresh, as freshest flower in May,

For she had laid her mournful stole aside,

And widow-like sad *wimple* thrown away.

Spenser.

WIMPLE, *s.* [*piplion*, Lat.] A plant.

To WIMPLE, *v. a.* [*wimpelen*, Teut., to veil.] To draw down as a hood or veil.

The same did hide,

Under a veil that *wimpled* was full low.

Spenser.

WIMPOLE, or WIMPLE, a parish of England, in Cambridgeshire; 4½ miles south-east of Caxton.

WIMPSTOW, a hamlet of England, in Warwickshire; 4½ miles south-by-east of Stratford-upon-Avon.

WIN, whether initial or final in the names of men, may either denote a masculine temper, from *win*, which signifies *war*, *strength*, &c., or else the general love and esteem he hath among the people, from the Saxon *wine*, i. e. *dear*, *beloved*. In the names of places it implies a battle fought there. *Gibson.*

To WIN, *v. a.* pret. *wan* and *won*; part. pass. *won*. To gain by conquest.

Follow cheerful to the trembling town ;
Press but an entrance, and presume it *won*.

Dryden.

To gain the victory in a contest.

Thy well breath'd horse
Impels the flying car, and *wins* the course.

Dryden.

To gain something withheld, or something valuable.—
When you see my son, tell him, that his sword can never
win the honour that he loses. *Shakspeare*.—To obtain ; to
allure to kindness or compliance.

Devilish Macbeth

By many of these trains hath sought to *win* me. *Shakspeare*.

To gain by play.—He had given a disagreeable vote in
parliament, for which reason not a man would have so much
correspondence with him as to *win* his money. *Addison*.—
To gain by persuasion.

They *win* great numbers to receive
With joy the tidings brought from heaven.

Milton.

To gain by courtship.

She's beautiful ; and therefore to be woo'd :
She is a woman, therefore to be *won*.

Shakspeare.

To WIN, *v. n.* To gain the victory.

Nor is it ought but just,
That he who in debate of truth hath *won*,
Should *win* in arms.

Milton.

To gain influence or favour.—You have a softness and be-
neficence *winning* on the hearts of others. *Dryden*.—To
gain ground.—The rabble will in time *win* upon power.
Shakspeare.—To be conqueror or gainer at play.

Charles, I will play no more to-night ;
My mind's not on't, you are too hard for me.
—Sir, I did never *win* of you before.

—But little, Charles ;
Nor shall not when my fancy's on my play. *Shakspeare*.

WINANDERMERE, or WINDERMERE, a parish of Eng-
land, in the county of Westmoreland, which takes its name
from the famous lake of Windermere, and comprehends the
three townships of Applebeck, Troutbeck, and Windermill-
beck. The lake of Windermere, which is the most exten-
sive in England, is situated at the foot of the Furness fells,
and forms the boundary line between the counties of West-
moreland and Lancashire, from Brathbridge to the river by
which Eastwaite water is discharged into the lake; the
whole of which to the south of this point being in Lanca-
shire, and the whole to the north in Westmoreland. It is
distinguished by the variety of beautiful prospects which it
exhibits. It is about 15 miles in length from north to south,
and about one mile broad at an average, although in many
places it is not more than 500 yards. The greatest depth is
about 220 feet, opposite Ecclefrigg crag. It is famous for its
fine char, and abounds also with trout, perch, pike, and eels.
This lake is frequently intersected by promontories, which
render its shores very winding ; and it is spotted with islands.
Among these, the Holme, or Great island, on an oblong tract
of about 30 acres, with a good house on it, crosses the lake
in an oblique line, surrounded by a number of inferior isles,
finely formed and wooded. They make together a kind of
archipelago. In navigating it upward, from the Great island,
the extremity appears singularly grand, its parts neat and
picturesque ; and the view of the surrounding scenery, from
Cove to Kirkston, is astonishingly sublime and beautiful.

WINBROUGH, a hill of Scotland, in Roxburghshire.

WINCANTON, a market town and parish of England,
in the county of Somerset, situated on the declivity of a hill,
which commands a beautiful prospect of the adjacent
country. It is a place of considerable antiquity, and was
the scene of many actions and encounters between the Britons,
Saxons, and Danes. It has a church, with a square tower
and 6 bells, and a neat market-house. Great part of the
town was destroyed by fire in the month of April, 1747.
The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in the manu-
facture of ticks and dowlas, serges, and stockings, and also

in cheese, great quantities of which are brought hither from
the neighbouring towns, and disposed of to dealers from
London. Market on Wednesday, and two annual fairs ;
24 miles south of Bath, and 108 west-by-south of London.
Population 1850.

To WINCE, *v. n.* [*gwingo*, Welsh.] To kick as impa-
tient of a rider, or of pain.

I will sit as quiet as a lamb,

I will not stir, nor *wince*, nor speak a word. *Shakspeare*.

WINCEBY, a parish of England, in Lincolnshire ; 4
miles east-by-south of Horncastle.

WINCER, *s.* A kicking beast ; one wincing as a beast.
—A slovenly *wincer* of a confutation. *Milton*.

WINCH, *s.* [*guincher*, French, to twist.] A windlass ;
something held in the hand by which a wheel or cylinder is
turned.—Put a *winch* with the wheel. *Mortimer*.

To WINCH, *v. a.* [The same with *wince*, or perhaps
from *guincher*, French, to twist ; *winch* signifying some-
times to writhe or contort the body.] To kick with impa-
tience ; to shrink from any uneasiness.

We who have free souls,
It touches not, let the gall'd jade *winch* ;

Shakspeare.

WINCH, *s.* A kick of a beast impatient of the rider or
of pain.—The mule, frightened by that terrible blow, ran away
as fast as it could about the fields, and within two or three
winces overthrew him to the ground. *Shelton*.

WINCH, EAST, a parish of England, in Norfolk ; 6
miles south-east-by-east of Lynn Regis.

WINCH, WEST, another parish of England, in the above
county, situated near the river Yar ; 3 miles south of Lynn
Regis.

WINCHAM, or WINSHAM, a hamlet of England, in
Cheshire ; 2 miles north-east of Norwich.

WINCHCOMBE, a market town of England, in the
county of Gloucester, situated on a small stream called the
Isbourne, which runs into the Avon. The houses are in
general well built, but the church is the principal building
deserving notice: it is a noble Gothic structure, with a tower
at the west end, and contains several handsome monuments.
Besides the church, here are three charity schools, and an
almshouse. Winchcombe is a town of great antiquity, and
was once deemed a county of itself, enjoying peculiar privi-
leges. The town or borough, as it is called, is governed by
two bailiffs, chosen annually. Kenulph, king of Mercia, had
a palace here in the 8th century ; he also founded a monastery
in the place, whose abbot afterwards sat in parliament as a
baron. Not the least vestiges of it now remain. Until the
reign of Charles II. this place was noted for its plantations of
tobacco. Market on Saturday, and three annual fairs, one
of which, in March, is a large one for horses ; 16 miles north-
east of Gloucester, and 93 west-north-west of London. Popu-
lation 1256.

WINCHELSEA, a borough and Market town of England,
in the county of Sussex, is a place of great antiquity, and was
once populous and flourishing, but is now reduced to only
126 houses. Of the ancient town little more is known. It
is a member of the Cinque Ports. During the turbulent
reign of Henry III. its sailors were famed for committing
piracies on the high seas. Edward III. attacked the place,
took it by storm, and put to death the principal persons who
were concerned in these piracies. The town also suffered
under another and still more grievous calamity, being inun-
dated by a rising of the sea, which took place about the end
of the 12th century. This calamity does not appear to have
come on so suddenly as not to give some warning to the
inhabitants of their danger ; and they accordingly appear to
have built other habitations, on ground assigned them for
the purpose by Edward I. This town, encouraged by the
favour of the sovereign, who continued to it all the privileges
enjoyed by the old town, increased in buildings and popula-
tion ; but in less than twenty years was twice pillaged, first
by the French, and again by the Spaniards, who landed near
Farley Head. In 1358 the French once more attacked and partly

partly destroyed the town, but were foiled in another attempt, which, after having burned Rye, they made upon it in 1377.

From the rapid succession of the calamitous events which followed the foundation of the new town, it may be questioned whether it was ever completely finished; but the many spacious crypts and vaults which have been discovered, afford sufficient evidence that it was numerous, if not fully, inhabited. The new town fell to decay, from a cause the reverse of that which had occasioned the ruin of the old one; the sea deserted its neighbourhood, and left in its place a dreary marsh. In 1573, however, Winchelsea retained so much of its opulence and importance, that queen Elizabeth, by whom it was visited in that year, struck with the general appearance of the town, the splendid scarlet robes of the mayor and jurats, and the numerous gentry who inhabited the place, complimented it with the title of Little London. Towards the end of her reign, the calamity of a retiring sea began in earnest to be felt. The channel which led to the harbour was first choked, and by insensible degrees the whole coast was deserted. The town, abandoned of course by the merchant and trader, soon declined; its houses and churches fell to ruin, and desolation spread over the whole compass of the hill on which it stood; so that a town once covering a surface of two miles in circumference, is now reduced to a few houses, in a corner of its ancient site.

In the middle of the town was a large square, now on most sides open to the country. In the centre of it stands the church, dedicated to St. Thomas, which, from its remains, appears to have been a beautiful edifice, originally built in the form of a cross. The lofty and spacious chancel, used by the parishioners for divine worship, and three aisles, are all that is now left entire. Within are yet left three of the lofty arches which supported the tower, springing from clustered columns. There were formerly two other parish churches dedicated to St. Giles and St. Leonard. The three gates which defended the approaches to the town, called New Gate, Strand Gate, and Land Gate, are yet standing, though in a very ruinous condition; and here and there a fragment of the walls, with an exterior foss, may still be discovered. The north-east, or Land Gate, leading to Rye, has a round tower on each side. The arch of the south, or Strand Gate, formed of vast rude stones, is almost flat. Near Camber Point, which terminates a marshy peninsula, about two miles north-east of the town, and half a mile from the sea, stands Winchelsea or Camber castle. It was built by Henry VIII. during his rage for universal fortification in 1539 and 1540, and is conjectured by some to have been erected on the site, or with the materials, of a more ancient fabric. The corporation consists of a mayor and 12 jurats, and it returns two members to parliament, chosen by the corporation and freemen; the number of voters about 40, and the returning officer the mayor. It has a trifling market on Saturday; and a fair on the 14th May; 8 miles north-east of Hastings, and 67 south-west of London. Population in 1811, 652: houses 126.

WINCHELSEA ISLAND, an island in the gulf of Carpentaria, near the coast of Groote Eylandt, with which it forms a bay called by captain Flinders North-west bay. It is about 5 or 6 miles long.

WINCHELSEA ISLAND, an island in the Pacific ocean; 30 miles south-east of Sir Charles Hardy's island.

WINCHENDON, a post township of the United States, in Worcester county, Massachusetts; 60 miles north-west of Boston. Population 1173.

WINCHENDON, **NETHER**, a parish of England, in Buckinghamshire; 6 miles west-by-south of Aylesbury.

WINCHENDON, **UPPER**, another parish in the above county; 5 miles west-by-north of Aylesbury.

WINCHESTER, an eminent and ancient city of England, in Hampshire, situated on the eastern declivity of a hill gradually sloping to the river Itchin, the chalky cliffs of which, combined with the whiteness of the surrounding soil, is affirmed by Camden to have occasioned its original name, which was *Caer Gwent*, or the White City. Most of the buildings have an appearance of antiquity, and the streets

are broad, and remarkably clean. It is about half a mile long from east to west, about a mile and a half in compass, and contains eight churches, exclusive of St. Bartholomew's at Hyde. Although the early history of Winchester is involved in all the confusion of those distant ages, there can be no doubt that it has a fair claim to great antiquity. It was known in the time of the Romans, and is supposed to have been the site of a Roman encampment. During the contests of the Britons and the Saxons, it was well known, and became the capital of the West Saxon kingdom. Under the rule of Egbert, by whom all the Saxon kingdoms were united into one, it became the metropolis of the kingdom. In the reign of William the Conqueror, though Winchester was still a royal residence, London began to rival it, and to acquire the pre-eminence; and about the reign of Edward I. the increased importance of London operated greatly to the disadvantage of Winchester, as it became in a great measure the royal residence, and drew from Winchester all the attendants on the court, and others engaged in public affairs, whose expenditure had contributed to the prosperity of the city. In the reign of Edward III. Winchester was appointed as one of the fixed markets or staples for wool; but the growing commerce of the city was interrupted by various adverse circumstances, particularly by a most destructive plague, which broke out about the year 1348, and spent its fury in the neighbourhood; and finally, the wool staple having been removed to Calais, the decline of wealth and commerce became sensible and uniform. In the reign of Henry VIII. it received another blow in the dissolution of monasteries, and the consequent destruction of religious houses; after which, Winchester contained scarcely any thing more than a mere shadow of its former grandeur. During the succeeding reigns it still continued to decline; and in the eventful times of Charles I. the city and castle of Winchester were secured for the parliament by Sir William Waller. In 1643 the castle was seized and garrisoned by the royalists. After the battle of Naseby, the place surrendered to Cromwell, after a short siege; and the works of the castle were destroyed, together with the fortifications of the city, the Bishop's castle of Wolversey, and several churches and public buildings. Winchester was desolated, along with the rest of the kingdom, by the great plague of 1665.

The cathedral of Winchester is one of the most interesting buildings in England, whether considered with respect to the antiquity of its foundation, the importance of the scenes that have been transacted in it, or the characters of the personages with whose mortal remains it is enriched and hallowed. It is also curious as an instructive example of architecture, whether of the Saxon, Norman, or English styles, but particularly of the latter, both in its early and improved state. The original structure, built by the Saxon kings Kingegils and Kenewalch, is entirely destroyed; but of that built by Eihelwold, the crypt beneath the high altar is yet remaining. In the 11th century the cathedral was rebuilt, or greatly enlarged and improved, by bishop Walkelin, whose buildings were completed in the year 1093. The next improvement of the cathedral was undertaken by William de Edyngton, treasurer to Edward III., and was finished by bishop Wickham in 1394. The object of this improvement seems to have been rather to adorn the cathedral with the rich architecture of the 13th and 14th centuries, than to repair any decay in the structure; and as much, therefore, of the Norman building was preserved as could be fashioned into the improved style. The west end of the cathedral was now complete in its kind; but the eastern part of it, from the tower to the low aisles of De Lucy, was far from being conformable to the rest, as it consisted of the Norman work of Walkelin, repaired and decorated at subsequent periods, when that great and good prelate, Fox, at the beginning of the 16th century, undertook to rebuild it. This he accordingly performed, with all the finished elegance that the English style had at that period acquired. The dimensions of the cathedral, as stated in Milner's and in Gale's Antiquities, are as follow: whole length of the cathedral, 545 feet; length of the nave, from the west porch to the iron door

door at the entrance of the choir, 351 feet; length of the choir, 136 feet; length of the chapel of Our Lady, 54 feet; breadth of the cathedral, 87 feet; breadth of the choir, 40 feet; length of the transept, 186 feet; height of the tower, 150 feet. On entering the cathedral by the west door, before which a considerable quantity of earth and rubbish has been suffered to accumulate, the attention is first arrested by the vast and lofty columns of the nave, which have been judiciously made to assimilate with the pointed style, by surrounding them with clustered pillars, and other ornaments. Each column is about 12 feet in diameter; the space between them, or intercolumniation, is about two diameters only. The view into the choir is intercepted by a Grecian screen, of the Composite order, designed by Inigo Jones, and executed at the expense of Charles I. This object, from the incongruity of its style to the other parts of the building, and its hue being different from the rest of the stone work, has a very unpleasant effect. In the niches on each side the opening in the centre, are bronze statues of the above monarch and his predecessor, James I. Among the ornaments on the orbs of the groining, and on the *facia* below the open gallery that extends on each side of the nave, are the arms and busts of cardinal Beaufort, and his father, John of Gaunt, together with their devices, the white hart chained, and other insignia, as also the lily of Waynflete, intermingled with the arms and busts of bishop Wykeham. The space between the fifth and sixth columns, on the south side, is occupied by the tomb and chantry, or mortuary chapel, of the last named prelate. "The design and execution of the work before us," observes Mr. Milner, "are perhaps the most perfect specimens extant of the time when they were performed. The ornaments in general are rich, without being crowded; the carvings are delicate, without being finical." The chantry is divided in its length, into three arches, the canopies of which, according to a later improvement, are carved to humour the shape of the arches: the middlemost of these, which is the largest, is subdivided below into three compartments, those on the sides consisting of two. Beneath the tenth arch from the west end, and adjoining to the flight of steps leading towards the choir, is the ancient monumental chapel of bishop Edyngton, which, though in a similar style of architecture to that of bishop Wykeham, is by no means so ornamental or complete. On entering the southern transept, from the south aisle of the nave, the original work of Walkelin presents itself; and here are seen huge round pillars, and vast circular arches, piled upon one another to an amazing height; not, however, without symmetry, and certain simple ornaments; whilst other smaller columns, without either capitals or bases, are continued up the walls, between the arches, to the roof, which is open to the view. The architecture of the northern transept is equally ponderous and lofty with that of the southern, and the general style of the ornaments the same. The choir has a very venerable and solemn appearance, and is remarkable for having the great tower immediately over it, instead of over the space before the entrance, as in most other cathedrals. The tower was evidently intended to throw light into this part of the fabric; but in the reign of Charles I. it was injudiciously ceiled, and adorned in the manner it now appears, as the ornaments themselves indicate. In the middle of the choir, and opposite to the south and north doors, is the tomb of William Rufus. The stalls, which range on each side of the choir, with their misereres, canopies, pinnacles, and other ornaments, are very ancient, and present a profusion of foliage, crockets, busts, and human and animal figures, boldly designed, as well as executed. Opposite to the pulpit, on the south side, is the Episcopal throne, which, though elegantly constructed in the Corinthian order, is unsuitable to the prevailing style of architecture. Above the communion table, which is made to resemble an altar, rises a lofty canopy of wood work, consisting of festoons, and other carvings in alto-relievo. This heavy and tasteless object, together with the rails, was executed in the reign of Charles I. Behind, and partly concealed by the canopy and

altar-piece, is a magnificently carved screen, in stone-work, supposed to be the richest and most exquisite specimen of the pointed style in England. This was executed in the time of bishop Fox; and though greatly neglected, and clogged with whitewash, still exhibits an unrivalled delicacy of workmanship. It contains a variety of niches, with richly ornamented canopies, beneath each of which was formerly a statue; but these having been demolished on the reformation, their places are now occupied by Grecian urns. Immediately above the base-work of the screen, the eye catches the rich painting of the east window, which, though clouded with dust and cobwebs, still glows with a richness of colours that modern art has been unable to imitate. The stained glass of this window, however, as well as of the others round the choir, are little more than remnants of former splendour, most of the figures having been mutilated and disarranged at the time of the civil wars. They chiefly consist of apostles, prophets, and bishops, with appropriate legends and symbols. Leaving the choir, and passing into the south aisle, the gorgeous chapel or chantry of bishop Fox claims attention; in which there is a luxuriance of ornament in the arches, columns, and niches, which baffles minute description, and which would appear excessive, were not the whole executed with exact symmetry, proportion, and finished elegance. Parallel with the above, and occupying the entire space behind the altar, is another chapel; at the north end of which is the chapel of bishop Gardiner, which is an absurd intermixture, and an indifferent specimen, of the pointed and Ionic styles. The magnificent chantries of cardinal Beaufort and of bishop Waynflete are both admired for elegance of design and execution. The eastern extremity of the cathedral is terminated by the spacious chapel of Our Lady, and a smaller chapel, inclosed on each side. On the south of the above is bishop Langton's chapel, which displays some fine carvings in oak, of vine leaves, grapes, armorial bearings, &c. It contains also several elegant tombs. The last interesting object that remains to be described is the celebrated and ancient font, the carvings on which have frequently exercised the sagacity of antiquarians. This stands within the middle arch of Wykeham's part of the church, on the north side, and consists of a square block of dark marble, supported by pillars of the same material; it is covered on the top, and the four sides, with rude carvings, which bespeak its antiquity. The great cloisters of the cathedral, which extended 180 feet east and west, and 174 feet north and south, were destroyed during the prelacy of bishop Horne, in the reign of queen Elizabeth; but on the east side of the quadrangle which they formed, is yet remaining a dark, unornamented ancient passage, or cloister, 90 feet in length, that led to the infirmary, and other offices of the monastery. Southward of this is a doorway, that conducted to the chapter-house, the site of which now forms the dean's garden. The refectory, or hall, was about 41 feet in length, 23 broad, and nearly 40 high: it is now divided into two stories. Under the refectory and vestibule are still to be seen two kitchens, arched over in the Norman fashion, and supported by single pillars in the middle of them. One of the most celebrated institutions at Winchester is the college, founded by bishop Wykeham, between the years 1387 and 1393, on the site of an ancient grammar school, known to have existed before 1136, and probably much earlier. The building consists of two large courts, containing suits of apartments for the warden, 10 fellows, 70 scholars, three chaplains, six choristers, masters, &c. The entrance into the first court is beneath a spacious gateway, the canopy of which is supported by the mutilated busts of a king on one side, and a bishop on the other; evidently intended to represent the founder and his royal patron, Edward III. The middle tower over the gate leading into the interior court, is ornamented with three beautiful niches, having suitable canopies and pinnacles to adorn them. Passing under this tower into the second court, the elegant and uniform style of the ancient buildings has a striking appearance; more especially the magnificent chapel and hall forming the south wing of the quadrangle, and supported by bold and ornamental buttresses,

and enlightened by lofty and richly mullioned windows. A stately tower, with turrets and pinnacles at the four corners, stands near the centre of this wing, built in the ornamented style of the 15th century. The entrance into the chapel is by a vestibule, with a richly ornamented ceiling. The interior has a very striking effect, arising from the bold and lofty vaulting, which is finely ornamented with tracery, and the "dim religious light," that is diffused around from its "storied windows." These display an uncommon variety of saints of every description, as kings, prelates, and nuns. Extending from the chapel southward are the cloisters, which are 132 feet square, and appear to have been built early in the 15th century. In the middle of the cloisters is the library, a strong stone building. Over the door of the school is a statue of the founder. Contiguous to the college on the west is a spacious quadrangular building, forming a detached school for commoners or gentlemen, not on the foundation; where they live in a collegiate manner, under the immediate care of the head master. The college, chapel, and school, were completely repaired in 1795. The ecclesiastical buildings in this city and its suburbs were formerly extremely numerous; the churches and chapels alone amounting to upwards of ninety, and several having colleges and monasteries attached to them. Scarcely twelve of them now remain; the others having been destroyed by the effects of war, or otherwise. The mother church of Winchester is St. Lawrence: it consists of one large aisle, with a lofty square tower, containing five bells. St. Thomas's is an ancient structure, consisting of two aisles, divided by round pillars of the Gothic order; the tower is a low, ordinary building. St. Maurice's was originally a priory, and consists of two aisles, one of which is very spacious; the tower is strong. St. Michael's is a low and ancient building, tiled, having two good aisles, and a tower containing five bells. St. Swithin's is erected over a postern called Kingsgate, and consists of a large neat room, ascended to by a stone staircase. St. Peter's Cheese-hill consists of two aisles, of different sizes, both neat, but plain: it has a tower, containing three bells. St. John's at Hill is divided into three aisles, by round Gothic pillars; the tower is remarkably strong, finished with a turret, containing a clock. St. Martin's Winnall was rebuilt in 1736, and consists of one aisle, having a small tower at the west end, containing one bell. At a short distance north-east from the college are the ruins of the celebrated Episcopal residence called Wolvesey castle, which was erected on the site of a more ancient palace, by the bishop, Henry de Blois, in the century immediately succeeding the conquest, the exact date being 1138. This castle was destroyed by Cromwell in 1646, and nothing now remains but its ruins. Winchester castle, of which scarcely any parts are now standing, was built by William the Conqueror, and occupied the commanding spot at the south-west angle of the city, where the king's house, or palace, erected by Charles II., now stands. This fortress has been the scene of many important transactions. The whole area of the castle was about 850 feet in length, north and south, and 250 in breadth east and west. The chapel belonging to the castle has been converted into a county-hall. It was originally dedicated to St. Stephen, and is supposed, from its style and materials, to have been built about the time of the monarch of that name. It is 110 feet in length, and consists of a nave and side aisles; but the appearance of the interior has been entirely changed through the alterations that have been made in it for the purposes of public business. At the east end is suspended the famous curiosity called Arthur's Round Table, which tradition has attributed to king Arthur; but modern inquiry, with more accuracy, to king Stephen, who appears to have introduced the use of the Round Table into this island, to prevent disputes for precedence among the chivalrous knights of his age. In the High-street, and nearly in the centre of the city, but partly obscured by the situation of some contiguous buildings, stands the city cross, an elegant specimen of the style of the age in which it was built, that of Henry VI. It consists of three stories, adorned with open arches, niches,

and pinnacles, surmounted with small crosses. The remains of the cross at the top still crown the ornamented shaft which rises from the base; and under one of the canopied niches, on the second story, is a statue. The height of the cross is 43 feet. Near the cathedral is a college or alms-house, founded by bishop Morley in 1672 for 10 clergymen's widows. Christ's hospital, commonly called the Blue Alms, was founded in 1706; besides which, there is a number of private charities, and three well endowed charity schools. The public infirmary is a handsome edifice, erected in 1759, the ascent to which is by a noble flight of steps. In the High-street is a market-cross, having five steps round it: this place also serves for the fish-market. The town-hall, or more properly the hall of the guild of merchants of Winchester, was rebuilt in the year 1713, on the site of a more ancient hall, erected in place of a former one, recorded to have been burnt down in 1112. Here the city archives, the original Winchester bushel given by king Edgar, with other measures, both for quantity and length, fixed as standards by succeeding princes, and various curious memorials of antiquity, are still preserved. In front is a good statue of queen Anne, presented by George Brydges, Esq., who was a representative of the city in seven successive parliaments. The market-house is a neat building, erected in 1772, for the sale of butter, eggs, poultry, &c. Before this edifice was completed, the above articles were exposed for sale round the city cross, and in the Pent-House, an ancient piazza, extending from the cross, on the south side of the High-street. In 1788, a new spacious county jail was erected on the Howardian plan, in the court of which is a neat chapel; there is also a bridewell for the city, and another for the county; the latter erected in 1786. The theatre is a handsome structure, built in 1785. There is an annual well attended music meeting, held here in September, continuing for three days, which closes with a ball. Winchester has also its winter assembly, concerts, balls, and every other fashionable amusement. The streets are well paved and lighted, under an act passed in 1770. Here are two banking-houses. On the site of the castle a royal palace was begun in 1683, the principal floor of which is a noble range of apartments, and contains in all 160 chambers; this has often been occupied by prisoners of war, on their parole. The plague made great devastations here in the years 941, 1348, and again in 1668; and at the west end of the town is an obelisk, having an inscription commemorative of these calamities. Many privileges have at various times been granted to the inhabitants of this city by different sovereigns. Its chief magistrate had the title of mayor conferred on him by Henry II. in 1184, some years before that appellation was known even in the capital itself. The first charter of incorporation was granted by king John; but the charter by which the city is now governed was given by queen Elizabeth. By this charter the government is vested in a mayor, recorder, six aldermen, a town-clerk, two coroners, two constables, and a council of twenty-four of the "better, discreeter, and more honest sort" of inhabitants. The mayor, recorder, and aldermen are justices of the peace. The first return from this city to parliament was in the 23d of Edward I. The right of election is vested in the corporation. Two members are sent to parliament, chosen by the corporation and free burgesses. Winchester has very little trade, but what immediately arises from its advantageous situation, in the very centre of the county; though an ancient wool-combing manufactory still exists in it; and of late years the silk manufacture has been introduced. All the public business of Hampshire is, however, transacted here; and there is never an interval of many weeks without a great conflux of strangers on that account, to the great emolument of the inhabitants. The same circumstance accounts for the number of gentlemen of the law who live here. Its cathedral and its college insure to it the residence also of a considerable number of superior clergy, with their families. The upper class of inhabitants, being well educated, and consisting of fixed residents, who are known to each other, live in the most friendly and social intercourse; and the lower ranks are in

general better taught, and more civil, than persons in the same situation in most other places. The provisions which the neighbouring country produces are of the very best quality; the covers also abound with game, and the rivers teem with trout and other fish. Its situation, in the vicinity of the sea, with which there is a direct communication by a navigable canal, at least as ancient as the reign of king John, is also the means of its obtaining the heavy commodities and merchandize of other countries, at a reasonable rate. When in the height of its prosperity, and possessing the benefit of the wool-staple, its wealth was greatly increased by the multitudes that flocked to its different fairs. Beyond the river Itchin, east, is a high hill, called St. Giles's, from an hospital whose ruins only are now visible. The markets are held on Wednesday and Saturday, and are well supplied with all kinds of provisions, poultry, fish, &c. Its fairs are the first Monday in Lent, and 24th October, held in the city; on the 2d August, held on Magdalen Hill; 12th September, on St. Giles's Hill; 11½ miles north-north-east of Southampton, and 62½ south-west-by-west of London. Population 6705.

WINCHESTER, a township of the United States, in Green county, Ohio, on Anderson's creek, 7 miles from Xenia.

WINCHESTER, a post town, borough, and capital of the United States, in Frederick county, Virginia; 30 miles south-west of Harper's Ferry, 70 west-north-west of Washington, 95 north-east of Staunton, and 150 north-north-west of Richmond. Population about 3000. Lat. 39. 16. N. long. 77. 28. W.

WINCHESTER, a post town of the United States, and capital of Clark county, Kentucky, on a branch of Licking river. Population 538.—2. A post township of Franklin county, Tennessee, in Elk river; 35 miles east-by-north of Fayetteville.

WINCHESTER, a town of the United States, and capital of New Madrid county, Missouri territory; 22 miles north of New Madrid.

WINCHFIELD, a parish of England, in Southamptonshire; 3 miles north-east of Odiham.

WINCHLEIGH, or WINKLEY, a parish of England, in Devonshire; 5 miles south-west of Chulmleigh. Population 1168.

WINCLE, a township of England, in Cheshire; 6 miles south-east of Macclesfield.

WINCOPIPE, *s.* There is a small red flower in the stubble-fields, which country people call the *wincopipe*; which, if it opens in the morning, you may be sure a fair day will follow. *Bacon.*

WIND, *s.* [pind, Saxon; *wind*, Dutch; *winds*, M. Goth.; *wind*, Icel. vox antiquiss. Celto-Scythica, ac fortè à simpliciori M. Goth. *wajan*, Germ. *wchen*, spirare. *Serenius.*] *Wind* is when any track of air moves from the place it is in, to any other, with an impetus that is sensible to us, wherefore it was not ill called by the ancients, a swifter course of air; a flowing wave of air; a flux, effusion, or stream of air. *Muschenbroek.*—The worthy fellow is our general. He's the rock, the oak not to be *wind* shaken. *Shakspeare.*—Direction of the blast from a particular point. As eastward; westward.

I'll give thee a *wind*.

I myself have all the other,
And the very points they blow;
All the quarters that they know
I' the shipman's card.

Shakspeare.

Breath; power or act of respiration.—If my *wind* were but long enough to say my prayers, I would repent. *Shakspeare.*—Air caused by any action.

On each side her
Stood pretty dimpled boys, like smiling Cupids
With divers colour'd fans, whose *wind* did seem
To glow the delicate cheeks which they did cool.

Shakspeare

Breath modulated by an instrument.
Their instruments were various in their kind,
Some for the bow, and some for breathing *wind*. *Dryden.*

Air impregnated with scent.

A hare had long escap'd pursuing hounds,
By often shifting into distant grounds,
Till finding all his artifices vain,
To save his life, he leap'd into the main.
But there, alas! he could not safety find,
A pack of dog-fish had him in the *wind*.

Swift.

Flatulence; windiness.

It turns

Wisdom to folly, as nourishment to *wind*.

Milton.

Any thing insignificant or light as *wind*.

Down the WIND. To decay.—A man that had a great veneration for an image in his house, found that the more he prayed to it to prosper him in the world, the more he went *down the wind* still. *L'Estrange.*

To take or have the WIND. To gain or have the upper hand.—Let a king in council beware how he opens his own inclinations too much, for else counsellors will but *take the wind* of him; instead of giving free council. *Bacon.*

To WIND, v. a. preter. *wound*; sometimes, though rarely, *winded*; part. *wound*. [pindban, Saxon; *winden*, Dutch.] To blow; to sound by inflation.—I will have a reheat *winded*. *Shakspeare.*—To turn round; to twist.—*Wind* the woodbine round this arbour. *Milton.*—To regulate in motion; to turn to this or that direction.

He vaulted with such ease into his seat,
As if an angel dropt down from the clouds,
To turn and *wind* a fiery pegasus,
And witch the world with noble horsemanship. *Shakspeare.*

To nose; to follow by scent.

In a commonwealth or realm,
The government is called the helm;
With which, like vessels under sail,
They're turn'd and *winded* by the tail.

Hudibras.

To ventilate. To turn by shifts or expedients.

Whence turning of religion's made
The means to turn and *wind* a trade.

Hudibras.

To introduce by insinuation.

You have contriv'd to take
From Rome all season'd offices, and to *wind*
Yourself into a power tyrannical.

Shakspeare.

To change.—Were our legislature vested in the prince, he might *wind* and turn our constitution at his pleasure, and shape our government to his fancy. *Addison.*—To entwine; to encircle.—Sleep thou, and I will *wind* thee in my arms. *Shakspeare.*

To WIND out. To extricate.—When he found himself dangerously embarked, he bethought himself of all possible ways to disentangle himself, and *to wind* himself out of the labyrinth he was in. *Clarendon.*

To WIND up. To bring to a small compass, as a bottom of thread.—Without solemnly *winding up* one argument, and intimating that he began another, he lets his thoughts, which were fully possessed of the matter, run in one continued strain. *Locke.*

To WIND up. To convolve the spring.—I frown the while, and perchance *wind up* my watch, or play with some rich jewel. *Shakspeare.*

To WIND up. To put into a state of renovated or continued motion.

Fate seemed to *wind* him up for fourscore years,
Yet freshly ran he on, ten winters more:
Till like a clock worn out with calling time,
The wheels of weary life at last stood still.

Dryden.

To WIND up. To raise by degrees.—These he did so *wind up* to his purpose that they withdrew from the court. *Hayward.*

To WIND up. To straighten a string by turning that on which it is rolled; to put in tune.

Your lute may *wind* its strings but little higher
To tune their notes to that immortal quire.

Prior.
To

To WIND up. To put in order for regular action: from a watch.

O you kind gods!
Cure this great breach of his abused nature;
Th' untun'd and jarring senses, O, *wind up*,
Of this child-chang'd father.

Shakspeare.

To WIND, v. n. To turn; to change.
So swift your judgments turn and *wind*,
You cast our fleetest wits a mile behind.

Dryden.

To turn; to be convolved.—Some plants can support themselves, and some others creep along the ground, or *wind* about other trees, and cannot support themselves. *Bacon.*
—To move round.

If aught obstruct thy course, yet stand not still,
But *wind* about till thou hast topp'd the hill.

Denham.

To proceed in flexures.

It shall not *wind* with such a deep indent,
As rob me of so rich a bottom here.

Shakspeare.

He *winds* with ease
Through the pure marble air his oblique way,
Amongst innumerable stars.

Milton.

Wound is commonly the preterite. Pope has used *winded*.
Swift ascending from the azure wave,
He took the path that *winded* to the cave.

Pope.

To be extricated; to be disentangled: with *out*.
Long labouring underneath, ere they could *wind*
Out of such prison.

Milton.

WINDAU, a town of Courland, on the Baltic, near the mouth of the river Windau. It has no harbour, but a large roadstead, rendered secure by sand-banks, which break the swell of the sea. It carries on a considerable trade in the export of articles from the interior, viz. corn, timber, flax, hides, tallow; also salt meat. It was formerly the place of meeting of the states of Courland, and is said to have been of more consequence than at present. It has a citadel, and is 70 miles west-north-west of Mittau. Its population is only 1000.

WINDBOUND, adj. Confined by contrary winds.
Yet not for this the *windbound* navy weigh'd;
Slack were their sails, and Neptune disobey'd.

Dryden.

WINDECK, a small town of Prussian Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg; 24 miles east of Bonn.

WINDECKEN, a town of Germany, in Hesse Cassel, on the river Nidder; 5 miles north-west of Hanau. Population 1000.

WINDDEGG, s. An egg not impregnated; an egg that does not contain the principles of life.—Sound eggs sink, and such as are added swim: as do also those termed hypenemia, or *winddeggs*. *Brown.*

WINDER, s. An instrument or person by which any thing is turned round.

The *winder* shows his workmanship so rare
As doth the fleece excel, and mocks her looser clew;
As neatly bottom'd up as nature forth it drew.

Drayton.

A plant that twists itself round others.—Plants that put forth their sap hastily, have their bodies not proportionable to their length; and therefore they are *winders* and creepers, as ivy and bryony. *Bacon.*—A winding step in a staircase. *Mason.*

WINDER, a township of England, in Cumberland; 5 miles from Whitehaven.

WINDER, High and Low, adjoining hamlets of England, in Westmoreland; 13 miles west-by-north of Appleby.

WINDERHAUSEN, a village of Germany, in Wirtemberg. Population 800.

WINDWEER, a village of the Netherlands, with 1300 inhabitants; 10 miles south-east of Groningen.

WINDFALL, s. Fruit blown down from the tree.—Their boughs were too great for their stem, they became a *windfall* upon the sudden. *Bacon.*—An unexpected legacy;

any unexpected advantage.—He had a mighty *windfall* out of doubt.— *B. Jonson.*

WINDFALLEN, adj. Blown down by the wind.—To gather *windfal'n* sticks, his greatest care. *Drayton.*

WINDFLOWER, s. The anemone. A flower.

WINDGALL, s. *Windgalls* are soft, yielding, flatulent tumours or bladders, full of corrupt jelly, which grow upon each side of the fetlock joints, and are so painful in hot weather and hard ways, that they make a horse to halt. They are caused by violent straining, or by a horse's standing on a sloping floor, or from extreme labour and heat, or by blows. *Farricr's Dict.*—His horse infected with the fashions, full of *windgalls*, and sped with spavins. *Shakspeare.*

WINDGUN, s. Gun which discharges the bullet by means of wind compressed.—The *windgun* is charged by the forcible compression of air, being injected through a syringe; the strife and distention of the imprisoned air serving, by the help of little falls or shuts within, to stop and keep close the vents by which it was admitted. *Wilkins.*

Forc'd from *windguns*, lead itself can fly,

And ponderous slugs cut swiftly through the sky. *Pope.*

WINDHAM, a post township of the United States, in Cumberland county, Maine; 130 miles north-north-east of Boston. Population 1613.—2. A township of Windham county, Vermont; 25 miles south-west of Windsor. Population 782.—3. A post township of Rockingham county, New Hampshire; 34 miles north-north-west of Boston. Population 742.—4. A post township and village of the United States, and capital of Windham county, Connecticut. The township is watered by the Shetucket; and the village contains a court-house, a jail, an academy, and a congregational meeting-house. A weekly newspaper is published here; 12 miles north-north-west of Norwich. Population 2416.—5. A post township of Greene county, New York. Population 3965.

WINDHAM, a county of the United States, in the south-east part of Vermont, bounded north by Windsor county, east by Connecticut river, south by Massachusetts, and west by Bennington county. Chief town Newfane. Population 26,760.

WINDHAM, a county of the United States, in Connecticut, bounded north and east by Massachusetts, south by New London county, and west by Tolland county. Population 28,611.

WINDHAM, POINT, a cape on the south-east of the entrance into Stephens's Passage, on the west coast of North America. Lat. 57. 31. N. long. 226. 36. E.

WINDHAUSEN, a large village of Germany, in the principality of Schwarzburg Rudolstadt.

WINDHEADFELL, a mountain of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, elevated 2000 feet above the level of the sea.

WINDINESS, s. Fulness of wind; flatulence.—A *windiness* and puffing up of your stomach after dinner, and in the morning. *Harvey.*—Tendency to generate wind.—Sena loseth somewhat of its *windiness* by decocting; and, generally, subtle or windy spirits are taken off by incension or evaporation. *Bacon.*—Tumour; puffiness.—From this his modest and humble charity, virtues which rarely cohabit with the swelling *windiness* of much knowledge, issued this. *Brerewood.*

WINDING, s. Flexure; meander.—It was the pleasantest voyage in the world to follow the *windings* of this river Inn, through such a variety of pleasing scenes as the course of it naturally led us. *Addison.*

The ways of heaven are dark and intricate;

Our understanding traces them in vain,

Nor sees with how much art the *windings* run,

Nor where the regular confusion ends.

Addison.

WINDINGSHEET, s. A sheet in which the dead are enwrapped.

These arms of mine shall be thy *windingsheet*:

My heart, sweet boy, shall be thy sepulchre;

For from my heart thine image ne'er shall go.

Shakspeare.

WINDISCH,

WINDISCH, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne; 3 miles west of Baden.

WINDLACE, or WINDLASS, *s.* A handle by which a rope or lace is wrapped together round a cylinder. A handle by which any thing is turned.

Thus do we of wisdom and of reach,
With *windlasses*, and with assays of bias,
By indirections find directions out. *Shakspeare.*

To WINDLACE, or WINDLASS, *v. n.* To act indirectly; to go warily to work.—She is not so much at leisure as to *windlace*, or use craft, to satisfy them. *Hammond.*

WINDLASTRAE LAW, a mountain of Scotland, in Selkirkshire, 2295 feet above the level of the sea.

WINDLE, *s.* A spindle.

WINDLE, a township of England, in Lancashire; 4 miles north-east of Prescott. Population 4294.

WINDLESHAM, a township of England, in Surrey, on the borders of Windsor Forest; 1 mile east-north-east of Bagshot.

WINDLESS, *adj.* Wanting wind; out of breath. *Barret.*

The weary hounds at last retire,
Windless, displeas'd, from the fruitless chace. *Fairfax.*

WINDLESTONE, a township of England, county of Durham; 1½ mile west-north-west of Rushy Ford.

WINDLEY, a hamlet of England, in Derbyshire; 5 miles north-by-west of Derby.

WINDMILL, *s.* A mill turned by the wind.

We, like Don Quixote, do advance
Against a *windmill* our vain lance. *Waller.*

His fancy has made a giant of a *windmill*, and he's now engaging it. *Atterbury.*

A machine which is put in motion by the force of the wind. Wind-mills are in general applied to the purpose of grinding corn, but are occasionally used to give motion to machines for raising water, sawing mills, or for other purposes.

The invention of wind-mills is not of very remote date. According to some authors they were first used in France in the sixth century; while others maintain that they were brought to Europe in the time of the crusades, and that they had long been employed in the East, where the scarcity of water precluded the application of that powerful agent to machinery.

The wind-mill, though a common machine, has some things in it more ingenious than is usually imagined. Add, that it is commonly allowed to have a degree of perfection, which few of the popular engines have attained to, and which the makers are but little aware of: though the aid of mathematics has furnished ample matter for its improvement.

The vertical wind-mill, which is the kind in most common use, consists of an axis or shaft placed in the direction of the wind, and usually inclining a little upwards from the horizontal line. At one end of this, four long arms or yards are fixed perpendicular to the axis, and cross each other at right angles; into these arms small cross-bars are mortised at right angles; and other long bars are joined to them, which are parallel to the length of the arms; so that the bars intersect each other in the manner of lattice-work, and form a surface, on which a cloth can be spread to receive the action of the wind. These are called the sails; they are in form of a trapezium, and are usually nine yards long and two wide.

The circular motion is produced by the obliquity of the planes of these surfaces, from the plane in which all the four arms are situated; by these means, when the wind blows in the direction of the axis, it does not impinge upon the sails at right angles to their surfaces, but strikes obliquely; hence the effort of the sail to recede from the wind, causes it to turn round with the common axis, and the four sails are all made oblique in the same direction, so as to unite their efforts for the common object.

That the wind may act with the greatest efficiency upon the sails, the wind-shaft must have the same direction as the wind. But as this direction is perpetually changing, some apparatus is necessary for bringing the wind-shaft and sails into their proper position: this is done by turning the axis and sails round in an horizontal direction. There are two methods of effecting this. In the old mills the whole of the mill or building which contains the machinery is sustained upon a vertical post, firmly fixed as a stand or foot, upon which the whole machine can be turned by a lever, to present the sails to any quarter of the horizon from whence the wind blows; and hence these are called post wind-mills, and are necessarily made of wood. The other kind is called a smock-mill, in which only the dome-cap or head, which contains the axis of the sails, and covers the great cog-wheel, turns round horizontally; the other parts of the machinery being contained in a fixed building, which rises up in form of a conical tower of masonry, and is surmounted by this moveable cap or dome, which is supported on rollers, so as to turn round easily.

As both the common methods of adjusting the wind-shaft require human assistance, it would be very desirable that the same effect should be produced solely by the action of the wind. This may be done by fixing a large wooden vane or weathercock at the extremity of a long horizontal arm, which lies in the same vertical plane with the wind-shaft.

On the shaft of the post-mill are constructed two large cog-wheels; that nearest the sails is the largest, and is called the head-wheel; the smallest is called the tail-wheel: these respectively act on small cog-wheels attached to the spindle, which turns the stones. For the bolting machinery, &c. see MILL and MECHANICS.

WINDORF, a market town of Bavaria, on the Danube; 9 miles above Passau. Boats are built here for navigating the river.

WINDOW, *s.* [*vindue*, Danish. Skinner thinks it originally *wind-door*. Dr. Johnson.—Serenius most satisfactorily offers the Icel. *windaugæ*, q. d. oculus tecti, ab intromissa luce.]—An aperture in a building by which air and light are intromitted.

Being one day at my *window* all alone,
Many strange things happened me to see. *Spenser.*

The frame of glass or any other materials that covers the aperture.

To thee I do commend my watchful soul,
Ere I let fall the *windows* of mine eyes:
Sleeping or waking, oh defend me still! *Shakspeare.*

Lines crossing each other.
The fav'rite, that just begins to prattle,
Is very humoursome, and makes great clutter,
Till he has *windows* on his bread and butter. *King.*

An aperture resembling a window.
To WINDOW, *v. a.* To furnish with windows.
With pert flat eyes she *window'd* well its head,
A brain of feathers, and a heart of lead. *Pope.*

To place at a window.
Would'st thou be *window'd* in great Rome, and see
Thy master thus with pleacht arms, bending down
His corrigible neck, his face subdu'd
To penetrative shame? *Shakspeare.*

To break into openings.
Poor naked wretches, wherso'er you are,
That bide the pelting of this pitiless storm,
How shall your houseless heads, and unfed sides,
Your loop'd and *window'd* raggedness, defend you
From seasons such as these? *Shakspeare.*

WINDOWY, *adj.* Like a window; having little crossings.
Or treacherously poor fish beset
With strangling snare, or *windowy* net. *Donne.*

WINDPIPE, *s.* The passage for the breath; the *aspera arteria*.

Let gallows gape for dogs, let man go free,
And let not hemp his *windpipe* suffocate. . . *Shakspeare.*

WINDRIDGE, a hamlet of England, in Hertfordshire, adjoining St. Alban's.

WINDRUSH, a parish of England, in Gloucestershire; 4 miles east by-south of North Leach.

WINDRUSH, a river of England, in Oxfordshire, which runs into the Thames, above Langworth, about 5 miles south-south-east of Witney.

WINDSBACH, a town of Germany, in Bavarian Franconia; 17 miles south-west of Nuremberg. Population 1000.

WINDSHEIM, a small town of Germany, in Bavarian Franconia, on the Aisch. It contains 4500 inhabitants, chiefly Lutherans; and has an hospital, a Latin school, and an elegant council-house. It is surrounded by an earthen mound, which now serves only as a public walk; 30 miles south-east of Wurzburg.

WINDSHOCK, *s.* A crack or other damage in the body of a tree, supposed to be occasioned by high winds. *Ash.*—The *windshock* is a bruise and shiver throughout the tree, though not constantly visible. *Evelyn.*

WINDSLEY, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire, in the parish of Kirkby Malzerd.

WINDSOR, a town of New South Wales, formerly called the Green-hills, situated near the confluence of the South Creek with the river Hawkesbury. It stands on a hill, whose elevation is about 100 feet above the level of the river, at low water. The buildings here are much of the same cast as at Parramatta, being in general weather boarded without, and lathed and plastered within. The public buildings are a church, government-house, hospital, barracks, court-house, store-house, and jail, none of which are worthy of notice. The bulk of the population is composed of settlers, who have farms in the neighbourhood, and of their servants. There are, besides, a few inferior traders, publicans, and artificers. The Hawkesbury here is of considerable size, and navigable for vessels of 100 tons burden, for about four miles above the town. A little higher up, it is joined by, or rather is called, the Nepean river, and has several shallows; but with the help of two or three ferries, it might still be rendered navigable for boats of 12 or 15 tons burden, for about 20 miles further. This substitution of water for land carriage, would be of great advantage to the numerous settlers who inhabit its highly fertile banks, and would also considerably promote the extension of agriculture throughout the adjacent districts. Following the sinuosities of the river, the distance of Windsor from the sea is about 140 miles; whereas in a straight line it is not more than 35. The rise of the tide is about four feet, and the water is fresh for 40 miles below the town. Land is about 10 per cent. higher than at Parramatta, and is advancing rapidly in price. Population 600.—2. A county of the United States, on the east side of Vermont, bounded north by Orange county, east by Connecticut river, south by Windham county, and west by Rutland and Addison counties. Chief towns, Windsor and Woodstock. Population 34,877.—3. A post town of the United States, in Windsor county, Vermont, on the west bank of the Connecticut. It is a very pleasant, handsome, and flourishing town, one of the largest in the state, and has considerable trade; 112 miles northwest of Boston. Lat. 43. 29. N. long. 72. 30. W. Population 2757.—4. A township of the United States, in Hillsborough county, New Hampshire. Population 238.—5. A township of Berkshire county, Massachusetts; 120 miles west of Boston. Population 1108.—6. A post township of Hartford county, Connecticut; 7 miles north of Hartford. Population 2868.—7. A post township of the United States, in Browne county, New York, on the Susquehanna; 125 miles south-west of Albany. Population 1960.—8. A post township of the United States, in York county, Pennsylvania. Population 1739.—9. Of Ashtabula county, Ohio; 25 miles north-west of Warren.—10. A post town of the United States, and capital of Bertie county, North Carolina, on the Cashie; 23 miles west-south-west of Edenton.—11. A town of Nova Scotia; 25 miles north-west of Halifax.—12. A township of Lower Ca-

nada, in the county of Buckingham, on the east side of the river St. Francis. Population 50.

WINDSOR, EAST, a post township of the United States, in Hartford county, Connecticut, nearly opposite Windsor. Population 3081.—2. A township of the United States, in Middlesex county, New Jersey. Population 1747.

WINDSOR, WEST, a township of the United States, in Middlesex county, New Jersey. Population 1747.

WINDSOR, NEW, a borough and market town of England, in the county of Berks, situated on the river Thames, 22 miles from London. The earliest authentic information concerning its history is contained in a charter of Edward the Confessor's, by which it was granted, with various other lands, to the monastery of St. Peter, Westminster. This valuable gift continued but a short time in the possession of the abbey. William the Conqueror was no sooner established on the throne, than he observed the beauties of this situation, and quickly prevailed on the abbot to exchange it for certain lands and manors in Essex. Thus it was again vested in the crown, where, with the exception of the time of the commonwealth, it has ever since remained. This town consists of six principal streets, and several inferior ones. The former are well paved and lighted; and to defray the expense a small rate is levied on the inhabitants, by commissioners appointed under the authority of an act passed in the year 1769. The guild-hall is a stately fabric, supported with columns and arches of Portland stone. The room wherein the corporations meet for the transaction of public business, is spacious and convenient. It is adorned with the portraits of the sovereigns of England, from James I. to Queen Anne; and also with those of George Prince of Denmark, Prince Rupert, Archbishop Laud, &c., and lately with those of George III. and Queen Charlotte, presented to the corporation by his present majesty George IV. In a niche on the north side of this structure, is a statue of Queen Anne, dressed in her royal robes, and supporting the globe and sceptre. This was executed at the charge of the corporation, from motives of gratitude to the Queen, who always resided at Windsor during the summer. In another niche, on the south side, is the statue of Prince George of Denmark, her Majesty's consort, in a Roman military habit, erected by Sir Christopher Wren in the year 1713. In the area under the hall, the corn-market is held weekly. The church, which has been recently rebuilt, is a neat, handsome, Gothic building. A good organ, removed from St. George's chapel, was presented to the parish by his late Majesty. The donations for the use of the poor have been very numerous; and the funds being assisted by some grants from the crown, have occasioned the rates for their support to be less burdensome here than in many other places. In the year 1706 a neat free-school was erected on the north side of the church, for 36 boys and 24 girls, who are clothed and educated, partly by subscription, and partly by the income arising from several legacies. The buildings in this town are chiefly of brick. In the year 1784 his Majesty was presented with a piece of land by the corporation, for the erection of an hospital for sick soldiers. The building was begun and completed the same year. It consists of two wards, sufficiently spacious to accommodate upwards of 40 men, with some additional apartments for the use of the attendants. This institution has lately been removed to a more convenient situation, near the cavalry barracks. In the summer of 1805, a small yet elegant theatre was erected here. The system adopted by administration to concentrate the military force, was carried into effect at Windsor in the year 1795, when extensive and convenient barracks were built for 750 infantry; and a large building has been since erected for the reception of about 400 cavalry.

Windsor contains many handsome buildings; but its chief ornament is its castle, which owes its origin to William the Conqueror, who had no sooner negotiated the exchange before mentioned, than he erected a fortified mansion or palace on this spot, as a hunting seat. He also designed the parks, extending the boundaries of the forest, and established rigid laws for the preservation of the game. Henry I. considerably

ably improved the edifice which his father had erected, enlarged it with additional buildings, and, for greater security, surrounded the whole with a strong wall. The alterations made by this prince were so important and numerous, that many writers have given him the honour of founding the castle. Henry II. held a council or parliament here in the year 1170; and when Richard *Cœur de Lion* departed, on his romantic expedition to the Holy Land, the Bishop of Ely (to whom, in conjunction with the Bishop of Durham, the monarch had entrusted the government of his kingdom) made it his place of residence. King John also resided here during his contest with the barons, who, in the year 1216, besieged it without success. In the next reign it was delivered to them by treaty; but in the ensuing year, was surprised, and made the rendezvous of the king's forces. Edward III. was also born at Windsor; and to his affection for his birth-place the castle is indebted for its present magnitude and grandeur. The improvements made by this prince extended to nearly the whole of the ancient fabric, which, with the exception of the three towers at the west end of the lower ward, was entirely taken down, and the chief part of the structure, as it now stands, erected on its site. In the year 1357, the celebrated William de Wykeham was appointed to superintend the works, with the salary of a shilling daily, and three shillings per week for his clerk. The conduct of the supervisor obtained the approbation of the monarch, who, in 1360, gave him complete authority over every thing connected with the castle, as well as the unlimited jurisdiction of the manors of Old and New Windsor. Windsor castle is most delightfully situated on the summit of a hill, whose base towards the north is laved by the pellucid waters of the Thames. The prospects to the east, west, and north, are extensive and beautiful, being enlivened by the windings of the river, and variegated with elegant mansions, luxuriant meadows, and gentle eminences, covered with the rich foliage of innumerable woods. On the south, the view is bounded by the wild and picturesque scenery of the forest. On the declivity of the hill on which the castle is built, is a terrace, faced with a rampart of freestone, being 1870 feet long. Adjoining this walk is a gate leading into the parks, which are four miles in circumference, and surrounded by a brick wall. The castle is divided into two courts or wards, with a large round tower or keep between them, the whole occupying about 12 acres of land, and having many batteries and towers for its defence. The upper court is a spacious quadrangle, composed of the round tower on the west, the private apartments of their majesties, &c. on the south and east, and the royal apartments, usually shewn to strangers, St. George's-hall, and the chapel royal, on the north. Beneath the statue is a curious hydraulic engine, to draw water for the castle. The keep or tower is the lodging of the constable or governor, built in the form of an amphitheatre, ascended by a flight of stone steps. Here is the guard-room or magazine for arms, curiously arranged. Over the chimney is carved in lime-wood, the star and garter, encompassed with daggers and pistols. These consist of whole, half, and quarter pikes, with bandoleers of various figures, and some of the first matchlocks that ever were constructed. The pillars of the door which leads to the dining-room, are composed of pikes, on the tops of which are two coats of mail, said to have been worn by John, king of France, and David, king of Scotland, when prisoners in the castle. They are inlaid with gold: that belonging to the former prince is ornamented with *fleurs des lis*; that worn by the latter with thistles. The lower court is larger than the upper, and is divided into two parts by St. George's chapel, which stands in the middle, and is reckoned one of the finest Gothic structures of the kind known. On the north side of this court are the houses and apartments of the dean and canons, and other officers; and on the west side are the houses of the poor knights of Windsor. These poor knights, 18 in number, have a premium of 18*l.* per annum, and annually a gown of scarlet cloth, with a mantle of blue or purple cloth, on the sleeve of which is embroidered the cross of St. George.

The royal apartments are on the north side of the court, called the star building, from having the star and garter in gold on the outside. The entrance is from the upper ward, through a handsome vestibule, which has undergone a total alteration, from designs by Mr. James Wyatt. Almost every room in this division of the castle is ornamented with paintings. Many of these, however, are not original; and others are of inferior merit. The first room is called the queen's guard chamber, the ceiling ornamented with the figure of Britannia, in the person of queen Catherine of Portugal, consort of Charles II. seated on a globe, bearing the arms of England and Portugal; with many beautiful accompanying paintings: here is curiously disposed a variety of warlike instruments. The queen's presence chamber contains portraits of James I. by Vanduyck, and Edward III. and his son the Black Prince, by Belcamp. The ceiling also represents queen Catherine, attended by the virtues, supported by Fame, sounding the happiness of Britain, &c. On the ceiling is also the queen's person, as Britannia in a car, drawn by Swans. The tapestry of this room is of a rich gold ground, made at Coblentz, and presented to Henry VIII. The canopy is of velvet: here are also beautiful paintings by the most celebrated masters. On the ceiling of the ball-room, Charles II. is represented giving freedom to Europe; and the tapestry represents the 12 months of the year. In this room is a large silver table. The queen's drawing room is beautifully decorated with paintings, and hung with tapestry, representing the seasons of the year. In the queen's bed-chamber, the ceiling represents the story of Endymion and Diana, from Ovid. The state bed was set up by order of queen Charlotte; the inside is of white satin, and the curtains a pale green, beautifully embroidered: it is said to have cost 14,000*l.* The room of beauties is so named, from being a collection of portraits of the most celebrated beauties in the reign of Charles II.; 14 in number. The queen's dressing-room is neatly fitted up, and hung with a tapestry of British manufacture. Belonging to this room is a closet, in which is deposited the banner of France. This is annually presented on the 2d of August, by the heir of the great duke of Marlborough. By the observance of this tenure, the possession of the magnificent palace of Blenheim, which was built at the expense of the nation, and given to the duke as a reward for his services, is continued in that family. In this apartment also are some beautiful cabinet pictures, particularly two heads, finely penciled, by Denner; a pair of landscapes, Teniers; an old woman watering flowers, Gerard Douw; and the inside of a cottage, with a girl playing on a spinnet, Mieris: the pictures of this artist are always finished with extraordinary care and minuteness of penciling. The tea equipage that belonged to queen Anne is likewise preserved in this closet. The king's audience chamber is fitted up and furnished in the most elegant manner. The throne and its appendages are constructed with much taste; but the most valuable decorations of this apartment are the seven historical paintings, illustrative of the principal events which distinguished the reign of Edward III. These interesting pictures were executed by command of his late majesty. The whole of these paintings are by Mr. West, who executed them in the years 1787, 1788, and 1789. The king's presence chamber is ornamented with several portraits. In the king's guard chamber is a great variety of warlike instruments, fancifully disposed in columns, pillars, circles, shields, and other devices. Among the coats of mail is one that was worn by Edward the Black Prince. In this room are also eight views of battles, sieges, &c. by Rugendas; and a portrait of Charles XI. king of Sweden, by Van Wyck. The monarch is portrayed on a prancing steed. In the back ground is a representation of a battle, rendered admirable by its grouping, colouring, and spirited drawing. In this apartment is the flag annually sent on the 18th of June, by the duke of Wellington in commemoration of the battle of Waterloo. On the ceiling of the room formerly the king's bed-chamber, is a painting of Charles II. in the robes of the garter, under a canopy, supported by Time, Jupiter, and Neptune:

Neptune: the state bed, now removed to the room late the public dining-room, is of rich flowered velvet, manufactured in Spitalfields, by order of queen Anne. The king's drawing-room represents Charles II. in a triumphal car, drawn by the horses of the sun, attended by Fame, Peace, &c.; in other parts of the ceiling are the labours of Hercules. Here is also a magnificent glass of English manufacture, being 11 feet by 6. On the ceiling of the apartment formerly the king's public dining-room, but now converted into a bed-chamber, is the banquet of the gods. The carving of this room is most beautiful, representing fish, fowl, fruit, &c. doné in lime-wood. St. George's hall is set apart entirely to the honour of the most illustrious order of the garter. The centre of the ceiling is a large oval, wherein is represented Charles II. in the full uniform of the order, attended by the three Kingdoms, Religion, Peace, and various other figures; with the devices and motto of the order. At the back of the sovereign's throne is a painting of St. George encountering the dragon, and on the lower border is inscribed "*Veniendo restituit rem,*" alluding to king William, who is painted under a royal canopy, in the habit of the order, by sir Godfrey Kneller. This painting is now nearly obliterated by various alterations. The ascent to the throne is by five steps of marble. On the north side of the chamber is a painting of the triumph of Edward the Black Prince; and at the upper part of the hall is a representation of Edward III. on his throne, receiving the kings of France and Scotland captives. This, with several others of the pictures in this hall, is by Verrio, an artist employed by Charles II.; and they are generally thought to be over-done, and extravagant in their style. The length of this superb chamber is 108 feet. The chapel of St. George was erected by Edward III., on the site of a smaller structure, built by Henry I., and dedicated to Edward the Confessor. The origin of its magnificence, however, may be attributed to Edward IV., by whom it was very considerably enlarged, and rendered one of the most beautiful structures of that era. In the reigns of Henry VII. and his successor, it underwent several alterations; but it is indebted for the improved and highly elegant state in which it now appears, to the taste and munificence of George III., who expended nearly 20,000*l.* in its repairs and embellishments. At this period it may be considered as the most complete and elegant specimen of what Mr. Warton termed the florid Gothic, in the kingdom. The inside of the chapel is singularly neat. The roof is an ellipsis, composed of stone, and admirably executed. The pillars are of the ancient Gothic kind; the ribs and groins that support the ceiling are disposed with considerable judgment. The interior space is formed into a choir, a nave, and correspondent aisles. The whole ceiling is decorated with heraldic insignia, intermingled with the arms of many sovereigns and knights of the garter, beautifully emblazoned. The nave is separated from the choir by the organ gallery. The roof and columns that support the loft, form a light and elegant colonnade, perfectly in unison with the rest of the chapel, and embellished with appropriate devices. The screen was made from the designs of Mr. Emlyn, and is composed of Coade's artificial stone: the expense of its erection is said to have amounted to 1,500*l.* The organ was built by Mr. Green, and the organ case by Mr. Emlyn: the latter is richly ornamented. The choir may be regarded as a pattern of the most admirable workmanship. It was built by Edward III. but greatly improved during the reigns of Edward IV. and Henry VII. The vaulting of the roof was not completed till the latter end of the year 1508. This division of the structure is appropriated to the more immediate worship of the Deity; to the installation of the knights of the garter, and to the preservation of their names and honours. The stalls of the sovereign, and companions of the order, are ranged on each side the choir. Formerly their number was 26, but is now increased to 40, including the sovereign, the royal dukes, and foreign princes. The ancient stall of the sovereign was removed in the year 1788, and a new one, highly decorated with tracery, erected under the direction of

Mr. Emlyn. In the centre are the arms of the king, encircled with laurel, and crowned with the royal diadem; the whole is surrounded with *fleurs des lis*, the letters G. R. and the star of the order. The curtains and cushions are of blue velvet, fringed with gold. The stalls of the knights display a profusion of rich carved work. On the pedestals is a series of delineations, representing the history of the Redeemer, from his nativity to his ascension; and on the front of the stalls, at the west end of the choir, the actions of St. George are pourtrayed. The mantle, helmet, crest, and sword of each knight, are placed on the canopies of their respective stalls. Over the canopies, the banner or arms of the knights are displayed, elegantly emblazoned on silk; and at the back of each stall are the titles of the personage to whom it belongs, with his arms neatly engraved, and blazoned on copper. The sovereign's banner is of rich velvet, and much larger than those of the knights: the mantling is of rich brocade. The carved work of the choir abounds with variety of imagery, and several figures of saints, patriarchs, and kings: these, previous to the late repairs, were much mutilated, but have since been restored to nearly their original state. The altar is embellished with a painting of the Last Supper, by West, which is a very masterly composition, and executed with great taste and judgment. The beautifully carved wainscot surrounding the altar, was designed by Mr. Thomas Sandby, and executed under the inspection of Mr. Emlyn. It contains the arms of Edward III. Edward the Black Prince, and those of the original knights of the garter, with various symbols of the order, displayed within two circular compartments. The ornaments consist of pelicans, grapes, wheat, sacramental vessels, and other devices, judiciously disposed, and executed with considerable taste. The altar was formerly adorned with rich hangings of crimson velvet and gold, but was disrobed of its splendid furniture in the year 1642, by captain Fogg, under pretence of parliamentary authority. At the same time also, it was plundered of the numerous gold vessels which the munificence or piety of successive sovereigns and knights of the garter had here consecrated to religious uses. The plate thus seized is said to have weighed 3580 ounces, and to have been wrought in a very exquisite manner. On the restoration of Charles II. a subscription was opened, and every requisite for the re-establishment and service of the altar, supplied from the liberal contributions of the sovereign and knights of the garter, and other benevolent persons. Several windows of this superb fabric are beautifully painted, and, for general composition, brilliancy of colour, and correct execution, rival most embellishments of a similar nature in the kingdom. The subject of this painting, which is of superior excellence, is the Resurrection. The east window of the south aisle is painted with a very animated representation of the angels appearing to the shepherds; and the west window of the north aisle is decorated with a representation of the adoration of the Magi. This chapel has been the burial-place of several royal and illustrious personages. At the east end of the north aisle the remains of Edward IV. are deposited. Over his tomb is a beautiful monument of steel, representing a pair of gates between two towers, curiously worked. On the 13th of March, in the year 1789, the workmen employed in repairing the chapel, perceived a small aperture in the side of the vault where Edward was interred. This was soon rendered sufficiently large to admit an easy entrance; and on the interior part being laid open, in presence of the surveyor and two of the canons, the skeleton of the monarch was found inclosed in a leaden and a wooden coffin; the latter measuring six feet three inches in length. Henry VI. was also buried in this chapel, near the choir door in the opposite aisle. Here lie interred under the choir, the bodies of Henry VIII. and Jane Seymour, Charles I. and a daughter of Queen Anne. Many other distinguished persons are interred within this fabric. Adjoining the east end is a neat building, erected by Henry VII. as a burial-place for himself and successors; which is now the royal mausoleum, and in which their late majesties, princess Charlotte,

lotte, and others, have been interred. A most sumptuous monument was formerly erected here by cardinal Wolsey; but he dying at Leicester, was there privately buried. On the south side of this town is Windsor Great-Park, well stocked with deer, in which is situated His present Majesty's cottage. It was 14 miles in circumference, but has been lately much enlarged by the inclosure act. The entrance is by a road called the Long Walk, near three miles in length, through a double plantation of trees on each side, leading to the rangers' lodge. Queen Elizabeth's walk herein is much frequented. At the entrance of this park is the queen's lodge, of recent erection. This building stands on an easy ascent, opposite the upper court, on the south side, and commands a beautiful prospect over the surrounding country. The gardens are elegant, and have been much enlarged by the addition of the gardens and house of the duke of St. Alban's, lately purchased by His Majesty. Windsor forest being a circuit of 56 miles, was originally formed for the exercise of the chase, by our ancient sovereigns: and this was also a favourite amusement of his late majesty. Edward I. constituted the town a free borough, and invested its inhabitants with several privileges, which were afterwards confirmed and enlarged by succeeding monarchs. The corporation consists of from 28 to 30 brethren: 10 of whom are denominated aldermen; the remainder benchers and burgesses. The mayor and justice are annually chosen from the aldermen; and on the same day two bailiffs are elected from the burgesses. Besides these, the mayor, bailiffs, &c. are empowered to choose a high steward, chamberlain, under steward, town-clerk, and other subordinate officers. This borough sent members to parliament in the 30th year of Edward I. and again in the 7th of Edward II. From that time till the 25th of Henry VI., there appears to have been no return; since that period it has been regularly represented. The right of election was originally vested in the corporation; but this privilege being occasionally contested, was at length overturned in the year 1690, and the liberty of voting extended to all the inhabitants paying scot and lot. The number of voters is about 400. The market is held on Saturday, in an area beneath the town-hall, and is well supplied with all kinds of provisions, fish, &c. Its fairs are Easter Tuesday, the 5th July, and 24th October. The population of the borough, including the castle, is about 5000; 20 miles east-by-north of Reading, and 22½ west-by-south of London.

WINDSOR, OLD, a small village of England, in Berkshire, on the Thames, to the south-east of New Windsor, and adjoining thereto. Here are several elegant houses on the banks of the river; and it has a church, near a mineral spring called St. Peter's well. This was anciently the residence of the Saxon kings; and that part called New Windsor has chiefly risen since the reign of William I. Population 932.

WINDSOR CREEK, a river of North America, which runs into the Missouri; 190 miles below the Great Falls.

WINDSOR FOREST, an extensive forest in the east part of Berks, about 50 miles in circumference. It contains several villages, of which Wokingham, or Okingham, near the centre of the forest, is the principal; and though the soil is generally barren and uncultivated, it is finely diversified by hills and dales, woods, lawns, and delightful villas.

WINDSOR RIVER, a river of the United States, in Connecticut, which runs into the Connecticut; 4 miles north of Hartford.

WINDTIGHT, *adj.* Fenced against winds.—Cottages in a valley, though not high-built, yet *wind-tight*, and water-tight. *Bp. Hall.*

WINDWARD, *adv.* Towards the wind.

WINDWARD, *adj.* Lying towards the wind.

WINDWARD, *s.* Point towards the wind.—I observed to the *windward* of me a black cloud falling to the earth in long trails of rain, which made me betake myself for shelter to a house. *Tatler.*

WINDWARD ISLANDS, in opposition to Leeward.

These islands, in the West Indies, extend from Martinico to Tobago.

WINDWARD PASSAGE, a name given to a course from the south-east angle of the island of Jamaica, in the West Indies, and extending from 160 leagues to the north side of Crooked island, in the Bahamas. Ships have often sailed through this channel, from the north part of it, to the island of Cuba, or the gulf of Mexico, notwithstanding the common opinion, on account of the current which is against it, that they keep the Bahama shore on board; and that they meet with the wind in summer for the most part of the channel easterly, which, with a counter current on shore, pushes them easily through it.

WINDWARD POINT, a cape on the north-east coast of the island of St. Christopher. Lat. 17. 23. N. long. 62. 22. W.

WINDY, *adj.* Consisting of wind.

See what showers arise,
Blown with the *windy* tempest of my soul
Upon thy wounds, that kill mine eyes and heart.

Shakspeare.

Next the wind.

Lady, you have a merry heart,
— Yes, my lord, I thank it, poor fool,
It keeps on the *windy* side of care.

Shakspeare.

Empty; airy.

Why should calamity be full of words?
— *Windy* attorneys to their client woes,
Poor breathing orators of miseries.

Shakspeare.

Tempestuous; molested with wind.

On this *windy* sea of land the fiend
Walk'd up and down.

Milton.

Puffy; flatulent.—In such a *windy* colic, water is the best remedy after a surfeit of fruit. *Arbuthnot.*

WINE, *s.* [*vin*, Saxon; *vinn*, Dutch.]—The fermented juice of the grape.

The *wine* of life is drawn, and the mere lees
Is left this vault to brag of.

Shakspeare.

Preparations of vegetables by fermentation, called by the general name of *wines*, have quite different qualities from the plant; for no fruit, taken crude, has the intoxicating quality of *wine*. *Arbuthnot.*

Wine, using the term itself as the produce of the grape, was first made in Persia. Thence it passed into Egypt and Asia Minor, countries which had hitherto enjoyed only beer and palm-wine. Among the Greeks and the Romans the process of wine-making was carried to a high degree of perfection, if indeed we may judge of their excellence from the rapturous encomiums of the classic poets. At all events the ancient wines were very numerous, and of various flavours.

In the treatment of the produce of the grape, there is much to distinguish the moderns from the ancients. Indeed in the management of wines, there are so many essential and curious points of opposition, that we cannot be brought to conceive that the potations of antiquity could be endurable to our tastes. Accident is said to have led to one of, what we should call, the most villainous practices of the ancients. A slave among the Greeks, who had stolen part of the contents of a cask, supplied the deficiency with sea-water, which, on examination, was thought to have improved the flavour of the liquor! But, whatever was the origin of the opinion, a proportion of salt-water was certainly held to be an indispensable component of good wine. Columella praises the mixture in the proportion of about one pint of salt-water, evaporated to a third part, for six gallons of wine; and adds, that he should not hesitate to recommend the common practice of doubling, or even trebling, the saline prescription, if the wine should be strong enough to bear it without betraying a salt taste: but it must be acknowledged there was no small risk. What course of feeding could have reconciled the human palate to such a compound, it would now be in vain to inquire.

But

But we have practical evidence of the tendency of another favourite quackery of the old Greeks. They were fond of largely impregnating their wines with rosin:—the preservation of which practice has had the effect of making many of the modern Greek wines absolutely undrinkable, by any but the natives. It was not unusual to sprinkle a quantity of powdered rosin or pitch on the must during the first fermentation; and after this was completed, to infuse the flowers of the vine, cypress leaves, bruised myrtle-berries, the shavings of cedar and southernwood, bitter almonds, and numberless other articles of an aromatic nature. But a more common mode of proceeding seems to have been to mix all these ingredients, in the first instance, with defrutum or inspissated must, to boil the whole to a thick consistence, and then to add the confection to the new wine. It is almost incredible in what quantities (according to Columella) this vile admixture of rosin and pitch (or liquid tar) was used. Of the aromatic substances, however, which we have enumerated, some are still used with advantage in the perfuming of wines.

At first sight, indeed, it seems difficult to explain, on any principles consistent with a fine taste, how a predilection should come to be entertained for wines to which a quantity of sea-water had been added, or which were highly impregnated with pitch, rosin, turpentine, and a multitude of powerful aromatic ingredients; nor can we well imagine, that their strong wines, even when mellowed by age, could be rendered very exquisite by being exposed in smoky garrets, until reduced to a syrup, and rendered so muddy and thick, that it was necessary to strain them through a cloth in order to free them from impurities, or to scrape them from the sides of the vessels, and dissolve them in hot water, before they were fit to be drunk. But, when we consider the effects of habit, which soon reconciles the palate to the most offensive substances, and the influence of fashion and luxury, which leads us to prefer every thing that is rare and costly, to articles of more intrinsic excellence and moderate price, we may readily conceive, that the Greeks and Romans might have excused their fondness for pitched and pickled wines, on the same plea by which we justify our attachment to tea, coffee, and tobacco. It was long ago observed by Plutarch, that certain dishes and liquors, which at first appeared intolerable, came, in the course of time, to be reckoned the most agreeable; and surely the charge of indulging a perverted taste in wine, would proceed with an ill grace from the people of this country, where a notorious partiality exists in favour of a liquor, of which the harshness, bitterness, acidity, and other repulsive qualities, are only disguised by a large admixture of ardent spirit, but which long use has rendered so palatable to its admirers, that they fancy it the best of all possible wines.

We may suppose the sweet wines of the Greeks (the produce of the various islands in the Egean and Ionian seas) to have been principally of the luscious kind, like the modern Cyprus and Constantia; while, however, several of the dry wines, such as the Pramnian and Corinthian, were certainly distinguished by an extraordinary degree of roughness and astringency, and only became drinkable after they had been kept a great number of years.

Of the principal Roman wines, the names, at least, are familiar with every reader. The Campania Felix boasted the most celebrated growths; and, however minute questions of locality may be determined, the Falernian, Massican, Cæcuban, Setine, and Surrentine wines, were all the produce of that beautiful region. The three first of these have been immortalized by Horace, who has expatiated on their generous qualities with the fervour of an amateur. There seems reason for concluding that they were all strong durable wines, apt to affect the head; the poet, therefore, was no flincher, in such combats at least. The Cæcuban is described by Galen as a generous wine, ripening only after a long term of years. The Massican closely resembled the Falernian, if indeed it were not a kind of the same stock. Of "mighty Falernian" itself, little more is known than that it

was highly prized, was kept for twenty, thirty, or even forty years, and was naturally so strong and rough, that it could only be drunk when thus mellowed by age. The Setine was a light delicate wine; the favourite (according to Pliny) of Augustus, who gave the preference to it as being of all kinds the least apt to injure the stomach. This wine, though not mentioned by Horace, is celebrated both by Martial and Juvenal. These are the only wines of ancient Italy which deserve to be remembered; unless the poetic eulogies of Horace and Juvenal be thought of weight enough to rescue the Albanum from the degradation which Pliny has assigned to it among third rate wines.

Among our present wines, we have no hesitation in fixing upon those of Xeres and Madeira as the two to which the Falernian offers the most distinct features of resemblance. Both are straw-coloured wines, assuming a deeper tint from age, or from particular circumstances in the quality, or management of the vintage. Both of them present the several varieties of dry, sweet, and light. Both of them are exceedingly strong and durable wines; being, when new, very rough, harsh, and fiery, and requiring to be kept about the same length of time as the Falernian, before they attain a due degree of mellowness. Of the two, however, the more palpable dryness and bitter-sweet flavour of the Sherry might incline us to decide, that it approached most nearly to the wine under consideration: and it is worthy of remark, that the same difference in the produce of the fermentation is observable in the Xeres vintages, as that which Galen has noticed with respect to the Falernian: it being impossible always to predict, with certainty, whether the result will be a dry wine, or a sweetish wine, resembling Paxarete. But, on the other hand, the soil of Madeira is more analogous to that of the Campagna Felice, and thence we may conclude, that the flavour and aroma of its wines are similar. Sicily, which is also a volcanic country, supplies several growths, which an inexperienced judge would very readily mistake for those of the former island, and which would, in all probability, come still nearer to them in quality, if more pains were bestowed on the manufacture. Another point of coincidence is deserving notice. Both Xeres and Madeira are, as is well known, infinitely improved by being transported to a hot climate; and latterly it has become a common practice, among the dealers in the island, to force the Madeira wines by a process which is absolutely identical with the operation of the fumarium. It may, perhaps, be objected, that the influence of heat and age upon these liquors, far from producing any disagreeable bitterness, only renders them sweeter and milder, however long they may be kept; but, then, in contrasting them with the superannuated wines of the Romans, we must make allowance for the previous preparations, and the effect of the different sort of vessels in which they are preserved. If Madeira or Sherry, but particularly the latter, were kept in earthen jars until it was reduced to the consistence of honey, there can be little doubt, that the taste would become so intensely bitter, that, to use the expression of Cicero, we should condemn it as intolerable.

"Of spiced wines," says Le Grand in his *Vie privée des François*, "our poets of the thirteenth century never speak without rapture, and as an exquisite luxury. They considered it the master-piece of art to be able to combine in one liquor the strength and flavour of wine, with the sweetness of honey and the perfume of the most costly aromatics. A banquet at which no piment was served would have been thought wanting in the most essential article. It was even allowed to the monks in the monasteries on particular days of the year. But it was so voluptuous a beverage, and was deemed so unsuitable to the members of a profession which had forsworn all the pleasures of life, that the council of Aix-la-Chapelle (A. D. 817.) forbade the use of it to the regular clergy except on days of solemn festivals."

But the wines most in repute in the fourteenth century may be learnt from an enumeration in the metrical romance of the *Squire of Low Degree*.

'Ye shall have rumney, and malmesyne,
Both ypocrasse and vernage wine,
Mount Rose and wine of Greke,
Both algrade and respice eke;
Antioche and bastarde,
Pymment also, and garnarde;
Wine of Greke, and muscadell,
Both claré, pymment, and Rochell,
The reed your stomake to defye,
And pottes of osey set you bye.'

Of these wines, Rumney was probably an Andalusian growth; Malmesyne, a Greek wine, named from Malvagia, in the Morea, from whence the malmsey grape originally came; Vernage, a Tuscan wine of bright golden colour; Monte Rose, Greek Muscadell, Antioch, as also pymment, ypocrasse, and claré, speak for themselves; Algrade was of the Algarves, and Garnarde of Granada; Rochelle was the port from which the wines of Guienne and Poitou were brought to England; Osey, or Osoye (a corruption of Auxois), was of Alsace,—Alsatian wine; Respice (vin rapé) was wine made of unbruised grapes; and Bastard was a Spanish wine.

In the beginning of the last century a ridiculous controversy arose in the French schools of medicine, on the comparative merits of the wines of Champagne and Burgundy. The angry discussion continued at intervals until the year 1778, when a solemn decree in favour of Champagne was pronounced by the Faculty of Medicine at Paris. With the professional justice of the verdict we pretend not to interfere; we abandon 'the dietetic qualities' of Burgundy to their fate. But, for richness and delicacy of flavour and perfume, we will still hold by the Côte d'Or, in spite of all the fathers of physic, and all the canons of science. Yet he who would regale his senses with Burgundy must not confine himself to this side of the channel. The fact is, that the best red growths of the district—the Romanée Conti, Chambertin, Clos Vougeot, Richebourg, and St. George—are all of such exquisite delicacy, that they will not endure exportation. Indeed none of the finer Burgundy wines will bear removal, except in bottle; and even then they are apt to contract a bitter taste, or to turn sour, except treated with the most assiduous care. But even were the choicer growths of harder constitution, they are produced in too small quantity, and are too urgently in request in France, to answer much more than the home demand. Hence what we call Burgundy in England, is only the costly refuse of the red wines of the province. The white wines are much less excellent than the red, but still deserve to be mentioned with respect: particularly those of Montrachet, for their high perfume and agreeable flavour; and the Goutte d'Or (though inferior) for its splendid amber tint.

In passing from Burgundy to Dauphiny and the Lyonnais, we shall have the same remark to repeat of the finer wines of these provinces—that they are seldom drunk in England. The first of them, and among the first in the whole world, are those of the vineyards which, covering the southern aspect of a gravelly hill, overhang the banks of the Rhone, about twelve miles from Valence. It is from the Hermitage, which still crowns the granite summits with its ruins, that the vineyards have derived their celebrated name. The red Hermitage is known for its full body, dark purple colour, and exquisite perfume and flavour, resembling, but excelling in poignancy, that of the raspberry. Its white growths are, perhaps, less precious: as, indeed, white growths almost always are than red, where both are the produce of the same district. The colouring matter, which is contained in the rind of the grape, carries with it to the wine both aroma and flavour, which are lost in the manufacture of the paler liquors. Côte Rôtie, brune and blonde, may perhaps claim to rival, since they resemble respectively, the growths of the Hermitage: they are, however, inferior. But we are insensibly extending our remarks beyond compass, and must pass with a more rapid glance over the remaining vineyards of

France. Of the produce of Languedoc, Roussillon, and Provence, we shall say little, except to remark that it is far from being what it might be rendered; and that, by injudicious culture and treatment, most of these red wines are made to resemble those of Spain in deep and thick colour, fiery strength, and coarseness. We have, however, tasted in its purity some of the growth of St. George d'Orques, near Montpellier, which, for fullness of body, delicacy of flavour, and its velvet repose on the palate, might almost challenge competition with Hermitage. The red strong Roussillons are generally employed for strengthening the lighter growths of the Bordelais, and are good, if not for that, for little else. But the white Muscadines of Languedoc and Roussillon, on the shores of the Mediterranean, are deservedly famous; and we need only mention the well known names of Frontignan, Lunel, and Rivesaltes, which are among the very finest luxurious wines in the world.

We must be brief in our notice of the Bordelais, though its wines deserve much praise. The principal vine tracts of this district are divided into those of Medoc, the Graves, Palus, and the Vignes Blanches. The Medoc vineyards, which extend from Bourdeaux northwards over a sandy and calcareous loam, produce the wines which have given immortality to the names of Chateau-Margaux, Lafite, and Latour. The Graves are the gravelly soils southward of the same city; giving their name to the white wine which they yield; but the Haut Brion, the best, perhaps, of the Bordelais red wines, is also the produce of the same region. The Palus, a bed of rich alluvial deposits between the Garonne and Dordogne, affords stronger and more deeply coloured growths than those of Medoc, with which they are sometimes mingled. But being hard and rough when new, and well adapted for sea-carriage, these are the wines which, under the name of Vins de Cargaison, are sent to the East Indies, to answer the demand for clarets in that country. The Vignes Blanches, or dry white wine district, is known for its Sauterne, Barsac, &c.

The finer red wines of the Bordelais are the most perfect which France produces: though containing little alcohol, they keep well, and even improve by removal; and as the original fermentation is complete, if the subsequent management be judicious, they are much less subject to disorders and acidity than those of Burgundy. But here again let no man in England, while he sips his claret, dream that he is drinking Chateau-Margaux or Haut Brion. The real quantity of the finer growths is so inconsiderable that they could not by any possibility supply a tenth part of that which usurps their name; little can be exported, and perhaps none is, in its purity. A bottle of the best wine is a rarity, for which, even at Bourdeaux, the bon vivant is content to pay six or seven francs. But for the English market, the secondary growths and 'vins ordinaires' of Medoc are bought up and mingled with the rougher growth of the Palus. And even this compound will not reach the proof for our fire-drinkers; and because our mouths have been seared with brandied ports, there must be in Bourdeaux a particular manufacture called travail d'Angleterre: three or four gallons of the inflammable ink of Alicante or Benicarlo, with half a gallon of stum wine and a dash of Hermitage, to every hogshead of Medoc. That the mixture has been suffered to remain guiltless of brandy is a miracle; for the cry among us is still as of yore, in less temperate times, 'claret for boys, port for men, but, if ye would be gods, brandy!' Yet how few even of the best kinds of the mixture imported under the name of claret the wine-dealers will permit us to drink without subsequent adulteration. We only mention a fact of notoriety, that, before the late reduction of duties, the wholesale importation prices of claret in the London markets varied from six to forty-five pounds the hogshead. The permutations by which these are mingled for the retail purchaser are as various as the hundred qualities of the liquor.

We shall have no temptation to linger among the vineyards of Spain, and little more to say of their produce than to express

our detestation of the whole class of their dull heavy red wines. Whether they be known as Tinto, Alicant, Benicarlo, or Catalanian—whether they avow themselves in their own fierce nature—or are latently and murderously present in clarets—or conspire with brandy to impose their liquid fire upon us in the guise of port—they have all our hearty condemnation. Yet Spain has every rich gift of nature for the production of excellent wines. An English traveller in Granada, in 1809, found red wine of the country, in the house of a native gentleman, equal in delicate flavour to Burgundy. But the owner had been compelled to send bottles for it to the vineyard to prevent its being transported to him in sheep-skins smeared with tar; and surrounded by whole forests of cork-trees, he was obliged to import his corks, as well as his bottles, from England! The principal vineyards of Xeres are in the hands of French and English settlers; and to this circumstance alone may the improvement of the produce in late years be attributed. In Spain generally, except in the commercial towns and monasteries, casks, and bottles, and wine-cellar, are almost unknown; the wine is carelessly and dirtily made, rarely kept to acquire age; when it is, instead of mellowing, it can only become muddy and nauseously impregnated with the rancid flavour of the sheep-skin. Some of the sweet growths, and those of Malaga particularly, it is the fashion to praise; but we shall laud none of them. Of all the wines of Spain, we shall rescue only one from judgment, and that shall be the dry old white wine of Xeres. Whether it be known for pure Falernian, or 'merry sack,' or simply for your pale modern Sherry, Pasquil's Palinode saith justly, that

"The life of mirth, and the joy of the earth,
Is a cup of good old Sherry."

Yet it is monstrous that even this fine wine, so powerful in itself, should be defiled with brandy, and if the quantity do not exceed three or four gallons to the butt, it is several years before the wine recovers from its influence and develops its own oppressed flavour. The vitiated taste of the English market is the only excuse for the merchants; for the wine itself cannot require the admixture. Indeed even in its mellowed state, Sherry, containing nearly a fourth part by bulk of alcohol, is too powerful except in moderate quantities for healthful enjoyment; and if we still cling to the national passion for strong liquors, it is only because, in our cold and damp climate, there will always be a majority of days in which the lighter red wines of France will not sit quite pleasantly upon the stomach without a cushion—three or four glasses—of old Sherry or Madeira. Perhaps, to confess the truth, we are old-fashioned enough, of the two rather to prefer the latter; though the prejudice, we know, is running against it. But who that has lived in a warm climate does not know that, under an East or West Indian sun for example, a daily modicum of Madeira is the staff of life?—maintaining the fainting stamina of the European constitution; the nerve of manhood, and the milk of old age.

Of the wines of Portugal we had almost resolved to say not a syllable; lest we should be betrayed into thread-bare discussions on the 'Methuen treaty, and the impolicy of high duties on French wines.' Yet we do think it a serious evil, no matter how produced or how far remediable, that the national taste should have become habituated to the brandied, fiery, deleterious potations which are known as 'common port'; and that 'the man of moderate fortune, who purchases for daily use a cask of good ordinary French wine, at eightpence a gallon, must submit to a tax of more than 1,500 per cent.' This tax may now be 700 per cent. lighter, but still the main evil exists for the consumer: that the market is not open to the equal competition of French and Portuguese wines; that the genuine supply of good Oporto is notoriously and utterly unequal to the demand which the protection occasions for it; and that every temptation is therefore created to mix it with villainous trash, and to cover the adulteration with excessive quantities of brandy. That the genuine wine—not the manufacture of Oporto or London, but the pure growth of the Douro—is excellent, many a cam-

paing connoisseur can testify who has drunk it on the spot, and never recognised Port in the full mellow body, exquisite flavour, and seducing mildness of the native liquor. But after the admixtures and adulterations to which the choice wines of the Alto Douro are subjected, to reduce them to the Port standard, it would be just as reasonable to expect the liquor to be good, as to hope to preserve the delicious qualities, and immeasurably to increase the quantity of true Burgundy—of Romanée Conti and Clos Vougeot—by throwing all the inferior vins-du-pays of the province into one immense vat with them. If the market were thrown open, if the Portuguese grower and merchant were reduced by competition to attend to the improvement of their produce, and to send it uncorrupted to our cellars, we suspect they would find a full sale for all that the banks of the Douro will honestly yield. And however the politician may think, the consumer must regret that the wines of Europe are not fairly set before him for his choice; and that if his pleasures must be taxed, they are not rated according to their value; that, in short, instead of one duty upon all French wines, he may not purchase permission to drink the inferior growths at a price somewhat proportioned to their original cost.

The wines of Germany and Hungary, we shall now speak of. Of the former, the class of Rhine wines alone deserve mention for their excellence and very singular nature. It is along the course of that river, between Mentz and Coblenz, that these are chiefly produced. Here the stream is confined on both sides by lofty uplands of strata, propitious to the grape, covered with extensive vineyards, supporting a numerous population, and giving an air of richness and animation to the scenery which forms an agreeable contrast to the ruins of feudal magnificence that crown the principal heights. The choicest vintages of this country, however, are confined to a small district called the Rhinegau; and to the vineyards of Hockheim, which, though lying on the river Mayn, are usually classed with them as being of like nature and nearly of the same excellence. Hence all the best sorts of the Rhine wines have long been confounded in this country under the general name of Hock; while Rhenish has become the distinguishing term of disrepute for inferior growths. The qualities peculiar to these growths are well known, and appear to form an exception to all received chemical theories: so sharp in flavour as often to occasion an unfounded suspicion of acidity, yet highly agreeable and abounding in delicate aroma; containing very little alcohol, (usually not above ten per cent. by volume,) yet dry and sound; and so extremely durable, that they will keep and improve for almost an indefinite number of years. It was this durability, probably, that introduced the singular custom of storing the Rhine wines in vessels of enormous magnitude. Every one has heard of the great tun of Heidelberg; it was thirty feet in length by twenty in depth, and was yet almost equalled in capacity by some others, for herein lay a point of rivalry among the great proprietors. This method of preserving the wine had perhaps its advantages for the stronger kinds; but it was essential to keep the vessel always full, either by replacing each quantity drawn off with newer wine of similar growth, or by throwing in washed pebbles to fill up the void. In the last century, for want of such precautions, the residue of a cask at Strasbourg, bearing date anno Dom. 1472, was found to have become thick and sour; which would not perhaps have occurred if it had been bottled. Of the growths of the Rhinegau, the best are the Johannisberger, before referred to, the Rudesheimer, Grafenberger, and Steinberger: the better kinds of the Moselle, of similar species, may rank between these and the inferior Rhine wines. Of Hungary, extensively a wine country, the produce, though it might be excellent, is generally bad, from defective culture and management. But fame claims an exception for Tokay, imperial Tokay. Of this peculiar and luscious product of the half-dried grapes of a district round the town of Tokay, all of us have heard, but few tasted; for the wine bears an extravagant price even at Cracow, where the chief deposit is established for the markets of Poland and Silesia. The old wine, or vino vitawno, is

so highly valued, that when the Emperor of Austria wished to make a present of some to the ex-king of Holland, the stock in the imperial cellars was not thought sufficiently aged; and 2000 bottles were obtained from Cracow at seven ducats the bottle.

Of the wines of Greece and Italy, those of Tuscany, where agriculture generally is well conducted, are better than the rest, particularly the Montepulciano; and the Aleatico and other muscadines perhaps deserve a similar commendation. But these, as well as the famous *Lacrima Christi*, which is made in small quantities and chiefly reserved for the royal cellars at Naples, are better known beyond the Alps by name than in reality. Sicily shares the reproach of the neighbouring continent. What might be made of its produce may be learnt from the specimens of Marsala and Mazzara which are met with in this country. But the Sicilian wines which we import, are generally disguised and poisoned with the execrable brandy of the island; and this attempt to give strength to weak wines must always utterly extinguish their flavour. As long as the practice prevails, it is useless to hope for improvement; even though the hills at the foot of mount Ætna be, as described, one vast vineyard producing great varieties of wine.

The wild vine is found almost everywhere in the forests of the United States, and even of Canada, and it flourishes luxuriantly on the banks of the Mississippi and as far north as the shores of Lake Erie. The plant of the Medoc territory has been introduced into culture at Philadelphia, and is said to yield a wine there which sufficiently resembles the inferior growth of the Bordelais to encourage perseverance in the experiment. Some of the French settlers in the southern back states have also succeeded in making tolerable wine from the wild grape. But in New Mexico the culture of the vine has been eminently successful, and the sweet growths of Passo del Norte in particular, are already celebrated in the new world. In California also, where the missionaries in the last century introduced the European plant, a great quantity of good wine is raised of the Madeira kind. In various regions of Spanish South America, notwithstanding the obstacles which the policy of the mother country constantly opposed to the culture of the vine in her colonies, wine has long been made in great abundance. Lima is the seat of a considerable commerce in the native growths of Peru, of which those of Lucomba and Pisco are in greatest request. Those also of the valley of Suamba, in the province of Arequipa, are in great estimation. In Chile the vine grows exuberantly, and the country contains numerous vineyards, of which those of Cuyo rank first in their extent and the quality of the produce. These wines, principally of the red strong class, are carried across the Andes to Buenos Ayres, a distance of a thousand miles, and they afford the principal supply to all Paraguay.

We shall now close our remarks with a point of some interest for the English reader:—we mean the ancient culture of the vine in this island. We shall not care to inquire, whether the vine was planted in Britain while yet a Roman colony. We incline to the opinion that it was; but the question of the precise date of its introduction is unimportant. It is certain, however, on the testimony of Bede, that, as early as the beginning of the eighth century, at least, the country exhibited vineyards on a few spots. They are mentioned in the laws of Alfred and other early documents; and Edgar makes a gift of a vineyard, at Wycet, with the vine-dressers. After the Norman conquest, many new plantations seem to have been made; and among other places, at Chenetone in Middlesex, at Ware in Hertfordshire,—and in the village of Westminster. Even Holburne had its vineyard, which afterwards came into the possession of the Bishops of Ely; and, when the buildings of the city extended in that direction, gave the name to a street which still exists. To all the greater abbeys, in the south of England at least, vineyards appear to have been at later epochs attached. As these monastic edifices were generally placed in fertile and well sheltered vallies, the choicest exposure for the vine might be found in their vicinity; and many of the monks, being

foreigners, would naturally be familiar with the best modes of culture and the means of overcoming the disadvantages of the climate. But the account of William of Malmsbury is incontestable that, in the twelfth century, vineyards were general in England. He praises the fertile vale of Gloucestershire in particular, as yielding abundance of excellent wines, scarcely inferior in sweetness to the wines of France. It is well known that it has been contended, that we should translate *vina* cider, and *vineæ* orchards; but in a subsequent passage the same chronicler distinguishes apple trees and vines as the different growths of the same domain, and describes the vines as either trailed along the ground or trained on high and supported on poles. One would have thought it impossible to mistake all this, yet it has been mistaken. But a thousand other proofs of the manufacture of wine in England, in the middle ages, might be adduced if necessary. Domesday book gives frequent evidence of the distinction between *pomaria* and *vineæ*. There was a vineyard in the king's little park at 'Windlesore,' where wine was made plentifully so late as the reign of Richard II., and paid in tithes to the abbot of Waltham, then parson of the parish. (Stowe, Chron. p. 143.) But the most decisive evidence of all is furnished by the archives of the church of Ely, wherein we have an account of the produce of a vineyard for two or three years: even the number of bushels of grapes sold is recorded, as also the value of the wine; and it is noted that in one unfavourable year, no wine but only verjuice was made. It was probably this uncertainty of climate, which checked the culture of the vine, as we have seen; and when foreign wines were imported in great abundance, the home manufacture, of inferior quality raised at greater cost and with much uncertainty, naturally declined, and soon ceased altogether as a branch of public industry.

But, in our own times, wine has been and is still raised in England as a matter of amusement and experiment. About thirty or forty years ago, Sir Richard Worsley procured some of the hardier species of vines, planted them at St. Lawrence, in the Isle of Wight, on a rocky soil, with a south-eastern exposure, and engaged a vine-dresser from France to superintend their culture. The result was, that in one or two favourable years, a tolerable crop of grapes was obtained; but eventually, the cold springs and early autumns weakened the plants and blighted the produce, and the scheme was soon entirely abandoned. The spot, however, selected by Sir Richard, was not well adapted for the experiment; for notwithstanding the general mildness of the climate of the Isle of Wight, it was severely exposed to the cold winds which prevail in the Channel just when the vine begins to bud. The endeavours of Mr. Hamilton, at Painshill, were more fortunate; and the account of them is very interesting. By good management, that gentleman procured a wine fully equal to the second rates of sparkling and creaming Champagne, which by keeping gained strength, lost its effervescence and sweet flavour, and acquired the dryness of old Rhine wine. Some that Mr. Hamilton kept sixteen years became so like old Hock, that he declares it might have passed for such to any one who was not a perfect connoisseur. This wine, in its Champagne state, was pronounced to be excellent by very good judges, upon whom it passed for the foreign growth. It was then sold to wine merchants at *fifty guineas* the hogshead, and retailed by them for French wine at from four to six guineas a dozen.

That by diligent attention and skilful management, some very respectable imitations of the secondary growths of foreign wines might be raised in this country, will not, therefore, admit of a doubt; though it can never be done successfully from grapes ripened on trellises and walls, as is sometimes attempted. Dr. McCulloch (*Art of making Wine*, p. 228.) has shown how good wine can be made from the unripe fruit, tendrils, and even from the young leaves of the vine; fermented with a proper addition of sugar and cream of tartar; and he appears to consider this domestic manufacture as worthy of regard in an agricultural point of view, for he speaks of the certainty of raising leaves and green fruit in all years,

years, and of the useful and extensive results to be deduced from the cultivation of the vine for this purpose in Britain. But, on the propriety of forming vineyards generally on English estates, we adopt Dr. Henderson's sensible conclusions: that, as long as foreign wines can be obtained at moderate prices, little advantage can accrue from the attempt to supplant the use of them by the produce of English grapes, as of all crops, that of the vine is the most precarious, and, even in some of the French provinces, does little more than repay the expense of cultivation.

WINEBAGO, a lake of North America. Lat. 43. 50. N. long. 87. 46. W.

WINEBAGO RIVER, a river of America, which runs from Winebago Lake to Green Bay, in Lake Michigan. The Winebago Indians inhabit near this river and lake, in about Lat. 43. to 44. N. long. 84. to 89. W.

WINEBAGOES CASTLE, an Indian settlement of the United States, in North-west Territory, near Winebago lake.

WINEBAGOES, or PUANTS, a nation of Indians in North America, who reside on the river Oiscorsin, Rock and Fox rivers, and Green bay, in seven villages. They hunt on the Oiscorsin, Rock river, and the eastern side of the Mississippi, from Rock river to Prairie des Chiens; on lake Michigan, Black river, and the countries between lakes Michigan, Huron, and Superior. Their numbers do not exceed 1300.

WINEDEN, a town of Germany, in Wirtemberg; 12 miles east-north-east of Stutgard. Population 2500.

WINEE, or BLACK RIVER, a river of the United States, in South Carolina, which rises near Camden, and runs south-east into the Great Pedee, 3 miles above Georgetown.

WINEKINE, a river of Guiana, which enters the Orinoco.

WINFARTHING, a parish of England, in Norfolk; 4 miles north of Diss.

WINFIELD, formerly LICHFIELD, a post township of the United States, in Herkimer county, New York; 10 miles south-west of Herkimer. Population 2533.

WINFIELD, or MARLBOROUGH, a post township of the United States, in Marlborough district, South Carolina.

WINFORD, a parish of England, in Somersetshire; 6½ miles south-west of Bristol. Population 751.

WINFORD, EAGLE, a hamlet of England, in Dorsetshire; 7½ miles north-west of Dorchester.

WINFORTON, a parish of England, in Herefordshire, situated on the Wye; 8 miles south-by-west of Kington.

WINFRITH, a parish of England, in Dorsetshire; 8 miles west-by-south of Wareham.

WING, *s.* [zɛhɪŋ, Saxon; *winge*, Danish.]—The limb of a bird by which it flies.

Ignorance is the curse of God,
Knowledge the *wing* wherewith we fly to heaven.

Shakspeare.

A fan to winnow.—*Wing*, cart nave, and bushel, peck, ready at hand. *Tusser*.—Flight; passage by the wing.

Light thickens, and the crow
Makes *wing* to the rooky wood:
Good things of day begin to droop and drowse,
While night's black agents to their prey do rouse.

Shakspeare.

The motive or incitement of flight.

Fearful commenting
Is leaden servitor to dull delay;
Delay leads impotent and snail-pac'd beggary:
Then fiery expedition be my *wing*,
Jove's Mercury, and herald for a king.

Shakspeare.

The side bodies of an army.—The footmen were Germans, to whom were joined as *wings* certain companies of Italians. *Knolls*.—Any side piece.—The plough proper for stiff clays is long, large, and broad, with a deep head and a square earth-board, the coulter long and very little bending, with a very large *wing*. *Mortimer*.—Figuratively, protection:

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generally, but not always, in the plural.—Under the shadow of thy *wings* will I rejoice. *Ps.*

To WING, *v. a.* To furnish with wings; to enable to fly.

The speed of gods
Time counts not, though with swiftest minutes *wing'd*.
Milton.

To supply with side bodies.

We ourself will follow
In the main battle, which on either side
Shall be well *winged* with our chiefest horse. *Shakspeare.*

To transport by flight.

I, an old turtle,
Will *wing* me to some wither'd bough, and there
My mate, that's never to be found again,
Lament till I am lost. *Shakspeare.*

To exert the power of flying.

Warm'd with more particles of heavenly flame.
He *wing'd* his upward flight, and soar'd to fame;
The rest remain'd below, a crowd without a name. *Dryden.*

Struck with the horror of the sight,
She turns her head and *wings* her flight. *Prior.*

To wound a bird in the *wing*: a term among sportsmen.
WING, or WENGE, a parish of England, in Buckinghamshire; 6 miles north-west of Ivinghoe. Population 937.
—2. A parish in Rutlandshire; 4 miles north-east of Uppingham.

WINGATE, or WINDEGATE GRANGE, a township of England, county of Durham; 6½ miles east-south-east of Durham.

WINGATES, a township of England, in Northumberland; 9 miles north-west of Morpeth.

WINGED, *adj.* Furnished with wings; flying.

And shall grace not find means, that finds her way,
The speediest of thy *winged* messengers,
To visit all thy creatures? *Milton.*

Swift; rapid.

Now we bear the king
Tow'rd Calais: grant him there, and there being seen,
Heave him away upon your *winged* thoughts
Athwart the sea. *Shakspeare.*

Fanned with wings; swarming with birds.—The earth cumber'd, and the *wing'd* air dark'd with plumes. *Milton.*

WINGEDPEA, *s.* [*ochrus*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

WINGERWORTH, a township of England, in Derbyshire; 2½ miles south-by-west of Chesterfield. Population 479.

WINGFIELD, a hamlet of England, in Bedfordshire; 3½ miles north-north-west of Dunstable.—2. A township in Kent, near Wrotham.

WINGFIELD, or WINKFIELD, a parish of England, in Wiltshire; 2 miles west-south-west of Trowbridge. Population 331.

WINGFIELD, or WINKFIELD, a village and parish of England, in the county of Suffolk. Near it are the ruins of a noble old castle, moated round. The church, built of various coloured flints and stones, makes a very beautiful as well as uncommon appearance; and the chancel is of a rich style of architecture. It contains several fine monuments of the De la Pole family. It formerly had a college which stood on the south side of the church: the west side of its quadrangle is converted into a farm-house; 5 miles east-by-north of Eye. Population 555.

WINGFIELD, NORTH, a township of England, in Derbyshire; 4½ miles south-south-east of Chesterfield.

WINGFIELD, SOUTH, another parish in the above county; 2 miles west of Alfreton. Population 987.

WINGFOOTED, *adj.* Swift; nimble; fleet.—*Wing-footed* coursers him did bear so fast away. *Spenser*.—*Wing-footed* time them farther off doth bear. *Drayton.*

WINGHAM, a village and parish of England, formerly a market

market town, in Kent, situated near the river Stour. It has a charity school; and in the neighbourhood are several elegant mansions. Fairs 1st May and 1st November; 34 miles east of Maidstone, and 62 east-by-south of London. Population 859.

WINGHAM'S ISLAND, an inconsiderable island on the west coast of North America, about a league long in a north and south direction, and about a mile broad, forming, with the north-west point of Ray's island, a passage apparently navigable, about a league in width, with irregular soundings from 20 to 6 fathoms, until its eastern extent, when the depth suddenly decreases to 3 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms. On its eastern side, there is a tolerably well sheltered roadstead, with good anchorage. Lat. 60. 40. N. long. 215. 46. E.

WINGRAVE, a parish of England, in Buckinghamshire; 5 miles north-east of Aylesbury. Population 588.

WINGREEN HILL, in Dorsetshire, England, 941 feet high.

WINGSBURY HILL, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Marksbury, Somersetshire.

WINGLESS, *adj.* Not having wings; not able to ascend.—*Wingless* flies, which suck a living out of the corrupt blood of uncleanness. *Junius.*

WINGSHELL, *s.* The shell that covers the wing of insects.—The long-shelled goat-chaffer is above an inch long, and the *wingshells* of themselves an inch, and half an inch broad; so deep as to come down below the belly on both sides. *Grew.*

WINGTON, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Petworth, Gloucestershire.—2. A tything in Southamptonshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Christchurch. Population 1083.

WINGY, *adj.* Having wings; resembling wings.

They spring together out, and swiftly bear
The flying youth through clouds and yielding air
With *wingy* speed outstrip the eastern wind,
And leave the breezes of the morn behind.

Addison.

To **WINK**, *v. n.* [pncian, Saxon; *winken*, Dutch.]—To shut the eyes.

Let's see thine eyes; *wink* now, now open them,
In my opinion, yet, thou seest not well. *Shakespeare.*

To hint, or direct by the motion of the eyelids.—You saw my master *wink* and laugh upon you. *Shakespeare.*—To close and exclude the light.

While Hermes pip'd and sung, and told his tale,
The keeper's *winking* eyes began to fail,
And drowsy slumber on the lids to creep,
Till all the watchman was at length asleep.

Dryden.

To connive; to seem not to see; to tolerate.

I, for *winking* at your discords too,
Have lost a brace of kinsmen. *Shakespeare.*

To be dim.

The sullen tyrant slept not all the night,
But, lonely walking by a *winking* light,
Sobb'd, wept, and groan'd, and beat his wither'd breast.

Dryden.

WINK, *s.* Act of closing the eye.

You doing thus,
To the perpetual *wink* for ay might put
This ancient moral. *Shakespeare.*

A hint given by motion of the eye.—Her *wink* each bold attempt forbids. *Sidney.*

WINKBOURNE, a parish of England, in Nottinghamshire; 3 miles north-by-east of Southwell.

WINKEL, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Nassau, on the Rhine; 14 miles west of Mentz. Population 1500.

WINKELMAN (Abbé John), a German antiquary, was born at Stendal, in the Mark of Brandenburg, in 1718. Although born in very humble life he fortunately enjoyed favourable opportunities of cultivating his talents in that department in which he afterwards attained to eminence. He had arrived at the age of 37 years before he was known to the public as an author. His first work was "Reflections on the Imitations of the Greeks in Painting and Sculpture;" and

it was received in a manner that very much contributed to establish his reputation. At the court of Augustus, king of Poland, he was proselyted to the Catholic faith, more, as some have said, by arguments addressed to his worldly interest, than to his spiritual welfare. It is certain, however, that he much wished to visit Italy for the sake of examining those master-pieces of art that were to be found in that country. With this view he left Dresden, and in passing through Florence in 1756, he made a descriptive catalogue of the antiquities in the collection of the celebrated baron de Stosch, which seemed to introduce him with advantage to Rome, whither he proceeded towards the close of this year. His acquaintance with the famous painters Mengs, Bianconi, and several other ingenious artists, forwarded his access to two of the most celebrated literary men at Rome, cardinal Passionei and the prelate Giacomelli; from whose library and learning he derived much useful information, so that he was soon acknowledged as a man of fine taste, and a distinguished connoisseur in works of art. Assuming the ecclesiastical habit, he succeeded the abbé Venuti as keeper of the pope's cabinet of antiquities; and he was also appointed copyist in the library of the Vatican. Under the patronage of the pope, who increased his income out of his privy-purse, he completed his History of Art among the Ancients, and then left Rome in 1768, to visit his friends in Germany, and to revise his work to be translated into French by M. Toussaint, of Berlin. On his return to Rome by way of Trieste, he was assassinated, in June, 1768, by a wretch who had joined him on the road, and who had so far gained his confidence, that he had shewn him some gold medals and valuable presents which he had received at Vienna. The translation of his History of the Arts was completed only in part by Toussaint. Another French translation was published by Huber, professor at Leipsic. It is said that the last French translation is far preferable to the first, as it was made from an enlarged edition of the original, printed at Vienna in 1776, after a MS. left by the author. Among the other works of Winkelman were, "Letters on the Discoveries made at Herculaneum," translated into English by Mr. Gough; "Unpublished Monuments of Antiquity, such as Statues, ancient Paintings, engraved Stones, Bas-Reliefs, in Marble and Terra Cotta," of which there is a French translation from the Italian. Paris, 1808, 3 vols. 4to. with plates; "On Allegory, or Treatises on that Subject," 2 vols. 8vo.; and "Remarks on the Architecture of the Ancients," 8vo. Winkelman's "Letters to his Friends" were published in German, in 2 vols. 8vo., with an account of his life, prefixed by Heyne.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Gen. Biog.*

WINKER, *s.* One who winks.—A set of noddors, *winkers*, and whisperers, whose business is to strangle all others offspring of wit in their birth. *Pope.*

WINKFIELD, a parish of England in Berkshire; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of New Windsor. Population 1439.

WINKINGLY, *adv.* With the eye almost closed. If one beholdeth the light, he vieweth it *winkingly*, as those do that are purblind; but if any thing that is black, he looketh upon it with a broad and full eye. *Peacham.*

WINKLES. To put on the side of a horse.

WINKOOP'S BAY, or **WINE COOPER'S BAY**, a large bay on the south coast of Java. Lat. 7. 5. S. long. 106. 38. E.

WINKOOP'S ISLAND, a small island near the south coast of Java. Lat. 7. 28. S. long. 106. 36. E.

WINKOOP'S POINT, a cape on the south coast of Java. Lat. 7. 25. S. long. 106. 36. E.

WINKSLEY, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Rippon.

WINLATON, a township of England, county of Durham; 5 miles west of Gateshead. Population 3063.

WINMARLEIGH, a township of England, in Lancashire; 3 miles north-west of Garstang.

WINNALL, a parish of England, in Southamptonshire, near Winchester.

WINNEBAH, a town on the Gold coast of Africa, situated in the Agoona country. The surrounding territory is fertile

fertile and beautiful, resembling a nobleman's park. The place has declined, and its population has fallen from 4000 to 2000 souls. The British had here a small fort, garrisoned by only seven men, which, being wholly out of a condition to defend itself, and indeed quite useless, has been recently withdrawn.

WINNENTHALL, a village of Germany, in Wirtemberg, near Wineden.

WINNER, *s.* One who wins.

Go together,
You precious *wINNERS* all; your exultation
Partake to every one. *Shakspeare.*

WINNERSH, or WINHURST, a hamlet of England, in Berkshire, near Oakingham.

WINNIKI, a village of Austrian Poland, to the south of Lemberg. It has a great manufactory of tobacco and snuff, on account of government. Population 2300.

WINNING, *participial adj.* Attractive; charming.

Yet less fair,
Less *wINNING* soft, less amiably mild,
Than that smooth wat'ry image. *Milton.*

WINNING, *s.* The sum won.—A simile in one of Congreve's prologues compares a writer to a buttering gamester, that stakes all his *wINNINGS* upon every cast; so that if he loses the last throw, he is sure to be undone. *Addison.*

WINNINGE, a river of England, in Lancashire, which runs into the Lune; about 6 miles north-east of Lancaster.

WINNINGEN, a town of the Prussian province of the Lower Rhine, on the Moselle, with 900 inhabitants.

WINNINGTON, a parish of England, in Salop, south-west of Cause Castle.—2. A township in Cheshire; 1 mile north-west of Norwich.—3. A hamlet in Staffordshire; 9½ miles north-west of Eccleshall.

WINNIPIC LAKE, a lake of North America, in Upper Canada, north west of lake Superior. It lies between 50. 30. and 54. 32. N. lat., and between 95. 50. and 99. 30. W. long. It is 217 miles long, including Baskescoggan or Play Green Lake, its northern arm; and is 100 miles broad from the Canadian House on the east side, to Sable river on the west side. It receives the waters of a number of small lakes in every direction, and exhibits a number of small isles. The lands on its banks are said, by Carver and other travellers, to be very fertile, producing vast quantities of wild rice, and the sugar-tree in great plenty. The climate is considerably more temperate here than it is upon the Atlantic coast, 10 degrees farther southward.

WINNIPIC RIVER, a river of North America, in Upper Canada, which runs north-west into the lake of the same name. It is an outlet for the waters of a vast chain of lakes, the chief of which are La Pluie and Lake of the Woods, and is a large body of water, interspersed with numerous islands, causing various channels, and interruptions of passages, and rapids; so that its navigation is very intricate and dangerous. At the bottom of this river there is a provision store of the North-west Company, in Lat. 50. 33. 12. N.

WINNIPSEOGEE, a lake of the United States, in Strafford county, New Hampshire. 20 miles long, and 8, where widest, broad. It is a beautiful lake, of a very irregular form, and contains a number of islands.

WINNIPSEOGEE, a river of the United States, in New Hampshire, which runs from Lake Winnipiseogee, into the Merrimack, south of Sanbornton.

To WINNOW, *v. a.* [winnōpian, Saxon; *evanno*, Latin.] To separate by means of the wind; to part the grain from the chaff.

Were our royal faith martyrs in love,
We shall be *wINNOW'd* with so rough a wind,
That even our corn shall seem as light as chaff,
And good from bad find no partition. *Shakspeare.*

To fan; to beat as with wings.

Now on the polar winds, then with quick fan
WINNows the buxome air. *Milton.*

To sift; to examine.

WINnow well this thought, and you shall find
'Tis light as chaff that flies before the wind. *Dryden.*

To separate; to part.

Bitter torture shall
WINnow the truth from falsehood. *Shakspeare.*

To WINNOW, *v. n.* To part corn from chaff.—*WINnow* not with every wind, and go not into every way. *Ecclus.*

WINNOWE, ST., a parish of England, in Cornwall; 3 miles south-east of Lestwithiel. Population 782.

WINNOWER, *s.* He who winnows.

WINNSBOROUGH, a post town of the United States, and capital of Fairfield county, South Carolina. It contains a court-house and a jail, and about 200 inhabitants; 30 miles north-north-west of Columbia, and 145 north-north-west of Charlestown.

WINNWEILER, a town of Germany, and chief place of the county of Falkenstein, belonging to Austria; 10 miles north-north-east of Kaiserslautern. Population 1000.

WINSCHOTEN, a small but fortified town of the Netherlands, the capital of a district in the province of Groningen; 20 miles east-by-south of Groningen. Population 2700.

WINSCALES, a township of England, in Cumberland; 3½ miles south-east of Workington.

WINSCOMBE, a parish of England, in Somersetshire; 2 miles north-by-east of Axbridge. Population 1113.

WINSLOT, a hamlet of England, in Devonshire, near Torrington.

WINSEN, a town of Germany, in Hanover, on the small river Luhe, which is navigable to this town; 18 miles south-east of Hamburg. Population 1400.

WINSFORD, a parish of England, in Somersetshire; 4½ miles north-by-west of Dulverton. Population 486.

WINSHAM, a parish of England, in Somersetshire; 4 miles south-east of Chard.

WINSHILL, a township of England, in Derbyshire; 11½ miles south-west of Derby.

WINSLADE, a parish of England, in Southamptonshire; 3 miles south-by-east of Basingstoke.

WINSLEY, a hamlet of England, in Wiltshire, near Bradford.—2. A hamlet in the West Riding of Yorkshire, near Ripon.

WINSLOW (James Benignus), an eminent anatomist, was born in 1669 at Odensee, in the isle of Funen, and having studied a year under Borrichius, was sent with a pension from the king of Denmark to seek improvement in the principal universities of Europe. In 1698 he became a pupil of the celebrated anatomist Duverney at Paris, and during his residence in this capital, he abjured Protestantism, and was confirmed by Bossuet, assuming in addition to his own baptismal name that of his converter, Benignus. Haller denominates Winslow "simple and superstitious," and of course his conversion to the Catholic faith afforded no great occasion for triumph. This event, however, detached him from his family and native country, and was the means of fixing his abode in France, where the patronage of Bossuet was highly favourable to his advancement, and served to obtain for him the degree of doctor in 1705. In 1707 Duverney recommended him to be an élève of anatomy in the Academy of Sciences. He afterwards read lectures of anatomy and surgery for Duverney at the royal garden; and, in 1743, was promoted to the professorship in this institution. In the meanwhile he communicated several papers on anatomical and physiological subjects to the Academy of Sciences, by which body, as well as by the Royal Society of Berlin, he was admitted into the number of associates. His great work, mentioned by Haller as superseding all former compositions of anatomy, and entitled "Exposition Anatomique de la Structure du Corps Humain," first appeared at Paris in 1732, 4to. It was frequently reprinted, and translated into various languages; and is still regarded as of standard authority. Winslow planned, but never finished, a larger work, of which

which this was merely an abridgement, and he was also the author of disputations and treatises on particular topics. He died in 1760 at the advanced age of 91. *Haller. Eloy. Gen. Biog.*

WINSLOW, a market town and parish of England, in the county of Buckingham, situated on the brow of a hill, on the road from London to Buckingham. It is a neat, regular, well built town, consisting chiefly of three streets, standing in the directions of east, west, and north. The houses are mostly of brick, and inhabited by labourers and lace-makers. The church is a large pile of building, consisting of a nave, two aisles, and a chancel, with a square tower, embattled at the west end. The town is of very great antiquity, but possesses no objects interesting to the antiquary. Market on Thursday, and 6 annual fairs; 7 miles north-west of Aylesbury, and 50 west-north-west of London. Population of the parish in 1811, 1222.

WINSLOW, a township of England, in Herefordshire; 2½ miles south-west of Bromyard.

WINSLOW, a post township of the United States, in Kennebec county, Maine, on the Kennebec, opposite Waterville; 16 miles north of Augusta, and 196 north-north-east of Boston. Population 658.

WINSOME, *adj.* [pinnum, Sax. from pyn, joy.] Merry; cheerful. Used in the north: in some places pronounced *wunsome*.

WINSTANLEY IN MAKERFIELD, a township of England, in Lancashire; 4½ miles south-west of Wigan. Population 741.

WINSTEAD, a parish of England, East Riding of Yorkshire; 16½ miles east-south-east of Kingston-upon-Hull.

WINSTEAD, a village and parish of the United States, in Litchfield county, Connecticut, in the north-east part of Winchester, containing flourishing manufactures.

WINSTER, a market town of England, in Derbyshire, situated near the rich lead mines. It is a small place, but has a number of cottages scattered round it. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in working the mines. About a mile north of it, at Birchover, are several curious rocking stones, among which is a famous one, which weighs about 50 tons. Market on Saturday; 27 miles north-west of Derby, and 152 north-west of London. Population 847.

WINSTER, a hamlet of England, in Westmoreland; 7 miles west of Kendal.

WINSTER, a river of England, in Lancashire, which runs into the Ken at its mouth.—2. A river in Norfolk, which runs into the Mere, about 12 miles west-north-west of Norwich.

WINSTON, a township of England, in Durham; 6½ miles east-south-east of Barnard Castle.—2. A parish in Gloucestershire; 6 miles north-west of Cirencester.—3. A hamlet in Gloucestershire; 4½ miles south-south-west of North Leach.—4. A parish in Suffolk; 7 miles west-by-south of Framlingham.

WINTER, *s.* [pinter, Saxon; *winter*, Danish, German, and Dutch.] The cold season of the year.

After summer evermore succeeds
The barren *winter* with his nipping cold. *Shakspeare.*

To WINTER, *v. n.* To pass the winter.—The fowls shall summer upon them, and all the beasts of the earth shall *winter* upon them. *Is.*

To WINTER, *v. a.* To feed or manage in the winter.—The cattle generally sold for slaughter within, or exportation abroad, had never been handled or *wintered* at hand-meat. *Temple.*

WINTER is often used in composition.—Shred it very small with thyme, sweet margarome, and a little *winter-savoury*. *Walton.*

WINTERA [so named by Murray from Captain *William Winter*, who brought the bark of this tree from the Straits of Magellan in 1579], in Botany, a genus of the class polyandria, order tetragynia, natural order of magnoliæ (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Calyx: perianth one-leaved, entire, gaping, inferior. Corolla: petals six, ovate, spreading. Sta-

mina: filaments numerous, cylindric, thicker at the tip, short. Anthers oval, twin, the cells cohering at the very tip only, and fastened to the tip of the filaments. Pistil: germs four, obovate. Styles none. Stigmas flattened. Pericarp: berries four, obovate, subpedicelled, four-seeded. Seeds four, ovate, subtriquetrous.—*Essential Character.* Calyx three-lobed. Petals six or twelve. Germs club-shaped. Styles none. Berries four or eight, obovate.

1. *Wintera aromatica*.—Peduncles axillary, aggregate, subtriflorous; flowers four-pistilled. This is an evergreen tree, higher and larger than an apple-tree, spreading very much both in root and branches. Leaves of a light green, an inch and half long, and an inch broad in the middle, decreasing to both ends, but terminating bluntly. Flowers axillary, two, three, or more together, on peduncles a quarter of an inch long, somewhat like those of the honeysuckle, five-petalled, milk white, and smelling like jasmine.

2. *Wintera granadensis*.—Peduncles axillary, three-flowered, elongated; flowers eight-pistilled. Branches longer than in the preceding. Leaves oblong, beneath more glaucous so as to be almost white; they are also longer.—Found in New Granada.

3. *Wintera axillaris*.—Peduncles axillary, heaped, one-flowered; flowers four-pistilled. The flavour of the whole plant, and especially of the bark, is very acrid and pungent.—Native of New Zealand.

WINTERBEATEN, *adj.* Harassed by severe weather.—He compareth his careful case to the sad season of the year, to the frosty ground, to the frozen trees, and to his own *winter-beaten* flocks. *Spenser.*

WINTERBERG, a town of the Prussian states, in Westphalia; 39 miles south-by-west of Paderborn. Population 1200.

WINTERBERG, or WIMBERG, a town of Bohemia; 77 miles south-by-west of Prague. It has 1300 inhabitants, and a manufactory of the finest glass in Bohemia.

WINTERBOURN, a hamlet of England, in Berkshire; near Speenhamland.

WINTERBOURNE, a parish of England, in Gloucestershire; 6½ miles north-north-east of Bristol. Population 1569.

WINTERBOURNE ABBAS, a village and parish of England, in the county of Dorset. About half-a-mile west of it, on the road from Dorchester, are several stones, placed in a circular form, from 3 to 7 feet high, supposed to have been the remains of a Druid temple; 4½ miles west of Dorchester.

WINTERBOURNE BASSET, a parish of England, in Wiltshire; 7½ miles north-west of Marlborough.

WINTERBOURNE, DANTSEY, another parish of England, in Wiltshire; 3½ miles north-north-east of Salisbury.

WINTERBOURNE, EARLS, another parish of the above county, near the foregoing.

WINTERBOURNE, FARINGDON, or ST. GERMAN'S, a parish of England, in Dorsetshire; 2½ miles south of Dorchester.

WINTERBOURNE, GUNNER, or CHERBOROUGH, a parish of England, in Wiltshire; 4 miles north-north-east of Salisbury.

WINTERBOURNE, ST. MARTIN, a parish of England, in Dorsetshire; 3 miles west-by-south of Dorchester.

WINTERBOURNE, MONKTON, a parish of England, in Wiltshire; 7 miles west-north-west of Marlborough.

WINTERBOURNE, STEEPLTON, a parish of England, in Dorsetshire; 3½ miles west-by-south of Dorchester.

WINTERBOURNE, STROKE, a parish of England, in Wiltshire; 5 miles west-by-south of Amesbury.

WINTERBOURNE, ZELSTONE, a parish of England, in Dorsetshire; 6 miles south-by-east of Blandford Forum.

WINTERBURN, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire; 7 miles north-west of Skipton.

WINTERCHERRY, *s.* [*alkekenge*.] A plant. The fruit is about the bigness of a cherry, and inclosed in the cup of the flower, which swells over it in form of a bladder. *Miller.*

WINTERCITRON, *s.* A sort of pear.

WINTERGREEN,

WINTERGREEN, *s.* [*pyrola*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

WINTERHAY, a hamlet of England, in Somersetshire; near Ilminster.

WINTERHEAD, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Shipham, Somersetshire.

WINTERINGHAM, a parish of England, in Lincolnshire; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Barton-upon-Humber. Population 709.

WINTERINGHAM, LOWER and UPPER, adjoining hamlets of England, in Huntingdonshire, near St. Neot's.

WINTERLY, *adj.* Such as is suitable to winter; of a wintry kind.

If't be Summer news,

Smile to't before; if *winterly*, thou need'st

But keep that count'nance still.

Shakspeare.

WINTERSET, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire; 6 miles south-east of Wakefield.

WINTERSTOW, WEST, a parish of England, in Wiltshire; 5 miles east-north-east of Salisbury. Population 677.

WINTERSTOW, EAST and MIDDLE, adjoining hamlets in the foregoing parish, and included therewith.

WINTERTHUR, a small but well built town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich. It has a classical school, and a library, containing medals and other antiquities, found, from time to time, in the neighbourhood. The vicinity produces good wine; 21 miles north-west of Constance. Population 3300.

WINTERTON, a parish of England, in Lincolnshire; 8 miles west-south-west of Barton-upon-Humber. Population 821.

WINTERTON, a parish of England, and formerly a market town, situated on the sea coast of Norfolk. The church is a handsome structure, but the houses are indifferently built. The soil here is reckoned the richest and easiest to be ploughed in England. The promontory or cape, near the village, called Wintertonnes, has a light-house on it; 5 miles north-west of Yarmouth. Population 494.

WINTHORPE, a parish of England, in Lincolnshire; 11 miles east-by-north of Spilsby.—2. A parish in Nottinghamshire; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Newark.

WINTHROP, a post town of the United States, in Kennebec county, Maine. It is a considerable and flourishing town, and has manufactures of cotton and wool, and also of coppéras; 160 miles north-north-east of Boston. Population 1444.

WINTHROP'S BAY, a bay on the north coast of Antigua.

WINTNEY, HARTLEY, a parish of England, in Southamptonshire; 2 miles south-by-west of Hartford-bridge. Population 771.

WINTON, a small village of England, in Southamptonshire; 3 miles from Christchurch.—2. A township in the North Riding of Yorkshire; 4 miles from Northallerton.—3. A township in Westmoreland; 1 mile north-north-east of Kirkby-Stephen.

WINTON, a post town of the United States, and capital of Hertford county, North Carolina, on the Chowan; 35 miles north-north-west of Edenton. It contains but a few houses.

WINTONBURY, a post village of the United States, in Hartford county, Connecticut.

WINTRINGHAM, a parish of England, East Riding of Yorkshire; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-by-north of New Malton.

WINTRY, *adj.* Brumal; hyemal; suitable to winter.

He saw the Trojan fleet dispers'd, distress'd

By stormy winds, and *wint'ry* heav'n oppress'd.

Dryden.

WINTZENHEIM, a town of France, department of the Upper Rhine, with 2200 inhabitants, who manufacture woollen and cotton; 6 miles south-east of Turkheim.

WINWICK, a parish of England, in Huntingdon and Northampton shires; 7 miles south-west of Stilton.—2. A township in Lancashire; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Warrington. Population 570.—3. A parish in Northamptonshire; $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Daventry.—4. A parish in Northamptonshire; 6 miles from Oundle.

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WINY, *adj.* Having the taste or qualities of wine.—Set cucumbers among muskmelons, and see whether the melons will not be more *winy*, and better tasted. *Bacon.*

WINYAW, a bay of the United States, in South Carolina, formed by the junction of the Pedee, Wakkamaw, and Winee. It is 12 miles long.

WINZIG, a small town of Prussian Silesia; 31 miles north-north-west of Breslau. Population 1500.

To WIPE, *v. a.* [*püpan*, Saxon.] To cleanse by rubbing with something soft.

Such a handkerchief,
I'm sure it was your wife's, did I to-day
See Cassio *wipe* his beard with.

Shakspeare.

To take away by tersion.—Calumniate stoutly; for though we *wipe* away with never so much care the dirt thrown at us, there will be left some sulliage behind. *Dec. of Chr. Piety.*
—To strike off gently.

Let me *wipe* off this honourable dew,
That silverly doth progress on thy cheeks.

Shakspeare.

To clear away.

Macduff, this noble passion
Child of integrity, hath from my soul
Wip'd the black scruples; reconcil'd my thoughts
To thy good truth and honour.

Shakspeare.

[*Emungo.*] To cheat; to defraud.—The next bordering lords commonly inroach one upon another, as one is stronger, or lie still in wait to *wipe* them out of their lands.

Spenser.

To WIPE out. To efface.

This blot, that they object against your house,
Shall be *wip'd out* in the next parliament.

Shakspeare.

WIPE, *s.* An act of cleansing.—A blow; a stroke; a jeer; a gibe; a sarcasm.

To statesmen would you give a *wipe*,
You print it in Italic type:

When letters are in vulgar shapes,

'Tis ten to one the wit escapes;

But when in capitals exprest,

The dullest reader smokes the jest.

Swift.

[*Vanellus.*] A bird. *Ainsworth.*

WIPER, *s.* An instrument or person by which any thing is wiped.

The maids and their makes,

At dancing and wakes,

Had their napkins and posies,

And the *wipers* for their noses,

B. Jonson.

WIPPACH, or VIPACCO, a small town of Austrian Illyria, in Carniola, on a river of the same name; 20 miles north-north-east of Trieste. Population 1000.

WIPPER, a river of the Prussian states, in Pomerania, which issues from the lake of Wippenken, and falls into the Baltic below Rugerwald. It serves to convey rafts of wood, and has a small harbour at its mouth.

WIPPER. See WUPPER.

WIPPER, or WUPPER, a river of Prussian Saxony, which rises in the Eichsfeld, flows through the principality of Schwartzburg, and falls into the Saal in Thuringia, above Sachsenburg.

WIPPERFELD, a neatly built village of Prussian Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, on the Wipper; 19 miles east of Cologne.

WIPPERFURT, a small town of the Prussian province of Cleves and Berg, on the Wipper; 22 miles east-north-east of Cologne. It has 4800 inhabitants, who manufacture some broad cloth, but more cottons.

WIPPINGEN, a small town and castle of Switzerland; 12 miles south-south-west of Friburg.

WIPPRA, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the government of Merseburg; 8 miles west of Mansfield. Population 900.

WIRBALLEN, a small town of Poland; 22 miles east of Gumbinnen. Population 1700.

7 M

WIRBENTHAL,

WIRBENTHAL, a small town of Austrian Silesia; 27 miles north-west of Troppau.

WIRDUM, a village of the Netherlands; 12 miles north of Groningen. Population 800.

WIRE, *s.* [*virer*, French, to draw round. *Skinner*. Icel. *wjrr*; Sueth. *wir*, fila ex orichalco; ab antiquis. *wirra*, implicare. *Serenus*.] Metal drawn into slender threads.

Some roll a mighty stone, some laid along,
And, bound with burning *wires*, on spokes of wheels are hung.
Dryden.

WIRE, one of the smaller Orkney islands, separated from Rousa by a strait, called Wire Sound, about three quarters of a mile in breadth. Lat. 58. 58. N. long. 2. 51. W.

To **WIREDRAW**, *v. a.* To spin into wire.—To draw out into length.—A fluid moving through a flexible canal, when small, by its friction will naturally lengthen, and *wire-draw* the sides of the canal, according to the direction of its axis. *Arbutnot*.—To draw by art or violence.—I have been wrongfully accused, and my sense *wiredrawn* into blasphemy. *Dryden*.

WIREDRAWER, *s.* One who spins wire.—Those who have need of unmixed silver, as gilders and *wiredrawers*, must, besides an equal weight of silver mixed with other metals, give an overplus to reward the refiner's skill. *Locke*.

WIRINGTON, or **WITHERINGTON**, a hamlet of England, in Northamptonshire; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Peterborough. Population 387.

WIRKSWORTH, a market town of England, in the county of Derby, situate in a valley surrounded by hills, in an inclosed country, and, unlike the more northerly parts of the county, where stone walls are used, chiefly encompassed with hedges. It is principally supported by working the lead mines; and, to stimulate to adventure, they have a custom, that, within a limited time after the discovery of ore, the person finding it may demand the exclusive privilege of working it from the bar-master, if it is not in any garden, orchard, or highway. After a lapse of the stipulated time, the bar-master may dispose of it to any other person to make trial, so that no mine shall remain unwrought, if any person wishes to take it. They have a standard brass dish, made in the fourth year of Henry VII., from which the others are made, wherewith to measure the lead ore: and a moot-hall was built in 1773, where all mineral causes within the wapentake are tried. A court is also held at the hall twice a year; and the shambles are at the lower part of it. Mill-stones are dug near it, and veins of stibium or antimony are sometimes found. The church of St. Mary has six bells; a Gothic structure of the 14th century, and the only parish church, though there are above 3000 inhabitants. Here is an hospital, endowed with 20*l.* a year, for six poor men, by Anthony Gell, Esq. The town abounds with excellent water, both hard and soft: and there were formerly in the neighbourhood many medicinal springs, which have been lost by draining the mines. A large quantity of Roman coins was found here about 70 years ago, mostly of the earlier emperors, in good preservation. They have some manufactories for cotton and worsted breeches. They have an annual feast in the town, which is held for a week, and commences on Sunday after September 8th, or nativity of the Virgin Mary, to whom the church is dedicated. From an eminence called Alport, a mile and a half south of the town, the Wrekin in Shropshire is visible, though at 50 miles distance. Here is an extensive circulating library. The county magistrates have jurisdiction here, who reside in and near the place. It has a weekly market on Tuesday, and four fairs, on February 18, May 12, September 8, and October 4; 13 miles north-north-west of Derby, and 140 north-west-by-north of London.

WIRAN, one of the Grampians, in Scotland; 7 miles north of Brechin.

WIRSWALL, a township of England, in Cheshire; 10 miles south-west of Nantwich.

WIRTEMBERG, a state in the south-west of Germany, which, since 1806, has borne the title of kingdom, although

its population, after that of Saxony, is the least considerable of any royal state in Europe. It forms part of the old circle of Suabia, having Bavaria on the east, and the long narrow territory of Baden on the west. It extends from Lat. 45. 36. to 49. 45. N. long. 8. 7. to 10. 30. E. Its oblong form, extending, from north to south, is similar to that of the principality of Wales; and its area, about 8000 square miles, is not much greater; but its soil is far more fertile, and its population is at present not under 1,400,000. Its territorial division is into the four circles of the Jaxt, the Neckar, the Black Forest, and the Danube. These are farther divided into 12 small counties, each of which is subdivided into bailiwics. The foundation of this state was the old duchy of Wirtemberg, augmented since 1801, by various towns of the empire acquired, and abbeyes, priories, and other ecclesiastical possessions secularised, in the present age. The towns of Wirtemberg are thinly scattered; the principal are Stutgard, the capital, containing 22,000 inhabitants; Ulm, 15,600; Tubingen, 5700; Hall, 5500; Ludwigsburg, 5500; Biberach, 4500; Kirchheim, 4100; Schorndorf, 3500; Calw, 3400; Creilsheim, 3100.

The great natural features of this country are two masses or ranges of mountains; one called the Black Forest, extending along the western frontier, in a line nearly parallel to the course of the Rhine; the other, less known out of Germany, called the Alp, or Alb, an insulated range of rocky hills, destitute of wood, and, in some measure, of verdure, which begins near the small town of Rotweil, and traverses the kingdom in a north-east direction. On these lofty tracts, the climate is cold and bleak, but the rest of the country is covered with eminences or hills of moderate elevation, intersected by pleasant vallies which enjoy a climate fully as mild and steady as similar parallels of latitude in the north of France, viz. Champagne, Picardy, and Normandy. The two principal rivers are the Danube and Neckar. The other rivers are the Enz, the Muhr, the Kocker, the Jaxt, and the Tauber: the lake of Constance borders an angle of the southern extremity of the kingdom.

This is, on the whole, one of the most fertile tracts in Germany, subject, however, to material discrimination, from its very different degrees of elevation, and consequently of fertility. In the level districts of the north, corn of all kinds succeeds extremely well; but the rugged surface of the Black Forest is fit only for the pasture of cattle; that of the Alb for sheep. Potatoes, hemp, and flax, are cultivated in various parts, particularly in the grounds of medium elevation. Fruits of various kinds abound throughout the country; and complete woods of apple and pear trees are to be seen in different places. The climate has sufficient warmth for the cultivation of the grape; and the native vines have been improved by the introduction of shoots from France, the north of Italy, Hungary, and even from islands in the Mediterranean. The best qualities of the Wirtemberg wine are known in England under the name of Neckar wine. The Black Forest produces abundance of pine and fir, of which considerable quantities are exported. The mineral products of the mountains are iron, silver, copper, coal, and porcelain; but the quantity as yet extracted from the mines is small, except in the case of iron. The manufactures consist of linen and woollen; there are also iron-works, but on a small scale.

The king of Wirtemberg is a member of the Germanic confederation, and holds the sixth place in the diet. The order of succession to the throne, the regulations in the event of a minority, and other fundamental provisions, were determined by a royal ordinance of January 1, 1808: but a much longer time, and more animated discussions, were necessary to define the relative power of the sovereign and his nobility. Matters remained in an unsettled state until 1819, when a mutual compromise took place, and a new constitution was agreed on, essentially free in its principles. The executive power is vested in the monarch, controlled by a representative body. The titled classes are numerous, and still possess extensive privileges; those who had formerly local sovereignty, retaining a share of judicial power, which renders necessary

necessary here the same system of appeal as in other parts of Germany. The aggregate revenue is about 700,000*l.* a sum equal to that of England in the reign of James I. The public debt of Wirtemberg is between 3,000,000*l.* and 4,000,000*l.*

The dukes of Wirtemberg were Protestant until 1772, when the reigning prince became a Catholic, giving, however, to his representative body, the most solemn pledges that no change should be introduced into the religious establishment, and that even no new Catholic churches should be built. In the wars of the French revolution, Wirtemberg was repeatedly traversed by the hostile armies: its territory was, in 1796, the ground chosen for conflicts in the advance, as well as in the celebrated retreat, of Moreau: in 1799 it was the scene of the defeat of the French under Jourdan; in 1800, of their renewed success under Moreau. The treaty of Luneville (February, 1801) was followed next year by a treaty of indemnity, when it suited the politics of France to secure to the duke of Wirtemberg an acquisition of territory, and the rank of elector in the German empire. A similar policy led to a farther extension of his dominions, on the peace of Presburg, in December, 1805; and on joining the Confederation of the Rhine, in 1806, the royal title, with some additional territory, was conferred on him. These honours and acquisitions were necessarily followed by an implicit obedience to the French government; and the Wirtembergers, like their Bavarian neighbours, were doomed to lose the flower of their troops in Russia, in 1812. In the following year, the remainder of the forces fought under the French banners, until the evacuation of Germany, when the allies, having engaged to serve the king in his various acquisitions, received his support in the invasion of France. Since then, Wirtemberg has had no military contest to sustain; and its standing army, amounting, for some time after the peace, to 16,000 men, has lately been subjected to reduction.

WIRY, *adj.* See WIERY.

To WIS, *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *wist.* [wīſan, Saxon; *wissen*, German; *wysen*, Dutch.] To think; to imagine. *Obsolete.*

Marry with a king,
A batchelor, a handsome stripling too,
I *wis* your grandam had a worser match. *Shakspeare.*

WISARD. See WIZARD.

WISBADEN, a small town of the west of Germany, in the duchy of Nassau; 8 miles north-west of Mentz. It has 3500 inhabitants, with a mansion belonging to the duke, and several other public buildings. It has also some Roman antiquities; in particular, the Heidenische Maur, or Heathen's Wall, which forms part of the works of the place. Whether it be the remains of the entrenchments thrown up by Drusus to cover Mentz or not, it is evidently of great antiquity. Wisbaden derives its name from its celebrated hot springs, which attract every year 3000 or 4000 strangers to the place. Its environs are pleasant, and produce good wine, particularly the species called Emerich.

WISBEACH, a market town of England, in the county of Cambridge, and Isle of Ely, is situated among the fens on the river Ouse or Wis, which flows through it, and falls into the sea at the distance of eight miles. Over this river was built, in 1767, a stone bridge of one elliptical arch, in room of an old wooden one. The church is a spacious fabric, though of very singular construction, it being furnished with two naves and two aisles. The naves are lofty, and separated from each other by a row of light slender pillars, with pointed arches: the aisles are the most ancient, being divided from their respective naves, by low, massy pillars, and semi-circular Saxon arches. On one of the naves is the date of 1586. The tower is generally supposed to have been erected in the year 1111, from the top of the north side being apparently marked with four units, but is evidently of much later workmanship. The sectaries from the established church are not numerous, but are each provided with a meeting-house. They consist of Quakers, Baptists, Anabaptists, and Methodists. The trade of Wisbeach has much increased of late

years, through the improved state of the drainage and navigation of the fens, and the consequent augmentation of the produce and consumption of the country. The average of the exports of corn alone amounts to 100,000 quarters annually. The principal articles of traffic are coals, corn, timber, and wine. The neighbouring lands are in high cultivation, chiefly on the grazing system. The sheep and oxen grow to a great size, and considerable numbers of them are fattened, and sent twice every week to the London market.

The inhabitants are wholly employed in commerce, there being no manufacture of any kind in the place, though the surrounding country, produces large quantities of wool, hemp, and flax. The market is abundantly supplied with poultry, fish, and butcher's meat; and the trade of the town is further promoted by six annual fairs, for hemp and flax, horned cattle, and horses. A canal, which was completed a few years ago, and extends from the river at this town, to the river Nene at Outwell, and thence to the river Ouse at Salter's-Lodge Sluice, opened a communication with Norfolk, Suffolk, and the western counties, and has already benefited the town considerably. Many improvements in the buildings have been made within the last forty years; and when the corporation have completed the custom-house, and erected new structures in the room of the ancient shire-hall and butcher's shambles (built in 1592), but very few towns will be more handsome. The Rose inn, where balls and monthly assemblies are held, has been a place of public reception from the year 1475, at which period it was known by the sign of the Horn; and on one of the out-buildings, erected in 1601, the figure of a horn is yet to be seen. The theatre is in a central situation, and is well adapted for dramatic exhibitions. The education of youth is provided for by a free school, and two charity schools, supported by voluntary contributions. The corporation of Wisbeach emanated from a religious fraternity, styled the Guild of the Holy Trinity, instituted in the year 1374, and possessed of estates for pious and charitable purposes. This establishment shared the general fate of ecclesiastical foundations in the reign of Henry VIII.; but Edward VI. restored the corporation, and in the charter which he granted, directed the inhabitants to assemble annually, and to elect ten men, who were to form the corporation. This charter was renewed in 1610, when the inhabitants were constituted a body corporate, by the style of the burgesses of the town of Wisbeach, and the right of election limited to the possessors of 40 shilling freeholds; 42 miles north-north-west of Cambridge, and 89½ north-by-east of London. Population 6300.

WISBOROUGH, GREEN, a parish of England, in Sussex; 6 miles north-east of Petworth. Population 1421.

WISBY, a seaport and old staple town of Sweden, situated on the west side of the island of Gothland. It was formerly one of the Hanse towns; at present it is a dark and gloomy place, built in the old German style, and containing nearly 4000 inhabitants. It is fortified, and has a commodious, though not large harbour. Lat. 57. 39. 15. N. long. 18. 26. 30. E.

WISCASSET, a post town and port of entry of the United States, and capital of Lincoln county, Maine, on the west side of the Sheepscot. It is pleasantly situated, and contains a court-house, a jail, a meeting-house, an academy, a bank, an insurance office, and has considerable trade. The harbour is generally open all winter. The shipping belonging to this port amount to 16,145 tons; 43 miles north-east of Portland, and 160 north-east of Boston. Population 2083.

WISCHAU, a town of Moravia; 18 miles east-by-north of Brunn. Population 2600.

WISCHNITZA, a small town of Austrian Galicia, in the Bukowine.

WISDOM, [wīsbom, Saxon; *wisdom*, Danish.] Sapience; the power of judging rightly; the knowledge of divine and human things.—As science is properly that knowledge which relateth to the essences of things, so *wisdom* to their operations. *Grew.*

O sacred solitude! divine retreat!
Choice of the prudent! envy of the great!
By thy pure stream, or in the waving shade,
We court fair *wisdom*, that celestial Maid.

Prudence; skill in affairs; judicious conduct.
'Tis much de dares,
And to that dauntless temper of his mind,
He hath a *wisdom* that doth guide his valour
To act in safety.

Young.

Shakespeare.

WISE, *adj.* [wīz, Saxon; *wiis*, Dutch and Danish: from *wījan*, *wissen*, *wysen*, to know. See *To WIS*.] Sapient; judging rightly; having much knowledge.—Heaven is for thee too high; be lowly *wise*. *Milton*.—Judicious; prudent; practically knowing.

The young and gay declining Alma flies
At nobler game, the mighty and the *wise*:
By nature more an eagle than a dove,
She impiously prefers the world to love.

Young.

Skilful; dexterous.—Speak unto all that are *wise* hearted, whom I have filled with the spirit of wisdom, that they may make Aaron's garments. *Exod.*—Skilled in hidden arts: a sense somewhat ironical.—There was an old fat woman even now with me.—Pray, was't not the *wise* woman of Brentford? *Shakespeare*.—Grave; becoming a wise man.—One eminent in *wise* deport spake much. *Milton*.

WISE, *s.* [wīze, Saxon; *wyze*, Dutch; *weise*, Germ.] Manner; way of being or acting. This word, in the modern dialect, is often corrupted into *ways*.

With foam upon thy lips, and sparkling eyes,
Thou say'st and do'st in such outrageous *wise*,
That mad Orestes, if he saw the show,
Would swear thou wert the madder of the two.

Dryden.

WISEACRE, *s.* [It was anciently written *wissegger*, as the Dutch *wiseggher*, a soothsayer.] *Dr. Johnson*.—A wise or sententious man. *Obsolete*.—Pythagoras learned much, becoming a myghty *wyseacre*. *Leland*.—A fool; a dunce.—Why, says a *wyseacre* that sat by him, were I as the king of France, I would scorn to take part with footmen. *Addison*.

WISELING, *adj.* One pretending to be wise: a word of contempt.—This may well put to the blush these *wiselings*, that shew themselves fools in so speaking. *Donne*.

WISELY, *adv.* Judiciously; prudently.

If thou covet death, as utmost end
Of misery; so thinking to evade
The penalty pronounc'd; doubt not but God
Hath *wiselier* arm'd his vengeful ire.

Milton.

The doctors, tender of their fame,
Wisely on me lay all the blame:
We must confess his case was nice,
But he wou'd never take advice.

Swift.

WISEMAN (Richard), was first known as a surgeon in the civil wars of Charles I., and accompanied prince Charles, when a fugitive, in France, Holland, and Flanders. He served for three years in the Spanish navy, and returned with the prince to Scotland, and was made prisoner in the battle of Worcester. After his liberation, in 1652, he settled in London. When Charles II. was restored, he became eminent in his profession, and was made one of the serjeant-surgeons to the king. In May, 1676, he appears, from the preface to his works, to have been a sufferer by ill health for twenty years; but the time of his death is not known. The result of his experience appears in "Several Chirurgical Treatises," fol. 1676, 1686, and in 2 vols. 8vo. 1719. The subjects of these treatises are, tumours, ulcers, diseases of the anus, king's-evil, wounds, gun-shot wounds, fractures and luxations, and lues venerea.—*Gen. Biog.*

WISENESS, *s.* Wisdom; sapience. *Obsolete*.—No less deserveth his wittiness in devising, his pithiness in uttering, his pastoral rudeness, and his moral *wiseness*. *Spenser*.

WISER'S CREEK, a river of North America, which runs into the Missouri; 342 miles below the Great Falls.

WISETON, or WIGSTON, a hamlet of England, in Nottinghamshire.

WISEWALL, a township of England, in Lancashire; 5 miles from Burnley.

To WISH, *v. n.* [wīʃan, Sax.] To have strong desire; to long.—The sun beat upon the head of Jonah, that he fainted, and *wished* in himself to die. *Jonah*.

If all the year were playing holidays,
To sport would be as tedious as to work;
But when they seldom come, they *wish'd* for come.

Shakespeare.

They have more than heart could *wish*. *Psalm*.—To be disposed, or inclined.—Those potentates, who do not *wish* well to his affairs, have shewn respect to his personal character. *Addison*.—It has a slight signification of hope, or fear.—I *wish* it may not prove some ominous foretoken of misfortune, to have met with such a miser as I am. *Sidney*.

To WISH, *v. a.* To desire; to long for.—He was fain to pull him out by the heels, and shew him the beast as dead as he could *wish* it. *Sidney*.—To recommend by wishing.

Had I as many sons as I have hairs,
I would not *wish* them to a fairer death.

Shakespeare.

To imprecate.

If heavens have any grievous plague in store,
Exceeding those that I can *wish* upon thee;
O let them keep it till thy sins be ripe,
And then hurl down their indignation.

Shakespeare.

To ask.—Digby should find the best way to make Antrim communicate the affair to him, and to *wish* his assistance. *Clarendon*.

WISH, *s.* Longing desire.

To his *wish*,

Beyond his hope, Eve separate he spies.

Milton.

A *wish* is properly the desire of a man sitting or lying still; but an act of the will, is a man of business vigorously going about his work. *South*.—Thing desired.

What next I bring shall please thee; be assur'd,
Thy likeness, thy fit help, thy other self,
Thy *wish*, exactly to thy heart's desire.

Milton.

Desire expressed.

Shame come to Romeo!—

—Blister'd be thy tongue

For such a *wish*.

Shakespeare.

I admire your whig-principles of resistance in the spirit of the Barcelonians: I join in your wish for them. *Pope*.

WISHANGER, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Miserden, Gloucester.

WISHART'S ISLAND, an island in the Pacific ocean. This is one of the Solomon islands, and by the Spaniards called Artreguada. Lat. 2. 20. S. long. 150. 55. E.

WISHAW, a parish of England, in Warwickshire, near Sutton Coldfield.

WISHEDLY, *adv.* According to desire. *Not used*.—What could have happened unto him more *wishedly*, than with his great honour to keep the town still. *Knolles*.

WISHER, *s.* One who longs.—One who expresses wishes.—*Wishers* and *woulders* are never good householders. *Proverb*.—With half that wish, the *wisher's* eyes be press'd. *Shakespeare*.

WISHFORD, GREAT, a parish of England, in Wiltshire, near Wilton.

WISHFUL, *adj.* Longing; showing desire.

From Scotland am I stol'n ev'n of pure love,
To greet mine own land with my *wishful* sight.

Shakespeare.

Desirable; exciting wishes.

Nor could I see a soile where ere I came,
More sweete and *wishfull*.

Chapman.

WISHFULLY, *adv.* Earnestly; with longing.—I was weary of this day, and began to think *wishfully* of being again in motion. *Boswell*.

WISHLY,

WISHLY, *adv.* With longing; wishfully. *Not in use.*
Devereux, that undaunted knight,
Who stood astern his ship, and *wishly* ey'd
How deep the skirmish drew on either side. *Mir. for Mag.*

WISINGSOE, an island of Sweden, in the lake of Wetter, belonging to the province of Jonkoping. Population 900.

WISIR, a small island in the Eastern seas, near the west coast of Aroo. Lat. 15. 21. S. long. 134. 51. E.

WISKET, *s.* A basket. *Ainsworth.*

WISLAWA, a small river of Austrian Galicia, which falls into the Dniester.

WISLEY, a parish of England, in Surrey; 2 miles north-east of Ripley.

WISLICA, a town of Poland, on an island in the Nidda, containing 1000 inhabitants; 37 miles east-north-east of Cracow.

WISLOKA, a river of Austrian Galicia, which rises at the foot of the Carpathians, and falls into the San.—Another and larger river of the same name, rises among the same mountains, and flowing north, joins the Vistula.

WISMAR, a seaport in the north of Germany, in the grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Baltic, opposite the island of Poel. It is surrounded with a wall and moat; has a safe harbour, though not of sufficient depth for large vessels; and contains 6700 inhabitants. It has a gymnasium and public library, some manufactures of woollens and linens, and a considerable shipping trade, particularly in corn. Wismar is a place of old date, and was formerly one of the Hanse towns 16 miles north of Schwerin, and 30 east of Lubeck. Lat. 53. 52. 54. N. long. 11. 39. 24. E.

WISNICZ, a small town of Austrian Poland; 24 miles east-south-east of Cracow.

WISNICZ, a small town of European Turkey, in Servia, near Belgrade.

WISP, *s.* [*wisp*, Swedish, and old Dutch.] A small bundle, as of hay or straw.

Jews, who their whole wealth can lay

In a small basket, on a *wisp* of hay.

Dryden.

WISPEL, a small town of Friesland, about 16 miles south of Leeuwarden.

WISPINGTON, a parish of England, in Lincolnshire; 4 miles from Horncastle.

WISSE, a small river of Switzerland, which joins the Rhine, near Huningen.

WISSET, a parish of England, in Suffolk; 2 miles north-west of Halesworth.

WISSING (William), was born at Amsterdam in 1656. He received instructions in the art of painting from Dondyns, an historical painter at the Hague, but on leaving that master went to Paris, and in the year 1680 came to England, and assisted Lely in his numerous works. After Lely's death, he became rather a favourite, and promised to become a formidable rival to Kneller. He drew all the royal family, and was particularly favoured by the duke of Monmouth, whose portrait he painted several times. The duke of Somerset also patronized him, and employed him to paint himself and his duchess, and the pictures are now at Petworth.

Wissing was appointed principal painter to James II., and was sent by him into Holland, to paint portraits of William and Mary. He did not long survive his return to England, and died at Burleigh, the seat of the earl of Exeter in 1687, at the age of 31. His heads were painted with softness and delicacy, in a style quite distinct from that of his master, Lely, or his rival, Kneller; too soft indeed, for character; and his larger pictures lack composition and harmony, both in line and colour.

WISSINGSET, a parish of England, in Norfolk. Population 434.

WISSOWITZ, or WYSOWITZ, a small town of Moravia; 50 miles east of Brunn, with 2500 inhabitants.

WIST, *pret.* and part. of *wis*.

WISTANSTOW, a parish of England, in Salop; 9½ miles north-west of Ludlow. Population 669.

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WISTASTON, a township of England, in Cheshire; 2½ miles north-east of Nantwich,

WISTERNITZ, UPPER, a small town of Moravia, on the Bisticza, with 1200 inhabitants; 4 miles east of Olmutz.

WISTESTON, a township of England, in Herefordshire; 7 miles from Hereford.

WISTFUL, *adj.* Attentive; earnest; full of thought. Why, Grubbinel, dost thou so *wistful* seem?

There's sorrow in thy look.

Gay.

It is used by Swift, as it seems, for *wishful*; though it may mean earnest, eager.—Lifting up one of my sashes, I cast many a *wistful* melancholy look towards the sea. *Swift.*

WISTFULLY, *adv.* Attentively; earnestly.

With that he fell again to pry

Through perspective more *wistfully*.

Hudibras.

WISTLETON, a parish of England, in Suffolk, near Dunwich. Population 713.

WISTLY, *adv.* Attentively; earnestly.

Speaking it, he *wistly* look'd on me;

As who shall say,—I would thou wert the man.

Shakspeare.

WISTON, or WISSINGTON, a parish of England, in Suffolk, near Nayland.

WISTON, another parish in Suffolk; 1½ mile west-by-south of Steyning.

WISTON, a parish of England, in Huntingdonshire; 3 miles south-south-west of Ramsey.—2. A township of England, in Yorkshire; 3 miles north-west of Selby. Population 623.

WISTOWN, a parish of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, extending along the banks of the Clyde. Population 836.

WISNIA, a market town of Austrian Poland; 27 miles east of Przemysl.

To WIT, *v. n.* [*witan*, Saxon.] To know; to be known. This word is now only used in the phrase *to wit*; that is to say. Formerly *to weet*.—There is an officer, to *wit*, the sheriff of the shire, whose office it is, to walk up and down his bailiwick. *Spenser.*

WIT, *s.* [*weyt*, Sax. *wit*, Icel. from *wita*; *witan*, M. Goth. *witan*, Sax. to know. *Serenius.*] The powers of the mind; the mental faculties; the intellects. This is the original signification.—Who would set his *wit* to so foolish a bird? *Shakspeare.*

The king your father was reputed for

A prince most prudent, of an excellent

And unmatch'd *wit* and judgement.

Shakspeare.

Imagination; quickness of fancy.—They never meet, but there's a skirmish of *wit* between them.—Alas, in our last conflict four of his five *wits* went halting off, and now is the whole man governed by one. *Shakspeare.*

Cou'd any but a knowing prudent cause

Begin such motions, and assign such laws?

If the great mind had form'd a different frame,

Might not your wanton *wit* the system blame? *Blackmore.*

Sentiments produced by quickness of fancy; or by genius: the effect of *wit*.—All sorts of men take a pleasure to gird at me. The brain of this foolish compounded clay, man, is not able to invent any thing that tends more to laughter, than what I invent, and is invented on me. I am not only witty in myself, but the cause that *wit* is in other men. *Shakspeare.*—A man of fancy.

To tell them wou'd a hundred tongues require;

Or one vain *wit's*, that might a hundred tire.

Pope.

A man of genius.

Nought but a genius can a genius fit;

A *wit* herself, Amelia weds a *wit*.

Young.

Sense; judgment.

Though his youthful blood be fir'd with wine,

He wants not *wit* the danger to decline.

Dryden.

Faculty of the mind.—If our *wits* run the wild-goose chase, I have done; for thou hast more of the wild-goose in

one of thy *wits*, than I have in my whole five. *Shakspeare*.—[In the plural.] Soundness of understanding; intellect not crazed; sound mind.

I had a son
Now outlaw'd from my blood; he sought my life:
The grief hath craz'd my *wits*. *Shakspeare*.

Contrivance; stratagem; power of expedients; invention; ingenuity.—I was like to be apprehended for the witch of Brentford; but that my admirable dexterity of *wit*; counterfeiting the action of an old woman, delivered me. *Shakspeare*.

WIT (De), There were several painters of this name very respectable in their profession. Peter Candido de Wit, born at Bruges in 1548, went to Italy, and became a friend and co-labourer with G. Vasari. He was afterwards employed by the grand duke of Tuscany at Florence, and painted in oil and fresco. The emperor Maximilian invited him to Munich, and there he terminated his career. Gaspar de Wit, his brother, painted small landscapes very highly finished, in which he introduced Italian architectural ruins. Of later date was Emanuel de Wit, born at Alknaer in 1607, and a painter of still life. He afterwards became a painter of architecture and perspective views of churches, &c. which were touched with great clearness, animation, and spirit. He died in 1692. Another of the name, Jacob de Wit, is the flower of the flock. He was born at Amsterdam in 1695, and having exhibited a desire for the pursuit of art, was placed with Van Spiers, an historical painter, for three years. He afterwards went to Antwerp to contemplate the admirable productions of Rubens and Vandyke, which adorned that city; and there he became the pupil of Jacob van Halen, continuing with him two years.

To him we are indebted for the preservation of the composition made by Rubens for four ceilings, divided into thirty-six compartments, in the church of the Jesuits, which was destroyed by lightning in 1718. They have been since engraved from de Wit's sketches by John Prout.

He was employed by the magistrates of Amsterdam in 1736, to adorn their great council-chamber; and his work has had the honour of being applauded by sir J. Reynolds. His sketches for his larger works are touched with great freedom and neatness, and with good colour. He was living in 1744.

WITCH, *s.* [*picce*, Saxon; from the West-Goth. *wita*, fascinare, Serenius; from the Sax. *piccian*, incantare, *Mr. H. Tooke*. Old English *wieche*.] A woman given to unlawful arts.

The night-hag comes to dance
With Lapland *witches*, while the labouring moon
Eclipses at their charms. *Milton*.

[From *pic*, Saxon.] A winding sinuous bank. *Witch* is here the reading of all the old copies of Spenser. Hughes altered it to *ditch*.

Leave me those hills where harbrough nis to see,
Nor holy bush, nor briar, nor winding *witch*. *Spenser*.

To WITCH, *v. a.* To bewitch; to enchant.

'Tis now the very *witching* time of night,
When church-yards yawn. *Shakspeare*.

WITCH ISLAND, one of the smaller Virgin islands; 6 miles east of St. John.

WITCHAM, a parish of England, in Cambridgeshire; 3 miles south of Clithero.

WITCHAMPTON, a parish of England, in Dorsetshire. Population 377.

WITCHCRAFT, *s.* The practices of witches.—People are credulous, and ready to impute accidents and natural operations to *witchcraft*. *Bacon*.—Power more than natural.

If you cannot.
Bar his access to the king, never attempt
Any thing on him, for he hath a *witchcraft*
Over the king in's tongue. *Shakspeare*.

WITCHELM, *s.* A kind of elm. *Scott*.—There's a good deal of virtue in that wand; I fancy 'tis made out of *witch-elm*. *Addison*.

WITCHERY, *s.* Enchantment.—Another kind of petty *witchery*, if it be not altogether deceit, they call charming of beasts and birds. *Ralegh*.

Great Comus?
Deep-skill'd in all his mother's *witcheries*. *Milton*.

WITCHFORD, a parish of England, in the Isle of Ely, Cambridgeshire.

WITCHINGHAM, GREAT, a parish of England, in Norfolk, near Reepham.

WITCHINGHAM, LITTLE, a hamlet in the foregoing parish, and adjoining thereto.

WITCOMBE, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Corton Dinham, Somersetshire.—2. Another hamlet in the same county, parish of Martock.

WITCOMBE, GREAT, a parish of England, in Gloucestershire, near Painswick.

WITCHCRAFT, *s.* Contrivance; invention. *Obsolete*.—He was nobody that could not hammer out of his name an invention by this *witchcraft*, and picture it accordingly. *Camden*.

WITCRACKER, *s.* A joker; one who breaks a jest.—A college of *witcrackers* cannot flout me out of my humour; dost thou think I care for a satire or an epigram? *Shakspeare*.

To WITE, *v. a.* [*wtan*, Saxon.] To blame; to reproach.
The palmer gan most bitterly
Her to rebuke, for being loose and light;
Which not abiding, but more scornfully
Scoffing at him, that did her justly *wite*,
She turn'd her boat about. *Spenser*.

WITE, *s.* Blame; reproach.—His own thought he knew most clear from *wite*. *Spenser*.

WITTELESS, *adj.* Blameless.—Ne can Willie wite the *witeless* herdgroom. *Spenser*.

WITGENSTEIN, a small county in the Prussian states, adjoining the west part of the province of Upper Hesse, belonging to Hesse-Darmstadt. Its area is nearly 200 square miles; its population about 15,000. It belongs to the princes of Sayn-Witgenstein-Witgenstein, and Sayn-Witgenstein-Berleburg.

WITH, *preposit.* [*wið*, Saxon. Serenius refers this preposition to the M. Goth. *withan*, to join; of which Mr. H. Tooke also pronounces it the imperative mood.] By. Noting the cause.

Truth, tir'd *with* iteration,
As true as steel, as plantage to the moon. *Shakspeare*.

Noting the means.—Rude and unpolished are all operations of the soul in their beginnings, before they are cultivated *with* art and study. *Dryden*.—Noting the instrument.—By perflations *with* large bellows, miners give motion to the air. *Woodward*.—On the side of; for; noting confederacy, or favour.—Fear not for I am *with* thee. *Genesis*.—In opposition to; in competition or contest.

I do contest as hotly and as nobly *with* thy love,
As ever against thy valour. *Shakspeare*.

Noting comparison.—Can blazing carbuncles *with* her compare? *Sandys*.—In society; noting connection.—God gave man a soul that should live for ever, although the body be destroyed; and those who were good should be *with* him. *Stillingfleet*.—In company of.—At the instant that your messenger came, in loving visitation was *with* me, a young doctor from Rome. *Shakspeare*.—In appendage; noting consequence, or concomitance.—Men might know the persons who had a right to regal power, and *with* it to their obedience. *Locke*.—In mutual dealing.—I will buy *with* you, sell *with* you, talk *with* you, walk *with* you, and so following; but I will not eat *with* you, drink *with* you, nor pray *with* you. *Shakspeare*.—Noting confidence: as, I trust you *with* all my secrets; or, I trust all my secrets *with* you.—In partnership.

Though

Though Jove himself no less content would be,
To part his throne, and share his heaven *with* thee. *Pope.*

Noting connection.

Pity your own, or pity our estate,
Nor twist our fortunes *with* your sinking fate. *Dryden.*

Immediately after.—*With* that she told me, that though she spake of her father Cremes, she would hide no truth from me. *Sidney.*—Amongst.—Jasper Duke of Bedford, whom the king used to employ *with* the first in his wars, was then sick. *Bacon.*—Upon.—Such arguments had invincible force *with* those Pagan philosophers, who became Christians. *Addison.*—In consent. Noting parity of state.

See! where on earth the flow'ry glories lie:
With her they flourish'd, and *with* her they die. *Pope.*

This preposition might perhaps be exemplified in many more relations, for its use is very frequent, and therefore very lax and various. *With* and *by*, it is not always easy to distinguish, nor perhaps is any distinction always observed. *With* seems rather to denote an instrument, and *by* a cause: thus, he killed his enemy *with* a sword, but he died *by* an arrow. The arrow is considered rather as a cause, as there is no mention of an agent. If the agent be more remote, *by* is used; as, the vermin which he could not kill *with* his gun, he killed *by* poison: if these two prepositions be transposed, the sentence, though not equally intelligible, will be less agreeable to the common modes of speech.—*With* in composition signifies opposition, or privation, except *withal*.—A present natural good may be *parted with*, upon a profitable expectation of a future moral good. *Wilkins.*

WITHAL, *adv.* Along with the rest; likewise; at the same time.

How well supply'd with noble counsellors?
How modest in exception, and *withal*
How terrible in constant resolution? *Shakspeare.*

God, when he gave me strength, to shew *withal*
How slight the gift was, hung it in my hair. *Milton.*

It is sometimes used by writers where we now use *with*, but I think improperly.

Time brings means to furnish him *withal*;
Let him but wait th' occasions as they fall. *Daniel.*

WITHAM, a town of England, in Essex, situated on a branch of the Blackwater. The town is pleasant, and many of the houses recently built, being on the great road to Harwich. This town derives considerable benefit from its thoroughfare. It was first built by Edward the Elder, son of Alfred the Great, and was given by Edward the Confessor to Eustace, earl of Boulogne, as a marriage portion with Goda, his sister. It was afterwards given to the knights templars, who had a preceptory at Cressing, three miles distant. Here is supposed to have been the Roman station *Ad Ansam*, mentioned in Antonine's Itinerary. The church is a neat Gothic structure, containing many ancient monuments, particularly one of sir John Southcot, a judge of the king's bench in the reign of queen Elizabeth. It has a medicinal spring, formerly in great repute. In the neighbourhood are many neat mansions. Market on Tuesday, and its fairs are 14th September, and the Monday before Trinity Sunday; 8½ miles north-east of Chelmsford, and 37½ north-east-by-east of London. Population in 1811, 2352.

WITHAM, a considerable river of England, in the county of Lincoln. It takes its rise near South Witham, a village about 10 miles north of Stamford; and thence flows almost duly north, by North Witham, Coltersworth, through the park of Easton, and to Great Ponton, where another stream joins it from Skillington and Stoke Rochford. At Little Ponton it receives a small brook, and then proceeds on the eastern side of the town of Grantham; whence it flows by Belton Park and Syston, and then turns westerly to Long Bennington. Here it bends again to the north; and after flowing by Claypole and Beckingham, it proceeds through a wide sandy valley to Lincoln. It now flows almost directly east to Grubhill, where it turns to the south-east, and con-

tinues in this direction to Boston, and unites its waters with the sea, at a place called Boston Deep. From its source to Beckingham its banks are diversified with rising grounds and ornamental objects. Among the latter is the elegant spire of Grantham church, the fine woods at Belton park, Syston park, and Little Ponton. In its course to Lincoln, the contiguous country is diversified by high grounds, vallies, and woods: after passing the city, it leaves the high lands, and continues through a level tract of country to the sea. Much of the present bed of the river, from Boston upwards, is a new artificial cut made for the purpose of widening and straightening the channel, rendering it more commodious for navigation, and better adapted to receive and carry off the water of the contiguous fens. From Lincoln it becomes navigable to the sea, and has also a communication with the Trent, by means of a navigable canal, called Fosdyke, cut by king Henry I., which is still of material use in conveying away the corn, wool, and other commodities of the country.

WITHAM FRIARY, a parish of England, in Somersetshire; 5 miles south-south-west of Frome. Population 533.

WITHAMSHAW, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Bowden, Cheshire.

WITHCALL, a parish of England, in Lincolnshire; 3½ miles west-by-south of Lowth.

WITHCOTE, a parish of England, in Leicestershire; 9 miles south-south-east of Melton Mowbray.

WITHCOMBE RAWLEIGH, a parish of England, in Devonshire. Population 859.

To WITHDRAW, *v. a.* [from *wið*, or *wiðer*, Saxon, *against*, and *draw*.] To take back; to bereave.—It is not possible they should observe the one, who from the other *withdraw* unnecessarily obedience. *Hooker.*—To call away; to make to retire.—*Nausicca* is *withdrawn*, and a whole nation introduced, for a more general praise of Ulysses. *Broome.*

To WITHDRAW, *v. n.* To retire; to retreat.—She from her husband soft *withdrew*. *Milton.*

WITHDRAWER, *s.* One who bereaves.—He was not a *withdrawer* of the corn, but a seller. *Outred.*

WITHDRAWINGROOM, *s.* Room behind another room for retirement.—For an ordinary gentleman, a hall, a great parlour, with a *withdrawingroom*, with a kitchen, buteries, and other conveniences, is sufficient. *Mortimer.*

WITHE, *s.* [*wiðiz*, Sax., *salix*; *wide*, Sueth. id. *widia*, Sueth. *vimen*, *vinculum vimineum*. *Serenius.*] A willow twig.

There let him lie

Till I, of cut-up osiers, did imply
A *with*, a fathome long, with which his feete
I made together, in a sure league, meete. *Chapman.*

A band, properly a band of twigs. [*withan*, M. Goth., to *join*.] These cords and *withes* will hold men's consciences, when force attends and twists them. *King Charles.*

WITHELFLOREY, a hamlet of England, in Somersetshire; 4 miles from Dulverton.

To WITHER, *v. n.* [*zeriðerob*, Saxon, *dry*, *faded*.] To fade; to grow sapless; to dry up.

When I have pluck'd thy rose,
I cannot give it vital growth again;
It needs must *wither*. *Shakspeare.*

To waste, or pine away.—Are there so many left of your own family, that you should desire wholly to reduce it, by suffering the last branch of it to *wither* away before its time. *Temple.*—To lose or want animal moisture.

Vain men, how vanishing a bliss we crave,
Now warm in love, now *with'ring* in the grave. *Dryden.*

To WITHER, *v. a.* To make to fade.—The sun is no sooner risen with a burning heat, but it *withereth* the grass, and the flower thereof falleth. *Ja.*—To make to shrink, decay, or wrinkle, for want of animal moisture.—Age cannot *wither* her, nor custom stale her infinite variety. *Shakspeare.*

Look how I am bewitch'd; behold, mine arm
Is, like a blasted sapling, *withered up*. *Shakspeare.*

WITHERBAND, *s.* A piece of iron, which is laid under a saddle, about four fingers above the horse's *withers*, to keep the two pieces of wood tight, that form the bow. *Farrier's Dict.*

WITHEREDNESS, *s.* The state of being withered; marcidness.—The dead *witheredness* of good affections. *Bp. Hall.*—Water them as soon as set, till they have recovered their *witheredness*. *Mortimer.*

WITHERIDGE, a parish of England, in Devonshire. Population 913.

WITHERING (William), M. D. F. R. S., was born in 1741, and finished his medical education in the university of Edinburgh, where he took his degree of doctor in 1766. From Stafford, where he first settled and married, he removed to Birmingham, and speedily attained, by his skill and assiduity, to very extensive and profitable practice; without seeking much society, or neglecting his scientific pursuits in order to secure it. The chief objects of his attention, independently of his professional engagements, were botany and chemistry. The result of his scientific inquiries and labours appears in the following list of his valuable publications; viz. "A Botanical Arrangement of British Plants," in 2 vols. 8vo. 1776, which passed through two more editions, in 1787, 3 vols., and in 1796, 4 vols., with numerous improvements and additions, some of which were suggested by his friends, and particularly by Dr. Stokes. In chemistry and mineralogy, a translation of Bergman's "Sciagraphia Regni Mineralis," 1783, and the following papers in the Philosophical Transactions; "Experiments on different kinds of Marle found in Staffordshire," 1773; an "Analysis of the Toad-stone of Derbyshire," 1782; "Experiments on the Terra Ponderosa," 1784; and "Analysis of a Hot Mineral Spring in Portugal," 1798. In the improvement of his own profession, "Account of the Scarlet Fever and Sore Throat, particularly as it appeared at Birmingham in the year 1778;" and "An Account of the Fox-glove and some of its Medical Uses; with Practical Remarks on the Dropsy and other Diseases," 1785. Subject to pulmonic attacks, which weakened his lungs, he thought it necessary, in 1793 and 1794, to pass the winter in a warmer climate, and he fixed on Lisbon. Afterwards he became incapable of his former professional exertions, and died at the Larches, near Birmingham, in November, 1799, at the age of 58. In his intellectual character he joined unremitting application with sagacity and discernment. In his medical practice he limited prescription to that quantity and kind of medicine which was absolutely necessary for his patients; and if any in the inferior branches of the profession disliked this mode of practice, their disapprobation of it was a testimony in its favour. In his disposition he was mild and humane, and his natural reserve did not preclude him from the pleasure of rational society. His valuable library and handsome property were inherited by an only son.—*Gen. Biog.*

WITHERINGIA [so named by Mons. L'Heritier, in honour of William Withering, M. D. F. R. S., &c., author of an Arrangement of British Plants, &c.], in Botany, a genus of the class tetrandria, order monogynia, natural order of luridæ, solanææ (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Calyx: perianth one-leaved, very short, indistinctly four-toothed, permanent. Corolla: one-petalled: tube subglobular; border four-parted; segments lanceolate, acute, recurved. Nectary four submarginate excavations in the tube of the corolla. Stamina: filaments four, erect, roundish, fastened below to the tube of the corolla, and villose. Anthers ovate, converging, opening at the sides. Pistil: germ superior, ovate. Style filiform, a little longer than the stamens. Stigma headed. Pericarp: berry two-celled. Seeds numerous, inserted into a two-parted receptacle.—*Essential Character.* Corolla subcampanulate, with four bumps in the tube. Calyx very small, indistinctly four-toothed. Pericarp two-celled.

Witheringia solanacea. Stem herbaceous, scarcely a foot high, round, but cornered with the decurrent sides of the petioles, of a dirty red colour, and somewhat villose. Leaves

alternate, in pairs, ovate-oblong, acute, quite entire, somewhat hairy, a hand in length. Petioles scarcely an inch long, scored above with two channels, red. Umbels many-flowered, axillary, sessile. Peduncles round, smooth, half an inch long. Corolla pale yellow; tube somewhat pitcher-shaped, bluntly four-cornered, with four protuberances, a line and half in diameter; segments of the border trilinear. Filaments whitish, smooth without, hirsute within.—Native of South America.

WITHERLEY, a hamlet of England, in Leicestershire. Population 334.

WITHERNE, a parish of England, in Lincolnshire; 3½ miles north-west of Alford.

WITHERNSEA, a township of England, East Riding of Yorkshire; 19 miles east-by-south of Kingston-upon-Hull.

WITHERNSWICK, a parish of England, East Riding of Yorkshire; 12½ miles east-by-north of Beverley.

WITHERS, *s.* Is the joining of the shoulder-bones at the bottom of the neck and mane, towards the upper part of the shoulder. *Farrier's Dict.*

Let the gall'd beast wince;
We are unwrung in the *withers*. *Shakspeare.*

WITHERSDALE, a parish of England, in Suffolk; 7 miles north-west of Halesworth.

WITHERSFIELD, a parish of England, in Suffolk; 9 miles west-by-north of Clare.

WITHERSLACK, a township of England, in Westmorland; 10 miles south-west of Kendal.

WITHERWRUNG. The hurt expressed by *witherwrung* sometimes is caused by a bite of a horse, or by a saddle being unfit, especially when the bows are too wide; for when they are so, they bruise the flesh against the spines of the second and third vertebræ of the back, which forms that prominence that rises above their shoulders. *Farrier's Dict.*

To **WITHHOLD**, *v. a.* [*Withheld* or *withholden*, pret. and part. Spenser has, for the sake of rhyme, very licentious written *withhaul*.]—To restrain; to keep from action; to hold back.

Sith mine he is, or free or bound;
Withhold, O sovereign prince, your hasty hand
From knitting league with him. *Spenser.*

The prince
Would fain have come with me to meet your grace;
And by his mother was perforce *withheld*. *Shakspeare.*

To hinder; to obstruct.—What difficulties there are, which as yet *withhold* our assent till we be further and better satisfied, I hope no indifferent amongst them will scorn or refuse to hear. *Hooker.*—To take away; to refuse.

Soon as Titan gan his head exault,
And soon again as he his light *withhaul*,
Their wicked engines they against it bent. *Spenser.*

WITHHOLDEN, *part. pass.* of *withhold*.—The word keep back, sheweth, that it was a thing formerly due unto God; for we cannot say that any thing is kept back, or *withholden*, that was not due before. *Spelman.*

WITHHOLDER, *s.* One who withholds.—The words are spoken against them that invade tithes and church rights; and that which is there threatened, happened to this *withholder*. *Stephens.*

WITHIAL, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Penard, Somersetshire.

WITHIEL, a parish of England, in Cornwall; 5 miles west-south-west of Bodmin.

WITHIN, *prep.* [wíðinnan, Sax.] In the inner part of;

Who then shall blame
His pester'd senses to recoil and start,
When all that is *within* him does condemn
Itself for being there? *Shakspeare.*

In the compass of; not beyond: used both of place and time.—Next day we saw, *within* a kenning before us, thick clouds, which put us in hope of land. *Bacon.*—Not reaching to any thing external.—Were every action concluded *within* itself,

itself, and drew no consequences after it, we should undoubtedly never err in our choice of good. *Locke*.—No longer ago than.

Within these five hours Hastings liv'd,
Untainted, unexamined, free at liberty.

Shakspeare.

Within these three hours, Tullus,
Alone I fought in your Corioli walls,
And made what work I pleas'd.

Shakspeare.

Into the reach of.

When on the brink the foaming boar I met,
The desperate savage rush'd *within* my force,
And bore me headlong with him down the rock. *Otway.*

In the reach of.

Secure of outward force, within himself
The danger lies, yet lies *within* his power;
Against his will, he can receive no harm. *Milton.*

Into the heart or confidence of.—When by such insinuations they have once got *within* him, and are able to drive him on from one lewdness to another, no wonder if they rejoice to see him guilty of all villainy. *South*.—Not exceeding.—Be informed how much your husband's revenue amounts to, and be so good a computer as to keep *within* it. *Swift*.—In the inclosure of.

No interwoven reeds a garland made,
To hide his brows *within* the vulgar shade;
But poplar wreaths around his temples spread. *Addison.*

WITHIN, *adv.* In the inner parts; inwardly; internally.

Death thou hast seen

In his first shape on man; but many shapes
Of death, and many are the ways that lead
To his grim cave: all dismal, yet to sense
More terrible at the entrance, than *within*. *Milton.*

In the mind.—Language seems too low a thing to express your excellence, and our souls are speaking so much *within*, that they despise all foreign conversation. *Dryden.*

WITHING, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Aylesbeare, Devonshire.

WITHINGTON, a parish of England, in Gloucestershire; 6 miles west-north-west of North Leach. Population 650.—2. A parish in Herefordshire; 4 miles east-north-east of Hereford. Population 561.—3. A township in Lancashire; 4 miles south of Manchester. Population 911.—4. A parish in Salop; 6 miles east of Shrewsbury.

WITHINGTON, LOWER, a township of England, in Cheshire; 7 miles north-north-west of Congleton.

WITHINGTON, UPPER or *OLD*, another township in the above county, half a mile distant from the foregoing.

WITHINSIDE, *adv.* In the interior parts.—The forceps for extracting the stone is represented a little open, that the teeth may be better seen *withinside*. *Sharp.*

WITHNELL, a township of England, in Lancashire; 5 miles north-east of Chorley. Population 1049.

WITHOEC, a town of Western Africa, in the county of Cape Lopez Gonsalvo; 30 miles north of Olibato.

WITHOUT, *prep.* [*piðutan*, Sax.] Not with.—Many there are, whose destinies have prevented their desires, and made their good motives the wards of their executors, not *without* miserable success. *Bp. Hall*.—In a state of absence from.

Hast so much wit, and mirth, and spleen about thee,
There is no living with thee, nor *without* thee. *Tatler.*

In the state of not having.—If the ideas be not innate, there was a time, when the mind was *without* those principles; and then they will not be innate, but be derived from some other original. *Locke*.—Beyond; not within the compass of.—Eternity, before the world and after, is *without* our reach; but that little spot of ground that lies betwixt those two great oceans, this we are to cultivate. *Burnet*.—Supposing the negation, or omission of.—*Without* the separation of the two monarchies, the most advantageous terms from the French, must end in our destruction. *Addison*.—Not by; not by the

use of; not by the help of.—Excess of diet in costly meats and drinks, fetched from beyond the seas, should be avoided; wise men will do it *without* a law; I would there might be a law to restrain fools.—*Bacon*.—On the outside of.

Without the gate

Some drive the cars, and some the coursers rein. *Dryden.*

Not *within*.—When the weather hinders me from taking my diversions *without* doors, I frequently make a little party with select friends. *Addison*.—With exemption from.—The great lords of Ireland informed the king, that the Irishry might not be naturalized *without* damage to themselves or the crown. *Davies.*

WITHOUT, *adv.* Not on the inside.—These were from *without* the growing miseries. *Milton*.—Out of doors.

Their doors are barr'd against a bitter flout;
Snarl, if you please, but you shall snarl *without*. *Dryden.*

Externally; not in the mind.

WITHOUT, *conjunct.* Unless; if not; except.—*Not in use, except in conversation*.—I find my love shall be proved no love, *without* I leave to love, being too unfit a vessel in whom so high thoughts should be engraved. *Sidney.*

WITHOUTEN, *prep.* [*piðutan*, Saxon.] *Without*. *Obsolete.*

Her face so fair, as flesh it seemed not,
But heavenly pourtrait of bright angel's hue,
Clear as the sky, *withouten* blame or blot,
Through goodly mixture of complexion's dew. *Spenser.*

To *WITHSTAND*, *v. a.* To gainstand; to oppose; to resist.

They soon set sail; nor now the fates *withstand*;
Their forces trusted with a foreign hand. *Dryden.*

WITHSTANDER, *s.* An opponent; resisting power.—War may be defined the exercise of violence under sovereign command against *withstanders*; force, authority, and resistance being the essential parts thereof. *Ralegh.*

WITHWIND, *s.* [*convolvulus*, Latin.] An herb.

WITHY, *s.* [*piðiz*, Saxon. See *WITHE*.] A willow-tree. In some parts of the north, a *withy* is a round hoop of osier. *Grose*. In Scotland, *widdy*, a halter made of withies. *G. Chalmers*. And so old Eng. See *SMIDDY*.—The *withy* is a reasonable large tree, for some have been found ten feet about. *Evelyn.*

WITHY, *adj.* Made of withes.

I learnt to fold my net,
And *withy* labyrinths in straits to set. *P. Fletcher.*

WITHYBRIDGE, a hamlet of England, in Gloucestershire; 5 miles from Cheltenham.

WITHYBROOKE, a parish of England, in Warwickshire; 8 miles north-east of Coventry.

WITHYCOMBE, a parish of England, in Somersetshire; 2½ miles south-east of Dunster.

WITHYHAM, a parish of England, in Sussex; 6½ miles east-south-east of East Grinstead.

WITHYPOOLE, a hamlet of England, in Salop, near Tenbury.—2. A hamlet in Somersetshire; 7 miles north-west of Dulverton.

WITKOW, a small town of Austrian Poland, in the circle of Zloczow.

WITKOWO, a small town of Prussian Poland; 35 miles east of Posen. Population 1700.

WITLESS, *adj.* Wanting understanding; inconsiderate; wanting thought.

I have ever lov'd the life remov'd;
And held in idle price to haunt assemblies,
Where youth, and cost, and *witless* bravery keeps. *Shakspeare.*

WITLESSLY, *adv.* Inconsiderately; without understanding.

I have transgress'd all goodness, *witlessly*
Rais'd mine own curses from posterity;
I'll follow, to redress in what I may. *Beaum. and Fl.*

WITLESSNESS,

WITLESSNESS, *s.* Want of consideration.—Where wilful *witlessness* doth not bar against it. *Sir E. Sandys.*

WITLEY, a village and parish of England, in the county of Surrey. It still retains its privilege of an ancient demesne of exemption from juries; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Godalming. Population 1187.

WITLEY, a hamlet of England, in Worcestershire; 8 miles from Worcester.

WITLEY, GREAT, a parish of England, in Worcestershire; 10 miles north-west of Worcester. Population 414.

WITLING, a pretender to wit; a man of petty smartness.—You have taken off the senseless ridicule, which for many years the *witlings* of the town have turned upon their fathers and mothers. *Addison.*

WITLINGHAM, a parish of England, in Norfolk; 3 miles east-south-east of Norwich.

WITNESHAM, a parish of England, in Suffolk; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-by-east of Ipswich.

WITNESS, *s.* [wɪtnɛs, Saxon.] Testimony; attestation.

The devil can cite scripture for his purpose;
An evil soul producing holy *witness*,
Is like a villain with a smiling cheek;
A goodly apple rotten at the heart.

Shakespeare.

One who gives testimony.

The king's attorney
Urg'd on examinations, proofs, confessions
Of divers *witnesses*.

Shakespeare.

Nor need I speak my deeds, for these you see;
The sun and day are *witnesses* for me.

Dryden.

With a WITNESS. Effectually; to a great degree, so as to leave some lasting mark or testimony behind. *A low phrase.*

Now gall is bitter *with a witness*;
And love is all delight and sweetness.

Prior.

To WITNESS, v. a. To attest; to tell with asseveration.

There ran a rumour
Of many worthy fellows that were out,
Which was to my belief *witness'd* the rather,
For that I saw the tyrant's pow'r a-foot.

Shakespeare.

To WITNESS, v. n. To bear testimony.
Witness you ever-burning lights above!
You elements that clip us round about!
Witness that here Iago now doth give
The execution of his wit, hands and heart,
To Othello's service.

Shakespeare.

WITNESS, interj. An exclamation signifying that person or thing may attest it.

For want of words, or lack of breath,
Witness, when I was worried with thy peels.

Milton.

WITNESSER, *s.* One who gives testimony.—He was now so well become a constant *witnesser* of the passion of Christ, that, by crucifying the desires of his flesh, he gave an example of an heavenly conversation unto all his subjects. *Martin.*

WITNEY, a market town of England, in the county of Oxford; is situated on the river Windrush, and consists chiefly of two streets. This place has been long celebrated for its manufactory of blankets, which flourished extremely during the last war, in consequence of the great demands of government to supply the various armaments engaged in foreign service. This trade has of course declined since the conclusion of peace. In the reign of queen Anne, the blanket weavers were incorporated, under the style of the master assistants, wardens, and commonalty of the blanket weavers of Witney. They have also their hall, in which they regulate all matters respecting the measure, mark, and quality of their staple commodity. This hall is situated on the east side of the High-street, and is a handsome edifice. About the centre of the same street is the town-hall, a handsome

modern building of stone, with a piazza beneath, intended for a market-place. Nearly adjoining is a more humble building, termed the market-cross, which was erected by William Blake, Esq. of Coggs, in the year 1683, and was repaired, by a subscription among the town's people, in 1811. A free school was founded here by Mr. Henry Box, in 1660. The building is respectable, and consists of a dwelling for the master, and a spacious school room, with an annexed library. A charity school was likewise founded here in the year 1732. The boys receive education, clothing, and five pounds as an apprentice fee. Witney church is a large and handsome building, of the cruciform description. From the square tower in the centre rises a spire, of substantial, rather than light proportions. At each angle of the tower is an octangular turret; and four faces of the steeple are ornamented with a pointed piece of masonry, divided by mullions of stone, into four compartments. The north entrance is by a descent of several steps, through a round-headed doorway; over which is a vacant canopied niche; and many niches of a similar description occur in various divisions of the northern side. Small grotesque figures are placed on several of the lower portions of the structure. The church contains the burial-places of several ancient families. There are meeting-houses for Quakers, Presbyterians, and Methodists. The market day is Thursday, and its fairs are, Easter Thursday, Holy Thursday, 10th July, Thursday before 10th October, Thursday after September 8th, and the 4th December; $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Oxford, and 66 west-north-west of London. Population in 1821, 2722.

WITSENIA [Nicholas Witsen, author of Descriptions of Shells, found in the East Indies], in Botany, a genus of the class triandria, order monogynia, natural order of ensatæ, irides (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Calyx none. Corolla: one-petalled, tubular; tube cylindrical, widening gradually; border six-parted, from upright spreading; segments oblong, obtuse. Stamina: filaments three, inserted into the tube above, short. Anthers oblong, upright. Pistil: germ superior. Style filiform, upright, but drooping at the tip, longer than the corolla. Stigma emarginate.—*Essential Character.* Corolla one-petalled, cylindrical, six parted. Stigma emarginate. Capsule superior.

Witsenia maura.—Stem two feet high, ancipital, covered with sheaths of leaves. Leaves ensiform, alternate, approximating, striated, narrow, the upper ones longer than the stem, with imbricate sheaths. Spike composed of alternate, imbricate spikelets. Spathelets loose, scariose, subbiflorous, lanceolate. Corolla funnel-form, of the same figure with *Gladiolus Meriana.*—Native of the Cape of Good Hope.

WITSHED, POINT, a cape on the west coast of North America, in Prince William Sound. Lat. 60. 29 $\frac{1}{2}$. N. long. 214. 29. E.

WITSNA'PPER, s. One who affects repartee.

Go in, sirrah; bid them prepare for dinner.—

—That is done, sir; they have all stomachs.—

—What a *witsnapper* are you!

Shakespeare.

WITSON, a village of England, in Monmouthshire, near Newport.

WITT (John de), the son of a burgomaster of Dordrecht, was born in 1625, and educated in various useful sciences, so as to excel in a knowledge of jurisprudence, politics, and mathematics, in the latter of which he was so great a proficient, that he wrote a treatise on the elements of curve-lines, which was published under the inspection of Francis Schooten. For further improvement he spent some years in travel, and upon his return was elected to his father's post of pensionary of Dordrecht. Attached by his descent to the principles of republicanism, and jealous of the house of Orange, he opposed the elevation of this house, and dissuaded the province of Zealand from conferring the office of captain-general upon the young prince, William III. His conduct in this business was much approved, and he was henceforth regarded as at the head of the political administration of the United Provinces. This was a period peculiarly critical and interesting. The war with the new English republic distressed the states;

it was injurious to their trade and finances; and presented to the Orange party a favourable opportunity for advancing prince William to the power and dignities possessed by his ancestors. Peace at length became absolutely necessary; and one of the articles concluded upon in 1654, and dictated by Cromwell, was the perpetual exclusion of the prince of Orange from the high offices formerly held by his family. This article was agreed to by the states of Holland alone, and when De Witt drew up a declaration for divulging it, some of the provinces censured it, and charged the anti-Orange party with having suggested it to Cromwell. The province of Holland, however, carried the point, and the general tranquillity was little disturbed. De Witt now directed his attention to the state of the finances, and succeeded in reducing the interest of the public debt, and persuading the people to acquiesce in this measure. The restoration of Charles II. was generally agreeable to the United States, and more especially to the Orange party: but the restored sovereign soon declared his dissatisfaction with De Witt, because he had been hostile to the elevation of the house of Orange. From this time, the Dutch statesman favoured the politics of France more than those of England. At length a war took place between the Dutch and English in 1665; during the progress of which De Witt was often unpopular, though he was the main spring which kept in action the resources of the state, and remedied every calamity. Peace with England in 1667, developed the ambitious projects of Lewis XIV. in taking possession of the Spanish Netherlands; and the alarm which this measure produced in the United Provinces gave occasion to the friends of the house of Orange, to propose the elevation of the young prince to the dignities which his family had possessed. De Witt, with a view of counteracting this purpose, obtained a resolution on the part of the states of Holland for separating the offices of captain-general and stadtholder, which resolution gave great offence to the other provinces, and rendered De Witt, with whom it was supposed to have originated, extremely unpopular. Sensible, however, of the dangers arising from French ambition, he concurred in the triple alliance between England, Sweden, and the United Provinces, concluded, in 1668, by himself and sir William Temple.

The character of De Witt has been described in honourable terms by sir William Temple, who knew him well, both in private life and in his public station. He speaks of him as a person of indefatigable application, of invincible resolution, of a sound and clear judgment, and of irreproachable integrity, insomuch, that if he was blinded in any respect, it was in consequence of his passion for promoting what he thought the welfare of his country. He bears testimony to the pensionary's knowledge of the interests of foreign courts, though he did not make sufficient allowance for the treachery of princes, or rather their ministers, and was thus misled with regard to the ambitious views of France. If he had any wrong bias in his political conduct, it was that of an hereditary jealousy and dislike of the house of Orange, which led him in some cases to act rather as a party leader than an unprejudiced patriot. No man could be less influenced than De Witt by views of avarice or ostentation. His manners and appearance were adapted to the ancient simplicity and frugality of his country, even in the height of his power. When his papers and private letters were submitted to a rigorous scrutiny after his death, nothing was discovered that could impeach his integrity. When one of the commissioners was asked what they had found in De Witt's papers; "What (said he) could we have found—nothing but probity!" As a man of business, he was scrupulously attentive to order and method; and when he was once asked, How he was able to transact such a multiplicity of affairs? he replied, "By doing only one thing at a time."

—*Mod. Un. Hist. Gen. Biog.*

WITTED, *adj.* Having wit: as, a quick *witted* boy.

WITTENBERG, a city of Prussian Saxony, in the government of Merseburg, on the Elbe. It is situated on a level and sandy spot, which, particularly since the shady walks around the town were cut down by the French, for

the purpose of defence, in the campaign of 1813, presents little variety or interest. The town is of an oblong form, consisting of one street, with suburbs widely spread, but defended by a dyke from the inundations of the Elbe. Its works, formerly considerable, were allowed to fall gradually to decay, until reinstated by the French in 1813. It has some linen manufactories. Wittenberg is a place of some antiquity, having been, in the 15th and 16th centuries, the capital of the electoral circle of Saxony. Its university, founded in 1502, is memorable as the cradle of the reformation, Luther having been appointed professor of philosophy in 1508; and having here, from his academical chair, exposed the corruptions of the Catholic church. He, and his milder associate Melancthon, are buried in the university church; and their tombs are pointed out by simple inscriptions. But so lately as October, 1821, a monumental colossal statue of Luther was erected in Wittenberg, with great solemnity. After Wittenberg ceased to be the residence of a court, it was found inadequate to the support of a university. The latter was annexed to that of Halle, and its place supplied by a gymnasium, or classical school. Since 1815, this town has been ceded to Prussia. It suffered considerably from the calamities of war, particularly in the contest of 1756; and in a comparatively recent attack by the Russians in January, 1814; 69 miles north-north-west of Dresden, and 40 north-north-east of Leipsic. Population 5000.

WITTENBERGE, a town of Prussia, on the Old Elbe, with 900 inhabitants; 72 miles north-west of Berlin.

WITTENBURG, a town of Germany, with 1400 inhabitants; 17 miles west of Schwerin.

WITTENHALL, or WILLENHALL, a township of England, in Staffordshire. Population 3523.

WITTENHAM, LITTLE, a parish of England, in Berkshire, near Wallingford.

WITTENHAM, LONG or WEST, another parish in the above county; 1 mile distant from the foregoing. Population 404.

WITTERING, a parish of England, in Northamptonshire, near Wandsford.

WITTERING, EAST, a parish of England, in Sussex; 6½ miles south-west of Chichester.

WITTERING, WEST, another parish in the above county; 1 mile distant from the foregoing. Population 483.

WITTERSHAM, a parish of England, in Kent. Population 754.

WITTERSHEIM, a small town of Prussian Westphalia; miles from Minden.

WITTICH, a small town of the Prussian province of the Lower Rhine; 22 miles north-north-east of Treves. Population 1600.

WITTICHENAU, or KULOW, a town of Upper Lusatia, on the Black Elster; 32 miles north-east of Dresden. Population 1500.

WITTICHENDORF, a village of Saxony, in Upper Lusatia. Population 900.

WITTICISM, *s.* A mean attempt at wit. This word Dryden innovated. "A mighty *witticism*, pardon a new word." *Dryden*.—We have a libertine fooling even in his last agonies, with a *witticism* between his teeth, without any regard to sobriety and conscience. *L'Estrange*.—He is full of conceptions, points of epigram and *witticisms*, all which are below the dignity of heroic verse. *Addison*.

WITTILY, *adv.* Ingeniously; cunningly; artfully. But is there any other beast that lives,
Who his own harm so *wittily* contrives? *Dryden*.

With flight of imagination.—In conversation *wittily* pleasant, pleasantly gamesome. *Sidney*.

WITTINESS, *s.* The quality of being witty.—No less deserveth his *wittiness* in devising, his pithiness in uttering, his pastoral rudeness and his moral wisdom. *Spenser*.

WITTINGAU, or TRZEBON, a town of Bohemia; 74 miles south-by-east of Prague, and 13 east of Budweis. Population 2800.

WITTINGEN,

WITTINGEN, a town of Hanover; 33 miles east of Zell. Population 900.

WITTINGHAM, a parish of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, about 11 miles long and 4 broad, and lying among the Lammermuir hills. Population 616.

WITTINGLY, *adv.* [*wītan*, Saxon, *to weet or know.*] Knowingly; not ignorantly; with knowledge; by design.

Withhold revenge, 'tis not my fault,
Nor wittingly have I infring'd my vow. *Shakspeare.*

WITTINGTON, a parish of England, in Derbyshire; 2 miles north of Chesterfield. Population 627.—2. A parish in Gloucestershire; 4½ miles east-south-east of Cheltenham.—3. A parish in Lancashire; 16 miles north-east of Lancaster.—4. A parish in Salop; 3 miles east-north-east of Oswestry. Population 1460.—5. A township in Staffordshire; 4 miles north-west of Tamworth. Population 602.—6. A township in Warwickshire; 2 miles north-west of Atherstone.

WITTINGTON, or WELLINGTON, a township of England, in Northumberland: 5 miles from Newcastle. Population 1278.—2. A hamlet of England, in Norfolk.

WITTLE HILL, in Lancashire, England, 1614 feet above the sea.

WITTMUND, a town of Hanover; 27 miles north-east of Embden. Population 1600.

WITTOL, *s.* [*wīttol*, Sax. from *wītan*, *to know.*] A man who knows the falsehood of his wife, and seems contented; a tame cuckold.—Amaimon sounds well; Lucifer well; yet they are the names of fiends: but cuckold, *wittol-cuckold*, the devil himself hath not such a name. *Shakspeare.*

WITTOLLY, *adj.* Cuckoldly.—The jealous *wittolly* knave hath masses of money. *Shakspeare.*

WITTON, a township of England, in Cheshire, adjacent to Northwich. Population 1966.—2. A parish in Huntingdonshire; 2½ miles north-by-west of St. Ives.—3. A township in Lancashire; 2 miles west-by-north of Blackburn. Population 819.—4. A parish in Norfolk; 5½ miles east of Norwich.—5. Another parish in Norfolk; 3½ miles east-by-north of North Walsham.

WITTON, EAST, a township of England, North Riding of Yorkshire, near Middleham. Population 695.

WITTON GILBERT, a parish of England, county of Durham; 3 miles north-west of Durham. Population 399.

WITTON-LE-WEAR, a township of England, county of Durham; 5 miles west-north-west of Bishop's Auckland.

WITTON, LONG, a township of England, in Northumberland; 9½ miles from Morpeth.

WITTON, NETHER, a township in the above county, near the foregoing.

WITTON, SHEALES, a township in the same county; 7 miles from Morpeth.

WITTON, UPPER, a hamlet of England, in Warwickshire, near Birmingham.

WITTON, WEST, a parish of England, North Riding of Yorkshire; 5 miles west of Middleham. Population 439.

WITSTOCK, a town of Prussia, in the province of Brandenburg, on the river Dosse; 56 miles north-west of Berlin. It has considerable woollen manufactures. Population 3800.

WITTY, *adj.* Judicious; ingenious; inventive.

The deep revolving, *witty* Buckingham,
No more shall be the neighbour to my counsels. *Shakspeare.*

Thou art beautiful in thy countenance, and *witty* in thy words. *Judith.*—Full of imagination.

In gentle verse the *witty* told their flame,
And grac'd their choicest songs with Emma's name. *Prior.*

Sarcastic; full of taunts.—Honeycomb, who was so unmercifully *witty* upon the women, has given the ladies ample satisfaction by marrying a farmer's daughter. *Addison.*

WITWAL, *s.* [*wīreo*, Lat.] A bird. *Ainsworth.*

WITWORM, *s.* One that feeds upon wit; a canker of wit.—Thus to come forth so suddenly a *witworm*. *B. Jonson.*

WITZELSDORF, a market town of Germany, in Lower Austria, near the Danube.

WITZENHAUSEN, a small town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel; 15 miles east of Cassel. In a fire in 1809, above 200 of the houses were burned down. Population 2300.

To WIVE, *v. n.* To marry; to take a wife.

Were she as rough
As are the swelling Adriatick seas,
I come to *wive* it wealthily in Padua. *Shakspeare.*

The ancient saying is no heresy,
Hanging and *wiving* goes by destiny. *Shakspeare.*

To WIVE, *v. a.* To match to a wife.

She dying gave it me;
And bid me, when my fate would have me *wiv'd*,
To give it her. *Shakspeare.*

To take for a wife.—If he have the condition of a saint, and the complexion of a devil, I had rather he should shrive me than *wive* me. *Shakspeare.*

WIVEHOOD, *s.* Behaviour becoming a wife.

That girdle gave the virtue of chaste love,
And *wivehood* true, to all that did it bear. *Spenser.*

WIVELESS, *adj.* Without a wife; unmarried.—They in their *wiveless* state run into open abominations. *Homily of Matrimony.*

WIVELISCOMBE, a market town of England, in the county of Somerset, is situated in a valley encompassed by lofty hills, which are adorned with beautiful woods. On an eminence, about a mile from the town, are the remains of an encampment, still called the castle. In the year 1711 numerous Roman coins were found here. About the year 1256, an episcopal palace was built here, which is now in ruins, and part of the ancient site has been built upon. Besides the church, there are dissenting meeting-houses. Here is an alms-house, or hospital, for twelve poor people. Wiveliscombe had an extensive trade in shrouds, blanketings, kerseys, and baize; but within the last 10 or 15 years, its trade has suffered greatly. The parish includes four small hamlets besides the town, and consists of 567 houses, and 2250 inhabitants. The town consists of seven irregular streets. Its government is vested in a bailiff and portreeve, who are annually chosen in May. A weekly market is held on Saturday; and here are three annual fairs; 11 miles west of Taunton, and 156 west-by-south of London.

WIVELSFIELD, a parish of England, in Sussex; 4 miles south-east of Cuckfield.

WIVELY, *adv.* [It were written more analogically *wifely*, that is, *wife-like.*] Belonging to a wife.—Basilicus could not abstain from praising Parthenia, as the perfect picture of a womanly virtue, and *wively* faithfulness. *Sidney.*

WIVENHOE, a village and parish of England, in the county of Essex. It is situated on the river Colne; 3½ miles south-east of Colchester, of which it is the port. Population 1046.

WIVER, or WIVERN, *s.* A kind of heraldic dragon.—The erle of Kent beareth a *wiver* for his creste and supporters. *Thynne.*

WIVERBY, a parish of England, in Leicestershire, near Melton Mowbray.

WIVES, *s.* The plural of wife.—A man of his learning should not so lightly have been carried away with old *wives* tales, from approbance of his own reason. *Spenser.*

WIVETON, a parish of England, in Norfolk, adjacent to Clay.

WIX, a parish of England, in Essex; 4 miles from Manningtree. Population 675.

WIXALL, a hamlet of England, in Salop, near Whitchurch.

WIXFORD, or WICCESFORD, a hamlet of England, in Warwickshire, near Alcester.

WIZARD,

WIZARD, *s.* [from *wise*: and therefore should be written *wisard*.] A wise person; a learned person.

Upon the eastern road
The star-led *wizards* haste with odours sweet. *Milton.*

A conjurer; a magician; an enchanter.
He hearkens after prophecies and dreams,
And from the cross-row plucks the letter G;
And says, a *wizard* told him that by G;
His issue disinherited should be. *Shakspeare.*

WIZARD, *adj.* Enchanting; charming; overpowering.—At which the *wizard* passions fly. *Collins.*—Haunted by wisards.—Where *Deva* spreads her *wisard* stream. *Milton.*

WIZE, a river of England, in Cumberland, which runs into the *Waver* at *Holme*.

To **WIZEN**, *v. n.* [*piſnian*, *Sax.* *arescere*.] To wither; to become dry: *wizened*, dried, withered, shrunk. Common in several parts of the north of England.

WIZNA, a town of Poland, on the river *Narew*; 88 miles north-east of *Warsaw*. Population 1100.

WLASCHIN, a town of Bohemia; 32 miles south-south-east of *Prague*. Population 1100.

WLODOWICE, a town of Poland; 37 miles north-north-west of *Cracow*. Population 900.

WO, or **WÖE**, *s.* [*pa*, *Saxon*; *wai*, *M. Goth.* *wai*, *Gr.*] *Woe* is the prevailing orthography, and probably will continue to be so.—Grief; sorrow; misery; calamity.

The king is mad: how stiff is my vile sense,
That I stand up and have ingenious feeling
Of my huge sorrows! better I were distract;
So should my thoughts be sever'd from my griefs;
And *woes* by wrong imaginations, lose
The knowledge of themselves. *Shakspeare.*

It is often used in denunciations, *wo be*; or in exclamations of sorrow, *wo is*; anciently *wo wurth*; *pa* *pupſ*, *Saxon*.

Wo is my heart;
That poor soldier, that so richly fought,
Whose rags sham'd gilded arms; whose naked breast
Stept before shields of proof, cannot be found. *Shakspeare.*

A denunciation of calamity; a curse.—Can there be a *wo* or curse in all the stores of vengeance equal to the malignity of such a practice; of which one single instance could involve all mankind in one confusion? *South.*—This is a mistake: as an adjective, *woe* is pure *Saxon*, *pa*, *mœstus*. And our old authors so use it.—He wexed wonderous *woe*. *Spenser.*

Woe are we, sir! you may not live to wear
All your true followers out. *Shakspeare,*

WOAD, *s.* [*paß*, *Saxon*; *glastum*, *Lat.*] A plant cultivated for the dyers, who use it for the foundation of many colours. *Miller.*

In times of old, when British nymphs were known
To love no foreign fashions like their own;
When dress was monstrous, and fig-leaves the mode,
And quality put on no paint but *woad*. *Garth.*

WOAHOO, or **OAHOÖ**, one of the *Sandwich* islands. As far as could be judged from the appearance of the north-east and north-west parts, it is much the finest island of the whole group. Nothing can exceed the verdure of the hills, the variety of wood and lawn, and rich cultivated vallies, which the whole face of the country displayed. The road is formed by the north and west extremities. Should the ground-tackling of a ship be weak, and the wind blow strong from the north, to which quarter the road is entirely open, this circumstance might be attended with some danger; but with good cables there would be little risk, as the ground from the anchoring place, which is opposite to the valley through which the river runs to the north point, is a fine sand. This island is supposed to contain 60,000 inhabitants. Long. of the anchoring place 202. 9. E. lat. 21. 43. N.

WO'BEGONE, *adj.* [*wo* and *begone*.] Lost in *wo*; distracted in *wo*; overwhelmed with sorrow.

Such a man,
So dull, so dead in look, so *wobegone*,
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Drew *Priam's* curtain in the dead of night,
And would have told him half his *Troy* was burn'd;
But *Priam* found the fire, ere he his tongue. *Shakspeare.*

WOBURN, a market town of England, situated on the western side of the county of *Bedford*, bordering on *Buckinghamshire*, and on the great *London* road to the north. On the 19th of *June*, 1724, great part of it was destroyed by fire; but this unfortunate circumstance, though distressing to individuals, proved beneficial to the town, as many houses were soon afterwards rebuilt in a more convenient and handsome manner, with the addition of some good inns, and a market-house. The whole expense of the new buildings was defrayed by the benevolent nobleman who then enjoyed the estates and revenues which *Henry VIII.* had bestowed on the family of *Russel*. The market house was finished in the year 1737; but has been materially altered and improved by *Francis* duke of *Bedford*. It consists of two floors; the lower one is fitted up for butchers' shambles; over which is a large room, intended for the corn-market. The church was erected by *Robert Hobbs*, the last abbot of *Woburn*. It then belonged to the abbey, and is still of exempt jurisdiction, being in the exclusive possession of the duke of *Bedford*. This structure furnishes a whimsical instance of capricious taste; the body being completely detached from the tower, which stands at about six yards distance. The tower is a small square building, with large buttresses at the corners, and four pinnacles. The top is embrasured; the dial is about nine feet only from the ground. The church consists of three aisles and a chancel; the latter was embellished in a handsome manner by the late duke of *Bedford*. On the north side of this building is a curious marble monument for *sir Francis Stanton* and family. It consists of two compartments, comprising 12 figures kneeling in devotional attitudes. The pulpit, probably coeval with the abbey, is particularly deserving of notice, being richly ornamented with niches, pillars, and a variety of tracery. The munificence of the *Russels* has been of singular benefit to this town, where many monuments of their liberality are existing. *Francis*, the first earl of that name, founded and endowed a free-school; and a charity-school, for 30 boys and 15 girls, was afterwards erected by some other noble personage of the same family. These institutions are now consolidated. Here are likewise 12 alms-houses for as many poor families, built by *John*, duke of *Bedford*, in consequence of an act of parliament passed in the year 1762. By this act, 15 houses, cottages, tenements, &c., which had been vested for the benefit of the poor, and produced an annual income of about 24*l.*, were given to the duke for the sole use of him and his heirs, on condition that he or they should erect, and keep in repair, 12 houses, for the residence of the same number of indigent families; to whom also the sum of 30*l.* annually is to be distributed in half-yearly payments. *Birchmore*-house, and the surrounding lands, were made responsible for the due execution of this contract. The chief business of the poor is straw-hat and lace-making. About a mile from the town is *Woburn Abbey*, the splendid seat of the duke of *Bedford*. The house, a large edifice, is seated in a spacious park, adorned with fine old woods, and a large lake of water.

WOBURN, a post township of the United States, in *Middlesex* county, *Massachusetts*; 10 miles north of *Boston*. Population 1219.

WOBURN BISHOP'S, a parish of England, in *Buckinghamshire*; 3 miles west-south-west of *Beaconsfield*. Population 1604.

WOCHÉIN, a lake of *Austrian Illyria*, in the duchy of *Carniola*, situated in a valley of the same name.

WODE, *adj.* *Mad*. See **WOOD**.

WODESHÖLM, a small island in the gulf of *Finland*, on the coast of *Esthonia*.

WODNIAN, or **WODNANY**, a town of Bohemia, on the river *Blanitz*, with 1000 inhabitants; 64 miles south of *Prague*. Lat. 49. 10. N. long. 14. 2. E.

WODZYSŁAW, a town of Poland; 34 miles north-by-east of *Cracow*. Population 1100.

WOE. See *Wo*.

WOE, *worth the*. See *To WORTH*.

WOERAMATTA, a small island in the Eastern seas. Lat. 7. 2. S. long. 131. 36. E.

WOERDEN, a small town of the Netherlands, in the province of Utrecht, situated on the Old Rhine. It is fortified; 15 miles south of Amsterdam. Population 2700.

WO'FUL, *adj.* Sorrowful; afflicted; mourning.—The *woful* Gynecia, to whom rest was no ease, had left her lothed lodging, and gotten herself into the solitary places those desarts were full of. *Sidney*.—O *woful* day! O day of woe! *Philips*.—Wretched; paltry; sorry.

What *woful* stuff this madrigal would be,
In some starv'd hackney-sonneteer, or me?
But let a lord once own the happy lines,
How the wit brightens! how the style refines!

Pope.

WO'FULLY, *adv.* Sorrowfully; mournfully.—Wretchedly: in a sense of contempt.—He who would pass such a judgement upon his condition, as shall be confirmed at that great tribunal, from which there lies no appeal, will find himself *wofully* deceived, if he judges of his spiritual estate by any of these measures. *South*.

WO'FULNESS, *s.* Misery; calamity.—I would you to be void of care and *wofulness*. *Martin*.

WOGGORA, a small high province on the eastern coast of the lake of Dembea. It is all sown with wheat, and forms one of the granaries of Abyssinia.

WOHLAU, a principality of Prussian Silesia, to the north of that of Breslau, containing about 630 square miles, with 50,000 inhabitants.

WOHLAU, a town of Prussian Silesia, and the chief place of the above principality; 23 miles north-west of Breslau. Population 1300.

WOHYN, a small town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podlachia; 33 miles south-south-east of Siedlec.

WOKEFIELD, a hamlet in the parish of Sulhampstead, Berkshire.

WOKEY, or OKEY, a village and parish of England, in Somersetshire, within two miles of Wells, containing 859 inhabitants. On the north side of the village, in the lower part of the Mendip hills, is a remarkable dark cavern, called Wokey Hole, about 200 yards in length.

WOKING, a parish of England, in Surrey, on the Wey; 2½ miles west by-north of Ripley.

WOKINGHAM, or OAKINGHAM, a town of England, in the county of Berks, within the precincts of Windsor Forest. It consists of three streets, which centre in a spacious area, where the market-house is situated. This is an ancient building, framed with timber, and open at the bottom, with a hall above, wherein the public business is transacted. The church is a large, handsome edifice, with 3 aisles, supported within by handsome pillars, and containing several monuments. Wokingham has a good free school, and a charity school; and about one mile from the town, on Luckley Green, is an hospital, founded in 1663, for a chaplain or master, and as many poor men as the funds will support, under the direction of the draper's company of London. Archbishop Laud gave an estate, the rent of which, amounting to about 40% a year, is paid every third year to three servant girls, aged 18, natives of the town, who shall have served one master or mistress faithfully for three years successively; and the other years it is to be applied to the apprenticing of five boys. Dr. Charles Palmer, who died in 1717, founded a school for 20 boys, to be qualified for apprentices to mechanic trades; and Mrs. Martha Palmer founded a school for 12 girls, in 1723. This town was incorporated by James I., under an alderman, high steward, recorder, burgesses, and town clerk; and here all the courts for Windsor Forest are held. For many years there has been a singular custom of baiting two bulls in the market-place, on St. Thomas's day, for which purpose, a small estate was left by Mr. Staverton, for the purchase of a bull, to be given to the poor after being baited. The market on Tuesday is noted for its great supply

of poultry. Its fairs are the Thursday after Shrove Tuesday, 21st April, 11th June, 10th October, and 2d November. About 4 miles distant are the vestiges of a Roman entrenchment, called Cæsar's camp.

WOLA, a village of Poland, half a mile from Warsaw.

WOLANY, a small town of European Turkey, in Wallachia.

WOLBORCZ, a town of Poland; 66 miles south-west of Warsaw. Population 900.

WOLCHENBURG, a town of Prussia, in the New Mark of Brandenburg, situated on a lake; 116 miles east-north-east of Berlin. Population 1800.

WOLCOTT, a post township of the United States, in Orleans county, Vermont. Population 124.—2. A township of Newhaven county, Connecticut. Population 952.—3. A township of Cayuga county, New York, on south side of Lake Ontario; 200 miles west of Albany. Population 480.

WOLD, *s.* [*Wold*, whether singly or jointly, in the names of places, signifies a plain open country; from the Saxon *wold*, a plain and a place without wood. *Gibson*.]—A plain open country; downs.—St. Withold footed thrice the *wold*. *Shakspeare*.—Who sees not a great difference betwixt the *wolds* in Lincolnshire and the fens. *Barton*.—*Wold* and *wald* with the Saxons signified a ruler or governour; from whence *Bertwold* is a famous governour; *Ethelwold* a noble governour; *Herwald*, and by inversion *waldher*, a general of an army. *Gibson's Camden*.

WOLD, or OLD, a parish of England, in Northamptonshire. Population 374.

WOLDECK, or WOLDEGGE, a town of Germany; 21 miles east-by-north of Strelitz. Population 1800.

WOLDENBERG, a town of the Prussian province of Brandenburg; 54 miles east-north-east of Kustrin. Population 1700.

WOLDHAM, a parish of England, in Kent; 2½ miles south-west of Rochester.

WOLDINGHAM, a parish of England, in Surrey; 3 miles north-east-by-north of Godstone.

WOLD NEWTON, a parish of England, in Lincolnshire; 11½ miles north-by-east of Great Driffield.

WOLEIN, a town of Moravia; 34 miles west-north-west of Brunn. Population 1100.

WOLEN, a large village in the north of Switzerland, in the canton of Aargau.

WOLF, *s.* [*palp*, Saxon; *wolf*, Dutch; from the *M. Goth. wilwan*, rapere, diripere. *Serenius*.]—A kind of wild dog that devours sheep: thence any thing ravenous or destructive. See *CANIS*.

Advance our waving colours on the walls,
Rush'd in Orleans from the English *wolves*. *Shakspeare*.

An eating ulcer.—How dangerous it is in sensible things to use metaphorical expressions; and what absurd conceits the vulgar will swallow in the literals, an example we have in our profession, who having called an eating ulcer by the name of *wolf*; common apprehension conceives a reality therein. *Brown*.

WOLF (Christian), an eminent mathematician and philosopher, was born at Breslau in 1679, and well educated under able masters in different branches of literature and science. At the age of 21 he was entered at the university of Jena, which was then in high reputation; and, quitting Jena in 1702, he prosecuted his studies at Leipsic, where, in the following year, he took his degree of master of arts, publishing on the occasion a dissertation, intitled "Philosophia practica Universalis Mathematico modo conscripta." In 1704 he published another dissertation, on the differential and infinitesimal calculus. Having studied theology as well as philosophy at Leipsic, he officiated as a preacher; and being invited to undertake the office of pastor in a country village, he was advised by Leibnitz to decline it, and to pursue the study of philosophy. As he commenced his literary career with great reputation, he was proposed to be an associate in the periodical work, intitled "Acta Eruditorum;" and in this connection

nection he continued for many years, employing his leisure hours in teaching mathematics, logic, and natural philosophy. When the Swedes made an incursion into Saxony in the year 1706, he quitted Leipsic, and removed to Berlin; where a recommendatory letter of Leibnitz procured for him from Frédéric I. the office of professor of mathematics at Halle. In 1709 he published, in Latin, his treatise on "Aerometry;" and in the following year his "Elements of Mathematics;" in 4 vols., which have passed through several editions. Having composed a very ingenious essay on the intense cold of the ensuing winter, he was elected a member of the Royal Society of London, and soon after a member of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin. In 1711 he published his tables of sines and tangents, and in the next year his treatise on logic, in German, highly commended by Formey, and translated into Latin, French, and other languages. The first two volumes of his large work on the mathematics appeared in 1713, and these were afterwards followed by three more. By the advice of his friend Leibnitz, he refused an invitation from Peter the Great to remove from Halle to Petersburg. On the death of Leibnitz in 1726, Wolf drew up his life, which supplied Fontenelle with materials for his eulogy. In 1718 he published "Meditations on God, the World, and the Human Soul," which were reprinted in the following year. About this time the reputation of Wolf and the jealousy of his rivals occasioned a literary contest, which lasted for a considerable time, and which was not very honourable to either party. Wolf having delivered a dissertation on his quitting the pro-rectorate of Halle university in 1721, on which he took occasion to compare his own principles with those of Confucius and the Chinese, and having announced the opinion which he entertained on the doctrine of necessity, an outcry was raised against him, and he was represented by his enemies as a man whose principles tended to atheism, and to corrupt the morals of the people. Notwithstanding this malignant attack, he employed himself in publishing three volumes of experimental philosophy, and a volume of dogmatical philosophy, which he dedicated to the Emperor of Russia, and which the emperor caused to be translated into the Russian language, repeating to him the offers which had before been made, in order to induce him to remove to Petersburg. The contest that had been excited against him still continued; and though he attempted to justify himself in a treatise on the subject of fatality, the king was at length persuaded that his principles were dangerous, and ordered him, in November, 1723, to quit his territories in two days, under pain of death. Wolf immediately proceeded to Cassel, where he met with the King of Sweden, who appointed him professor of mathematics at Marburg, an office which he had refused 16 years before. The clergy of Halle pursued him with their enmity and opposition to Marburg; but Wolf was suffered to remain in the quiet enjoyment of his office during his residence at that place. Several students who attended him at Halle followed him hither, and his lectures, which he commenced in 1724, were attended by pupils from all parts of Europe. His mind being now undisturbed, he resumed his literary labours, and published his "Remarks on Metaphysics," in which he answered the principal objections against his doctrine, and gained a decided victory over his enemies. The grounds of the censure that had been passed on Wolf had been every where canvassed; and almost every German university was inflamed with disputes on the subject of liberty and necessity, so that the names of Wolfian and anti-Wolfian were every where heard. Wolf, having thus vindicated his philosophy from reproach, received new invitations from Petersburg and Leipsic; but gratitude to his protector induced him to remain in his situation at Marburg, which he found to be very agreeable, and to afford him leisure for pursuing his speculations. After an interval of nine years, the current of public opinion turned in favour of Wolf, and he now received numerous tokens of respect from men of rank and learning; and in 1733 he was invited to fill, in the Academy of Sciences, one of the eight places allotted to foreigners distinguished in the highest branches of

science. On this occasion, Reaumur and he commenced an intimate friendship, which lasted till the time of his death. The King of Prussia was convinced of Wolf's innocence, reversed his sentence of exile, and wished to repair the injury which he had sustained. He made tempting offers, both of title and money, to induce him to return to Halle; but he declined the acceptance of them; as he also refused an invitation from George I. of England to accept a place in the new academy which he had founded at Gottingen. The clergy of Halle made some other attempts to reproach and ruin him, but they recoiled on his adversaries. In the year 1740, he prefixed to the first volume of his "Droit Naturel, or Treatise on the Law of Nature," a dedication to the hereditary prince of Prussia, afterwards Frederick the Great, which was acknowledged by a very flattering letter.

Frederick the Great, as soon as he ascended the throne, recalled Wolf to Halle: and with the permission of the King of Sweden, he consented to accept the office of professor of the law of nature and nations, and also of mathematics, with a salary of 2000 crowns, and liberty to teach whatever he thought proper. He obtained also the rank of privy-counsellor, and was made first vice-chancellor, and afterwards chancellor of the university. In 1745 he was created a baron by the Elector of Bavaria. Wolf was now at the height of his prosperity. At more than 60 years of age he resumed his labours, and completed his work on the law of nature and nations, which was written in Latin, and extended to eight volumes 4to. He also wrote prefaces to the works of others, and particularly one to Sussmilch's work on population. Notwithstanding his great celebrity, perhaps on this account, he had many and powerful enemies. Leibnitz, Maupertuis, and Voltaire, were of this number: and with respect to the latter, we may observe, that both in his writings and in his conversation with the king he contributed in no small degree to lessen the veneration which Frederick II. entertained for him. In 1752 he was made a member of the Institute at Bologna; but he did not long survive this honour, as he died in the month of April, 1754, in the 76th year of his age. He left one son, who inherited a considerable estate which he had purchased.

Brucker sums up the character of Wolf as a writer in the following concise manner:—"He possessed a clear and methodical understanding, which by long exercise in mathematical investigations was particularly fitted for the employment of digesting the several branches of knowledge into regular systems; and his fertile powers of invention enabled him to enrich almost every field of science in which he laboured, with some new addition. The lucid order which appears in all his writings, enables his reader to follow his conceptions with ease and certainty through the longest train of reasoning. But the close connection of the several parts of his works, together with the vast variety and extent of the subjects on which he treats, renders it impracticable to give a summary of his doctrines."—*Brucker's Philosophy, by Enfeld. Preface to M. de Vattel's Law of Nations.*

WOLF (Jerome), a German philosopher, was born in the county of Oettingen, in the year 1516, and instructed in the elementary parts of education at a college established by the senate of Nuremberg. His death happened in the month of October, 1580. Wolf was particularly distinguished as a laborious translator, in which literary department he gained the commendation of Huet; though Henry Stephen censures his performances. When the edition of the Annals of Zonaras, published by Wolf, at Basle, in 1557, became rare, a new one, with notes by Du Cange, was printed at the Louvre, in Paris, in 1687. Wolf's translation of Demosthenes was first printed at Basle, by Oporinus; and being much approved, it passed through two other editions. After being revised by the translator, Episcopius printed it at Basle, in 1572, with the orations of Æschines, the commentaries of Ulpian, and the notes of Wolfius. His other works, which were numerous, almost wholly related to Greek and Latin authors.—*Eloges, par Formey et Teissier.*

WOLF (John Christopher), a German Lutheran divine and

and eminent scholar, was born in 1613, at Wernigeroda, and removing in 1695 to Hamburg, was educated under the protection of the celebrated Fabricius, by whom he was employed, under the age of 20 years, in making a catalogue of all the writers quoted in Eustathius's Commentary on Homer, afterwards inserted by Fabricius in his "Bibliotheca Græca." Having prosecuted his studies at Wittenberg, and graduated master of arts, he became, in 1706, adjunct of the philosophical faculty. Upon his return to Hamburg, he undertook a tour in 1708 through Holland to England, and for some time resided at Oxford for the use of the Bodleian library. His next migration to Denmark led, in 1710, to the appointment of extraordinary professor of philosophy, at Wittenberg, where his lectures collected a great number of pupils. Although he was here advanced to the chair of theology, he removed, in 1712, to Hamburg, and was appointed professor of the oriental languages in the Gymnasium, and in 1715 promoted to be rector of that institution. He was likewise a preacher-extraordinary at the cathedral, and became pastor of the church of St. Catherine; and soon after a member of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin. He commenced his literary contributions to the "Acta Eruditiorum" in 1708; and he collected from various repositories an astonishing number of rabbinical and oriental books and MSS.; which library he bequeathed to the library at Hamburg, where he died, in June, 1739. Of his numerous works, we shall here enumerate his "Bibliotheca Hebræa," in 4 vols. fol.; "Historia Lexicorum Hebraicorum;" "Primitiæ Flemsburgenses, sive Oratio de Præcocius eruditit, et Orationes binæ de Necessitate et Utilitate declamandi;" "Historia Bomogilorum;" "Dissertatio de Atheismi falso suspectis;" "Curæ philologicæ et criticæ in Novum Testamentum," 4 vols. 4to. He was also the editor of several learned works.—*Gen. Biog.*

WOLF ISLAND, a small island of the United States, in the Atlantic, near the coast of Georgia. Lat. 31. 19. N. long. 81. 30. W.

WOLF ISLAND, an island in the North Atlantic ocean, near the east coast of Labrador. Lat. 53. 55. N. long. 55. 40. W.

WOLF ISLAND, an island in the gulf of St. Lawrence, near the south coast of Labrador. Lat. 50. 2. N. long. 60. 55. W.

WOLF ISLAND, or **GRAND ISLE**, an island of North America, in Lake Ontario, which fronts the harbour of Kingston. It is 20 miles in length, and about 6 in extreme breadth. It is uncultivated, but very well clothed with oak, elm, ash, and pine timber, large quantities of which are continually felled for the use of the dock-yard. On the south side of it, a deep bay runs in so far as to leave an isthmus of no more than one mile in breadth. Up this bay is the general route from the south side of the St. Lawrence to Kingston.

WOLF RIVER, a river of the United States, in Louisiana, which falls into the Missouri; 464 miles from the Mississippi. It is about 60 yards wide at its mouth. It has its source near to that of the Kansas, and is navigable for boats some distance up.

WOLF RIVER, a river of the United States, in Tennessee, which runs into the Mississippi, north of Chickasaw Bluff.

WOLF RIVER, a river of the United States, in Mississippi, which runs south into the gulf of Mexico; 22 miles east of Pearl river. Length 140 miles. It forms a considerable bay at its mouth, called St. Louis' bay.

WOLF ROCK, a low, flat, rocky islet in the North Pacific ocean, about 12 miles from the southern shore of Prince of Wales's archipelago. It is surrounded by rocks and breakers, which extend a considerable distance from it; and it is on this account considered exceedingly dangerous to navigators. Lat. 55. 1. N. long. 226. 42. East.

WOLF ROCK, a rock near the east coast of Labrador, and not far from the island called Wolf island.

WOLFACH, a town of Germany, in Baden, at the con-

fluence of the Kinzig and the Wolfach; 18 miles south-east of Offenburg. Population 1300.

WOLFARTHS-HAUSEN, a town of Bavaria, on the Loisach; 17 miles south-by-west of Munich. Population 1000.

WOLFDOG, *s.* A dog of a very large breed, kept to guard sheep.

The luckless prey, how treach'rous tumblers gain,
And dauntless *wolfdogs* shake the lion's mane. *Tickell.*

A dog supposed to be bred between a dog and wolf.

WOLFEBOROUGH, a post township of the United States, in Strafford county, New Hampshire, on the north-east side of Lake Winnipiseogee; 50 miles north-north-west of Portsmouth. Population 1376.

WOLFEGG, a village of Germany, in Wirtemberg; 70 miles south-south-east of Stutgard. Population 900.

WOLFENBUTTEL, or **BRUNSWICK WOLFENBUTTEL**, an independent duchy of Germany, composed of several scattered territories in the circles of Upper and Lower Saxony, and Westphalia. It contains 1615 square miles, and 210,000 inhabitants. The whole is divided, for the purpose of local government, into six districts, of which the principality of Wolfenbuttel retains four. The northern part of the duchy, like the north of Germany in general, is level. The southern lies in a great measure in the district of the Hartz, and has the characteristics of a hilly country; in particular, the principality of Blankenburg. Their respective productions are in correspondence with this distinction of soil and climate, the north being a fine corn country, and productive also in flax, hemp, hops, and fruits; of which the most remarkable, in a commercial sense, are the plantations of chicory, used as a substitute for coffee. The rugged tracts to the south are in general unsuitable for either corn or flax; their wealth is derived from their forests, mines, and quarries; also, from the sheep reared on the hills, particularly in Blankenburg. The pastures are rich only in the vallies along the banks of the Seine and the Weser. The other rivers of note are the Ocker and the Ilmenau. The chief manufactures of the duchy consist of linen and lincn yarn; these, with the very different fabric of coffee from chicory, afford annual exports to a computed amount of 400,000*l.* The Lutheran is the religion of the state, and of the great majority of the inhabitants. The Catholics and Calvinists are only a few thousands in number. The seminaries are the university at Helmstadt, a school for youths of rank at Brunswick, and nine gymnasia or grammar schools at other places. The form of government is, as in most of the German principalities, that of a single head, checked, in some measure, by a parliament or states, composed of nobility, clergy, and deputies of the towns. The prince bears the title of duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, and is a member of the Germanic Confederation. The public offices and courts of justice are almost as numerous as in a populous kingdom. Each district has its administration, and is divided into circles, with their respective jurisdictions. The revenue, amounting to 200,000*l.* a year, is at the disposal, partly of the duke, partly of the states. The personal income of the duke, in consequence of the successive lapse of the property of noble families, is larger than that of most German princes; he draws 15,000*l.* from the duchy of Oels in Silesia.

WOLFENBUTTEL, a city of Germany, and the capital of the principality of the same name, stands on the Oker; 37 miles east-south-east of Hanover. Its situation is pleasant, and its environs fertile; but they contain some marshes, which render the air somewhat unhealthy. It is fortified; but its works are now neglected. It is divided into the citadel or fortified part, and two suburbs. The public buildings are the castle, formerly the residence of the dukes of Brunswick, the three parish churches, the chancery, and the arsenal. The public library is very large; but the books are in general old. Wolfenbuttel has a gymnasium, called the Ducal high school; also other schools, and a Lutheran convent. It is the seat of a court of justice, of a consistory, and

and of several public offices. The manufactures, though on a small scale, comprise several articles, viz. linen, leather, soap, and silk. There is a number of gardens in the neighbourhood; and the road to Brunswick is pleasant, being planted on both sides with trees. Population 6700.

WOLFERLOW, a parish of England, in Herefordshire; 5 miles north-by-east of Bromyard.

WOLFERSDORF, a village of Prussian Silesia, in the county of Glatz, with 1500 inhabitants; 15 miles south of Glatz.

WOLFERSDORF, a village of Bohemia; 42 miles north of Prague. Population 1300.

WOLFERSDYK, a small island of the Netherlands, in the province of Zealand, situated between North and South Beveland, with 700 inhabitants.

WOLFERSHEIM, a town of Germany; 12 miles south-south-east of Wetzlar. Population 800.

WOLFHAGEN, a walled town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, on the Erpe, with 2100 inhabitants; 15 miles west of Cassel.

WOLFHAMCOTE, a parish of England, in Warwickshire. Population 417.

WOLFISH, *adj.* Resembling a wolf in qualities or form.

Thy desires

Are *wolfish*, bloody, starv'd, and ravenous. *Shakspeare.*

WOLFPASSING, a town of Germany, in Lower Austria, to the north of the Danube, with 1100 inhabitants.

WOLF'S NEWTON, a parish of England, in Monmouthshire; 5½ miles from Usk.

WOLFSBANE, *s.* [*aconitum*, Lat.] A poisonous plant; aconite. *Miller.*—*Wolfsbane* is an early flower. *Mortimer.*

WOLFSBERG, a town of Austrian Illyria, in Carinthia, on the river Lavant; 29 miles east-north-east of Clagenfurt. Population 1200.

WOLFSHAGEN, a village of Germany, in the duchy of Brunswick, to the west of Goslar. Population 1000.

WOLFSHALDEN, a village and parish of the Swiss canton of Appenzel; 9 miles east-by-north of St. Gall.

WOLFSMILK, *s.* [*tithymallus*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

WOLFSTEIN, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt; 15 miles south-south-west of Mentz. Population 1100.

WOLGA, a river of Russia, which has the longest course, and, with the exception of the Danube, the largest volume of water, of any river in Europe. It rises among the Valdai mountains, in Lat. 57. N., and takes a direction in general to the eastward, but with many windings, until reaching the city of Kazan. The rivers that have hitherto flowed into it are, if we except the Oka, of second rate magnitude; but below Kazan it receives the Kama, which brings to it, like the Inn to the Danube, the tribute of a great extent of country. It now flows southward, with a great volume of water, and forms the boundary between Europe and Asia during several hundred miles, till reaching Tzarystyn, when, turning to the east, it approaches the Caspian, and after separating into a greater number of branches than the Nile or the Danube, discharges itself into that sea near Astracan. Its course is computed at the extraordinary length of 2700 miles; and the vast tract of country through which it flows being in general level, it is navigable, after passing Tver, in the early part of its course. In May and June its waters receive a great increase from the melting of the snow and ice; and the boatmen take advantage of the increased depth, to descend its current, and avoid those shallows and islands which at another season obstruct their course. From the vicinity of Tver northward, a communication is opened to the Msta, a river flowing northward to the Nieva; so that Russia in Europe admits of being traversed by water in all its extent. The principal rivers which join the Wolga, are the Tvertza, the Mologa, the Sestra, the Soscha, the Oka, the Sura, the Kasanka, the Kama, the Sok, and the Samara.

WOLGAST, a seaport of Prussia, in Pomerania, on the
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river Peene, about four miles from the Baltic. It contains nearly 4000 inhabitants; and its chief branch of trade is the export of corn. The harbour is formed by the Peene; but admits only vessels of 120 tons burden. Here are seen the ruins of the ancient castle of the dukes of Pomerania; 30 miles east-south-east of Stralsund.

WOLHOPE, a parish of England, in Herefordshire; 8 miles south-east of Hereford. Population 485.

WOLIN, or WOLYNIE, a town of Bohemia; 68 miles south-south-west of Prague. Population 1300.

WOLITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Beraun. Population 900.

WOLKENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in Saxony; 12 miles-south-by-east of Chemnitz, on the river Zschopa. Population 900.

WOLKERSDORF, a town of Germany, in Austria, in the circle below the Mannhartzberg. Population, with the parish, 1700.

WOLKWITZ, a town of Germany, in Saxony; 6 miles south-east of Leipsic, with 700 inhabitants.

WOLLAMAI, CAPE, the east point of Philip island, on the south coast of New Holland. Lat. 38. 38. S. long. 145. 25. E.

WOLLAND, a parish of England, in Dorsetshire; 9 miles north-by-west of Blandford Forum.

WOLLASTON (William), an ethical writer, was born in 1659, at Cotton Clanford, in Staffordshire, and finished his education as a pensioner of Sidney college, Cambridge. In 1681 he commenced M.A., and entered into deacon's orders. His first settlement was as an assistant in the free school at Birmingham, to which a small lectureship was annexed; and about four years afterwards he was advanced from this laborious situation to the office of second master in the same school. In 1688 a relation died, whose decease put him in possession of a considerable landed estate, upon which he removed to London, and marrying a lady of considerable fortune, he resided in Charterhouse-square. Dismissing all thoughts of church preferment, he devoted himself to the retirement of private life and to a course of study, comprehending the learned languages, together with Hebrew and Arabic. The first publication which issued from the press, was a poem on Ecclesiastes, which he would afterwards have suppressed, from a conviction that his talents were not adapted to poetry. In the progress of his life and literary pursuits, he was so much amused by composition, that he wrote many treatises on various subjects, both in Latin and English, which he committed to the flames. Of the well-known work which has perpetuated his name, and which is entitled "The Religion of Nature delineated," he printed a few copies to be distributed among his friends in 1722, but his declining health prevented his completing his original design. However, in 1723, he was prevailed upon to revise what he had printed for publication, and it accordingly appeared in 1724, in which year he died, at the age of 65, leaving a large family, and having lost his wife, to whom he was affectionately attached, about four years before. In his private character he is said to have exemplified the virtues which his work inculcated. The system which he developed, and which founded morality upon "truth," excited much attention, and his book, though not written in a popular manner, passed through seven editions to the year 1750. The last of these editions includes an appendix, consisting of a translation of the Latin notes by Dr. J. Clarke, dean of Salisbury, undertaken at the particular request of queen Caroline, who was a great admirer of the work. Dr. Warburton, in his strictures on Wollaston's theory in his Divine Legation, honours the author by ranking him as "one of our most celebrated writers," and compliments him with having "demonstrated with greater clearness than any before him the natural essential difference of things;" and though modern systems have, in a considerable degree, antiquated that of Mr. Wollaston, the author must always be regarded as a man of extensive learning and strong reasoning powers.—*Biog. Brit.*

WOLLASTON, a parish of England, in Northamptonshire;
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shire; 3 miles south-by-east of Wellingborough. Population 849.

WOLLATON, a parish of England, in Nottinghamshire, near Nottingham.

WOLLAWOLLAH, a river of North America, which runs into the Columbia, below Lewis's river.

WOLLAWOLLAH INDIANS, in North America, on the Columbia, at the mouth of Lewis's river. Number 1600.

WOLLESCOT, a hamlet of England, in Worcestershire, parish of Old Swinford.

WOLLEY, a parish of England, in Somersetshire; 3 miles north of Bath.

WOLLAUSEN, a small town in the north of Switzerland; 9 miles south-west of Lucerne.

WOLLIN, an island, or rather insulated district, of Pomerania, surrounded by the arm of the sea called the Great Haf, by the rivers Swine and Diwenow, and by the Baltic. Its area is about 95 square miles, and its population nearly 6000.

WOLLIN, the chief town of the above island, stands on the river Diwenow; 28 miles north of Stettin. It contains 2300 inhabitants, who follow a variety of employments; but chiefly fishing and navigation.

WOLLISHOFEN, a village of Switzerland, on the lake of Zurich.

WOLLNZACH, a town of Bavaria, on the Iler; 12 miles south-east of Ingolstadt. Population 1200.

WOLLRAU, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Schweiz, near the lake of Zurich; 5 miles west-south-west of Rapperschweil.

WOLLSTEIN, a town of Prussian Poland; 14 miles west-south-west of Posen. It has nearly 2000 inhabitants.

WOLLSTEIN, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt; 16 miles south-west of Mentz. Population 1100.

WOLMERSTADT, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the river Ohre; 8 miles north of Magdeburg. Population 2300.

WOLNIKA, a river of Bohemia, which runs into the Wattawa, at Strakonitz.

WOLSEY, or WULCEY (Thomas, Cardinal), was the son of a butcher at Ipswich, Suffolk, and born there in 1471. See ENGLAND.

WOLSEY, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Diss, Norfolk.

WOLSINGHAM, a town and parish of England, in the county of Durham, on the Wear. Fair on the 18th of May; 25½ miles north-north-west of London. Population 1983.

WOLSLINGTON, a hamlet of England, in Northumberland; 6 miles from Newcastle.

WOLSTANTON, a parish of England, in Staffordshire; 1½ mile north-by-east of Newcastle-under-Lyne. Population 843.

WOLSTHORPE, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Lowdham, Nottinghamshire.

WOLSTON, a parish of England, in Warwickshire; 9 miles from Coventry. Population 559.

WOLTERTON, a parish of England, in Norfolk; 4 miles north-north-west of Aylesham.

WOLTIN, a small town of Prussia, in Pomerania; 12 miles south-west of Stargard.

WOLVERCOTE, a parish of England, in Oxfordshire; near Oxford.

WOLVERGHEM, or VOLVERTHEM, a small town of the Netherlands; 8 miles north of Brussels; with 1300 inhabitants.

WOLVERHAMPTON, a market town of England, in the county of Stafford. It is a well built and healthy town, notwithstanding its vicinity to numerous coal mines; a circumstance which it owes to its elevated situation. The trade which it carries on in locks, keys, and such like articles, is truly astonishing. Nothing indeed can exceed the ingenuity and skill of its locksmiths, their productions surpassing, both in beauty and usefulness, all articles of the same kind made in any other district of England. Most of the farmers in the neighbourhood have their forges, where they work when not employed in the field, and take their work to market as regularly as other farmers do their corn, whence it

is bought up for various parts, and finds a ready market throughout Europe: many of the women are assistants to these manufactures, and work at the file. This town, however, notwithstanding its extensive manufacture, does not increase in houses so rapidly as some other towns in the interior. The evident cause to be assigned in explanation of this fact is, that the land here is almost wholly church land; which is not a tenure sufficient to encourage people to lay out their money in erecting buildings. The buildings are tolerably good, of brick and tile, but have a sombre appearance, and the streets are narrow and dirty. It has two churches. The collegiate church, now dedicated to St. Peter, is very agreeably situated on elevated ground towards the eastern side of the town. It is a stone building, consisting of a lofty nave, two aisles, and a chancel. The latter is most incongruously fitted up in the modern taste. A very fine Gothic tower, embattled at the top, and richly ornamented, rises from the centre. Five pointed arches, resting on octagonal pillars, support the nave. The pulpit, which is composed of stone, is an object of great interest and curiosity. It is placed against one of the south pillars, and is adorned with very beautiful sculptured niche work. A flight of steps forms the basement of this pulpit, at the foot of which is fixed the figure of a large lion, executed in a very superior style. To the south of the tower, in Mr. Leveson's chancel, formerly called the Lady Chapel, stands an alabaster monument, to the memory of John Leveson and his wife, who died in 1575. The figure of the man is in armour. The great chancel contains a fine full length statue of brass, in honour of the celebrated admiral sir Richard Leveson, who commanded under sir Francis Drake, against the Spanish Armada. The noble tomb of colonel John Lane, who distinguished himself by his attachment to Charles II., stands in a small chancel, usually called Mr. Lane's chancel. Here is likewise a curious stone font, of an octagonal shape, and evidently of great antiquity. On the shafts, in bas relief, are the figures of St. Anthony, St. Paul, and St. Peter. The first bears a palm branch and shield, the second holds a club, and the third has his hands raised in the act of supplication. The other parts of this font are beautifully embellished with crosses, sprigs, tulips, roses, and a multiplicity of other flowers. In the church-yard, fronting the south porch, stands a round column, twenty feet in height, and displaying a vast profusion of rude sculpture work, arranged in separate compartments. The precise site of the monastery founded here by Wulfruna, is not perfectly ascertained. Towards the south-west corner of this cemetery may be still seen a very large room or vault, about 30 feet square, supported by strong massy groins, which meet in the centre of the roof. This work is entire and unmutated, and seems to have been the basement story of an edifice of considerable magnitude. The wall is three yards thick, and on both sides of the doorway are some slight vestiges of sculptured cornice stones. The other church, dedicated to St. John, was erected by subscription, an act of parliament having been obtained for this purpose in the year 1755. A deficiency of funds, however, prevented it from being completed till the year 1776. It is built of stone, and is pewed and painted according to the taste of modern times. These are the only churches belonging to the establishment in this populous town, and there are not more than three chapels besides. The dissenting chapels are numerous. The free school is a handsome brick building, founded and endowed by sir Stephen Jennings, a native of this town, and lord mayor of London, in the year 1668. Besides this school, there are two charity ones for fifty boys and forty girls. An hospital for a priest and six old women was erected here, under the sanction of the royal licence, about the year 1394, by Clement Lusen and Willam Waterfall. The workhouse is an inconvenient structure, with small windows, low rooms, and dark staircases. The lighting, paving, and cleaning of the streets, is conducted under an act of parliament. Wolverhampton is a place of great antiquity; but nothing is recorded concerning its history till the year 996, when we are informed that the pious Wulfruna, relict of Aldhelm duke of Northampton, built and endowed a monastery

a monastery here. Previous to this period, its name was simply Hampton; but it now began to be distinguished by the appellation of Wulfrune's Hampton, since modified or corrupted into the term Wolverhampton. The principal market day is Wednesday; but an inferior one is likewise held on Saturday. Two canals, the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Grand Trunk, and the Birmingham canal, pass in this immediate vicinity, and form a junction about a mile to the north. The fair is on the 10th July. The population of the town alone, 14,836 persons, viz. 7355 males, and 7481 females. Of this number, 2989 families were returned as employed in the various branches of trade and manufactures; 16 miles south of Stafford, and 130½ north-west of London.

WOLVERLEY, a township of England, in Worcestershire; 1½ mile north-west of Kidderminster. Population 1164.

WOLVERTON, a parish of England, in Buckinghamshire; 1 mile east-north-east of Stony Stratford.—2. A parish in Norfolk; 2½ miles north of Castle Rising.—3. A parish in Somersetshire; 4 miles north-by-east of Frome.—4. A parish in Warwickshire; 5½ miles west-south-west of Warwick.

WOLVES ISLANDS, a cluster of small islands of the United States, near the east coast of Maine. Lat. 45. 4. N. long. 65. 50. W.

WOLVES, NEWTON, a parish of England, in Monmouthshire; 5 miles from Usk.

WOLVEY, a village and parish of England, in the county of Warwick; 5½ miles south-east-by-east of Nuneaton. Population 803.

WOLVISH, *adj.* Resembling a wolf.

Why in this *wolvish* gown do I stand here,
To beg of Hob and Dick? *Shakespeare.*

WOLVISTON, a township of England, in Durham; 4½ miles north-by-east of Stockton-upon-Tees.

WOLXHEIM, a village in the north-east of France, in Alsace. Population 900.

WOMAN, *s.* [pīman, pīman, Saxon; whence we yet pronounce *women* in the plural, *wimmen*. *Skinner and Wallis*.]—The female of the human race.

That man who hath a tongue is no man,
If with his tongue he cannot win a *woman*. *Shakespeare.*

A female attendant on a person of rank.

I could not personally deliver to her
What you commanded me; but by her *woman*,
I sent your message. *Shakespeare.*

To **WO'MAN**, *v. a.* To make pliant like a woman.

I've felt such quirks of joy and grief,
That the first face of neither on the start
Can *woman* me unto't. *Shakespeare.*

WO'MANED, *adj.* Accompanied or united with a woman.
I do attend here on the general,
And think it no addition, nor my wish,
To have him see me *woman'd*. *Shakespeare.*

WO'MANHATER, *s.* One that has an aversion to the female sex.

How could it come into your mind,
To pitch on me of all mankind,
Against the sex to write a satire;
And brand me for a *womanhater*. *Swift.*

WO'MANHEAD, or **WO'MANHOOD**, *s.* The character and collective qualities of a woman. *Obsolete.*

Ne in her speech, ne in her haviour,
Was lightness seen, or looser vanity,
But gracious *womanhood* and gravity. *Spenser.*

WO'MANISH, *adj.* Suitable to a woman; having the qualities of a woman; resembling a woman.

The godlike hero, in his breast
Disdain'd, or was asham'd to show
So weak, so *womanish* a woe. *Dryden.*

WO'MANISHLY, *adv.* In a womanish manner.—His hair curled, and *womanishly* dishevelled. *Comment on Chaucer.*

WO'MANISHNESS, *s.* State or quality of being womanish.—Effeminacy and *womanishness* of heart. *Hammond.*

To **WO'MANIZE**, *v. a.* To emasculate; to effeminate; to soften. Proper, but not used.—This effeminate love of a woman doth *womanize* a man. *Sidney.*

WO'MANKIND, *s.* The female sex; the race of women. Musidorus had over bitterly glanced against the reputation of *womankind*. *Sidney.*

Because thou doat'st on *womankind*, admiring
Their shape, their colour, and attractive grace,
None are, thou think'st, but taken with such toys. *Milton.*

WO'MANLY, *adj.* Becoming a woman; suiting a woman; feminine, not masculine.

I'm in this earthly world, where to do harm
Is often laudable; to do good sometime
Accounted dangerous folly: why then, alas!
Do I put up that *womanly* defence,
To say I'd done no harm? *Shakespeare.*

Not childish; not girlish.—Young persons, under a *womanly* age, are often troubled with some of the same symptoms. *Arbutnot.*

WO'MANLY, *adv.* In the manner of a woman; effeminately.

Sing lullabies as women do,
With which they charm their babes to rest;
And lullaby can I sing too,
As *womanly* as can the best. *Gascoigne.*

WOMAT POINT, a rocky projection of Cape-Barren-Island, between Van Diemen's Land and the south-west coast of New Holland.

WOMB, *s.* [*wamba*, Goth., *pamb*, Sax., *wamb*, Icel.] The place of the fœtus in the mother.—When yet he was but tender-bodied, and the only son of my *womb*. *Shakespeare.*—The place whence any thing is produced.

The earth was form'd, but, in the *womb* as yet
Of waters embryon immature involv'd,
Appeared not. *Milton.*

Any cavity.

An amphitheatre unpeopled Rome,
And held, uncrowded, nations in its *womb*. *Addison.*

To **WOMB**, *v. a.* To enclose; to breed in secret.

Not for all the sun sees, or
The close earth *wombs*, will I break my oath
To this my fair belov'd. *Shakespeare.*

WOMBDON, a village of England, in Somersetshire; 1½ mile from Bridgewater.

WOMBINELLORE, a town of the south of India, district of Salem. Lat. 11. 44. N. long. 78. 10. E.

WOMBLETON, a township of England, in Yorkshire; 4 miles east of Helmsley.

WOMBOURNE, a parish of England, in Staffordshire; 4 miles south-west of Wolverhampton. Population 989.

WOMBRIDGE, or **WAMBRIDGE**, a parish of England, in Salop; 2 miles east of Wellington. Population 1944.

WOMBWELL, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire; 5 miles south-east of Barnesly. Population 745.

WO'MBY, *adj.* Capacious. *Not in use.*

He'll call you to so hot an answer for it,
That caves and *womby* vaultages of France
Shall chide your trespass, and return your mock,
In second accent to his ordnance. *Shakespeare.*

WOMELSDORF, a post township of the United States, in Berks county, Pennsylvania; 68 miles west-north-west of Philadelphia.

WO'MEN. Plural of *woman*.

Thus it shall befall
Him who to worth in *women* over-trusts. *Milton.*

WOMENSWOLD,

WOMENSWOLD, or WIMLINGSWOLD, a parish of England, in Kent; 5 miles south-by-west of Wingham.

WOMERSLEY, a parish of England, in Yorkshire; 5½ miles east-south-east of Pontefract.

WOMESLEY, a hamlet of England, near Lyme Regis, Dorsetshire.

WON. The preterite and participle passive of *win*.

All these the Parthian,
From the luxurious kings of Antioch *won*. *Milton*.

To WON, *v. n.* [ponian, punian, Saxon; *wonen*, German.] To dwell; to live; to have abode. It is still a northern word, at least in Lancashire, and pronounced *wun*.

Out of the ground uprose
As from his lair, the wild beast where he *wons*
In forest wild. *Milton*.

WON, *s.* Dwelling; habitation.

What secret place, quoth he, can safely hold
So huge a mass, and hid from heaven's eye;
Or where hast thou thy *won*, that so much gold
Thou can'st preserve from wrong and robbery. *Spenser*.

WONASTOW, a parish of England, in Monmouthshire, near Monmouth.

WONDA, a small town of Manding, in Central Africa, the Mansa of which is at once chief magistrate and school-master; 30 miles north-east of Kamalia.

To WONDER, *v. n.* [punɔnjan, Saxon; *wonder*, Dutch.] To be struck with admiration; to be pleased or surprised so as to be astonished: with *at*, rarely with *after*.—King Turnus *wonder'd* at the fight renew'd. *Dryden*.—To doubt: as, I *wonder* whether he will be here in time. A colloquial expression.

WONDER, *s.* [punɔnɔn, Saxon; *wonder*, Dutch.] Admiration; astonishment; amazement; surprise caused by something unusual or unexpected.

What is he, whose griefs
Bear such an emphasis? whose phrase of sorrow
Conjures the wand'ring stars, and makes them stand
Like *wonder-wounded* hearers. *Shakspeare*.

Cause of wonder; a strange thing; something more or greater than can be expected.

What woman will you find,
Thought of this age the *wonder* and the fame,
On whom his leisure will vouchsafe an eye
Of fond desire? *Milton*.

Any thing mentioned with wonder.—There Babylon the *wonder* of all tongues. *Milton*.—Ample souls among mankind have arrived at that prodigious extent of knowledge which renders them the *wonder* and glory of the nation where they live. *Watts*.

WONDERER, *s.* One who wonders. *Barret*.

WONDERFUL, *adj.* Admirable; strange; astonishing.

Strange
Hath been the cause, and *wonderful* to hear. *Milton*.

WONDERFUL, *adv.* To a wonderful degree. Improperly used.—The house which I am about to build shall be *wonderful* great.

WONDERFULLY, *adv.* In a wonderful manner; to a wonderful degree.—There is something *wonderfully* divine in the airs of this picture. *Addison*.

WONDERFULNESS, *s.* State or quality of being wonderful or amazing.—There stood between them a young maid, whose *wonderfulness* took away all beauty from her. *Sidney*.

WONDERMENT, *s.* Astonishment; amazement. *Not in use, except in low or sarcastic language.*

When my pen would write her titles true,
It ravish'd is with fancy's *wonderment*. *Spenser*.

Wonderful appearance; wonderful relation.

Some strangers of the wiser sort
Made all these idle *wonderments* their sport. *Dryden*.

WONDEROUS, *adj.* See WONDROUS. The word is now usually written *wonderous*.

WONDERSTRUCK, *adj.* Amazed.

Ascanius, *wonderstruck* to see
That image of his filial piety. *Dryden*.

WONDER-WORKING, *adj.* Doing surprising things.—The *wonder-working* dill he gets. *Drayton*.—He commends the mathematics, as the only *wonder-working* knowledge, and therefore requiring the best spirits. *Herbert*.

WON'DROUS, *adj.* Admirable; marvellous; strange; surprising.

The credit of whose virtue rest with thee;
Wondrous indeed, if cause of such effects. *Milton*.

[*Wondrous* is barbarously used for an adverb.] In a strange degree.

To shun the allurements is not hard
To minds resolv'd, forewarn'd and well prepar'd;
But *wond'rous* difficult, when once beset,
To struggle through the straits, and break th' involving net. *Dryden*.

WON'DROUSLY, *adv.* To a strange degree.—My lord led *wondrously* to discontent. *Shakspeare*.—In a strange manner.—Then medicines *wond'rously* compos'd, the skillful leech applied. *Chapman*.

WONERSH, or OGNERSH, a parish of England, in Surrey; 3½ miles south-south-east of Guildford. Population 814.

WONGROWICZ, a town of Prussian Poland, on the small River Welna, with 900 inhabitants; 30 miles north-north-east of Posen.

WONSEES, a small town of Bavaria, in Upper Maine, on the small river Keinach.

WONSEL, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, with 2200 inhabitants; 3 miles north of Eindhoven.

WONSOSZ, a town of Poland; 27 miles north-by-east of Lomza. Population 800.

WONSTON, a parish of England, in Southamptonshire; 5½ miles south of Whitchurch. Population 609.—2. A hamlet in the parish of Throwley, Devonshire.

To WONT, or To be WONT, *v. n.* [preterite and participle *wont*; punian, Saxon; *gewoonen*, Dutch.] To be accustomed; to use; to be used.

I this night have dream'd;
If dream'd, not as I oft am *wont*, of thee,
But of offence and trouble. *Milton*.

WONT, *s.* Custom; habit; use. *Out of use*.

'Tis not his *wont* to be the hindmost man,
Whate'er occasion keeps him from us now. *Shakspeare*.

WON'T, a contraction of *would not*: used for *will not*.

WON'TED, *part. adj.* Accustomed; used; usual: used both of persons and things.

So pray'd they, innocent, and to their thoughts
Firm peace recover'd soon and *wonted* calm. *Milton*.

Who have no house, sit round where once it was,
And with full eyes each *wonted* room require;
Haunting the yet warm ashes of the place,
As murder'd men walk where they did expire. *Dryden*.

WON'TEDNESS, *s.* State of being accustomed to. *Not in use*.—Did I see any thing more of Christ in those that pretend to other modes of government, I might suspect my judgement biased with prejudice or *wontedness* of opinion. *King Charles*.

WON'TLESS, *adj.* Unaccustomed; unusual. *Obsolete*.

Whither, love, wilt thou now carry me?
What *wontless* fury dost thou now inspire
Into my feeble breast, when full of thee? *Spenser*.

WONTON, a hamlet of England, in Herefordshire, on the Avon, near Ashburton.

To WOO, *v. a.* [apogob, courted, Saxon; pogepe, a suitor or lover. Our old word is *wow*, or *wowe*. "With gifts he oft her *wowed*." *Spenser, F. 2.*—To court; to sue to for love.

We cannot fight for love, as men may do;
We should be *woo'd*, and were not made to *woo*. *Shakspeare*.

To court solicitously; to invite with importunity.

Yet can she love a foreign emperor,
Whom of great worth and pow'r she hears to be;

If she be *woo'd* but by ambassador,

Or but his letters or his pictures see:

So while the virgin soul on earth doth stay,

She *woo'd* and tempted is ten thousand ways

By these great pow'rs, which on the earth bear sway,
The wisdom of the world, wealth, pleasure, praise. *Davies*.

To WOO, *v. n.* To court; to make love.

With pomp, and trains, and in a crowd they *woo*,
When true felicity is but in two. *Dryden*.

WOOD, *adj.* [*woods*, Gothic; *poð*, Saxon; *woed*, Dutch.] Mad; furious; raging. Written also *wode*. A provincial term for *angry*, almost mad with anger.—Sure these wanton swains are *wode*. *Fletcher*.

WOOD, *s.* [*pube*, Saxon; *woud*, Dutch.] A large and thick collection of trees.

St. Valentine is past:

Begin these *wood*-birds but to couple now? *Shakspeare*.

Light thickens, and the crow

Makes wing to the rooky *wood*. *Shakspeare*.

The substance of trees; timber.

Balm his foul head with warm distilled waters.

And burn sweet *wood* to make the lodging sweet.

Shakspeare.

WOOD (Anthony), the *Oxford Antiquary*, was born at Oxford in 1632, and entered of Merton college in 1647. Having commenced M. A., and acquired a taste for studies pertaining to antiquity, he pursued with indefatigable diligence both at Oxford and in London researches, which furnished him with materials for his "History and Antiquities of the University of Oxford," a copy of which he sold to the university in 1669 for 100*l.* It was written in English, but afterwards translated into Latin, under the inspection of Dr. Fell; and the version was published from the Oxford press in 1674, under the title of "Historia et Antiquitates Universitatis Oxoniensis, duobus Voluminibus comprehensa," fol. The first part of this work includes the annals of the university, from its earliest period to the year 1648; and the second contains an account of all its particular foundations, endowments, officers, &c. The translation is badly executed, and Wood, the original author, was destitute of those qualifications that would have rendered him a fit historian of a learned university. Another of Wood's works was his "Athenæ Oxonienses; or, an Account, in English, of almost all the Writers educated at Oxford, and many of those at the Sister University, from the year 1500." It was first published in 1691, 2 vols. fol., and soon after subjected him to a prosecution in the vice-chancellor's court for his account of Lord Clarendon, and to various other attacks, occasioned by his partialities, and more especially by his strong bias in favour of popery. His style is vulgar, and his sentiments illiberal and unphilosophical; but his veracity entitles him to confidence. He died in 1695, and bequeathed his books and papers to the university of Oxford. A second edition of this work, corrected and enlarged from the author's MS., was published in 1721.—*Biog. Brit.*

WOOD, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Ashill, Somersetshire.

WOOD, a county of the United States, in the north-west part of Virginia, bounded on the north-east by Ohio and Harrison counties, on the south-east by Harrison and Kenhawa counties, on the south-west by Kenhawa and Mason counties, and on the north-west by the Ohio. Population 3036. Slaves 450.

WOOD'S BAY, a sandy bay in the straits of Magellan, on the South American shore, in which there is good anchoring. Lat. 53. 58. S. long. 72. 55. W.

WOOD CREEK, a river of the United States, in New Vol. XXIV. No. 1667.

York, which runs north into the south end of Lake Champlain. Length 23 miles.

WOOD CREEK, a river of the United States, in Oneida county, New York, which runs west into Oneida lake. It is connected with the Mohawk by a canal $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, and navigable for boats of 12 or 15 tons.

WOOD CREEK. See PRESTON'S CREEK.

WOOD ISLAND, a small island of the United States, near the coast of Maine; 15 miles north-east of Cape Porpoise. Lat. 43. 26. N. long. 70. 24. W.

WOOD POINT, a cape of Scotland, at the east extremity of the county of Fife; 2 miles north of St. Andrew's.

WOOD RIVER, a river of North America, which falls into the Mississippi, opposite to the entrance of the Missouri. Lat. 38. 55. 19. N. long. 89. 57. 45. W.

WOODAH ISLE, a long curved island in the gulf of Carpentaria, on the west coast, extending about 13 miles in length. Lat. of its northern point, 13. 22. S.

WOOD-ANE'MONE, *s.* A plant.

WOODBANK, a township of England, in the parish of Shotwick, Cheshire.

WOODBASTON, a hamlet of England, in Staffordshire, adjoining to Penkridge.

WOODBASTWICK, a parish of England, in Norfolk; 5 miles north-west of Acle.

WOODBERRY, a township of the United States, in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. Population 1167.

WOODBIND, or WOOD'BINE, *s.* [*pubbind*, Saxon; *periclymenon*, Lat.] Honeysuckle. See LONICERA.

Beatrice, e'en now

Couch'd in the *woodbine* coverture. *Shakspeare*.

WOODBOROUGH, a parish of England, in Nottinghamshire; 6 miles north-east of Nottingham. Population 611.—2. A hamlet in the parish of Wellow, Somersetshire.—3. A parish in Wiltshire, near Pewsey.

WOODBRIDGE, a market town of England, in the county of Suffolk, situated in a long narrow tract, nearly surrounded by the hundreds of Carlford and Wilford, on the east side of a sandy hill, commanding a pleasant view down the river Deben, which falls into the sea at the distance of about ten miles. The principal streets of Woodbridge, one of which is near a mile in length, though narrow, contain many good houses, and are tolerably well paved. The market-place is clean and well built; and in the middle of it is an ancient shire-hall, in which the quarter sessions for the liberty of St. Etheldred are held; and under the court-house is the market-hall. The church, a spacious and noble structure, is conjectured to have been built in the reign of Edward III., by John lord Segrave, and his wife Margaret de Brotherton, whose arms are yet to be seen over the door of the steeple. It consists of a nave and two aisles, the roofs of which are supported by ten beautiful Gothic pillars, and four demy ones. The exterior walls are of black flints. Adjoining to the chancel on the north side is a private chapel, erected by Thomas Seckford, esq., master of requests in the reign of queen Elizabeth; the east window of which is adorned with a fluted pilaster. The north portico is decorated in front with the representation, in relief, of Michael, the archangel, encountering the dragon. In the church were formerly the altars of St. Anne and St. Saviour, and the chapel of St. Nicholas in the north aisle; and either in the walls of the church, or in the church-yard, stood a celebrated image of Our Lady, to whom this edifice was dedicated. The large quadrangular tower, 108 feet high, forms a conspicuous object at sea: it is built of the same materials as the church; and towards the top the flint and stone are beautifully intermixed in various devices. The corners are finely ornamented; and on the battlements between them are the badges of the four evangelists. This steeple, with the north portico, was built, or perhaps more correctly speaking, repaired, about the middle of the 15th century, as appears from numerous legacies bequeathed about that time by various persons. Upon a stone inserted in the wall of the north side, at about the height of 24 feet, is a mutilated inscription, upon

which the name of Albrede, one of these benefactors, may easily be discerned. On the south side of the church formerly stood a priory of Augustines, founded by sir Hugh Rous, or Rufus; but at what time we are not informed. Here are also an Independent, Baptist, Methodist, and Quakers' meeting-houses; a grammar-school, two alms-houses, three public fire-offices, and two banks. The river being navigable for vessels which trade to London, Hull, Newcastle, and the Continent, it has a considerable traffic, and a dock for building vessels, with convenient wharfs and quays. Its name is supposed to have been originally derived from a wooden bridge, built over the road in a hollow way, communicating with two parks; and there is still a house at the foot of the hill called Drybridge, supposed to have been erected on the site thereof. On the site of its ancient priory is erected a handsome mansion, the seat of admiral Carthew. Of late years a statute-sessions has been held here on the day after Old Michaelmas day, for hiring servants, &c. The market on Wednesday is well supplied, and its fairs are the 5th April and 2d October; $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of Ipswich, and $77\frac{1}{2}$ north-east-by-east of London. Population 4332.

WOODBIDGE, a township of the United States, in New Haven county, Connecticut; 7 miles north-west of New Haven. Population 2030.

WOODBIDGE, a post township and village of the United States, in Middlesex county, New Jersey, west of Arthur Kull Sound; 3 miles north-north-west of Amboy. Population 4247. The village contains an Episcopal and Presbyterian church.

WOODBURY, a parish of England, in Devonshire; 3 miles east-south-east of Topsham. Population 1361.—2. A hamlet in Dorsetshire; 6 miles from Wareham.

WOODBURY, a township of the United States, in Caledonia county, Vermont; 19 miles north-east of Montpelier. Population 254.—2. A post township of Litchfield county, Connecticut; 16 miles south of Litchfield. Population 1963.

WOODBURY, a post town of the United States, and capital of Gloucester county, New Jersey; 9 miles south of Philadelphia. It contains a court-house, a jail, an academy, and a Quaker meeting-house, and upwards of 100 houses.—2. A township of Bedford county, Pennsylvania. Population 1658.

WOODCHESTER, a village and parish of England, in the county of Gloucester. Here is a well endowed free grammar school; and it has manufactures of silk, and of fine broad cloth; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Stroud. Population 845.

WOODCHURCH, a township of England, in Cheshire; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-by-west of Great Neston.—2. A parish in Kent; 5 miles east of Tenterden. Population 870.

WOODCOCK, *s.* [pobucoc, Saxon; *scolopax*, Latin.] A bird of passage with a long bill; his food is not known. It is a word ludicrously used for a dunce.—He hath bid me to a calve's head and a capon; shall I not find a *woodcock* too? *Shakspeare*.

WOODCOT, a township of England, in the parish of Wrenbury, Cheshire.—2. A hamlet in Dorsetshire; 5 miles from Sandwich.—3. A hamlet in Salop; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Newport.—4. A parish in Southamptonshire; 5 miles north-north-west of Whitchurch.

WOODCOTE, a township of England, in Warwickshire; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Warwick.

WOODCROFT, a hamlet of England, in Northamptonshire; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Peterborough.

WOOD-DALLING, a parish of England, in Norfolk; 3 miles north-by-west of Reepham. Population 480.

WOOD-DITTON, a parish of England, in Cambridge-shire; 2 miles from Newmarket. Population 758.

WOODDRINK, *s.* Decoction or infusion of medicinal woods, as sassafras.—The drinking elder-wine or *wooddrinks* are very useful. *Floyer*.

WOOD-EATON, a parish of England, in Oxfordshire; 4 miles north-north-east of Oxford.—2. A hamlet in the parish of Church Eaton, Staffordshire, near Penkridge.

WOODED, *adj.* Supplied with wood.

Wooded so,
It makes a spring of all kinds that grow. *Chapman*.

WOODEN, *adj.* Ligneous; made of wood; timber.
Like a strutting player, whose conceit
Lies in his hamstring, he doth think it rich
To hear the *wooden* dialogue and sound
'Twi't his stretch'd footing and the scaffoldage. *Shakspeare*.

Clumsy; awkward.
I'll win this lady Margaret: for whom?
Why, for my king: tush, that's a *wooden* thing. *Shakspeare*.

WOODEN, a township of England, in Northumberland, near Alnwick.

WOODEN'S ISLAND, a rocky islet in the North Pacific ocean, on the south coast of King George the Third's Archipelago: so called by Captain Vancouver, from Isaac Wooden, one of his crew, who fell overboard near it and was drowned, a little to the east of Cape Ommaney.

WOOD-END, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Dymock, Gloucestershire.—2. A hamlet in Northamptonshire; 5 miles west-by-north of Towcester.

WOODENDERBY, a parish of England, in Lincolnshire; 3 miles from Horncastle.

WOODFORD, a parish of England, in Essex; $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of St. Paul's, London. Population 2056.

WOODFORD, a township of England, in Cheshire; 5 miles south-by-west of Stockport.—2. A parish in Dorsetshire; 4 miles from Dorchester.—3. A parish in Northamptonshire; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Daventry. Population 653.—4. Another parish in Northamptonshire; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Thrapston. Population 465.—5. A parish in Wiltshire; 4 miles north-north-west of Salisbury. Population 322.

WOODFORD, a township of the United States, in Bennington county, Vermont; 8 miles east of Bennington. Population 254.

WOODFORD, a county of the United States, in the central part of Kentucky, bounded on the north by Scott county, on the east by Fayette, on the south-east by Jessamine, on the south-west by Mercer, and on the north-west by Franklin. It is rich and populous. Population 9659. Slaves 3414. Chief town, Versailles.

WOODFORD-BRIDGE, a hamlet of England, in Essex; 10 miles north-east of St. Paul's, London.

WOODFRETTER, *s.* [*teres*, Lat.] An insect; a woodworm. *Ainsworth*.

WOODGOD, *s.* A pretended sylvan deity.—The wyld *woodgods* arrived in the place. *Spenser*.

WOODGREEN, a village of England, in Southamptonshire, near Fordinbridge.

WOODHALL, a parish of England, in Lincolnshire; 4 miles from Horncastle.—2. A hamlet in Yorkshire; 5 miles north-west of Howden.—3. A township of Yorkshire; $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-by-east of Rotherham.

WOODHAM, a hamlet of England, in Buckinghamshire; 8 miles west-north-west of Aylesbury.—2. A township in Durham, near Rushy Ford.

WOODHAM, FERRIS, a parish of England, in Essex; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Danbury. Population 747.

WOODHAM, MORTIMER, a parish in the above county; 2 miles south-west of Maldon.

WOODHAM, WALTER, also a parish in Essex; 3 miles west of Maldon.

WOODHAVEN, a small village of Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the Tay, opposite to Dundee, between which there is a regular ferry; 9 miles north of Cupar.

WOODHAY, EAST, a parish of England, in Southamptonshire; $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Whitchurch. Population 969.

WOODHAY, WEST, a parish of England, in Berkshire; 6 miles south-west of Newbury.

WOODHILL GREEN, a hamlet of England, in Somersetshire.

WOO'DHOLE, *s.* Place where wood is laid up, What should I do? or whither turn? amaz'd, Confounded, to the dark recess I fly, Of *woodhole*. *Philips.*

WOODHORN, a township of England, in Northumberland; 6½ miles from Morpeth.

WOODHOUSE, a township of England, in Leicestershire. Population 893.—2. A hamlet in the parish of Dronfield, Derbyshire.—3. A township in Northumberland, near Alnwick.—4. A hamlet in Staffordshire, near Lichfield.—5. A township in Mayfield parish, Staffordshire.

WOODHOUSE, POINT, a cape on the west coast of King George the Third's Archipelago, which forms the south-east point of Norfolk Sound. Lat. 56. 46. N. long. 224. 50. E.

WOODHURST, a parish of England, in Huntingdonshire, near St. Ives.

WOO'DINESS, *s.* The state of containing much wood. *Mason*.—The vine, which was grown to that bulk and *woodiness*, as to make a statue of Jupiter and columns in Juno's temple. *Evelyn.*

WOO'DLAND, *s.* Woods; ground covered with woods. Here hills and vales, the *woodland* and the plain, Here earth and water seem to strive again. *Pope.*

WOO'DLAND, *adj.* Covered with woods; belonging to woods.—The household beast that us'd the *woodland* grounds. *Dryden.*

By her awak'd, the *woodland* choir
To hail the common god prepares. *Fenton.*

WOODLAND, a parish of England, in Devonshire, near Ashburton.—2. A township in Durham, near Barnard Castle.—3. A hamlet in Gloucestershire; 7 miles north-by-east of Bristol.—4. A township in Lancashire; 8 miles north-west of Ulverston.

WOODLANDS, two townships of England, in Derbyshire, one near Tideswell.—2. A parish in Dorsetshire; 4 miles south-south-west of Cranborne.

WOO'DLARK, *s.* [*galerita arborea*, Latin.] A melodious sort of wild lark.

Where, smit with undissembled pain,
The *woodlark* mourns her absent love. *Shenstone.*

WOODLEIGH, a parish of England, in Devonshire, near Knightsbridge.

WOODLESFORD, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire; 6 miles north-north-east of Wakefield.

WOODLEY, a hamlet of England, in Berkshire; 3½ miles east-by-north of Reading.

WOODLOES, a township of England, in Warwickshire; 1½ mile north of Warwick.

WOO'DLOUSE, *s.* An insect. The millepes or *woodlouse* is a small insect; it has only fourteen pair of short legs; it is a very swift runner, but it can occasionally roll itself up into the form of a ball. They are found under old logs of wood or large stones, or between the bark and wood of decayed trees. *Hill.*

There is an insect they call *woodlouse*,
That folds up itself in itself, for a house,
As round as a ball, without head, without tail,
Inclos'd cap-a-pe in a strong coat of mail. *Swift.*

WOO'DLY, *adv.* Madly. *Hufoct.*

WOO'DMAN, or **WOO'DSMAN**, *s.* A sportsman; a hunter.—The duke is a better *woodman* than thou takest him for. *Shakspeare.*

WOODMANCOT, two hamlets of England, in Gloucestershire; one 3 miles from Cheltenham; the other 1 mile from Dursley.

WOODMANCOTE, a parish of England, in Southamptonshire; 8 miles south-west of Basingstoke.—2. A parish in Sussex; 4½ miles north-east of Steyning.

WOODMANSEA, a township of England, East Riding of Yorkshire, near Beverley.

WOODMANSTONE, a parish of England, in Surrey; 4½ miles south-east of Ewell.

WOODMANTOWN, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Woodbury, Devonshire.

WOODMERCOTE, a hamlet of England, in Gloucestershire.

WOO'DMONGER, *s.* A woodseller.—A carman of one Smith, a *woodmonger* in Westminster, found a paper. *Wotton.*

WOO'DNESS, *s.* Anger; rage; madness.

With fell *woodness* he efferced was,
And wilfully him throwing on the gras
Did beat and bounce his head and breast full sore. *Spenser.*

WOODNESSBOROUGH, a parish of England, in Kent, near Sandwich. Population 624.

WOODNEWTON, a parish of England, in Northamptonshire, on the Nen.

WOO'DNIGHTSHADE, *s.* [*solanum sylvaticum*, Lat.] A plant.

WOODNORTON, a parish of England, in Norfolk; 7 miles north-west of Reepham.

WOO'DNOTE, *s.* Wild musick.

Then to the well-trod stage anon,
If Jonson's learned sock be on,
Or sweetest Shakespear, fancy's child,
Warble his native *woodnotes* wild. *Milton.*

WOO'DNYMPH, *s.* A fabled goddess of the woods. Soft she withdrew, and like a *woodnymph* light,
Oread, or Dryad, or of Delia's train,
Betook her to the groves. *Milton.*

By dimpled brook and fountain brim,
The *woodnymphs*, deck'd with daisies trim,
Their merry wakes and pastimes keep. *Milton.*

WOODO'FFERING, *s.* Wood burnt on the altar.—We cast the lots for the *woodoffering*. *Neh.*

WOO'DPECK, or **WOO'DPECKER**, *s.* [*picus martius*, Lat.] A bird.—Nor *woodpecks*, nor the swallow, harbour near. *Addison.*

WOOD-PERRY, a hamlet of England, in Oxfordshire; 5½ miles north-east of Oxford.

WOO'DPIGEON, or *Woodculver*, *s.* A wild pigeon.—If Semiramis be a *wood-pigeon* in Greece, it may perchance have been a house-pigeon in the country of Ashur. *Gregory.* See **COLUMBA PULMUBUS**.

WOODPLUMPTON, a township of England, in Lancashire; 4 miles from Prescott. Population 1397.

WOO'DREVE, *s.* One who has the care of woods. *Used in Kent and Essex.*

WOOD-RISING, a parish of England, in Norfolk; 5½ miles east-north-east of Watton.

WOO'DROOF, *s.* [*asperula*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

WOODROW, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Great Hallingbury, Essex.

WOODS, LAKE OF, a lake of North America, the most northern in the territory of the United States, so called from the large quantities of wood growing on its banks; such as oak, pine, fir, spruce, &c. At the time the French had settlements near it, it was famous for the richness of its banks and waters, which abounded with whatever was necessary to a savage life. But it might be almost concluded, that some fatal circumstance had destroyed the game, as war and the small pox had diminished the inhabitants; the adjacent country having been very unproductive in animals since the British subjects have been engaged in travelling through it; though it now appears to be recovering its former state. There are a few Indian inhabitants on the banks of the lake, who might live very comfortably, if they were not so immoderately fond of spirituous liquors. This lake is of an oval form, 36 miles in circumference, according to Major Pike; and it is thickly studded with islands, some of which are so extensive, that they may be taken for the main land. By its means, the communication is kept up between the lakes Winnipic, Bourbon, and lake Superior. It deserves to be mentioned also, that in the treaty concluded between Great Britain and America, it was fixed upon by the Americans as

the spot from which a line of boundary between the United States and the British territories was to run, until it struck the Mississippi; which, however, can never happen, as the north-west part of the Lake of the Woods is in lat. 49. 37. N. and long. 94. 31. W., and the source of the Mississippi, as explored by Major Pike in 1805, is in lat. 47. 42. 40. N.

WOODSARE, s. The froth called *woodsare*, being like a kind of spittle, is found upon herbs, as lavender and sage. *Bacon.*

WOODSEERE, s. The time when there is no sap in the tree. *Obsolete.*

From May to October leave cropping, for why,
In *woodseere*, whatsoever thou croppest shall die. *Tusser.*

WOODSETTS, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire; 11 miles south-west of Bawtry.

WOODSFIELD, a hamlet of England, in Worcester-shire; 5½ miles south-south-west of Worcester.

WOODSFIELD, a post township of the United States, and capital of Monroe county, Ohio; 35 miles north of Marietta.

WOODSFORD, a parish of England, in Dorsetshire; 5½ miles east-by-south of Dorchester.

WOODSIDE, a township of England, in Cumberland; 4 miles from Wigton. Population 527.—2. Another township in the same county; 2 miles from Wigton.—3. A township in Northumberland; 6 miles from Bellingham.—4. A township in Salop; 3 miles south-south-east of Shiff-nall.—5. A hamlet in Westmoreland; 8½ miles north-west of Appleby.

WOODSORREL, s. [*oxys*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

WOODSPEEN, a hamlet of England, in Berkshire; 2 miles from Newbury.

WOODSTOCK, a borough and market town of England, in the county of Oxford. Old Woodstock, in the parish of Wootton, of which one venerable mansion, and a few irregular houses of the inferior order, now only remain, was built in a sheltered situation, on the border of the river Glyanne. New Woodstock, a chapelry to Bladon, is placed on a fine and healthy eminence. The houses are chiefly built of stone, and are in general large and handsome; and the streets are clean and well paved. The town-hall is a handsome stone building, erected about the year 1766, after a design of sir William Chambers, at the sole expense of the duke of Marlborough. Beneath the hall is a piazza, used as a market-place. On the tympanum of a pediment in front of the edifice, are the arms of the noble family of Marlborough. The parish church or chapel is a handsome structure. It originally contained a chantry, founded by king John. The south part of the present structure is a fragment of the ancient foundation; and on this side is a round headed door-case, composed of red stone, and ornamented with chevron work. The northern face of the church was rebuilt about the year 1785: and at the same time a tower was erected at the west end. These alterations have been effected with considerable taste. The tower is of fair proportions, and charged with modest, yet sufficient ornaments. The interior is arranged with decorous and respectable simplicity. The pews are handsome, and a good organ is placed in an appropriate situation. On the more-ancient side three massy columns support pointed arches. In the capitals are introduced various sculptures of the human countenance, all dissimilar, and chiefly tending to a comic effect. On the north, every particular of building is modern, and remarkable for substantial plainness. The tower possesses eight bells, with mellow and pleasing chimes. Adjoining the church is a grammar school, founded and endowed in 1585, by Mr. Cornwell, a native of this place, under a royal licence from queen Elizabeth. The master must be a person in holy orders, and the corporation are trustees. A charitable foundation of a more recent date, likewise claims notice. Near the entrance of the town from Oxford, is a range of almshouses, erected and liberally endowed, in 1793, by Caroline, then duchess of Marlborough, for six poor widows. Woodstock has two manufac-

tures; those of polished steel and gloves; the former very much decayed. The articles of polished steel are entirely made from the old nails of horses' shoes, which are formed into small bars, before applied to the various purposes of delicate workmanship. The lustre of the article thus tediously wrought, is eminently fine, and the polish is restored at a trifling expense, however great the apparent injury committed by rust. The manufacture of leather into gloves, and various other articles, was commenced at Woodstock nearly 60 years back, and has progressively risen in consequence and esteem. About 500 dozen pairs of gloves are now made weekly in the town and the neighbouring villages; and it is supposed that not less than 100 men, and 1500 women and girls, find employment in various branches of the trade. The internal government of Woodstock consists of five aldermen, one of whom is annually chosen mayor; a high steward, a recorder, two chamberlains, and a common clerk; with 15 capital burgesses. The first charter of incorporation was granted by Henry VI. in 1453. This was confirmed, enlarged, or altered, by various succeeding monarchs, the last of whom was Charles II. who granted the charter under which the corporation now acts. A restrictive charter, forced upon the borough in the 2d of James II. was soon after set aside by proclamation; and the charter of Charles restored, which is almost the counterpart of that of New Windsor. It returns two members to parliament, the right of election being in the mayor, aldermen, and freemen of the borough; the number of voters about 160, and the returning officer the mayor. Adjoining the town on the left, is Blenheim-house and park, the magnificent seat of the duke of Marlborough. Here were formerly horse races. Markets on Tuesdays and Fridays, and fairs the 2d Tuesday after 2d February, 5th April, Whit-Tuesday, 2d August, 2d October, Tuesday after 1st November, and the 17th December; 8 miles north-north west of Oxford, and 62½ west-north-west of London. Population about 1500.

WOODSTOCK, a post township of the United States, in Oxford county, Maine.

WOODSTOCK, a post township and village of the United States, and capital of Windsor county, Vermont. The village is pleasant and handsome, situated on the Waterqueechy, containing a court-house, a jail, and a Congregational meeting-house, and it has some trade; 14 miles north-west of Windsor. Population 2672.

WOODSTOCK, a post township of the United States, in Windham county, Connecticut. It consists of three parishes, is a valuable agricultural town, and contains an academy; 6 miles north of Pomfret, and 40 east-north-east of Hartford. Population 2654.

WOODSTOCK, a post town of the United States, and capital of Shenandoah county, Virginia. It is a pleasant town, and contains a handsome stone court-house, a jail, an academy, a market-house, four houses of public worship, one for German Lutherans, one for Presbyterians, one for Episcopalians, one for Methodists, and about 100 houses; 30 miles south-south-west of Winchester.

WOODSTOCK, a post township of the United States, in Ulster county, New York. Here are iron-works, and two glass manufactories; 14 miles north-west of Kingston. Population 950.—2. A post town of Hyde county, North Carolina.

WOODSTONE, a parish of England, in Huntingdonshire; 6 miles north-north-east of Stilton.

WOODSTOWN, a post township of the United States, in Salem county, New Jersey. It contains a Quaker meeting-house, and about 70 houses; 9 miles north-east of Salem, and 26 south-south-west of Philadelphia.

WOODTHORPE, a township of England, in Derbyshire; 6 miles east-north-east of Chesterfield.—2 A hamlet in Leicestershire, 1½ mile south of Loughborough.

WOODTON, or **WOOTTON**, a parish of England, in Norfolk; 11 miles south-south-east of Norwich. Population 379.

WOODVILLE (William, M. D.), was born at Cocker-mouth,

mouth, in the year 1752. Having received a good classical education in his native town, he was placed with a respectable apothecary, to whom he served a short apprenticeship. He afterwards proceeded to Edinburgh, where, after the usual residence, he obtained, in 1775, the degree of M. D., having written and defended a very ingenious thesis "De irritabilitate fibrarum motricium." After passing some time on the continent, he returned and settled near his native place, where he practised his profession five or six years. Dr. Woodville then came to London, and was soon appointed one of the physicians to the Middlesex Dispensary, the duties of which office he discharged in an exemplary manner. In 1790 he published the first part, which was afterwards completed in four quarto volumes, of a highly valuable work, intitled "Medical Botany." In 1791 he was elected physician to the Small-pox Hospital, in the room of the late Dr. Archer; and it may truly be said, that no man ever devoted, more conscientiously or zealously, time and great talents to the promotion of an object, than did Dr. Woodville to improvement in the medical treatment of the patients, as well as in the general government of the establishment. To the officers of the hospital, and those governors who took most interest in its welfare, his merits were well known; and some of the fruits of his genius and industry are before the public in a volume which was published in 1796, intitled "The History of the Small-pox in Great Britain, &c." This work, which it was the author's design to occupy two volumes in 8vo., was well conceived, including a brief history of the disease, and a review of all the publications on the subject of inoculation, with an experimental inquiry into the relative advantages of the various measures that had been recommended. Only the first volume of this work, which is well written, and contains much valuable information, was published, the happy discovery of the efficacy of vaccination having, in the author's opinion, superseded the necessity of the second appearing. Dr. Jenner's grand discovery made a due impression on the mind of Woodville; and as no other man had equal opportunities of witnessing and lamenting the ravages of the small-pox, so no person could be more sincerely anxious and active in the adoption of those means that were found adequate to guard mankind against that pestilence. It is very true, that on the subject of vaccination he was, like every body else, at first sceptical; but he suffered no opportunity to be lost of ascertaining its efficacy, and then of proclaiming his belief in it. Unhappily, in some of his early experiments an error was committed; he was not aware of the influence of the variolous atmosphere of the hospital. The result was, that in certain instances, either pure small-pox matter, or a deteriorated vaccine lymph, had been inserted into the arms of some patients. The effects were faithfully detailed; but being so different from those that had been described by Dr. Jenner, that excellent man and benefactor to the human race visited Dr. Woodville, with whom he argued and remonstrated on the subject. It is to be regretted that some asperities of remark took place between them; although both were equally and honourably engaged in the development of truth. The discussion, however, as is always the case, proved very useful in the dissemination of the new practice; and if Dr. Jenner had reason to find fault with the result of Dr. Woodville's early proceedings, he must have been abundantly gratified by his subsequent experiments and publications. The ample field in which Woodville was placed enabled him to vaccinate great multitudes, some thousands of whom he afterwards tested by variolous inoculation, and thus gave that publicity to vaccination, and that confidence in it, which it could not otherwise have attained in the course of many years. His disease, which terminated in dropsy, had made such gradual advances during the last year of his life, that he frequently talked of his death, which no man ever contemplated with greater equanimity, as likely to take place about a certain assigned period.

He died at the hospital on the 26th of March, 1805; and on the 3d of April, a warm and just eulogium was pronounced over the body in the saloon by his friend Mr. Highmore.

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His parents having been Quakers, he by his own desire was interred in the Friends' burial-ground in Bunhill-fields, after a very appropriate address at the grave by Mrs. Pryor.

WOODVILLE, a hamlet of England, in Kent, adjoining to Dover.

WOODVILLE, a post village of the United States, in Warren county, Tennessee.—2. A post village of Hanover county, Virginia.—3. A post township of Culpeper county, Virginia.—4. A post town and capital of Wilkinson county, Mississippi. The surrounding country is fertile; 37 miles south of Natchez. Lat. 31. 6. N.

WOODWALTON, a parish of England, in Huntingdonshire, near Peterborough.

WOODWARD, *s.* A forester; an overlooker of woods.—A chase or park hath only keepers and *woodwards*. *Howell*.

WOODWARD (John), was born in Derbyshire, in 1664, and, being intended for trade, was apprenticed in London; but in a little while abandoned the shop for the sake of scientific pursuits. In 1687 Dr. Barwick took him into his family, and for the space of four years gave him instruction in medicine and anatomy. He then recommended him to the medical professorship in Gresham college, to which he was elected in 1692. Having directed his particular attention to fossils, with a view to which he had travelled through many districts of England, he published in 1695 "An Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth and terrestrial Bodies, especially Minerals; as also of the Sea, Rivers, and Springs; with an Account of the Universal Deluge, and of the Effects that it had upon the Earth," 8vo. His preparatory knowledge for a work of this kind was very slight, and therefore the execution of it was attacked by Dr. Martin Lister, and others. However, in the imperfect state of geology at that time, his performance engaged notice, and he was chosen in 1693 a fellow of the Royal Society. At this time he was in possession of an ancient iron shield, in the concavity of which was a sculpture representing the story of Camillus and the Gauls at Rome: and as it was a great curiosity among the learned, Dodwell gave an account of it in a Latin treatise, entitled "De Parma equestri Woodwardiana Dissertatio." By this circumstance Woodward was led to increase his acquaintance with a certain class of literati, though he did not escape the ridicule of the wits. In 1695 he was created M. D. by archbishop Tenison, and in 1696 he obtained the same degree from Cambridge; and thus honoured, he was prepared for an admission into the College of Physicians as a fellow in 1702. But pursuing his inquiries into natural history and antiquities, he published some pieces in these departments: *viz.* "Some Thoughts and Experiments concerning Vegetation," communicated to the Royal Society, and printed in the Philosophical Transactions for 1669; "Naturalis Historia Telluris illustrata et aucta; accedit Methodica Fossilium in Classes Distributio," 1714, intended as a grand reply to those who objected to his Natural History of the Earth, which had been translated into Latin by Scheuchzer at Zurich; and "An Account of some Roman Urns, and other Antiquities, lately digged up near Bishopsgate; with brief Reflections upon the ancient and present State of London: in a Letter to sir Christopher Wren." In his medical capacity, he published in 1718 "The State of Physic and of Diseases, &c." 8vo., in which he advanced the notion, that the bile and its salts, re-absorbed into the blood, were the true cause of life and animal motion, and that the same fermenting in the stomach were the cause of diseases; whence he was led to conclude that emetics to evacuate the morbid bile and oily and unguinous medicines to correct it, were universal remedies. This publication produced a controversy with Dr. Friend, in which Woodward was answered both ludicrously and seriously, so that he gained little credit by his medical theory or practice. His chagrin, however, was diverted by the study of fossils, and the augmentation of his cabinet of specimens. He soon after fell into a decline, which terminated his life in his apartments at Gresham college in 1727, at the age of 63. He bequeathed his personal property to the university of Cambridge for the endowment of an annual lectureship, on a subject taken from his own writings

tings in natural history or physic. Soon after his death were published an English edition of his "Method of Fossils," with various additions; and "A Catalogue of Fossils in the Collection of J. Woodward, M. D.," in 2 vols. 8vo., a work of permanent estimation among geologists. In 1737 Dr. Templeman published Woodward's "Select Cases and Consultations in Physic," in which some valuable observations are interspersed. One of his hypotheses was, that the life resides in the blood, and in the separate parts of the body, not in the nerves; in confirmation of which he made many experiments, establishing the *vis insita* of muscles.—*Biog. Brit. Haller. Gen. Biog.*

WOODWORM, *s.* [*coassis*, Lat.] A worm bred in wood.

WOODY, *adj.* Abounding with wood.

Of in glimmering bowers and glades

He met her, and in secret shades

Of woody Ida's inmost grove.

Milton.

Ligneous; consisting of wood.—Herbs are those plants whose stalks are soft, and have nothing woody in them, as grass and hemlock. *Locke.*—Relating to woods; sylvan.—With the woody nymphs when she did play. *Spenser.*

WOODY HEAD, a high cape on the coast of New Zealand, in the South Pacific ocean. Lat. 37. 42. S.

WOODY ISLAND, an island in the Eastern seas. Lat. 1. 46. N. long. 106. 5. E.

WOODY POINT, a cape on the west coast of North America, so named by captain Cook. Lat. 50. N. long. 128. 5. W.

WOODYATES, EAST and WEST, two small hamlets of England, in the parish of Penkridge, Dorsetshire.

WOOPER, *s.* [*pozepe*, Sax. See *To Woo*.] One who courts a woman.

The woopers most are toucht on this ostent,

To whom are dangers great and imminent.

Chapman.

WOOF, *s.* The set of threads that crosses the warp; the weft.—The placing of the tangible parts in length or transverse, as in the warp and the woof of textile, is more inward or more outward. *Bacon.*—Texture; cloth.

A vest of purple flow'd

Iris had dipp'd the woof.

Milton.

WOJEDA, or WAGIDA, the ancient *Guagida*, a town of Tlemsan, in Algiers, forming the frontier towards Morocco; 20 miles west-south-west of Tlemsan.

WOOLINGLY, *adv.* Pleasingly; so as to invite stay.

The temple-haunting martlet does approve,

By his lov'd mansionry, that heaven's breath

Smells wooolingly here.

Shakspeare.

WOOL, *s.* [*pul*, Sax.; *wollen*, Dutch.] The fleece of sheep; that which is woven into cloth.

A gown made of the finest wool

Which from our pretty lambs we pull;

Fair lined slippers for the cold,

With buckles of the purest gold.

Raleigh.

Any short, thick hair.

In the cauldron boil and bake;

Wool of bat and tongue of dog.

Shakspeare.

Sheep's-wool appears to be the product of cultivation; we know of no wild animal which resembles the wool-bearing sheep. The argali, from which all the varieties of sheep are supposed to be derived, is covered with short hair, at the bottom of which, close to the skin, there is a softer hair, or down.

Most ancient writers on wool, and even many moderns, seem not to be aware of any difference in wools, except the fineness or coarseness of the fibre; but the length of the fibre constitutes a far more important distinctive character. Long wool, or what is called combing-wool, differs more from short or clothing wool, in the uses to which it is applied, and the mode of manufacture, than flax from cotton.

Sheep's-wool may, therefore, be divided into two kinds. Short, or clothing-wool, and long or combing-wool: each of these kinds may be subdivided into a variety of sorts ac-

ording to their degrees of fineness. This process is the proper labour of the wool-sorter.

Short wool may vary in length from one to three or four inches; if it be longer it requires to be cut or broken, to prepare it for the further processes of the cloth manufacture. It is always carded or broken upon an instrument with fine short teeth, by which the fibres are opened and spread in every direction, and the fabrics made from it are subjected to the process of felting. By this process, the fibres become matted together, and the texture rendered more compact.

Long wool may vary in length from three to eight or ten inches: it is prepared on a comb or instrument, with rows of long steel teeth, which open the fibres, and arrange them longitudinally: in the thread spun from combed wool, the fibres or filaments of the wool are arranged in the same manner, or similar to those of flax, and the pieces when woven are not subjected to the process of felting.

The shorter combing-wools are principally used for hose, and are spun softer than the longer combing-wools, the former being made into what is called hard worsted yarn, and the latter into soft worsted yarn.

The principal qualities deserving attention in clothing-wools are the regular fineness of the hair or pile, its softness and tendency to felt, the length and soundness of the staple, and the colour. The wool-buyer also regards as important the clean state of the fleece, and to the grower its weight is particularly deserving attention; for in fleeces equally fine, from sheep of the same size, some may be much heavier than others, the fibres of wool being grown closer to each other on the skin.

The fineness of the hair or fibre can only be estimated to any useful purpose, in the woollen manufacture, by the wool-sorter or wool-dealer, accustomed by long habit to discern a minute difference, which is quite imperceptible to common observers, and scarcely appreciable by the most powerful microscopes. We may estimate the thickness of the hair of the finest Spanish and Saxony wool to be not more than the fifteen-hundredth part of an inch, and that of the finest native English to be from twelve to thirteen-hundred parts, whilst the inferior sorts gradually increase to the six-hundredth part of an inch and more. A difference in the size of these fibres, too minute to be noticed by the common observer, may occasion a difference of 40 per cent. or more in the value of the wool. The fineness of the hair has been ever considered as an important quality since the clothing manufacture emerged from its rudest state. Fine wool was formerly valued because a finer thread could be spun from it, and a thinner fabric made, than from the coarser wools; but since recent mechanical improvements have been introduced into the woollen manufacture, it has been found practicable to spin coarse wools to the same length as the finer wools were formerly spun to. It is well known, however, to cloth-manufacturers, that whatever be the fineness of the yarn, unless the wool be fine, it is impossible to make a fine, compact, and even cloth, in which the thread shall be covered with a thick, soft pile; nor would a thin cloth made from coarse wool have the same durability or appearance as one from fine wool of equal weight per yard. Fine wool will, therefore, always preserve a superior value to the coarse; indeed it was long considered as the principal and almost the only quality deserving the attention of the wool-grower, the wool-stapler, and the clothier.

The regular fineness of the fibre is also an object of considerable importance; the lower end of the staple, or that part of the fleece nearest the skin, will sometimes be very fine, and the upper part coarse. In some fine fleeces there will frequently be an intermixture of long, silvery, coarse hairs, and in other fine fleeces an intermixture of short, thick, opaque hairs, called kemps. When the wool is thus irregularly fine or intermixed, it is technically called not being true grown. The fine fleeces of Spain and Portugal, particularly of the latter country, are many of them injured by the intermixture of the long silvery hairs before-mentioned. The Saxony fleeces, from the same breed, removed to colder climates, are generally free from this defect. The coarse

coarse short hairs, or kemps, are not uncommon in some of the fine-woolled flocks of England and Wales, particularly those which are more exposed to the inclemencies of the weather, and have a scanty or irregular supply of food.

On the Merino sheep the fleece is more regular, whatever be the degree of fineness, than on any of our native English fine-woolled breeds.

The best English short native fleeces, such as the fine Norfolk and South Down, are generally divided by the wool-sorter into the following sorts, varying in degree of fineness from each other, which are called, Prime, Choice, Super, Head, Downrights, Seconds, Fine abb, Coarse abb, Livery, Short coarse or breech wool.

Besides these sorts of white clothing wool, two, and generally three sorts of grey wool are made, consisting of flocks which may be black, or intermixed with grey hairs. Some wool-sorters also throw out any remarkably fine locks in the prime, and make a small quantity of a superior sort, which they call picklock. The origin of some of the above names is obscure, but the names of the finer sorts appear to indicate either a progressive improvement in the quality of the wool, or in the art of wool-sorting. The relative value of each sort varies considerably, according to the greater demand for coarse, fine, or middle cloths.

Of fine European wools, the Saxony generally possesses a greater degree of softness than the Spanish, which we believe to be owing to the sheep being less exposed to the action of light and heat. The native fine Italian wool, before the introduction of the Merino race, possessed a considerable degree of softness, judging from wools which we have seen from thence; but they were deficient in soundness, and not true grown. The wools on the chalk soils in the southern and eastern side of England are generally hard, except, as in Kent, where the chalk is covered by thick argillaceous beds. Nottingham forest, Charnwood forest in Leicestershire, and some parts of Shropshire, produced not the finest, but some of the softest wools in England before the late inclosures. The Cheviot hills in Cumberland are not pastured by the finest-woolled English sheep, but their fleeces possess a degree of softness exceeding any from the other districts of England.

The felting property of wool is intimately connected with its softness, the softest wools having the greatest tendency to felt, and the hard wools are all defective in this respect. The felting property appears to depend on a peculiar structure of the surface of the fibres, by which they are disposed to move in one direction more easily than another.

The length and soundness of the staple of clothing wool is the quality next to be considered. By the staple of wool is meant the separate locks into which the fleece naturally divides in the skin, each lock consisting of a certain number of fibres, which collectively are called the staple.

The best length of staple for fine clothing-wool, if found, is from two to three inches. If it be longer it requires breaking down to prepare it for the process of carding. Saxony wool, being generally more tender than the Spanish, and more easily broken down, is sometimes four or five inches long; but as it works down easily, it is preferred, on account of the length of its staple, for such goods which require fine spinning, as cassimeres, pelisse cloth, and shawls. Much of the English clothing-wool of a middle quality is grown longer than is desirable for the purpose of the clothier, and when found is thrown out for the hosiery trade, if the demand for the latter be great. As the grower could not shorten the length of the staple without diminishing the weight of the fleece, he has no motive to induce him to grow shorter wool; but the object might be obtained with much benefit to himself by shearing twice in the year, once the latter end of April, and again the latter end of August; the wool would then be grown of a suitable length for the card, and, from experiments that have been made, we believe the weight would exceed what can be obtained from one clip: the increase would not be less than fifteen per cent., and the condition of the sheep thereby improved.

The soundness of the staple in clothing-wools is not so important as in combing-wools; but for some kinds of colours which injure the wool, it is particularly desirable that the fibre should be sound and strong; this is judged of by drawing out the staple, and pulling it by both ends. The soundness and strength of the staple depend primarily on the healthy state of the animal, and on a sufficient supply of food. The staple on some parts of the fleece will always be more tender than on other parts, but by mixture they tend to form a dense pile on the surface of the cloth.

The colour of the fleece should always approach as much as possible to the purest white, because such wool is not only necessary for cloths dressed white, but for all cloths to be dyed bright colours, for which a clear white ground is required, to give a due degree of richness and lustre.

The cleanness of wool is principally regarded by the purchaser, as it affects the weight. To the grower those fleeces are generally the most profitable that are well filled with the grease, or yolk as it is called, because it keeps the wool in a sound state, and improves its softness. It ought, however, to be washed out as much as possible before it is exposed to sale. The fleeces of the Merino sheep are more plentifully supplied with yolk than those of any of our native fine-woolled breeds; indeed, it is so abundant, that the English mode of washing on the back of the sheep will scarcely produce any effect upon the fleece. It is most copiously produced in those breeds which grow the finest and softest wool, and is always most abundant on those parts of the animal which yield the finest parts of the fleece. This yolk, though so beneficial to the wool in a growing state, becomes injurious to it when shorn; for if the fleeces remain piled in an unwashed state, a fermentation takes place, the yolk becomes hard, and the fibre is rendered hard and brittle. This effect takes place more rapidly in hot weather. The Spaniards remove this yolk in a great measure by washing the wool after it is shorn and sorted. In Saxony fine-woolled sheep of the same race are washed in tubs with warm water, soap-les, and urine, and afterwards in clean water.

In England the wool is washed on the back of the sheep by immersing the animal in water, and squeezing the fleece with the hand. From these different modes of washing, the wool is left more or less pure.

After wool has been washed in the usual manner practised in England, and piled or packed, a certain process takes place in eight or nine weeks, called *sweating*. This is well known to wool-dealers and manufacturers, but has not been before noticed by any writer that we are acquainted with. It is evidently an incipient fermentation of the remaining yolk; and the inner part of the pack or pile becomes sensibly warm. This process produces a certain change in the wool, whereby it becomes in a better condition for manufacturing, being what is called in the north of England less *fuzzy*. This effect results from a diminution of the natural elasticity of the fibre.

When this fermentation takes place in unwashed wool, it proceeds farther, and injures the colour and soundness of the staple or fibre. A similar effect is produced in wool or cloth which has been oiled, and remains some time in an unscoured state. Instances of spontaneous combustion from heaps of refuse wool remaining in a greasy state have been known to occur, and occasion the most serious accidents in woollen factories.

The weight of the fleece is an object of great importance to the grower. It is generally supposed by the English wool-dealers, that an increase of weight implied an increase of coarseness; indeed the words coarse and heavy are considered by them as synonymous; but this is not absolutely the case; a fleece grown upon the same animal may be increased in weight either by the fibres becoming coarser, or by their being grown longer, or by a greater number of fibres being grown in the same skin. To the wool-grower it can never answer to increase the weight of the fleece on small fine-woolled sheep, by growing the wool coarser; if this be his object, the long-woolled breeds of sheep are to be preferred.

ferred. He may produce wool somewhat longer by increasing the quantity of food; but it generally loses something of its fineness, and is less suitable for the cloth trade. He may, however, increase the weight considerably by selecting such breeds as grow the wool close upon the skin, and are thickly covered with wool over every part of the body. In this respect, the Merino sheep have greatly the advantage over any of the native breeds of English sheep; many of them yielding from three to four pounds of pure wool, whilst the finest English fleeces rarely exceed two pounds, and would lose one fourth of this weight when brought to a pure state by scouring. It has been doubted whether all sheep's wool, when clean, possesses the same specific gravity; but, admitting there may be some variation in the wool from different piles, we conceive that it is too minute to deserve the attention of the wool-grower or manufacturer.

Long, or Combing Wool, being prepared for spinning by a process entirely different from that of short or clothing wool, and the pieces made from it being finished in a very different manner, the qualities most required in this kind of wool are length and soundness of the staple, without which the fleece is unsuited for the comb. The fineness of the hair is a secondary quality, required only in certain kinds of goods. The wool-comb is an instrument of simple construction, consisting of a wooden handle, with a transverse piece or head, in which are inserted three rows of long steel teeth. The wool, which is to be combed after being clean scoured, dried, and oiled, is first drawn upon these teeth with the hand, until the comb is sufficiently loaded. It is then placed on the knee of the comber, and another comb of a similar kind is drawn through it, and the operation is repeated till all the hairs or fibres are combed smooth in one direction. This operation requires considerable strength, but the comb being previously heated, and the wool thoroughly oiled, facilitates the process. When completed, the combed wool is drawn off with the fingers, forming what is called a sliver; the shorter part of the wool sticks in the teeth of the comb, and is called the noyl: this is sold to the clothiers.

From the above description, it is evident that if the staple of the wool be not sound, the greater part of it will be broken by the process of combing, and form noyls. The staple must also have a sufficient degree of length for the combs to operate upon it. Length and soundness of the staple are therefore the most essential and characteristic qualities of combing-wools.

Long wools may be classed into two kinds: first, those suited for the manufacture of hard yarn for worsted pieces; and second, those suited for the manufacture of soft yarn used for hosiery. The former require a greater length of staple than the latter. The first may therefore be called long combing-wool, and the latter short combing-wool; between these there are gradations of wool, which may be applied to either purpose.

Long combing-wool should have the staple from six inches to eight, ten, or even twelve, in length. Before the recent improvements in spinning by machinery, a very great length of staple was considered as an excellence in long combing-wools; and on this account the hog-wool, or the first fleeces from sheep which had not been shorn when lambs, was more valuable than the wether wool from the same flock, and bore a higher price than the latter, by at least fifteen per cent. Since that time, the wether wool has risen in relative value on account of the evenness of the staple, each lock being nearly equally thick at both ends; but the staple of hog-wool is pointed, or what is technically called spirey. Eight inches, if the wool be sound, may be regarded as a very proper length for heavy combing-wools. The longer stapled wool was formerly worked by itself, and used for the finer spun yarn, or mixed in small quantities with the wether wool, to improve the spinning. It is found, that an equal length of staple contributes to the evenness of the thread when spun by machinery, and a very great length of staple is rather injurious than otherwise in the process of machine spinning. To the wool-grower, however, it must always be

desirable to increase the length of his heavy combing fleeces, as he thereby materially increases the weight; and we have not yet learned that the price has ever been reduced on this account, for if the wool be too long for some branches of the worsted manufacture, there are others in which it may be worked with advantage.

The length of the staple may be increased by a plentiful supply of nutritious food. The same effect may also be produced by letting the wool remain a longer time on the sheep before it is shorn. We have seen a staple of Lincolnshire wool which was twenty inches in length: it had grown two years without shearing. This, however, would be unattended with any advantage to the grower. Length of staple in wool depends primarily on the breed, but may be more affected by culture than many other qualities of the fleece. The soundness of the staple may be easily judged of by pulling both ends of it with the fingers with considerable force. In weak or unsound wool, the staple easily breaks in one or more parts, and on observing it, it will be seen that the fibres are much thinner in the part which breaks. This is occasioned either by a deficient supply of food, by disease, or by inclement seasons, which cause a stoppage in the growth of the fleece. In some instances the stoppage has been so entire that the upper part of the staple is nearly separated from the lower, and is only connected with it by a few filaments: in such cases, the stoppage has continued for a considerable time, and the bottom part of the staple may be considered as a new fleece, protruding the old one from the skin. Connected with the soundness of wool, there is another property required; this is, that the staple be free and open, or that the fibres shall not be matted or felted together; an effect which takes place frequently when the wool is unsound. It is, in fact, a natural felting of the wool on the back of the animal, when by any cause it has ceased to grow. Sometimes the lower part of the fleece next the skin will be so completely matted as to form a substance nearly as hard as a hat, and will hold to the skin by a few hairs only. These are called cotted fleeces; all approach to this state is peculiarly injurious to combing-wools. The wool-buyers generally throw out the cotted and unsound fleeces when they pack the wool from the grower, and buy them at a very reduced price. The softness of combing-wool, though of less importance than in clothing-wool, yet enhances its value, as it is found that such wool makes a closer and softer thread, and in every process of the manufacture finishes more kindly. Combing-wools grown on light calcareous soils are deficient in this respect; such are the combing-wools of Oxfordshire and the Cotswold hills, which are formed of that species of lime-stone called oolite, or roe-stone. A copious supply of the yolk is necessary to the healthy condition of the fleece, and as this in many flocks is nearly equal in weight to the wool, the fleeces contain from six to eight pounds or more of it before they are washed, for in the unwashed state they often weigh eighteen pounds in many of the long-woolled flocks in Lincolnshire.

The whiteness of the fleece is less important in the combing than in clothing wool, provided it be free from grey hairs. The latter circumstance does not frequently occur in combing-wools. There is, however, a peculiar colour communicated by the soil, which is sometimes so deep as to injure the wool for particular uses, and what is of more importance, there is a dingy-brown colour given to the fleece by impoverished keeping or disease, which is called a winter stain; it is a sure indication that the wool is not in a thoroughly sound state, and such fleeces are carefully thrown out by the wool-sorter, being only suited for those goods which are to be dyed dark colours.

The fineness of heavy combing-wool is of less importance than the other qualities. In every fleece of this kind there will be a certain small portion of short clothing-wool on the shanks, the belly, and the throat. The clothing-wool from such fleeces is not often divided into more than two or three low sorts, and the combing-wool is seldom thrown into more than four sorts, that is, two sorts of the hog-wool, and two

sorts of the wether-wool, of which three-fourths, if the fleece be good, will form the best sort in each.

There is, however, a fine long combing-wool which is required for bombazines and the finer kinds of worsted goods; this is most frequently selected from the longer parts of clothing fleeces, and admits a division into four or five sorts, the finest being equal in hair to that of the head or super in clothing-wool; whereas the best sort of the common heavy combing-wools seldom ranges higher in point of fineness than the coarsest sort of clothing-wool above the breech locks; viz., the low abb and the livery.

Short combing or hosiery wool requires a different length of staple, according to its fineness: for the better sorts, the staple should not be shorter than four or five inches; the lower sorts may range as high as eight inches. A greater length than this is not desirable for any kind of soft worsted. What has been said of the soundness and fineness of staple required for long combing-wool, applies equally to the hosiery wool, but in this the fineness of the hair and softness are of more importance. Most of the fleeces which yield fine combing-wool, produce nearly an equal quantity of short wool, which is thrown in the same manner as the regular clothing sorts. The combing sorts for the hosiery are generally called:—Super matching, fine matching, fine drawing, altered drawing, brown drawing, saycast.

The names of these sorts probably derive their origin from ancient processes of the manufacture.

Most of the best sorters throw out the hog combing-wool from the best sorts, making a superfine hog for the bombazine trade, hog-wool being less suitable for the hosiery, which does not require yarn so finely spun as for hard yarn.

As all the different sorts of short combing-wool, together with several sorts of clothing-wool, will frequently occur in one English fleece, it is obviously the interest of the grower that his fleece should produce as great a proportion of the best sorts as can be done without materially diminishing the weight.

The origin of the woollen manufacture, like that of many other useful arts, is not precisely known. At a very early period, domestic sheep were extensively spread over Western Asia. The introduction of sheep into Europe is not recorded by ancient writers, unless we suppose the expedition of the Argonauts to Colchis refers to this event. Sheep were probably first domesticated for their milk, and afterwards for their skins, which must have been the first dress of pastoral nations. Sheep and goats, in the early ages of society, were nearly of equal value. The Greeks, who ostentatiously refer all useful discoveries to their own country, and rank their inventors among the gods, have ascribed to Minerva the invention of spinning and weaving. These arts appear, however, to have been first practised, at a very early period, in Egypt, and applied to the spinning and weaving of flax. At what time they were first applied to wool is unknown. Though Pliny informs us, that Nicias of Megara discovered the art of fulling cloth, the property which wool possessed of felting was known in the East at a much earlier period, and probably gave rise to the first manufacture of woollen goods which were not woven, but felted like the substance of hats.

Whilst the skins of sheep dressed with their wool on served as clothing, it is obvious that only one useful fleece could be obtained from one animal, and as the fleece is generally cast, or falls off once a year, this produce must have been wasted. In a very early period, it was found that by pressure and moisture the fibres of wool might be made to adhere together, and produce a compact pliable substance, quite as durable and more convenient than the skins formerly used. This appears to have been the first effort to produce a woollen manufacture. It is probable the felting property was discovered by accident, as some fleeces will felt upon the sheep's backs; among farmers, these are called cotted fleeces. When the application of this discovery was first made, the knowledge of the art was soon widely spread. The tents of the Arabs and Tartars are, at the present day, all made of felt from the wool of sheep, mingled with the hair of goats, camels, and other quadrupeds, and may be considered as remains of the original art of cloth-making.

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The art of spinning and weaving threads made from wool was, in all probability, derived from the east; they are alluded to by Moses as existing nearly fifteen hundred years before the Christian era.

Thus, in addition to the superior pliability and comfort of woollen cloth, compared with skins or felts, the taste for it must have been widely spread by the art of dyeing. It had also the great recommendation to its general adoption, that it could be fabricated with ease in every family. The machinery required for the purpose was extremely simple. The distaff and the loom were little more in the hands of the first manufacturers, than the spade in those of the husbandman. The manner in which spinning and weaving were performed, is not related until about the third century. Then the loom consisted of a frame of wood, in some respect different from the modern one, but well adapted to the same purposes.

The alterations which have been made in it consist, perhaps, more in the position of the beam, and the mode of opening the web for the passage of the shuttle, than in any other circumstance. Nor was the earliest mode of spinning less perfect, than that which was practised in the most celebrated manufacturing countries for many ages afterwards. It was performed by means of a rod or staff, about which the wool to be spun was carefully wrapt, and held in the left-hand, while a rough kind of spindle, quickly twirled betwixt the right-hand and the thigh, was suffered to continue its motion when suspended by the thread which the artist gradually lengthened with his fingers. This least complex of spinning-machines is not entirely laid aside even now. A few years since it was not uncommon in the county of Norfolk, and its continuance in use through so many ages is the best proof of its excellence.

We have little information respecting the woollen manufactures of the Greeks and Romans, as distinct from their domestic manufactures; but large establishments were necessary for the clothing of distant armies, and for foreign commerce. That the Romans had carried the manufacture of fine woollen cloth to a high degree of perfection, is proved by a variety of circumstances, and particularly by the great attention paid to the cultivation of fine-woolled sheep, and by the high prices at which the wool and sheep were sold, as appears from the writings of Pliny, Varro, and Columella. Pliny describes two kinds of sheep: the one which grew coarse long wool, and was on this account called *hirtum* or *hirsutum*, and from its hardness and ruder treatment *colonicum* or rustic; the other breed was called *molle*, from the softness of the wool, and *generosum* or noble, from its excellence; also *pellitum*, from its being clothed with skins to protect the wool. The race is sometimes also called Tarentinum, Apulum, Calabrum Atticum, and Græcum, from the neighbourhood or district in which it chiefly lived; but what is of more importance, as shewing the origin of the fine-woolled sheep of Italy, the race is called Asianum; and, according to Pliny, a similar race existed in his time at Laodicea in Syria. The description given of these sheep by Pliny, agrees with the present race of Merino sheep.

That the Romans imported their Tarentine sheep into their western colonies, with the art of manufacturing fine cloth, we learn from Strabo and Pliny. The former writer, who flourished in the reign of Augustus, says, that in Turdetania, in Portugal, then a part of Spain, "they formerly imported many garments, but now their wool was better than that of the Coraxi, and so beautiful, that a ram for the purpose of breeding was sold for a talent, and that fabrics of extraordinary thinness were made of this wool by the Saltrata." Probably this was similar to the shawl cloth of India, and woven in the same manner, as Pliny calls it *scutulatus*, a term which he applies also to the spider's web. The little attic talent of silver is estimated to equal in value 216*l.* of English money, which shews the high estimation in which the best wool was held even in the colonies of Rome.

All ranks of people of both sexes among the Romans, chiefly wore woollen garments. In the reign of Aurelian,

270 years after Christ, a pound of silk, according to Vopiscus, was equal to a pound of gold. A people so pre-eminent in wealth, and in all the refinements of art, would naturally be solicitous to attain the highest degree of excellence in the manufacture of those fabrics which were calculated to gratify their passion for adorning their persons, and it was equally as necessary to consult their ease as their vanity. The summer-heat of Italy was so great, that the affluent could scarcely have supported a woollen dress, had it not been made of the lightest and thinnest cloth. We find also, that during the Augustan age, and for a considerable time afterwards, it was the fashion to wear cloths which, as at present, were furnished with a raised nap or pile. Such cloths were called *peæ*, in contradistinction to *trita* or thread-bare. Thus Horace:

“ ——— Si forte subucula *peæ*
Trita subest tunicæ — rides.”

“ You laugh if you espy a thread-bare vest
Under a well-dressed tunic.”

And also Martial:

“ *Pexatus pulchre, rides mea, Zoile trita.*”

When in the decline of the Roman empire, their colonies were overrun by savage barbarians, all their public establishments and manufactures were destroyed, but the art of producing from the fleece a warm and substantial clothing was never entirely lost, even during the darkest days of ignorance. It began to revive, and became the separate occupation of one class of the community about the middle of the tenth century in the Low Countries, where it remained the glory of the people, and the source of their opulence, through more than four hundred years. The wool which it consumed for the first few years was the produce of their own pastures, which had but lately been reclaimed from the forest; but as the manufacture extended itself, the demands became larger, and were supplied from a greater distance. The wealth which it distributed was soon visible, and people crowded into the country, engaged in its commerce, and pushed their speculations with increasing vigour through a hundred and fifty years, when an inundation of the sea threatened to involve the art, the artist, and the country, in one general destruction. The dispersion of the people who fled from the calamity which appeared to overwhelm their hopes, instead of destroying the infant manufacture, gave it additional vigour, and was the means of establishing a connection between the Netherlands and foreign countries, which proved of the highest importance to commerce. It contributed to a much more speedy recovery of the arts connected with the woollen manufacture, from the ruin which seemed to threaten them, and gave a striking instance of their partiality for the seats where they have once flourished, under the patronage of a government liberal enough to encourage, and sufficiently powerful to protect them, even in situations attended with natural disadvantages. The influence of these manufactures upon the fleeces of the Low Countries must have been very considerable; for before the year 960 we have no reason to suppose that their quality was superior to that which we find in the neighbouring districts; yet it was not very long ere Flanders and Brabant became famous for the manufacture of fine cloths, even at a period when they imported but little foreign wool. Perhaps the fabrics might not be equal to those which we now produce from the fleeces of Spain, or even from the improved ones of our own sheep, but they were preferable to those of England and the nations of the continent, Italy and Spain excepted. It was about the year 1200 that the merchants began to import the wools of other countries, to extend their connections much more widely, and to grow by this means still more rich and powerful. The manufactures required a larger quantity of the raw material than usual, and the population of the country had reached that extent which does not admit of a great number of sheep being kept. The operation of these two causes was evidently sufficient to induce the manufacturer to go farther from home, and to seek the most convenient methods of supplying his

looms. It might have been expected that he would have turned his attention to France and to Germany; but independent of the hostile dispositions of some of the neighbouring sovereigns, the raw material was too bulky to be conveyed at an easy expense through the bad roads of a half cultivated country; and the ships of Spain and of Britain, who found an interest in supplying the wants of the Netherlands, unladed their cargoes almost at his very door, and solicited in payment but little else than the goods which he had manufactured.

Spain was the first country on the western side of Europe, where the Tarentine breed of fine-woolled sheep were cultivated with success by the Romans.

This breed, intermixed with the native flocks, gave rise to the present fine-woolled sheep of Spain; and it does not appear that this valuable race was ever greatly neglected in that country. That it abounded in sheep in what is called the middle age cannot be doubted. At the period when the Saracens extended themselves in Spain, about the eighth century, to use the quaint words of Roderic, archbishop of Toledo, “it was fruitful in corn, pleasant in fruits, delicious in fishes, savoury in milk, clamorous in hunting, and gluttonous in herds and flocks,”—*gulosa armentis et gregibus*. He wrote in A. D. 1243. In England at that time sheep were so scarce, that a fleece was estimated at two-thirds the value of the ewe which produced it, together with the lamb.

Into Spain the invaders either carried the arts of luxury, or, what is more probable, improved them by their superior industry. The revenue of one of their sovereigns in the tenth century amounted to six millions sterling; a sum, says Gibbon, which at that time probably surpassed the united revenues of the Christian monarchs. When, several centuries afterwards, the Saracens were gradually expelled by their Christian neighbours, Spain saw nothing but the change of religion to compensate the loss of population, of agricultural and mechanical science, of industry and wealth. On the recovery of Seville from the Moors in 1248, not less than 16,000 looms are said to have been found in that city. Of these, the greater number was probably employed in the fabric of woollen cloths. According to Ustarix, “Theory and Practice of Commerce,” the manufactures of Segovia flourished most, both in point of number and quality, and were in high esteem, being the best and finest that were known in ancient times.

We are told by Dillon, in his “History of Peter the Cruel,” that the woollen cloths of Barcelona were in high esteem in Seville in the reign of that prince, and in the preceding century. So far back as 1243, the woollen cloth of Lerida is spoken of in terms of great estimation. A few years after, Baulas, Valis, Gerena, Perpignan, and Tortosa, were remarkable as manufacturing towns, and for the fineness of their cloths, fustians, and serges. So great was their exportation, that in 1353 there were 935 bales of cloth taken on board a ship from Barcelona to Alexandria by a Genoese privateer; and 1000 bales of cloth were taken on board three Catalonian ships in 1412, by Antonio Dorco, in the port of Callus.

According to Lucius Marineus Siculus, who wrote in the time of the emperor Charles V., Spain was then full of herds and flocks, and not only supplied its own people most abundantly, but also foreign nations, with the very softest wool.

Damianus a Goes, who was page to Emanuel, king of Portugal, in 1516, says, that there are annually exported from Spain to Bruges 40,000 sacks of wool, each selling at the lowest for twenty gold ducats.

The superfine wools of Spain seem to have been first introduced among the Italian states. Thus Damianus a Goes in 1541, after having specified the 40,000 sacks to Bruges, as before-mentioned, adds, “and also to Italy, and other cities of the Netherlands, are annually sent about 20,000 sacks, of which those used in Italy, being of the choicest wool, are sold at from forty to fifty gold ducats each.”

Next in order of time to the Italians, the manufacture of superfine wool seems to have been adopted by the French who,

who, according to Guicciardini, in 1560 sent by land to Antwerp some very fine cloths of Paris and Rouen, which were highly prized.

A strong confirmation of the early use of the best Spanish wool, unmix'd with coarser by the Italian states, is furnished by Richelieu's Political Testament, printed in 1635, in which, speaking of the fine woollen manufactures of France, the author says, "the Turks prefer the draps de sçeau de Rouen to all others, next to those of Venice, which are made of Spanish wool."

A treaty between France and Spain in 1659, enabled the former freely to obtain the wool of the latter, and thus to gain great advantage over us in the Levant trade. From the proximity of France to the woollen manufactures in the north of Spain, it might have been expected that the French would have earlier engaged in this manufacture; but owing to their frequent northern wars, and their attention being directed to the manufacture of silk, the French do not appear to have commenced the fabrication of woollens for exportation extensively before the 16th century. About this time, France made great progress in her manufactures of wool, and in securing the export trade, particularly that to Tartary for which she was better situated than Holland or England.

The nature of her trade to warm climates directed her attention to the fabrication of finer and lighter cloths, than those made by her northern neighbours; in consequence of which she preserved the greater part of the Turkey trade to the period of the French revolution, and in general fine French cloths had attained a celebrity for their superiority, both in texture and dye, over those of any other country in Europe. The native breeds of sheep in France were greatly improved by intermixture with sheep imported from Spain. With these advantages, France might have nearly secured a monopoly of the finer branches of the woollen manufacture, had not the absurd policy of her rulers, in the revocation of the edict of Nantz, driven the manufacturing Protestants to other countries, where they contributed, by their exertion, their skill, connections, and capital, to form establishments which rivalled those of the country from which they were expelled.

Notwithstanding this, as France supplied the greater part of her own population of twenty millions with cloth, besides her foreign exports, we conceive that the woollens manufactured in that country, before the late revolution, equalled in quantity the cloth made in England at the time, and greatly exceeded it in value. Under the emperor Napoleon, the best Merino flocks were imported in multitudes from Spain, which have spread over the country, and are equal to supply extensively her manufactures of woollens, when they shall be again fully established. Considerable quantities of fine wool have been imported from France into England since the peace of 1815.

The confusion attendant on a great revolution, continued for twenty years, gave so severe a blow to the manufacturing establishments of France, that a considerable time must elapse before they are completely established. Prior to this revolution, the superfine cloths of France were superior to those of England, in texture, colours, and softness. In the finer articles of worsted goods, and in the mixed worsted goods made partly with long combing-wool, and partly with silk or goat's wool from the Levant, they surpassed the manufactures of this country; but the manufacturers of the commoner kinds of worsted goods, as tammies and shalloons, could not rival us in foreign markets for want of a proper supply of wool suited to the purpose. The following were the principal seats of the superfine and fine woollen manufactures in France, arranged according to the different qualities of the goods made at each, beginning with the finest: 1. The manufactures of Gobelins.—2. Of Sedan.—3. Of Abbeville.—4. Of Louviers.—5. Of Elbœuf.—6. Of Rouen and Darnetal. Besides several detached manufacturing establishments of superfine cloth in Languedoc, Champagne, and other parts of France.

At the Gobelins, superfine cloths of the very first quality

were manufactured; but the manufactures there were confined solely to the broadest white cloth intended to be dyed scarlet or purple, and the brightest colours from cochineal.

Sedan followed next to Gobelins for the beauty of its superfine cloths, where they were also made of various breadths and colours.

Abbeville may be placed next after Sedan: some have even supposed that it equalled Sedan in the fineness of its cloths; but this arose from the cloths of the latter place being of various sorts: the lower kinds were certainly inferior to those of Abbeville; but the quality of the greater part of the cloths of Sedan were of a better kind than the average quality of the cloths of Abbeville. In the manufactures of Sedan, each manufacturer confined himself to a particular kind of cloth, for which he became distinguished, some being celebrated for fine, and others for superfine cloths exclusively; whereas in Abbeville, Louviers, and the other districts enumerated, there were manufacturers who made various sorts, and the proportion of the fine to the superfine was greater than at Sedan.

Elbœuf was one of the most ancient seats of the woollen manufacture in France, but the quality of the cloths made there had greatly degenerated from the years 1760 to 1770; but afterwards the manufacturers returned to the former quality of their cloths, which were partly made of the fine wools from Berry, and partly from fine Spanish wool, or from a mixture of Spanish with the best wools of Berry.

Rouen and Darnetal may be placed in the sixth class of manufacturing districts of fine cloth, in which the finest wools of France were principally used, mixed with those of Spain.

The establishments for the manufacture of common cloth and coarse woollens were much more widely spread over France. The goods appear to have been principally consumed in that country to supply the demand of a population of twenty millions, and the numerous military establishments, besides what might be sent to the French colonies.

As the French never exported any considerable quantity of common or coarse woollen cloths, the manufactures of these articles never equalled in extent those of England. The circumstance of the coarse cloth manufacture being so widely spread over the country, tended also to prevent that degree of rivalry which promotes the spirit of improvement where manufactures are more concentrated; add to this, the French had not that abundant supply of the coarser clothing-wools which could enable them to rival us in the export of heavy woollen goods.

The worsted manufactures of France, including serges and those goods made with a warp of worsted, were principally carried on in four of the provinces of France, but more extensively in Picardy than elsewhere. The long combing-wools which supplied this manufacture, were partly the produce of France, and partly imported from Holland, England, Flanders, and Germany. M. Rolland, in the French Encyclopædia, describing the French manufactures in the year 1783, soon after the American war, says, that during that war the English administration tacitly encouraged the exportation of wool to promote the interests of agriculture. He describes the French combing-wool as being coarser and more harsh than the wool of Holland, as wasting much more in the manufacture, and making goods of a very inferior quality. The combing-wools of England, though generally less sound and fine, and of a less pure white, than those of Holland, were particularly well suited to some parts of the worsted manufacture.

The combing-wools from Germany were coarse and harsh, and only used in default of other supplies. Very fine worsted yarn was also obtained from Saxony and the environs of Gottingen; but this yarn was tender, and required to be mixed with worsted yarn from English or Dutch wool. The yarn of Turcoign was supposed to be Dutch, but was principally from Flanders and Artois. The goat's wool came from the Levant, by way of Marseilles, in bales of from 200 to 300 lbs. It sold from four livres to twelve livres *per* French pound;

pound; the price of that most generally used was about 4 livres 10 sous *per* pound. The silks used in silk camelots, &c. were obtained from Paris and Lyons.

The following table gives the quantity and value of wool yarns, and worsted pieces in Picardy; but he supposes the quantity to be under the real amount, the manufacturers concealing the extent of their trade to avoid arbitrary taxation.

Wool consumed in the Worsted Manufactures of Picardy.

	sous.	livres.
French wool	3200000 at 22	3520000
Dutch ditto	180000 at 40	360000
English ditto	200000 at 32	320000
German ditto	100000 at 22	110000

3680000 4310000

Yarn imported.

	liv. s.	
Yarn of Turcoign	60000 at 8 10	510000
German yarn	100000 at 7 0	700000
Levant yarn, or mohair	220000 at 5 10	1210000
Silk used in fine worsted goods	20000 at 35 0	700000

Total value of wool and yarn	- - -	7430000
Combing and spinning 3680000 lbs. of wool	- - -	4310000
Winding, warping, and weaving	- - -	4770000
Dyeing of yarn and pieces	- - -	190000
Profit of the wool-dealers, manufacturers	- - -	1300000

Total value of 150000 pieces coming from the manufacturer	- - - - -	18000000
Value of dyeing-wares	- - - - -	500000
To which carriage and profit of the merchant and draper	- - - - -	2000000

Total value of worsted goods in Picardy 20500000

One million and fifty thousand pounds weight of wool were also consumed in hosiery in the same province, of which the greatest part was native; and the remainder about two hundred and fifty thousand pounds weight from Holland. The number of working manufacturers in Picardy is thus stated:

50000 men who gain 140 livres <i>per annum</i>	7000000
50000 women	3500000
150000 children	6000000

The greater part of the manufacturers resided in the country, and were employed part of the time in agriculture; this was also the case with the manufacturers in the towns, so that not more than eight months in the year were devoted to manufactures. This change of employment, so conducive to the health and comfort of the labouring classes, may be regarded as presenting the happiest form under which manufactures can be carried on. This was also in a considerable degree the situation of the woollen and worsted manufactures in Yorkshire, before the late introduction of machinery had driven the population into large factories; a change which may be regarded as one of the greatest evils that ever afflicted civilized society, tending directly to degrade and enfeeble the human race, and to render man a wretched machine, a prisoner from the cradle to the workhouse or the grave, devoid of moral feeling and physical energy.

What was the extent of the worsted manufacture in the other provinces of France where it was carried on, we have no correct means of ascertaining. In the middle of the last century, the export of cloths and worsted goods from Languedoc alone amounted annually to about 60,000 pieces, sent to the Levant and to Barbary. At that time also, Spain, and all the countries bordering the Mediterranean, received worsted goods from France. In the variety of worsted articles, in the ingenuity of the patterns, and the superiority of the workmanship, as well as of the dyes, France may be regarded as having surpassed any other nation

in Europe, prior to the year 1780, or about the close of the American revolution. Since that period, the manufactures of England have astonishingly increased, and have obtained a decided preference in foreign markets.

The woollen manufactures of Saxony and Germany have been long established; the fugitives from the edict of Nantz contributed much to improve and extend them. During the late war all the manufactures in Germany and every part of the European continent suffered greatly, but are at present rapidly reviving, and will abridge the amount of our exports in Europe.

In Russia, Sweden, and Denmark, the woollen manufacture, as a distinct occupation, is comparatively new; yet it has existed long enough to produce great alteration in their flocks. And as this change was attempted in a more enlightened period, and conducted by scientific men, the best means were adapted to promote the improvement, and new breeds of sheep have been introduced into both countries. The same remark applies to Saxony and other circles of the German states, and even Hungarian flocks are not without evident indication of a change for the better.

Of the worsted manufacture as distinct from the woollen, we have little information respecting its origin. It comprises all those goods made of combed wool, in distinction from carded wool. We are unacquainted with the period when the wool-comb was invented, or when worsted goods were first manufactured. It is probable, that worsted goods were originally woven in the East, and that the knowledge of them was brought into Europe either by the Armenian merchants, or those who returned from the extravagant expeditions which were undertaken for the recovery of the Holy Land from the dominion of the infidels. The garments which are now worn by the Turks, some of which seem to have been produced by means of the comb, the incidental mention of that instrument in an account which we have of Angora, and the demand for worsted goods through the Levant, confirm the conjecture, and lead us to suppose, that there exist very considerable manufactures of this kind in the Turkish empire, although we know little more of its domestic and rural condition, than can be obtained from the most vague accounts and uncertain deductions. After the art of spinning worsted yarn was known in the west of Europe, the looms of the Netherlands became active in converting it into those peculiar kinds of goods to which it was adapted, and it seems as though the distinction between these and woollen articles was not generally noticed until some years afterwards. It might have been expected from the nature of the article, that the manufacture of worsted goods should in many southern countries have preceded that of cloth. Long-stapled wool suited to the comb seems more spontaneously the produce of uncultivated sheep, than short wool, which is to be manufactured by carding, and its mode of manufacture more nearly resembles that of flax; hence it is not improbable, that worsted goods were made in Egypt and the East before the manufacture of woollen cloth. This is, however, uncertain.

In the manufacture of long wool, the fibres are arranged parallel to each other, like those of flax; but before they are spun, they require to be laid even by some kind of instrument, which shall separate the fibres, that they may draw out easily in spinning. A comb of a very simple construction, with a few wires for the teeth, was probably first made use of. It was afterwards found, that the application of heat to the comb contributed more effectually to the regular arrangement of the fibres; and thus the invention of the common wool-comb arose, but at what period is unknown. Vulgar tradition ascribes the invention to bishop Blaize, who first used it in Alderney; but there does not appear any authority in support of this opinion. The bishop lived in Armenia, and was raised to the episcopal dignity about the time of Dioclesian, and suffered martyrdom under that tyrant. Before he was beheaded, he was tortured with iron combs, with which his flesh was torn; and hence when an instrument of that kind was brought into common use, the workmen

men chose him for their patron saint. The traditions of the origin and progress of the worsted manufacture are thus extremely imperfect; we shall have occasion to speak of its introduction and progress in this country in the following section.

Rise and Progress of the Woollen Manufactures in England.—The Romans, as we have stated, had a cloth manufacture at Winchester. The first account of any distinct body of manufacturers afterwards occurs in the reign of Henry I., but either the people of this country were wholly clothed in skins or leather in the intervening space, or, what is more probable, coarse cloths were manufactured in a rude manner in most of the towns and villages in England. A great part, however, of the dress of the labouring classes in the country was made of leather, particularly the breeches and waistcoats, even till the last reign. George Fox, the founder of the Quakers, in the reign of Charles I., travelled on his missions through the country, buttoned up in a leather doublet, or waistcoat with sleeves, which supplied the place of a coat. This was not, as his adversaries afterwards affirmed, from any superstitious prejudice respecting that costume; it was the common dress of the labouring mechanics at that time, to which class he belonged.

The first account of any foreign weavers settled in England is recorded by William of Malmesbury and Giraldus Cambrensis, who relate that a number of Flemings were driven out of their own country, by an extraordinary encroachment of the sea in the time of William the Conqueror. They were well received, and first placed in the neighbourhood of Carlisle, and on the northern frontier; but not agreeing with the inhabitants, they were transplanted by Henry I. into Pembrokeshire. They are said to have been skilful in the woollen manufacture, and are supposed to have first introduced it into England as a separate trade. Cloth-weavers are mentioned in the exchequer accounts as existing in various parts of England in the reign of Henry I., particularly at London and Oxford. The weavers of Lincoln and Huntingdon are represented as paying fines for their guild in the 5th of Stephen; and in the reign of Henry II. (1189), there were weavers in Oxford, York, Nottingham, Huntingdon, Lincoln, and Winchester, who all paid fines to the king, for the privilege of carrying on their trade. (*Chronicon Pretiosum*, p. 64.) There were also cloth dealers in various parts of Yorkshire, Norwich, Huntingdon, Gloucester, Northampton, Nottingham, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne; also several towns in Lincolnshire, and at St. Alban's, Baldock, Berkhamstead, and Chesterfield, who paid fines to the king that they might freely buy and sell dyed cloths. These are supposed to have been cloths imported from the Flemings. The red, scarlet, and green cloths, enumerated among the articles in the wardrobe of Henry II., were most probably foreign, as the English had attained little skill at that time in the art of dyeing.—*Madox's History of the Exchequer*.

In the 31st of Henry II., the weavers of London received a confirmation of their guild, with all the privileges they enjoyed in the reign of Henry I.; and in the patent he directed, that if any weaver mixed Spanish wool with English in making cloth, the chief magistrate should seize and burn it.—*Stowe's Survey of London*.

In the reign of Henry III., an act was passed limiting the breadth of broad-cloths, russets, &c. to two yards within the lists. In the year 1284, foreign merchants were first permitted to rent houses in London, and buy and sell their own commodities, without any interruption from the citizens. Previous to this date they hired lodgings, and their landlords were the brokers, who sold all their goods, and received a commission upon them. It was soon after pretended that the foreign merchants used false weights, and a clamour being raised against them, twenty of them were arrested and sent to the Tower. Amidst the numerous absurd restrictions to which commerce and manufactures were subjected, we need not be surprised at the little progress which they made.

The materials which history affords respecting the woollen manufacture before the reign of Edward III., are but scanty; it appears that the office of aulnager, or cloth-inspector, was

very ancient. In the reign of Edward I., we are informed by Madox, that Peroult le Tayleur, who held the office of aulnager of cloth in the several fairs of the realm, having forfeited it, the king, by writ of privy seal, commanded the treasurer to let Pieres de Edmonton have it, if he were fit for it, and a writ was made out accordingly, and he took the oaths of that office before the treasurer and barons. The facts above-stated prove the existence of the cloth-manufacture in England before the time of Edward III., who is generally supposed to have first introduced the art into the kingdom. There is no doubt, that a new impulse was given to it during this reign by the liberal protection granted to foreign manufactures here: in all probability, they first introduced the manufacture of stuffs from combed wool or worsteds; an art requiring more skill, and more complicated processes, than are employed in the making of cloth.

In the year 1331, John Kemp, a master manufacturer from Flanders, received a protection to establish himself here with a number of dyers and fullers to carry on his trade, and in the following year several manufacturers came over from Brabant and Zealand. It is said, that the king's marriage with the daughter of the earl of Hainault, enabled him to send over emissaries without suspicion, to invite the manufacturers to this kingdom. These manufacturers were distributed over the country, at the following places:—The manufacturers of fustians (woollens) were established at Norwich, of baize at Sudbury in Suffolk, of sayes and serges at Colchester in Essex, of broad-cloths in Kent, of kersies in Devonshire, of cloth in Worcestershire and Gloucestershire, of Welsh friezes in Wales, of cloth at Kendal in Westmoreland, of coarse cloths, afterwards called Halifax cloths, in Yorkshire, of cloth in Hampshire, Berkshire, and Sussex, and of serges at Taunton in Devonshire. (*Rymer's Fœdera*, vol. i. p. 195.) Fresh supplies of foreigners contributed to advance the woollen trade of these districts.

Kendal, in Westmoreland, claims the honour of first receiving John Kemp, where his descendants still remain, and the woollen trade is at present carried on. In the following reign, we find the manufacturers of Kendal petitioning to be relieved from the regulations imposed on broad cloths. Kendal green is mentioned by Shakspeare as an article of dress in the time of Henry IV., and there is reason to believe, that in the reign of Elizabeth, the woollen manufactures of that town were as extensive as at present.

In the year 1336, two woollen manufacturers from Brabant settled at York, under the king's protection: they are styled in the letters of protection, "Willielmus de Brabant and Hanckcinus de Brabant, Textores." These persons probably laid the foundation of the woollen and worsted manufactures, which have since so extensively flourished in the western part of that county. It is not very improbable, that the manufacturer Hancks, called Hanckcinus, gave the name to the skein of worsted, which is to this day called a hank.

In order to form a more distinct idea of the relative value of wool, cloth, and other articles, after and before the reign, it may be proper to refer to the state of the silver coinage.

	Grains.
The 28 Edward I. one shilling contained	264
18 Edward III.	236
27 Edward III.	213
9 Henry V.	176
1 Henry VI.	142
4 Henry VI.	176
49 Henry VI.	142
1 Henry VIII.	118
34 Henry VIII.	100
36 Henry VIII.	60
37 Henry VIII.	40
3 Edward VI.	40
5 Edward VI.	20
6 Edward VI.	88
2 Elizabeth	89
43 Elizabeth	86

at which it continued to the present reign.

The following account of the exports and imports in the

28th of Edward III., said to be found in a record of the exchequer, was published by Edward Misseldon, merchant, in the year 1623.

Exports.	£.	s.	d.
Thirty-one thousand six hundred and fifty-one sacks and a half of wool, at six pounds value each sack, amount to	189,909	0	0
Three thousand thirty-six hundred and sixty-five felts at 40s. value, each hundred at six score, amount to	6,073	1	8
Whereof the custom amounts to	81,624	1	1
Fourteen last, seventeen dicker, and five hides of leather, after six pounds value the last, amount to	89	5	0
Whereof the custom amounts to	6	17	6
Four thousand seven hundred and seventy-four cloths and a half, after 40s. value the cloth, is	9,549	0	0
Eight thousand and sixty-one pieces and a half of worsted, after 16s. 8d. value the piece, is	6,717	18	4
Whereof the custom amounts to	215	13	7
<hr/>			
Summary of the out-carrid commodities in value and custom	294,184	17	2
Imports.			
One thousand eight hundred and thirty-two cloths, after six pounds value the cloth Whereof the custom amounts to	10,922	0	0
	91	12	0
Three hundred and ninety-seven quintals and three quarters of wax, after the value of 40s. the hundred or quintal	795	10	0
Whereof the custom is	19	17	0
One thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine tons and a half of wine, after 40s. per ton	3,659	0	0
Whereof the custom is	182	0	0
Linen cloth, mercury, and grocery-wares, and all other manner of merchandize	23,014	16	0
Whereof the custom is	285	18	3
<hr/>			
Summary of the in-brought commodities, in value and custom, is	38,970	13	3
Summary of the impulse of the out-carried above the in-brought commodities, amounteth to	255,214	3	11

Admitting the correctness of this statement, which we have no reason to doubt, we must observe, that the cloth imported was of a higher value per yard than the cloth exported. Hence it may be inferred, that for several years after the arrival of the Flemish weavers, we were partly dependent on foreigners for our fine cloths; the coarser kinds then, as at the present day, forming the larger quantity of our exports. It is obvious also, that worsted goods had become an article of manufacture, nearly equal in importance with the woollen; and hence it is not improbable, that the greater part of the Flemish manufacturers were makers of stuffs and worsted goods, which was probably an entirely new trade in England.

In the third year of Edward IV. the woollen trade had increased so much, that the importation of woollen cloth, caps, &c., was prohibited. Woollen caps or bonnets were then universally worn; they were either knitted or made of cloth, and a large quantity of wool must have been consumed in their fabrication. About the year 1482, hats made from felts were introduced; but the manufacturers of caps, called the cappers, continued a powerful body a century afterwards. In the same reign, the wardens of worsteds at Norwich were doubled, or increased to eight.

The manufacture of fine broad-cloth must have been considerably improved about this time; for in the fourth of Henry VII. it was thought prudent to fix a maximum on the price of fine cloth, by which every retailer of cloth who should sell a yard of the finest scarlet grained cloth above

sixteen shillings, or a yard of any other coloured cloth above eleven shillings, was to forfeit forty shillings per yard for the same.

In the year 1493, in consequence of a quarrel between Henry VII. and the archduke Philip, all intercourse between the English and Flemish ceased, and the mart for English goods was transferred from Antwerp to Calais. This interruption to the regular course of trade was severely felt by the woollen manufacturers. Lord Bacon, mentioning the renewal of the trade with Flanders, which took place again in 1496, says, "By this time the interruption of trade between the English and Flemish began to pinch the merchants of both nations very sore. The king, who loved wealth, though very sensible of this, kept his dignity so far as first to be sought unto. Wherein the merchant adventurers, likewise did hold out bravely; taking off the commodities of the kingdom, though they lay dead upon their hands for want of vent." The merchant adventurers he describes as "being a strong company, and underset with rich men." It is not, however, very probable, that this company would continue to purchase goods without a prospect of gain. These merchant adventurers were divided into two bodies; those of London, which were the most powerful; and the merchant adventurers of England, who paid a fine to the former on all goods sold at the foreign marts.

In the reign of Henry VIII. the woollen trade, and particularly all kinds of worsted manufactures appear to have been in a very flourishing state, though trade suffered several severe checks from the wars in which we were engaged. In the year 1527, Henry, having entered into a league with France against the emperor Charles V., all trade with Spain and the Low Countries ceased. The goods sent to Blackwell-hall found no purchasers, the merchants having their warehouses filled with cloths; the poor manufacturers being thus deprived of employment, an insurrection took place in the county of Suffolk, where four thousand of them assembled but were appeased by the duke of Norfolk. The merchants were summoned to appear before cardinal Wolsey, who in the name of the king reprimanded them in an angry tone for not purchasing the goods brought to market, and threatened them that his majesty would open a new mart at Whitehall, and buy of the clothiers to sell again to foreign merchants; to which menace one of them pertinently replied, "My lord, the king may buy them as well at Blackwell-hall if it pleases him, and the strangers will gladlier receive them there than at Westminster."—"You shall not order that matter," said the cardinal; "and I shall send into London to know what cloths you have on your hands, and by that done, the king and his council shall appoint who shall buy the cloths, I warrant you." With this answer the Londoners departed.

The interference of the cardinal raised the spirits of the manufacturers for a time, but originating in ignorance of the nature of trade, it could only have a temporary effect, and goods fell again till a truce between England and Flanders was made for the benefit of trade. This fact shews the dependence of England, even at that time, on the export of manufactured woollens. In this reign we find Lancashire and Cheshire first named as seats of the manufacture of coarse woollens; they are mentioned, together with Cornwall and Wales, as districts where friezes were made. It appears from various references, that Norfolk and Suffolk were then flourishing seats of the worsted manufacture, and of all goods made with a worsted warp. Wardens were allowed to the towns of Yarmouth and Lynn, but with a selfish restriction, that the pieces were to be dyed, spun, or callendered in the city of Norwich. In the last year of this reign, an act was passed to prevent any persons besides woollen manufacturers, who bought wool for their own use, and merchants of the staple, who bought for exportation, to purchase wool with the intent to sell again. This act extended to twenty-eight counties, and secured a monopoly of the wool to the merchants of the staple, and to the rich clothiers. In the first year of the following reign, Edward VI., it was repealed, so far as to allow every person dwelling in Norwich and Norfolk,

folk, to buy wool, the growth of that county, by themselves or agents, and retail it out in open market. The reason assigned is this: That almost the whole number of poor inhabitants of the county of Norfolk and city of Norwich had been used to get their living by spinning of Norfolk wool, which they used to purchase by eight-pennyworth or twelve-pennyworth at a time, selling the same again in yarn; and because the grower chose not to parcel it in such small quantities, therefore for the benefit of the poor, the wool of Norfolk was allowed to be purchased by wool-dealers. By this act, the 33d of Henry VIII., for prohibiting the exportation of yarn, is made perpetual. The manufacture of woollens in the counties adjoining London appear to have been extensive, particularly in the county of Berkshire; for, in the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII., John Winchcombe, of that county, commonly called *Jack of Newbury*, was celebrated as the greatest clothier in England. He kept one hundred looms in his own house, and in the expedition against the Scotch, he sent to Flodden field one hundred men, fully equipped at his own expense. Even so early as the 13th century, one Thomas Cole was distinguished by the name of the rich clothier of Reading, in Berkshire.

York, then the second city in the kingdom, and from its connection with the port of Hull well situated for the export trade, was probably an early seat of the woollen manufacture. We have already mentioned the settlement of two clothiers from Brabant in the time of Edward III. We do not learn precisely in our early historians, when the manufactures emanated from that city into the western parts of the county; but, from an act in the 34th of Henry VIII., we are informed, that the chief manufacture of that city was the making of coverlets; the act recites, "that the poor of that city were daily employed in spinning, carding, dyeing, weaving, &c., for the making of coverlets, and that the same have not been made elsewhere in the said county till of late; that this manufacture had spread itself into other parts of the county, and was thereby debased and discredited, and therefore it is enacted, that none shall make coverlets in Yorkshire but the people of York." Thus we see, under the flimsy pretext of public benefit, the manufacturers were willing to disguise that selfish spirit of monopoly, which disgraces almost every page of our commercial history. The municipal regulations of the city of York, which were, and still continue, to be, hostile to a free trade, probably obliged many manufacturers, who were not sharers in the monopolies of the guild, to establish themselves in the western villages of the county, where provisions were cheaper, and where they could carry on their trade without restriction. In the reign of Philip and Mary, soon after this period, we have the following interesting account of Halifax, in consequence of an act passed in the 37th of Henry VIII. to prevent any other persons than merchants of the staple and woollen manufacturers from buying wool in the county of Kent and twenty-seven shires. The poorer manufacturers, who were unable to lay in their stock of wool at one time, being hereby deprived of their trade, made application for redress, which was granted. The act recites as follows: "Whereas the town of Halifax being planted in the great waste and moors, where the fertility of the ground is not apt to bring forth any corn nor good grass, but in rare places, and by exceeding and great industry of the inhabitants; and the same inhabitants altogether do live by cloth-making, and the greater part of them neither getteth corn, nor is able to keep a horse to carry wools, nor yet to buy much wool at once, but hath ever used to repair to the town of Halifax, and there to buy some two or three stone, according to their ability, and to carry the same to their houses, three, four, or five miles off, upon their heads and backs, and so to make and convert the same either into yarn or cloth, and to sell the same, and so to buy more wool of the wool-driver; by means of which industry, the barren grounds in those parts be now much inhabited, and above five hundred households there newly increased within these forty years past, which now are like to be undone and driven to beggary by reason of the late statute (37th of Henry VIII.)

that taketh away the wool-driver, so that they cannot now have their wool by such small portions as they were wont to have, and that also they are not able to keep any horses whereupon to ride or fetch their wools further from them in other places, unless some remedy may be provided. It was therefore enacted, that it should be lawful, to any person or persons inhabiting within the parish of Halifax, to buy any wool or wools at such time as the clothiers may buy the same, otherwise than by engrossing and forestalling, so that the persons buying the same do carry the said wools to the town of Halifax, and there to sell the same to such poor folks of that and other parishes adjoining, as shall work the same in cloth or yarn, to their knowledge, and not to the rich and wealthy clothier, or any other to sell again. Offending against this act to forfeit double the value of the wool so sold."

From this we learn that many woollen manufacturers had been either driven from York at an early period, by the oppression of the municipal regulations, or had retired where provisions were cheaper, and where they had better streams for the erection of fulling-mills, and for other processes of the manufacture, such as dyeing and scouring.

The woollen manufactures also gradually retired from the vicinity of the metropolis, owing to the increased price of provisions and labour, and probably also to the difficulty of obtaining commodious streams for the scouring and fulling of cloth, when the country round London became more populous. In the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII., we are informed, that the king demised to William Webbe the subsidy and aulnage of all cloth made in the county of Monmouth, and in the twelve shires of Wales. A former act of this reign, speaking of the manufacturers of North Wales, says, they had been used to sell their cloths so craftily and hard rolled together, that the buyer could not perceive the untrue making thereof. These acts prove the extension of the woollen manufactures westward.

In the same reign, an act mentions the woollen manufactures as being established in Worcestershire, but prohibits any one from making cloth in the county, except within the city of Worcester, and in the towns of Evesham, Droitwich, Kidderminster, and Bromsgrove; and forbids the owners of houses in those places from letting them at advanced pries to the cloth-manufacturers. The woollen manufacture has continued to the present day at the two last of these towns. In the reign of Edward VI., Coventry and Manchester are mentioned as manufacturing places. The manufacturers in the old established seats of the woollen trade appear to have been greatly alarmed at the extension of the cloth manufacture, and to have exerted all their influence to restrain it. Near the conclusion of the reign of Philip and Mary, an act in 53 sections was passed, relating to the making of woollen cloths. It enacts, that no person shall make woollen cloth but only in a market-town, where cloth hath commonly been used to be made for the space of ten years last past, or in a city, borough, or town corporate. From this restricting act, however, the following exceptions are made: to all persons who dwell in North Wales or South Wales, Cheshire, Lancashire, Westmoreland, Cumberland, Northumberland, the bishopric of Durham, Cornwall, Suffolk, Kent, the town of Godalmin in Surrey, or in Yorkshire, being not within twelve miles of the city of York, or any towns or villages near the river Stroud in Gloucestershire. This act, so absurd and oppressive, was obliged to be modified in the first year of the following reign, by an act entitled "An Act for the continuing and making of Woollen Cloths in divers Towns in the County of Essex." Bocking, Watherfold, Cockshill, and Dodham, are the towns specified.

In consequence of the increase of our manufactures, the export of wool had nearly ceased before the reign of Elizabeth; and a considerable advance appears to have taken place in the price of food, clothing, and rents.

The declension of our manufactures in the succeeding reigns of the Stuarts, as we have reason to believe, extended much more to woollen cloths than to worsted pieces. Long
wool,

wool, or combing-wool, was more the peculiar produce of England than clothing-wools. The latter were grown in abundance, and of a superior quality, in Spain, Portugal, and France; but the combing-wools of England, on account of the superior soundness of the staple or fibre, and the quantity supplied, gave a decided advantage to our manufacturers of stuffs or worsted pieces.

The persecution of the Protestants by the duke of Alva in the Netherlands drove multitudes of the manufacturers into England, where they were graciously received by Elizabeth, who gave them liberty to settle at Norwich, Colchester, Sandwich, Maidstone, and Southampton. These refugees contributed to extend our manufactures of worsted goods and light woollens, called bays and says; they also introduced the manufacture of linens and silks, and it is supposed that they first taught the art of weaving on the stocking-frame.

A great part of our woollen exports hitherto consisted of white undressed cloth; but in the important reign of James I. it was represented as bad policy to permit the exportation of cloth in this state, and thereby lose the profit on the dyeing and finishing. A letter exists addressed to king James on this subject, ascribed to Sir Walter Raleigh, but without sufficient evidence, as "the most ancient manuscripts of this letter in the libraries of the nobility ascribe it to John Keymer." (Oldy's Life of Sir W. Raleigh.) In this letter it is stated, "that there have been eighty thousand undressed and undyed cloths exported yearly, by which the kingdom has been deprived of four hundred thousand pounds for the last fifty-five years, which is nearly twenty millions that would have been gained by the labour of the workmen in that time, with the merchants' gains for bringing in dyeing-wares, and return of cloths dressed and dyed, with other benefits to the realm." The writer proceeds, in another part, to state, that there had also been exported in that time annually, of baizes and northern and Devonshire kersies, in the white, fifty thousand cloths, counting three kersies to a cloth, whereby had been lost about five millions to the nation in labour, profit, &c. The author informs us, that the baizes so exported were dressed and dyed at Amsterdam, and shipped to Spain, Portugal, and other kingdoms, under the name of Flemish baize, setting their own seal upon them; "so that we lose the very name of our home-bred commodities, and other countries get the reputation and profit thereof." The author concludes with asserting, that the nation loses a million a year by the export of white cloths, which might be dressed and dyed as well at home. This letter has been often quoted as containing unanswerable reasons for confining the whole process of the cloth manufacture to our own country; but, like other monopolists, the writer seems to forget that there are two parties in all mercantile transactions, and that manufactured goods must be sent in that state in which the purchaser is willing to receive them, unless it be proved that he cannot procure them elsewhere. Let us mark the result. Alderman Cockayne, and other London merchants, had sufficient influence with the government to obtain the prohibition of the export of white cloths, and to secure a patent for dressing and dyeing of cloths. In consequence of which, the Dutch and Germans immediately prohibited the importation of dyed cloths from England, which gave so great a check to our export trade, that in the year 1616, the whole amount of cloths exported of every kind amounted only to sixty thousand, so that the export trade in woollens had fallen to less than one-third of its former amount; and in the year 1622,

	£.	s.	d.
All our exports of every kind } amounted only to	2,320,436	12	10
Whilst our imports were	2,619,315	0	0
Leaving a balance against us of	298,878	7	2

During the reigns of the Stuarts, the infamous policy they adopted struck not only at the liberty, but at the commer-

cial prosperity of the country. Archbishop Laud, imbued with the malignant zeal of a bigot, commenced his attacks on the descendants of the French Protestants, established as manufacturers of woollens in Norfolk and Suffolk, from which counties his persecuting fury drove some thousand families. Many of them settled in New England; but others went into Holland, where they were encouraged by the Dutch, who allowed them an exemption from taxes and rents for seven years. In return for this, the states were amply repaid by the introduction of manufactures, with which they were before unacquainted. In the year 1622, king James issued a proclamation to prohibit the exportation of wool, fuller's-earth, &c. In 1640 wool was again admitted to be exported on the payment of certain duties; and we are told, that in the same year Sir John Brownlowe, of Belton in Lincolnshire, sold three years' wool at twenty-four shillings per tod to a baize-maker of Colchester. As it is reasonable to suppose that this was the long combing-wool of that country, it shews the high relative price of the article at that time. In 1647, owing to the high price of wool, its exportation was again prohibited.

During the civil wars, the manufactures and export trade of England declined, and the Dutch availed themselves of this to extend their own manufacture and export of woollens; particularly to Spain, from whence they brought fine Spanish wool. At this time it appears, that the woollen manufactures in Poland and Silesia were rapidly increasing; and the English government received information that two hundred and twenty thousand cloths were made there annually, besides considerable quantities made at Dantzic, and in the vicinity.

The duke of Brandenburg, it was also stated to our government, had ordered one hundred thousand ells of Silesia cloth at Königsberg for his troops, which had been heretofore supplied with English cloth. The estimation in which our cloth had been held is said to have been lost by negligence in the manufacture, particularly in the spinning and weaving. The Dutch and Poles had a little before this time received a great number of Protestant manufacturers, who fled from the persecution of the duke of Alva in Brabant and Flanders.

Here it may be proper to remark, that the English as a nation had little intercourse with other parts of the world, except through a few large trading companies: hence they were extremely ignorant respecting the state of foreign countries, and supposed that the cloth trade had been confined to their own country for three hundred years; and they considered the establishment of other manufacturers as a novelty and infringement of their just rights. With these views it was proposed to obtain a complete monopoly of all the clothing-wools in Spain, in order to prevent the Dutch and other nations from rivalling our manufactures. This is the more extraordinary, as the English had not then learned, like the Dutch, to manufacture Spanish wool, without mixing it with that of their own country. It is needless to say, that the negotiation of Sir William Godolphin for this selfish monopoly of wool was not successful. During the whole reign of Elizabeth, when our woollen manufactures were in the highest state of prosperity, wool and woolfels were permitted to be exported. In the reign of James I. and Charles I., when the trade was declining, proclamations were issued to prevent the exportation of wool, and also that of fuller's-earth. During the commonwealth, an ordinance of parliament was issued to prohibit the exportation of wool, and fuller's-earth, on pain of forfeiture of the wool, and a penalty of 3s. per pound on every pound of fuller's-earth. The first act of parliament which absolutely prohibited the exportation of wool by making it felony, and which could not be set aside by a royal licence, is the 12th of Charles II., which was passed soon after the Restoration.

It is deserving of notice, that, in the latter period of the Commonwealth, our trade is said to have greatly revived, but to have suffered a miserable depression almost immediately after the restoration of Charles II. In a letter of M. Downing of the Hague to the president of the council in London,

London, 1660, printed in Thurloe's State Papers, vol. vii. p. 848, it is stated, that great quantities of wool were brought secretly from England to Holland; and he adds, that the Dutch had at that time got in a great measure the manufacture of fine cloth, and would probably, with Silesia, engross also the manufacture of coarse cloth, and leave England nothing but its native wool to export.

In the year 1662 great complaints were made against the merchant adventurers for their neglect of the cloth trade; in reply to which they said, that the demand for English cloths failed in the foreign markets, the white clothing trade having abated from 100,000 cloths annually to 11,000. In the year 1663 our whole exports were only about two millions and our imports four, leaving a balance of two millions against this country. It is, however, deserving notice, that the number of wardens for the inspection of stuffs at Norwich being too few, they were at this time increased from five to eight. A letter on the state of trade, published in 1667, says, clothing-wools were so much fallen at that time, that the best Spanish was sold at 2s. 2d. per pound, and English at 8d. per pound. The writer ascribes the fall in the price of English wool to our wearing so much Spanish cloth, a great part not manufactured by ourselves, as Dutch blacks; but it is obvious, from the price of Spanish wool, that the low price of clothing-wool at that time depended on a more general cause, affecting all manufacturing countries. To relieve the cloth trade from the great depression under which it laboured between the years 1660 and 1678, various schemes were devised. Among others, the mayor and common council of London passed an act "for the regulation of Blackwell-hall, Leaden-hall, and Welsh-hall, (the three public markets for cloth in London,) and for preventing foreigners buying and selling!" By foreigners are understood all persons not free of the city of London. This act, a most singular monument of the ignorance or selfishness of its authors, prohibits the sale of all woollen cloths sent to London, except at the above halls, where certain duties were to be paid upon them, and from whence they could not be removed for three weeks, unless they were sold in the meantime to some draper, or other freeman of the city. The hall-keepers were to attend strictly at the halls, and turn out all foreigners and aliens coming to purchase cloth; and every freeman of the city who should introduce a purchaser into the halls not free of the city should forfeit, for the first offence, five pounds,—for the second, ten,—and for the third, fifteen pounds! Thus, in those days, turning purchasers out of the public markets, and securing the sale to a certain class of buyers, was considered an act for the benefit of the public.

After the accession of William, our manufacturers, who were warmly attached to the cause of religious liberty, being the greater part protestant dissenters, were animated to uncommon exertions in the restoration of their trade. This is evident from the state of our exports in the following year after the revolution in 1689, when they amounted to near seven millions, of which the woollens were nearly three millions.

About the year 1722, the plague at Marseilles, by preventing the exportation of French woollens, increased the demand for English manufactures considerably. In the year 1737 the woollen exports amounted to 4,158,643*l.*; and it is remarkable, that at that period the price of wool was uncommonly low.

From this time to the period of the American war in 1775, the woollen manufactures, and particularly the worsted, still continued to increase, with occasional checks. The quantity of long combing-wools grown in England, had given to the manufacturers of worsted goods a decided advantage over those of France, though the ingenuity of the latter in the manufacture of *les petites draperies*, as the worsted goods are called, was greatly superior to what our own workmen had ever shewn. The demand for worsted goods at home, for tammies and stuffs, which were the general dress of females before the year 1775, was very great; besides which, we supplied with worsted goods many of the southern parts of Europe, and particularly Spain and Portugal, for the use of

their South American colonies, and for the dresses of the clergy, monks, and nuns, which form no inconsiderable part of the population in those countries. About the year 1775, the introduction of Arkwright's inventions for spinning, carding, &c. into the cotton trade, produced a great change in the article of female dress in England, stuffs and tammies being supplanted by cotton goods, which were become extremely cheap. The failure of the foreign trade also greatly affected our manufactures, both woollens and worsteds. The price of English wool at the latter end of the American war, was lower than it had been in any period of our history, when money was of much higher relative value. A tod of 28lbs. of the best Lincolnshire wool for combing was not worth more than nine shillings, and the inferior kinds six shillings, or about three-pence and four-pence per pound: From the time of Elizabeth to the middle of the last century, scarcely any alterations or improvements had taken place in the processes of manufacture, either in woollen or worsted, beyond the variation of colours or patterns, to suit the fashion of the day. The ingenious mechanical inventions of Arkwright, applied to the spinning and carding of cotton, were soon after modified, and applied to the woollen and worsted trade, and produced an entire revolution in some of the seats of their manufacture. Before that period, the manufacture of heavy woollens and coarse worsted goods had been gradually concentrating into Yorkshire and Lancashire, where the cheapness of living, the active industry of the inhabitants, and, above all, the cheapness and abundance of coal, gave the manufacturers a decided advantage over those in the midland and western counties.

WOOL, a township of England, in Dorsetshire; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Wareham. Population 481.

WOOLAND, a parish of England, in Dorsetshire; 8 miles from Blandford.

WOOLASTON, a parish of England in Gloucestershire; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Blakeney. Population 646.—2. A parish in Nottinghamshire, near Nottingham.

WOOLASTON, GREAT, a township of England, in Salop; 11 miles west of Shrewsbury.

WOOLAVINGTON, a parish of England, in Somersetshire; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Bridgewater.—2. A parish in Sussex; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Petworth.

WOOLBEDING, a parish of England, in Sussex; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west of Midhurst.

WOOLBOROUGH, a parish of England, in Devonshire; 1 mile south of Abbot's Newton.

WOOLCOMBE, a hamlet of England, in Dorsetshire; 7 miles south-east of Beaminster.—2. Another hamlet in the same county; 8 miles south-by-west of Sherborne.

WOOLCOMBER, *s.* One whose business is to comb wool.—Of "The Fleece," which never became popular, and is now universally neglected, I can say little that is likely to recall it to attention. The *woolcomber* and the poet appear to me such discordant natures, that an attempt to bring them together is to "couple the serpent with the fowl!"
Johnson.

WOOLDALE, a parish of England, West Riding of Yorkshire; 7 miles from Huddersfield. Population 3083.

WOOLDINGHAM, a parish of England, in Surrey; 2 miles from Godstone.

WOOLER, a market town of England, in the county of Northumberland, situated on Wooler water, near the Cheviot hills. It contains several streets, and was formerly much resorted to for goat's whey. The parish church, a plain building, was erected in 1765, nearly on the site of the old one. Here are chapels for the Presbyterians, Burghers, Baptists, and Catholics. Here are also the ruins of a very old tower or castle, standing on a bank called the Tower Bank. In the neighbourhood are vestiges of several ancient encampments; and, on the Edinburgh road, at the distance of two miles from Wooler, stands a large whinstone, supposed to mark the spot where Henry, lord Percy, and George, earl March, defeated 10,000 Scots under earl Douglas. It has a weekly market on Thursday; two fairs, viz. on the 4th May

and 17th October; 45 miles north-north-west of Newcastle, and 317 north of London. Population in 1821, 1455.

WOOLFARDISWORTHY, two parishes of England, in Devonshire, the one 9½ miles south-west of Bideford; the other 6 miles north-by-west of Crediton.

WOOLFEL, *s.* Skin not stripped of the wool.—Wool and *woolfels* were ever of little value in this kingdom. *Davies.*

WOOLFORD, GREAT and LITTLE, a parish and township of England, in Warwickshire; 3 miles south of Shipston-upon-Stour.

WOOLHAMPTON, a parish of England, in Berkshire; 7 miles east of Newbury.

WOOLHOPE, a parish of England, in Herefordshire; 7 miles from Hereford. Population 485.

WOOLLASON, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Mixbury, Oxfordshire.

WOOLLEN, *adj.* Made of wool not finely dressed, and thence used likewise for any thing coarse: it is likewise used in general for *made of wool*, as distinct from *linen*.

I was wont

To call them *woollen* vassals, things created
To buy and sell with groats.

Shakspeare.

WOOLLEN, *s.* Cloth made of wool.

Odious! in *woollen*! 'twould a saint provoke!

No, let a charming chintz and Brussels lace

Wrap my cold limbs, and shade my lifeless face. *Pope.*

WOOLLEY, a parish of England, in Huntingdonshire; 5½ miles north-east of Kimbolton.—2. A township in the West Riding of Yorkshire; 5½ miles north-by-west of Barnesley. Population 543.—3. A hamlet in Somersetshire; 3 miles from Bath.

WOOLLI, a small kingdom of Western Africa, extending along the north side of the Gambia, having Tenda on the south-east, and Bondow on the north-east. It is level, and covered entirely with wood. Mr. Park, in his first journey, received a very hospitable reception from the king, who, however, endeavoured to dissuade him from his dangerous journey.

WOOLLINESS, *s.* State or quality of being woolly.

WOOLLOS, *St.*, a hamlet of England, in Monmouthshire, adjacent to Newport.

WOOLLY, *adj.* Clothed with wool.

When the work of generation was

Between these *woolly* breeders,

The skilful shepherd peel'd me certain wands. *Shakspeare.*

Consisting of wool.

Some few, by temp'rance taught, approaching slow,

To distant fate by easy journeys go:

Gently they lay 'em down as evening sheep

On their own *woolly* fleeces softly sleep. *Dryden.*

Resembling wool.

What signifies

My fleece of *woolly* hair, that now uncurls? *Shakspeare.*

WOOLMAN (John), a minister of the society of Friends in North America, chiefly remarkable as an early and faithful advocate of the rights of the enslaved Africans, was born at Northampton, in Burlington county, West New-Jersey, in the year 1720. From some memoirs of his life left by himself, it appears that he had strong impressions of religion in childhood, which being seconded by the care and admonition of pious parents, he arrived at manhood, after a struggle of some years with youthful levities, with a decidedly religious character. An incident which befel him when a child, and which he records as a proof of the early influence of divine grace on the mind, may be mentioned here, as connected also with his future character, and with the first development of those tender sympathies of the heart which, under the guidance of Christian principle, fitted him so eminently to espouse the cause of the oppressed negroes. Going on an errand to a neighbour's, he observed that a robin quitted her nest at his approach, and flew about in alarm for her young ones. He

stood and threw stones at her, till being struck, she fell down dead. "At first," he says, "I was pleased with the exploit, but after a few minutes was seized with horror. I beheld her lying dead, and thought those young ones, for which she had been so careful, must now perish for want of their dam to nourish them; and after some painful considerations on the subject, I climbed up the tree, took all the young birds, and killed them, supposing that better than to leave them to pine away, and perish miserably. I then went on my errand, but for some hours could think of little else but the cruelties I had committed, and was much troubled. Thus He, whose tender mercies are over all his works, hath placed a principle in the human mind, which incites to exercise goodness towards every living creature: and this being singly attended to, people become tender-hearted and sympathising, but being frequently and totally rejected, the mind becomes shut up in a contrary disposition." Of his opinions at 21 he writes thus: "I was early convinced in mind that true religion consisted in an inward life, wherein the heart doth love and reverence God the Creator, and learns to exercise true justice and goodness, not only toward all men, but also toward the brute creatures. I found no narrowness respecting sects and opinions, but believed that sincere, upright-hearted people in every society, who truly loved God, were accepted of him."

The right of every individual, of whatever colour, who has not offended against society, to liberty and the common gifts of providence, was consequently at this time an article of John Woolman's religious creed; and we shall see that he soon brought himself to act in consistency with his faith. The first occasion of trial occurred while he was yet in servitude; for he had engaged himself as clerk and assistant to a shopkeeper at a place called Mount-Holly. His employer parted with a negress, and desired Woolman to write out a bill of sale for her. "The thing," says he, "was sudden, and although the thought of writing an instrument of slavery for one of my fellow-creatures felt uneasy, yet I remembered that I was hired by the year, that it was my master who directed me to do it, and that it was an elderly man, a member of our society, who bought her. So through weakness I gave way and wrote; but at the execution of it I was so afflicted in my mind, that I said before my master and the friend, that I believed slave-keeping to be a practice 'inconsistent with the Christian religion.' This in some degree abated my uneasiness; yet as often as I reflected seriously upon it, I thought I should have been clearer if I had desired to be excused from it, 'as a thing against my conscience:' for such it was." Accordingly, on the next occasion, he took this second step. "A young man of our society," he proceeds, "spoke to me to write a conveyance of a slave to him, he having lately taken a negro into his house. I told him I was not easy to write it; for though many of our meeting and in other places kept slaves, I still believed the practice was not right." Other cases followed, in which being employed (as it appears for an adequate fee) to write the will of a neighbour or a friend, he uniformly refused to be accessory to their bequeathing as property the persons of his fellow-men. "Deep-rooted customs," he observes, "though wrong, are not easily altered; but it is the duty of all to be 'firm in that' which they certainly know is 'right for them.' A charitable benevolent man, well acquainted with a negro, may, I believe, under some circumstances, keep him in his family as a servant for no other motive than the negro's good. But man, as man, knows not what shall be after him, nor hath assurance that his children will attain to that perfection in wisdom and goodness necessary rightly to exercise such power," viz. as that of the owner over his slave. As the first-fruits of this firmness, and which no doubt were highly grateful, he relates instances in which his refusal, and the reasons he gave for it, procured the freedom in lieu of the transmission of the slaves in question.

He committed to paper his sentiments on slave-keeping, and after the MS. had lain long by him, it was published, with the approbation and at the expense of his friends, who began (in Pennsylvania and the Jerseys at least) to be more generally

generally influenced by the humane and Christian views of Woolman Benezet and others on this subject. It was entitled "Some Considerations on the keeping of Negroes;" and in 1762 was followed by a "Second Part," the expense of which he preferred to take upon himself, for a reason which evinces his strict regard to justice. He considered that many, who did not yet see the evil of the practice, nor approve of his writings against it, were contributors to the general fund of the society, out of which the cause was proposed to be defrayed.

Some other reflections, written in 1757, while he was on a journey among slave-holders, and recorded in his "Memoir," are forcibly descriptive of his views and feelings.

The necessary brevity of this article will permit only a general account of John Woolman's labours in the cause of humanity. From private conferences with the holders of slaves, he proceeded to public addresses to the society in their meetings for discipline; and when at length the principle of the unlawfulness to Christians of this degrading practice had been generally recognized among them, he united other members with himself in paying visits to such of the society; within his sphere of action, as required the stimulus of remonstrances to induce them to comply with the sense of their brethren on this subject. These proceedings were prosecuted through several journeys; in which at one time the religious welfare in a more general sense, at another the right conduct in this particular of his fellow-members, engaged his attention. He did not live to see the completion of his wish as it related to the society; for it was not till the year 1787 that the last slave disappeared from among them. But the near approach of this consummation was witnessed by his coadjutor, Anthony Benezet, who died in 1784, whose fame has spread wider than Woolman's, because his opportunities were more extensive, who lived for the cause throughout Europe, and carried its successful plea from the narrow limits of the society of Friends into the world at large. Of this excellent man, whose biography escaped the early part of this work, it may not be too late here to record in brief,—that he was born at St. Quintin, in Picardy, of a respectable family, in 1713; that he was carried by his father, who fled from the persecutions which fell upon the Huguenots, to London, and there formed for mercantile pursuits; that upon removing to Philadelphia with his family in 1731, having now entered into the society of Friends, he devoted his life, upon principle, first to the education of youth in useful knowledge and the Christian faith, and ultimately to the noblest toils of humanity. But to return to our present subject: in the year 1772, John Woolman, believing it his duty to pay a religious visit to the friends in England, embarked for that purpose at Chester, on the Delaware, and arrived at London in time to attend their yearly meeting. After it he travelled, exercising his ministry among his friends, through several counties, as far as York. Here, at a large quarterly meeting, he once more pleaded for the negroes, endeavouring, and probably with effect, to engage the support of those present to the cause of humanity: soon after which he was seized with the small-pox. During a severe struggle with this disease, he manifested great patience and humility, with a firm faith in the Redeemer: and nature sinking in the conflict, he expired in peace in his 52d year.—*Memoir of John Woolman, chiefly extracted from a Journal of his Life and Writings, London, 1815.*

WOOLPACK, or **WOOLSAK**, *s.* A bag of wool; a bundle of wool.—As *woolpacks* quash the leaden ball. *Shenstone*.—The seat of the judges in the house of lords.

At bar abusive, on the bench unable,

Knave on the *woolsack*, fop at council table.

Dryden.

Any thing bulky without weight.

Chaos of presby'try, where laymen guide

With the tame *woolpack*-clergy by their side. *Cleaveland.*

WOOLPIT, a village and parish of England, in the county of Suffolk, situated on the road between Bury and Ipswich. It was formerly a market town, and has a horse fair, which lasts a week, from the 16th of September. The church is a handsome Gothic structure, but has a mean spire;

8 miles east of Bury, and 79 north-east of London. Population 696.

WOOLINGTON, a township of England, in Northumberland; 6 miles north-north-west of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

WOOLSTANTON, a parish of England, in Staffordshire; 1 mile from Newcastle. Population 848.

WOOLSTASTON, a parish of England, in Salop; 10½ miles south-south-west of Shrewsbury.

WOOLSTHORPE, a parish of England, in Lincolnshire; 6 miles west-by-south of Grantham. It is famous for being the birth-place of sir Isaac Newton. Population 456.

WOOLSTON (Thomas), an English divine, was born in 1669, at Northampton, and admitted in 1685 of Sidney college, Cambridge, where he was distinguished by his diligence and regularity. He was elected fellow of his college, took orders, preached with approbation, and was esteemed for his learning and piety. In his exercises for the degree of B. D. he maintained "the exact fitness of the time in which Christ was manifested in the flesh," in a discourse which was well received. But his temper being naturally enthusiastic, and perusing the works of Origen, he indulged a great fondness for allegorical interpretations of scripture, which afterwards led him into a variety of singular and extravagant opinions. He began in 1705 with "The Old Apology for the Truth of the Christian Religion against the Jews and Gentiles revived," maintaining that all the actions of Moses were typical of Christ, and of his church; and the book was issued from the university press. Woolston remained in college till the year 1720, when he went to London, and published a Latin dissertation concerning the supposed epistle of Pontius Pilate to Tiberius, relative to Jesus Christ. In the same year he also published two Latin epistles, addressed to Whitby, Waterland, Whiston, and others: "Circa Fidem vere Orthodoxam et Scripturarum Interpretationem," defending Origen's allegorical interpretation of Scripture. His deviation from the established faith was more apparent in his inquiry, "Whether the people called Quakers do not the nearest of any other sect in religion resemble the primitive Christians in principles and practice?" Blending sarcasm with argument, he now seemed to indulge a spirit of animosity against the clergy. Declining at the same time to reside at college, he was deprived of his fellowship in 1721. In his "Four Free Gifts to the Clergy," he denominated them "hireling priests," and "ministers of the letter." Although he might be suspected, he was not yet chargeable with historical incredulity; for in 1726 he published "A Defence of the Miracle of the Thundering Legion against Mr. Moyle." At length he engaged in the controversy between Anthony Collins and his opponents, and published "The Moderator between an Infidel and an Apostate," and "Two Supplements," in which he not only contended for mystical interpretations of the miracles of Christ, but maintained that they were never actually wrought. Considered as an avowed enemy to the Christian religion, a prosecution was instituted against him by the attorney-general, but stayed by the interposition of Whiston, and some other advocates of toleration. Notwithstanding this lenity, he proceeded in publishing "Six Discourses on the Miracles," and two "Defences of the Discourses," in which, blending ridicule and buffoonery with argument, he maintained his offensive opinions. This pertinacity and rudeness prejudiced believers in the divine mission of Christ against him; replies issued from the press; but as he again became amenable to the law, he was tried at Guildhall before lord chief justice Raymond, when, after many arguments for and against him, he was found guilty, and sentenced to a year's imprisonment, and a fine of 100*l.* Unable to pay his fine, he resided within the rules of the King's Bench, and subsisted by an annual allowance granted to him by his brother, and the contributions of some learned and liberal friends, who vindicated his intentions, whilst they disapproved his enthusiasm and fanaticism. Among these were some, and particularly Dr. S. Clarke, who condemned every species or semblance of religious persecution, and who endeavoured to procure his release; but they could not prevail upon him to stipulate that he would not persevere in publishing

publishing his peculiar opinions. But death gave him that release, which his friends could not obtain from him; as he was carried off by an epidemic disease, within four days after his seizure, in January, 1732-3. Not long before he expired, he said, "This is a struggle which all men must go through, and which I bear, not only patiently, but willingly." His moral character is said to have been unimpeachable, and his head was thought to have been more disordered than his heart.—*Biog. Brit.*

WOOLSTON, a parish of England, in Gloucestershire; 4 miles west-north-west of Winchcombe.—2. A township in Lancashire; 3 miles east-north-east of Warrington.—3. A hamlet in Sussex.

WOOLSTON, GREAT and LITTLE, two parishes of England, in Buckinghamshire, half a mile distant from each other.

WOOLSTONE, a township of England, in Berkshire; 5 miles from Great Paringdon.

WOOLSTONHOLME, a township of England, in Lancashire; 3 miles from Rochdale.

WOOLSTON-WOOD, a township of England, in Cheshire, near Nantwich.

WOOLSTROP, a hamlet of England, in Gloucestershire, parish of Quedgeley.

WOOLTON, LITTLE and MUCH, adjoining townships of England, in Lancashire; 5 miles south-west of Prescott. Population of the former, 528; of the latter, 601.

WOOLVERCOTT, a township of England, in Oxfordshire; 2½ miles from Oxford.

WOOLVERDINGTON, a parish of England, in Warwickshire; 5 miles from Warwick.

WOOLVERSTONE, a parish of England, in Suffolk, situated on the river Orwell; 4 miles south-by-east of Ipswich.

WOOLVERTON, a parish of England, in Southamptonshire; 7½ miles north-west of Basingstoke.—2. Of Norfolk; 5 miles from Lynn.—3. Of Somersetshire; 5 miles from Frome.

WOOLVISTON, a township of England, in Durham; 4½ miles from Stockton. Population 390.

WOOLWARD, *adv.* In wool. *Obsolete.*—I have no shirt: I go *woolward* for penance. *Shakspeare.*

WOOLWICH, a market town of England, in the county of Kent, on the banks of the Thames; 8 miles below London. This place, like Deptford, was originally only a small village, inhabited by fishermen; and like that also owes its consequence to the establishment of a royal dock, in the reign of Henry VIII. Since that era, it has gradually attained to its present size; but its progress has been more particularly rapid during the past century, in consequence of the establishment of the arsenal, and the augmentation of the royal artillery, who have their head-quarters here; owing to which causes, the increase of population within the last hundred years, has been in the proportion of six to one.

The dock-yard is supposed to have been originally established in the reign of Henry VIII.; and has been progressively increasing from that period. In its present state it includes about five furlongs in length, by one in breadth; within which space there are two dry-docks, five ships, three mast-ponds, a mould-loft, store-houses of various descriptions, mast-houses, sheds for timber, dwellings for the various officers, and a very complete smithery, newly erected, and furnished with extensive machinery, worked by steam, for the manufactory of anchors, &c. This dock-yard is under the immediate direction of a commissioner, who has also the controul of that at Deptford; and during the late war, the number of artificers and labourers that were employed here, amounted to nearly 2000; but since the peace, they have been reduced to about two-thirds of that number. Several first rate ships have been built here. The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a spacious building of brick, with stone copings, window frames, &c. standing on an eminence immediately overlooking the dock-yard. It consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a plain square tower at the west end. This edifice was rebuilt between the years 1726 and 1740, at an expense of about 6500*l.*, 3000*l.* of

which were granted under the act of queen Anne, for building fifty new churches; the rest was defrayed by collections made by brief, voluntary contributions, and legacies. The interior is fitted up in the Grecian style; and on the north, south, and west sides are galleries, supported on Ionic columns. The sepulchral memorials are but few. The principal charitable establishments are an almshouse and two schools. The alms-house was founded for five poor widows, previous to the year 1562, by sir Martin Bowes. They now receive 25*l.* yearly, besides coals and other articles. The girls' school was built and endowed, from a bequest made by Mrs. Ann Withers, in 1753, of 100*l.* in money, and 1100*l.* old South sea annuities; for the purpose of teaching 30 poor girls to read, and to work with the needle. The other school was founded under the will of Mrs. Mary Wiseman, who, in 1758, left 1000*l.* old South sea annuities, for the educating, clothing, and apprenticing of six poor orphan boys, sons of shipwrights, who have served their apprenticeships in the dock-yard. The original endowment has been augmented to 1750*l.* by vesting some part of the interest in the funds; and eight boys are now educated, &c. on this establishment. Between the dock-yard and the royal arsenal is an extensive building, about 400 yards in length, including a rope-walk, where several hundred workmen are constantly employed, under the direction of a clerk of the rope-yard, and master ropemaker, in the manufactory of cables of all dimensions, for the service of the navy.

The military and civil branches of the office of ordnance, that have been established at Woolwich since the accession of George I., have occasioned a very rapid increase, both in its population and extent, particularly during the last war. The original foundry which government possessed for brass ordnance, was in Upper Moorfields, London; but its removal thence was occasioned by the following accident: a large recast being intended, of the guns which Marlborough had taken from the French, the duke of Richmond, the then master-general of the ordnance, together with several friends, and a large concourse of spectators, attended to witness the operation: previously, however, to its commencement, a foreigner in the name of Schalck, convinced, by the moisture which he observed in the moulds, that an explosion was to be apprehended, warned his Grace, and the surrounding spectators, of their danger. The event was such as he had anticipated; for no sooner had the burning metal been poured into the first mould, than it exploded with great violence, and severely injured several of the bystanders. Mr. Schalck having given so striking a proof of his skill, was offered a commission to make choice of any spot within 12 miles of London, for the erection of a new foundry, and also to be made superintendent of the whole concern. This advantageous proposal he readily accepted, and immediately began his search for a proper place for the new establishment; and having inspected various spots, he at length fixed on the Warren at Woolwich, as the most eligible situation. This arsenal is the grand national depot for every species of ordnance, both military and naval; and the immense quantity of guns which it contains, presents a curious spectacle to persons unaccustomed to sights of this nature: they are arranged in the open air, in tiers of great length, where are to be found complete field and battering train, mortars, howitzers, carronades, &c. together with the guns belonging to such of our ships of war as are not in commission. In other parts of this vast depot are extensive stores of gun carriages, military waggons, and every thing which appertains to the department of the ordnance. The arsenal includes nearly 60 acres, and contains various piles of brick building, among the oldest of which are the foundry, and the late military academy. These were erected by sir John Vanbrugh, and have the date 1719, on the upper part of the leaden pipes that convey the water from the roofs. In the foundry are three furnaces, and a machine for boring cannon: the largest furnace will melt about 17 tons of metal at one time. From the improvements that have been made in the operation of casting, all danger of explosion is avoided, the moulds being made red-hot, before the metal is suffered to run into them.

The time requisite to perform the operation of boring varies in proportion to the size of the piece, a 12 pounder taking about five days. In another quadrangular range of building, at a short distance from the foundry, are two other boring machines, and various work-shops, where the ordnance, after being proved, are properly finished for service. Brass ordnance only are made here; and these, though so called, are wholly formed of a composition of tin and copper. The foundry is under the direction of an inspector, a master founder, and an assistant founder. Nearly adjoining to the foundry is the laboratory, where fire-works and cartridges, for the use of the navy and army, are made up; and bombs, carcasses, granadoes, &c. charged. The other structures in the arsenal consist of store-houses and offices of various descriptions, together with numerous workshops, in one of which a curious planeing machine, worked by a small steam-engine, has been erected. The number of artificers, labourers, and boys, employed in the various departments, is about 3000; exclusive of the convicts belonging to one of the hulks which is stationed on the river, opposite to the arsenal: the other hulk lies before the dock-yard. The convicts amount to about 900; they are generally employed in the most laborious offices, as pile-driving, &c. under the care of proper persons.

At Woolwich, also, is situated the royal military academy, which was instituted about the year 1719; but not finally arranged till 1741. This establishment, which has varied considerably at different periods, and which has been much reduced since the peace, contains at present 100 pupils, who are called cadets.

The military academy was formerly situated in the arsenal, and the building there still serves occasionally for the reception of particular branches of the institution; but it is now removed to about a mile southward from the town, on the upper part of Woolwich common, which, with part of Charlton common, has been purchased by government within these few years. It is built in the castellated form, from designs by Wyatt; and consists, in front, of a centre and two wings, united by corridors, with a range of building behind, containing the hall, servants' offices, &c. The centre forms a quadrangle, with octagonal towers at the angles; and, besides a variety of other apartments, contains the four teaching rooms or academies, as they are termed, the masters' desks to each of which are situated in the towers, where the floor is somewhat raised above the general level. The wings contain the apartments for the cadets and chief officers, the latter being in the middle of each wing, which is more elevated than the extremities; these have octagonal turrets at the angles. The whole edifice is embattled, and built with brick, whitened over; its length is somewhat more than 200 yards; the principal front is to the north. The hall is a well proportioned room, with a timber roof, in the general style of the college halls. The entire expense of this structure is estimated at not less than 150,000*l*.

When the Warren, which was made the head-quarters of the regiment of artillery, on its being first stationed at Woolwich, became insufficient for the purpose, by the increase of the regiment, a piece of ground, of about 50 acres, was taken by government on lease, and spacious barracks erected for the accommodation of the officers and privates. It is a very extensive structure, of an oblong form, whose principal front, which faces the south, is nearly 400 yards in length. It consists of six ranges of brick building, united by an ornamental centre of stone (having Doric columns in front, and the royal arms, and military trophies, above), and four other lower buildings, filling up the divisions between each range. The latter have also stone fronts, with Doric colonnades, and a balustrade above each. These contain a library and reading-room for the officers, a mess-room, a guard-room, and a chapel; the latter of which will contain 1000 persons. At a little distance from the back part of the chapel, is a new riding-school, built of brick, from designs by Wyatt, on the model of an ancient temple. Its appearance is grand: its length is about 50 yards, its breadth 21, and its height proportionable. The whole depth of the

buildings, from the front of the barracks, which runs nearly parallel with that of the new military academy, is about 290 yards: this space includes a double quadrangle, besides various detached ranges. The regiment of artillery consisted, during the war, of nearly 17,000 men, including the horse brigade, but it is now reduced to about 7000, which are formed into nine battalions. The parade is in front of the barracks, and the soldiers are frequently exercised in throwing shells, for which the open space on the common affords sufficient room. On the east side of the barracks, on the descent leading to the arsenal, is the ordnance hospital, which is an extensive edifice, calculated to contain about 700 men. Several detached buildings, for the use of the artillery, have also been raised on different parts of the common; among which we may mention a veterinary hospital for the horse brigade; but the most conspicuous of these is a pagoda, used as a repository for models: it is 115 feet in diameter, and was removed here from Carlton-house gardens, where it served as a banquetting room to the sovereigns who visited this country, after the battle of Waterloo. On the west side of the town there are also barracks, and a handsome hospital, erected for the fourth division of marines, who have their head-quarters at this place. The population of Woolwich is reckoned at 17,000, exclusive of military.

WOOLWICH, a post township of the United States, in Lincoln county, Maine, on the Kennebeck, opposite Bath; 152 miles north-east of Boston. Population 1050.—2. A township of Gloucester county, New Jersey. Population 3063.

WOONY, a town of Hindostan, province of Berar, belonging to the Nagpore rajah. Lat. 20. 10. N. long. 78. 59. E.

WOOP, *s.* [*rubicilla*, Lat.] A bird.

WOOPERTON, a hamlet of England, in Northumberland; 6½ miles south-east of Wooler.

WOORATLA, a town of Hindostan, province of the Northern Circars. Lat. 17. 33. N. long. 82. 48. E.

WOORDAUN, a considerable town of Lower Egypt, on the western branch of the Nile, the ancient *Latopolis*.

WOORDAUN, or OWARDAN, a considerable town of Lower Egypt, situated on the western branch of the Nile. It is surrounded by sand hills and arid downs, sprinkled, however, with fine sycamore trees. This place has been noted in modern times as the resort of pirates, who, however, have now been in a great measure extirpated.

WOOS, *s.* [*alga*, Lat.] Sea-weed; an herb.

WOOSTER, a post town and capital of the United States, in Wayne county, Ohio, at the head of the navigation on the Killbuck. It is regularly laid out, and contains a bank, a land office, a printing office, and 70 houses. The Baptists have a meeting-house here; 45 miles south of Lake Erie, and 123 west of Pittsburg. Lat. 40. 46. N. Two miles north-west of the town, a well for salt water has been sunk, 280 feet deep. It furnishes very salt water in large quantities.—2. A township of Washington county, Ohio; 12 miles north-west of Marietta.

WOOTTON (John), an eminent, though not very able, painter of landscape and animals, who flourished in England about 1720. He was a pupil of John Wyck, and was much employed in the portraits of horses and dogs, and in painting the sports of the field, particularly fox-hunting; upon which subject there are seven pictures of his engraved by Canot. Once at least he attempted (but he did not frequently repeat the attempt) to pourtray a battle, and his subject was that of Culloden at the time of the rout of the rebel army. It has been engraved by Baron, though it is but an indifferent performance. He died in 1765. He had been successful in the pursuit of his art, for he was enabled by its proceeds to build a house in Cavendish-square, where he lived, and had painted it with taste, according to Walpole, who praises his works ridiculously. His prices, he says, were high, forty guineas for a single horse the size of life, and twenty if smaller.

WOOTTON, a parish of England, in Bedfordshire; 4½ miles south-west of Bedford. Population 831.—2. A township in Berkshire; 3½ miles north-west of Abingdon.—3. A

hamlet in Gloucestershire, adjacent to the city of Gloucester.—4. A parish in Kent; $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Canterbury.—5. A parish in Lincolnshire; 5 miles south-east of Barton-upon-Flumber.—6. A parish in Northamptonshire; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-by-east of Northampton. Population 455.—7. A parish in Oxfordshire; 2 miles north-by-west of Woodstock. Population 888.—8. A parish in Southamptonshire; 4 miles north-east of Newport.—9. A township in Staffordshire; 8 miles north-by-east of Uttoxeter.—10. A parish in Surrey; 3 miles west-by-south of Dorking. Population 488.

WOOTTON-BASSET, an ancient borough and market-town of England, in the county of Wilts, consists chiefly of one street, about half a mile in length. Two representatives have been regularly deputed from this town to serve in parliament, since the 25th year of the reign of Henry VI. They are elected by the inhabitant householders, legally settled there, and paying scot and lot. The corporation is composed of a mayor, two aldermen, and 12 burgesses. The market-day is Tuesday, weekly; and there are six annual fairs. In the centre of the town is a market-house and shambles; and near this stands the town-hall, in which a machine, called a "cucking, or ducking stool," formerly used for the punishment of female scolds, was preserved.

In this parish are two free schools, and a Sunday school. The former were founded and endowed by the earl of Clarendon, one of them for 12 boys, and the other for 12 girls. This town is 89 miles west from London. About 3 miles north-east of the town is Lediard-Tregose, the seat of lord viscount Bolingbroke. The house contains some curious pictures; and in the adjoining church are several fine monuments to different branches of the St. John family.

WOOTTON, COURTNEY, a parish of England, in Somersetshire; 4 miles from Minehead. Population 372.

WOOTTON-UNDER-EDGE, a borough and market-town of England, in the county of Gloucester, is seated at the foot of a ridge of woody hills, from which situation its name has undoubtedly been derived. The old town was burnt down in the reign of king John, and a place called the Brands is supposed to mark its original site. The town is well built, and has a handsome church, the tower of which is adorned with battlements and pinnacles: in it are several handsome monuments of the Berkeley family. Here is a free school, founded in 1385, by lady Catherine Berkeley. It has also alms-houses for six poor men, and as many women. In the town and neighbourhood are several clothing manufactories, one of which often employs at least 200 persons. The government of the town is vested in a mayor, who is chosen annually at the court leet of the earl of Berkeley, and 12 aldermen. Market on Friday, and a fair on the 25th September. Population 1527 persons, occupying 217 houses; 19 miles south-south-west of Gloucester, and 108 west-by-north of London.

WOOTTON FITZPAINE, a parish of England, in Dorsetshire; 4 miles from Lyme. Population 328.

WOOTTON GLANVILLE, a parish of England, in Dorsetshire; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Sherborne.

WOOTTON ST. LAWRENCE, a parish of England, in Southamptonshire; 3 miles west-by-north of Basingstoke. Population 511.

WOOTTON, NORTH, three parishes of England, one in Dorsetshire, one in Norfolk, and one in Somersetshire.

WOOTTON RIVERS, a parish of England, in Wiltshire; 3 miles north-east of Pewsey.

WOOTTON, SOUTH, a parish of England, in Norfolk; 2 miles south of Castle Rising.

WOOTTON UNDERWOOD, a parish of England, in Berkshire; 8 miles from Aylesbury.

WOOTTON, WAWEN or WAVEN, a parish of England, in Warwickshire. Population 572.

WORB, a large village in the west of Switzerland; 6 miles east-by south of Bern.

WORBIS, or STADT WORBIS, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the Lower Eichsfeld, on the Wipper. Population 1400.

WORCESTER, an inland county of England, very near

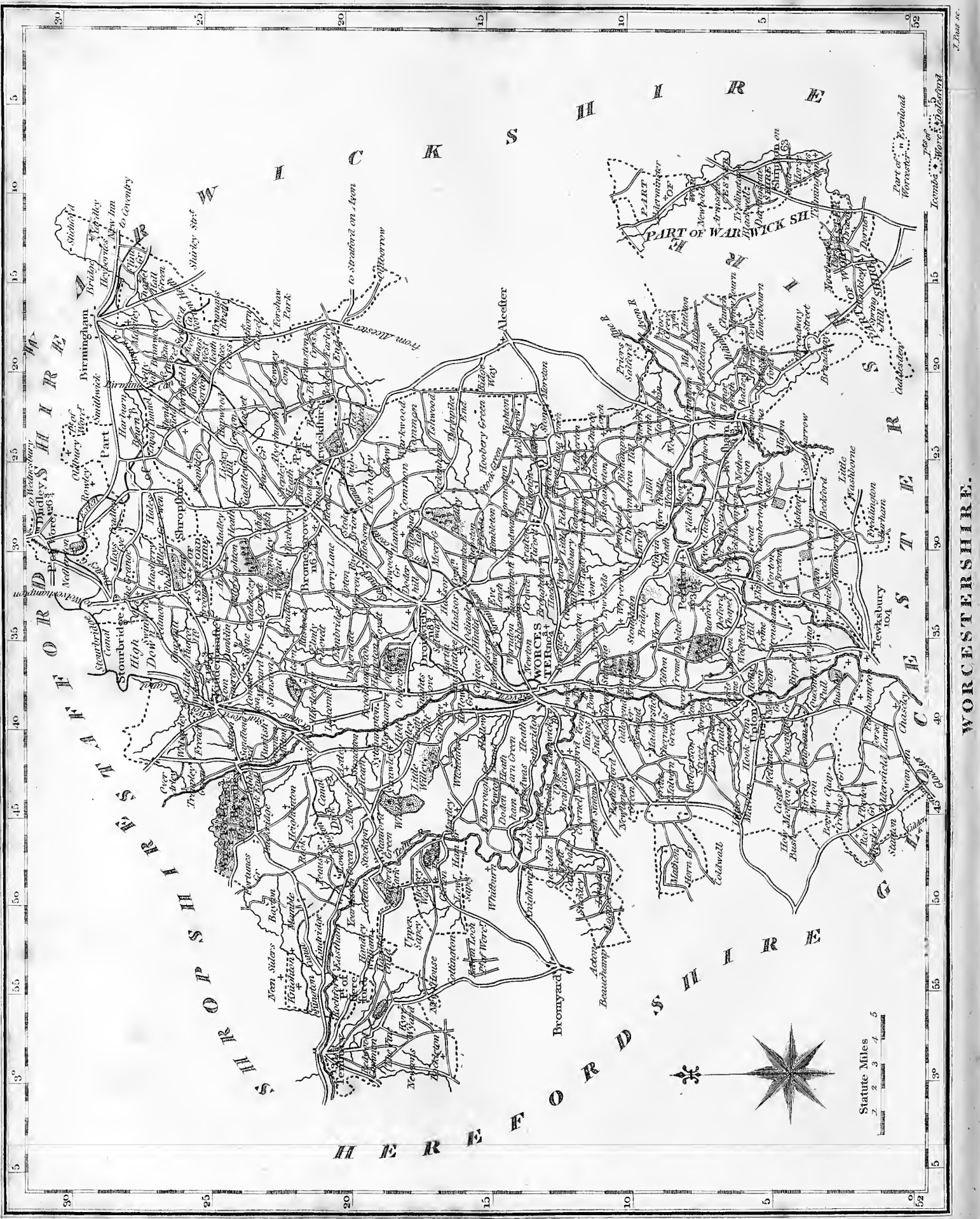
the centre of the kingdom, with Herefordshire separating it from Wales on the south-west; Shropshire lying to the north-west; Staffordshire bounding it on the north; Warwickshire stretching to the east; and Gloucestershire on the south. In longitude it extends from 1. 30. to 2. 30. W.; and its latitude is from 52. to 52. 30. N. It is altogether of a very irregular shape, having on every side detached parts surrounded by other counties, and in some instances, parts of other counties completely insulated within it: and though its circumference, not allowing for irregularities, cannot be estimated at more than 124 miles, yet, if the boundary line was to be precisely measured, it would be nearly twice that computation. The estimates of its superficial contents by the different topographical writers, vary extremely. Its medium length is stated by some to be 36 miles, and its breadth 34 miles. From this it is computed that the body of the county contains 936 square miles, equal to 599,040 acres; whilst the detached parts being estimated at 19,200, the whole is stated to amount to 618,240 acres. According to other estimates, again, the mean length is said to be 30, and the breadth 25 miles, giving a superficies of 480,000 acres; but the official estimate laid before parliament reduces its contents to 431,360 acres. Without deciding between these different accounts, it may be stated that, at the present day, it contains one city, 11 market towns, perhaps 300 villages and hamlets (some accounts say 500), and 152 parishes, including one bishopric and three boroughs: the whole being divided into five hundreds, viz. Oswaldeslowe, Halfshire, Blakenhurst, Pershore, and Doddingtree. Its towns, besides the city of Worcester, are, Evesham, Droitwich, and Bewdley, which return members to parliament; and the market towns of Upton, Tenbury, Kidderminster, Dudley, Stourbridge, Bromsgrove, Pershore, and Shipston-upon-Stour.

The general aspect of the country is rich and beautiful. When viewed from any of the numerous eminences in the surrounding counties, it rather approaches to a plain, the gentle slopes and risings to the east and west of Worcester, remaining scarcely any longer discernible.

The air is generally pure and mild, though in some parts, as on the north-west range of the Broadway hills, there is a degree of wild bleakness that reminds the traveller very much of the mountainous tracts of Derbyshire. Bredon hill, and others in its vicinity, are also of considerable height, and are seen at a great distance. These are estimated to be 800 or 900 feet above the level of the Avon, and are rather of a cold temperature. Amongst the inclement parts of the county, comparatively speaking, we ought also perhaps to include the Lickey, which rises to the north-east of Bromsgrove, in a ridge of high hills, and runs towards Hagley, to the north, diverging also to the east; some of its peaks having an elevation of 800 or 900 feet above the general level. This district, however, is by no means so bleak as the Broadway hills, though farther to the northward. The Malvern hills, though nothing more than sheep-walks, have yet a most salubrious climate; and the north-western parts of the county, particularly about Abberley, though of equal elevation to any other district, seem to have a much warmer aspect than either the Lickey or Broadway hills, which may perhaps, in a great degree, be owing to the shelter of the woods and other plantations which are so frequent there. In the middle, south, and western parts of the county, the climate is described as remarkably mild, soft, and salubrious. The vale of Severn, but little elevated above the level of the sea, and the valleys of the Avon and Teme, nearly upon the same level with the adjoining uplands, seldom rising above 100, or at most 150 feet above their level, have at this low elevation a warmth and softness which ripens the grain, and brings to perfection the produce of the earth, from a fortnight to a month earlier than in more elevated countries.

The soil is various, consisting chiefly of rich loamy sand, in those districts immediately north of Worcester, mixed with a small proportion of gravel: this, however, relates principally to the central part of the county; for there is some





SHROPSHIRE
 HEREFORDSHIRE
 PART OF WARWICKSHIRE



Statute Miles
 1 2 3 4 5

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Printed for the Editor, opposite the London Office.

some very light sand, with a few spots of clay, and some of peat earth, towards the east. In the eastern district, indeed, the soil is in general a strong clay: but the waste land, which at one time was very considerable, was principally of deep, black, peat earth. Between Worcester and the vale of Evesham, the soil is partly red marl, and partly strong clay, with some sandy loam; and there is also a small vein of land, which partakes of each of these qualities; whilst the sub-soil, more especially under the sandy loam, consists of lime-stone. In the vale itself the soil is particularly deep; of a darkish coloured earth, with a substratum, in many parts, of clay, and some gravel. Beyond this, on the confines of the county, and in the small detached parts, including a small part of the Cotswold hills that runs into this county, a limestone prevails on the upper land, and a rich loam in the lower. Between Worcester and Malvern, the general character of the soil is a clay, mixed with gravel in different proportions. To the left of this line, including Malvern Chace, a deep surface of clay is found in some places; in others, a rich loam, inclining to sand; the substratum is supposed to be marl. In the central parts of the western district, a strong clay is sometimes found, becoming gradually gravelly towards the light sands in the north. In each of these districts, some rocky and stony soil is met with; but no traces of flint or chalk. The vale of Severn is described as containing probably 10,000 acres of a deep and rich sediment, deposited from time immemorial, by the waters of this river, and by its tributary streams. This sediment in some places consists of a pure water clay, adapted for brick-making, but generally of a rich mud, fertile, and favourable to vegetation.

As to the mineralogy of this county, little can be said; for, as in all the other fertile counties in England, little is to be found under the surface, where the external produce is so luxuriant.

On Burlish common is a well called the Dropping Well, which is considered as excellent for the cure of weak eyes; and several cases are well attested of its successful application. The canals in this county are, 1st, the Trent and Severn, or Staffordshire and Worcestershire, or as, indeed, it is more commonly called, the Stourport canal; 2d, the Droitwich canal; 3d, the Worcester and Birmingham canal; 4th, the Dudley Extension canal; 5th, the Leominster canal, near Tenbury. Its principal rivers are the Severn, Avon, Stour, and Teme; the Severn enters the county from Shropshire, runs through its whole length, and being joined by the Teme from the north-west, the small river Salwarp from the north-east, the Stour from the north, and the Avon from the south-east, renders the soil extremely fertile. The commerce and manufactures are very considerable, not only from its own produce, but from its lying in a situation to make it the depot and line of communication for the mining and manufacturing counties which almost surround it. Of its own exported produce, we may enumerate the great quantities of hops, fruit, cyder, and perry, which are bought at Worcester markets, rendering it the great mart for those articles in the western district of the kingdom. This county also exports a considerable surplus of its own manufactures, in the article of Kidderminster goods, Worcester gloves, in China and glass-ware, and in nails, and the smaller articles of iron-work, as well as barred and sheet-iron, for the northern parts. We must not omit the great quantities of salt from Droitwich, of oil and oil-cake from Evesham, and of clover and grass-seeds, corn, beans, flour, malt, salmon, fat cattle, sheep, lambs, hogs, hay, timber, large and small, from the county in general.

That Worcestershire was known to the Romans, the roads whose vestiges are discovered to run through the county, afford convincing proofs. Several coins also of the lower empire have been found, particularly in the fields adjoining to the large camp on Witchbury hill, where about 40 years ago an earthen pot filled with them, was taken out of a pool on the side of the hill. Besides these, urns have been found filled with bones, and various other vestiges of the ancient conquerors of Britain.

The county contains 30,462 houses, inhabited by 160,546 persons; viz. 78,033 males, and 82,513 females; of whom 16,855 families were returned as being employed in trade, handicraft, and manufactures, 13,818 in agriculture, and 3441 others.

WORCESTER is the chief town of the above county, and one of the most ancient cities in England. It is agreeably situated in a beautiful vale on the eastern banks of the Severn, from which it rises gradually. Its air and climate are remarkably healthy, and the surrounding country is not only deserving of notice from its fertility and variety of prospect, but from the pleasing effect produced by its beautiful, and often romantic, outline. From the eastern blasts it is comfortably screened by a hill, covered with some fine woods, which add much to the beauty of the scenery; whilst being open from north to south, in the direction of the river, a brisk current of air generally prevails, which is exceedingly conducive to health. Being an ancient fortified place, this city had a very strong wall, of which some remains may yet be seen at the back of the commandery, in which were six ports or gates, said to have been handsome, but which have been taken down some years ago; and however the antiquary may regret this, yet it must be acknowledged, that it has tended much to improve the principal entrances into the city. The streets are in general broad, so as to admit a free circulation of air. They are also well paved and lighted. The Foregate-street, the High-street, the Broad-street, and Bridge-street, are exceedingly regular and beautiful. The other streets, however, are not remarkable either for airiness or regularity. The cathedral is a noble specimen of Gothic simplicity; the outside is extremely plain, and devoid of all laboured ornaments. Its beauty consists in its height, space, and the lightness of its architecture, which is greatly aided by the lofty pinnacles rising from every termination of the building. The cathedral was first erected by Ethelred, king of Mercia, in 680, when it was a convent of secular priests. It was burnt down and rebuilt before the conquest, and was again reduced to ashes in 1113. It was again burnt down in 1202, with all the adjacent offices of the monastery, and part of the city; but being again rebuilt, and king John buried there, it was, in the presence of Henry III. his son, and of many bishops, abbots, and nobles, solemnly consecrated in 1218. After this, a general repair took place, and a complete new front was given to it. The greatest part of the buildings, consisting of the hall, refectory, cloister, water-gate, &c., were all built between 1320 and 1336, by bishop Wakefield, who also lengthened the body of the church (the north aisle having previously been vaulted by bishop Cobham), by adding two arches to the west end; he is recorded also to have built the north porch, an elegant specimen of the architecture of the times. From this period until the unhappy contest of Charles and the parliament, no particular alterations were made; but great dilapidations took place, while the place was occupied by the parliamentary forces. These have been in a great measure repaired, particularly of late years, when great improvements have been made, not only in the exterior architecture, but in the interior regulations and arrangements. After all the damages which it has suffered, and notwithstanding the unavoidable varieties of architecture which have taken place, this memorable cathedral is now an object of great interest to the man of taste. Its form is that usual one of a double cross, displaying the grand features of the Gothic style, which consist in extent and strength, and to which we may add the solemnity of the high pointed arch, and the beauty of diminutive ornament. The proportions of the exterior are on a grand scale; it is in length 514 feet; in breadth 78; and in height 68; and the tower, which rises from the centre of the cross aisle to the altitude of 200 feet, is ornamented at the corners by four lofty pinnacles, and with elegant battlements of light open work. This tower has been reckoned heavy, particularly in the upper tier of ornamented windows. Much curious work may be seen on its various sides, as well as some ancient statues: these are, the Virgin with the infant Christ, St. Walsten, St. Oswald, and other religious

religious worthies of the days of old. The whole of the interior is highly interesting, not only from the singularity as well as beauty of its architecture, but also from the numerous monuments erected to many eminent characters. On entering through the beautiful north porch, the great nave and side aisles present a most elegant admixture of the Anglo-Norman and Gothic orders; the two western arches added by bishop Giffard being of the former, whilst the remaining seven are of the latter; and the visitor will be struck with the beauty of the ornamented capitals of the pillars that support them, being sculptured with the nicest filagree work, each differing from the other, though it is to be lamented, that these have in some places been destroyed, during the occupation of the edifice by the parliamentary army. The effect produced by the modern painted windows, contrasted with the pure white of the walls, is also very striking. In the interior are many elegant monuments of distinguished persons and families. Nothing can be imagined more august, and yet more simple, than the choir, in which the best effect is produced by its clustered pillars, the exquisite open worked mouldings of its pointed arches, and its general arrangement. The stalls in the choir, which are in the best state of repair, are of Irish oak, as old as 1397; the carvings are well done, and the turn-up seats are, as usual in old cathedrals, ornamented on the reverse with ludicrous, satirical representations, emblematical of the mendicant orders of friars, between whom, and the lazy inmates of the cloister, there was perpetual war. The effect of the east window over the altar is very fine; and the octagonal pulpit deserves attention; of this the front and sides are of stone, and the back of curious oak, and the whole is curiously carved with emblems of the past and present dispensations, a representation of the New Jerusalem, the evangelic hieroglyphics, &c. The altar-piece is a simple screen, constructed of oak, but rather inappropriately ornamented with Corinthian pillars; the centre has a painting of the "Descent from the Cross." Opposite to the pulpit is the bishop's throne, which is a specimen of very antique workmanship, with the olive branch, as an emblem of peace, and some other symbols, such as the mitre, &c. designative of the episcopal functions. The organ, which stands over the western entrance, is possessed of a very fine tone, and is supposed to excel all others in the kingdom in the trumpet stop. The attention of the spectator, in passing up to the altar, is arrested by an altar-tomb in the centre, and near to the east end. This is the tomb of king John, the most ancient one that is existing, in England at least, of all the ancestors of the present royal family, since the time of the conquest. His effigy lies on the tomb, crowned; on which was written, but now almost illegible, "*Johannes Rex Angliæ.*"

The trade of Worcester is very considerable, arising not only from the surplus products of the county and its own manufactures, but from the great conveniences resulting from its very extended water carriage. Worcester formerly excelled in the manufacture of broad cloths; also of carpets; both which manufactures have been given up. The porcelain manufacture is carried on to a great extent, and has reached the highest perfection. The glove manufactory is also deserving of notice, as it is conducted on a very extensive scale, both for home consumption and exportation, those of Worcester and its vicinity being much admired. The present corporation, by charter of James I., consists of a mayor, recorder, sheriff, six aldermen, 24 common councilmen, and 48 assistants; and sends two members to parliament, chosen by the citizens admitted to their freedom by birth or servitude, or by redemption: the number of voters is about 1700, and the returning officer is the sheriff. This city suffered much during the wars between the houses of York and Lancaster; but the most remarkable event here was the famous battle between the English army under Cromwell, and the Scotch, in the cause of Charles II. in 1650, when the royalists had 2000 killed and 8000 taken prisoners, most of whom were sold as slaves to the American colonies. After this, Cromwell ordered the walls of the city to be razed to the ground. This city gives title of

marquis to the duke of Beaufort. The market days are on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, and the markets well supplied with every kind of provision. The following are toll free: second Monday in February, and the first Monday in May, June, July, and November. Its fairs are the Saturday before Palm Sunday, Saturday in Easter week, 15th August, 19th September, and the first Monday in December; 111 miles north-west-by-west of London.

WORCESTER, a county of the United States, in Massachusetts, bounded north by New Hampshire, east by Middlesex and Norfolk counties, south by Rhode Island and Connecticut, and west by Hampden, Hampshire, and Franklin counties. Population 64,910.—2. A post town of the United States, and capital of Worcester county, Massachusetts. In 1791, two editions of the bible, one in large folio, the other in royal quarto, the first of the kind published in America, were printed in this town. Population 2577; 39 miles north-north-west of Providence, and 40 west-by-south of Boston.—3. A post township of the United States, in Otsego county, New York. Population 1140.—4. A post township of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. Population 868.—5. A county of the United States, in Maryland, bounded north by Delaware, east by the Atlantic, south by Virginia, and west by Somerset county. Population 16,971. Chief town, Snowhill.—6. A township of the United States, in Washington county, Ohio. Population 385.

WORD, *s.* [pɔpɪ, Saxon; *woord*, Dutch; *ward*, M. Goth.] A single part of speech.—If you speak three *words*, it will three times report you the three *words*. Bacon.—A short discourse.

Shall I vouchsafe your worship a *word* or two?

—Two thousand, and I'll vouchsafe thee the hearing.

Shakspeare.

Talk; discourse.

Why should calamity be full of *words*?

—Let them have scope, though what they do impart

Help nothing else, yet they do ease the heart. *Shakspeare.*

Dispute; verbal contention.

In argument upon a case,

Some *words* there grew 'twixt Somerset and me. *Shakspeare.*

Language; oral expression; living speech.—Found you no displeasure by *word* or countenance? *Shakspeare.*

Promise.—Obey thy parents, keep thy *word* justly, swear not. *Shakspeare.*—Signal; token; order.

Every soldier, kill his prisoners;

Give the *word* through.

Shakspeare.

Account; tidings; message.

Bring me *word* thither

How the world goes, that to the pace of it

I may spur on my journey.

Shakspeare.

Declaration; purpose expressed.

I know you brave, and take you at your *word*;

That present service which you vaunt, afford.

Dryden.

Affirmation.—I desire not the reader should take my *word*, and therefore I will set two of their discourses in the same light for every man to judge. *Dryden.*—Scripture; word of God.—They say this church of England neither hath the *word* purely preached, nor the sacraments sincerely ministered. *Whitgift.*—The second person of the ever adorable Trinity. A scripture term.

Thou my *Word*, begotten Son, by thee

This I perform.

Milton.

A motto; a short sentence; a proverb.

Round about the wreath this *word* was writ,

"Burnt I do burne."

Spenser.

To WORD, *v. n.* To dispute.—He that descends not to *word* it with a shrew, does worse than beat her. *L'Es-trange.*

To WORD, *v. a.* To express in proper words.—The apology for the king is the same, but *worded* with greater deference to that great prince. *Addison.*—To affect by many words;

words; to overpower by words.—If one were to be *worded* to death, Italian is the fittest language. *Howell.*

WORD, a town of Bavarian Franconia, properly one of the suburbs of Nuremberg. It contains 1800 inhabitants.

WORD, a small town in the north-east of France, in Alsace. Population 1000.

WORDCATCHER, *s.* One who cavils at words.

Each wight who reads not, and but scans and spells,
Each *word-catcher* that lives on syllables. *Pope.*

WORDER, *s.* One who uses words; a speaker.—We could not say as much of our high *worders*. *Whitlock.*

WORDINESS, *s.* State or quality of abounding with words. *Ash.*

WORDINGBERG, a petty seaport of Denmark, on the south coast of the island of Zealand.

WORDISH, *adj.* Respecting words.—What I have hitherto said in these *wordish* testimonies. *Hammond.*

WORDISHNESS, *s.* Manner of wording or expression.—The truth they hide by their dark *wordishness*. *Verses.*

WORDLESS, *adj.* Silent; without words.

Her joy with heav'd-up hands she doth express,
And, *wordless*, so greets heaven for his success. *Shakspeare.*

WORDSFIELD, a hamlet of England, in Worcestershire, near Upton-upon-Severn.

WORDWELL, a parish of England, in Suffolk; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from St. Edmund's Bury.

WORDY, *adj.* Verbose; full of words.

We need not lavish hours in *wordy* periods,
As do the Romans, ere they dare to fight. *Philips.*

WORE. The preterite of *wear*.

This on his helmet *wore* a lady's glove,
And that a sleeve embroider'd by his love. *Dryden.*

WORE, a township of England, in Salop; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Drayton-in-Hales.

WORFIELD, a parish of England, in Salop, near Bridgnorth. Population 1339.

WORGAN (Dr. John), a musical graduate of Oxford, organist of St. Mary-Axe, Bedford chapel, and many years a distinguished performer on the organ at Vauxhall, and Dr. Arne's successor there in the composition of cantatas, songs, and ballads.

He learned the rudiments of music of his elder brother, who had likewise an organist's place in the city, and played the violoncello in the Vauxhall band. Their scholars on the harpsichord were very numerous, particularly within Temple-bar; and John, as an organist and opener of new organs, rivalled Stanley. He was a very studious man, and dipt very early into the old ecclesiastical composers of Italy. He succeeded Gladwin in playing the organ at Vauxhall. His first study in composition and organ-playing was directed by Roseingrave, who pointed his attention to the pure harmony and modulation of Palestrina, and organ-fugues of Handel. His constant use of the organ at Vauxhall, during the summer, ranked him with Stanley and Keeble; and his enthusiasm for Scarlatti's lessons, with which he was impressed by Roseingrave, rendered him equal to Kelway in their execution.

With an extempore prelude, *alla Palestrina*, and one of Handel's organ-fugues, he used to preface his concerto every night.

At length he got acquainted with Geminiani, swore by no other divinity, and on consulting him on the subject of composition, he was told that he would never be acquainted with all the arcana of the science, without reading "El Porque della Musica," a book written in Spanish per Andres Lorente, en Alcalá, 1672. But where was this book to be had? Geminiani told him, and told him truly, that the tract was very scarce. He had, indeed, a copy of it himself; but he would not part with it under twenty guineas. Worgan, on fire to be in possession of this oracular author, immediately purchased the book at the price mentioned; not understanding a word of Spanish, he went to work in learning it. But the knowledge of Spanish and study of Lorente seem

to have had no other effect on Worgan's compositions, than to spoil his Vauxhall songs; which though sung into popularity by dint of repetition, had no attractive grace, or pleasing cast of melody.

He composed several oratorios, in which the choruses are learned, and the accompaniments to his songs ingenious. The *cantilena* was original, it is true, but it was original awkwardness, and attempts at novelty without nature for his guide.

His organ-playing, though more in the style of Handel than of any other school, was indeed learned and masterly, in a way quite his own. In his youth, he was impressed with a reverence for Domenico Scarlatti by old Roseingrave's account of his wonderful performance on the harpsichord, as well as by his lessons; and afterwards he became a great collector of his pieces, some of which he had been honoured with from Madrid by the author himself. He was the editor of twelve at one time, and six at another, that are admirable, though few have now perseverance sufficient to vanquish their peculiar difficulties of execution. He was in possession of many more, which he always locked up as Sybil's leaves.

He had the misfortune to labour under two dreadful calamities; a bad wife, and the stone. He got rid of the former, after great mortifications and expense, by divorce; but in too early wishing to abridge his sufferings from the latter, he lost his life in the torture of an operation, August 20, 1790.

WORGAM, a town of Hindostan, province of Aurangabad. It is situated 20 miles west of Poona, and is celebrated for being the scene of the disgraceful treaty made by the Bombay commissioners with the Mahrattas, in 1778.

WORGEL, a large village of the Austrian states, in Tyrol, on the Inn.

WORINGEN, a small town of the Prussian states, on the Rhine. Population 1400.

To WORK, *v. n.* pret. *worked*, or *wrought*. [*peopcan*, Sax.; *werken*, Dutch; *waurkian*, M. Goth.] To labour; to travail; to toil.

Good Kent, how shall I live and *work*
To match thy goodness? life will be too short. *Shakspeare.*

To be in action; to be in motion.
In Morat your hopes a crown design'd
And all the woman *work'd* within your mind. *Dryden.*

To act; to carry on operations.
Our better part remains
To *work* in close design. *Milton.*

To operate as a manufacturer.—They that *work* in fine flax. *Isaiah*.—To ferment.—Into wine and strong beer put some like substances, while they *work*, which may make them fume and inflame less. *Bacon*.—To operate; to have effect.

With some other business put the king
From these sad thoughts that *work* too much upon him. *Shakspeare.*

To obtain diligence.
Without the king's assent
You *wrought* to be a legate. *Shakspeare.*

To act internally; to operate as a purge, or other physic.
Work on,
My medicine, *work!* thus credulous fools are caught. *Shakspeare.*

To act as on a subject.—Natural philosophy has sensible objects to *work* upon; but then it often puzzles the reader with the intricacy of its notions. *Addison*.—To make way.
Who would trust chance, since all men have the seeds
Of good and ill, which should *work* upward first? *Dryden.*

To be tossed or agitated.
Vex'd by wintry storms, Benacus raves,
Confus'd with *working* sands and rolling waves. *Addison.*

To WORK, *v. a.* preter. and participle pass. *worked*, or *wrought*.—To labour; to manufacture; to form by labour.—The industry of the people *works* up all their native commodities

modities to the last degree of manufacture. *Swift*.—To bring by action into any state.

So the pure limpid stream, when foul with stains
Of rushing torrents and descending rains,
Works itself clear, and, as it runs, refines,
Till by degrees the floating mirror shines. *Addison*.

To influence by successive impulses.
To hasten his destruction, come yourself,
And *work* your royal father to his ruin. *A. Philips*.

To make by gradual labour, and continued violence.—
Sidelong he *works* his way. *Milton*.—To produce by labour; to effect.

Of the tree,
Which, tasted, *works* knowledge of good and evil,
Thou may'st not: in the day thou eat'st, thou dy'st. *Milton*.

To manage; in a state of motion; to put into motion.—
Mere personal valour could not supply want of knowledge in building and *working* ships. *Arbutnot*.—To put to labour; to exert.

Now, Marcus, thy virtue's on the proof;
Put forth thy utmost strength, *work* every nerve,
And call up all thy father in thy soul. *Addison*.

To embroider with a needle: as, she *worked* an apron.—
I *worked* a violet leaf. *Spectator*.

To *WORK out*. To effect by toil.—The mind takes the hint from the poet, and *works out* the rest by the strength of her own faculties. *Addison*.

To *WORK out*. To erase; to efface.
Tears of joy for your returning spilt,
Work out and expiate our former guilt. *Dryden*.

To *WORK up*. To raise.—That which is wanting to *work up* the pity to a greater height, was not afforded me by the story. *Dryden*.

To *WORK up*. To expend in any work, as materials.
WORK, *s*. [people, Sax.; *werk*, Dutch.] Toil; labour; employment.

The ground, unbid, gives more than we can ask;
But *work* is pleasure, when we chuse our task. *Dryden*.

A state of labour.—All the world is perpetually at *work*, only that our poor mortal lives should pass the happier for that little time we possess them, or else end the better when we lose them: upon this occasion riches came to be coveted, honours esteemed, friendship pursued, and virtues admired. *Temple*.—Bungling attempt.—It is pleasant to see what *work* our adversaries make with this innocent canon; sometimes 'tis a mere forgery of heretics, and sometimes the bishops that met there were not so wise as they should have been. *Stillingfleet*.—Flowers or embroidery of the needle.—That handkerchief, you gave me: I must take out the *work*: a likely piece of work, that you should find it in your chamber, and know not who left it there. This is some minx's token, and I must take out the *work*. There, give it your hobby-horse; wheresoever you had it, I'll take out no *work* on't *Shakspeare*.—Any fabric or compages of art.

Nor was the *work* impair'd by storms alone,
But felt the approaches of too warm a sun. *Pope*.

Action; feat; deed.
Nothing lovelier can be found in woman,
Than good *works* in her husband to promote. *Milton*.

Any thing made.
O fairest of creation! last and best
Of all God's *works*! creature, in whom excels
Whatever can to sight or thought be form'd;
Holy, divine, good, amiable, or sweet,
How art thou lost! *Milton*.

Operation—As to the composition or dissolution of mixt bodies, which is the chief *work* of elements, and requires an intire application of the agents, water hath the principality and excess over earth. *Digby*.—Effect; consequence of agency.

Fancy
Wild *work* produces oft and most in dreams. *Milton*.

Management; treatment.—Let him alone; I'll go another way to *work* with him. *Shakspeare*.

To set on *WORK*. To employ; to engage.—It setteth those wits on *work* in better things, which would be else employed in worse. *Hooker*.

WORKER, *s*. Whoever or whatever works.
Ye fair nymphs, which often times have loved
The cruel *worker* of your kindly smarts,
Prepare yourselves, and open wide your hearts. *Spenser*.

WORKFELLOW, *s*. One engaged in the same work with another.—Timotheus, my *workfellow*, and Lucius, salute you. *Rom*.

WORKFOLK, *s*. Persons employed in working.
Thou shalt—oversee my *work-folks*,
And at the week's end pay them all their wages. *Beaum. and Fl.*

WORKHOUSE, or *WORKINGHOUSE*, *s*. A place in which any manufacture is carried on.—The quick forge and *workinghouse* of thought. *Shakspeare*.—A place where idlers and vagabonds are condemned to labour.—Hast thou suffered at any time by vagabonds and pilferers? Esteem and promote those useful charities which remove such pests into prisons and *workhouses*. *Atterbury*.

WORKING, *s*. Motion; operation.
Glory grows guilty of detested crimes,
When for fame's sake
We bend to that the *working* of the heart. *Shakspeare*.

We see the *workings* of gratitude in the Israelites. *South*.
—Fermentation.—Staying the *working* of beer. *Bacon*.

WORKINGDAY, *s*. Day on which labour is permitted; not the sabbath: it therefore is taken for coarse and common.—How full of briars is this *workingday* world? *Shakspeare*.

WORKINGTON, a seaport and market town of England, in Cumberland, which is situated near where the Derwent and Cocker fall into the ocean. Many of the streets are narrow and irregular; but some are elegant and neat; and, upon the whole, this town is more agreeable than most ports of equal size in the kingdom. Though it seems to have been anciently the chief haven in Cumberland, yet it appears, that in 1566 only one vessel belonging thereto was of so great a burden as ten tons; and, on a survey taken of the maritime strength of the county, about 20 years after that period, when England commanded the seas, all the vessels which Cumberland could put to sea amounted only to 10 in number, and their mariners to 198. Workington has increased rapidly of late years, and many handsome buildings have been erected. The coal trade to Ireland is its chief support. A few vessels are, however, employed in the Baltic trade. The imports are timber, bar-iron, and flax. The river is navigable for ships of 400 tons burden: and the harbour is commodious, and extremely safe from all winds. There are now about 160 vessels belonging to this port; upon an average, of about 130 tons each. The principal manufactories are of sail-cloth and cordage. The public buildings are modern. Not far from the town, a spacious workhouse, for the reception and support of the poor, was erected a few years ago, which cost the inhabitants 1600*l.*, and is calculated to contain 150 persons. A considerable salmon fishery on this river belongs to lord Lonsdale. The collieries in the vicinity of Workington, which are numerous and valuable, belong to Mr. Curwen, who ships from thence about 150 waggons per day (Sundays excepted), each waggon containing three English tons of coals. Several steam-engines are employed in these coal-works, and between 500 and 600 men. The manor-house of the family of Curwen stands upon a fine eminence on the banks of the Derwent. It is an elegant quadrangular building, surrounded with excellent lands, in a fine state of cultivation. The house commands a prospect of the town, the river, and its northern banks, and the western ocean for a considerable tract. There is a school on the
Lancasterian

Lancasterian plan, at which are taught 220 boys. There is also a female seminary, at which there are 90 girls. A little above Workington are those large works called Seaton iron-works, which give bread to several hundreds of industrious mechanics; 34 miles south-west-by-west from Carlisle, and 310 north-west-by-north from London. Population 5807.

WORKMAN, *s.* An artificer; a maker of any thing.

When *workmen* strive to do better than well,
They do confound their skill in covetousness. *Shakspeare.*

WORKMANLIKE, *adj.* Skilful; well performed.

The gardener—

Their selected plants doth, *workmanlike*, bestow. *Drayton.*

WORKMANLY, *adj.* Skilful; well performed; workmanlike.

WORKMANLY, *adv.* Skilfully; in a manner becoming a workman.

We will fetch thee straight

Daphne roaming through a thorny wood,
Scratching her legs, that one shall swear she bleeds,
And at that sight shall sad Apollo weep,
So *workmanly* the blood and tears are drawn. *Shakspeare.*

WORKMANSHIP, *s.* Manufacture; something made by any one.—By how much Adam exceeded all men in perfection, by being the immediate *workmanship* of God, by so much did that chosen garden exceed all parts of the world. *Raleigh.*—The skill of a worker; the degree of skill discovered in any manufacture.

The Tritonian goddess having heard
Her blazed fame, which all the world had fill'd,
Came down to prove the truth, and due reward,
For her praiseworthy *workmanship* to yield. *Spenser.*

The art of working.—If there were no metals, 'tis a mystery to me how Tubalcain could ever have taught the *workmanship* and use of them. *Woodward.*

WORKMASTER, *s.* The performer of any work.

Desire, which tends to know
The works of God, thereby to glorify
The great *workmaster*, leads to no excess. *Milton.*

WORKSALL, **HIGH** and **LOW**, adjoining townships of England, North Riding of Yorkshire; about 4 miles south-west of Yarm.

WORKSHOP, *s.* The place where the workman carries on his work.—Supreme beauty is seldom found in cottages or *workshops*. *Johnson.*

WORKSOP, a market town of England, in the county of Nottingham, near the west side of the county, near which is the course of the Chesterfield canal to join the Trent, to the north-west of which, within the parish, are the Shire Oaks, so named from one spreading oak, whose branches were said to overshadow a small portion of three counties, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, and Yorkshire. It is near the head of the small river Ryton, and is noted for its malt and liquors. Leland says it was anciently called Radeford. It now consists principally of two streets. It had formerly a priory, of which the ancient church is still in existence, and is a fine old building, well deserving the traveller's notice. On the west is a circular entrenchment on a hill, the site of the ancient castle, which commanded a branch of the river. On the left is a road to Chesterfield, and a mile beyond is another to Sheffield. Its market is on Wednesday, and the fairs are March 20, May 20, June 21, and October 3; 26½ miles north of Nottingham, and 147 north-west of London. Population 3702.

WORKUM, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Friesland; 20 miles south-south-west of Leeuwarden. Population 1400.

WORKUM, or **WOUDRICHEM**, a town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant. Population 600.

WORKWOMAN, *s.* A woman skilled in needle-work. The most fine-fingered *workwoman* on ground,
Arachne, by his means was vanquished. *Spenser.*

A woman that works for hire.

WORKYDAY, *s.* The day not the sabbath.—Tell her but a *workyday* fortune. *Shakspeare.*

WORLABY, or **WORLETBY**, a parish of England, in Lincolnshire; 5 miles north-by-east of Glanford Bridge.

WORLD, *s.* [popl^b, Saxon; *wereld*, Dutch.] *World* is the great collective idea of all bodies whatever. *Locke.*—System of beings.

Know how this *world*
Of heaven and earth conspicuous first began. *Milton.*

The earth; the terraqueous globe.

He the *world*
Built on circumfluous waters. *Milton.*

Present state of existence.

I'm in this earthly *world*, where to do harm
Is often laudable; to do good sometime
Accounted dangerous folly. *Shakspeare.*

A secular life.

Happy is she that from the *world* retires,
And carries with her what the *world* admires.
Thrice happy she, whose young thoughts fixt above,
While she is lovely, does heav'n make love;
I need not urge your promise, ere you find
An entrance here, to leave the *world* behind? *Waller.*

Public life; the public.

Why dost thou shew me thus to th' *world*?
Bear me to prison. *Shakspeare.*

Business of life; trouble of life.

Here I'll set up my everlasting rest,
And shake the yoke of man's suspicious stars
From this *world*-wearied flesh. *Shakspeare.*

Great multitude.

You a *world* of curses undergo,
Being the agents, or base second means. *Shakspeare.*

Nor doth this wood lack *worlds* of company;
For you in my respect are all the world. *Shakspeare.*

Mankind; an hyperbolic expression for many: *all the world* is a favourite phrase in French, for *many*.

'Tis the duke's pleasure,
Whose disposition, *all the world* well knows,
Will not be rubb'd nor stopp'd. *Shakspeare.*

Course of life.—Persons of conscience will be afraid to begin the *world* unjustly. *Richardson.*—Universal empire.—Rome was to sway the *world*. *Milton.*—The manners of men; the practice of life.—Children should not know any wickedness. Old folks have discretion, and know the *world*. *Shakspeare.*—Every thing that the world contains.—Had I now a thousand *worlds*, I would give them all for one year more, that I might present to God one year of such devotion and good works, as I never before so much as intended. *Law.*—A large tract of country; a wide compass of things.

'Tis I who love's Columbus am, 'tis I,
That must new *worlds* in it descry. *Cowley.*

A collection of wonders; a wonder. *Obsolete.*—The bassa having recommended Barbarussa, it was a *world* to see how the court was changed upon him. *Knolles.*—Time. A sense originally Saxon; now only used in *World without end*.

In the WORLD. In possibility.—All the precautions *in the world* were taken for the marriage of his younger brother. *Addison.*

For all the WORLD. Exactly. A ludicrous sense; now little used.—He had a pair of horns like a bull, his feet cloven, as many eyes upon his body as my grey mare hath dapples, and for *all the world* so placed. *Sidney.*

WORLDHAM, **EAST** and **WEST**, two adjoining parishes of England, in Southamptonshire, near Alton.

WORLDLINESS, *s.* Covetousness; addictedness to gain.

WORLDLING, *s.* A mortal set upon profit.

For

For his weeping in the needless stream ;
 Poor deer, quoth he, thou mak'st a testament
 As *worldlings* do, giving thy sum of more
 To that which had too much.

Shakspeare.

WORLDLY, *adj.* Secular ; relating to this life, in contradistinction to the life to come.

He is divinely bent to meditation ;
 And in no *worldly* suits would he be moved,
 To draw him from his holy exercise.

Shakspeare.

Bent upon this world ; not attentive to a future state.

They'll practise how to live secure,
Worldly or dissolute, on that their lords
 Shall leave them to enjoy.

Milton.

Human ; common ; belonging to the world.—Many years it hath continued, standing by no other *worldly* mean, but that one only hand which erected it. *Hooker.*

WORLDLY, *adv.* With relation to the present life.

Since your mind is *worldly* bent,
 Therefore of the two gifts in my dispose,
 Think ere you speak, I grant you leave to choose. *Dryden.*

WORLE, a parish of England, in Somersetshire ; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Axbridge.

WORLESTON, a township of England, in Cheshire ; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Nantwich.

WORLDINGHAM, GREAT and LITTLE, united parishes of England, in Suffolk ; 2 miles east-south-east of Beccles.

WORLDINGTON, a parish of England, in Suffolk ; 1 mile west-south-west of Mildenhall.

WORLDINGTON, EAST and WEST, adjoining parishes of England, in Devonshire.

WORLDINGWORTH, a parish of England, in Suffolk ; 5 miles north-west of Framlingham. Population 595.

WORLDITZ, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Anhalt-Dessau. Population 1900.

WORM, *s.* [wyrm, Saxon ; worm, Dutch ; vermis, Lat.] A small harmless serpent that lives in the earth.

Both the princes

Thy broken faith hath made a prey to worms. *Shakspeare.*

I from my marble monument shall rise

Again in fire, and see him with these eyes.

Sandys.

At once came forth whatever creeps the ground,
 Insect or worm.

Milton.

A poisonous serpent.—The mortal worm. *Shakspeare.*—Animal bred in the body.—Physicians observe these worms engendered within the body of man. *Harvey.*—The animal that spins silk. Silkworm.—Thou owest the worm no silk, the sheep no wool. *Shakspeare.*—Grubs that gnaw wood and furniture.

'Tis no awkward claim,

Pick'd from the worm-holes of long-vanish'd days,

Nor from the dust of old oblivion rak'd.

Shakspeare.

Something tormenting.—The worm of conscience still begnaw thy soul ! *Shakspeare.*—Any thing vermiculated, or turned round ; any thing spiral. A supposed membrane or ligament under the tongue of a dog. See the second meaning of *To WORM.*—When you see a mad dog step aside out of his walk only to bite somebody, and then return to it again, you had best ask him the reason why he did so ? Why, the reason is that he is mad, and his worm will not let him be quiet, without doing mischief, when he has opportunity. *South.*

To WORM, *v. n.* To work slowly, secretly, and gradually.

When debates and fretting jealousy,
 Did worm and work within you more and more,
 Your colour faded.

Herbert.

To WORM, *v. a.* To drive by slow and secret means, perhaps as by a screw.—They find themselves wormed out of all power, by a new spawn of independents, sprung from your own bowels. *Swift.*—To deprive a dog of something,

nobody knows what, under his tongue, which is said to prevent him, nobody knows why, from running mad.—Every one that keepeth a dog, should have him wormed. *Mortimer.*

WORMBRIDGE, a parish of England, in Herefordshire ; 9 miles south-west of Hereford.

WORMDIT, or ORMETA, a town of East Prussia, on the small river Drevenz, with 2300 inhabitants.

WORMEAT, or WO'RMEATEN, *adj.* Gnawed by worms.—For his verity in love, I do think him as concave as a covered goblet, or a wormeaten nut. *Shakspeare.*—Old ; worthless.

His chamber all was hanged about with rolls,

And old records from antient times deriv'd ;

Some made in books, some in long parchment scrolls,

That were all wormeaten, and full of canker holes. *Spenser.*

WORMEATENNESS, *s.* State of being wormeaten ; rottenness.—By the ceasing of the teeth, we must understand all those infirmities that are incident to them by reason of age, whether looseness, hollowness, rottenness, wormeatenness, &c. *Smith.*

WORMELOW, a hamlet of England, in Herefordshire ; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Hereford.

WORMENHALL, a parish of England, in Buckinghamshire ; 12 miles west-south-west of Aylesbury.

WORMER, a village of the Netherlands ; 8 miles north of Amsterdam. It is noted for its extensive manufacture of white lead for painting. Population 1200.

WORMGAY, or WERMEGAY, a parish of England, in Norfolk ; 7 miles north-north-east of Market Downham.

WORMHILL, a township of England, in Derbyshire, near Tideswell.

WORMHOUT, a town of French Flanders ; 45 miles north-west of Douay. Population 3100.

WORMINGFORD, a parish of England, in Essex ; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Colchester. Population 385.

WORMINGTON, a parish of England, in Gloucestershire ; 5 miles north-by-east of Winchcombe.

WORMIUS (Olaus), a Danish physician, descended from a family which fled from Arnheim, in Guelderland, to Denmark, from the persecution of the duke of Alva, was born at Aarhus, in Jutland, in 1588, and finished his education at the university of Marburg ; afterwards availing himself of the lectures which he attended in the principal German academies, and in his tour through France, Italy, Switzerland, and Holland. He then returned to Denmark in 1610, and having in the following year taken the degree of doctor in medicine at Basle, he passed through the Netherlands to England, and in 1613 returned to his native country, where by successive preferments he became professor of medicine in 1624, in consequence of the resignation of Caspar Bartholin. Although he obtained, in 1636, a canonicate in the chapter of Lund, he continued his professional practice, and was often consulted by Christian IV. and Christian V. His knowledge of antiquities, medicine, and anatomy, was profound ; and in 1628 he discovered bones in the human skull, called after his name "sex ossicula Wormiana in sutura cranii lamdoidea." His collection of curiosities was, after his death, lodged in the royal museum. He was thrice married, and had 18 children. He died in 1654. His writings were very numerous ; and the principal of them are enumerated in the General Biography, to which we refer.

WORMLEIGHTON, a parish of England, in Warwickshire ; 6 miles from Southam.

WORMLEY, a parish of England, in Hertfordshire, near Cheshunt.

WORMS, a city in the west of Germany, which, if not large, is ancient, and well known in history. It stands on the left bank of the Rhine, a few hundred yards from the river, and is, like most old towns in Germany, surrounded with a decaying wall. The streets are dark and narrow ; the cathedral, a ponderous Gothic building, with dismantled walls. The population is said to have been formerly considerable ; but the city having been laid waste by the French

in the general devastation of the palatinate in 1689, part of the inhabitants retired to Frankfort on the Maine, or to Holland; and many of the houses were never rebuilt, the ground belonging to them being laid out in gardens. Of late, however, the place is rather on the increase; the inhabitants, amounting in 1801, to only 4800, having been found, by a late return, to be 5700. The greater part are Lutherans, the Catholics being few, the Calvinists still fewer. The public buildings are the mint, the town-house, in which Luther appeared before the diet in 1521, and the new church. The environs of Worms are fertile, and remarked for the quality of their wine; but the title of the town to historic notice, arises from its having been frequently the seat of the diet of the empire. Few places have suffered more from war and other calamities. So early as 407 it was ravaged by the Vandals; in 451, and 538, by the Huns. It has suffered also by fires; and on one or two occasions, by earthquakes. It is now subject to Hesse-Darmstadt, and is 25 miles south of Mentz.

WORMS.—The former bishopric of this name comprised a territory in the west of Germany, of the extent of 170 square miles, with 18,000 inhabitants. It was divided into two parts by the Rhine; and, at the peace of Luneville in 1801, the portion to the west of that river was ceded to France, while that to the east was given to Hesse-Darmstadt. At present, the whole belongs to the latter power.

WORMSHILL, or **WORMSELL**, a parish of England, in Kent; 6 miles from Charing.

WORMSLEY, a parish of England, in Herefordshire, near Weobly.—2. A parish in Oxfordshire; 6½ miles south-east of Tetsworth.

WORMSOE, a small island of European Russia, in the Baltic, on the coast of Esthonia, in lat. 49. N. long. 22. E. It contains a village, inhabited by Swedes.

WORMSTALL, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Kintbury, Berkshire.

WORMWOOD, *s.* A plant.—*Wormwood* hath an indeterminate stalk, branching out into many small shoots, with spikes of naked flowers hanging downward; the leaves are hoary and bitter. Of this plant there are thirty-two species, one of which, the common *wormwood*, grows in the roads; but it is also planted in gardens for common use. Great variety of sea *wormwoods* are found in the salt marshes of England, and sold in the markets for the true Roman *wormwood*, though they differ greatly. *Miller.*

She was wean'd; I had then laid

Wormwood to my dug.

Shakspeare.

WORMY, *adj.* Full of worms.

Spirits that in crossways and floods have burial,
Already to their *wormy* beds are gone. *Shakspeare.*

Earthy; grovelling.—By greatness of mind we are brought to a just contempt of sordid and *wormy* affections. *Bp. Reynolds.*

WORN. Part. pass. of *wear*. *Worn out* is quite consumed.

His is a maiden shield,
Guiltless in fight: mine batter'd, hew'd, and bor'd,
Worn out of service, must forsake his lord. *Dryden.*

WORNIL, *s.* In the backs of cows in the summer, are maggots generated, which in Essex we call *wornils*, being first only a small knot in the skin. *Derham.*

WORONZOW, POINT, a cape in Cook's inlet, on the west coast of North America. Lat. 60. 8. N. long. 210. 36. E.

WORPLESDON, a parish of England, in Surrey, near Guildford. Population 993.

WORRIER, *s.* One who worries or torments.—More material and coarser sort of dæmons, conceived the *worriers* of souls. *Spenser.*

To **WORRY**, *v. a.* [popigan, Saxon, depopulari; cognatum; sine dubio, Su. Goth., *warg*, *wargr*, lupus, latro: à Germ. *wurgen*, trucidare, premere, strangulare. *Serenius.* The old word seems to be in the following passage: "To

werre each other, and to slay."—To tear, or mangle, as a beast tears its prey.

If we with thrice such powers left at home,
Cannot defend our own doors from the dog;
Let us be *worried*.

Shakspeare.

This revives and imitates that inhuman barbarity of the old heathen persecutors, wrapping up christians in the skins of wild beasts, that so they might be *worried* and torn in pieces by dogs. *South.*—To harass, or persecute brutally.—Then embraces his son-in-law; then again *worries* he his daughter with clipping her. *Shakspeare.*

WORSBOROUGH, a township of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 1073.

WORSE, *adj.* The comparative of *bad*: *bad*, *worse*, *worst*. [wɜːs, Saxon; *wairs*, M. Goth.] More bad; more ill.—In happiness and misery, the question still remains, how men come often to prefer the *worse* to the better, and to chuse that, which, by their own confession, has made them miserable. *Locke.*

WORSE, *adv.* In a manner more bad.—The more one sickens, the *worse* at ease he is. *Shakspeare.*

The **WORSE**, *s.* The loss; not the advantage; not the better.

Was never man, who most conquests atchiev'd,
But sometimes had the *worse*, and lost by war. *Spenser.*

Something less good.—A man, whatever are his professions, always thinks the *worse* of a woman, who forgives him for making an attempt on her virtue. *Richardson.*

To **WORSE**, *v. a.* To put to disadvantage. This word, though analogical enough, is not now used.

Perhaps more valid arms,
Weapons more violent, when next we meet,
May serve to better us, and *worse* our foes. *Milton.*

To **WO'RSEN**, *v. a.* To *worsen*.—It *worsens* and slugs the most learned. *Milton.*

WO'RSER, *adj.* A barbarous word, formed by corrupting *worse* with the usual comparative termination.

Gods! take my breath from me:

Let not my *worser* spirit tempt me again

To die before you please.

Shakspeare.

WO'RSHIP, *s.* [wɔːrʃɪp, Saxon.] Dignity; eminence; excellence.

My train are men of choice, and rarest parts,

That all particulars of duty know;

And in the most exact regard support

The *worship* of their names.

Shakspeare.

. A character of honour.

I belong to *worship*, and effect

In honour, honesty.

Shakspeare.

A title of honour.—Dinner is on table; my father desires your *worship's* company. *Shakspeare.*—A term of ironical respect.

Against your *worship*, when had S—k writ?

Or P—ge pour'd forth the torrent of his wit?

Pope.

Adoration; religious act of reverence.

They join their vocal *worship* to the quire

Of creatures wanting voice.

Milton.

Honour; respect; civil deference.—The humble guest shall have *worship* in the presence of those who sit at meat with him. *St. Luke.*

'Tis not your inky brows, your black silk hair,

Your bugle eyeballs, nor your cheek of cream

That can entame my spirits to your *worship*. *Shakspeare.*

To **WO'RSHIP**, *v. a.* To adore; to honour or venerate with religious rites.

On the smooth rind the passenger shall see

Thy name engrav'd, and *worship* Helen's tree.

Dryden.

To respect; to honour; to treat with civil reverence.

Our grave,
Like Turkish mute, shall have a tongueless mouth,
Not *worshipp'd* with a waxen epitaph. *Shakspeare.*

To honour with amorous respect.

With bended knees I daily *worship* her,
Yet she consumes her own idolater. *Carew.*

To WORSHIP, *v. n.* To perform acts of adoration.—
The people went to *worship* before the golden calf.

WORSHIPFUL, *adj.* Claiming respect by any character
or dignity.

This is *worshipful* society,
And fits the mounting spirit like myself. *Shakspeare.*

A term of ironical respect.—Every man would think me
an hypocrite; and what excites your most *worshipful*
thought to think so? *Shakspeare.*—Suppose this *worshipful*
idol be made, yet still it wants sense and motion. *Stillingfleet.*

WORSHIPFULLY, *adv.* Respectfully.
Hastings will lose his head, ere give consent,
His master's son, as *worshipfully* he terms it,
Shall lose the royalty of England's throne. *Shakspeare.*

WORSHIPPER, *s.* Adorer; one that worships.
What art thou, thou idol ceremony?
What kind of God art thou that suffer'st more
Of mortal griefs, than do thy *worshippers*. *Shakspeare.*

WORSLEY, a township of England, in Lancashire; 5½
miles south-south-east of Great Bolton. Population 6151.

WORSLEY GREEN, a hamlet of England, in the parish
of Great Hallingbury, Essex.

WORST, *adj.* [The superlative of *bad*, formed from
worse: *bad, worse, worst.*] Most bad; most ill.
If thou hadst not been born the *worst* of men,
Thou hadst been knave and flatterer. *Shakspeare.*

WORST, *s.* The most calamitous or wicked state; the
utmost height or degree of any thing ill.

Who is't can say, I'm at the *worst*?
I'm worse than e'er I was,
And worse I may be yet: the *worst* is not,
So long as we can say, this is the *worst*. *Shakspeare.*

To WORST, *v. a.* To defeat; to overthrow.—She could
have brought the chariot again, when she saw her brother
worsted in the duel. *Dryden.*

WORSTEAD a town of England, in the county of Norfolk. It is remarkable for the first introduction of the manufacture of printed woollen yarn or *worsted*. It was formerly a town of considerable trade, but is now reduced to a village; and the manufactures, which obtained a name from the place, are now removed to Norwich and its vicinity. *Worsted-hall*, the seat of Sir George Braggrave, Bart., is contiguous to the village; 4 miles south-south-east of North Walsham, and 120 north-east-by-north of London. Population 619.

WORSTED, *s.* [from *Worstead*, a town in Norfolk famous for the woollen manufacture. "A nre seigneur le roi monstrant les poueres listours et overours des draps de *Wurthstede* en le comte de Norff". Rot. Parl. 2. Ed. III.] Woollen yarn; wool spun.—A base, proud, shallow, beggarly three suited, hundred pound, filthy *worsted*-stocking knave. *Shakspeare.*

WORSTHORNE, a township of England, in Lancashire. Population 309.

WORSTON, a township of England, in Lancashire; 1½
mile east-north-east of Clitheroe.

WORT, *s.* [wýrt, peort, Sax.; *worte* Dutch.] Originally a general name for an herb; whence it still continues in many, as *liverwort*, *spleenwort*.—A plant of the cabbage kind.

Mending of broken ways, carrying of water,
Planting of *worts* and onions. *Beaum. and Fl.*

[wýrt, Sax.] New beer either unfermented, or in the act
of fermentation.—If in the *wort* of beer, while it worketh,

before it be tunned, the burrage be often changed with fresh,
it will make a sovereign drink for melancholy. *Bacon.*

To WORTH, or *Wurth*, *v. a.* To betide; to happen to.
This word was formerly common in conjunction with *woe*;
as, *woe worth thee*, i. e. *woe be to thee*, or *woe betide thee*;
an expression still used in several parts of the north of England: *pa peorðe*, or *pujðe*, Saxon, from *peorðan*, *evenire fieri*.

They shall—

Despise my cruelty, and cry *woe worth* me! *Beaum. and Fl.*

WORTH, in the termination of the names of places, comes
from *porð*, a court or farm, or *porðiz*, a street or road. *Gibson.*

WORTH, *s.* [peorð, Saxon; *wairths*, M. Goth., from
wairthan; Saxon, *peorðan*; to be.] Price; value.—Your
clemency will take in good *worth* the offer of these my simple
and mean labours. *Hooker.*—Excellence; virtue.

Her virtue, and the conscience of her *worth*
That would be wood. *Milton.*

Importance; valuable quality.—Peradventure those things
whereupon time was then well spent, have sithence lost their
dignity and *worth*. *Hooker.*

WORTH, *adj.* Equal in price to; equal in value to.
Women will love her that she is a woman,
More *worth* than any man: men that she is
The rarest of all women. *Shakspeare.*

Deserving of, either in a good or bad sense.
Your son and daughter found this trespass *worth*
The shame which here it suffers. *Shakspeare.*

Equal in possessions to.

Dang'rous rocks,
Which touching but my gentle vessel's side,
Would scatter all the spices on the stream,
Enrobe the roaring waters with my silks;
And in a word but even now *worth* this,
And now *worth* nothing. *Shakspeare.*

WORTH, a township of England, in Cheshire; 5 miles
south-east of Stockport.—2. A hamlet in Devonshire.

WORTH, or WORDE, a parish of England, in Kent, near
Sandwich.—2. A parish in Sussex; 8 miles north of Cuckfield.

WORTH, FRANCIS, a hamlet of England, in the parish
of Netherby, Dorsetshire.

WORTH, MATRAVERS, a parish of England, in Dorsetshire,
near Corfe Castle.

WORTHAM, a parish of England, in Suffolk; 5 miles
north-west of Eye.

WORTHEN, a parish of England, in Salop; 12 miles
west-south-west of Shrewsbury. Population 1989.

WORTHILY, *adv.* Suitably; not below the rate of.—
The divine original of our souls hath little influence upon us
to engage us to walk *worthily* of our extraction, and to do
nothing that is base. *Ray.*—Deservedly; according to merit.

They are betray'd

While they pervert pure nature's healthful rules
To loathsome sickness *worthily*, since they
God's image did not reverence in themselves. *Milton.*

Justly; not without cause.

The king is present; if 't be known to him
That I gainsay my deed, how may he wound,
And *worthily*, my falsehood. *Shakspeare.*

WORTHINESS, *s.* Desert; merit.—The prayers which
our Saviour made were for his own *worthiness* accepted, ours
God accepteth not, but with this condition, if they be joined
with a belief in Christ. *Hooker.*—Excellence; dignity; virtue.—He that is at all times good, must hold his virtue to you,
whose *worthiness* would stir it up where it wanted, rather than
slack it where there is such abundance. *Shakspeare.*—State
of being worthy; quality of deserving.—She is not worthy to
be loved, that hath not some feeling of her own *worthiness*.

WORTHING,

WORTHING, a hamlet of England, in Sussex. It was originally a poor fishing village, but has now become a fashionable watering place. The modern buildings are on the coast, but the village extends towards the Downs in a straight line, for about half-a-mile. Here are two respectable libraries, and commodious warm baths. A fishery is carried on here in spring for mackarel, and in autumn for herrings. Fair 20th, 21st, and 22d July; 11 miles from Brighton. Population, including Broadwater, 3725.—2. A hamlet of England, in Norfolk, near East Dereham.

WORTHINGBURY, a parish of Wales, in Flintshire; 10 miles from Chester. Population 511.

WORTHINGTON, a township of England, in Lancashire, near Wigan.—2. A parish in Leicestershire; 4 miles north-east of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Population 1113.

WORTHINGTON, a post township of the United States, in Hampshire county, Massachusetts; 100 miles west of Boston. Population 1391.—2. A post township of Franklin county, Ohio, on the Whetstone. It is very pleasantly situated, and contains an academy and a large woollen manufactory.

WORTHLESS, *adj.* Having no virtues, dignity, or excellence.

You, his false hopes, the trust of England's honour,
Keep off aloof, with *worthless* emulation. *Shakspeare.*

Having no value.

Am I then doom'd to fall

By a boy's hand? and for a *worthless* woman? *Addison.*

WORTHLESSNESS, *s.* Want of excellence; want of dignity; want of value.—But that mine own *worthlessness* spoils the conceit, I could think our company parallel to the seven wise men of Greece. *More.*—A notable account is given us by the apostle of this windy insignificant charity of the will, and of the *worthlessness* of it, not enlivened by deeds. *South.*

WORTHY, *adj.* Deserving; such as merits; with of before the thing deserved.

Further, I will not flatter you,

That all I see in you is *worthy* love,

Than this: that nothing do I see in you

That should merit hate. *Shakspeare.*

Valuable; noble; illustrious; having excellence or dignity.—Happier thou may'st be, *worthier* canst not be. *Milton.*—Having worth; having virtue.

The doctor is well money'd, and his friends

Potent at court; he, none but he, shall have her;

Though twenty thousand *worthier* come to crave her. *Shakspeare.*

Not good. *A term of ironical commendation.*

My *worthy* wife our arms mislaid,

And from beneath my head my sword convey'd;

The door unlatch'd; and with repeated calls

Invites her former lord within my walls. *Dryden.*

Suitable for any quality good or bad; equal in value; equal in dignity.

My suff'rings for you make your heart my due;

Be *worthy* me, as I am *worthy* you. *Dryden.*

Suitable to any thing bad.

The merciless Macdonald,

Worthy to be a rebel; for to that

The multiplying villainies of nature

Do swarm upon him. *Shakspeare.*

Deserving of ill.—What has he done to Rome that's *worthy* death. *Shakspeare.*

WORTHY, *s.* A man laudable for any eminent quality, particularly for valour.

What do these *worthies*

But rob and spoil, burn, slaughter, and enslave

Peaceable nations. *Milton.*

To **WORTHY**, *v. a.* To render worthy; to aggrandise; to exalt. *Not used.*

He conjunct, trip'd me behind;

And put upon him such a deal of man,

That *worthied* him; got praises of the king,

For him attempting, who was self-subdu'd. *Shakspeare.*

WORTHY, ABBOTS, a hamlet of England, in Southamptonshire.

WORTHY, HEADBOURNE, a parish of England, in the above county; 2 miles north-by-east of Winchester.

WORTHY, KING'S, another parish in the same county, near Winchester.

WORTHY, MARTYR, also a parish in Southamptonshire, near Winchester.

WORTING, a parish of England, in Southamptonshire; near Basingstoke.

WORTLEY, a hamlet of England, in Gloucestershire; near Wootton-under-Edge.—2. A township in the West Riding of Yorkshire; 3 miles south-west of Leeds. Population 2336.—3. A township in the same Riding; 5½ miles south-west of Barnesley.

WORTON, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Isleworth, Middlesex.

WORTON, NETHER and OVER, two small parishes of England, in Oxfordshire, about 3 miles south-west of Deddington.

WORTWELL, a hamlet of England, in Norfolk; 2½ miles north-east of Harleston. Population 437.

WORUMBANG, a village of Western Africa, on the frontier of Manding, towards Jallonkadoo.

WOSCHITZ, NEW and OLD, two small towns of Bohemia, with considerable silver mines. New Woschitz has 1200 inhabitants, and is 43 miles south-south-east of Prague.

WOSSINGEN, a small town of the west of Germany, in Baden, with 1300 inhabitants; 10 miles east of Carlsruhe.

WOSTENHOLM, CAPE, a cape in Hudson's bay. Lat. 62. 40. N. long. 77. 40. W.

WOSTITZ, or WLASATICE, a town of Moravia, with 1100 inhabitants; 17 miles south-by-east of Brunn.

To **WOT**, or *To WOTE*, *v. n.* [pat, from pican, Sax., whence *wet*, to know; of which the preterite was *wot*, knew.] To know; to be aware. *Obsolete.*

Wot you, what I found?

Forsooth, an inventory, thus importing. *Shakspeare.*

WOTHERSOME, a township of England, in Yorkshire; 5 miles south of Wetherby.

WOTHORPE, or WRIDTHORPE, a hamlet of England, in Northamptonshire; 5½ miles north-west of Wandsford.

WOTITZ, or WOTICZE, a small town in the interior of Bohemia, in the circle of Beraun, with 1300 inhabitants.

WOTTON (Sir Henry), was born at Boughton-hall, in Kent, in 1568, and in 1584 entered of New college, Oxford, from which he removed to Queen's college. During his residence in the university, he applied with diligence to the study of logic and philosophy, of polite literature and civil law, and at this time composed a tragedy, which gained the applause of his fellow-collegians. Upon the death of his father in 1589, he availed himself of the small patrimony that was left to him in travelling through France, Italy, Germany, and the Low Countries, in order to improve his acquaintance with men and manners in these several countries. On his return in 1596, he was appointed secretary to the earl of Essex; and when this nobleman was apprehended on a charge of high treason, he consulted his own safety by quitting the kingdom. As he fixed his residence chiefly at Florence, he employed himself in composing a treatise, which was published after his death in 1657, under the title of "The State of Christendom; or, a most exact and curious Discovery of many secret Passages and hidden Mysteries of the Times." When a plot was detected by the grand-duke of Tuscany for taking away the life of James, king of Scotland, Wotton was engaged to communicate intelligence of it to the king. Having fulfilled this mission, he returned to Florence; and when James came to the crown, he recompensed his service by conferring upon him the honour of knighthood. In 1604 he was appointed ambassador in ordi-

nary to Venice, where he acquired such reputation that several young gentlemen of rank attended him for improvement. In his way through Augsburg, he drew up the following humorous definition of an ambassador:—"Legatus est vir bonus peregre missus ad mentiendum reipublicæ causa;" *i. e.* an ambassador is a good man, sent abroad to lie for the service of his country. This sentence was afterwards alleged as a maxim avowed by the religion professed by the king of England; and it so far excited the displeasure of James, that Wotton, after his return, remained for five years unemployed. An apology, however, regained the royal favour, and he was sent on an embassy first to the United Provinces, and afterwards in 1615 to Venice. After three years' residence he returned with the hope of succeeding to the office of secretary Winwood, but he was otherwise employed in various foreign embassies, from the last of which to Venice he did not return till after the death of James, when he was appointed, as a recompense for his services, to the provostship of Eton college in 1624. Soon after his settlement in this situation, he published his "Elements of Architecture." But as the statutes of the college required his assuming the clerical character, he took deacon's orders, without undertaking what he considered as too serious a charge, the cure of souls. In his domestic entertainments he maintained the reputation of hospitality, and in his connection with the seminary over which he presided, he was a liberal encourager of genius and application. For the amusement of advanced life he had contemplated a life of Luther, with a history of the Reformation; but Charles I. persuaded him to undertake a history of England, in which, however, he made little progress. Having large demands on government for money advanced in foreign services, his circumstances were embarrassed, and he frequently solicited his majesty to grant him new preferment. But death was the only termination of his wants and wishes; and this happened in December, 1639, in the 72d year of his age. His remains were interred in the chapel of Eton college, and the following epitaph was inscribed on the stone that covered them by his own order: "Hic jacet hujus sententiæ primus auctor, *Disputandi Pruritus Ecclesiarum Scabies*. Nomen alias quære." His accomplishments and literary acquisitions were very distinguished; and they are hyperbolically stated in Cowley's elegy, when he speaks of him as one

"Who had so many languages in store,
That only fame shall speak of him in more."

Business occupied so much of his time, that he had little leisure for writing. After his death were published his "Reliquiæ Wottonianæ;" and they have often been reprinted. Of his poems, there is one entitled "A Hymn to my God in a Night of my late Sickness," which has been highly extolled.—*Biog. Brit.*

WOTTON (William), a learned clergyman, was born in 1666, and under the tuition of his father, who was also a clergyman, he became a perfect phenomenon as to the knowledge of languages; for at the age of five years he could read the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages almost as well as English. Accordingly he was entered of Catharine-hall, Cambridge, some months before he was ten years of age: at twelve years and five months he took the degree of B. A., some time before which he had been celebrated in a copy of verses by Dr. Dupont, not only for his acquaintance with the learned languages, including Arabic, Syriac, and Chaldee, but his knowledge of geography, logic, philosophy, mathematics, and chronology. He commenced B. D. in 1691, and being chaplain to the earl of Nottingham, this nobleman presented him in 1693 to the rectory of Middleton-Keynes, in Buckinghamshire. His first work appeared in 1694, and was entitled "Reflections upon Ancient and Modern Learning." A second edition was published in 1697, and to this was annexed Dr. Bentley's Dissertation upon Phalaris, which involved Wotton in controversy, and subjected him to the sarcasm of Swift's Battle of Books. Wotton defended his own book against the objections of sir W. Temple and others, and some observations in the Tale of a Tub, in the third edition in 1705. In 1701 he published "The History of

Rome, from the Death of Antoninus Pius to the Death of Severus Alexander," 8vo. undertaken at the request of bishop Burnet, for the use of his pupil the duke of Gloucester; and recommended by Leibnitz to George II. when electoral prince. In 1706 he attacked "Tindal's Rights of the Christian Church," and in 1707 archbishop Tenison conferred upon him the degree of D. D. Notwithstanding his talents and learning, his life was irregular, and of course his circumstances embarrassed, so that in 1714 he was obliged to retire into South Wales, where he employed himself in writing. He also acquired the Welsh language, and was able to preach in it. Dr. Wotton, says one of his biographers, was one of those scholars, whose early proficiency, being chiefly the result of an extraordinary memory, was not followed by mature products corresponding to the expectations they excited. He died at the age of 60, in the year 1726. *Nichols's Lit. Anecd. Gen. Biog.*

WOTTEN'S-END, a hamlet of England, in Gloucestershire.

WOUDENBURG, a village of the Netherlands, in the province of Utrecht; 6 miles south of Amersfort. Population 1200.

WOUDSEND, a village of the Netherlands, in Friesland, with 900 inhabitants.

WOVE. The preterite and participle passive of *weave*.

Adam, waiting her return, had *wove*
Of choicest flowers, a garland.

Milton.

WO'VEN. The participle passive of *weave*.

No man living
Could say, that is my wife there: all were *woven*
So strangely in one piece.

Shakspeare.

WOUGHTON-ON-THE-GREEN, a parish of England, in Buckinghamshire.

WOULD. The preterite of *will*. It is generally used as an auxiliary verb with an infinitive, to which it gives the force of the subjunctive mood.—If God's providence did not so order it, cheats *would* daily be committed, which would justle private men out of their rights, and unhinge states. *Ray.*

I WOULD do it. My resolution is that it should be done by me.

Thou WOULDST do it. Such must be the consequence to thee; that such should be thy act.

He WOULD or it would. This must be the consequence to *him or it*; that such should be *his act, or its effect.*—The plural as the singular.

To themselves they live,
And to their island, that enough *would* give
A good inhabitant.

Chapman.

Was or am resolved; I wish or wished to; I am or was willing.

You *would* be satisfied?—
Would? nay, and will.

Shakspeare.

It is a familiar term for *wish to do, or to have.*—What *wouldst* thou with us? *Shakspeare.*—Should wish.

Celia! if you apprehend
The muse of your incensed friend;
Nor *would* that he record your blame,
And make it live; repeat the same;
Again deceive him, and again,
And then he swears he'll not complain.

Waller.

It is used in old authors for *should.*—The excess of diet *would* be avoided. *Bacon.*—It has the signification of *I wish, or I pray*; this is formed by a gradual corruption of the phrase, *would God*; which originally imported, *that God would, might God will, might God decree*; from this phrase ill understood came *would to God*; thence, *I would to God*: and thence, *I would*, or elliptically, *would*, came to signify, *I wish* and so it is used even in good authors. —*I would* my father look'd but with my eyes. *Shakspeare.*

Would thou hadst hearken'd to my words, and stay'd
With me, as I besought thee, when that strange

Desire

Desire of wand'ring, this unhappy morn,
Possess'd thee.

Milton.

WOULDHAM, a parish of England, in Kent; 2 miles from Chatham.

WOULDING, *s.* Motion of desire; disposition to any thing; propensity; inclination; incipient purpose.—It will be every man's interest to join good performances to spiritual purposes, to subdue the exorbitancies of the flesh, as well as to continue the *wouldings* of the spirit. *Hammond.*

WOUND, *s.* [punð, Sax.; *wonde*, Dutch; *wunda*, M. Goth.] A hurt given by violence.

I am faint; my gashes cry for help.—

—So well thy words become thee as thy *wounds*,
They smack of honour both.

Shakspeare.

To WOUND, *v. a.* To hurt by violence.

Adonis from his native rock
Ran purple to the sea, suppos'd with blood
Of Thammuz, yearly wounded.

Milton.

WOUND. The preterite and participle passive of *wind*.

He had rais'd to every ayry blow
A front of great height; and in such a place
That round ye might behold, of circular grace
A walk so *wound* about it.

Chapman.

WOUNDER, *s.* One that wounds.

WOUNDLESS, *adj.* Exempt from wounds.

Haply slander

———— may miss our aim,
And hit the *woundless* air.

Shakspeare.

WOUNDON, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Wolverhampton, Staffordshire.

WOUNDWORT, *s.* [*vulneraria*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

WOUNDY, *adj.* Excessive. *A low bad word.*—These stockings of Susan's cost a *woundy* deal of pains the pulling on. *Gay.*

WOUTERS (Francis), was born at Liere, in Brabant, in 1614. He was a student in the school of Rubens, but applied himself principally to landscape, and became one of the most eminent of his time. He chose for his models the scenes of his native country, and particularly the forest of Soignes, near Brussels; embellishing the views he chose with groups of figures representing historical or allegorical subjects. Sometimes he attempted history, but not successfully. He was in favour with the emperor Ferdinand II.; but coming to England with his ambassador in 1637, he was appointed chief painter to the prince of Wales, afterwards Charles II. On the breaking out of the rebellion, he returned to Antwerp, and became director of the academy there, where, in 1659, he was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun.

WOVERMANS (Philip), was a remarkable and melancholy instance of those mis-shapen and unhappy combinations of talent, industry, and ill-fortune, which have occasionally disgraced the world of connoisseurship. He was the son of an indifferent historical painter, and was born at Haerlem in 1620. Having obtained possession of his father's store of pictorial knowledge, he was placed with John Wynants, the landscape-painter, under whose instruction he soon acquired a considerable degree of power in embodying the creations of his own fancy, and to this acquisition he added much by an attentive study of nature.

There is but little known of his private life. His pictures, beautiful as they are, agreeable in their composition and colour, and exquisite in their finish, exhausted his time without raising him above indigence and obscurity. The more free, slight, and loose works of Peter de Laer, called Bamboccio, absorbed the admiration of the Dutch collectors, while the elegant and delightful productions of Wouvermans remained unnoticed and unknown. Time has adjusted the balance, and the united voice of the tasteful now sheds a lustre over the name of the latter; too late, alas! for his gratification or benefit.

The neglect which he endured, and the severity of labour

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required to complete so many pictures as he has left, in so high and perfect a degree of finishing, exhausted his health, and he died at the early age of 48; having burnt a short time before his death all his studies and drawings, to prevent, as he declared, his children from being induced to follow a profession which had been but a source of poverty and misery to himself.

The subjects of his pictures are drawn from the common scenes of nature, but are sometimes of a more elevated cast than those chosen by the generality of his compatriots, particularly his hawkings and huntings, where cavaliers and high dames, with appropriate scenery, rich trappings to their horses, and numerous retinues, are introduced with great taste and propriety. His encampments and battles are composed with the same skill and suavity; indeed the latter is a principal characteristic of all his works, whatever be their subjects, from the humble hay-cart to the richest combination of materials which the gay palace, its garden, and splendid adornments, afforded him. Farriers' shops, fairs of horses, travellers on their road, or at inn-doors, &c. &c. were equally rendered agreeable by his delightful arrangements of chiaro-oscuro and of colours, and by the exquisitely firm full touch with which they are executed. His works are numerous, and when in good preservation sell at very considerable prices.

WOVERMANS (Peter), the younger brother of Philip, was also an artist of considerable talent, though by no means equal to him. He was also born at Haerlem, about the year 1625. He was trained under R. Rogman, but principally followed his brother's style, and adopted his class of subjects. But though his pictures are frequently sold for Philip's, yet they are not so delicate or spirited, and may be easily distinguished from his by a cultivated eye. There was also another brother, John, a few years younger than Peter, who followed the same line of art with rather more talent; so that we cannot be surprised at the number of pictures which bear the name of Wouvermans. John died in 1666, at the age of 38.

WOUW, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant. Population 1600.

WOW, a fortified town of Hindostan, province of Gujerat, and district of Neyer, of which it may be considered as the capital. It was formerly governed by a female called the Ranny, whose territories were very considerable. It is still a place of consequence, and the residence of 1000 Rajpoot families. It is subject to the chief of Theraud. Lat. 24. 11. N. long. 71. 23. E.

WOWAMIA, a town of Hindostan, province of Gujerat. It stands on the eastern shore of the Runn, and possesses a ferry for conveying travellers to the district of Cutch. It forms a small independency belonging to a Hindoo chief. Lat. 22. 50. N. long. 70. 47. E.

WOX, or WOXE. The preterite of *wax*. Became. *Obsolete.*

The ape in wond'rous stomach *wox*,
Strongly encourag'd by the crafty fox.

Spenser.

WO'XEN. The participle of *To wax*. *Obsolete.*—And all his sinews *woxen* weak and raw. *Spenser.*

WOYNICZ, or WOYNICZE, a small town of Austrian Poland, on the Dunajec.

WOYRILOW, a small town of Austrian Poland, at the confluence of the Siwka and the Lonmica, in the circle of Stry.

WOYSLAWIEC, a town of Poland, 44 miles east-south-east of Lublin. Population 1200.

WOZICZ, JUNG, a town of Bohemia; 43 miles south-south-east of Prague. Population 1000.

WRABNESS, a parish of England, in Essex; 4½ miles east of Manningtree.

WRACK, *s.* [*wrack*, Dutch, a ship broken; *πρᾶκτε*, Sax., a wretch. See WRECK. The old poets use *wrack* or *wreck* indifferently, not only as rhyme requires, but in any part of the verse; later writers, both of poetry and prose, *wreck*.] Destruction of a ship by winds or rocks.

Now, with full sails into the port I move,
And safely can unlade my breast of love;
Quiet and calm: why should I then go back,
To tempt the second hazard of a *wrack*?

Dryden.

Ruin; destruction. This is the true Saxon meaning.—A world devote to universal *wrack*. *Milton.*

To WRACK, *v. a.* To destroy in the water; to wreck. See WRECK. It seems in Milton to mean *to rock*, to shake. Each on his rock transfix'd, the spot and præy
Of *wracking* whirlwinds. *Milton.*

To torture; to torment. This is commonly written *rack*; and the instrument of torture, always *rack*. Merab rejoic'd in her *wrack'd* lover's pain,
And fortify'd her virtue with disdain. *Cowley.*

WRA'CKFUL, *adj.* Ruinous; destructive.—Ships—*wrackfull* tempests rent. *Drayton.*

WRACLAWEK, a town of Poland, on the Vistula; 33 miles west-north-west of Plock. Population 2300.

WRAGBY, a market-town of England, in Lincolnshire, nearly in the centre of the county, and pleasantly seated on a small stream which falls into the Witham. Here is a free-school, founded in 1633, with a chapel, and an alms-house for six clergymen's widows, and six other destitute persons. Market on Thursday, and two considerable fairs, on Holy Thursday and Michaelmas day; 11 miles east of Lincoln. Population 509.

WRAGBY, a parish of England, West Riding of Yorkshire; 5 miles from Wakefield.

WRAGHOLME, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Grainthorpe, Lincolnshire.

WRAITH, *s.* [etymology unknown.] The apparition of a person about to die, as pretended in parts of the north. *Grose.*—The *wraith* or spectral appearance of a person shortly to die, is a firm article in the creed of Scottish superstition. Nor is it unknown to our sister kingdom. See the story of the beautiful Lady Diana Rich, in Aubrey's *Miscell.* p. 89. *Scott.*

WRAMPLINGHAM, a parish of England, in Norfolk, near Wymondham.

WRANGELSOE, a small island of European Russia, in the Baltic.

To WRA'NGLE, *v. n.* [etymology unknown.] To dispute peevishly; to quarrel perversely; to altercation; to squabble.

Yes, for a score of kingdoms you should *wrangle*,
And I would call it fair play. *Shakspeare.*

Some unhatch'd practice
Hath puddled his clear spirit; and in such cases,
Men's natures *wrangle* with inferiour things,
Though great ones are their object. *Shakspeare.*

Fill'd with the sense of age, the fire of youth,
A scorn of *wrangling*, yet a zeal for truth. *Pope.*

WRA'NGLE, *s.* A quarrel; a perverse dispute.—The giving the priest a right to the tithe would produce lawsuits and *wrangles*. *Swift.*

WRANGLE, a parish of England, in Lincolnshire; 9 miles north-east of Boston. Population 843.

WRA'GLER, *s.* A perverse, peevish, disputative man. Tell him h'ath made a match with such a *wrangler*,
That all the courts of France will be disturb'd
With chases. *Shakspeare.*

To WRAP, *v. a.* Pret. and part. pass. *wrapped* or *wrapt*. [*wrafla*, Danish; *wrafla* sammen, *implicare*; *reifar*, Icel. fasciis involvere; *reifar*, fasciæ. *Serenius.*] To roll together; to complicate.

This said, he took his mantle's foremost part,
He 'gan the same together fold and *wrap*. *Fairfax.*

To involve; to cover with something rolled or thrown round. It has often the particle *up* intensive.

Nilus opens wide
His arms, and ample bosom to the tide,

And spreads his mantle o'er the winding coast;
In which he *wraps* his queen, and hides the flying host.

Dryden.

To comprise; to contain.—Leontine's young wife, in whom all his happiness was *wrapt up*, died in a few days after the death of her daughter. *Addison.*

To WRAP up. To involve totally.

Some dear cause
Will in concealment *wrap me up* a while;
When I am known aright, you shall not grieve
Lending me this acquaintance. *Shakspeare.*

[It is often corruptly written for *rap* or *rape*, from *rapio*, Latin.] To snatch up miraculously.—Whatever things were discovered to St. Paul, when he was *wrapped up* into the third heaven, all the description he makes is, that there are such things as eye hath not seen, ear heard, nor hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive. *Locke.*—To transport; to put in extasy: for *rapt*.

Much more the reverent sire prepar'd to say,
Wrapp'd with his joy; how the two armies lay. *Cowley.*

[Perhaps the following passage should properly be *wrapped*; though *wrapped* is now frequently used in this sense.]—*Wrapp'd* in amaze the matrons wildly stare. *Dryden.*

WRAPPER, *s.* One that wraps. That in which any thing is wrapped.—My arms were pressed to my sides, and my legs closed together by so many *wrappers*, that I looked like an Egyptian mummy. *Addison.*

WRA'PPING, *s.* That in which any thing is wrapped.—The sheep that is near at hand, gives us shelter enough from the cold; why should we hunt after more costly furs and *wrappings*? *Bp. Rainbow.*

WRATH, *s.* [p̄rað, Saxon; Horne Tooke pronounces it the past participle of the Saxon p̄raðan, torquere, to *writhe*.] Anger; fury; rage.

Achilles' *wrath*, to Greece the direful spring
Of woes unnumber'd heav'nly goddess, sing. *Pope.*

WRATH, CAPE, a dangerous promontory of Scotland, in Sutherland, being the north-west corner of the mainland of Scotland. Lat. 58. 40. N. long. 4. 58. W.

WRATHFUL, *adj.* Angry; furious; raging.—How now, your *wrathful* weapons drawn! *Shakspeare.*

WRA'THFULLY, *adv.* Furiously; passionately.

— Gentle friends,

Let's kill him boldly, but not *wrathfully*. *Shakspeare.*

WRA'THLESS, *adj.* Free from anger. Before his feet, so sheep and lions lay,
Fearless and *wrathless*, while they heard him play. *Waller.*

WRATTING, GREAT and LITTLE, adjoining parishes of England, in Suffolk; about 6 miles west-by-north of Clare.

WRATTING, WEST, a parish of England, in Cambridge; 47 miles north-by-east of Linton. Population 586.

WRAWBY, a parish of England, in Lincolnshire; 2 miles north-east of Glanford Bridge.

To WRAWL, *v. n.* To cry as a cat.

Some were of dogs that barked day and night,
And some of cats that *wrawling* still did cry. *Spenser.*

WRAXALL, a parish of England, in Dorsetshire; 6½ miles west-by-south of Bristol.

WRAXALL, NORTH, a parish of England, in Wiltshire; 7 miles west-by-north of Chippenham.

WRAXALL, SOUTH, a hamlet in the above county; 6 miles west-by-north of Melksham.

WRAXHALL, a parish of England, in Dorsetshire; 8 miles from Beaminster.

WRAY, or WREA, a township of England, in Lancashire, near Kirkham.

WRAY, another township in the above county; 10½ miles north-east of Lancaster. Population 623.

WRAY, a hamlet of England, in Cumberland; 6 miles south-east of Carlisle.

WRAYTON, a township of England, in Lancashire; 13 miles north-east of Lancaster.

To WREAK,

To WREAK, *v. a.* Old preterite and part. pass. *wroke* and *wroken*; now *wreaked*. It is likely that the word *wrought*, which is only used in the past tense, is originally the preterite of *wreak*. [ppæcan, Saxon; *wrecken*, Dutch; *recken*, German.] To revenge.

In an ill-hour thy foes thee hither sent,
Another's wrongs to *wreak* upon thyself. *Spenser.*

Pale death our valiant leader hath opprest,
Come *wreak* his loss, whom bootless ye complain. *Fairfax.*

To execute any violent design. This is the sense in which it is now used.

He left the dame,
Resolv'd to spare her life, and save her shame,
But that detested object to remove,
To *wreak* his vengeance, and to cure her love. *Dryden.*

It is corruptly written for *reck*, to heed; to care.
My master is of churlish disposition,
And little *wreaks* to find the way to heav'n
By doing deeds of hospitality. *Shakspeare.*

WREAK, *s.* Revenge; vengeance. *Obsolete.*
Fortune, mine avowed foe,
Her wrathful *wreaks* themselves do now allay. *Spenser.*
Passion; furious fit. *Obsolete.*

What and if
His sorrows have so overwhelm'd his wits,
Shall we be thus afflicted in his *wreaks*.
His fits, his frenzy, and his bitterness? *Shakspeare.*

WRE'AKFUL, *adj.* Revengeful; angry. *Not in use.*

Call the creatures,
Whose naked natures live in all the spite
Of *wreakful* heaven. *Shakspeare.*

WRE'AKLESS, *adj.* Unrevenging.
So flies the *wreakless* shepherd from the wold;
So first the harmless flock doth yield his fleece,
And next his throat unto the butcher's knife. *Shakspeare.*

WREATH, *s.* [pæoð, Saxon, from ppiðan, torquere.]
Any thing curled or twisted.

Clouds began
To darken all the hill, and smoke to roll
In dusky *wreaths* reluctant flames. *Milton.*

A garland; a chaplet.
Now are our brows bound with victorious *wreaths*,
Our bruised arms hung up for monuments. *Shakspeare.*

To WREATH, *v. a.* pret. *wreathed*; part. pass. *wreathed, wreathen*. [ppiðan, Saxon.] To curl; to twist; to convolve.

Longaville
Did never sonnet for her sake compile,
Nor ever laid his *wreathed* arms athwart
His loving bosom to keep down his heart. *Shakspeare.*

It is here used for, *to writhe*.
Impatient of the wound,
He rolls and *wreaths* his shining body round:
Then headlong shoots beneath the dashing tide. *Gay.*

To interweave; to entwine one in another.—Two chains
of pure gold of *wreathen* work shalt thou make them, and
fasten the *wreathen* chains to the ouches. *Ex.*—To encircle
as a garland.

In the flow'rs that *wreathe* the sparkling bowl,
Fell adders hiss, and pois'nous serpents rowl. *Prior.*

To encircle as with a garland; to dress in a garland.
For thee she feeds her hair,
And with thy winding ivy *wreathes* her lance. *Dryden.*

To WREATH, *v. n.* To be interwoven; to be inter-
twined.

Here, where the labourer's hands have form'd a bow'r
Of *wreathing* trees, in singing waste an hour. *Dryden.*

WRE'ATHY, *adj.* Spiral; curled; twisted.—That which
is preserved at St. Dennis, near Paris, hath *wreathy* spires,
and cochleary turnings about, which agreeth with the de-
scription of an unicorn's horn in Ælian. *Brown.*—Covered
with a wreath.

Less mild the Bacchanalian dames appear,
When from afar their mighty god they hear,
And howl about the hills, and shake their *wreathy* spear. *Dryden.*

WRECK, *s.* [ppucan, Sax, persequi, affligere, lædere, perdere.] Destruction by being driven on rocks or shallows
at sea; destruction by sea.

Fair be ye sure; but hard and obstinate,
As is a rock amidst the raging floods;
'Gainst which a ship, of succour desolate,
Doth suffer *wreck* both of herself and goods. *Spenser.*

Dissolution by violence.
Not only Paradise,
In this commotion, but the starry cope
Had gone to *wreck*. *Milton.*

Ruin; destruction.
Whether he was
Combin'd with Norway, or did line the rebel
With hidden help and vantage; or that with both
He labour'd in his country's *wreck*, I know not. *Shakspeare.*

It is misprinted here for *wreak*.
He cry'd as raging seas are wont to roar,
When wintry storm his wrathful *wreck* doth threat. *Spenser.*

The thing wrecked: as, the ship was considered as a *wreck*.
That most ungrateful boy there by your side
From the rude sea's enrag'd and foamy mouth
Did I redeem; a *wreck* past hope he was. *Shakspeare.*

Dead, undigested stems of grasses and weeds in a ploughed
land. *Norfolk. Grose.*
To WRECK, *v. a.* To destroy by dashing on rocks or
sands.

A pilot's thumb,
Wreck'd as homeward he did come. *Shakspeare.*
To ruin.
Weak and envy'd, if they should conspire,
They *wreck* themselves, and he hath his desire. *Daniel.*

In the following passage it is used for *wreak*.
Eighty odd years of sorrow have I seen,
And each hour's joy *wreck'd* with a week of teen. *Shakspeare.*

To WRECK, *v. n.* To suffer wreck.
With manlier objects we must try
His constancy, with such as have more shew
Of worth, of honour, glory, and popular praise,
Rocks whereon greatest men have ofttest *wreck'd*. *Milton.*

WRE'CKFUL, *adj.* Causing wreck.
Thereto they us'd one most accursed order,
To eat the flesh of men whom they mote fynde,
And strangers to devoure, which on their border,
Were brought by error, or by *wreckfull* wynde. *Spenser.*

WRECK REEF BANK, a reef of rocks in the South
Pacific ocean, on which captain Flinders, on board the Por-
poise and the Cato of London, struck, when on their voyage
from Port Jackson northward, in order to pass through
Torres strait. It is about 20 miles long, and from a quarter
to one mile and a half in breadth; and consists of many
distinct patches of different magnitude, some above and some
below water. A sand-bank lies within a mile of the rock on
which captain Flinders struck, and to which the crews of
both vessels were indebted for their safety. Lat. of this bank,
22. 11. 23. S. long. 155. 18. 50. E.

WREIGHILL, a township of England, in Northumberland; 15 miles west-south-west of Alnwick.

WREKIN, a river of England, in Lancashire, which falls into the Stour.

WREKIN, a noted hill of England, lying to the east of Shrewsbury, in Salop, 1200 feet high.

WRELTON, a township of England, in Yorkshire; 2½ miles west-north-west of Pickering.

WREN (Sir Christopher), an eminent architect and mathematician, was born in 1632, at the living of his father, who was rector of East Knoyle, in Wiltshire, and finished his education at Wadham college, Oxford, into which he entered in 1646. Before this time, he had given proofs of genius by the invention of astronomical and pneumatic instruments; the former of which he dedicated to his father, at the age of 13, in a copy of elegant Latin verses, together with an exercise "De Ortu Fluminum." He also distinguished himself by the construction of other philosophical instruments; and in 1647 he wrote a treatise on Spherical Trigonometry upon a new plan. In 1650 he graduated B.A., and in 1651 wrote an algebraical tract on the Julian period. In 1653 he was elected fellow of All-Souls' college, and graduated M.A. He was one of the first members of the Philosophical Society at Oxford, from which proceeded the Royal Society, and contributed by his experiments and inventions to the amusement and instruction it afforded; and in 1663 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1657 he was chosen astronomical professor at Gresham college; but upon being appointed Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford, he resigned the former office, and in 1661 returned to the university, which created him doctor of laws. Wren next presents himself to our view as a pre-eminent architect; and thus distinguished, he received a commission in 1663 to prepare designs for the repair of St. Paul's cathedral; and after his return from a tour to France in 1665, with a view to his improvement in architecture, he finished those designs; but whilst they were under consideration, the edifice was destroyed by the fire of London in 1666. This catastrophe afforded him an opportunity of designing and constructing a building altogether new. The contemporary destruction of 50 parochial churches and many public buildings furnished ample scope for the exercise of Wren's talents; and he would have had the honour of refounding, as it were, a new city, if the design which he laid before the king and parliament could have been accomplished without infringing on the rights of private property. On the death of Sir John Denham in 1667, he succeeded to the office of surveyor of the works; and, in order to obtain leisure for executing the various works in which he was employed, and more particularly the rebuilding of St. Paul's cathedral, he resigned his Savilian professorship in 1673. In 1674 he received the honour of knighthood, and in the following year the foundation of the new cathedral was laid. For a particular account of this magnificent edifice, see the article LONDON. In 1680 Sir Christopher's scientific merits caused him to be elected president of the Royal Society. In 1683 he was appointed architect and commissioner for Chelsea college, and in the following year comptroller of the works in the castle of Windsor. In 1685 he was introduced into parliament as a representative of Plympton. To his other public trusts were added, in 1698, that of surveyor-general and commissioner for the repair of Westminster abbey; in 1699 that of architect of Greenwich hospital; and in 1708 that of one of the commissioners for the 50 new churches proposed to be erected in and near the city of London. Having fulfilled all his duties to the 86th year of his age, the administration of 1718 incurred indelible disgrace, by suffering political consideration to have such influence as to deprive him of his place of surveyor to the royal works. The remaining five years of his life were spent in honourable retirement, and devoted to scientific pursuits, and the reading of the Scriptures. It is said that he indulged a very pardonable vanity by being carried once every year to survey St. Paul's cathedral. His life was prolonged to his 91st year, and terminated in consequence of a cold which he caught in coming

from Hampton-Court to London, in February, 1723. His remains were interred, with suitable funeral honours, under the choir of St. Paul's, and upon his tomb is a concise but very appropriate and expressive Latin inscription, ending "Lector, si monumentum requiris, circumspice." Sir Christopher was twice married, and left one son, a man of learning and piety, and a good antiquary. The edifices constructed by Wren were mostly public, including a royal hunting-seat at Winchester, and the modern part of the palace at Hampton-Court. Some of the most remarkable, besides St. Paul's, are, the Monument, the theatre at Oxford, the library of Trinity college, Cambridge, the hospitals of Chelsea and Greenwich, and of Christchurch, London, the church of St. Stephen, Walbrook, those of St. Mary-le-Bow, St. Michael, Cornhill, and St. Bride, distinguished by their steeples, and the great campanile of Christchurch, Oxford. Of the rank which he occupied as a man of science, we may form some judgment from the succeeding concise detail of his performances, and more particularly from the testimony of Sir Isaac Newton, who, in his "Principia," joins the names of Wren, Willis, and Huygens, and characterizes them as "hujus ætatis Geometrarum facile principes." As to his moral character, it is said to have been worthy of his intellectual eminence; as with great equanimity, he was pious, temperate, modest, and communicative of his knowledge; and few men seem to have been more generally esteemed by their contemporaries. With regard to his architectural skill and attainments, a very competent judge, being himself of the profession, says, that he possessed an inexhaustible fertility of invention, combined with good natural taste and profound scientific knowledge; and that his talent was particularly adapted to ecclesiastical architecture, which afforded domes and towers to his picturesque fancy; while, in his palaces and private houses, he has sometimes sunk into a heavy monotony, as at Hampton-Court and Winchester. Among the rich variety of Wren's towers, steeples, and spires, many are truly elegant. The church of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, exhibits a deviation from common forms equally ingenuous and beautiful. The Monument is grand and simple. At Greenwich, his additions to the original work of Inigo Jones are singularly grand and beautiful. Upon the whole, Sir C. Wren's architecture is perhaps the perfection of that modern style which, with forms and modes of construction essentially Gothic, adopts for the decorative part the orders and ornaments of antiquity. *Biog. Brit. Walpole's Anecd. Gen. Biog.*

WREN, *s.* [ppenna, Saxon; *regulus*, Lat.] A small bird.

The poor *wren*,

The most diminutive of birds, will fight,
Her young ones in her nest, against the owl. *Shakspeare.*

WRENBURY, a township of England, in Cheshire; 5 miles south-west of Nantwich. Population 455.

To WRENCH, *v. a.* [ppungan, Saxon; *wrenghen*, Dutch; old Engl. *raunch*. "Hasting to *raunch* the arrow out." *Spenser.*] To pull by violence; to wrest; to force.

Oh form!

How often dost thou with thy case, thy habit,
Wrench' awe from fools, and tie the wiser souls
To thy false seeming! *Shakspeare.*

To sprain; to distort.

O most small fault!

How ugly didst thou in Cordelia show?
Which, like an engine, *wrencht* my frame of nature
From the fix'd place; drew from my heart all love,
And added to the gall. *Shakspeare.*

You *wrenched* your foot against a stone, and were forced to stay. *Swift.*

WRENCH, *s.* A violent pull or twist; a sprain.—Some small part of the foot being injured by a *wrench*, the whole leg thereby loses its strength. *Locke.*—*Wrenches*, in Chaucer, signifies means, sleights, subtilties; which is; I believe, the sense here.—He resolved to make his profit of this business

ness of Britain, as a quarrel for war; and that of Naples as a *wrench* and mean for peace. *Bacon*.

WRENINGHAM, a parish of England, in Norfolk; 4 miles south-east of Wymondham. Population 397.

WRENTHAM, a parish of England, in Suffolk; 5 miles north-by-west of Southwold. Population 750.

WRENTHAM, a post township of the United States, in Norfolk county, Massachusetts; 32 miles south-west of Boston. It is a considerable town, and contains an academy and a cotton manufactory. Great numbers of straw bonnets are made in this town. Population 2478.

WRENTHORPE, a hamlet of England, in Yorkshire; parish of Wakefield.

WRESCHEN, or WRESZNO, a town of Prussian Poland; 14 miles south-by-west of Gnesna, with 2100 inhabitants.

WRESSEL, a township of England, in Yorkshire; 3½ miles north-west of Howden.

WRESSEN, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Kentisbeare, Devonshire.

To WREST, *v. a.* [wrestan, Sax.] To twist by violence; to extort by writhing or force.

To what wretched state reserv'd,
Better end here unborn! Why is life giv'n,
To be thus *wrested* from us?

Milton.

To distort; to writhe; to force.

My father's purposes have been mistook,
And some about him have too lavishly
Wrested his meaning and authority.

Shakspeare.

To wind; to screw; applied to the tuning of instruments. *Obsolete. Minshieu.*

The claricord hath a tunely kynde,
As the wyre is *wrested* high and lowe.

Skelton.

WREST, *s.* Distortion; violence.—Whereas it is concluded, out of weak premises, that the retaining of divers things in the church of England, which other reformed churches have cast out, must needs argue that we do not well, unless we can shew that they have done ill: what needed this *wrest*, to draw out from us an accusation of foreign churches? *Hooker*.—It is used in Spenser for an active or moving power; I suppose, from the force of a tilter acting with his lance in his rest.

Adown he kest it with so puissant *wrest*,
That back again it did aloft rebound,
And gave against his mother earth a groneful sound.

Spenser.

An instrument to tune.—The minstrel tempered a string or two with his *wrest*.

Lanham.

Antenor is such a *wrest* in their affairs,
That their negotiations all must slacken,
Wanting his manage.

Shakspeare.

WRESTER, *s.* One who wrests; one who uses a wrest. Any instrument mistunyd shall hurt a true song, Yet blame not the claricord the *wrester* doth wrong.

Skelton.

To WRESTLE, *v. n.* To contend who shall throw the other down.—If ever he goes alone again, I'll never *wrestle* for prize more. *Shakspeare*.—To struggle; to contend; followed by *with*.

I persuaded them, if they lov'd Benedick,
To wish him *wrestle with* affection,
And never to let Beatrice know of it.

Shakspeare.

To WRESTLE, *v. a.* To overcome in wrestling.

Life recover'd had the reine,
And over-*wrestled* his strong enemy.

Spenser.

WRESTLER, *s.* One who wrestles; one who professes the athletic art.

When the young *wrestlers* at their sport grew warm,
Old Milo wept, to see his naked arm.

Denham.

One who contends in wrestling.—Two *wrestlers* help to pull each other down.

Dryden.

WRESTLINGWORTH, a parish of England, in Bedfordshire; 5½ miles east-north-east of Biggleswade.

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WRETCH, *s.* [wrecca, wraec, Sax. from wrican, Goth. *wrikan*, persequi, affligere, punire, vindicare, ulcisci, lædere, perdere. *Mr. H. Tooke*.] A miserable mortal.

She weeps, and says her Henry is depos'd;
He smiles, and says his Edward is install'd;
That she, poor *wretch*, for grief can speak no more.

Shakspeare.

A worthless sorry creature.

He now

Has these poor men in question: never saw I
Wretches so quake; they kneel, they kiss the earth,
Forswear themselves as often as they speak.

Shakspeare.

It is used by way of slight, or ironical pity, or contempt.

When soon away the wasp doth go;
Poor *wretch* was never frighted so:
He thought his wings were much too slow,
O'erjoy'd they so were parted.

Drayton.

Then, if the spider find him fast beset,
She issues forth, and runs along her loom:
She joys to touch the captive in her net,
And drags the little *wretch* in triumph home.

Dryden.

It is sometimes a word of tenderness, as we now say *poor thing*.—Excellent *wretch*.

Shakspeare.

WRETCHED, *adj.* Miserable; unhappy.

Why do'st thou drive me

To range all o'er a waste and barren place,
To find a friend? The *wretched* have no friends.

Dryden.

Calamitous; afflictive.—Sorry; pitiful; paltry; worthless.—Forgive the many failings of those who, with their *wretched* art, cannot arrive to those heights that you possess. *Dryden*.—Despicable; hatefully contemptible.—An adventure worthy to be remembered for the unused examples therein, as well of true natural goodness as of *wretched* ungratefulness. *Sidney*.

WRETCHEDLY, *adv.* Miserably; unhappily.—From these two wars, so *wretchedly* entered into, the duke's ruin took its date. *Clarendon*.—Meanly; despicably.—When such little shuffling arts come once to be ripped up, and laid open, how poorly and *wretchedly* must that man sneak, who finds himself guilty and baffled too? *South*.

WRETCHEDNESS, *s.* Misery; unhappiness; afflicted state.

I love not to see *wretchedness* o'ercharg'd,
And duty in his service perishing.

Shakspeare.

Pitifulness; despicableness.

WRETCHLESS, *adj.* [This is written for *reckless*.] Careless; mindless; heedless.—If persons of so circumspect a piety have been thus overtaken, what security can there be for our *wretchless* oscitancy. *Gov. of the Tongue*.

WRETCHLESSNESS, *s.* Carelessness.—The devil drives them into desperation, or into *wretchlessness* of unclean living. *Art. of Rel.*

WRETHAM, EAST AND WEST, united parishes of England, in Norfolk; 6 miles north-east of Thetford.

WRETTON, a parish of England, in Norfolk; one mile west of Stoke Ferry.—Also a hamlet in Cheshire.

WREXHAM, a market town of Wales, in Denbighshire. Its situation is very fertile and pleasant, adjoining the royal vale of Cheshire. Its principal trade arises from its central situation, being a great thoroughfare. The streets, crossing each other reciprocally at right angles, are spacious, and the buildings in general good, particularly the High-street, where the weekly markets on Mondays and Thursdays are held; at the upper end of which is a handsome structure, a public edifice of the Doric order, the upper apartment used as a municipal hall, and the piazza part below, as a kind of diurnal mart. The church is an elegant structure, equal in point of beauty to some of the cathedrals in England; it was collegiate before the reign of Henry VII. when the present edifice was erected on the site of the old one, which was destroyed by fire. This beautiful edifice, which is 178 feet long and 72 broad, and has a tower 185 feet high, consists

sists of a chancel, pentagonal in shape, nave, two collateral aisles, and a lofty quadrangular tower at the west end. The windows of the aisles have a flat pointed arch, and the mullions are ornamented at top with tracery; between which are buttresses, terminating in slender crocketed pinnacles. The windows of the chancel are narrower than those of the aisles, the arches rather approximating to the sharp pointed style, and the embattled parapet has diminishing crocketed pinnacles, corresponding with those of the aisles. The tower, elevated 135 feet, is a *chef d'œuvre* of architectural display. The shape is quadrangular, with handsome set-off abutments, terminating in crocketed pinnacles, and the summit is crowned by four pierced lantern turrets, that rise 24 feet in height, above the open-worked balustrade, to each of which is attached a circular staircase. The three exposed sides are decorated with various embellishments. Statues of 30 saints, full in dimensions, placed in the niches of the buttresses, while they enrich the building, display the advanced progress statuary had made at the close of the 15th century. The ceiling of the roof is peculiarly handsome; being composed of ribs in wainscot oak, imitative of the grained work in stone, of the antecedent period. The corbels, supporting the bearing timber, are carved; and grotesque heads, with various shields, exhibit the arms of some few among the number of those who, by their advice or pecuniary aid, promoted the erection of the edifice. At the west end of the nave is a grand receding pointed arch, nearly the height of the building, filled by a window once ornamented with elegantly painted glass, which is now so mutilated, as nearly to mar all attempts to ascertain the subject. They have attempted to compensate the loss by a few diminutive figures that decorate the upper compartments of the windows in the aisles. The altar-piece is peculiarly beautiful, and is ornamented with a fine painting of the Lord's Supper, which is supposed to be by Rubens. There is also another picture by the same master, representing king David playing on the harp, to divert the melancholy of Saul, hung up in a massy frame, against the wall of the south aisle. The inside of the church is ornamented with a number of monuments, some of them exceedingly handsome. There are also several good monuments in the church-yard, a few of which with curious inscriptions. In 1647 this church was made a prison by Cromwell, when his soldiers destroyed the organ. Near Wrexham are still some remains of the famous dyke thrown up by Offa, king of Mercia, to prevent the incursions of the Welsh. Market on Thursday and Monday; the former is the principal.

Wrexham is noted for one of those annual fairs which used to be general throughout the kingdom. It is frequented not only by persons in the adjacent districts, but by traders from divers and far distant parts of the kingdom. The commodities brought by the Welsh, are flannels of all staple, and various linens, linsey-woolseys, coarse linens, horses, sheep, and black cattle. The remote dealers bring Irish linens, Yorkshire and other woollen cloths, with Manchester, Sheffield, and Birmingham goods, in all their varieties. Two squares, or areas, are fitted up with booths, and temporary shops, for the accommodation of sale; and at this public mart, which commences March 23d, and continues for nine days inclusive, the sales are very extensive. There are two other fairs on the 6th June and 19th September; 16 miles from Ellesmere, and 188 north-west of London. Population 3006.

WRIBBENHALL, a hamlet of England, in Worcestershire, near Kidderminster.

WRIDLINGTON, a hamlet of England, in Dorsetshire, near Dorchester.

WRIEZEN, a small town of the Prussian states, in the province of Brandenburg on the Oder; 37 miles east-by-north of Berlin, with 3200 inhabitants.

To WRIG, *v. a.* [wɹɪʒən, Sax.] To move to and fro; to rub; to shake; to put into quick motion.

The bore his taile *wrygges*
Against the lye bench.

Skelton.

To WRIGGLE, *v. n.* [wɹɪʒən, Saxon; *ruggelen*, Dutch.] To move to and fro with short motions.

How wildly will ambition steer!
A vermin *wriggling* in th' usurper's ear. *Dryden.*

To WRIGGLE, *v. a.* To put in a quick reciprocating motion; to introduce by shifting motion.

Ralpho was mounted now, and gotten
O'erthwart his beast with active vaulting,
Wriggling his hody to recover
His seat, and cast his right leg over. *Hudibras.*

WRIGGLE, *adj.* Pliant; flexible; moving to and fro. My ragged ronts all shiver and shake;
They went in the wind wagg their *wriggle* tails,
Peark as a peacoke, but nought it avails. *Spenser.*

WRIGGLETON, or WRITHLINGTON, a parish of England, in Somersetshire; 6½ miles north-west of Frome.

WRIGHT, *s.* [wɹɪhta, wɹɪhta, Saxon. The third person of the indicative of wɹycan, one that *worketh*. Mr. H. Tooke. See To WORK.] A workman; an artificer; a maker; a manufacturer.

Nor place the neighbour Cyclops their delights,
In brave vermilion prow deckt ships; nor *wrights*
Useful and skillful. *Chapman.*

WRIGHT (Edward), an English mathematician, flourished in the latter part of the 16th and beginning of the 17th century. Of his private history little is known, except some few particulars that may be collected from the Latin memoirs of his life, preserved among the annals of Gonville and Caius college in Cambridge. "This year (1615) died, it is said, at London, Edward Wright, of Garveston in Norfolk, formerly a fellow of this college, much respected for the integrity and simplicity of his manners, and also famous for his skill in the mathematical sciences. He was the first undertaker of the difficult but useful work, by which a little river is brought from the town of Ware, in a new canal, to supply the city of London with water; but by the tricks of others he was prevented from completing it. Nor was he inferior to the most ingenious mechanic in the construction of instruments, either of brass or of any other matter. He, it is said, taught Iodocus Hondius the method of constructing his geographical charts, though Hondius concealed his name, that he might arrogate to himself the honour of the invention. Of this act of injustice, Wright complained in the Preface to his 'Treatise of the Correction of Errors in the Art of Navigation,' a work composed with excellent judgment, and after long experience, to the great advancement of naval affairs. For his improvement of this art he was appointed mathematical lecturer to the East India Company; and he read lectures, for which he was allowed a yearly salary of 50*l.* This office he discharged with great reputation, and much to the satisfaction of his hearers. He published, in English, a book on the doctrine of the sphere, and another concerning the construction of sundials. He also prefixed an ingenious preface to the learned Gilbert's book on the load-stone. By these and other writings he transmitted his fame to the latest posterity. It is added, whilst he was a fellow of this college, he was called forth to the public business of the nation by the queen, about the year 1593, or, according to other accounts, 1589. He was ordered to attend the earl of Cumberland in some maritime expeditions; of one of which he gave a faithful account, under the form of a journal or ephemeris, prefixing to it an elegant hydrographical chart of his own invention. His posthumous work, which was an English translation of the book of logarithms, then lately discovered by lord Napier, a friend of Mr. Wright, was published soon after his death by his son Samuel Wright, a scholar of the above-named college. Death prevented the execution of several other designs which he had formed. Of him it may be truly said, that he studied more to serve the public than himself; and though he was rich in fame and in the promises of the great, he died poor, to the scandal of an ungrateful age." To the preceding extracts from the memoirs above cited, we may

may add, that Mr. Wright first discovered the true method of dividing the meridian line, according to which Mercator's charts are constructed, and upon which his sailing is founded. An account of it was sent from Cambridge to Mr. Blondeville, who published it among his exercises in 1594; and in 1597 a demonstration of it was given by the Rev. Mr. William Barlowe, in his "Navigator's Supply." In 1599 Mr. Wright published "The Correction of certain Errors in Navigation," written many years before, and shewing the reason of his division of the meridian, the manner of constructing his table, and its uses in navigation, &c. &c. In 1610 he dedicated a second edition to his royal pupil, prince Henry, with farther improvements, and an excellent method for determining the magnitude of the earth. To his other works, comprehending an account of his various discoveries, tables, and improved instruments for observation, we shall add his tract on navigation, entitled "The Haven-finding Art." It is said that he constructed, for the use of prince Henry, a large sphere with curious movements, serving by spring-work to exhibit the motions of the whole celestial sphere, the particular systems of the sun and moon, their circular motions, places, and possibilities of eclipsing each other. This sphere was overlooked in the time of the civil wars, and found among dust and rubbish in 1646 by Sir Jonas Moore, who was at the expense of restoring it to its original state, and deposited it at his own house in the Tower, among other mathematical instruments. *Preface to Robertson's Navigation. Hutton's Math. Dict.*

WRIGHT (Richard), was a native of Liverpool, and born about the year 1735. He was bred to the humble occupation of a house and ship painter, but exerted his talents in painting sea views, and obtained for his encouragement the premium offered in 1764 by the society for the encouragement of arts, &c.; and in 1766 he gained another premium of fifty guineas, for a picture which had the greater credit of being most beautifully engraved by Woollett, and is known under the name of the "Fishery." He died about 1775.

WRIGHT (Joseph), one of our earliest painters of celebrity in this age of restoration of the art. He was born at Derby in 1734, and thence obtained the name of Wright of Derby, to distinguish him from R. Wright mentioned above. He came to London to study with Hudson, but afterwards established himself at his native place, and had very considerable encouragement as a portrait-painter, though his style was dry and too minute. He gained much more reputation by painting scenes of fire and candle-light, and indeed stood unrivalled in that way till Louthborough subsequently appeared. His pictures of a forge and of a blacksmith's shop, exhibited with the society of artists about the year 1765, established his reputation. In 1773 he visited Rome, and Italy generally, and was absent two years. In 1782 he was elected an associate of the Royal Academy, but resigned his diploma soon after, on Mr. Garvey's being preferred to him in an election for an academician; though he continued occasionally to exhibit with the academy. He had great industry and professional skill, living very much apart from the world. This enabled him to produce many pictures; and in 1785 he made an exhibition of twenty-four pictures of his own painting at the great room under the Piazza, Covent-garden, one of which was a large work representing the destruction of the floating batteries before Gibraltar. His style in all his works was peculiar to himself, somewhat dry, yet not void of richness, and his drawing coldly correct. One peculiarity marks his pictures, and renders them easily distinguishable, especially those in which the illumination proceeds from the moon or fire. He prepared his cloths or grounds with rough surfaces, caused by sand sifted or strewed upon them; and then when he had painted his scene, he dragged his pallet-knife, covered with the colour of the light, across the picture, when the colour adhering to the projections on the surface, gave the glitter which characterizes that kind of illumination, and he toned the parts to due relief by glazings. No one ever gave the

exact tone of moon-light so completely as Wright of Derby. He died in 1797, aged 63.

WRIGHTINGTON, a township of England, in Lancashire; 4 miles north-west of Wigan. Population 1268.

WRIGHTSBOROUGH, a post village of the United States, in Columbia county, Georgia.

WRIGHTSBURG, a township of the United States, in Ashtabula county, Ohio, on Lake Erie.

WRIGHTSTOWN, a post township of the United States, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania; 5 miles from Newhaven.

WRIGHTSVILLE, a post village of the United States, in York county, Pennsylvania, on the west side of the Susquehanna, opposite Columbia, with which it is connected by a bridge.

WRINEHILL, a hamlet of England, in Staffordshire; 4 miles from Newcastle-under-Lyne.

To WRING, *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *wringed* and *wring*. [p̄w̄ngan, Saxon.] To twist; to turn round with violence.—The priest shall *wring* off his head, and burn it on the altar. *Lev.*—To force by contortion; with a particle, as *out*.—He thrust the fleece together, and *wringed* the dew *out* of it, a bowl full of water. *Judg.*—To squeeze; to press.

In sleep I heard him say, sweet Desdemona,

Let us be wary, let us hide our loves!

And then, Sir, would he gripe and *wring* my hand.

Shakspeare.

To writhe.

The silly owner of the goods

Weeps over them, and *wrings* his hapless hands.

Shakspeare.

To pinch.—The king began to find where his shoe did *wring* him, and that it was his depressing the house of York that did rankle and fester the affections of his people. *Bacon.*—To force by violence; to extort.

I had rather coin my heart,

And drop my blood for drachmas, than to *wring*

From the hard hands of peasants their vile trash

By any indirection.

Shakspeare.

To harass; to distress; to torture.

He dives into the king's soul, and there scatters

Doubts, dangers, *wringing* of the conscience.

Fear and despair, and all these for his marriage. *Shakspeare.*

To distort; to turn to a wrong purpose.—To *wring* this sentence, to wrest thereby out of men's hands the knowledge of God's doctrine, is without all reason. *Ascham.*—To persecute with extortion.—The merchant-adventurers have been often wronged and *wringed* to the quick; but were never quick and lively in thanks to those by whose endeavours they were freed. *Hayward.*

To WRING, *v. n.* To writhe with anguish.

'Tis all men's office to speak patience

To those that *wring* under the load of sorrow:

But no man's virtue nor sufficiency,

To be so moral when he shall endure

The like himself.

Shakspeare.

WRING, *s.* Action of anguish.—The sighs, and tears, and *wrings* of a disconsolate mourner. *Bp. Hall.*

WRINGER, *s.* One who squeezes the water out of clothes.—One Mrs. Quickly is in the manner of his nurse, his laundress, his washer, and his *wringer*. *Shakspeare.*

WRINGTON, a market town of England, in the county of Somerset, pleasantly situated among the Mendip hills. The streets are irregularly built, and most of the houses thatched. The church is a stately building, 120 feet long and 52 wide. It consists of a nave, chancel, side aisles, and a porch, embattled at the top, and ornamented with a variety of handsome pinnacles. The tower, rising at the west end, is one of the finest in the kingdom: it is 140 feet high to the top of the battlements, which are adorned with four turrets, one at each corner, and sixteen elegant Gothic pinnacles, 15 feet high. This church contains several neat monuments, both ancient and modern. Here is a free school, for six boys and as many girls. The remains

remains of a cross are to be seen in the market-place. Abundance of teazles grow in the neighbourhood, which form a species of trade, from their use in dressing cloth; and some lapis calaminaris is dug and prepared near the town. This town was the birth-place of Locke. Market on Tuesday, well supplied with corn, &c.; and a fair on Michaelmas day; 12 miles south of Bristol. Population 1109.

WRINGWORTHY, a hamlet of England, in Devonshire, near Tavistock.

WRINKLE, *s.* [wringel, Saxon; *wrinkel*, Dutch.] Corrugation or furrow of the skin or the face.

Give me that glass, and therein will I read:
No deeper wrinkles yet? Hath sorrow struck
So many blows upon this face of mine,
And made no deeper wounds?

Shakspeare.

Rumple of cloth.—Any roughness.

Our British heaven was all serene;
No threating cloud was nigh,
Not the least wrinkle to deform the sky.

Dryden.

To WRINKLE, *v. a.* [wringlian, Saxon.] To corrugate; to contract into furrows.

It is still fortune's use
To let the wretched man outlive his wealth,
To view with hollow eye and wrinkled brow
An age of poverty.

Shakspeare.

To make rough or uneven.

A keen north-wind, blowing dry,
Wrinkled the face of deluge as decay'd.

Milton.

WRISSA, a town of Hindostan, province of Sinde, and district of Tatta. It is situated on the west bank of the river Indus. Lat. 24. 55. N. long. 68. 25. E.

WRIST, *s.* [wrist, Saxon; from *wrætan*, to torque. *Mr. H. Tooke.*] The joint by which the hand is joined to the arm.—The brawn of the arm must appear full, shadowed on one side; then shewn the wrist-bone thereof. *Peacham.*—The axillary artery, below the cubit, divideth unto two parts, the one running along the radius, and passing by the wrist, or place of the pulse, is at the fingers subdivided into three branches. *Brown.*

WRISTBAND, *s.* [wrist and band.] The fastening of the shirt at the hand.

You'll—dip your wristbands
(For cuffs y' have none) as comely in the sauce
As any courtier.

Beaumont and Fl.

WRIT, *s.* Anything written; Scripture. This sense is now chiefly used in speaking of the Bible.—Bagdat rises out of the ruins of the old city of Babylon, so much spoken of in holy writ. *Knolles.*—A judicial process, by which any one is summoned as an offender.

Hold up your head; hold up your hand:
Wou'd it were not my lot to shew ye
This cruel writ, wherein you stand
Indicted by the name of Cloe.

Prior.

A legal instrument.

The king is fled to London,
To call a present court of parliament:
Let us pursue him ere the writs go forth.

Shakspeare.

WRIT. The preterite of write.

When Sappho writ,
By their applause the critics show'd their wit.

Prior.

WRIT, formed from the Saxon *writan*, to write, *Breve*, a precept of the king in writing, under seal, issuing out of some court to the sheriff or other person, whereby any thing is commanded to be done, touching a suit or action, or giving commission to have it done: as, the summoning of a defendant, taking a distress, redressing a disseisin, or the like. Or, according to Fitzherbert, a writ is a formal letter of the king in parchment, sealed with a seal, and directed to some judge, officer, or minister, &c. at the suit or plaint of a subject, requiring to have a thing done, for the cause

briefly expressed, which is to be discussed in the proper court according to law.

Writs are variously divided, and in various respects. Some, with regard to their order, or manner of granting, are termed *original*, and others *judicial*.

WRITS, *Original*, are those sent out of the high court of chancery, to summon the defendant in a personal or tenant in a real action; either before the suit begins, or to begin the suit by it.

Royal writs are held to be demandable of common right, on paying the usual fees; for any delay in the granting of them, or setting an unusual or exorbitant price upon them, would be a breach of Magna Charta, cap. 29. "Nulli vendemus, nulli negabimus, aut differemus justitiam vel rectum."

Original writs are either optional or peremptory, or, in the language of our law, they are either a *precipe*, or a *si te fecerit securum*.

WRITS, *Judicial*, are those sent by order of the court where the cause depends upon emergent occasions, after the suit begins.

WRITATIVE. A word of Pope's coining: not to be imitated.—Increase of years makes men more talkative, but less *writative*; to that degree, that I now write no letters but of plain how d'ye's. *Pope.*

To WRITE, *v. a.* pret. *writ* or *wrote*; part. pass. *written*, *writ*, or *wrote*. [writan, awritan, Saxon; *rita*, Icelandic; *writs*, a letter, Gothick.] To express by means of letters.

I'll write you down,
The which shall point you forth at every sitting,
What you must say.

Shakspeare.

The time, the place, the manner how to meet,
Were all in punctual order plainly writ.

Dryden.

To engrave; to impress.—Cain was so fully convinced that every one had a right to destroy such a criminal, that he cries out, Every one that findeth me shall slay me; so plain was it writ in the hearts of all mankind. *Locke.*—To produce as an author.

When more indulgent to the writer's case,
You are so good, to be so hard to please;
No such convulsive pangs it will require
To write—the pretty things that you admire.

Granville.

To tell by letter.

I chose to write the thing I durst not speak
To her I lov'd.

Prior.

To WRITE, *v. n.* To perform the act of writing.—I have seen her rise from her bed, take forth paper, fold it, and write upon't. *Shakspeare.*—To play the author.—There is not a more melancholy object in the learned world than a man who has written himself down. *Addison.*—To tell in books.

I past the melancholy flood,
With that grim ferryman which poets write of. *Shakspeare.*

To send letters.—He wrote for all the Jews concerning their freedom. *1 Esdr.*—To call one's self; to be entitled; to use the style of.—Those who begun to write themselves men, but thought it no shame to learn. *Fell.*—He writes himself *divina providentia*, whereas other bishops only use *divina permissione*. *Ayliffe.*—To compose; to form compositions.

Chaste, moral writing we may learn from hence,
Neglect of which no wit can recompense;
The fountain which from Helicon proceeds,
That sacred stream should never water weeds.

Waller.

WRITER, *s.* One who practises the art of writing. An author.—All three were ruined by justice and sentence, as delinquents; and all three famous writers. *Bacon.*

To WRITHE, *v. a.* [writan, Saxon.] To distort; to deform with distortion.

It cannot be this weak and writhed shrimp
Should strike such terror in his enemies.

Shakspeare.

Her

Her mouth she *writh'd*, her forehead taught to frown,
Her eyes to sparkle fires to love unknown,
Her sallow cheeks her envious mind did shew,
And ev'ry feature spoke aloud the curstness of a shrew.
Dryden.

To twist with violence.
Amid the plaited scales it took its course,
And in the spinal marrow spent its force;
The monster hiss'd aloud, and rag'd in vain,
And *writh'd* his body to and fro with pain;
He bit the dart.
Addison.

To wrest; to force by violence; to torture; to distort.—
The reason which he yieldeth, showeth the least part of
his meaning to be that whereunto his words are *writhed*.
Hooker.—To twist.

The King of heav'n
Bar'd his red arm, and launching from the sky
His *writhen* bolt, not shaking empty smoke,
Down to the deep abyss the flaming felon strook.
Dryden.

To WRITHE, *v. n.* To be convolved with agony or
torture.

Let each be broken on the rack;
Then, with what life remains, impaled, and left
To *writhe* at leisure round the bloody stake.
Addison.

To WRITHLE, *v. a.* To wrinkle; to corrugate. *Ob-
solete.*

But see! this whitenesse is obscure,
Cynthia spotted, she impure;
Her body *writhel'd*, and her eyes
Departing lights at obsequies.
Lovelace.

WRITING, *s.* A legal instrument; as, the *writings* of
an estate.—Gentlemen keep *writings* in their closets, ladies
medicines. *Seller.*—A composure; a book.—They thought
no other *writings* in the world should be studied. *Hooker.*
—Such arguments had an invincible force with those pagan
philosophers, who became Christians, as we find in most of
their *writings*. *Addison.*—A written paper of any kind.

In at his windows throw
Writings, all tending to the great opinion
That Rome holds of his name.
Shakspeare.

WRITINGMASTER, *s.* One who teaches to write.—
The facility of which I spoke consists not in bold strokes,
it makes not a great effect at a distance; that sort of free-
dom belongs rather to a *writingmaster* than a painter.
Dryden.

WRITTEN. The participle passive of *write*.
Their doctrine and their story *written* left,
They die.
Milton.

Language is a connexion of audible signs, the most apt in
nature for communication of our thoughts: *written* language
is a description of the said audible signs, by signs visible.
Holder.

WRITTLE, a village and parish of England, in the
county of Essex. It was formerly a market town. King
John had a palace here, some vestiges of which are still to be
seen; 2½ miles west of Chelmsford. Population 1830.

WRIZZLED, *adj.* Wrinkled.
Her *wrizzled* skin, as rough as maple rind,
So scabby was, that would have loath'd all womankind.
Spenser.

WROCKWARDINE, a parish of England, in Salop.

WROKEN. The part. pass. of *To wreak*.
Who lookt a little up at that his speech,
Yet would not let their battell so be broken,
Both greedie fierce on other to be *wroken*.
Spenser.

WRONG, *s.* [ppang, Saxon.] An injury; a designed
or known detriment; not right; not justice.—She resolved
to spend all her years, which her youth promised should be
many, in bewailing the *wrong*, and yet praying for the
wrongdoer. *Sidney.*—Error; not right; not truth.

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Be not blindly guided by the throng,
The multitude is always in the *wrong*.
Roscommon.

Here was *wrong* on both sides; and what would follow
but confusion. *Leslie.*

WRONG, *adj.* Not morally right; not just; not agree-
able to propriety or truth; not true.—I find you are an in-
vincible Amazon, since you will overcome, though in a
wrong matter. *Sidney.*—If it be right to comply with the
wrong, then it is *wrong* to comply with the right. *Leslie.*
—Not physically right; unfit; unsuitable.

Of Glo'ster's treachery,
And of the loyal serviee of his son,
When I inform'd him, then he call'd me sot,
And told me I had turn'd the *wrong* side out. *Shakspeare.*

We never think of the main business of life, till a vain re-
pentance minds us of it at the *wrong* end. *L'Estrange.*—
Acting improperly.

Who want, while thro' black life they dream along,
Sense to be right, and passion to be *wrong*.
Young.

WRONG, *adv.* Not rightly; amiss.—If he go *wrong*,
she will give him over to his own ruin. *Ecccl.*—A thousand
odd capricious, men's minds are acted by, may make one man
quote another man's words *wrong*. *Locke.*—Ten censure
wrong, for one that writes amiss. *Pope.*

To WRONG, *v. a.* To injure; to use unjustly, either
by doing injury, or imputing evil without justice.—So wor-
thy a part of divine service we should greatly *wrong* if we
did not esteem preaching as the blessed ordinance of God.
Hooker.

WRONGDO'ER, *s.* An injurious person.—She resolved
to spend all her years in bewailing the wrong, and yet pray-
ing for the *wrongdoer*. *Sidney.*—If any seat be taken away
by a stranger, the churchwarden may have action against the
wrongdoer. *Ayliffe.*

WRONG'GER, *s.* He that injures; he that does wrong.

That cuckold lives in bliss,
Who, certain of his fate, loves not his *wronger*.
Shakspeare.

Many times a prince is driven to spend far more of his trea-
sure in punishing by war the *wrongers* of his people, than
the loss of his people did amount unto. *Raleigh.*

WRONGFUL, *adj.* Injurious; unjust.
I am so far from granting thy request.
That I despise thee for thy *wrongful* suit.
Shakspeare.

He that have wronged so in daily trade, that he knows not
in what measure he hath done it, must redeem his fault by
alms, according to the value of his *wrongful* dealing. *Bp.
Taylor.*

WRONGFULLY, *adv.* Unjustly.—Dorus, said Pamela,
you blame your fortune very *wrongfully*, since the fault is
not in fortune, but in you, that cannot frame yourself to
your fortune; and as *wrongfully* do require Mopsa to so
great a disparagement as to her father's servant. *Sidney.*

This poor fellow.
He had thought to murder *wrongfully*.
Shakspeare.

WRONGHEAD, or WRONGHEADED, *adj.* Having a
perverse understanding.

Much do I suffer, much to keep in peace
This jealous, waspish, *wronghead*, rhyming race. *Pope.*

WRONGLESSLY, *adv.* Without injury to any.—
Dearly esteemed of her for his exceeding good parts, being
honourably courteous, and *wronglessly* valiant, consider-
ately pleasant in conversation, and an excellent courtier,
without unfaithfulness. *Sidney.*

WRONGLY, *adv.* Unjustly; amiss.
What thou would'st highly
That would'st thou holily; would'st not play false,
And yet would'st *wrongly* win.
Shakspeare.

WRONGNESS, *s.* Wrong disposition.—The best have
great *wrongnesses* within themselves, which they complain
of, and endeavour to amend. *Butler.*

WRONKI, a town of Prussian Poland, on the Wartha, with 1600 inhabitants; 32 miles north-west of Posen.

WROOT, a parish of England, in Lincolnshire; 11 miles north-west of Gainsborough.

WROTE, pret. and part. of *write*. *Dr. Johnson*.—*Written* is now generally used for the participle.—No man has the estate of his soul drawn upon his face, nor the decree of his election *wrote* upon his forehead. He who would know a man thoroughly, must follow him into the closet of his heart; the inspection of which is only the prerogative of omniscience. *South*.—It is to his fables, though *wroté* in his old age, that Dryden will owe his immortality. *Dr. Warton*.

WROTH, *adj.* [from *wræð*, Saxon. See *WRATH*.] Angry.

The Lord said unto Cain, Why art thou *wroth*? *Gen.*—*Wroth* to see his kingdom fail. *Milton*.

WROTHAM, a parish of England, in Kent; 24 miles from London.

WROTLESLEY, a hamlet of England, in Staffordshire, near Wolverhampton.

WROUGHT. [ppoh̄t, Saxon. The pret. and part. pass. as it seems, of *werk*: as the Dutch *wercken*, makes *geroecht*. *Dr. Johnson*.—Our ancestors, by substituting *h* for *k* or *c*, wrote *ppoh̄t*; and by transposition *ppoh̄t*; which we now write *wrought*, and retain both as past tense and past participle of *pyncan*, to work. *H. Tooke*.]—Effected; performed.—The Jews wanted not power and ability to have convinced the world of the falsehood of these miracles, had they never been *wrought*. *Stephens*.—Influenced; prevailed on.

Had I thought the sight of my poor image
Would thus have *wrought* you, for the stone is mine,
I'd not have showed it. *Shakspeare*.

Produced; caused.

All his good prov'd ill in me,
And *wrought* but malice. *Milton*.

They *wrought* by their faithfulness the public safety.
Dryden.—Worked; laboured.—They that *wrought* in silver, and whose works are unsearchable, are gone down to the grave. *Bar.*—Moses and Eleazer took the gold, even all *wrought* jewels. *Num.*—Gained; attained.

We ventured on such dang'rous seas,
That if we *wrought* out life, 'twas ten to one. *Shakspeare*.

Operated.

Such another field
They dreaded worse than hell: so much the fear
Of thunder, and the sword of Michael,
Wrought still within them. *Milton*.

Used in labour.—Take an heifer which hath not been *wrought* with, and which hath not drawn in the yoke. *Deut.*

Worked; driven.—As infection from body to body is received many time by the body passive, yet is it by the good disposition thereof repulsed and *wrought* out, before it be formed in a disease. *Bacon*.—Actuated.

Vain Morat, by his own rashness *wrought*,
Too soon discover'd his ambitious thought;
Believ'd me his, before I spoke him fair,
And pitch'd his head into the ready snare. *Dryden*.

Manufactured.—It had been no less a breach of peace to have *wrought* any mine of his, than it is now a breach of peace, to take a town of his in Guiana, and burn it. *Raleigh*.—Formed.—He that hath *wrought* us for the same thing, is God. *Cor.*—Excited by degrees; produced by degrees.

The spirit is *wrought*,
To dare things high, set up an end my thought. *Chapman*.

Guided; managed.—A ship by skilful steersman *wrought*. *Milton*. Agitated; disturbed.

We stay upon your leisure,——

—Give me your favour: my dull brain was *wrought*
With things forgot. *Shakspeare*.

WROUGHTON, a parish of England, in Buckinghamshire; 2 miles from Fenny Stratford.—2. A parish in Wiltshire; 3 miles south-west of Swindon. Population 1202.

WROXALL, a parish of England, in Warwickshire; 6 miles north-west of Warwick.

WROXETER, a town and parish of England, in the county of Salop, situated on the river Severn; 5 miles south-east of Shrewsbury. It was known to the Romans. Traces of a wall, and also of a bridge over the river, are yet discernible when the water is low.

WROXHAM, a parish of England, in Norfolk; 2½ miles south-east of Coltishall.

WROXTON, a parish of England, in Oxfordshire.
WRUNG. The pret. and part. passive of *wring*.—He first cald to me: then my hand he *wrung*. *Chapman*.—No mortal was ever so much at ease, but his shoe *wrung* him somewhere. *L'Estrange*.

WRY, *adj.* Crooked; deviating from the right direction.

Sometimes to her news of myself to tell
I go about, but then is all my best
Wry words, and stamm'ring, or else doltish dumb;
Say then, can this but of enchantment come? *Sidney*.

Distorted.—It is but a kick with thy heels, and a *wry* mouth, and Sir Roger will be with thee. *Arbuthnot*.—*Wring*; perverted; wrested.—He mangles and puts a *wry* sense upon protestant writers. *Atterbury*.

To *WRY*, *v. n.* To be contorted and writhed; to deviate from the right direction.—These *wry* too much on the right hand, ascribing to the holy scripture such kind of perfection as it cannot have. *Sandys*.

To *WRY*, *v. a.* To make to deviate; to distort.—They have wrested and *wry'd* his doctrine. *Robinson*.—To what pass are our minds brought, that from the right line of virtue are *wryed* to these crooked shifts? *Sidney*.

WRY'NECK, *s.* [*torquilla*, Lat.] A bird.

WRYNEHILL, a township of England, in Cheshire.
WRYNESS, *s.* State of being *wry*; deviation from the right way.—Exploring the rectitude or *wryness* of their behaviours. *W. Montague*.

WSETIN, a town of Moravia; 23 miles north-east of Hradisch.

WUDWAN, a fortified town of Hindostan, province of Gujerat. It is of considerable extent and population, and carries on an extensive trade with the gulf of Cambay. Lat. 22. 42. N. long. 71. 47. E.

WULDAU, a small town in the interior of Bohemia; 14 miles south-west of Crumau.

WULFENIA [so named by Jacquin, from the Rev. Francis Xavier Wulfen, author of *Plantæ Rariores Carinthiæ*, in Jacquin's *Miscellanea*], in Botany, a genus of the class diandria, order monogynia.—Generic Character. Calyx: perianth one-leafed, five-parted; leaflets linear, subulate, equal, erect, permanent. Corolla: one-petalled, ringent; tube subglobular-gibbous at the base: border two-lipped; upper lip shorter, entire, somewhat arched, acute; lower longer, bent down, trifid; bearded at the aperture. Stamina: filaments two, filiform, converging, arch-wise, concealed under the upper lip, shorter than the corolla. Anthers roundish. Pistil: germ oblong, compressed. Style filiform, very long. Stigma: capitate, umbilicate. Pericarp: capsule oval, obtuse, compressed at the top, grooved on each side, two-celled, four-valved. Seeds numerous, round.—*Essential Character*. Corolla: tubular, ringent, with the upper lip short, entire, the lower three-parted, with the aperture bearded. Calyx five-parted. Capsule: two-celled, four-valved.

Wulfenia Carinthiaca.—This is a stemless plant, nearly allied to the *Pæderotas*. Root perennial. Leaves radical, obovate, obtuse, grossly crenate, smooth. Scape round, somewhat hairy, much higher than the leaves. Flowers peduncled, supported by a lanceolate bracte, all directed the same way, blue.

blue.—Native of Carinthia, on the highest Alps, in a very fat soil.

WULFERSDORF, a town of Lower Austria, on the river Zava; 25 miles north-by-east of Vienna.

WULFERSHAUSEN, a village of Franconia, on the Saale, with 800 inhabitants.

WULFRATH, an inland town of Prussian Westphalia; 11 miles east-by-north of Dusseldorf. Population, with its parish, 4800.

WULLERSDORF, a town and parish of Germany, in Lower Austria; 32 miles south-by-west of Vienna, with 1700 inhabitants.

WUMME, a river of Germany, in Hanover, which joins the Weser, in the territory of Bremen.

WUNNENBERG, a town of Prussian Westphalia; 14 miles south of Paderborn. Population 1000.

WUNSCHELBURG, a town of Silesia, in the county of Glatz; 14 miles west-north-west of Glatz. Population 1400.

WUNSDORF, a town of Germany; 14 miles west-north-west of Hanover. Population 1700.

WUNSIEDEL, a town of Bavarian Franconia, on the Rossiau; 15 miles west-by-south of Eger. It has some manufactures of woollen stuffs; and there are in the environs several mines and iron-works. Population 2600.

WUPPER, a river of Prussian Westphalia, which flows through the duchy of Berg, and falls into the Rhine.

WÜRBEHAL, a small town of Silesia; 15 miles west of Jagerdorf. Population 1100.

WURDA, a river of Hindostan, province of Berar. It rises in the Injardy hills, and after a course of 200 miles, falls into the Godavery.

WURGAUM, a town of Hindostan, province of Gujerat, district of Chalawara. Lat. 23. 20. N. long. 71. 52. E.

WURGSDORF, a large village of Prussian Silesia, with 1400 inhabitants.

WURM, a small town of Prussian Westphalia, in the duchy of Juliers; 10 miles west-north-west of Juliers. Population 1400.

WURM, the name of three rivers in Germany; one in Bavaria, which flows out of the lake of Wurm, and falls into the Ammer near Dachau; another in Suabia, which joins the Neckar; and a third in the Prussian states, which falls into the Roer.

WURMBEA [so named by Thunberg, in honour of *Fredrick Baron van Wurmb*, secretary to the Batavian society], in Botany, a genus of the class hexandria, order trygynia, natural order of coronariae, juncti (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Calyx: perianth one-leaved, tubular, six-cornered, half-six-cleft; segments lanceolate, acute, erect or spreading. Corolla none. Stamina: filaments six, filiform, erect. Anthers roundish. Pistil: germ three-sided, grooved, smooth, superior. Styles three, three-sided, awl-shaped, length of the stamens. Stigmas obtuse. Pericarp: capsule oblong, three-sided, three-grooved, three-celled, three-parted from the middle. Seeds numerous, round.—*Essential Character*. Calyx none. Corolla: six-parted, with a hexangular tube. Filaments inserted into the throat.

1. *Wurmbea pumila*.—Spike three or four-flowered, tube length of the border. Plant an inch high.

2. *Wurmbea campanulata*.—Spike many-flowered, length of the leaves; tube length of the border, bell-shaped. A finger's length or more. Leaves as in all species, three lanceolate, cowed, ventricose at the base, but narrower than in the following species, and the same with the spike, which is beset with numerous flowers.

3. *Wurmbea longiflora*.—Spike many-flowered, longer than the leaves, tube twice as long as the border. Leaves much wider than in the preceding species. Spike more flexuose at the base, with numerous flowers more distant. Tube of the corolla long and narrow.—All Natives of the Cape of Good Hope, near Groene Kloof, and elsewhere.

WURMBERG, a small town of Germany, in Wirtemberg.

WURMSEE, a lake of Germany, in Bavaria; 15 miles

south-west of Munich. It is 12 miles in length, and 4 in its greatest breadth.

WURMSINGEN, a town of Germany, in Baden. Population 1000.

WURZACH, a small town in the west of Germany, in Wirtemberg, on the river Aitrach; 33 miles south of Ulm. Population 1000.

WURZBACH, a village of Germany, near Ebersdorf. Population 800.

WURZBURG, a village of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt; 3 miles east of Erbach.

WURZBURG, a city of Franconia, the capital formerly of a bishopric and grand duchy, now of the Bavarian circle of the Lower Maine, situated on the Maine. Nothing can be more pleasant than the environs of this city. It stands in a hollow, with the valley of the Maine extending in two directions, and another valley to the north. A tract of several thousand acres around the town is covered with vineyards. The Maine is here a large and noble stream, presenting with its boats and barges, an animated picture. This river divides the town into two parts, of which the larger is on the right bank; they are joined by an elegant bridge. On the left bank is a hill, with a castle, formerly the episcopal residence, now a citadel. The town itself is still surrounded with a mound and moat; but, fortunately for the inhabitants, is so commanded by heights, that an attempt to stand a siege would be wholly inadvisable.

The building called the palace belonged formerly to the bishop, afterwards to the archduke. It is of an oblong form, on the plan of the palace at Versailles, and of great extent. Next ranks the hospital, a large and regular structure. The university has given rise to some trade in books; but it is feeble, compared to that of Leipsic, or even of Frankfurt. Wurzburg, formerly a bishopric of the German empire, was secularised in 1802, and given to the archduke Ferdinand of Austria. In 1815 it was ceded to Bavaria. This district is in Franconia, in the vicinity of Aschaffenburg, in one of the most fertile and beautiful tracts of Germany; 130 miles north-north-west of Munich, and 75 north-north-east of Stuttgart. Lat. 49. 46. N. long. 9. 55. E.

WURZEN, a town of Saxony, on the Mulda; 14 miles east of Leipsic. Lat. 51. 22. N. long. 12. 42. E. Population 2400.

WUSTERHAUSEN, a town of Prussia, on the Suhne; 18 miles south-south-east of Berlin. Population 2100.

WUSTERHAUSEN, a town of Prussia; 44 miles north-west of Berlin. Population 2100.

WYACONDA, a river of the United States, in Louisiana, which runs into the Mississippi; 34 miles below the Moines. It is 100 yards wide at its mouth. Lat. 39. 46. N. long. 91. 48. W.

WYALUSING, a post township of the United States, in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna, at Wyalusing Falls. Population 576.

WYANDOTS, Indians in the United States, in Ohio, on the Upper and Lower Sandusky. Number 1000.

WYASTON, a hamlet of England, in Derbyshire; 3 miles south of Ashborne.

WYBASTON, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Bushbury, Staffordshire.

WYBERTON, a parish of England, in Lincolnshire, near Boston. Population 353.

WYBORG, an extensive district of European Russia, lying to the north of the gulf of Finland, between Finland and the lake of Onega. Its area is computed at 16,000 square miles (the half of Scotland), but the population is small, being returned at 186,000, chiefly Finns. Hunting and fishing are their chief employments.—2. A fortified town of European Russia, in the government of Finland. It stands in a valley on the gulf of Finland, and consists of several parts, the town, the castle, and the suburbs, but the whole population is only 3500. Its trade is considerable: about 120 vessels arrive annually at the harbour; 98 miles north-west of Petersburg. Lat. 60. 42. 40. N. long. 28. 46. 5. E.—3. An ancient town of Denmark, in North Jutland, situated

situated on a small lake, nearly in the centre of Jutland. It is tolerably built, having been in some degree reconstructed, after a great fire in 1726. It has few manufactures; 120 miles north of Sleswick. Population 2400.

WYBUNBURY, or WIBBUNBURY, a parish of England, in Cheshire, near Nantwich.

WYCHERLY (William), was born at Cleve, in Shropshire, about the year 1640; and in France, whither he went for his education, he conformed to the Roman Catholic religion. Upon his return to England, a little while before the Restoration, he entered, without matriculation, as a gentleman-commoner at Queen's college, Oxford, and leaving it without a degree, took chambers in the Middle Temple. However, he abandoned the law, and addicted himself to the composition of comedies, the first of which was entitled "Love in a Wood, or St. James's Park," which brought him into notice in 1672; so that he became a favourite of the duchess of Cleveland, and of Villiers, the duke of Buckingham. He was also honoured by the attention of the king, and by promises of future promotion. His majesty, however, was displeased by his marriage with the countess of Drogheda, and the connection was unhappy. On occasion of her death, however, she settled her whole estate upon him, and his title being disputed, he was involved in law expenses and other incumbrances, which occasioned his being committed to prison. Having remained in prison for seven years, he was liberated by king James II., who, delighted by seeing his comedy of the "Plain Dealer," gave orders for the payment of his debts, and settled upon him a pension of 200*l.* a year.

His circumstances were still embarrassed, and though by his father's death he became a tenant of the estate to which he succeeded, he was not emancipated from his difficulties. Some time after he married a young woman, on whom he settled a jointure of 1500*l.*, humourously stipulating with her that she should not take an old man for her second husband, which condition, it is said, she promised faithfully to observe. He died in 1715, at the age of 75.

Besides the two comedies already mentioned, he composed "The Gentleman Dancing-Master," and "The Country-Wife." The last and the Plain Dealer are the most noted. His plays, though commended by lord Rochester, are strongly marked with his own character,—“some wit and strength of delineation, with much coarseness and licentiousness.” He attacks vice, it is said, with the severity of a cynic, and the language of a libertine. A volume of poems published in 1704 was so unsuccessful, that he applied to Pope, who was a mere youth, to correct the versification: Dr. Johnson remarks, that “when Pope was sufficiently bold in his criticisms, and liberal in his alterations, the old scribbler was angry to see his pages defaced, and felt more pain from the detection than content from the amendment of his faults.” The posthumous works of Wycherly, in prose and verse, were published by Theobald in 1728, 8vo., but they are utterly forgotten.—*Biog. Brit. Johnson's Life of Pope. Gen. Biog.*

WYCK, a small town of the Netherlands, on the Maese, opposite to Maestricht, to which it is joined by a bridge, and of which it is generally accounted a suburb.

WYCK, a town of Denmark, in the island of Fohr, belonging to Sleswick. Population 700.

WYCLIFFE, a township of England, North Riding of Yorkshire; 2 miles north-east of Greta Bridge.

WYCOMBE, CHIPPING or HIGH, a borough and market town of England, in Buckinghamshire, situated on the banks of a small rivulet which falls into the Thames two miles below Marlow. It consists of several streets branching from the High-street, which is spacious and well built. The town-hall was erected at the expense of John, earl of Shelburne, in 1757. It is a large brick building, supported on 34 stone pillars, and finished in a neat and convenient manner. The church is a handsome structure of stone, built in the year 1273, and has a tower at the west end, 108 feet high, adorned with roses and portcullises: it was erected in 1529; but its pinnacles and other ornaments were built by the above earl, about 1755. The interior is divided into a

nave, aisles, and chancel. Over the communion-table is a large painting by Mortimer, presented to the church by Dr. Bates of Little Missenden. It represents St. Paul converting the Druids to christianity, and contains fifteen figures, with a little babe, and a dog, grouped with considerable skill. The organ was erected by Green in 1783, the expense being defrayed by subscription. In the chancel is a magnificent mural monument by Scheemakers, erected to the memory of Henry Petty, earl of Shelburne, at the charge of 2000*l.*, bequeathed by him for that purpose. The effigy of the earl is lying on a cist of black marble, with a figure of Religion holding a book before him. On the right-hand are Virtue and Learning, represented by female figures instructing a child; on the left, Charity and a Roman warrior. The canopy is sustained by pillars of grey marble; at the top is an urn, with Prudence and Justice on the sides. Beneath the cist is a medallion of the great Sir William Petty, the earl's father, and over it the family arms. In the south aisle is a beautiful monument, by Carlini, to the memory of Sophia, first wife to William, marquis of Lansdowne, who died in 1771: the figures represent that lady reclining on an urn, with her two children.

This borough was incorporated some time prior to the reign of Edward III.; and a memorandum in the old corporation books mentions the first charter to have been granted by Henry III. The existing charters bear date the 28th of Elizabeth, the 5th of James, and the 15th of Charles II. The corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, and various inferior officers. The dignity of high steward was annulled by the charter of king Charles, but has occasionally been conferred since that period. The right of election for the borough is vested in the mayor, aldermen, bailiffs, and burgesses: the latter are chosen at the discretion of the mayor, aldermen, and bailiffs. The number at present is about 80, 60 of whom are compelled to be resident, by a bye-law made in 1794. The first return to parliament was in the 28th of Edward I., since which time it has been represented without intermission. The prosperity of the town is, in a great measure, owing to the proximity of the Wycombe stream, which, in its course through the parish, gives motion to 15 corn and paper mills. The manufacture of the latter article is probably carried on to as great an extent in this neighbourhood as in any part of England. The second source of its wealth is the expenditure of travellers, which, from this being the principal thoroughfare to Oxford, &c. amounts to a very considerable sum annually. Some of the inhabitants are supported by lace-making. The antiquities found in its neighbourhood, particularly a tessellated pavement, and various Roman coins, have induced a supposition that it was a Roman settlement; 31 miles south-south-east from Buckingham, and 29 west-by-north from London. Population 2490; houses 494.

WYCOMBE, WEST, a village and parish of England, in Buckinghamshire. The village is seated under a steep eminence, partly covered with wood, whence the mausoleum, and the small tower of its beautiful but singular church, seem to emerge. The latter structure was rebuilt in the year 1763, by lord le Despencer; but the tower and chancel are parts of the ancient pile. The interior is extremely neat, as well as peculiar. The ceiling and communion-table are elegantly painted in Mosaic. The chancel is paved with marble, and embellished with a delineation of the Last Supper, depicted on the ceiling. The altar is of carved oak. The windows are glazed with stained glass, and are ornamented with small scriptural pieces; 2½ miles north-west-by-west from High Wycombe. Population 1362.

WYCOMING FALLS, on the Susquehanna, 2 miles above Wilkesbarre, in the United States.

WYE, a parish and town of England, in the county of Kent, situated near the river Stour, over which it has a bridge. The market has been long disused; but it has two annual fairs, in May and November; 10 miles south-south-west of Canterbury. Population 1322.

WYE, a river of South Wales, which issuing out of Plynlimon-Hill, in Cardiganshire, very near the source of the Severn,

Severn, crosses the north-west corner of Radnorshire, giving name to the town of Ryadergowy, or the Fall of the Wye, where it is precipitated in a cataract. Then flowing between this county and Brecknockshire, it crosses Herefordshire, and dividing the counties of Gloucester and Monmouth, falls into the Severn below Chepstow. This river is navigable almost to the Hay; and it communicates by a canal with the Severn, from Hereford to Gloucester.

WYE, a river of England, in Derbyshire, which falls into the Derwent, below Bakewell.

WYE MILLS, a post village of the United States, in Talbot county, Maryland.

WYERSDALE, NETHER, a hamlet of England, in Lancashire, near Garstang.

WYERSDALE, OVER, a township in the above county; 6 miles north-north-east of Garstang.

WYERSTONE, or WYVERSTONE, a parish of England, in Suffolk.

WYFIELD, or WIFEHOLD, a hamlet of England, in Berkshire.

WYFORDBY, or WYVERBY, a parish of England, in Leicestershire.

WYHAM, a parish of England, in Lincolnshire; 6½ miles north-north-west of Louth.

WYHRA, LOWER, a village of Saxony, in the principality of Altenburg.

WYK BY DUURSTED, a decayed town of the Netherlands, in the province of Utrecht; 21 miles west of Arnheim. Population 2000.

WYK AM ZEE, a village of North Holland; 9 miles north of Haarlem. Population 800.

WYKE, a village of the Netherlands; 10 miles north of Deventer. Population 900.

WYKE, two hamlets of England, in Dorsetshire and Gloucestershire.

WYKE REGIS, a village and parish of England, in Dorsetshire, near Weymouth. Its church is an extensive building, serving for a land-mark.

WYKEHAM, or WYCOMBE, a township of England, in Leicestershire.

WYKEHAM, a parish of England, North Riding of Yorkshire; 6½ miles south-west of Scarborough. Population 511.

WYKEHAM, EAST, a parish of England, in Lincolnshire; 7 miles north-west of Louth.

WYKEN, a parish of England, in Warwickshire; 3 miles north-east of Coventry.

WYKENS, or WYKE-DYVE, a parish of England, in Northamptonshire.

WYKIN, a hamlet of England, in Leicestershire; 1½ miles west-north-west of Hinckley.

WYLAM, a township of England, in Northumberland; 9 miles west of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Population 795.

WYLLIESBURG, a post township of the United States, in Charlotte county, Virginia.

WYMERING, a parish of England, in Southamptonshire. Population 740.

WYMINGTON, or WIMMINGTON, a parish of England, in Bedfordshire; 12½ miles north-west of Bedford.

WYMOA BAY, a bay on the south coast of Atooi, one of the Sandwich islands. Lat. 21. 57. N. long. 200. 20. E.

WYMONDHAM, or WINDHAM, a market town of England, in the county of Norfolk, pleasantly situated on the great road to London. This place has been supposed to be of Roman origin; but the name is purely Saxon; and the importance of the town arose from the erection of a monastery here, in the time of Henry I., A. D. 1130, by William de Albin, who endowed it amply with lands. The abbey church was a large, handsome, cruciform building, erected soon after the year 1130, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary and Thomas a Becket. The structure consisted of a choir, nave, transept, north and south aisles, with a tower standing in the centre, still called the abbey steeple, and another at the west end. When the monastery was destroyed, the south aisle, over which were lodgings for supernumerary

monks, was demolished. The present church consists of a nave with aisles, a large western tower, and another at the intersection of the nave with the transepts. The ancient parts of the building display semicircular arches, with short columns, large piers, &c. which appear to be parts of the original structure. At the east end, and on the south side of the church, are some fragments of walls. The north aisle, porch, and towers, are of a much later style than the nave and south aisle. Altogether the church is an interesting and curious pile; presenting to the architectural antiquary and draughtsman much to admire and delineate. Here is a large font, ornamented with bold sculpture, and elevated on steps. The town contains several liberties, which are called the insoken divisions; and the parish, which is very extensive, comprehends several hamlets, denominated the outsoken division. Wymondham is principally inhabited by manufacturers, who are employed in various branches of weaving; in making spindles, tops, and other articles of wooden ware. This place gave name to the distinguished family of Wyndham, or Windham. Wymondham was the birth-place of William Kett, who headed a rebellion during the reign of Edward VI.; but was finally defeated by the earl of Warwick, and hanged on the church steeple here, in 1549. Market on Friday, with three annual fairs; 9 miles south-west of Norwich, and 100 north-east-by-north of London. Population 4023.

WYMONDHAM, a parish of England, in Leicestershire.

WYMONDLEY, GREAT and LITTLE, two parishes of England, in Hertfordshire, near Hitchin.

WYNAAD, a district of Hindostan, province of Malabar, situated between the 11th and 12th degrees of northern latitude, and comprehending an area of 1250 square miles; but is mountainous, and overrun with wood. It is governed by a Nair chieftain, now tributary to the British. Its capital is Penamburt Cotta, called also Wynaad, which is situated in lat. 11. 47. N. long. 76. 10. E.

WYNANT'S KILL, a river of the United States, in New York, which joins the Hudson, in Troy; 2 miles south of Poesten's Kill.

WYNFELDEN, or WEINFELDEN, a small town of the Swiss canton of Thurgau, on the Thur; 7 miles south-south-west of Constance.

WYNSTER, a river of England, in Lancashire, which falls into the Kenn.

WYOMING, a general name formerly given to a tract of country in Pennsylvania, situated on the Susquehanna, with a fort, 2 miles above Wilkisarre. In the year 1778 this fort was attacked by a party of British and Indians. The garrison were soon overpowered, and fell a prey to Indian barbarity; after a bloody military execution of a great part, the rest were shut up in the barracks, to which they set fire, and consumed the whole.

WYRA GHUR, a town of Hindostan, province of Gundwanah, tributary to the rajah of Nagpore. Lat. 20. 31. N. long. 80. 56. E.

WYRARDISBURY, or WRAYSURY, a parish of England, in Buckinghamshire. Population 560.

WYRE, PIDDLE, a hamlet of England, in Worcestershire, near Pershore.

WYRLEY, GREAT and LITTLE, two hamlets of England, in Staffordshire, the former 5 miles north-west of Walsall, the latter 6 west-south-west of Lichfield.

WYSALL, or WISHOU, a parish of England, in Nottinghamshire; 8 miles south-by-east of Nottingham.

WYSAUKEN CREEK, a river of the United States, in Pennsylvania, which runs into the east branch of the Susquehanna; 6 or 8 miles above Asylum.

WYSLYTEN, a town of Poland; 20 miles east-south-east of Gumbinnen. Population 1600.

WYSOKIE, a small town of European Russia, in Volhynia; 15 miles west of Kaminiac.

WYSOKIE-MACIECKI, a town of Poland; 83 miles east-north-east of Warsaw. Population 900.

WYSOX, a post township of the United States, in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. Population 619.

WYSZAINEN, a town of Poland; 18 miles north of Suwalki. Population 1000.

WYSZOGROD, a town of Poland, on the Vistula; 32 miles west-by-north of Warsaw. Population 2000.

WYTHAM, or WIGHTHAM, a parish of England, in Berkshire; 8½ miles north-by-west of Abingdon.

WYTHAM ON THE HILL, a hamlet of England, in Lincolnshire.

WYTHAM, NORTH and SOUTH, two parishes of England, in Lincolnshire.

WYTHE, a county of the United States, in the south-west part of Virginia, bounded north-north-west by Tazewell county, north-east by Montgomery, south-south-east by Grayson county, and west by Washington county. Population 8356. Slaves, 1157. Chief town, Evansham.

WYTHEBURN, a township of England, in Cumberland, 8 miles south-east of Keswick.

WYTHOP, a township of England, in Cumberland; 5 miles east-by-south of Cockermouth.

WYTON, a township of England, in Yorkshire; 5 miles from Kingston-upon-Hull.

WYTOOTACKEE, an island in the South Pacific ocean, about 10 miles in circumference; discovered by captain Bligh in 1789. Lat. 18. 52. S. long. 200. 19. E.

WYVERSTONE, a parish of England, in Suffolk; 6 miles north of Market Stow.

WYVILL, a parish of England, in Lincolnshire; 4 miles north-west of Colsterworth.

X A L

X Is a letter, which, though found in Saxon words, begins no word in the English language. *Dr. Johnson.*

X. The numeral letter for ten.

XACAPIXTLA, a head settlement of Mexico, in the district of Cuernavaca, containing 338 Spanish, and 50 Indian families.

XACONA, a settlement of Mexico, in Valladolid. Population 214, Spaniards, mulattoes, and Indians.

XADRAQUE, or JADRAQUE, a small but well built town of the interior of Spain, in the province of Guadalaxara; 60 miles east-north-east of Madrid, and 16 west-south-west of Sigüenza.

XAGUA BAY, a large bay on the south coast of the island of Cuba. This is one of the best ports in the West Indies, and is 15 miles in circumference, surrounded with mountains which break off the force of the winds. Lat. 22. 10. N. long. 18. 20. W.

XAINTES SANTOS, or ALL SAINTS' ISLANDS, as having been discovered on that holiday, by the Spaniards; three small islands of the West Indies, situated to the south-east of Guadaloupe. The most westerly of them is called Terra de Bas, or the Low Island, and the most easterly, Terra de Haut, or the High Island. The third, which lies exactly in the middle between the other two, seems to be nothing more than a large barren rock, but is of use in assisting to form a very good harbour. The island of Terra de Bas is about nine miles in circumference, but the other is larger. These islands have constantly a fresh breeze, let the wind blow from what quarter it may; and on the Terra de Bas is a neat wooden church. It has also two very convenient creeks, both for anchorage and landing. They are about six miles distant from Guadaloupe, and 15 from Mariegalante. Lat. 15. 56. N. long. 61. 32. W.

XALAMA, a lofty mountain of the west of Spain, in the province of Leon.

XALAPA, a settlement of Mexico, in the intendency of Oaxaca, containing 1000 families of Indians.

XALAPA, a considerable town of Mexico, formerly famous for the fair held on the arrival of the stated fleets from Europe; and ever since the commerce was declared free, it remains a considerable mart for European commodities. It stands on the southern skirts of a mountain, in a beautiful climate, the soil being clayey, and in parts stony, while pure waters issue from a white sand, and fertilize the country. From the convent of St. Francis there is a magnificent view of the colossal summit of the Coffre and the Pic d'Orizaba, of the declivity of the Cordillera, of the river of L'Antigua, and even of the ocean. The sky of Xalapa, beautiful and serene in summer, from the month of December to the month of February wears a most melancholy aspect. Whenever the north wind blows at Vera Cruz, the inhabitants of Xalapa are enveloped in a thick fog. The thermometer then descends to 63° and 66° of Fahrenheit, and during this period, the sun and stars are frequently invisible for two or three

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weeks together. The richest merchants of Vera Cruz have country houses at Xalapa, in which they enjoy a cool and agreeable retreat; while the coast is almost uninhabitable, from the mosquitos, the great heats, and the yellow fever. In this small town there is an excellent school for drawing, founded within these few years, in which the children of poor artisans are instructed at the expense of people in better circumstances. From the eastern coast, as has been explained more at length under the article Mexico, the land rises towards the interior by a gentle ascent, until it reaches an elevation of about 8000 feet, when it spreads out into extensive plains, known by the name of table-land. Xalapa is situated about half way up this ascent, being 4264 feet above the level of the sea. It is estimated to contain 13,000 inhabitants, and is about 50 miles north-west of Vera Cruz, and 80 east of Mexico.

XALATLACO, SANTA MARIA DE, a settlement of Mexico, in the intendency of Oaxaca, containing 380 Indian families, and 40 of Spaniards.

XALCOMULCO, a settlement of Mexico, in the district of Xalapa, containing 162 Indian families.

XALISCO, an insignificant settlement of Mexico, containing 90 Indian families.

XALON, a considerable river in the north of Spain, in the province of Arragon. It falls into the Ebro, above Saragossa.

XALPANTEPEC, a settlement of Mexico, in the district of Guauhinango, containing 132 Indian families.

XALTENGO, a settlement of Mexico, in the intendency of Mexico, containing 180 families of Indians.

XALTEPEC, a settlement of Mexico, in the intendency of Oaxaca, containing 112 Indian families.

XALTOCAN, a settlement of Mexico, in the intendency of Mexico, containing 277 Indian families.

XAMILTEPEC, a settlement of Mexico, in the intendency of Mexico, containing 120 Indian families.

XAMILTEPEC, a settlement of Mexico, in the intendency of Oaxaca, containing 700 Indian families.

XAMUNDI, a river of South America, in the New Kingdom of Granada, and province of Antioquia, which enters the Cauca.

XAN, a small river of the principality of Georgia, which falls into the Kur; 6 miles east of Gori.

XANGA, one of the Querimba islands, in the Indian sea, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 10. 45. S.

XANILA, a small village of Fezzan, on the caravan route to Egypt; 140 miles east-north-east of Mourzouk.

XANTEN, a small town of the Prussian states, near the Rhine; 12 miles south-east of Cleves. Population 2000.

XANTHE [so named from the yellow juice which it contains], in Botany, a genus of the dioecia, order syngenesia.—Generic Character. Male.—Calyx: perianth one-leaved, five or six parted: segments small, imbricate, roundish, concave, acute: at the base two small opposite scales. Corolla: petals five

five or six, roundish, bigger than the calyx, spreading. Stamina: filament one, columnar, erect. Anthers five or six, two-lobed, connate in a scutiform head, petate, concave in the centre, full of glue, they open beneath. Female.—Calyx as in the male, permanent. Corolla as in the male. Stamina: filament none. Anthers five, prismatic, erect, barren. Pistil: germ roundish, five or six-streaked, superior. Style none. Stigmas five or six, roundish, thick, emarginate, placed on the germ. Pericarp: capsule globular, small, five or six-grooved, five or six-celled, five or six-valved, opening at the grooves: partitions membranaceous, adhering to the receptacle of the seeds. Seeds very many, oblong, involved in pulp, fastened in single rows to a columnar five or six-angled receptacle.—*Essential Character.* Flowers dioecious. Calyx five-six-parted, permanent. Corolla five-six-petalled. Males with one filament, bearing five anthers, collected into a shield-shaped head. Females with five barren anthers. Capsule globose, crowned with the stigma, five-striated, five-valved. Seeds very many, involved in the pulp.

1. *Xanthe Quapoya*.—A shrub with cylindrical, knotty, spreading, pendent branches, leaves entire, sessile, fleshy, smooth, oval, pointed, opposite, and disposed crossways, flowers yellow, produced in small heaps from the tips of the branches.—Native of Guiana, flowering in November. Native name Quapoy.

2. *Xanthe Panari*.—This differs from the former in having less fleshy and smaller leaves, and flowers more closely disposed on the common footstalk: the fruit also is larger and more oblong.—Native name Pana-Panari.

XANTHIUM [from *ξανθος*, yellow. A decoction of it being of a yellow colour], in Botany, a genus of the class monoecia, order pentandria, natural order of compositæ nucamentaceæ, corymbifera (Juss.)—*Generic Character.* Male flowers compound.—Calyx: perianth common of many florets, many leaves, imbricate with slender scales, length of the florets, equal. Corolla: compound uniform, tubular. Stamina: filaments five in a tubular cylinder. Anthers erect, parallel, distinct. Receptacle: common, scarcely any, separating the florets by chaffs. Female flowers below the males, on the same plant, doubled.—Calyx: involucre two-flowered, two-leaved: leaflets opposite, three-lobed, (lobes acute, the middle one more produced,) fenced by hooked prickles, covering on every side and fastened to the germ: the little segments loose. Corolla none. Pistil: germ oval, hispid. Styles two equal, capillary. Stigmas simple. Pericarp: drupe dry, ovate-oblong, covered all over with hooked prickles, bifid at the top. Seed: nut two-celled.—*Essential Character.* Male. Calyx common imbricate. Corolla one-petalled, five-cleft, funnel-form. Receptacle chaffy. Female. Calyx involucre two-leaved, two-flowered. Corolla none. Drupe dry, muricated, two-cleft. Nucleus two-celled.

1. *Xanthium strumarium*, or small burdock.—Stem unarmed, leaves cordate, three-nerved at the base.—Stalk round, with many black spots, rising in good ground two feet high, and sending out a few side branches. Flowers in loose spikes, herbaceous, collected into roundish heads. Native of Europe, of Africa about Algiers, of China and Cochinchina, in fields and hedges common.

2. *Xanthium orientale*.—Stem unarmed, leaves cruciform-ovate subtrilobate.—The stalks of this are much thicker, and rise higher than those of the first.—Native of China, Japan, Ceylon, and Siberia.

3. *Xanthium echinatum*.—Stem unarmed, fruit oval prickly, prickles hooked, clustered, echinate at the base.—Stalk a foot and half high: rough with closely pressed bristles: branches very short, alternate.—Native of North America.

4. *Xanthium spinosum*.—Spines ternate, leaves three-lobed.—The stalks of this rise near three feet high, and send out many branches the whole length.—Native of Portugal and the South of France.

5. *Xanthium fruticosum*.—Leaves pinnatifid, segments gashed, stem shrubby.—Stem the height of a man, perennial

but scarcely woody, erect, roundish, obscure, somewhat hairy: branches axillary or lateral, short.—Native of Peru.

Propagation and Culture.—All these plants, except the last, are annual. The first will come up from the seeds which fall in autumn, and requires no other care but to thin the plants, and keep them clear from weeds. The second sort will do the same when the autumn is favourable: but it often happens with us that the seeds do not ripen.

The fourth sort will also in some years perfect seeds on self-sown plants, but as they sometimes fail, the sure way is to raise the plants on a gentle hot-bed, and to plant them out on a warm border in a thin soil: for when they are planted in rich ground, they will not produce flowers till late in autumn, and the seeds will not ripen.

For the culture of the fifth sort, see *Ambrosia arborescens*.

XANTHORHIZA [from the Gr. *ξανθος*, yellow, and *ρίζα*, a root], in Botany, a genus of the class pentandria, order polygynia, natural order of ranunculaceæ (Juss.)—*Generic Character.* Calyx none, unless the corolla be so called. Corolla: petals five, ovate, acute, spreading. Nectaries five, truncate-two-lobed, spreading, inserted into the receptacle, alternate with the petals and shorter than them. Stamina: filaments five to ten, awl-shaped, very short. Anthers roundish. Pistil: germs several (seven to eleven) oblong. Styles awl-shaped, curved inwards. Stigmas acute. Pericarp: capsules as many, inflated, ovate-oblong, compressed, bluntish, obliquely acuminate with the style, one-celled, bivalved, opening at the top. Seeds solitary, oblong, compressed, small.—*Essential Character.* Calyx none. Petals five. Nectaries five, pedicelled. Capsule five, one-seeded.

Xanthorhiza apiifolia.—This is a low shrub, about three feet in height. The root is woody, branched, yellow without, saffron-coloured within, and puts forth runners. Stems from the root numerous, almost simple, erect. Branches alternate, round, marked with rings, ash-coloured, with the inner bark yellow. Leaves alternate, unequally pinnate, five or six inches long including the petiole.—Native of North America.

XANTHOXYLUM [from *ξανθος*, yellow, and *ξύλον*, wood], in Botany, a genus of the class dioecia pentandria, natural order of hederaceæ, terebintaceæ (Juss.)—*Generic Character.* Male.—Calyx: perianth five-parted; leaflets oval, erect, coloured. Corolla none. Stamina: filaments commonly five, awl-shaped, erect, longer than the calyx. Anthers twin, roundish, grooved. Female.—Calyx as in the male. Corolla none. Pistil: germs two to five, roundish, ending in styles which are solitary, awl-shaped, longer than the calyx. Stigma obtuse. Pericarp: Capsules two to five, pedicelled, one-celled, two-valved, opening inwards. Seeds solitary, roundish, smooth, hanging by a thread.—*Essential Character.* Calyx five-parted. Corolla none.—Female. Pistil five. Capsule five, one-seeded.

Xanthoxylum clava Herculis, or tooth-ach tree.—This rises to the height of fifteen or sixteen feet. Stem woody, about a foot thick, covered with a whitish rough bark, and armed with short thick spines, growing to a large size as the trunk increases in bulk, so as to become protuberances terminating in spines. Leaves in pairs, or without order, composed of three, four, or five pairs of lanceolate leaflets placed opposite, and terminated by an odd one; they are of a deep green on their upper side, and of a yellowish green beneath, a little serrate, and on short foot-stalks. At the end of the branches come forth the peduncles, branching out and forming a loose panicle. It is sometimes called pellitory-tree.—There are two species, the first growing in South Carolina, the second in Pennsylvania and Maryland.

Propagation and Culture.—These plants are generally propagated by seeds, but as they never ripen in this country, they must be procured from those places where they naturally grow, or the plants must be propagated by layers.

XAQUES, a small island of South America, opposite the mouth of the river Plata. Lat. 35. 28. S.

XARAFNEL, a small town in the east of Spain, in Valencia, with 2000 inhabitants; 45 miles west-south-west of Valencia.

XARAMA, or **JARAMA**, a river in the interior of Spain, in the provinces of Guadalaxara and Toledo, which falls into the Tagus, to the west of Aranjuez.

XARAYES, a large and extensive plain of South America, about 300 miles long from north to south, and the depositary, during the rainy season, of the superfluous waters of the Paraguay, by which it is watered, which are spread over the flat country to a great extent, 30 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, and form a large lake, known under this title. At certain times of the year, however, the waters subside, and discover the greater part of the plain; and the river betakes itself to its own bed, although many lakes are still left, of the size of from six to seven leagues in circumference. The land, upon the subsiding of the waters, is found covered with reeds and other plants, resembling arrows. In the general inundation, the navigation is made by canoes and barks; and then the Portuguese of Cuyaba traverse it, passing directly along the river of this name to the Paraguay, which they cannot do when the waters sink, but have to go round about 200 leagues, in order to pass down the river of Los Porrudos to the Paraguay. In the middle of the lake are some islands, covered with some lofty trees, of various kinds, amongst which are found the cassia and the trees distilling gum arabic. When the waters are at their height they overtop these trees by 12 yards. The number of crocodiles here are immense.

XAVIER, SAN, a river of Mexico, in North America. It takes its rise on the western side of the mountains, which form the point of separation between the streams that flow into the gulf of Mexico, and those which flow into the Pacific ocean. It falls into the river De los Dolores, a little before its confluence with the San Rafael, where their united streams form the great Rio de Colorado of California.

XAVIER, ST., an Indian settlement in the province and government of Buenos Ayres, on the west bank of the Parana; 76 miles north-east of Santa Fe. Lat. 30. 32. 15. S. long. 60. 7. 15. W.

XAVIER, ST., another settlement of Indians, in the province and government of Buenos Ayres, situate on a small river on the north bank of the Uruguay, a little to the north-east of Martires, in Lat. 27. 51. 8. S. long. 55. 14. 4. W.

XAVIER, ST., a river of Canada, which runs into the Pickouagamis. Lat. 48. 53. N. long. 73. 50. W.

XAVIER, ST., an island of Canada, at the conflux of the St. Xavier and Pickouagamis.

XAVIER, ST., a town of South America, in the province of Moxes: 180 miles north of Santa Cruz de la Sierra la Nueva.

XAVIER, ST., a town of South America, in the audience of Quito; 30 miles south-east of St. Josef de Hualas.

XAVIER, ST., a town of Mexico, in the province of New Biscay; 70 miles west of Parral.

XAVIER, ST., a town of South America, in the province of Chiquitos; 110 miles north-east of Santa Cruz de la Sierra Nueva.

XAVIER, ST., a town of New Navarre; 45 miles south-south-west of Casa Grande.

XAVIER, ST., DE MACAGUANA, a town of South America, in the kingdom of Granada; 100 miles east of Tunia.

XAVIER GOGO, a small seaport of Whidah, in Western Africa; 12 miles north-north-east of Sabi.

XAVIER ZANTE, a small village of Whidah, in Africa; 14 miles north-west of Sabi.

XAUXA, or **JAUXA**, a province of Peru, bounded north and north-east by the province of Tarma, east by the mountain of the Indians, south-east by the province of Huanta, south by that of Angaraes, south-west by that of Yauyos, and west by that of Guarochiri. It is 12 leagues long from north to south, and 15 broad from east to west. This province is a ravine or valley of delightful temperature, although on the heights of either side of it a considerable degree of cold is felt: These heights contain various estates of cattle, the wool of which is manufactured into cloth. Papas, and other fruits peculiar to mountainous countries, are produced here; also great quantities of wheat and barley, with which the inhabi-

tants fatten their herds of swine. Vegetables of all sorts are likewise raised. This province is watered by many streams. In the reign of the incas of Peru, Xauxa was one of the most populous districts, traces of which are still visible, in the numerous remains of towns and large castles. It has some silver mines, but few of these are worked. Population 52,286.

XAUXA, the capital of a district of the same name, situated near the river Xauxa. It has some woollen manufactures.

XAUXA, a large and abundant river of Peru, which has its source in lake Chinchicocha, in the province of Tarma. It traverses the province of Xauxa, passes that of Huanta, dividing it from Angaraes; and, after collecting the waters of many other rivers in its course, enters the Apurimac. It has a beautiful stone bridge across it, called the bridge of Iscuchaca, about 66 miles south of Tarma, which facilitates the pass into the province of Angaraes.

XAUXILLA, a small mud fort of Mexico, in the intendancy of Valladolid, situated on an island just large enough to contain it, in the lake of Zacapo, a short distance from the village of that name. It is surrounded by a swamp or pond, containing five or six feet of water, and can only be reached by canoes. It was visited by Mina, during his unsuccessful inroad into the country.

XAXALES, a small village of Mexico, situated on the Rio del Norte.

XAXO, a settlement of the Caraccas, in the province of Maracaibo, between the cities of Merida and Truxillo.

XE'BE'C, s. [a sea term.] A small three-masted vessel navigated in the Mediterranean. *Chambers.*

XEKIAS, a name given by the Chinese and Japanese to an Eastern philosopher of mythological origin and character, called also Buddas among the Indians, Somonacodom in Siam, and after his death Föe or Fotoki, who fascinated the whole northern and eastern region of Asia, as well as part of the southern, with his pantheistic doctrine. It is probable, as some have said, that he lived about 600 years before Christ; and having first appeared in the southern part of India, on the borders of the Indian ocean, disseminated his philosophy by means of his disciples to all India. It is said that he spent twelve years in solitude, when he was instructed by the Tolopoin, called by the ancients "hylobii," i. e. sylvan hermits; and that in his 30th year he devoted himself to contemplation, and attained to the intuitive knowledge of the first principles of all things, from which he took the name of Föe, which signifies, "something more than human." His mystical philosophy was delivered to his innumerable disciples under the veil of allegory. The Japanese add, that in his contemplations, during which his body remained unmoved, and his senses unaffected by any external object, he received divinè revelations, which he communicated to his disciples.

Buddas, or Xekias, in his esoteric doctrine, taught the difference between good and evil; the immortality of the souls of men and brutes; different degrees of rewards and punishments in a future world; and the final advancement of the wicked, after various migrations, to the habitations of the blessed. Amidas, who, according to the Chinese, is Xekias himself, presides in these habitations, and is the mediator, through whose intercession bad men obtain a mitigation of their punishment. These dogmas are contained in an ancient book, called Kio, which all the Indians beyond the Ganges, who follow the doctrine of Xekias, receive as sacred, and which is illustrated by innumerable commentaries.

The doctrine of Föe, or Xekias, was embraced by innumerable disciples. Among these, one of his most eminent successors was Tamo, a Chinese, who was so entirely devoted to contemplative enthusiasm, that he spent nine whole years in profound meditation, and was on this account deified.

According to the Bramins, Xekias had neither father nor mother; and as no Indian city claims the honour of his birth, he was probably a foreigner, who migrated to the southern

southern part of India from some neighbouring maritime country, perhaps from Lybia; whither he came with some Egyptian colony, and who had been instructed in the Egyptian mysteries. It is not improbable, that at the time when Cambyzes conquered Egypt, and dispersed almost the whole nation, this impostor might have passed over into India, and, propagating his doctrine among an ignorant and superstitious people, became an object of universal veneration.—*Brucker's Philos. by Enfield.*

XELSA, a small town in the north-east of Spain, in Aragon, on the Ebro; 31 miles south-east of Saragossa.

XENDAY, a considerable town of Nippon, in Japan; 115 miles north-east of Jedo.

XENIA, a post town of the United States, and chief town of Green county, Ohio, on the Shawnoe Creek; 3 miles from the Little Miami, 30 south-west of Urbana, and 55 north-north-east of Cincinnati. It is a flourishing town, and contains a court-house, a jail, an academy, and had, in 1817, about 600 inhabitants. There are two houses of public worship in the village, and another in sight, two of brick, and the other of stone. The houses recently built, are chiefly of brick and stone.

XENIL, or GENIL, a river of Spain, which rises near Granada, and flows into the Guadalquivir at Palma.

XENOCRATES, a famous Grecian philosopher, was born at Chalcedon, in the first year of the 96th Olympiad (B.C. 396), and attached himself at first to Æschines, but afterwards became a follower of Plato, and succeeded Speusippus in the chair of the old academy (B.C. 339). His temper was gloomy, his aspect severe, and his manners were little tinged with urbanity. Plato took pains to correct these obliquities of his disposition and character; and as he highly respected his master, he probably improved by his instruction, so that he was reckoned as one of his most esteemed disciples. Xenocrates was held in such estimation among the Athenians for his virtues, and especially his integrity, as well as his wisdom, that in a public trial his simple asseveration was accepted instead of an oath, which was usually required; and that even Philip of Macedon found it impossible to corrupt him. Dreading his influence, and the temptation of a bribe, he declined all private intercourse with the Macedonian sovereign, and was honoured by him with this testimony; that of all persons who had come to him on embassies from foreign states, Xenocrates was the only one whose friendship he was not able to purchase. On occasion of being employed as an ambassador to the court of Antipater, for the redemption of several Athenian captives, he waved the honour of accepting the invitation of this prince to sit down with him at supper, in the words of Ulysses to Circe, cited from Homer's *Odyss.* (l. x. v. 383); thus translated,—

“What man, whose bosom burns with gen'rous worth,
His friends enthrall'd, and banish'd from his sight,
Would taste a selfish, solitary joy?”

The patriotic spirit expressed in this appropriate passage gratified Antipater so much, that he immediately released the prisoners. As another example of his moderation, it is alleged, that when Alexander, wishing to mortify Aristotle, on account of some accidental pique, sent Xenocrates a magnificent present of fifty talents, he accepted only thirty minæ, returning the residue to the donor with this message; that the whole sum was more than he should have been able to spend during his whole life. In this instance, he also manifested a superiority to that kind of jealousy and revenge which might have actuated meaner minds, when it is considered that Aristotle had instituted a school in the Lyceum, in opposition to the academy over which Xenocrates presided. In the use of food he was singularly abstemious; his chastity was invincible by the seducing arts of Phryne, a celebrated Athenian courtesan; and his humanity was testified by the shelter which he afforded to a sparrow that was pursued by a hawk, and fled into his bosom, where he allowed

it to remain till its enemy was out of sight, alleging that he would never betray a suppliant. In the employment of his time, he allotted a certain portion of each day to its proper business, one of which he devoted to silent meditation. His high sense of the importance and utility of mathematical studies was sufficiently evinced by his refusing to admit into his academy a young man who was ignorant of geometry and astronomy, because he was destitute of the handles of philosophy. Upon the whole, Xenocrates was eminent, both for his purity of morals, and his acquaintance with science; and he supported the reputation of the Platonic school by his lectures, his writings, and his conduct. His life was prolonged to the third year of the 116th Olympiad (B.C. 314), or the 82d year of his age, when he accidentally fell in the dark into a reservoir of water.

His philosophic tenets were Platonic; but in his lectures he adopted the language of the Pythagoreans. In his system, unity and diversity were principles in nature, or gods; the former being the father, and the latter the mother of the universe. The heavens he represented as divine, and the stars as celestial gods; and besides these divinities, he taught that there are terrestrial demons, of a middle order between the gods and men, partaking of the nature both of mind and body, and, like human beings, capable of passions, and liable to diversity of character. He probably conceived with Plato, that the superior divinities were ideas, or intelligible forms, proceeding immediately from the Supreme Deity, and the inferior gods, or demons, to be derived from the soul of the world, and, like that principle, compounded of a simple and a divisible substance, or of that which always remains the same, and that which is liable to change. *Diogen. Laert. Plut. de Virt. Mor. De Is. et Osir. De Anim. Gent. Cicero de Nat. Deor. Brucker's Hist. Phil. by Enfield.*

XENO'DOCHY, *s.* [*Ξενοδοχία*, Gr.] Reception of strangers; hospitality. *Cockeram.*

XENOPHANES, the founder of the Eleatic sect, was born at Colophon, about the 56th Olympiad (B.C. 556); and having left his country, took refuge in Sicily, where he gained a subsistence by reciting, in the court of Hiero, elegiac and iambic verses, which he had written against the theogonies of Hesiod and Homer. From Sicily he removed to Magna Græcia, where he became a celebrated preceptor in the Pythagorean school, without adhering strictly to the doctrines of Epimenides, Thales, and Pythagoras. His life was prolonged to the advanced age of 100 years, that is, till the 81st Olympiad (B.C. 456), during 70 years of which he occupied the Pythagorean chair of philosophy. In *Enfield's Philosophy of Brucker* we have the following summary of the doctrine of Xenophanes:—In metaphysics, he taught, that if ever there had been a time when nothing existed, nothing could ever have existed. That whatever is, always has been from eternity, without deriving its existence from any prior principle; that nature is one and without limit; that what is one is similar in all its parts, else it would be many; that the one infinite, eternal, and homogeneous universe, is immutable and incapable of change; that God is one incorporeal eternal being, and, like the universe, spherical in form; that he is of the same nature with the universe, comprehending all things within himself; is intelligent, and pervades all things; but bears no resemblance to human nature either in body or mind.

In physics, he taught, that there are innumerable worlds; that there is in nature no real production, decay, or change; that there are four elements, and that the earth is the basis of all things; that the stars arise from vapours, which are extinguished by day, and ignited by night; that the sun consists of fiery particles collected by humid exhalations, and daily renewed; that the course of the sun is rectilinear, and only appears curvilinear from its great distance; that there are as many suns as there are different climates of the earth; that the moon is an inhabited world; that the earth, as appears from marine shells, which are found at the tops of mountains, and in caverns far from the sea, was once a gene

ral mass of waters; and that it will at length return into the same state, and pass through an endless series of similar revolutions.

XENOPHILES, an able Greek musician, who professed the philosophy of Pythagoras, and who lived at Athens, where he arrived at the great age of 105. It is Lucian who gives this account of his extraordinary longevity from Aristoxenus.

XENOPHON, the son of Gryllus, an Athenian, was distinguished as a philosopher, commander, and historian. His engaging appearance whilst he was a youth induced Socrates to admit him into the number of his disciples. Under his tuition he made rapid progress in that kind of wisdom for which his master was so eminent, and which qualified him for all the offices of public and private life. Having accompanied Socrates in the Peloponnesian war, and manifested his valour in defence of his country, he afterwards entered into the army of Cyrus as a volunteer; but his enterprise against his brother proving unfortunate, Xenophon, after the death of Cyrus, advised his fellow-soldiers to attempt a retreat into their own country rather than to surrender themselves to the victor. His advice was regarded, and he was chosen as their commander. In the exercise of this duty he acquired by his prudence and firmness a high degree of honour; and the memorable adventure is related by himself in his "Retreat of the Ten Thousand." Having joined Agesilaus, king of Sparta, after his return into Greece, and fought with him against the Thebans in the celebrated battle of Chæronea, he displeased the Athenians by this alliance; and he was publicly accused for his former engagement in the service of Cyrus, and condemned to exile. Thus ignominiously treated, the Spartans took him under their protection, and provided for him a comfortable retreat at Scillus, in Elis. In this asylum he enjoyed the pleasures of domestic life with his wife and two children for several years, and availed himself of the leisure that was thus afforded him by writing those historical works which have rendered his name immortal. On occasion of a war between the Spartans and Eleans, he was obliged to abandon this agreeable retreat, and to join his son, who was settled at Lepreus. From hence he afterwards removed with his whole family to Corinth, where, in the second year of the 105th Olympiad (B. C. 359), his life terminated, at the age of about 90. As a philosopher, he was an ornament to the Socratic school by his integrity, piety, and moderation; and in his whole military conduct, he was distinguished by an admirable union of wisdom and valour. As a writer, he has presented to succeeding ages a model of purity, simplicity, and harmony of language, expressing sentiments truly Socratic. By his wife Phitiesia he had two sons, Gryllus and Diodorus; the former of whom ended his life with military glory in the battle of Mantinea. The news of his son's death was communicated to him whilst he was offering sacrifice; and upon receiving it, he took the crown from his head, uttering with a sigh these memorable words, "I knew that my son was mortal:" but when he heard that he had fought bravely, and died with honour, he again put on the crown, and finished the sacrifice. As an historian, he may be considered in his "Hellenics" as the continuator of Thucydides, and as having brought down the affairs of Greece to the battle of Mantinea. His "Cyropædia," or "Institution of Cyrus," is generally regarded as a work of fiction rather than of real history, exhibiting, under the name of the elder Cyrus, the picture of a perfect prince, according to his own conception of the character. His "Anabasis" (or Ascent) is an account of that memorable expedition of the younger Cyrus, in which he himself appears so conspicuous. This work appeared under the name of Themistogenes of Syracuse, to whom Xenophon himself ascribes it; nevertheless it has been universally ascribed to Xenophon; but if this be the case, it must have been written from memory, long after the events, which are differently related by Diodorus. Among his political works we may enumerate his accounts of "The Republic and Laws of Sparta;" "Of the Republic of Athens

and its Revenues;" his "Praise of Agesilaus;" and his "Hiero, or Dialogue on Tyranny." Of a miscellaneous class, he wrote a treatise on "Oeconomics;" "On Hunting;" and "On the Office of Master of the Horse." The character of Xenophon, portrayed in his writings, seems to have exemplified virtue and humanity, kind and generous feelings, and a considerable degree of piety blended with superstition. In his Anabasis he exhibits a singular degree of credulity and regard to celestial warnings, which, in his view of them, governed his conduct, and were miraculously verified by the event. For his preference of the Spartan to the Athenian government and manners, derogating from his patriotism; the only apology is his banishment. His style has been always admired for its purity, simplicity, and clearness; and his works are reckoned amongst the most popular of the Greek classics, and have passed, collectively and separately, through several editions.—*Laertius. Ælian. Hist. Var. Fabr. Bib. Græc. Brucker's Philos. by Enfield.*

XEUETEPEQUE, a village of South America, in the province of Sana, in Peru, about a mile from the river of the same name. It is on the road from Valles to Lima.

XERANTHEMUM [from *ξηρος*, dry, and *ανθος*, a flower], in Botany, a genus of the class syngenesia, order polygamia superflua, natural order of compositæ discoideæ, corymbiferæ (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Calyx common, imbricate; scales lanceolate; the innermost longer than the disk, membranaceous, shining, forming a coloured ray, and crowning the compound flower. Corolla compound, unequal; corollets hermaphrodite, numerous, tubular in the disk. Females fewer, tubular in the circumference.—Proper of the hermaphrodites funnel-form, much shorter than the calyx; border five-cleft, spreading. Females tubular, length of the hermaphrodite, five-cleft, less regular.—Stamina in the hermaphrodites: filaments five, very short. Anther cylindrical, tubular, almost the length of the corollet. Pistil in the hermaphrodite: germ short. Style filiform, longer than the stamens. Stigma bifid. In the females: germ as in the hermaphrodites. Style filiform, length of the hermaphrodites. Stigma simple, club-shaped. Pericarp none. Calyx scarcely changed. Seeds in the hermaphrodites oblong, crowned with a five-cleft, acute calycle. In the females similar to the hermaphrodites. Receptacle flattish, chaffy.—*Essential Character.* Calyx imbricate, rayed, with the ray coloured. Down bristle-shaped. Receptacle chaffy.

I.—Receptacle chaffy. Down five-bristled.

1. *Xeranthemum annuum*, annual xeranthemum, or immortal flower.—Calyx-scales obtuse, scariose, the interior ones of the ray lanceolate, obtuse, spreading. Root annual. Stalk two feet high, slender, stiff and branching, covered with a white down, and channelled the whole length. It varies with white and purple, double and single flowers.—Native of the south of Europe.

2. *Xeranthemum inapertum*.—Calyx-scales acute, membranaceous at the edge, the interior ones of the ray lanceolate, acute, converging. The stalks of this do not rise more than a foot high, and do not branch so much as the preceding. The leaves are narrower, and the whole plant is very hoary. The flowers are not half so large; but the scales of the calyx are very neat and silvery.—Native chiefly of Austria; the second of Italy, Switzerland, and the south of France.

3. *Xeranthemum Orientale*.—Calyx-scales roundish, scariose, the interior ones of the ray ovate, acuminate, erect; chaffs of the seed-down ovate, awned, longer than the calyx. This rises about the same height as the first sort.—Found in Armenia by Tournefort.

II.—Receptacle naked. Down hairy.

4. *Xeranthemum vestitum*, or upright xeranthemum.—Shrubby, erect; leaves sessile, lanceolate-linear, woolly-tomentose, sharpish; the floral ones appendicled, with a membrane at the tip; branches one-flowered. The whole plant

plant is covered with a very thick nap, whence its trivial name. A variety differs only in having the calyx-scales brownish at the tip.—All the species that follow, except the 11th, 17th, and 27th, are natives of the Cape of Good Hope.

5. *Xeranthemum spirale*, or spiral-leaved xeranthemum.—Shrubby, erect; leaves sessile, lanceolate, tomentose, keeled beneath and spirally imbricate; branches one-flowered.

6. *Xeranthemum speciosissimum*, or showy xeranthemum.—Shrubby, erect; leaves sessile, lanceolate-obovate, acute, three-nerved, woolly-tomentose; branches one-flowered.

7. *Xeranthemum fulgidum*, or great yellow-flowered xeranthemum.—Suffruticose, erect; leaves embracing, ovate-lanceolate, pubescent beneath, tomentose at the edge; branches subtriflorous.

8. *Xeranthemum proliferum*.—Shrubby, branched, diffused, proliferous; leaves roundish-ovate, smooth, convex, closely imbricate; flowers sessile.

9. *Xeranthemum imbricatum*.—Shrubby, branched; leaves oblong-lanceolate, silky, imbricate; branches one-flowered; peduncles scaly.

10. *Xeranthemum canescens*.—Shrubby, erect; leaves oblong, obtuse, imbricate; branches one-flowered; calyx-scales ovate.

11. *Xeranthemum bellidioides*.—Herbaceous; leaves ovate, embracing, snowy-tomentose beneath; branches one-flowered; peduncles naked.—Native of New Zealand.

III.—Receptacle naked. Down feathered.

12. *Xeranthemum argenteum*.—Shrubby, erect; leaves oblong, silky, recurved.

13. *Xeranthemum recurvatum*.—Shrubby, erect; leaves lanceolate, tomentose, ciliate, recurved; branches one-flowered.

14. *Xeranthemum retortum*, or trailing xeranthemum.—Shrubby, branched, decumbent; leaves lanceolate, silky, somewhat recurved; branchlets one-flowered; peduncles scaly.

15. *Xeranthemum stoloniferum*.—Herbaceous, creeping; leaves lanceolate, silky, recurved-spreading; branches one-flowered.

16. *Xeranthemum radicans*.—Herbaceous, creeping; leaves ovate, obtuse, silky, reflexed.

17. *Xeranthemum frigidum*.—Herbaceous, branched, pro-cumbent; leaves imbricate, in four rows, oblong, blunt, hoary; branches one-flowered; flowers sessile.—Found in the highest parts of Mount Libanus; also in Corsica.

18. *Xeranthemum spinosum*.—Shrubby, erect; leaves lanceolate, obtuse, tomentose; branchlets one-flowered; calyx-scales mucronate-spiny.

19. *Xeranthemum sesamoides*.—Shrubby, erect; leaves acerose, linear, keeled, smooth, pressed close; branches one-flowered; flowers sessile.

20. *Xeranthemum fasciculatum*.—Shrubby, erect; leaves acerose, linear, subcylindrical, tomentose above; lower spreading; upper pressed close; branches one-flowered; peduncles scaly.

21. *Xeranthemum virgatum*.—Shrubby, erect; leaves lanceolate, tomentose, remote, spreading; branches one-flowered; flowers peduncled.

22. *Xeranthemum striatum*.—Leaves linear, nerved, villose; stem erect.

23. *Xeranthemum lancifolium*.—Leaves lanceolate, acute, silvery; peduncles scaly.

24. *Xeranthemum Stæhelinæ*.—Shrubby, erect; leaves oblong-lanceolate, attenuated at the base, silky; peduncles naked, one-flowered, terminating.

25. *Xeranthemum variegatum*.—Shrubby, erect, branched; leaves oblong, tomentose, imbricate; branches one-flowered; flowers nodding.

26. *Xeranthemum paniculatum*.—Shrubby, erect; leaves linear-lanceolate, silky; corymb simple, terminating.

27. *Xeranthemum Chinense*.—Stem herbaceous, quite simple; leaves lanceolate, serrate.—Native of China, about Canton.

Propagation and Culture.—The first three species are propagated by seeds. The other sorts, being mostly shrubby, and not ripening their seeds in England, are propagated by cuttings, planted on a bed of light earth, during any of the summer months, and shaded from the sun.

XERES, a town of the Caraccas, now reduced to a miserable village, 15 leagues south of Valencia.

XERES, a town of Mexico, in the intendency of Zacatecas. It formerly carried on an extensive commerce. Its population now consists almost entirely of people of colour; 47 leagues north of Guadalupe, and 25 miles south of Zacatecas. Lat. 22. 40. N.

XERES DE BAJADOS, or XERES DE LOS CABALEROS, a considerable inland town of the south-west of Spain, in Estremadura, on the small river Ardilla. It contains 8700 inhabitants, has manufactures of linen and leather, and in the environs very extensive pastures, it being reckoned, that at least 50,000 head of cattle reared in this neighbourhood, are disposed of at the annual fairs, and sent to the surrounding towns. It is situated 90 miles north-west of Seville, and 34 south of Badajoz; but being remote from the coast, and from any great road, is rarely visited by travellers.

XERES DE LA FRONTERA, a large and ancient town in the south-west of Spain, in Andalusia; 16 miles north-north-east of Cadiz. It is agreeably situated on the banks of the small river Guadalete, in the midst of one of the richest and best cultivated districts of Spain. The entrance into the town from Cadiz, is striking, and passes by the end of a pleasant and well shaded public walk. The interior is better than that of most Spanish towns: the streets are wider than those of Cadiz, are well lighted, clean, and neatly paved, and some of the houses are splendid. The town is surrounded with a wall, contains a large square, and has a very neat council-house. Here are four churches of considerable size, but none are so remarkable as the convent of the Carthusians, a magnificent building, 2 miles from Xeres containing a number of beautiful paintings.

Xeres is a place of great antiquity; it is supposed to be built on the site of the ancient *Asta Regia*; and the old and new towns are separated by a wall of Roman erection, still in good preservation, and of such thickness, that the merchants have excavated cellars in it for their wines. It was on a plain adjoining to this town that was fought, in 711, the famous battle between the Moors and the Goths, in which the latter were completely defeated, their king, Roderick, slain, and their empire overturned.

The population of Xeres is between 20,000 and 30,000. The pueblo or district belonging to the town, is of the size of one of our Welsh counties (45 miles in length and 18 in breadth), but so thinly peopled as not to contain 5000 inhabitants. The chief trade of the town is in wine, the growers of which are, as in other parts of Spain, so destitute of capital, as to be enabled to raise their annual produce only by advances from the merchants. The climate, however, is very good; and this is the country of the wine known under the name of Sherry, a corruption of Xeres. There are also some sweet wines produced in this neighbourhood, of which the best known is the *vino tinto*, or tent wine.

XERES DE LA FRONTERA, a village of Paraguay, once flourishing, but now in ruins. It was situated between the Paraguay and Parana.

XERICA, or ZERICA, a walled town of the east of Spain, in Valencia; 81 miles west-north-west of Segorbe. Population 2300.

XEROPHAGY, *s.* [*xerophagie*, French; from the Gr. ξηρος, *dry*, and φαγω, *to eat*.] Dry food; subsistence on dry victuals.—Practising new and extraordinary fasts, as three Lents, and two weeks of *xerophagy*, in which they eat nothing but dry things. *Christian*.

XERTE, a small town of the north of Spain, in the province of Leon.

XERTIGNY, a village of France, department of the Vosges, on the river Amery. Population 2600.

XERXES, was the son of Darius I. by Atossa, the daughter

ter of Cyrus; and on the death of his father, succeeded to the crown of Persia, in the year 485 B. C. See PERSIA.

XETAFE, a small town in the interior of Spain; 9 miles south of Madrid.

XEXUY, a river of Paraguay, which enters the Paraguay above the city of Assumption.

XEXUY-GUAZU, a river of the same province, which has a course nearly the same as the former river.

XEXUY-MINI, a small river of the same province, which runs south-south-west, and enters the Xexuy.

XIBACA, a town of Nippon, in Japan; 130 miles south-west of Meaco.

XICALTEPEC, an Indian settlement of Mexico.

XICAPOTLA, a settlement of Mexico, containing 157 Indian families.

XICOCO, or SIKOKU, an island, the smallest of the three which compose the empire of Japan. It is about 100 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. It is separated only by narrow straits from the island of Nippon on the one side, and Ximo on the other. This island is inaccessible, and almost entirely unknown, to Europeans.

XICOTLUN, a settlement of Mexico, in the intendency of La Puebla, containing 260 Indian and Spanish families; 45 leagues south-east of Mexico.

XILOCA, a river of Spain, in Arragon, which joins the Xalon at Calatayud.

XILO-KASTRO, a small town of European Turkey, in the Morea, built on the site of the ancient *Ægira*. It was destroyed in 1770, and still remains in a dilapidated state; 20 miles west-north-west of Corinth.

XILOTEPEC, a town of Mexico, and capital of a district of the same name, containing 3700 Indian families; 60 miles north of Mexico.

XILOTEPEC, another settlement in Vera Cruz, containing 162 families of Indians.

XILOTEPEC, a settlement of Mexico, containing 120 families of Indians.

XILOTLAN, a settlement of Mexico, containing 80 Indian families.

XIMABARA, a town of Ximo, in Japan, situated on a gulf to which it gives name; 33 miles east of Mangasaki.

XIMAGUINO, a town of Xicoco, in Japan; 10 miles south of Awa.

XIMBURA, a settlement of Quito, in the province of Loxa.

XIMENA, a small town of Spain, in the province of Seville; 66 miles south-south-east of Seville.

XIMENES (Francis, Cardinal), was born in 1437, in Old Castile, and educated at Alcalá and Salamanca. Renouncing preferences which he obtained in his youth, he assumed the habit of St. Francis, in a monastery of the Observantines, one of the most rigid orders of monks in the Romish church. Distinguished by his austerities and devotional practices, he became confessor to queen Isabella; and still retaining his customary modes of living, he so far engaged her respect and attachment, that he was nominated by her to the archbishopric of Toledo, the richest benefice in Europe next to the papal see; but his real or affected reluctance to accept this high preferment could be overcome only by the authority of the pope. In this elevated station he maintained his strict adherence to the rigours of the order to which he belonged, and so far from relaxing in his severities, he indulged them to the extreme of self-mortification and penance. Having thus acquired a complete mastery over his own passions, and possessing political talents in a very high degree, he was thought peculiarly fitted to exercise dominion over others; and accordingly Ferdinand and Isabella entrusted him with a principal share in the administration. When a strong party was formed among the Castilians to deprive Ferdinand of the authority as regent, devolved upon him by the will of the queen, he was deserted by every person of distinction except Ximenes and two nobles; and after he had resigned it to the archduke Philip, he again acquired it upon Philip's death in 1506, by the influence of Ximenes. In 1507 Ximenes was created a cardinal by pope Julius II.; and in the following year he undertook the conquest of Oran, and of other places

on the coast of Barbary, with an armament, the expense of which he offered to defray out of his own revenues, and he succeeded in this enterprise. Such was Ferdinand's confidence in the abilities and integrity of the cardinal, that when he was dying in 1516, he appointed him regent of Castile until the arrival of his grandson Charles. Although he was then in his 79th year, he took an active part in securing the throne to Charles, though in his own judgment he disapproved the king's conduct, who in his assumption of power contended the declared opinion of the Cortes. With no less firmness and inflexibility, he prosecuted a plan for extending the royal authority, which the nobility had very much circumscribed. The measures which he adopted for this purpose excited violent opposition, but he persisted, and ultimately succeeded. During his administration he was also engaged in two foreign wars; one for the preservation of the kingdom of Navarre, in which he was successful, and another against Horuc Barbarossa, who advanced himself from the condition of a corsair to the sovereignty of Algiers and Tunis, in which the Spaniards were totally defeated. When Charles was prevailed upon by Ximenes to visit Spain, the cardinal took a journey towards the coast to meet his majesty; but being disabled to proceed by the attack of a disorder, supposed to be the effect of poison, he requested an interview with the king; but Charles having conceived prejudices against him, returned a cold answer, with permission for his retirement to his diocese, that he might finish his days in tranquillity. In a few hours after the receipt of this letter, he expired, November, 1517, at the age of 80 years.

Ximenes was held in high estimation by his superstitious countrymen, under a delusive idea that he possessed the gift of prophecy, and a power of working miracles. But his more unequivocal claims to their respect were founded on his extraordinary talents and learning, his liberal patronage of literature, and the munificence of his public charities, to which he devoted the immense revenues of his archbishopric. At Alcalá he built the magnificent college of St. Ildefonso, endowed with forty-six professorships, and conducted under excellent regulations. Here he printed the Complutensian Polyglott, the Mozarabic liturgy, and the theological works of Tostatus. Here he also established a splendid monastery for the education of indigent females of quality, which served as a model for that of St. Cyr, under Lewis IV. The granaries which he constructed remained without decay for centuries; and upon the whole he was justified in declaring on his death-bed, that to the best of his knowledge he had not misapplied a crown of his revenue. *Robertson's Charles V.*

XIMENEZ, a settlement of South America, in the province of Tucuman.

XIMENIA [So named by Plumier, in honour of the Reverend Father *Francis Ximenes*, a Spaniard, author of an account of the Animals and Plants of New Spain, 1615], in Botany, a genus of the class octandria, order monogynia, natural order of aurantia (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Calyx: perianth one-leafed, four-cleft, acuminate, very small, permanent. Corolla: petals four, oblong, hairy within, below erected into a tube, above rolled back. Stamina: filaments eight, erect, short. Anthers linear, erect, obtuse, length of the corolla. Pistil: germ oblong. Style filiform, length of the stamens. Stigma obtuse. Pericarp: drupe subovate. Seed: nut roundish.—*Essential Character.* Calyx four-lobed. Petals four, hairy, rolled back. Drupe: one-seeded.

1. *Ximenia Americana*.—Leaves oblong, peduncles many-flowered. This rises with a woody stem twenty feet high, sending out several branches on every side, armed with thorns. Flowers terminating.—Native of the West Indies; about Carthage, St. Domingo, Hispaniola, &c.

2. *Ximenia elliptica*.—Leaves elliptic-lanceolate, peduncles many-flowered. This has no thorns. Native of New Caledonia.

3. *Ximenia inermis*.—Leaves ovate, peduncles one-flowered. This is a very bushy tree, divided much towards the top, not above eight or nine feet in height. Trunk about four

four inches and a half in circumference.—Native of Jamaica.

Propagation and Culture.—These trees are propagated by seeds, which must be procured from the countries where they grow naturally; they should be sown in pots filled with light earth, and plunged into a good hot-bed of tanner's bark. If the seeds are fresh, the plants will appear in six weeks or two months. When these are about three inches high, they must be each carefully transplanted into a separate small pot filled with light earth, and plunged into a good hot bed of tanner's bark, where they must be shaded from the sun till they have taken new root: then they must be treated in the same manner as other tender plants from the warm countries.

XIMO, or KRUSU, an island of Japan, second in magnitude to Nippon. It is upwards of 200 miles in length, about 150 in breadth, and contains many excellent harbours, and flourishing cities. It is said to have formerly composed a kingdom by itself, but is now subjected to the general sway. It is remarkable as the only part of the empire into which Europeans can procure admission. It contains Nangasaki, to which the Dutch are still allowed to send their annual vessel; and near its coast is also Firando, where the Portuguese had an establishment, from which, however, they are now entirely banished. In other respects, Ximo is as little known to Europeans as the rest of the empire.

XIMONOSEQUI, a seaport on the south-west coast of Nippon, in Japan, having an excellent harbour, and carrying on a considerable trade. Lat. 33. 50. N. long. 132. 20. E.

XIPHIDIUM [from *ἔιφος*, a sword: from the shape of the leaves], in Botany, a genus of the class triandria, order monogynia, natural order of ensatæ, irides (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Calyx none. Corolla: petals six, of which the three outer are larger. Stamina: filaments three, opposite to the inner petals. Anthers ovate. Pistil: germ superior. Style filiform. Stigma simple. Pericarp: capsule at first fleshy, then dry, roundish, three-grooved, three-celled. Seeds numerous, roundish, (inserted into a globular receptacle).—*Essential Character.* Corolla six-petalled, equal. Capsule superior, three-celled, many-seeded.

1. *Xiphidium album.*—Leaves smooth, petals linear-lanceolate.—Native of the West Indies.

2. *Xiphidium cæruleum.*—Leaves hirsute, petals ovate. A perennial plant: root jointed, fibrose: stem simple, cylindrical, hairy, a foot or more in height: leaves alternate, remote, flat, striated, long, acute, serrulated: flowers paniculated, terminal: footstalk of each flower guarded at the base by a small scale.—Native of Guiana.

XIPHILINUS (John), was born at Trebizond, in the 11th century, and having passed the earlier period of his life in a monastery on mount Olympus, was advanced to the patriarchate of Constantinople, which office he held till his death in 1075. Besides a sermon printed in the Bibliotheca Patrum, he is reputed by some to be the author of an "Abridgement of the History of Dion Cassius," in Greek, written faithfully, which was printed at Paris in 1592, fol.

XIPICAPA, a settlement of Quito, in the province of Guayaquil, about 6 miles from the Pacific ocean, in Lat. 1. 23. S.

XIQUILPAN, a town of Mexico, and chief place of a district of the same name, containing 158 Indian families, and 186 of Spaniards, mulattoes, &c.

XIXONA, an inland town of the east of Spain, in Valencia, among the mountains. It has a castle, on a hill overlooking the town; and in the environs is produced an immense quantity of cochineal. Almonds also form a principal article of export; 15 miles north-north-west of Alicant. Population nearly 5000.

XOCA, a small river of South America, in New Granada, which runs south-east, and enters the Apure.

XOCHIMILCO, one of the five lakes in the valley of Mexico. Its water is pure and limpid; and it is about 6½ square leagues in extent. It is separated from Lake Chalco

by a narrow dyke. Between the extremities of this lake and of Lake Tezcoco, is situated the city of Mexico. It is about six miles distant from Lake Xochimilco, with which, however, it communicates by means of a canal; and thus its commerce with the surrounding country is greatly facilitated.

XOCOTEAPA, S. PEDRO DE OAXACA, a settlement of Mexico, in the district of Acayuca; 100 leagues south-east of Mexico, containing 350 Indian families.

XOCOTEPEC, a settlement of Mexico; 91 miles north-east of Mexico, containing 212 Indian families.

XONACATEPEC, a settlement of Mexico, containing 813 Indian families.

XONACATLAN, a settlement of Mexico, in the district of San Juan de los Llanos; 38 leagues east of Mexico, containing 540 Indian families.

XOXUTLA, a settlement of Mexico, containing 316 Indian families.

XUCAR (the *Sucro* of the ancients), a large river in the east of Spain, which rises in the Sierra de Molina, on the east borders of New Castile. It waters part of the province of Cuença, flowing nearly south, and enters the province of Valencia, where it changes its direction towards the east, and, after a very winding course of about 140 miles, discharges itself into the Mediterranean at Cullera.

XUCHALTENGO, a settlement of Mexico, containing 80 families of Indians and mulattoes.

XUCHIAPAS, a settlement of Mexico, containing 96 Indian families.

XUCHITLAN, a settlement of Mexico, in the same district, containing 190 families of Indians.

XUCURAY, a river of Quito, in the province of Mainas, which runs nearly from south to north, and enters the Amazonas.

XULI, a town of Peru, in the diocese of La Paz, near the west coast of Lake Titicaca, chiefly inhabited by Indians, and governed by Indian magistrates; 100 miles north-north-west of La Paz. Lat. 16. 25. S. long. 70. 6. W.

XULI, a small island in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Peru. Lat. 16. 50. S.

XULLA ISLANDS, four islands in the Eastern seas, situated to the south-east of the Molucca passage. Xulla Bessey, which is the most considerable of them, is about 11 leagues in length, in good cultivation, and well inhabited. The Dutch fort is near a village adjacent to the south-east point, where ships may procure refreshments. The island abounds with wax and honey. These islands are occasionally invaded by the Papuas from New Guinea, though the distance is nearly 300 miles. The English formed a settlement some years since, on one of these islands; but from the badness of the soil, and some other circumstances, were induced to abandon it, and remove to Balumbangan, on the coast of Borneo.

XULLABELLA, an island in the Eastern seas, about 25 miles long and 6 broad. Lat. 2. 15. S. long. 126. 12. E.

XULLAMANGOLA, an island in the Eastern seas, about 30 miles long, and 10 broad. Lat. 1. 54. S. long. 125. 42. E.

XUN, a city of China, of the second rank, in the province of Sechuen. Lat. 30. 18. N. long. 103. 20. E.

XUNGAPEO, a settlement of Mexico, containing 37 Spanish, and 223 Indian families.

XUXUY, or JUJUY, SAN SALVADOR DE, a city of South America, in the province of Tucuman, founded a little before Salta, and after being twice destroyed by the Indians of Chaco, was rebuilt for the third time in 1593. It is a small town, containing about 300 houses, and 3000 inhabitants, who carry on some trade with Potosi. They might derive great benefit from the rich ores in the neighbourhood, but they have neither sufficient enterprise nor skill to make a proper use of the advantages they possess in this respect. It stands at the foot of one of the high mountains of the Cordillera, and upon a river which falls into the Vermejo. It is the most northerly place of the province, being within one degree of the tropic; 61 miles north-north-east of Salta, and 275 north of Santiago del Estero. Lat. 23. 19. S.

XYLANDER (William), whose family name was *Holtzmann*, was born in indigent circumstances at Augsburg, in 1532, and enabled by public liberality to study at Tubingen and Basil, in the latter of which places he took the degree of M. A. in 1556. In 1558 he was invited to undertake the Greek professorship at Heidelberg; where, with all the disadvantages of penury, he pursued his literary labours, and acquired an amplitude of erudition, which comprehended the learned languages, history, poetry, music, philosophy, and physics. The works by which he is chiefly known are Latin translations, (with notes,) of Dion Cassius, Plutarch, Strabo, and Cedrenus. His life was prematurely terminated in consequence of hard study, in 1576, at the age of 44 years. *Moreri*.

XYLOCARPUS [from *ξύλον*, wood, and *καρπος*, a fruit. The fruit being hard, like wood], in Botany, a genus of the class octandria, order monogynia.—Generic Character. Calyx: perianth one-leaved, club-shaped, coriaceous, somewhat coloured, four-toothed: teeth rounded. Corolla: petals four, ovate-oblong, somewhat coriaceous, spreading very much, twice as long as the calyx. Nectary erect, ovate-inflated, somewhat fleshy: mouth eight-cleft. Stamina: filaments the eight segments of the nectary, linear, obtuse, emarginate, shorter than the corolla. Anthers eight, fastened to the inner side of the filaments, linear-oblong, retuse, length of the stamens. Pistil: germ ovate, smooth, somewhat wrinkled at the base. Style thick, very short. Stigma retuse, wide, margined: margin grooved; disk decussately grooved, perforated. Pericarp: drupe large, juiceless, globular: rind thick, smooth on the outside, marked with four or five grooves, within woody, fibrous. Seed: nuts eight, ten or more, angular, unequal, difform; rind externally silky and soft, internally woody and fibrous: kernel somewhat woody, brittle: heart protuberant.—*Essential Character*. Calyx four-toothed. Corolla four-petalled. Nectary eight-cleft. Filament inserted into the nectary. Drupe juiceless, large, four or five-grooved. Nuts eight or ten, difform.

Xylocarpus granatum.—This is a tree of various dimensions, commonly of a large size, but sometimes only a shrub. Trunk erect, covered with a cloven hard dusky chestnut-coloured bark, and of a middling thickness. Frond oblong, sometimes subglobular opaque. Larger boughs scattered; smaller commonly opposite, covered with an ash-coloured bark, numerous. Leaves opposite, spreading, oblong-club-shaped, rounded, or sometimes oblong, acute, quite entire, scarcely convex on the upper surface, smooth, shining, dark green; on the lower surface veined, with the midrib more prominent stiffish, a little bigger than apple leaves. Racemes scattered on the branches, sometimes axillary, somewhat erect, ovate-oblong, small, shorter than the leaves, partial ones opposite, terminating ones commonly trichotomous and spreading very much. Peduncles round, smooth, tough, red, naked. Peduncles shorter than the flower.—Native of the East Indies; in woods that grow in the ouze on the sea-coast, among the Rhizophoras.

XYLOGRAPHY, *s.* [*xylographic*, Fr.; from the Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, and *γράφω*, to write.] The art of engraving on wood. Of very recent usage.

XYLOMELUM [from *ξύλον*, wood, and *μήλον*, an apple], in Botany, a genus of the class tetrandria, order monogynia, natural order of proteæ (*Juss.*)—*Essential Character*. Ament with a simple scale. Petals four, stamiferous. Stigma club-shaped, obtuse.—Habit altogether of Brabeium; but it has a wooden capsule, opening at the top on one side, and containing two winged seeds, not an almond-like drupe with one seed. Many of the flowers with a smaller stigma are abortive.—Native of Australasia. This is one of twenty new genera, from the South Seas, the characters of which are given by Dr. Smith.

XYLOPHYLLA [from *ξύλον*, wood, and *φύλλον*, a leaf], in Botany, a genus of the class pentandria, order trigynia, natural order of tricocææ, euphorbiæ (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Calyx: perianth five-parted. Corolla none, (unless the calyx be so called). Nectary: six glands at the base of

the germ, or a rim surrounding the germ. Stamina: filaments five, very short. Anthers shorter than the flower. Pistil: germ roundish. Styles three, short. Stigmas jagged, (or bifid). Pericarp: capsule roundish, three-celled. Seeds two in each cell. It should be referred to Triandria Trigynia; but most of the species are monicous and polygamous. It differs from *Phyllanthus* only in having the flowers from the notches of the leaf.—*Essential Character*. Calyx five-parted (six-parted), coloured. Corolla none. Stigmas jagged. Capsule three-celled. Seeds two.

1. *Xylophylla longifolia*, or long-leaved sea-side laurel.—Leaves linear; branches four-cornered. Stem suffruticose, even.

2. *Xylophylla latifolia*, or broad-leaved sea-side laurel.—Leaves pinnate, broad-lanceolate, crenate, flowers peduncled hermaphrodite, six-stamined, and females mixed. Stem shrubby, one or two feet high. Branches irregular, roundish-compressed.—Native of the West Indies, on maritime calcareous rocks.

3. *Xylophylla arbuscula*.—Leaves pinnate, lanceolate, acuminate, subcrenate coriaceous; flowers peduncled, three-stamined monoicous. A most elegant, evergreen plant, with a woody stem, about three feet high, very simple, and upright, and about a finger's thickness: bark ash-coloured, marked with tubercles from the fallen leaves.

4. *Xylophylla falcata*, or sickle-leaved sea-side laurel.—Leaves scattered, linear-lanceolate, somewhat sickle-shaped, crenate; flowers subsessile, three-stamined monoicous. This is a shrub of five or six feet height, with many upright stems growing from the root.—Native of the West Indian Islands.

5. *Xylophylla angustifolia*, or narrow-leaved sea-side laurel.—Leaves pinnate, linear-lanceolate, marked with lines crenate; flowers peduncled, hermaphrodite. This tree grows fifteen or sixteen feet high, with branches regularly grown, which together with the shining green colour of the leaves make a very beautiful appearance: the leaves continue green all the year. It grows naturally upon the rocks near the sea in the islands of the West Indies.—Native of the Bahama islands.

6. *Xylophylla montana*.—Leaves distich, broad-lanceolate, gash-crenate; branches acropital at the top, flowers sessile.—Native of Jamaica.

7. *Xylophylla ramiflora*.—Leaves elliptic, flowers axillary.—Native of Siberia, among the rocks of the mountains Charabon and Tschir.

Propagation and Culture.—All these, except the last, being natives of the East and West Indies, are tender and must be kept in the bark stove.

The fifth sort must be placed in a moderate stove in winter, and in summer it may be placed in the open air, in a warm sheltered situation. The roots strike so deep into the crevices of the rocks, as to render it almost impossible to transplant the plants; and the seeds will not grow, unless they are sown soon after they are ripe.

XYLOPIA, in Botany, a genus of the class polyandria, order polygynia, natural order of coadunata, anonæ (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Calyx: perianth three-leaved: leaflets ovate, concave, sharpish, deciduous. Corolla: petals six, sessile, linear-lanceolate, coriaceous; the three outer larger and thicker. Stamina: filaments scarcely any. Anthers numerous, oblong, fastened to the receptacle at the base of the germs. Pistil: germs from two to fifteen, very small, fastened to a three-cornered receptacle. Styles none. Stigma long, very slender. Pericarp: capsules two to fifteen, pedicelled, four-cornered, compressed, coriaceous, one or two-celled, two-valved. Seeds solitary or two together, roundish, smooth, within a succulent hemispherical aril.—*Essential Character*. Calyx three-leaved. Petals six. Capsules one or two-seeded, four-cornered, two-valved. Seeds arilled.

1. *Xylopiia muricata*, or rough-fruited bitter-wood.—Leaves lanceolate, acuminate, strigose beneath, bearded at the tip, peduncles many flowered, fruits muricate. This tree grows to the height of fifteen or sixteen feet.—Native of Jamaica.

2. *Xylopiia frutescens*, or shrubby bitter-wood.—Leaves lanceolate,

lanceolate, acuminate, silky beneath, smooth at the tip; peduncles one, or many-flowered; fruits smooth.—Native of Guiana and Brazil.

3. *Xylopia glabra*, or smooth-fruited bitter-wood.—Leaves oblong-ovate, smooth; peduncles one-flowered subgeminate; fruits smooth. This tree grows to a considerable size, and will sometimes raise its branches to the height of fifty or sixty feet. The wood, bark, and berries have an agreeable bitter taste, not unlike that of the orange seed.—Native of Barbadoes and Jamaica.

The common name of bitter-wood was translated into the Greek *Xylopieron* or *Xylopicron*, for a generic appellation, by Plukenet and Browne. Linnæus shortened it into *Xylopia*, a name of no meaning.

XYLOSMA [from *ξύλον*, wood, and *σμή*, a sweet smell], in Botany, a genus of the class dioecia, order polyandria. Male.—Calyx: perianth four or five-parted: leaflets roundish, minute, spreading. Corolla none. Nectary very small, annular, crenulate, surrounding the stamens. Stamina: filaments numerous (20—50) capillary, twice as long as the calyx. Anthers roundish, small. Female. Calyx, and corolla, and nectary, as in the males. Pistil: germ ovate-globular. Style scarcely any, cylindrical. Stigma obtuse, flat, indistinctly trifid. Pericarp: berry dry, oblong, subbilocular. Seeds two, three-sided, convex on the back, flat on the sides. Partition incomplete in the bottom of the berry.—*Essential Character*. Calyx four or five-parted. Corolla none: but a small annular crenulate nectary surrounding the stamens. Male. stamina twenty to fifty. Female. Style scarcely any. Stigma trifid. Berry dry, subbilocular. Seeds two, three-sided.

1. *Xylosma suaveolens*.—Leaves ovate, serrate.

2. *Xylosma orbicularum*.—Leaves roundish, quite entire.

The first of these is a native of the Society isles; the second of Savage island.

Forster first named this genus *Myroxylon*, because the natives use the wood to perfume the coco-nut oil, with which they anoint their hair: but he changed it afterwards, to avoid its being confounded with the tree which yields the Balsam of Peru, and which had before been named *Myroxylon*.

XYRIS [*ξύρις*, of Dioscorides, *ξύρις*, of Theophrastus, *xyris* of Pliny. Derivation unknown], in Botany, a genus of the class triandria, order monogynia, natural order of ensatæ, junci (*Juss.*)—*Generic Character*. Calyx: spike roundish; scales roundish, concave, imbricate, separating the flowers. Glume two-valved, small; valves boat-shaped, compressed, bowed, acute, converging. Corolla: petals three, flat, spreading, large, crenate; claws narrow, length of the calyx. Stamina: filaments three, filiform, shorter than the corolla. Anthers erect, oblong. Pistil: germ superior, roundish. Style filiform. Stigma triple. Pericarp: capsule roundish, one-celled, three-valved, opening by a cleft at the corners. Seeds numerous, very small, adhering to a raised rib in the middle of each valve.—*Essential Character*. Corolla three-petalled, equal, crenate. Glumes two-valved in a head. Capsule superior.

1. *Xyris Indica*.—Leaves ensiform, sheathing the scape; head globular; scales roundish. Scapes several, a foot high.—Native of the East Indies.

2. *Xyris pauciflora*.—Leaves linear-subulate, sheathing the scape; head oblong; scales ovate, obtuse.—Native of Malabar.

3. *Xyris Americana*.—Leaves three-sided, linear-subulate, distinct at the base; head oblong; scales lanceolate, acute.—Native of South America.

4. *Xyris Capensis*.—Leaves linear, very short; head ovate, acute; scales obtuse.—Native of the Cape of Good Hope.

Y A C

Y.

Y A C

Y, At the beginning of words, is commonly taken for a consonant; at the end, and when it follows a consonant, is a vowel, and has the sound of *i*. It is used at the end of words, and whenever two *ii*'s would come together; and in words derived from the Greek, to express the *u*. **Y** was much used by the Saxons, whence *y* is found for *i* in the old English writers.

Y is in old English sometimes prefixed as an increasing syllable to preterites, and passive participles of verbs. It seems borrowed from *ze*, the Saxon *augmentum* of the preterite. It is sometimes put before present tenses.

Y, an arm or inlet of the Zuyder Zee, in the Netherlands, on the south shore of which is built the city of Amsterdam.

Y, a town of China, of the third rank, in Kiangnan.

Y, a town of China, of the third rank, in Shantung.

Y, a city of China, of the second rank, in Shantung. Lat. 35. 10. N. long. 118. 19. E.

YA, a city of China, of the second rank, in Sechuen. Lat. 30. 9. N. long. 102. 39. E.

YABAGUE, one of the Lucayos or Bahama islands, situated south-west of Meguana island. Lat. 22. 30. N.

YABARI, **YAVARI**, or **YAHUARI**, a large river of Peru, which runs into the Amazons, in Lat. 47. S.

YABARKULSKAIA, a village of Tobolsk, in Asiatic Russia, on the Irtysh; 120 miles east of Tobolsk.

YABAZA, a river of South America, in the province of Darien, which runs from east to west, and enters the Chucupaqui.

YABEVIRI, a river of Peru, in the province of Chaco, which runs from north-west to south-east, and enters the Paraguay.—There is another river of the same name in Paraguay.

YACA, a river of Paraguay, which runs east, and enters

the Parana.—There is another river of the same name, which also runs into the Parana.

YACA, a river of New Granada, which enters the Putumayo.

YACAN, a settlement of Peru.

YACANTO, mountains of Chili, in the province of Cuyo.

YACARE, a river of South America, which runs south, and enters the Uruguay.

YACARE-GUZAU, a river of South America, in Buenos Ayres, which runs west, and enters the Parana.

YACARE-MINI, a river of South America, in Buenos Ayres, which runs west, and enters the Parana.

YACAYOBI, a river of Paraguay, which runs south-south-west, and enters the Picazura.

YACHAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in Kiangnan.

YACHT, *s.* [a Dutch word.] A small ship for carrying passengers.—The evening before, we met, off the sound, Lord Sandwich in the Augusta *yacht*. *Cook's Voyage*.

YACINTO, *St.*, a town of Brazil, on the Tapajós; 40 miles south of Pauxis.

YACONG TALA, a number of small lakes in Thibet, situated near each other.

YACUAPIRI, a river of Brazil, which runs north-north-west, and enters the Madera.

YACUI, a river of Buenos Ayres, which runs west, and enters the Uruguay.

YACUI, a river of Paraguay, which runs south-south-east, and enters the Ucay.

YACUMARE, a settlement of New Granada, in the district of Pamplona.

YACUMBE, a settlement of the Caraccas, in the province of Maracaibo, to the south-south-east of the city of Tocuyo.

YADDLETHORPE,

YADDLETHORPE, a township of England, in Lincolnshire.

YADI, a small river of Asiatic Russia, which falls into the Obskaia gulf. Lat. 67. 25. N. long. 72. 38. E.

YADKIN, a river of the United States, in North Carolina, which rises between the Alleghany and Brushy mountains, passes through the counties of Wilkes, Surrey, Rowan, Montgomery, and Anson, and flows into South Carolina. In Montgomery county it passes over narrows occasioned by mountains on each side, which contract it from 200 yards wide to about 30. A few miles below the narrows it receives Rocky river, and then takes the name of Great Pedee. The whole descent of the river, from Abbot's creek to Mountain creek, just below the narrows, a distance of 24 miles, is 321 feet. This river was surveyed in 1818, with a view to ascertain the best mode of opening a water communication from the western part of the state; and it was determined that it could be effected only by clearing the river of rocks, and canalling along the narrows and great falls. The navigation must always be bad. Above Abbot's creek, the navigation is said to be tolerably good.

YAFFORTH, or **YAFFORD**, a township of England, North Riding of Yorkshire.

YAGO, St. See **SANTIAGO**.

YAGO, St., or **St. JAGO**, a town of North America, in California; 120 miles west of Loretto.

YAGUACHE, a district of Quito, in the province of Guayaquil. It produces cacao, with cotton and wood, and great herds of cattle.

YAGUACHE, or **St. JACINTO DE YAGUACHE**, a settlement of Peru, and principal place of a lieutenancy, in the province of Guayaquil; 25 miles north-east of Guayaquil.

YAGUAJES, a settlement of Quito, in the province of Quixos and Macas.

YAGUARA, a river of New Granada, in the province of Popayan, which, running from west to east, in a serpentine course, enters the Magdalena.

YAGUARAIBA, a small river of Brazil, in the province of San Vincente, which runs north-north-west, and enters the Parana.

YAGUARATU, a river of Brazil, in the province of San Vincente, which enters the Parana.

YAGUARI, a river of Paraguay, which runs south-south-west, and enters the Picazuru.

YAGUARICARA, a small river of Brazil, in the province of Para, which enters the Topayos.

YAGUARIPE, a river of Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic. Lat. 13. 12. S.

YAGUAROCHA, a large and very deep lake of South America, in Quito, a league and a half in length, 1 league from the town of Ibarra. It is famous for having been the sepulchre of the inhabitants of Otobalo. Upon this place being taken by Huana Capac, the 12th inca, he, instead of shewing any clemency to them on account of their magnanimity, being exasperated at the noble resistance which they made against his army, ordered them all to be beheaded, both those who had quietly surrendered, as well as those taken in arms, and their bodies to be thrown into the lake: so that, from the waters of the lake being tinged of a bloody colour, it acquired its present name, which signifies "a lake of blood." Lat. 0. 23. N.—There is a settlement of the same name on its banks.

YAGUARON, a settlement of Indians, in the province of Paraguay; 25 miles south-east from Assumption. Lat. 25. 33. S. long. 57. 18. W.

YAGUEPIRI, a river of Brazil, which runs into the Negro; 50 miles above Fort Rio Negro.

YAGUERA, a settlement of New Granada, in the province of Neiva.

YAGUI, a small river of Paraguay, which runs east, and enters the Parana.

YAHEBIRI, a river of South America, which runs into the Parana. Lat. 24. 20. S.

YAHUALICA, a settlement of Mexico, containing 80

Indian families, and 60 of Spaniards, mestizoes, and mulattoes.

YAHUGO, a settlement of Mexico, in the district of Villalta, containing 147 Indian families.

YAHUIBE, a settlement of Mexico, in the district of Villalta, and 105 leagues from Mexico.

YAITCHNEL, a small island of Asiatic Russia, in the gulf of Penginskaia. Lat. 60. 30. N. long. 160. 50. E.

YAKOUTSK, an extensive province of Asiatic Russia, forming one of the four into which the government of Irkoutsk is divided. It extends north from the boundary of the provinces of Irkoutsk proper and of Nertschinsk, as far as the Frozen ocean. It does not, however, reach to the eastern extremity of Asia, on which side it is bounded by the province of Okhotsk. The Lena traverses it through its whole extent from north to south. Through nearly the whole of this vast province, the severity of the climate renders it impossible to raise grain to advantage; and if a crop of rye is sown, its ripening is extremely uncertain. In the neighbourhood of the town of Yakoutsk, the ground in June is frozen three feet deep. The only employment of the inhabitants, therefore, consists in hunting; and these districts at one time were so abundant in valuable furs, as to be called the Peru of Siberia. The sables, however, being now nearly extirpated, the produce of the chase has declined in value, but is still considerable.

The inhabitants of this dreary region bear the name of Yakoutes. They are supposed to have been originally a Tartar race, and to have occupied the countries on the Angara and Upper Lena; but, forced to yield to the violence of the Mongols and Burats, they have taken shelter in the frozen solitudes of the Lower Lena, from the Wittim downwards. The territory occupied by them may be reckoned to extend 18 degrees from north to south, and nearly 50 from east to west. The population does not bear any proportion to this extent. The number of males paying tribute amounts to 34,979; this, it is supposed, may be about the third of the entire number of both sexes. The Yakoutes, as they are seldom able to procure bread, care little for it as an article of diet. Onions, garlic, and other roots, with various sorts of berries, both fresh and preserved, form their chief luxuries. The Yakoutes who inhabit the southern districts, are tolerably rich; they possess the usual size, activity, and vigour; but those farther to the north form a stunted race, indolent and wretched. They are one of the most superstitious races in existence, and are considered by a late traveller as living under a complete demonocracy, being perpetually haunted by the dread of evil spirits. They reckon not less than thirteen tribes of aerial beings, to whom they pay homage. The Shamans, or magical impostors, enjoy unbounded influence, and obtain the first places at their banquets. The Tartar liquor of koumiss, or fermented mare's milk, forms the chief luxury of their feasts; though brandy, when it can be procured, is also eagerly swallowed. The Yakoutes, for a long time after their first subjection to the Russians, continued to view that nation with great hostility; but of late, since justice has been equally and diligently administered, they submit very quietly to the yoke.

YAKOUTSK, a town of Asiatic Russia, capital of the province of the same name. It is situated on the western bank of the Lena, on a plain surrounded by mountains, which inclose it at the distance of 10 or 12 miles. It contains 500 or 600 houses, and 3000 inhabitants, who, for the most part, are Cossacs or Yakoutes. Notwithstanding its desolate situation, it is a place of some trade. It forms the emporium of all the furs which are collected in the extensive regions to the north; and it imports all the Russian and Asiatic commodities which are given in exchange. It forms also a species of *entrepôt* for the Russian trade with Kamtchatka and the western coast of America. The cold is excessive; and during winter the inhabitants are almost entirely confined to their houses, the day-light not continuing above a few hours. This season is consumed almost entirely in sleeping and drinking. Ice, by a singular process, is used here

here for warming the houses. It is found the most effectual mode of stopping up every chink and crevice, and is applied, like a double glass, to the outside of the windows. Lat. 60. 2. N. long. 140. 8. E.

YALALA, a settlement of Mexico, in the district of Villalala, containing 435 Indian families.

YALARO, an arm of the great river Madera, in South America.

YALATLACO, a settlement of Mexico, containing 277 Indian families.

YALDHAM, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Wrotham, Kent.

YALDING, a parish of England, in Kent; 5 miles south-west of Maidstone.

YALE, a town of the island of Ceylon, situated on a small river of the same name. Lat. 6. 52. N. long. 85. 20. E.

YALEPUL, the name of two inconsiderable towns in the island of Ceylon.

YALLAH'S BAY, a bay of the island of Jamaica, on the south coast, situated to the east of Yallah's Point.

YALLAH'S POINT, a cape on the south coast of Jamaica; 12 miles south-east of Kingston. Lat. 17. 53. N. long. 76. 21. W.

YALLAH'S RIVER, a river of Jamaica, which runs into the sea, a little to the east of Yallah's Point.

YALME, a river of England, in Devonshire, which enters the sea, near Plymouth.

YALOFFS, or **JALOFFS**, an active, powerful, and warlike race of negroes, and esteemed the most handsome of those people, who inhabit a great part of that tract of Africa which lies between the Mandingo states, on the river Gambia to the south, and the Senegal to the north and east.

The Yaloffs differ from the Mandingoes, not only in language, but likewise in complexion and features. Their noses are not so much depressed, nor the lips so protuberant, as among the generality of Africans; and although their skin is of the deepest black, they are considered by the white traders as the most sightly negroes in this part of the continent. They are divided into several independent states or kingdoms; which are frequently at war either with their neighbours, or with one another. In their manners, superstitions, and government, however, they have a greater resemblance to the Mandingoes than to any other nation; but excel them in the manufacture of cotton cloth, spinning the wool to a finer thread, weaving it in a broader loom, and dyeing it of a better colour. Their language is said to be copious and significant, and is often learnt by Europeans trading to Senegal.

We cannot forbear mentioning an anecdote that redounds very much to the honour of Damel, their king. On occasion of a war between Damel and Abdulkader, king of Foota Torra, a country to the west of Bondon, the latter, inflamed with zeal for propagating his religion, sent an ambassador to Damel, accompanied by two of the principal Bashreens, who carried each a knife, fixed on the top of a long pole. When they obtained admission into the presence of Damel, they announced the object of their embassy in the following singular manner:—"With this knife," said the ambassador, "Abdulkader will condescend to shave the head of Damel, if Damel will embrace the Mahometan faith; and with this other knife, Abdulkader will cut the throat of Damel, if Damel refuses to embrace it—take your choice." Damel coolly replied, that he had no choice to make; he neither chose to have his head shaved, nor his throat cut: and with this answer the ambassador was civilly dismissed.

Abdulkader with a powerful army invaded Damel's country. The inhabitants of the towns and villages filled up their wells, destroyed their provisions, carried off their effects, and abandoned their dwellings as he approached. Thus he was led on from place to place, until he had advanced three days' journey into the country of the Yaloffs. Several of his men had died with fatigue and hunger by the way. This led him to direct his march to a watering-place in the woods, where his men, having allayed their thirst, lay down, overcome with fatigue, to sleep among the bushes. In this situation, they were attacked by Damel before day-break, and completely

routed. Many were killed, and a greater number taken prisoners. Among the latter was Abdulkader himself, who was led, as a miserable captive, into the presence of Damel. The behaviour of Damel on this occasion is celebrated, in terms and sounds of the highest approbation, by the singing men. When his royal prisoner was brought before him in irons, and thrown upon the ground, the magnanimous Damel, instead of setting his foot upon his neck, and stabbing him with his spear according to the custom in such cases, addressed him in the following manner:—"Abdulkader, answer me this question. If the chance of war had placed me in your situation, and you in mine, how would you have treated me?" "I would have thrust my spear into your heart," returned Abdulkader with great firmness; "and I know that a similar fate awaits me." "Not so," said Damel; "my spear is indeed red with the blood of your subjects killed in battle, and I could now give it a deeper stain by dipping it in your own; but this would not build up my towns nor bring to life the thousands who fell in the woods. I will not therefore kill you in cold blood; but I will retain you as my slave, until I perceive that your presence in your own kingdom will be no longer dangerous to your neighbours; and then I will consider of the proper way of disposing of you." Abdulkader was accordingly retained, and worked as a slave for three months; at the end of which period, Damel listened to the solicitations of the inhabitants of Foota Torra, and restored to them their king.

YAM, *s.* A root, that grows in America and the South Sea islands. *Mason*.—Both ships were by this time crowded with a great number of the natives, who brought with them cocoa-nuts, plantains, bananas, apples, *yams*, and other roots. *Cook's Voyage*.

YAMACHICHE, a seignory of Lower Canada, in the county of St. Maurice.

YAMARI, a river of Brazil, which enters the Madeira.

YAMASKA, a river of Canada, which runs into the St. Lawrence. Lat. 46. N. long. 72. 45. W.

YAMASKA, a seignory of Lower Canada, on the south side of the St. Lawrence, in the county of Buckingham.

YAMBAJALCA, a settlement of Peru, in the province of Chachapoyas.

YAMBE, a settlement of Quito, in the province of Esmeraldas.

YAMBRASAMBA, a settlement of Peru, in the province of Chachapoyas.

YAMENA, a settlement of New Granada, in the province of San Juan de los Llanos, from which place it is 6 miles north.

YAMEOS, a settlement of Quito, in the province of Mainas, on the shore of the river Amazons. Lat. 4. 26. S.

YAMIMKA, a small river of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Tobolsk.

YAMINA, a town of Bambarra, in Central Africa, on the Niger. It has a very fine appearance at a distance, and covers as much ground as Sansanding; 70 miles west-south-west of Sego.

YAMON BAY, a bay on the north coast of the island of Lucon. Lat. 14. 21. N. long. 122. 37. E.

YAMOR, a settlement of Peru, in the province of Caxatambo.

YAMPARAES, a province of Peru, which begins a little to the eastward of the city of La Plata, and extends to the limits of the district of Santa Cruz de la Sierra. The capital is of the same name, and is 30 miles north-west of Chuquisaca or La Plata. Population 7000.

YAMSKOI, a fortress of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Okhotsk, at the mouth of the river Yama, about 300 miles north of Okhotsk.

YAMUTHA, one of the Aleutian islands. Lat. 53. 40. N. long. 180. 29. E.

YAMYCHEFSKAIA, a fortress in the government of Tomsk, and district of Biisk, situated on a high bank, to the right of the Irtysh. It was built in 1715, in order to form part of the fortified line of that river. It was constructed at first only of wood; but in 1765 was rebuilt of earth, and

200 well built houses were attached to it, with barracks for the garrison, magazines, and a stone church. The only inconvenience to which the inhabitants are liable, arises from an accumulation of sand, which, when the wind blows in a certain direction, comes from the bank of the river. Lat. 60. 12. N. long. 77. 50. E.

YANA, a river of Quito in the province of Mainas, which after a very long and winding course, turns north-north-east, and enters the Amazons.

YANABAYA, a settlement of Peru, in the province of Larecaxa.

YANABINI, a river of South America, which has its rise in the flat country that runs along the great river Amazons; and running from east to west, enters the Parima.

YANAC, a settlement of Peru, in the province of Castro Virreyna.

YANACA, a settlement of Peru, in the province of Aimaraez.

YANACACHE, a settlement of Peru, in the province of Sicasica.

YANACOA, a settlement of Peru, in the province of Canes and Canches.

YANAPAMPA, a settlement of Peru, in the province of Quispicanchi.

YANAQUIJUJA, a settlement of Peru, in the province of Arequipa.

YANAS, a settlement of Peru, in the province of Conchucos.

YANASSA, a river of Quito, in the province of Quixos and Macas, which rises in the mountains, and running nearly from north to south, enters the Morona. Lat. 3. 17. S.

YANAUCA, or YANAURA, a small island at the mouth of the river Amazons, between the coast of Guiana and the island of Marajo; 10 miles north of Caviana.

YANA-URCU, a very lofty mountain in the north part of Quito, in the province of Otavalo. It is covered with perpetual snow, and gives rise to many streams. Lat. 0. 28. N.

YANA-YACU, a small river of Quito, in the province of Mainas, which runs north-north-west, and enters the Yana, near its source.

YANCAO, a settlement of Peru, in the province of Chancay.

YANCEYVILLE, a post village of the United States, in Louisa county, Virginia, on the St. Anna; 60 miles north-west of Richmond.

YANERI, a settlement of Mexico, in the district of Villalta, containing 98 Indian families; 100 leagues from Mexico.

YANFONG, a town of Corea; 40 miles east-south-east of Ou-tchuen.

YANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chan-si, near the river Han.

YANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in Yunan.

YANG, a town of Corea; 13 miles east of King-ki-tao.

YANGA, a settlement of Peru, in the province of Canta.

YANG-CHAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in Quang-tong.

YANG-CONG, a river of China, which runs into the Kincha river.

YANG-HO, a river of China, which joins the San-cam-ho. Lat. 40. 23. N. long. 112. 49. E.

YANG-KANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in Tche-kiang; 22 miles south-east of Kin-hoa.

YANG-KIAN, a town of Chiua, of the third rank, in Quang-tong.

YANG-KIN, a town of the kingdom of Corea; 15 miles south-east of King-ki-tao.

YANG-LI, a city of China, of the second rank, in Quang-see. Lat. 22. 54. N. long. 106. 35. E.

YANG-OU, a town of China, of the third rank, in Honan.

YANG-SIN, a town of China, of the third rank, in Shantung; 12 miles north of Vouing.

YANG-SO, a town of China, of the third rank, in Quang-see; 8 miles north-east of Pinglo.

YANG-TCHEN, a town of Corea, in Tchusin; 155 miles south-south-west of King-ki-tao.

YANG-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the first rank, in Kiang-nan, situated on the bank of the Royal Canal, where it crosses the great river Yang-tse-kiang. It carries on a great trade in all manner of Chinese goods, and is rendered extremely populous, chiefly by the sale and distribution of the salt that is made on the sea coasts of this jurisdiction and parts adjoining, and which is afterwards carried along small canals made for this purpose, which end in communication with the great canal; 485 miles south-south-east of Pekin. Lat. 32. 26. N. long. 118. 54. E.

YANG-TCHING, a town of China, of the third rank, in Honan.

YANG-TCHUEN, a town of Corea; 35 miles west-south-west of King-ki-tao.

YANG-TCHUN, a town of China, of the third rank, in Quang-tong.

YANG-TE, a town of Corea; 84 miles east of Hantcheou.

YANG-TSE-KIANG, a river of China, the largest of that empire, and certainly one of the noblest in the world. Its source has never been viewed by Europeans, but is described by Chinese maps as situated among the mountains of Thibet. Thence it flows, during the first part of its course, along the borders of China; after which it enters the empire, and passes, in a westerly course, through Sechuen, Houquang, and Kiangnan, the grand central provinces; among which it diffuses commerce and fertility. In passing the great city of Nankin, it becomes truly magnificent, from the fleets of vessels of every description moving to and fro; the continued succession of cities, towns, and villages; the varied aspect and high cultivation of the surrounding country; about 120 miles to the east of Nankin, it falls into the gulf of Tsongming, in the Eastern sea.

YANGUA, a small river of Paraguay, which runs west, and enters the Parana.

YANGUIN, CHAINWAH, a town of the Birman empire, situated on the east bank of the Irrawuddy river, and is the station of a custom-house. Lat. 9. 17. 7. N. long. 5. 45. E.

YANGUITLAN, a settlement of Mexico, in the intendancy of Mexico. It formerly contained 10,000 inhabitants; but it is now decayed, and does not contain above 900 Indian families.

YANI, a small kingdom of Western Africa, on the northern bank of the Gambia, to the east of Bursalem. It is divided into Upper and Lower.

YANI, a settlement of Peru, in the province of Cochabamba.

YANKO, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Shantung.

YANKTON INDIANS, on the Missouri; 918 miles from its mouth. Number 4200.

YANQUL, a settlement of Peru, in the province of Collahuas.

YANTA, a settlement of Peru, in the province of Canta.

YANTALO, a settlement of Peru, in the province of Chachapoyas.

YANTCHIN, or VANTCHIN, a city of China, of the second rank, in Quangsee. Lat. 23. 1. N. long. 106. 51. E.

YANTIC, or NORWICH, a river of the United States, in Connecticut, which joins the Schetucket, at Norwich.

YANWATH, a township of England, in Westmoreland; 13 miles north-west of Appleby.

YANWORTH, or ENWORTH, a township of England, in Gloucester, near North Leach.

YAO, a city of China, of the second rank, in Chan-si. Lat. 35. 54. N. long. 103. 31. E.

YAO-NGAN, a city of China, of the first rank, situated in the frontier province of Yunan. Near it is a well, producing very white salt. Lat. 25. 33. N. long. 101. E.

YAO-TCHEOU, a town of Mantchou Tartary, on the north-eastern frontier of China. Lat. 40. 43. N. long. 122. 14. E.

YAO-TCHEOU, a city of China, situated on the northern side of the Poyang lake. It extends about a league and a half

half along a fine river, which falls into it. It is chiefly supported by being the port for the immense quantities of porcelain manufactured in the neighbouring city of Kinteching. It thus supports a great population. Lat. 29. N. long. 116. 14. E.

YAO-YAM, a town of China of the third rank, in Pechele.

To YAP, *v. n.* [a contraction of *yelp*, or *yaulp*, as it was formerly written.] To bark.—A voice not unlike the *yapping* of a cur. *L'Estrange*.

YAPA, a settlement of Peru, in the province of Chachapoyas.

YAPE, a river of South America, in the province of Darien, which rises in the mountains of the interior, and running from east to west, enters the Tuira.

YAPEL, a settlement of Chili, in the province of Santiago.

YAPEYA, an Indian settlement of the province of Buenos Ayres, on the west bank of the Uruguay. Lat. 29. 31. S. long. 56. 38. W.

YAPEYU, a large settlement of Paraguay. Lat. 29. 28. S.

YAPHAM, a township of England, East Riding of Yorkshire; 2 miles north-north-west of Pocklington.

YAPITINGO, a river of Brazil, in the province of Ilheos, which runs east, and enters the bay.

YAPO, a river of Brazil, in the province of San Vincente, which runs north, and enters the Paranapané.

YAPTON, a parish of England, in Sussex; 3 miles south-west of Arundel. Population 512.

YAPUI, a rapid river of South America, in the vicerealty of Buenos Ayres, which enters the Paraguay from the west.

YAQUARI, a small river of Paraguay, which runs west, and enters the Parana.

YAUQUE, a large and abundant river of St. Domingo, which rises in the mountains of Ciboo, runs north, and, on passing opposite the city of Santiago, turns its course to the west; then collecting the waters of all those which flow to the sea, disembogues itself in a very abundant stream on the north coast, forming a great mouth on the side of the Point of Monte Christi. Port St. Yaque is at the mouth of the above river.

YAUQUEACU, a river of Brazil, in the province of Pernambuco, which runs south-south-east, and enters the Atlantic.

YAUQUEHIRI, a river of the Portuguese country along the banks of the Amazons, which runs from north to south, and enters the Parima.

YAUQUESON, PORT, a port on the north coast of the island of St. Domingo, within the bay of Barbacoas.

YAQUIA, a settlement of Peru, in the province of Conchucos.

YAQUINI, a small river of Paraguay, which runs west and enters the Parana.

YARACUY, a river of South America, in the province of Venezuela, and government of the Caraccas, which rises in the ridge of mountains to the east of Barquisimeto, and enters the sea in the bay of Burburata, between Port Cabello and the Point of Chiribiche. Its source is 40 leagues to the south of the river Aroa; but it only becomes navigable two leagues east of St. Philip. It is then very convenient for conveying the produce raised in the vallies of St. Philip, and in the plains of Barquisimeto, which is sent by sea to Porto Cabello, the nearest port.

YARAPAZI, a small river of the Portuguese country along the Amazons, which rises between the Amazons and the Caqueta, and enters the former, near the junction of the Caqueta.

YARAUCA, an arm of the river Amazons, which enters by the south side, and forms the island of Guaricura.

YARBA. See JARRA.

YARBOROUGH, a parish and hamlet of England, in Lincolnshire.

YARCOMBE, or YARTICOMBE, a parish of England, in Devonshire; 8 miles north-east of Honiton. Population 708.

YARCUND, a city of Cashgar, in that part of Chinese Tartary which goes commonly by the name of Little Bucharia.

It is situated on the eastern side of that great range of mountains which extends northwards from the Himalah, and divides Chinese from Independent Tartary. Being placed at the point where those mountains are usually crossed by the caravans, it has become a kind of emporium for the inland trade of Asia. As the environs are also fertile, the city is very large; it is built of brick dried in the sun, and defended by a strong castle. The Russians carry on some commercial intercourse with Yacund; but it is not frequented by any other Europeans. A river, bearing the name of the city, passes by, and flows eastward to the lake of Lop.

YARD, *s.* [ȝeaprd, Saxon.] Inclosed ground adjoining to an house.—One of the lions leaped down into a neighbour's *yard*, where, nothing regarding the crowing of the cocks, he eat them up. *Brown*.—[ȝeprd, Saxon.] A measure of three feet.—A peecr, a counsellor, and a judge, are not to be measured by the common *yard*, but by the pole of special grace. *Bacon*.—The supports of the sails.

A breeze from shore began to blow;
The sailors ship their oars, and cease to row;
Then hoist their *yards* a-trip, and all their sails
Let fall to court the wind.

Dryden.

YARDLAND, *s.* A quantity of land, various, according to the place; as, at Wimbledon in Surrey it is but fifteen acres; in other counties, twenty; in some, twenty-four; in some, thirty; and in others, forty acres. *Cowley*.

YARDLEY, two parishes of England, one in Hertfordshire, the other in Worcestershire. Population of the former 563; of the latter 1918.

YARDLEY, GOBIONS, a hamlet of England, in Northamptonshire; 5 miles east-south-east of Towcester. Population 508.

YARDLEY, HASTINGS, a parish in the above county; 8 miles east south-east of Northampton. Population 784.

YARDWAND, *s.* A measure of a yard.—All the revolutions in nature can give it nothing more than different degrees of dimensions. What affinity has thinking with such attributes? no more than there is between a syllogism and a *yardwand*. *Collier*.

YARE, *adj.* [ȝearpe, Saxon; from ȝearpian, or ȝýppian, to prepare. *Mr. H. Tooke*.] Ready; dextrous; nimble; eager.

Yare, yare, good Iros, quick;—methinks I hear
Antony call.

Shakspeare.

I do desire to learn, Sir; and I hope, if you have occasion to use me for your turn, you shall find me *yare*. *Shakspeare*.—The lesser [ship] will come and go, leave or take, and is *yare*; whereas the greater is slow. *Raleigh*.

YARE, a river of England, in Norfolk, which rises near the north-west part of the county, and passes by Norwich, whence it is navigable to Yarmouth, below which it falls into the German ocean.

YARE, a settlement of the Caraccas, in the province of Venezuela, on the shore of the river Tuy.

YARFORD, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Kingston, Somersetshire.

YARELY, *adv.* Dextrously; skilfully.

The silken tackles
Swell with the touches of those flower-soft hands
That *yarely* frame the office.

Shakspeare.

YARI, a river of the Portuguese territory, along the Amazons, which runs south-east, and enters the Amazons, in Lat. 0. 49. S.

To YARK. See To YERK.

YARKHILL, or YARCLE, a parish of England, in Herefordshire.

YARLESIDE, a township of England, in Lancashire, near Ulverstone. Population 403.

YARLINGTON, a parish of England, in Somersetshire; 3½ miles west of Wincanton.

YARM, or YAURM, a market town of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire. It consists chiefly of one main street, running north and south, which is spacious and open;

but

but its beauty is much injured by the shambles and tolbooth, which stand in the centre, and have a ruinous and disgusting appearance. Owing to the low situation of the town, it has suffered greatly by inundation. The first of these floods, from which the inhabitants sustained any considerable damage, happened on the 17th of February, 1753; when, about four in the morning, the banks of the river were broken, and the town was immediately laid under water. About noon, when the flood was at its height, the water was seven feet deep in the highest part of the town, and the lower parts were entirely submerged. The current through the town was so rapid, that many houses were washed down, and all sorts of furniture were seen floating through the street. This flood was occasioned by a vast quantity of snow on the western hills, being suddenly melted by a heavy fall of rain. In the night between the 16th and 17th of November, 1771, Yarm experienced another dreadful visitation, from the greatest land flood remembered in the north of England. The water, in some parts of the town, rose upwards of 20 feet in perpendicular height, and many of the inhabitants were taken into boats, from the roofs of the houses. To these alarming visitations, Yarm may ascribe the decline of its trade and importance. It has no manufacture of any consequence; and corn, butter, hams, bacon, and pork, sent by shipping to London, constitute the principal part of its commerce. The exportation of corn from Yarm seems to have greatly declined, as many large granaries, which have been erected at a great expense for that branch of trade, have for some time been almost useless. With the decline of trade, the population has also decreased; and, in 1801, the town contained only 1300 inhabitants. It also appears that Yarm cannot boast of the salubrity of its situation, as the deaths are about one in 38 annually. The entrance into the town, from the county of Durham, is by a bridge of five arches, built over the Tees about the year 1400, by Walter Skirlaw, bishop of Durham. The arches are pointed, and the structure retained its original and uniform appearance till about 23 years ago, when the arch on the north was widened and rebuilt in a semicircular form, in order, by giving a freer passage to the current of the river, to prevent, or at least to abate, the frequent inundations. But in the years 1803 and 1804, a bridge of cast iron was erected, after the model of that over the Wear at Sunderland. The arch was a circular segment of 180 feet span, and 27 feet in breadth within the balustrades; and the whole weight of the bridge was 250 tons. But, unfortunately, this elegant piece of architecture fell about midnight, January 12th, 1806, owing to the insufficiency of the abutments to resist the great lateral pressure of the arch. In consequence of this accident, the magistrates adopted the plan of widening and repairing the stone bridge, which fortunately had not yet been taken down. Here were anciently two monasteries, both founded by the family of Bruce in the 12th and 13th centuries. The parish church is a little to the west from the town, and though small, is a neat modern structure, having been rebuilt in the year 1730; but it is chiefly remarkable for a beautiful window of painted glass, in which the principal figure is a full length representation of Moses delivering the law from Mount Sinai. The market of Yarm is on Thursday; the fairs are, Thursday before April the 5th, Holy Thursday, August the 2d, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, and cheese; October the 19th, for horned cattle and horses; October the 20th, for sheep and cheese. The October fair is one of the most considerable in the north of England, and brings a great influx of money into the town and the adjacent country; 45 miles north-north-west of York, and 249 north-by-west of London. Population 1431.

YARMARCA, a settlement of Peru, in the province of Chachapoyas.

YARMOUTH, commonly called GREAT YARMOUTH, a seaport and borough of England, in the county of Norfolk. It is in the form of an oblong quadrangle, extending more than a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth. It comprises 33 acres, from the shape of the peninsula on which it stands, having the sea on the east, and on the west the Yare, over which river there is a handsome drawbridge, forming

a communication with the county of Suffolk. It contains four principal streets, running parallel, which are crossed at right angles, by 156 narrower ones, denominated rows. These intersections give the place an appearance of regularity observable only where a town has been built under one uniform plan. The whole is flanked by a wall on the east, north, and south sides, 2240 yards in length; which, with the west side next the river, 2030 yards, make the circumference 4270 yards, or two miles and 750 yards. The church dedicated to St. Nicholas, was erected by Herbert Losinga, in the year 1123; and greatly enlarged in the year 1250. It consists of a nave, two aisles, a transept, and had lately a spire, 136 feet high, which was taken down in the year 1803. The organ is said to be inferior to none, except the celebrated instrument at Haerlem, in Holland. This church, till the year 1716, was the only place of worship for persons of the establishment, when a handsome chapel was erected, and dedicated to St. George. The quay of Yarmouth is justly the pride and boast of the inhabitants; for it is allowed to be equal to that of Marseilles, and the most extensive and finest in Europe, except the far famed one at Seville, in Spain. Its length, from the south gate to the bridge, is 1014 yards, beyond which it extends, for smaller vessels, 1016 yards, making a continuation of one mile, and 270 yards. In many places it is 150 yards broad; and the southern part of the line is decorated with a range of handsome buildings. Yarmouth has long been much frequented as a fashionable watering-place, and furnishes every accommodation for the health, comfort, and amusement of its visitors. A bathing-house, erected in the year 1759, stands upon the beach, and commands a beautiful view of the roads. On each side of the vestibule is a bath, one appropriated to gentlemen, and the other to ladies. The sea water is raised every tide by a horse-mill, into a reservoir, about 50 yards from the baths, whence it is conveyed by pipes. There are also very commodious bathing-machines, but the sand renders them unpleasant of access. A public room was added to this building in the year 1788, where the company are served with tea, wine, &c. During the season, public breakfasts are given here twice a week. A neat theatre was erected in the year 1778, in which plays, during the summer months, are performed four times a week. These, with concerts and other amusements, tend to relieve the dull vacuity attendant upon lounging at a watering-place. There are various other public buildings. The fisherman's hospital is of a quadrangular form, and contains 20 rooms on the ground floor, each of which is intended for an old fisherman and his wife, who have a weekly allowance in money, and an annual allowance of coals. The hospital school, for feeding, clothing, and educating thirty boys and twenty girls, is supported by the corporation. The charity school, in which are clothed and educated seventy boys and thirty girls, is supported by voluntary subscriptions. The town-hall, situated near the centre of the quay, is a handsome building, with a portico of the Tuscan order in front. The council-room, which is also used for assemblies, is a fine well proportioned apartment. At one end is a full length portrait of king George II. in his coronation robes. The grand plan of the new harbour was executed under the direction of Joas Johnson, a Dutchman, who was brought from Holland to conduct the work. He commenced his operations by driving and hedging down large stakes and piles, to make a firm and substantial foundation. This was first done on the north side, and afterwards upon the south, for the purpose of forcing the reflux tide to run out, by a north-east channel, to the sea. The next step was the erecting piers and a jetty, for preventing the haven being overflowed, and preserving, at all states of tide, a sufficient depth of water for the ships to float at their moorings. The principal, or north pier, was at bottom 40 feet wide; at top 20 feet; and in length 235 yards. This was formed with large timber trees, joined and braced together by cross beams and iron-work. For the defence of this pier against the ravages of the ocean, a jetty was erected, in breadth at the base 16 feet; at the upper part eight; and in length 265 yards. The south pier, which is better built than

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The north pier, is 340 yards long, 30 feet broad, and 30 deep; 24 feet of the depth is generally under water, which, previous to the erection of this pier, was seldom more than three. This was intended for preventing the waters of the old haven from running out south, in their progress to the sea. These piers, &c. have been considerably improved at different periods since their erection, particularly in the mayoralty of alderman Manship. The extent of the haven, between the north and south piers, is 1111 yards. During the late wars, the importance of Yarmouth was greatly increased, owing to its being a grand station for part of the British navy; the roads opposite the town affording safe anchorage for a numerous fleet. Here, accordingly, all the vessels engaged in carrying on the trade of the north of England, and the numerous colliers which pass from Shields, Sunderland, and Newcastle to London, and the shipping from Scotland, resort for protection against easterly storms. The harbour is perfectly secure against every danger, and is provided with two light-houses, one at Caistor, and one at Garleston; yet the coast is the most dangerous in Britain. A melancholy instance occurred in the year 1692, when about 140 sail were driven ashore in one fatal night, and 1000 people perished. In the year 1554 also, 50 sail of ships perished in one day; and a similar catastrophe befel a larger number in 1790. The inhabitants of Yarmouth have experienced great difficulties, and incurred continual and heavy expenses, in forming and preserving the haven from decay. The present annual expenses on the harbour, &c. amount to about 2000*l.* For meeting this vast expenditure, various powers have been granted by 11 different acts of parliament; the last of which was obtained in the year 1800. By virtue of this, the collector has a right to charge, as a harbour tax, one shilling on every chaldron of coals; also on every last of grain and weigh of salt: the same tax is likewise levied on every ton of goods of a different description, fish excepted, which are unladen in the harbour of Yarmouth. This place is advantageously situated for commerce, particularly to the north of Europe; and lying at the mouths of the rivers Yare, Bure, and Waveney, which are navigable for keels of 40 tons, has ready communications with the interior. Besides fishing smacks, upwards of 300 vessels belong to this port: and its mariners are considered amongst the most able and expert navigators in the kingdom. Yarmouth was early distinguished, and still remains unrivalled, in the herring fishery; and the trade affords subsistence to about 6000 persons, besides those who carry the fish to foreign markets. The boats are large decked vessels, from 40 to 50 tons burden. Yarmouth has also a considerable coal trade. The first mention of Yarmouth is in Domesday-book, whence we may infer that it originated in the early part of the Anglo-Saxon dynasty. About the year 1040, the northern channel of the Yare began to be obstructed by sand, which induced the inhabitants to move their dwellings towards the southern branch of the river. The town quickly increased from the influx of foreigners, who came to this mart for the sale and purchase of fish; and in process of time it became the most flourishing seaport town on this part of the English coast. In 1285, walls were begun to be erected, and the place was surrounded by a moat. Other works were afterwards added, when the country was threatened with invasion by the Spanish armada. The modern defence of Yarmouth is by three forts, which were erected on the verge of the beach, during the American war, and mounted with 32-pounders. The harbour also is defended by two bastions of a mural construction, with two smaller bastions, one at the extremity of the denes or sands, and the other on an elevated spot on the opposite side of the water. Barracks, capable of containing 1000 men, are built on the beach; and an armoury has lately been erected, under the direction of Mr. Wyatt. This building stands on the western side of the town, and is calculated to contain 10,000 stand of arms, besides a large assemblage of naval stores. Among the peculiarities of this place is the use of a low narrow cart drawn by a single horse, and well adapted for the conveying of goods through the narrow lanes of this town;

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but others, on the same construction, more elegantly made, are let for airing to the neighbourhood, and are called Yarmouth coaches; but on passing the sands they have more the appearance of sledges. This is a very uneasy conveyance over the rough pavement of the streets. A sessions is annually held here in the month of September, for the trial of offences committed within the jurisdiction of the corporation. They have also a court of admiralty, for the protection of marine property; and a court for the recovery of debts above 2*l.* and under 10*l.*, from the award of which there is no appeal. The corporation consists of a mayor, 18 aldermen, a recorder, and 36 common council-men; and it returns two members to parliament, chosen by the burgesses at large: the returning officer is the mayor. Here are two banks. Market on Saturday, well supplied, and a small one on Wednesday. Its fairs are the Friday and Saturday in Easter week; 22 miles east-by-south of Norwich and 124 north-east of London. Population nearly 18,000.

YARMOUTH, or SOUTH YARMOUTH, a small seaport, borough, and parish of England, situated on the north-western part of the Isle of Wight, Southamptonshire. It stands on a bank sloping towards the sea, and bears traces of having been formerly of greater extent than at present, its three churches being dwindled into one, though it is defended by a castle with a garrison. It has a quay, where small vessels can load and unload; and the place contains a few genteel houses, and has a neat market-house, with a hall over it. This town sends two members to parliament, who are chosen by the corporation. Market on Friday; 8 miles north-north-west of Newport, and 99 south-west of London. Population 427.—2. A seaport of the United States, in Barnstable county, Massachusetts; 20 miles south-south-east of Boston. Population 2134.—3. A town on the west coast of Nova Scotia; 35 miles west of Shelburn.

YARMUC, or YARUN, a village of Palestine, in the district of Saphet, on a small river of the same name, which falls into the lake of Tiberias; 24 miles south-east of Saphet.

YARMUC, a river of Syria, the ancient *Marsyas*, which runs into the Orontes, near Apamea.

YARN, *s.* [ȝearn, Saxon; the past participle of ȝȳpan, to prepare, to make ready. *H. Tuoke.*] Spun wool; woollen thread.—The web of our life is of a mingled yarn, good and ill together; our virtues would be proud, if our faults whipt them not; and our crimes would despair, if they were not cherished by our virtues. *Shakspeare.*

Spare me but one small portion of the twine,
And let the sisters cut below your line:
The rest among the rubbish may they sweep,
Or add it to the yarn of some old miser's heap. *Dryden.*

YARNESCOMBE, a parish of England, in Devonshire; 6 miles north-east of Great Torrington.

YARNFIELD, a hamlet of England, in Somersetshire; 8 miles east-north-east of Bruton.

YARNTON, a parish of England, in Oxfordshire; 4 miles north-west of Oxford.

YAROCALLA, a settlement of Peru, in the province of Caxatambo.

YARPOLE, a township of England, in Herefordshire; 5 miles from Leominster.

To YARR, *v. n.* [from the sound, *hirrio*, Lat.] To growl, or snarl like a dog. *Ainsworth.*

YARROW, *s.* [*millefolium*, Lat.] A plant.—The yarrow, wherewith he stops the wound-made gore. *Drayton.*

YARROW, a parish of Scotland, in Selkirkshire, about 18 miles in length, and 16 in breadth. Population 1225.

YARROW, a celebrated pastoral stream of Scotland, in Selkirkshire, which rises at a place called Yarrow Cleugh, very near the source of Moffat water; and running east a few miles, forms a beautiful lake called the loch of the Lows, which discharges its waters, after a course of 100 yards, into St. Mary's loch, from which it issues; and, after a course of about 16 miles through the ancient district of Etterick forest, joins its waters to the Etterick, two miles above Selkirk.

Near Newark castle, it forms highly romantic and picturesque scenery. The "Braes of Yarrow" are celebrated in a very beautiful Scottish song.

YARROW, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Mark, Somersetshire.

YARUBA, a small river of Brazil, which runs east, and enters the Madera.

YARUNCAI, a river of Quito, in the province of Cuença, which passes near the city of Quito.

YARUQUI, a settlement of Quito, in Lat. 10. 7. S.

YARUQUIES, a settlement of Quito, in the province of Riobamba.

YARUSE, a settlement of Quito, in the province of Jaen de Bracamoros, which rises in the mountains of Loxa, runs from north to south, and enters the Santiago.

YARWELL, a parish of England, in Northamptonshire, near Wandsford.

YASOR, a parish of England, in Herefordshire; 5 miles south of Weobley.

YATA PRIMERO, a river of Quito, in the province of Moxos, which has its rise in a lake, and running north, and then east, with a winding course, enters the Madera.

YATA, another river in the same province and government. It has the same origin as the former river, runs parallel to it, and enters also the Madera, towards the side where that river is entered by the Beni.

YATAPIRI, a river of Brazil, which runs west, and enters the Parime, between the rivers Jocota and Janabini.

YATCHING, a town of China, of the third rank, in Fokien.

YATE, *s.* [*æat*, Sax.] Still our northern word for *gate*; pronounced *yet*, or *yat*.—Spar the *yate* fast. *Spenser*.

YATE, a parish of England, in Gloucestershire. Population 717.—2. A township in Lancashire, near Blackburn.

YATE'S RIVER, a small river of Western Africa, which falls into the Atlantic. Lat. 8. 8. N. long. 12. 15. W.

YATEHOUSE, a township of England, in Cheshire; 1½ mile north of Middlewich.

YATELEY, a hamlet of England, in Southamptonshire; 3½ miles north-east of Hartford Bridge. Population 560.

YATESBURY, a parish of England, in Wiltshire; 4 miles east-by-north of Calne.

YATHKIED, a lake of North America. Lat. 63. 10. N. long. 98. W.

YATI, the priesthood of the extensive sect of Jaina, in India. A *yati* is sometimes said to be more properly an ascetic, for it doth not appear that he performs any religious rite. It is his duty to read and expound to his disciples the scriptures of the Jaina system.

YATI, a settlement of New Granada, in the province of Carthagená, on the shore of the river Cauca.

YATTENDON, a parish of England, in Berkshire; 6 miles south-east of East Ilsley.

YATTON, a township of England, in Herefordshire; 6 miles north-east of Ross.—2. A parish in Somersetshire; 8 miles north of Axbridge. Population 1215.

YATTON, KEYNELL, a parish of England, in Wiltshire.

YAUARAYA, a small river of Brazil, in the province of Seara, which runs north between the rivers Jacunda and Pacajas, and enters the Amazons, in the arm formed by the island of Marajo.

YAVARI, an island in the river Amazons.

YAUCA, a settlement of Peru, in the province of Camana.

YAVEIRI, a river of Peru, in the province of Chaco.

YAVERLAND, a parish of England, in the Isle of Wight; 8 miles from Newport.

YAVI, a settlement of the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, in the province of Tucuman.

YAVINCAN, a settlement of Peru, in the province of Caxamarca.

YAVIZA, a settlement of the province of Darien, on the shore of the river Tuira.

YAULI, a settlement of Peru, in the province of Huarochiri.

YAULY, a town of Hindostan, province of Berar, belonging to the Nagpore rajah. Lat. 20. 25. N. long. 79. 1. E.

YAURI, a settlement of Peru, in the province of Canes and Canches.

YAURISQUE, a settlement of Peru, in the province of Chilques and Masques.

YAUTEPEC, a settlement of Mexico, in the intendency of Mexico, containing 150 families of Spaniards, and 223 of Indians.

YAUYOS, a province of Peru, bounded north and north-west by the province of Guarochiri, east by those of Xauxa and Angaraes, south-west and south by that of Castro Virreyna, and west by that of Canete. Its length is 34 leagues from north to south, and its width 38 from east to west. It is one of the provinces of the most unequal and craggy territory in the whole kingdom, and is extremely cold, with the exception of one or other ravine; its mountains being always covered with snow. They feed many of the vicunna and huanacos, or Peruvian sheep; and in the ravines are found deer and mountain-cats, and some cattle; and of the skins of these the Indians make woven stuffs, which they barter on the coast, taking in exchange grain for their subsistence, the crops here being extremely small. It is only in those parts that are less cold, that various mines have been discovered; but very few of them have been worked, the advantages not covering the expense of the labour. It has many streams, which, united, flow down to the coast, and form the rivers which water the province of Canete.

YAW, *s.* The unsteady motion which a ship makes in a great swell, when, in steering, she inclines to the right or left of her course. *Gifford's Massinger*.

YAUL, or **YAWL**, *s.* A little vessel belonging to a ship, for convenience of passing to and from it.—There were about twenty thousand barges or *yauls* of different kinds upon the water. *Drummond*.

To **YAWL**, *v. n.* [See **To YELL**.] To cry out.

There hideous Scyllas *yawling* round about,
There serpents hiss.

Fairfax.

To **YAWN**, *v. n.* [*æonan*, Saxon.] To gape; to oscillate; to have the mouth opened involuntarily by fumes, as in sleepiness.

The sad-ey'd justice, with his surly hum,
Delivering o'er to executors pale

The lazy, *yawning* drone.

Shakspeare.

In *yawning*, the inner parchment of the ear is extended.—When a man *yawneth*, he cannot hear so well. *Bacon*.—To open wide.

The gashes,

That bloodily did *yawn* upon his face.

Shakspeare.

'Tis now the very witching time of night,

When churchyards *yawn*.

Shakspeare.

To express desire by yawning.—The chiefest thing at which lay-reformers *yawn*, is, that the clergy may, through conformity in condition, be poor as the apostles were. In which one circumstance, if they imagine so great perfection, they must think that church which hath such store of mendicant friars, a church in that respect most happy. *Hooker*.

YAWN, *s.* Oscitation.

Thee, Paridel, she mark'd thee; there
Stretch'd on the rack of a too easy chair;

And heard thy everlasting *yawn* confess

The pains and penalties of idleness.

Pope.

Gape; hiatus.

Hence to the borders of the marsh they go,
That mingles with the baleful streams below;
And sometimes with a mighty *yawn*, 'tis said,
Opens a dismal passage to the dead,
Who, pale with fear, the rending earth survey,
And startle at the sudden flash of day.

Addison.

YAWNING,

YA'WNING, *adj.* Sleepy; slumbering.

Ere to black Hecat's summons
The shard-born beetle, with his drowsy hums,
Hath rung night's yawning peal, there shall be done
A deed of dreadful note. *Shakspeare.*

YAXHAM, a parish of England, in Norfolk. Population 468.

YAXLEY, a small but neat town of England, in the county of Huntingdon. It is situated near the river Nen, in the fenny country, but on a fine gravelly eminence, commanding a beautiful view of the surrounding country. It is in general well built, and has a handsome Gothic church, with a lofty spire. Barracks were erected here on a very liberal and excellent plan, for the security of French prisoners, who were confined here during the late war: they are capable of containing 7000 or 8000 men. The market, which was on Wednesday, is now disused; but there is still a fair on Holy Thursday; 2 miles north-east of Stilton, and 73 north-by-west of London. Population 1391.

YAXLEY, a parish of England, in Suffolk; 1½ mile west-by-north of Eye.

YAYNANGHEOM, a town of the Birman empire, situated on the eastern bank of the Irrawaddy river. Its only manufacture is earthen pots, but it carries on a very considerable traffic. Five miles east of this town are situated the celebrated petroleum wells, which supply the whole of this kingdom with that useful production of nature. The government farm out the ground that supplies this extraordinary oil, and the renter digs the well, and draws it at his own risk and expense. It is used for lamps, and all the other purposes of wood or train oil, and is sold very cheap. Lat. 20. 28. N. long. 94. 35. E.

YAZEC, a small river of Brazil, which runs north, between the rivers Gorbai and Yutay, and enters the Amazons.

YAZECHÉ, a settlement of Mexico, in the district of Villalta; 300 miles from Mexico.

YAZER, a parish of England, in Herefordshire; 8½ miles from Hereford.

YAZONA, a settlement of New Spain, in the district of Villalta, containing 190 Indian families; 300 miles from Mexico.

YAZOO, or YASOO RIVER, in Georgia West Territory, consists of three large branches, which united, pursue a south-west course a few miles, and the confluent stream enters the east bank of the Mississippi, by a mouth upwards of 100 yards wide; according to Mr. Gauld, in Lat. 32. 37. N.; and by Mr. Purcell in 32. 38. N.

YAZU, a settlement of Peru, in the province of Canta.

YBAICHALVAL, a river in the north-east of Spain, which falls into the Bay of Biscay.

YBICUY, a parish of Paraguay, about 55 miles south-east of Assumption. Lat. 26. 0. S. long. 57. 1. W.

YBITIMIRI, a parish of Paraguay. Lat. 25. 45. S. long. 56. 53. W.

YCAQUE, the north point of the bay of Mancenilla, in the island of St. Domingo.

YCHLAWRCOED, a parish of England, in Monmouthshire, near Newport. Population 632.

YCLA'D, *part. of clad.* Clothed.

Her sight did ravish, but her grace in speech,
Her words *yclad* with wisdom's majesty,
Make me from wond'ring fall to weeping joys. *Shakspeare.*

YCLE/PED. [The participle passive of *clepe*, to call; clepan, Saxon; with the increasing particle *y*, which was used in the old English in the preterites and participles, from the Saxon *ȝe*.] Called; termed; named.

But come, thou goddess, fair and free,
In heaven *yclep'd* Euphrosyne,
And by men, heart-easing mirth. *Milton.*

YDRA'D, *part. pass. of to dread.*—Yet nothing did he dread, but ever was *ydrad*. *Spenser.*

YE. The nominative plural of *thou*.—Ye are they which justify yourselves. *St. Luke.*

YE, a town of China, of the third rank, in Honan.

YEA, *adv.* [ea, or *ȝea*, Saxon; *ja*, Danish, German, and Dutch.] Yes. A particle of affirmation; meaning, it is so, or is it so?—*Yea*, hath God said, ye shall not eat of every tree in the garden. *Genesis.*—Let your conversation be *yea*, *yea*; nay, nay. *St. Matt.*

Why do disputes in wrangling spend the day?
Whilst one says only *yea*, and t'other nay. *Denham.*

A particle by which the sense is intended or enforced: not only so, but more than so.—I am weary; *yea*, my memory is tir'd. *Shakspeare.*—From these Philippinæ are brought costly spices, *yea*, and gold too. *Abbot.*—All the promises of God are *yea*, and amen; that is, are verified, which is the importance of *yea*, and confirmed, which is meant by amen, into an immutability. *Hammond.*

YEACOS, PUNTA DE, or POINT JACKS, a cape on the north coast of the island of Cuba. Lat. 23. 29. N. long. 80. 25. W.

YEACOS, PUNTA DE, a cape on the south of the island of Cuba. Lat. 19. 59. N. long. 78. 51. W.

To YEAD, or YEDE, *v. n.* preterite *yode*. [This word seems to have been corruptly formed from *ȝeob*, the Saxon preterite of *ȝan*.] To go; to march. *Obsolete.*

They wander at will, and stay at pleasure,
And to their folds *yeade* at their own leisure. *Spenser.*

Then bad the knight this lady *yede* aloof,
And to an hill herself withdraw aside,

From whence she might behold that battle's proof,
And eke be safe from danger far descry'd. *Spenser.*

Yet for she *yode* thereat half aghast,
And Kiddy the door sparred after her fast. *Spenser.*

That same mighty man of God,
That bloud red billows like a walled front,
On either side disparted with his rod,
Till that his army dry-foot through them *yod*. *Spenser.*

YEADON, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire; 6 miles north-north-east of Bradford. Population 1954.

YEALMTON, or YALMTON, a parish of England, in Devonshire; 4 miles south-east of Plympton Earls. Population 1051.

To YEAN, *v. n.* [eanian, Saxon.] To bring young. Used of sheep.

This I scarcely drag along,
Who *yeaning* on the rocks has left her young. *Dryden.*

YE'ANED, *part. adj.* Brought forth as a lamb.
I love thee better than the careful ewe
The new *yean'd* lamb. *Fletcher.*

YE'ANLING, *s.* The young of sheep.
All the *yeanlings* which were streak'd and pied,
Should fall as Jacob's hire. *Shakspeare.*

YEANSTON, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Henstridge, Somersetshire.

YEAR, *s.* [ȝeap, Sax.] If one by the word *year* mean twelve months of thirty days each, i. e. three hundred and sixty days; another intend a solar *year* of three hundred sixty-five days; and a third mean a lunar *year*, or twelve lunar months, i. e. three hundred fifty-four days, there will be a great variation and error in their account of things, unless they are well apprized of each other's meaning. *Watts.*

With the *year*
Seasons return, but not to me returns
Day, or the sweet approach of even or morn. *Milton.*

It is often used plurally, without a plural termination.—I fight not once in forty *year*. *Shakspeare.*—In the plural, old age.

Some mumble-news,
That smiles his cheek in *years*, and knows the trick
To make my lady laugh when she's dispos'd,
Told our intents. *Shakspeare.*

YE'ARBOOK, *s.* The reports from the reign of king Edward the Second inclusive to that of Henry the Eighth, were

were taken by prothonotaries or chief scribes of the court, at the expense of the crown, and published annually; whence they are known under the denomination of the *yearbooks*. *Blackstone*.—The students of common law, by reading their *yearbooks*, recover the experience of former ages. *Wotton*.

YEARDSLEY, a hamlet of England, in Cheshire; 9 miles south-east of Stockport.

YEARED, *adj.* Containing years; numbering years.

Both were of best feature, of high race,
Year'd but to thirty.

B. Jonson.

YE'ARLING, *adj.* Being a year old.

A *yearling* bullock to thy name shall smoke;
Untam'd, unconscious of the galling yoke.

Pope.

YE'ARLY, *adj.* Annual; happening every year; lasting a year.

The *yearly* course that brings this day about,
Shall never see it but a holiday.

Shakspeare.

YE'ARLY, *adv.* Annually; once a year.

Not numerous are our joys, when life is new,
And *yearly* some are falling of the few.

Young.

To YEARN, *v. n.* [*γάρναι*, *geornian*, Sax.] To feel great internal uneasiness. In Spenser it is sometimes *earn*. It is by Spenser used for desire, or the pain of longing: it now implies tenderness or pity.

He despis'd to tread in due degree,
But chaff'd, and foam'd, with courage fierce and stern,
And to be eas'd of that base burden still did *yearn*. *Spenser.*

Unmov'd the mind of Ithacus remain'd;

But Anticlus, unable to controul,

Spoke loud the language of his *yearning* soul.

Pope.

To YEARN, *v. a.* To grieve; to vex.

I am not covetous of gold,

It *yearns* me not if men my garments wear. *Shakspeare.*

YE'ARNFUL, *adj.* Mournful. *Obsolete.*—

Oh musicke, as in joyfull tunes thy mery notes I did borow,
So now lend me thy *yearnfull* tunes, to utter my sorrow.

Damon and Pith.

YE'ARNING, *s.* Act or state of being moved with pity or tenderness.—At beholding the miseries of others, they find such *yearnings* in their bowels, and such sensible commotions raised in their breasts, as they can by no means satisfy. *Calamy.*

YEARSLEY, a township of England, in Yorkshire; 6½ miles south-south-west of Helmsley.

YEAST. See *YEST*.

YEAWELEY, a township of England, in Derbyshire; 4½ miles south of Ashborne.

YEAVINGING, a hamlet of England, in Northumberland; 3 miles north-west of Wooler.

YEBINETO, a small river of Quito, in the province of Mainas, which runs east, and enters the Urquicia.

YECLA, a town of Spain, in Murcia, with 2200 inhabitants; 14 miles west-by-north of Villena.

YECUDAHUE, a small river of Chili, in the province of Maule, which runs north, and enters the Tabolebo.

YEDDINGHAM, a parish of England, in Yorkshire; 9½ miles north-east of New Malton.

YEEHA, a town of Abyssinia, where there are the remains of a very large and ancient convent, called Abba Asfe.

YEGUADA, a river of St. Domingo, which runs to the north coast of the great bay of Samana, where it enters the sea.

YELAMBO, a settlement of New Granada, in the province of Antioquia, on the shore of the Magdalena.

YELCUNDEL, a district of Hindostan, province of Hyderabad. It is situated between the 18th and 19th degrees of northern latitude, and bounded on the north by the river Godavery.

YELDERSLEY, a hamlet of England, in Derbyshire; 3 miles east-south-east of Ashborne.

YELDHAM, GREAT, a parish of England, in Essex; 3 miles north-west of Castle Hedingham. Population 437.

YELDHAM, LITTLE, another parish in Essex, one mile from the foregoing.

YELFORD, a township of England, in Oxfordshire; 3½ miles south of Witney.

YELK, *s.* [from *zealepe*, *yellow*, Sax.] The yellow part of the egg. It is commonly pronounced, and often written *yolk*.—That a chicken is formed out of the *yolk* of the egg, with some antient philosophers the people still opinion. *Brown.*

All the feather'd kind,

From th'included *yolk*, not ambient white arose. *Dryden.*

To YELL, *v. n.* [*γύλλαν*, Sax.; *yla*, Su. Goth. and Icel.; *πλαω*, Greek; *ululo*, Lat.] To cry out with horror and agony.

Yelling monsters, that with ceaseless cry
Surround me.

Milton.

Night-struck fancy dreams the *yelling* ghost.

Thomson.

To YELL, *v. a.* To utter with a yell.

Each new morn,

New widows howl, new orphans cry; new sorrows
Strike heaven on the face, that it resounds,
As if it felt with Scotland, and *yell'd* out
Like syllables of dolour.

Shakspeare.

YELL, *s.* A cry of horror.

With like timorous accent and dire *yell*,
As when, by night and negligence, the fire
Is spread in populous cities.

Shakspeare.

YELL, or ZELL, one of the most northerly of the Shetland isles, is about 20 miles long and 12 broad. The coast is bold and rocky, intersected by several bays or *voes*, which form safe harbours: the chief of these are called Hamna-voe, Bura-voe, and Mid Yell-voe. The surface is pretty level, with several small lakes, which are the sources of a few rivulets. The only arable land is on the coast; the interior affording a coarse pasture for sheep. There are several extensive peat mosses, in which are found large trees, though scarce a shrub is now to be seen. It is divided into two parishes, viz. North Yell, united to the island of Fetlar, in forming a parochial district, and the united parishes of Mid and South Yell. Population of the parishes of Mid and South Yell, is 1594.

YELL, NORTH, a parish of Shetland, in the island of Yell, to which the island of Fetlar is united. North Yell is eight miles in length, and six in breadth; Fetlar is four miles long, and eight and a half in breadth. Population 1434.

YELLAND, CONYERS and REDMAYNE, adjoining townships of England, in Lancashire; about 10 miles from Lancaster.

YELLING, a parish of England, in Huntingdonshire; 5 miles east-north-east of St. Neot's.

YELLISON, a hamlet of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

YE'LLOW, *adj.* [*zealep*, Saxon; *gheleuwe*, Dutch; *giallo*, Ital.] Being of a bright glaring colour, as gold.

Negligent of food,

Scarce seen, he wades among the *yellow* broom. *Thomson.*

YE'LLOW, *s.* Yellow colour.—After a lively orange, followed an intense bright and copious *yellow*, which was also the best of all the *yellows*. *Newton.*

To YE'LLOW, *v. a.* To render yellow.

So should my papers, *yellow'd* with their age,
Be scorn'd.

Shakspeare.

To YE'LLOW, *v. n.* To grow yellow.—The opening valleys, and the *yellowing* plains. *Dyer.*

YE'LLOWBOY, *s.* A gold coin. *A very low word.*—John did not starve the cause; there wanted not *yellowboys* to fee council. *Arbutnot.*

YELLOW-

YELLOW-BUSHA, or **YALO-BUSHUR**, an eastern branch of the Yazoo, Mississippi, in the United States. A military station, named Elliot, was established, in 1818, on this river; 120 miles above the mouth of the Yazoo.

YELLOW BREECHES CREEK, a river of the United States, in Pennsylvania, which runs into the Susquehanna. Lat. 40. 13 N. long. 76. 52. W.

YELLOW CREEK, a township of the United States, in Columbiana county, Ohio. Population 491.

YELLOW CREEK, **GREAT** and **LITTLE**, two streams of the United States, in Ohio, which flow into Ohio river in the south-east corner of Columbiana county; four miles apart.

Y'ELLOWGOLDS, *s.* A flower.

Bring too some branches forth of Daphne's hair,
And gladdest myrtle for these posts to wear,
With spikenard weav'd, and marjoram between,
And starr'd with *yellow-golds*, and meadow's-queen.

B. Jonson.

Y'ELLOWHAMMER, *s.* [*cenchrismus bellonii.*] A bird.

Y'ELLOWISH, *adj.* Approaching to yellow.—Although amber be commonly of a *yellowish* colour, yet there is found of it also black, white, brown, green, blue, and purple. *Woodward.*

Y'ELLOWISHNESS, *s.* The quality of approaching to yellow.—Bruised madder, being drenched with the like alcalizate solution, exchanged its *yellowishness* for a redness. *Boyle.*

Y'ELLOWNESS, *s.* The quality of being yellow.—Apples, covered in lime and ashes, were well matured, as appeared in the *yellowness* and sweetness. *Bacon.*—*Yellowness* of the skin and eyes, and a saffron-coloured urine, are signs of an inflammatory disposition of the liver. *Arbutnot.*—It is used in Shakspeare for jealousy.—Ford I will possess with *yellowness.* *Shakspeare.*

YELLOW RIVER, a river of Ireland, in the King's county, which runs into the Boyne; 4 miles south of Kinnegad.

YELLOW RIVER. See **HOANG-HO.**

Y'ELLOWS, *s.* A disease in horses. When the gall-pipe is stopped up, that matter which should be turned into gall is carried back into the blood, and tinctures it yellow; so that the eyes, inside of the lips, slaver, and all the parts of the horse, that are capable of shewing the colour, appear yellow. *Farrier's Dict.*—His horse sped with spavins, and rai'd with the *yellows.* *Shakspeare.*

This disease is incident to horses, neat-cattle, and sheep, in which there is a yellow jaundice-like appearance, especially in the eyes.

It is a disease that takes place in horses in all states of them, but which in those of the young kind is often unaccompanied with fever, or any sort of irritation.

It shews itself by a particular yellowness in the eyes and the inside of the mouth, with a considerable degree of constipation of the bowels in some cases.

The yellows in neat-cattle is a common disease, arising from obstruction in the gall-ducts, and consists in a diffusion of the obstructed bile through the whole body of the animal. It is first distinguished in the white of the eyes, which has a particular yellow appearance; and as it increases, the whole of the skin becomes tinged with the same yellow colour: but the ears, tail, eyes, and mouth, are the parts in which it is the most conspicuous. The animals are affected with great weakness and debility in every stage of the disease, and there is a listlessness, with indisposition to move, and a want of appetite for their food. When in the pastures, they mostly wander about by the sides of the hedges, or other fences, in a lonely manner. Milch-cows are particularly subject to the disease in the spring and at the fall of the year; though they are not exempt from having it at all other seasons. The most unfavourable state of the disease is when it proceeds from an induration of some part of the liver, as there is then but little hope of the disease being permanently removed. As the changing state of the weather has often a great effect in retarding or hastening the removal

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of the disease, care should be taken to house the animals in all unfavourable seasons.

It is not a very common disease among sheep, and consequently has not been very accurately described; but probably confounded with many other affections to which they are subject. It is supposed by some to be in general confined to the South-Down and new Leicester breeds, which, from their more tender constitutions, are more liable to complaints.

The appearances of the disease are a yellowness over the whole body, but particularly distinguishable in the white of the eye. The wool, too, has a little of the tinge, and is slightly hard. The passages of the belly are of a whitish colour, and the urine is found to tinge any thing immersed in it of a yellow hue. Sometimes there is a degree of fullness and hardness in the right side, about the seat of the liver. The causes are any thing which has a tendency to obstruct the gall-ducts, but they are by no means evident; their effect, however, seems generally to harden the liver, and invariably to impede the passage of the bile from it into the bowels. In some cases, small stones, formed in the gall-bladder, produce it; and at other times, it is caused, as in the rot, by the swelling of the glands impeding the flow of the bile in the ducts, in which case it is mostly incurable.

YELLOW SEA. See **GULF OF LEAOTONG.**

YELLOW SPRINGS, springs of the United States, in Greene county, Ohio. They are a curiosity, and are said to possess medicinal qualities. Here is a post office; 9 miles from Xenia.

YELLOWSTONE RIVER, a large river of North America, which falls into the Missouri, about the 47th degree of north latitude. Captains Lewis and Clarke, after ascending the sources of the Missouri, penetrating across the Rocky mountains, and descending the Columbia to the Pacific ocean, agreed, on their return, to take different routes towards the Missouri; and it is to the latter of these enterprising travellers, who descended the Yellowstone to its junction with the Missouri, that we are indebted for the first accurate account of this great river. The Yellowstone river, according to Indian information, has its remote sources in the Rocky mountains, near the peaks of the Rio del Norte, on the confines of New Mexico, to which country there is a good road during the whole distance along the banks of the Yellowstone. Its western waters are probably connected with those of Lewis's river, while the eastern branches approach the heads of Clarke's river, the Bighorn, and the Platte; so that it waters the middle portion of the Rocky mountains for several hundred miles from north-west to south-east. During its whole course from the point at which Captain Clarke reached it to the Missouri, a distance which he computed at 837 miles, this river is large, and navigable for perioques, and even batteaux, there being none of the moving sand-bars which impede the navigation of the Missouri, and only a single ledge of rocks, which, however, is not difficult to pass. Even its tributary waters, the Bighorn, Clarke's fork, and Tongue river, may be ascended in boats for a considerable distance. The banks of the river are low, but bold, and nowhere subject to be overflowed, except for a short distance below the mountains. The predominating colour of the river is a yellowish-brown; that of the Missouri, which possesses more mud, is of a deep drab colour; the bed of the former being chiefly composed of loose pebble; which, however, diminish in size in descending the river, till after passing the Lazeka, the pebble ceases as the river widens, and the mud and sand continue to form the greater part of the bottom. Over these the water flows with a velocity constantly and almost equally decreasing in proportion to its distance from the mountains. From the mountains to Clarke's fork, the current may be estimated at four and a half miles per hour; thence as low as the Bighorn, at three and a half miles; between that and the Lazeka at three miles; and from that river to the Wolf rapid, at two and three-quarter miles; from which to its entrance, the general rapidity is two miles per hour. The appearance and character of the country present

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nearly

nearly similar varieties of fertile, rich, and open lands. Above Clarke's fork, it consists of high, waving plains, bordered by stony hills, partially supplied with pine; the middle portion, as low as the Buffalo shoals, contains less timber, and the number diminishes still lower where the river widens, and the country spreads itself into extensive plains. Like all the branches of the Missouri which penetrate the Rocky mountains, the Yellowstone, and its streams within that district of country beyond Clarke's fork, abound in beaver and otter; a circumstance which strongly recommends the entrance of the latter river as a judicious position for the purposes of trade. After leaving the mountains, the river soon grows deep and navigable, the stream extending to between 200 and 300 feet. The Yellowstone, at its confluence with the Missouri, was measured by Captains Lewis and Clarke, when it was found to contain in a bed of 850 yards wide, 297 yards of water. The deepest part of the channel was 12 feet, and the river had by this time fallen to its summer height. Along its banks are immense herds of elk, buffalo, and deer. Bears also frequently make their appearance, and they are remarkably ferocious. In descending the river, Capt. Clarke and his comrades were dreadfully annoyed by mosquitoes, which abound here, and also on the banks of the Missouri.

To *YELP*, *v. n.* [*gealpan*, Saxon; *yaulp* and *yolp* in our old books.] To bark as a beagle-hound after his prey.—To *yaulpe* and bark like a dog and a fox. *Barret.*

A little herd of England's tim'rous deer,
Maz'd with a *yelping* kennel of French curs. *Shakspeare.*

YELPOORA, a town of the south of India, province of Canara, and district of Soonda. It is inhabited by Christians, Mohometans, and Hindoos. Lat. 14. 57. N. long. 74. 55. E.

YELTES, a river of Spain, in the province of Salamanca, which falls into the Douro.

YELVERTOFT, a parish of England, in Northamptonshire; 9½ miles north-by-east of Daventry. Population 598.

YELVERTON, a parish of England, in Norfolk; 6½ miles south-east of Norwich.

YEMEN, a country of Arabia, forming the south-eastern division of that part of Asia, situated partly upon the Red sea, and partly on the Indian ocean. It was celebrated by the ancients, under the flattering title of the Happy Arabia; which appellation, however, it can merit only in a comparative sense. It is by no means exempted from that curse of aridity under which Arabia generally suffers. The plain of the Tehama, which forms a broad belt along the whole of the coast, consists almost entirely of a waste of unproductive sand. The Djebel, or mountainous district in the interior, presents in many parts a more agreeable aspect. Its lower declivities are covered with trees and aromatic shrubs; and the mountain chains are divided by fine vallies, which being watered by numerous streams, can be advantageously cultivated. Although the instruments employed be rude, yet the natives of Yemen display a greater measure of agricultural industry than most of their neighbours; in many districts the fields are cultivated like gardens. The grains chiefly raised are barley, millet, and dhourra; the supply of water being insufficient for the culture of rice. The most valuable and celebrated products of this region consist of the aromatic plants which grow upon the sides of the hills. The coffee of Yemen has always possessed a flavour which that of no other part of the world can rival. Europe, indeed, is now chiefly supplied from the West Indies; but in the east, the coffee of Mocha is always eagerly sought after. It is remarkable, that this plant, so prized over the rest of the world, is despised in its native spot; an infusion of the husks being the only form in which it is used. The balm of Mecca, and the tree bearing incense, are also the products of Yemen, though not in equal perfection as on the opposite African coast.

Yemen is one of the few parts of Arabia which have been formed into a considerable and monarchical state. It is subject to a sovereign, who assumes the modest title of Imam, or doctor, but exercises over his subjects an authority nearly absolute. He is obliged, however, to respect the pride of the

Schiechs, or hereditary chiefs, who here, as over all Arabia, possess high influence, and, seated in their castles in the recesses of the Djebel, often set his mandates at defiance. His authority is most complete in the towns, which he governs by an officer, called a Dola. In Niebuhr's time, the Imam maintained an army of 4000 foot and 1000 horse, and enjoyed a revenue of about 90,000*l.* The sovereigns of Yemen were formerly reduced to vassalage; first, under the Saracen power, and then under the soldans of Egypt. For more than a century they have been independent on that side; but they are in danger of being swallowed up by the growing power of the Wahabees. The sheriffe of Abu Arisch is now master of all the sea-ports of Yemen, except Mocha, whose walls are sufficient to baffle armies composed solely of cavalry.

The principal cities of Yemen are, in the interior, Sana, the capital, and Taas; on the coast, Mocha and Aden. The former place carries on almost all the trade of this part of Arabia, which will accordingly be found described under the head of **MOCHA**.

YEMI, a small river of South America, which enters the Amazons opposite to the settlement of San Pablo de los Omasguas.

YEN, a river of China, which falls into the Hoangho; 17 miles south-east of Yentchang.

YEN-CHAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in Pechele.

YEN-CHI, a town of China, of the third rank, in Honan.

YEN-CHIN-CHING, a town of China, of the third rank, in Shantung.

YENDON, a river of England, in Staffordshire, which falls into the Churnet at Chettleton.

YENGI, a town of Coréa; 25 miles north-east of Kang.

YENITE, a mineral found in the island of Corsica, which from the great quantity of iron that it contains might properly be classed with the ores of iron. It is arranged by professor Jameson with the chrysolite family, but it differs greatly in the proportions of its constituent parts from all the other species which he has classed with this family. The appearance of this mineral resembles hornblende, or rather black epidote: it occurs both crystallized and massive. The form of the crystals is that of a rhomboidal prism, the alternate angles of which measure about 113 and 67 degrees: the prisms are terminated by low four-sided pyramids, the faces of which are set on the lateral plains of the prism. It is also crystallized in rectangular prisms, bevelled on the extremities, and the bevelling planes set on the obtuse edges. These figures are also variously modified by the edges or angles being bevelled. The crystals are sometimes very minute or acicular, and sometimes half an inch in thickness; they are frequently aggregated in diverging radii, and sometimes imbedded. The prisms are striated longitudinally. The structure is imperfectly lamellar, with joints parallel to the sides, and to the short diagonal of the rhomboidal prism. The fracture of yenite is uneven, and imperfectly conchoidal, with a lustre between vitreous and resinous. The colour is black passing into brown; it does not change its colour in the streak. The hardness of yenite is about equal to that of common felspar; it is easily frangible.

YEN-KING, a city of China, of the second rank, in Pechele. Lat. 40. 30. N. long. 125. 30. E.

YEN-LI, a town of China, of the third rank, in Houquang.

YEN-LIN, a town of China, of the third rank, in Honan.

YENNE, a town of Savoy, on the Rhone; 11 miles north-west of Chamberry. Population 2800.

YEN-NGAN, a city of China, of the first rank, in Chan-si, situated in an agreeable plain, surrounded by lofty mountains. The territory abounds in sables, martins, and other fur-bearing animals. Lat. 36. 44. N. long. 108. 49. E.

YEN-PING, a city of China, of the first rank, in Fokien. It is situated on the declivity of a hill, at whose foot runs the river Min-ho. Though not very large, it is considered a fine city; and almost all the trade of the province is seen passing and repassing under its walls. Lat. 26. 40. N. long. 117. 54. E.

YEN-TCHANG,

YEN-TCHANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chan-si.

YEN-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the first rank, in Tchekiang. It is situated on a river, so near the sea, that the tide comes up to its walls; and the beauty of its buildings is such as has obtained for it the title of Little Hangtchoofou. In its vicinity are mines of copper, and also trees, that yield the varnish of which is formed the lacquered work, so much esteemed in Europe. The paper manufactured there is also much esteemed.

YEN-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the first rank, in Shantung. Its territory is one of the finest in China, being inclosed between the Hoangho and another great river, and watered by numerous streams that fall into them. Among its dependent cities there are several that are little inferior to itself. The territory is also celebrated as containing the birth-place of Confucius. Lat. 35. 44. N. long. 116. 36. E.

YEN-TCHIN, a town of China, of the third rank, in Shantung.

YEN-TCHING, a town of China, of the third rank, in Kiangnan.—2. A town of China, of the third rank, in Honan.—3. A town of China, in Shantung, where a species of glass is manufactured, so peculiarly delicate, that it will not endure the inclemency of the air.

YEN-TCHUEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chan-si.

YEN-TING, a town of China, of the third rank, in Se-chuen.

YEO'MAN, *s.* [From the Sax. *ȝuma*, Theotisc. *gomman*, a man. *Serenius*.]—A man of a small estate in land; a farmer; a gentleman farmer.—Gentlemen should use their children as the honest farmers and substantial *yeomen* do theirs. *Locke*.—It seems to have been anciently a kind of ceremonious title given to soldiers: whence we have still *yeomen* of the guard.

Tall *yeomen* seemed they, and of great might,
And were enraged ready still for fight. *Spenser.*

You, good *yeomen*,
Whose limbs were made in England, shew us here
The mettle of your pasture. *Shakespeare.*

It was also a freeholder not advanced to the rank of a gentleman.

His grandfather was Lionel duke of Clarence,
Third son to the third Edward, king of England:
Spring crestless *yeomen* from so deep a root? *Shakespeare.*

It seems to have had likewise the notion of a gentleman servant.

A jolly *yeoman*, marshal of the hall,
Whose name was appetite, he did bestow
Both guests and meats. *Spenser.*

It is the first or highest degree among the plebeians of England; next in order to the gentry.

The yeomen are properly the freeholders, who have land of their own; so called from the Saxon *gemane*, or *geman*, common.

According to sir Thomas Smith, a yeoman is a free-born Englishman, who can lay out of his own free land in yearly revenue to the sum of forty shillings sterling.

The yeomanry of England are capable of holding lands of their own to a good value; are adjudged capable of certain offices, as constables, churchwardens, jurymen; and are also to vote in elections to parliament, and to serve in the army, and to do any other act where the law requires one that is *probus et legalis homo*.

The yeomen were famous, in ancient times, for military valour, being particularly expert at the management of the bow; whence the infantry was composed chiefly of them.

They frequently constituted the body-guard of our kings; and in process of Time gave rise to the institution of yeomen of the guard.

By a statute, 2 Hen. IV., it is enacted, that no yeoman shall take or wear a livery of any lord, upon pain of imprisonment, and a fine at the king's pleasure.

Yeoman is also a title of office in the king's household, of a middle place or rank between a gentleman and a groom. Such are the yeoman of the buttery; yeomen of the scullery; yeomen of the wine-cellar, ewry, wood-yard, &c. There are also the yeoman of the mouth, yeoman of the kitchen, yeomen-porters, &c.

YEOMEN of the Guard, properly called yeomen of the guard of the king's body, were anciently a body of men of the best rank under gentry, and of larger stature than ordinary; every one being required to be six feet high.

Their number has varied in almost every reign, and formerly consisted of a certain number in ordinary, and an indefinite number extraordinary; and in case of a vacancy in the former, it was supplied out of the latter number. In the reign of king Edward VI. this corps was very numerous. In the reign of queen Elizabeth, the yeomen attending her in her different progresses were occasionally mounted. In the reign of queen Anne, the arms of half this band were arquebuses, which are said by Chamberlain to have been disused ever since the reign of king William; the other half had partisans, and those of both classes had swords. They had their wages and diet allowed them; so that in a MS. of the expenses of the royal establishment for the year 1727, the charges of the table of the yeomen of the guard were 273*l.* 15*s.* But their diet has been discontinued since that reign; Their duty was to wait upon the queen in her standing-houses; forty by day, and twenty by night. At St. James's, they waited in the first room above stairs, called the guard-chamber. It is also their duty to attend the sovereign abroad by land or water.

At present there are but one hundred yeomen in constant duty, at 39*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* per annum each; eight of whom are called ushers, who have 10*l.* per annum each more than the other yeomen; six are called yeomen hangers, and two yeomen bed-goers, who have the same pay as the ushers; and seventy more not on duty; and as one of the hundred dies, his place is supplied out of the seventy.

The officers are, a captain, who has 1000*l.* per annum; a lieutenant, at 500*l.* per annum; an ensign, at 300*l.*; and four exons, at 150*l.* per annum each; and a clerk of the checque at the same salary.

YEO'MANLY, *adj.* Of or belonging to a yeoman.—It would make him melancholy to see his *yeomanly* father cut his neighbours' throats, to make his son a gentleman! *B. Jonson*.—His [Selden's] father was a *yeomanly* man. *Aubrey*.

YEO'MANRY, *s.* The collective body of yeomen.—This did amortize a great part of the lands of the kingdom unto the hold and occupation of the *yeomanry*, or middle people, of a condition between gentlemen and cottagers. *Bacon*.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY, a denomination given to those troops of horse which were levied in the late war among the gentlemen and yeomen of the country, upon the same principle with the volunteer companies. The yeomanry cavalry were to be allowed pay when called out on actual service, and each corps was liable to be put upon duty within its district: all contingent expenses, properly and unavoidably incurred, were to be reimbursed after an investigation at the war office. One serjeant and a trumpeter *per* troop were to have constant pay, with the same allowances as serjeants and trumpeters of regular cavalry. Some accoutrements were to be furnished by the ordnance, or an equivalent in money to be given in lieu of them, and 1*s.* 2*d.* per man for holsters.

YEOU, a town of China, of the third rank, in Houquang.

YEOU-NHING, a town of China, of the third rank, in Kiangnan.

YEOVERLEY, a township of England, in Derbyshire; 4 miles from Ashborne.

YEOVERIN, a small village of England, in Northumberland, near Wooler.

YEOVIL, a market town of England, in the county of Somerset. It consists of upwards of 20 streets and lanes: some of the former are wide and open. The buildings have been much increased, both in the suburbs and within the town

town itself, in the course of the last ten years. The houses are in general good, and many of them are built of free-stone. It has an alms-house, under the governance of a custos and two wardens, chosen annually from the trustees, founded for the benefit of twelve poor persons of either sex, by William Woburne, of London, a minor canon of St. Paul's, who endowed it with an estate situate at Okeford Fitzpane, in the county of Dorset, and built a chapel for the use of the alms-people, in which he ordained divine service to be performed every day. Its revenues have also been considerably increased by the bequests of different benefactors. The church of Yeovil is a handsome old building, of the lighter Gothic order, and is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. It consists of a nave, a large chancel, north and south side aisles, and a transept, all of which are covered with lead. The length of the whole is 146 feet, and the breadth 50: the transept measures 80 feet. At the west end of this church there is a large plain tower, the architecture of which corresponds with the generality of those within this county, which were built in the reign of Henry VI. It is 90 feet in height, and has a stone balustrade on the top. It contains a clock, and eight remarkably fine bells. The altar-piece is handsome; it forms a portico, supported by fluted pillars, surmounted by Corinthian capitals, with a rich entablature. Under the floor of the altar is a perfect crypt, formerly used as a vestry, but now rarely noticed. Four spacious galleries have been lately added to this church, two of which are solely appropriated for the use of the poor; and they have been so judiciously erected, as not to detract from the general appearance of the building. There is a well endowed free-school in this town; and there are several private institutions, established for the education and support of the poor, which are supported by the contributions of the inhabitants. There are four meetings for dissenters of different denominations, and also one for the society of Friends. The market-house is an extensive open building, supported by two rows of stone pillars. There are also rows of butchers' shambles. The market on Fridays is very considerable for all kinds of stock and provisions, and is a great resort for persons concerned in the flax trade. The town was formerly noted for its manufacture of woollen cloth, but its principal mart now is that of ladies' gloves, in which particular branch it exceeds any other place in the kingdom. It has a corporation, governed by a portreeve, who is chosen annually by the lord of the manor of the borough of Yeovil, from amongst the burgesses. The corporation exercises no jurisdiction beyond the management of its own funds. An alms-house for the support of four aged females, is attached to it. The town is well supplied with water, and the country around it is rich and pleasantly diversified. The fairs are held on the 28th of June, and 17th of November. Nine miles south-south-east of Somerton, and about 122 west-south-west of London. Population in 1811, 3118.

YEOVILTON, a parish of England, in Somersetshire; 2 miles east of Ilchester.

YEOWAH, a town of the Birman empire, situated on the west bank of the Irrawaddy river. Lat. 20. 55. N. long. 94. 30. E.

YEPES, a small town of the interior of Spain, in New Castile; 21 miles east of Toledo.

YERABUENA, a port of Chili, in the province of Coquimbo, formed in part by a long strip of land of the same name.—Also a port of Peru, in the province of Arica. Lat. 17. 35. N.

YERBAL, a small river of South America, in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, which runs south, and enters the Rio Negro.

YERES, the name of two small rivers of France. The one rises in the department of the Seine and Marne, and flows into the Seine above Paris; the other rises in the department of the Lower Seine, and falls into the English channel, at Creil.

To YERK, *v. a.* [Of unknown etymology. *Dr. Johnson*.—Probably of the same as *jerk*; *hreckia*, Icel. pulsare; *jarke*, pes feriens. *Serenius*.] To throw out or move with a spring.—A leaping horse is said to *yerk* or strike out his

hind legs, when he flings and kicks with his whole hind quarters, stretching out the two hinder legs near together, and even, to their full extent. *Farrier's Dict.*

Their wounded steeds
Fret fetlock deep in gore, and with wild rage
Yerk out their armed heels at their dead masters.

Shakspeare.

To lash; to strike; to beat.

But that same fool, who most increased her pains,
Was Scorne; who having in his hand a whip,
Her therewith *yirks*.

Spenser.

How the freshmen will skip to hear one of those lines well laughed at, that they have been so often *yerked* for! *Echard*.
To YERK, *v. n.* To move as with jerks.—How she [the ship] kicks and *yirks*! *Beaum. and Fl.*

YERK, *s.* A quick motion.

To YERN, *v. a.* See **YEARN**.

YERNAGOODUM, a town of Hindostan, province of the Northern Circars. In the vicinity of this place there are fine forests of timber, which might be conveyed down the Wurda and Godavery rivers to the sea side, at a very moderate expense. Lat. 16. 58. N. long. 81. 39. E.

YERVILLE, a town of France, department of the Lower Seine; 15 miles north-north-west of Rouen. Population 1400.

YES, *adv.* [γῆ, Saxon.] A term of affirmation; the affirmative particle opposed to *no*.—Pray, Madam, are you married?—*Yes*. *More*.—It is a word of enforcement: even so; not only so, but more.—This were a fit speech for a general in the head of an army, when going to battle: *yes*, and it is no less fit speech in the head of a council, upon a deliberation of entrance into a war. *Bacon*.

YEST, *s.* [γερτ, Sax.] The foam, spume, or flower of beer in fermentation; barm.

Yeast and outward means do fail,
And have no power to work on ale.

Hudibras.

The spume on troubled water; foam; froth.—Now the ship boring the moon with her main-mast, and anon swallowed with *yeast* and froth, as you'd thrust a cork into a hog'shead. *Shakspeare*.

YESTER, *adj.* [γερτερν, γερτпан, Saxon; *gestern*, Germ.; *hesternus*, Lat.; old Engl. *hestern*: "hestern-day," *Holinshed*, Deser. of Ireland.] Being next before the present day. It is not often used but in composition with another word, as *day* or *night*.

Love might as well be sow'd upon our sands,
As in a breast so barren:

To love an enemy, the only one
Remaining too, whom *yester* sun beheld
Must ring her charms.

Dryden.

YESTER, a parish of Scotland, in East Lothian, about 3 miles long and 2 broad. Population 1013.

YESTERDAY, *s.* [γερτпанδæγ, Saxon.] The day last past; the day next before to-day.

Naked from the womb
We *yesterday* came forth; and in the tomb
Naked again we must to-morrow lie:

Born to lament, to labour, and to die.

Prior.

YESTERDAY, *adv.* On the day last past.—Marius gave us *yesterday* a representation of the empire of the Turks, with no small vigour of words. *Bacon*.

YESTERNIGHT, *s.* The night before this night.

YESTERNIGHT, *adv.* On the night last past.

Eleven hours I've spent to write it over;
For *yesternight* by Catesby was it sent me.

Shakspeare.

YESTY, *adj.* [From the Sax. *yr̄ȝ*, stormy. *H. Tooke*.] Frothy; spummy; foamy.

Though you untie the winds, and let them fight
Against the churches; though the *yesty* waves
Confound and swallow navigation up.

Shakspeare.

YET, *conjunct.* [γῆτ, γετ, γετα, Saxon; the imperative of

of *geran*, to *get*, to *obtain*. *H. Tooke*.] Nevertheless; notwithstanding; however.

French laws forbid the female reign,
Yet love does them to slavery draw.

Cowley.

YET, *adv.* Beside; over and above.—This furnishes us with *yet* one more reason why our Saviour lays such a particular stress on acts of mercy. *Atterbury*.—Still; the state still remaining the same.—They attest facts they had heard while they were *yet* heathens; and had they not found reason to believe them, they would still have continued heathens, and made no mention of them in their writings. *Ad-dison*.—Once again.

Yet, *yet* a moment, one dim ray of light,
Indulge, dread chaos and eternal night.

Pope.

At this time; so soon; hitherto; with a negative before it.—Thales being asked when a man should marry, said, young men not *yet*, old men, not at all. *Bacon*.—At least; at all. Noting uncertainty or indetermination.—A man that would form a comparison betwixt Quintilian's declamations, if *yet* they be Quintilian's, and the orations of Tully, would be in danger of forfeiting his discretion. *Baker*.—It denotes continuance and extension, greater or smaller.

Shake not his hour-glass, when his hasty sand
Is ebbing to the last:

A little longer, *yet* a little longer,
And nature drops him down without yoursin,
Like mellow fruit without a winter storm.

Dryden.

Still; in a new degree.—He that takes from a thief that which the thief took from an honest man, and keeps it to himself, is the wickeder thief of the two, by how much the rapine is made *yet* blacker by the pretence of piety and justice. *L'Estrange*.—Even; after all. A kind of emphatical addition to a negative.—If any man neglect his duty, his fault must not be ascribed to the rule appointed, neither *yet* to the whole church. *Whitgift*.

Nor *yet* amidst this joy and brightest morn
Was absent, after all his mischief done,
The prince of darkness.

Milton.

Hitherto: sometimes with *as* before it.—Hope beginning here, with a trembling expectation of things far removed, and *as yet* but only heard of, endeth with real and actual fruition of that which no tongue can express. *Hooker*.

YETHOLM, or **ZETHOLM**, a parish of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and 2 broad. Population 1138.

YETHOLM, a village in the above parish, situated on the left bank of the Bowmont water; 3 miles east of Morbattle, and 8 south of Kelso, containing about 550 inhabitants. This part is called *Town-Yetholm*. The other part is situated on the right bank, nearly half a mile distant, and is termed *Kirk-Yetholm*, containing about 350 inhabitants. This place was long inhabited by tinkers or gypsies. It has two annual fairs, 5th July and 31st October.

YETTINGTON, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Whittingham, Northumberland.

YE'VEN, for *given*.

Wants not a fourth grace to make the dance even?
Let that room to my lady be *yeven*;

She shall be a grace,
To fill the fourth place,

And reign with the rest in heaven.

Spenser.

YEW, *s.* [*y*, Saxon; *yw*, Welsh. This is often written *eugh*; but the former orthography is at once nearer to the sound and the derivation.] An ever-green tree used for bows, and planted in churchyards, as an emblem of immortality.

The shooter *eugh*, the broad-leaf'd sycamore,
The barren plantane, and the walnut sound;

The myrrhe, that her foul sin doth still deplore,
Alder the owner of all waterish ground.

Fairfax.

He drew,
And almost join'd the horns of the tough *yew*.

Dryden.

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YE'WEN, *adj.* Made of the wood of yew.

His stiff arms to stretch with *eughen* bow,

And manly legs still passing to and fro.

Spenser.

YEWTON, a hamlet of England, in Devonshire; 1 mile from Crediton.

YEX, *s.* [*hiek*, *hickse*, Belg. *zeocruŋ*, Sax. *Junius*.]

The hiccough.—They do stay the excessive *yex* or hocket. *Holland*.—Ferdinando earl of Derby, dying of a *yex*. *Harrington*.

To **YEX**, *v. n.* To have the hiccough. *Hulbet*.

YEYD, a city of Persia, in the eastern part of the province of Irak, on the frontier of Seistan. It is situated in a sandy desert, contiguous to a range of lofty mountains. Being, however, a great emporium of the trade between Hindostan, Bukharia, and Persia, it is large and flourishing; and is supposed to contain not less than 24,000 houses. Among these, 4000 are occupied by the remains of the Guelires, or ancient worshippers of fire, who, after the extinction of the rest of their unfortunate race, are suffered to exist, though in a very oppressed state, being taxed at twenty piastres a head, in addition to the other heavy burdens paid by the subjects of Persia. Formerly there were a number of opulent Hindoos; but these were driven away by the oppression of a late governor, and have never been induced to return. The chief manufacture of the place consists in silk stuffs, which are superior to any in Persia. The city, however, imports its corn and provisions from the neighbourhood of Ispahan.

YEZD, a village of Laristan, in Persia; 40 miles north of Lar.

YEZEDI, the name of a Persian sect, of which several tribes inhabit the mountains of Sinjar, about eight or ten miles from Nisibis. They are numerous in the vicinity of Mosul, and are said to worship, or rather deprecate, the devil, entertaining an idea that he possesses an unlimited power over mankind. They even dislike to hear the name of the evil spirit mentioned in their presence. They are the descendants of those Arabs who followed the banners of Yezid, and fought against Houssein, in the battle of Kerbela; and scheik Ade, the founder of the sect, is interred near Mosul. They adore one Supreme Being as the creator and benefactor of the human race, drink wine and other strong liquors, and circumcise like the Mahometans.

YEZDIKHAST, a town of Persia, in the southern part of the province of Irak, being the first which occurs on the high road to Ispahan, after passing the frontier of Laristan.

YFERE, *adv.* [*yŷere*, Saxon.] Together.

O goodly golden chayne, wherewith *yfere*

The virtues linked were in lovely wise.

Spenser.

Y-FONG, a town of China, of the third rank, in Honan.

YGUISAN, a small island among the Philippines, near the north coast of Panay. Lat. 11 35. N. long. 122. 32. E.

YICH-KENNISH, a small island of the Hebrides, lying between North Uist and Benbecula.

To **YIELD**, *v. a.* [*zelban*, Saxon, to pay.] To produce; to give in return for cultivation or labour.—Strabo tells us the mines at Carthage *yielded* the Romans *per diem* to the value of twenty-five thousand drachms, eight hundred and seven pounds, five shillings, and ten pence. *Arbutnot*.—To produce in general.—All the substances of an animal, fed even with aceseent substances, *yield* by fire nothing but alkaline salts. *Arbutnot*.—To afford; to exhibit.—If you take the idea of white, which one parcel of snow *yielded* yesterday to your sight, and another idea of white from another parcel of snow you see to-day, and put them together in your mind, they run into one, and the idea of whiteness is not at all increased. *Locke*.—To give as claimed of right.

I the praise

Yield thee, so well thou hast this day purvey'd.

Milton.

To allow; to concede.—I *yield* it just, said Adam, and submit. *Milton*.—I that have not only *yielded*, but challenged the undoubted truth of the proposition, can make no question of its corollaries. *Hammond*.—To permit; to grant.

Life is but air,
That *yields* a passage to the whistling sword,
And closes when 'tis gone. *Dryden.*

To emit; to expire.

Often did I strive
To *yield* the ghost; but still the envious flood
Kept in my soul, and would not let it forth
To find the empty, vast, and wand'ring air. *Shakespeare.*

To resign; to give up: sometimes with a particle, as *up* or *over*.—'Tis the pride of man which is the spring of this evil, and an unwillingness to *yield up* their own opinions. *Watts*.—To surrender: sometimes with *up*.

They laugh, as if to them I had quitted all,
At random *yielded up* to their misrule. *Milton.*

To YIELD, *v. n.* To give up the contest; to submit.

He *yields* not in his fall;
But fighting dies, and dying kills withal. *Daniel.*

To comply with any person, or motive power.—Considering this present age so full of tongue, and weak of brain, behold we *yield* to the stream thereof. *Hooker*.—To comply with things required or enforced.—There could be no secure peace, except the Lacedemonians *yielded* to those things, which being granted, it would be no longer in their power to hurt the Athenians. *Bacon*. To concede; to admit; to allow; not to deny. If we *yield* that there is a God, and that this God is almighty and just, it cannot be avoided but that, after this life ended, he administers justice unto men. *Hakewill*.—To give place as inferior in excellence or any other quality.

Tell me in what more happy fields
The thistle springs, to which the lily *yields*? *Pope.*

YIELDABLENESS, *s.* Disposition to concede or comply with.—The fourth disposition for peace [is] a *yieldableness* upon sight of clearer truths. *Bp. Hall.*

YIELDANCE, *s.* Act of producing.—How should the corn, wine, oil, be had without the *yieldance* of the earth? *Bp. Hall.* Act of complying with; concession.

YIELDEN, a parish of England, in Bedfordshire; 13 miles north-by-west of Bedford.

YIELDER, *s.* One who yields.
Briars and thorns at their apparel snatch,
Some sleeves, some hats; from *yielders* all things catch. *Shakespeare.*

YIELDING, *s.* Act of giving up; submission.
Immaculate and spotless is my mind;
That was not forc'd; that never was inclin'd
To accessory *yieldings*. *Shakespeare.*

YIELDINGLY, *adv.* With compliance.—Maids that know themselves belov'd, and *yieldingly* resist. *Warner.*

YIELDINGNESS, *s.* Disposition to give up any point.—That *yieldingness*, whatever foundations it might lay to the disadvantage of posterity, was a specific to preserve us in peace for his own time. *Ld. Halifax.*

YILEY, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Hales Owen, Worcestershire.

YISSER, a river of Algiers, which falls into the sea at Jinnett.

YLEANG, a town of China of the third rank, in Yunan.

Y-LIN, a city of China, of the second rank, in Houquang. Lat. 30. 52. N. long. 110. 44. E.

YLIGAN, a Small Spanish redoubt and garrison, situated on a bay of the same name, on the north coast of Magindanao.

YLO, or ILO, a seaport town of Peru, in the diocese of Arequipa, situated near the mouth of a fresh water river of the same name, which is dry from the beginning of October to January; 25 miles west of Moquegna. Lat. 17. 38. S.

YLST, an inland town of the Netherlands, in Friesland, with 1200 inhabitants; 15 miles south-south-west of Leeuwarden.

YMASKA, a considerable river of Lower Canada, which

has its rise in some of the high grounds bordering on the frontier which separates Lower Canada from the state of Vermont. It admits of inland navigation for boats and rafts. Its medium breadth is about 400 yards. It falls into Lake St. Peter, after a course generally north or north-west, of 90 miles.

Y-MEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in Yunan.

YNATILAN, a town on the west coast of the island of Sibiu. Lat. 10. 21. N. long. 123. 22. E.

YNCA, YNCAN, or INCA, an appellation anciently given to the kings of Peru, and the princes of their blood; the word signifying literally, *lord, king, emperor, and royal blood.*

The king himself was particularly called *capac ynca, i. e.* great lord; his wife, *pallas*; and the princes simply *yncas*. These *yncas*, before the arrival of the Spaniards, were exceeding powerful. Their people revered them to excess, as believing them to be sons of the sun, and never to have committed any fault. If any person offended the royal majesty in the smallest matter, the city he belonged to was totally demolished.

When they travelled, whatever chamber they lay in on the road was walled up as soon as they departed, that nobody might ever enter in after them. The like was done to the room in which the king died; in which, likewise, all the gold, silver, and precious furniture were always immured, and a new apartment was built for his successor.

His beloved wives, domestics, &c. likewise sacrificed themselves, and were buried alive in the same tomb along with him.

YN-CHAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in Kian-gnan.

YN-CHAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang.

YNG, or YN, a city of China, of the second rank, in Chan-si. Lat. 39. 40. N. long. 112. 49. E.

YN-GIN, a town of China, of the third rank, in Quangsee.

Y-NING, a town of Corea; 33 miles east-north-east of Tsintcheou.

YN-TCHENG, a town of Corea; 25 miles east of Outchuen.

YN-TCHING, a town of China, of the third rank, in Houquang.

YN-TE, a town of China, of the third rank, in Quantong.

YN-YUEI, a city of China, of the second rank, in Yunan. Lat. 25. 58. N. long. 98. 24. E.

YO, a small town of European Russia, in Finland, situated in the province of Cajania, on the river Yo; 55 miles south-east from Tornea.

YOCALLA, a settlement of Peru, in the province of Porco.

YOCARBAYA, a settlement of Peru, in the province of Larecaja.

YOCHAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in Honan.

YOCAAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in Kian-gnan.

Yochin, a small river of Scotland, in Dumfries-shire, tributary to the Nith.

YOCHIN, a town of Corea; 10 miles north-east of Hant-cheou.

YOCKLEDON, a township of England, in Salop; 6 miles west-by-south of Shrewsbury.

YOCOM CREEK, a river of the United States, in Virginia, which runs into the Potomac. Lat. 38. 6. N. long. 76. 36. W.

YOCON, a settlement of Quito, in the province of Cuenca.

YOCOPO, a river of Guiana, which enters the sea.

YOHI, a river of Guiana, which enters the Orinoco.

YOHOGANY. See YOUGHIOGENY.

YOKE, *s.* [*geoc*, Saxon; *jock*, Dutch; *iugum*, Latin; *joug*, French.]—The bandage placed on the neck of draught oxen.—Bring a red heifer, wherein is no blemish, and upon which never came *yoke*. *Num.*—A mark of servitude; slavery.

Our country sinks beneath the *yoke*;

It weeps, it bleeds.

Shakespeare.
A chain;

A chain; a link; a bond.

This *yoke* of marriage from us both remove,
Where two are bound to draw, though neither love.

Dryden.

A couple; two; a pair. It is used in the plural with the singular termination.

To YOKE, *v. a.* To bind by a yoke to a carriage.

Four milk-white bulls, the Thracian use of old,
Were *yok'd* to draw his car of burnish'd gold.

Dryden.

To join or couple with another.

Cassius, you are *yoked* with a lamb
That carries anger as the flint bears fire.

Shakspeare.

To enslave; to subdue.

These are the arms

With which he *yoketh* your rebellious necks,
Razeth your cities.

Shakspeare.

To restrain; to confine.—Men marry not; but choose
rather a libertine single life, than to be *yoked* in marriage.

To YOKE, *v. n.* To be joined with another.—An improper and ill-*yoking* couple.

YOKE-ELM, *s.* [*carpinus*, Latin.] A tree. *Ainsworth.*
YOKEFELLOW, or YO'KEMATE, *s.* Companion in labour.

Yokefellows in arms,

Let us to France.

Shakspeare.

Mate; fellow; commonly partner in marriage.

You cannot think me fit

To be th' *yokefellow* of your wit;

Nor take one of so mean deserts

To be the partner of your parts.

Hudibras.

Those who have most distinguished themselves by railing
at the sex, very often chuse one of the most worthless for a
companion and *yokefellow*.

YOKEFLEET, a township of England, in Yorkshire; 6
miles south-east of Howden.

YO-KEOU, a town of Corea; 38 miles south of Haimen.

YO-KIEOU, a town of China of the third rank, in Kian-
gnan.

YOLD, for *yielded*. *Obsolete. Spenser.*

YOLK, *s.* The yellow part of an egg.—Nature hath provided
a large *yolk* in every egg, a great part whereof remaineth
after the chicken is hatched; and, by a channel made on
purpose, serves instead of milk to nourish the chick for a
considerable time.

YOLOTEPEC, a settlement of Mexico, in the intendency
of Oaxaca, which contains 254 families of Indians.

To YOLP. See To YELP.

YOLTON, a hamlet of England, North Riding of York-
shire; 10 miles from York.

YOM-TCHIM, a town of China, of the third rank, in
Pecheleu.

YON, YOND, or YO'NDER, *adj.* [*zeonð*, Sax.] Being at
at distance within view.—Tigranes, being encamped upon a
hill with 400,000 men, discovered the army of the Romans,
being not above 14,000, marching towards him: he made
himself merry with it, and said, *yonder* men are too many
for an ambassage, and too few for a fight. *Bacon.*—*Yon*
flowery arbors, *yonder* allies green.

YON, YOND, or YO'NDER, *adv.* At a distance within
view. It is used when we direct the eye from another thing
to the object.

The fringed curtains of thine eyes advance,
And say what thou see'st *yond*.

Shakspeare.

First, and chiefest, with thee bring
Him that *yon* soars on golden wing,
Guiding the fiery-wheeled throne,
The cherub, Contemplation.

Milton.

YOND, *adj.* [derivation uncertain.] Mad; furious;
perhaps transported with rage; under alienation of mind;
in which sense it concurs with the rest.

Then like a lion, which hath long time sought

His robbed whelps, and at the last them found

Amongst the shepherd swains, then waxeth wood and *yond*;
So fierce he laid about him.

Spenser.

Nor those three brethren, Lombards, fierce and *yond*.

Fairfax.

YONG-FONG, a town of China, of the third rank in
Kiangsee.

YONG-FOU, a town of China, of the third rank, in Fo-
kien.

YONG-GIN, a town of China, of the third rank, in Ki-
angsee.

YONGHELAHE, a river of the island of Madagascar,
which runs into the sea, on the west side of the island. Lat.
23. 30. S. long. 47. 4. E.

YONG-HING, a town of China, of the third rank, in
Hoo-quang.

YONG-HO, a town of China, of the third rank, in
Chan-si.

YONG-LI, a town of Corea; 30 miles south-east of Ko-
ang-tcheou.

YONG-MING, a town of China, of the third rank, in
Hoo-quang.

YONG-NGAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in
Fo-kien.

YONG-NGAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in
Quang-tong.

YONG-NING, a city of China, of the first rank, in Yu-
nan, on the borders of Thibet. A little to the east of this
town is a fine lake. The district abounds in cows having
those long tails with which the great men of India and China
are accustomed to adorn themselves; 1095 miles south-west
of Peking. Lat. 27. 50. N. long. 100. 24. E.

YONG-NGAO, a small island near the coast of China, in
Quang-tong; 20 miles south-south-east of Macao.

YONG-NGAN, a city of China, of the second rank, in
Quang-see. Lat. 24. N. long. 110. E.

YONG-NGAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in
Hoo-quang.

YONG-NHING, a town of China, of the third rank, in
Kiangsee.

YONG-NHING, a town of China, of the third rank, in
Honan.

YONG-NING, a city of China, of the second rank, in
Quang-see. Lat. 25. 6. N. long. 109. 14. E.

YONG-NING, or YUNG-NING, a city of China, of the
second rank, in Koei-tcheou. Lat. 25. 55. N. long. 104.
57. E.

YONG-PE, a city of China, of the first rank, in Yunan,
in a mountainous district, yet fertile, and watered by a fine
lake. Lat. 26. 42. N. long. 100. 34. E.

YONG-PING, a city of China, of the first rank, in Pee-
che-lee, on a river which runs into the gulf of Leao-tong.
This city is advantageously situated; but its jurisdiction is
not very extensive. It contains but one city of the second
order, and five of the third. It is environed by the sea, by
rivers, and by mountains, covered for the most part with fine
trees. This makes the country less fertile; but the neigh-
bouring bay supplies it with great plenty of all the neces-
saries of life. Not far from this city stands a fort named
Chun-hai, which is the key of the Tartar province of Leao-
tong. This fort is near the eastern extremity of the great
wall, which is built, for a league together, in a boggy marsh,
from the bulwark in the sea: 115 miles east of Peking. Lat.
39. 55. N. long. 118. 34. E.

YONG-SIN, a town of China, of the third rank, in Ki-
ang-see.

YONG-SIN, a town of Corea; 113 miles east of Han-
tcheou.

YONG-TCHANG, or YUNG-TCHANG, a city of China,
of the first rank, in Yunan. This city is tolerably large and
populous, and is built in the midst of high mountains, on the
borders of the province, in the neighbourhood of a savage
people, whose genius and manners the inhabitants of this
country

country partake of. The country produces gold, honey, wax, amber, and a vast quantity of fine silk; 270 miles south-west of Pekin. Lat. 25. 6. N. long. 99. E.

YONG-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the first rank, in Hoo-quang, forming the most southerly city in the province. It is situated on a fine river, amid verdant and well cultivated mountains, particularly abounding in bamboos; 882 miles south-south-west of Pekin. Lat. 26. 10. N. long. 111. 15. E.

YONG-TCHOUEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in Se-chuen.

YONG-TING, a town of China, of the third rank, in Fokien.

YONG-TONG, a town of Corea; 40 miles east of Het-sin.

YONG-TSE, a town of China, of the third rank, in Honan.

YONG-TSONG, a town of China, of the third rank, in Koei-tcheou.

YONG-YANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in Honan.

YONKERS, a post township of the United States, in West Chester county, New York, on the east bank of the Hudson; 20 miles north of New York. Population 1365.

YONNE, a considerable river in the interior of France, which rises in the department of the Nievre, near Chateau Chinon, and after flowing more than 100 miles, falls near Montereaufault Yonne, into the Seine.

YONNE, a department in the interior of France, in the western part of Burgundy and Champagne, situated nearly half way between Paris and the frontier of Switzerland. Its extent, equal to two of our larger counties, is about 2900 square miles; its population nearly 330,000. Its surface consists, in general, of undulating plains, traversed in the south-west by a chain of hills of no great height: the principal river is the Yonne. The climate is temperate, and of sufficient warmth for the vine; the quantity of wine made annually, exceeding 100,000 hogsheads. Its quality is in general good, particularly those sorts which, from their vicinity to the towns, bear the name of Auxerre, Tonnerre, Avalon, Chablis, &c. Corn is cultivated in most parts: also hemp and flax. Fruit is abundant, and several districts contain forests. The pastures are inferior to those of Normandy and other maritime districts, from the want of rain in the summer months. The manufactures are sufficiently varied, but of small amount in any one article, whether linen, hardware, woollen, or cotton. The department is divided into five arrondissemens, viz. Auxerre (the capital), Sens, Tonnerre, Joigny, and Avalon.

YON-NIM-KIEN HOTUN, a town of Chinese Tartary, on the eastern coast of the Yellow sea; 263 miles east of Pekin.

YOOL, or YOWL ISLANDS, a cluster of small islands in the Pacific ocean, so called by Captain Forest, in the year 1774. In 1788 they were by Mr. Meers called *Tuttee Islands*. They lie off the north coast of Wagiau, about the 131st degree of east longitude, and are surrounded by coral reefs.

YOPAS, LAS, a river of Mexico, which rises in Tlascala, and runs into the Pacific ocean. Lat. 17. 10. N.

YOPEZ, a river of Mexico which rises in the mountains near La Puebla, and falls into the Pacific ocean, just below the boundary of the province of Valladolid.

YORE, or *of Yore*, *adv.* [γεοργα, Saxon.] Long ago.

The dev'l was piqu'd such saintship to behold,
And long'd to tempt him, like good Job of old;
But Satan now is wiser than *of yore*,
And tempts by making rich, not making poor.

Pope.

YORK, the capital of Yorkshire, inhabited successively by Hadrian Sevrus, and other Roman emperors, is pleasantly situated on the rivers Foss and Ouse, and, in point of rank, classes as the second city in the kingdom; but it is far surpassed in wealth and populousness by many of the more modern trading towns. That it was long, indeed, the favourite seat of Roman authorities, is attested by many interesting

antiquities found in its immediate neighbourhood. It is entered by four principal gates or bars, viz., that of Meiklegate on the south-west, upon the great London road; Bootham bar on the north-west, upon the road to Newcastle and Edinburgh; Monk bar on the north-east, communicating with Malton and Scarborough; and Walmgate bar on the south-east, giving admission to the traveller from Beverley and Hull. There were likewise, till lately, five posterns; those of North-street, Layerthorpe, Fishergate, Castlegate, and Skeldergate; but the last was taken down in 1808.

Of the six bridges of York, one alone crosses the river Ouse. This, which was begun in 1810, and finished in the succeeding ten years, consists of three elliptical arches, with a plain battlement, breast high, on each side: the span of the centre arch is 75 feet, and the rise $22\frac{1}{2}$ feet; the span of each lateral arch 65, and their rise 20 feet. It is 40 feet in breadth, allowing $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet on each side for foot passengers, and 29 for carriages in the centre. The old bridge, which is supposed to have been erected in the time of archbishop Walter Grey (about A. D. 1235), consisted of five pointed arches; of which the centre one, ranking next to the Rialto in grandeur, was in span 81, and in rise $26\frac{1}{2}$ feet; in order to give egress to the floods rushing down from the Northern Moorlands. From its precarious state, however, and its inconvenient steepness and narrowness, it was deemed expedient to take it down; and with it, St. William's chapel, a beautiful specimen of the early Norman style, which stood at its western foot, necessarily fell a sacrifice. The other five bridges are thrown over the Foss, viz., Monk bridge, Layerthorpe bridge, Foss bridge consisting of one elliptical arch 35 feet in breadth, Castlegate bridge, and the bridge upon the New Walk.

But the cathedral is justly esteemed the glory, not only of York, but of Great Britain. Some of its principal dimensions are as follow:—The whole length from east to west is $524\frac{1}{2}$ feet; breadth of the eastern end, 105; breadth of the western end, 109; length of the cross aisles, from north to south, 222; height of the grand lantern tower, 213; height of the two western towers, 196; height of the nave, or body of the church, 99; height of the eastern window, 75; breadth of the eastern window, 32. Of this magnificent structure, the western front is particularly superb. The eastern end, being of somewhat later date, displays a more florid style of architecture, crowned with elegant niches, and airy pinnacles. Over its incomparable window is seen the statue of the venerable founder of the choir, archbishop Thoresby (who laid its first stone, July 19th, 1361), niched and robed in his archiepiscopal chair, bearing in his left hand the representation of a church, and with his right appearing to point at the window. Below are the heads of Christ and his apostles, with that of a king, supposed to be Edward III. In the niches of the buttresses stand the statues of Robert de Navasor and Robert de Percy, eminent benefactors of the church of York. The great tower, or lantern steeple, supported within by four massive columns, is finished in a style very different from that of the western towers. The cathedral, indeed, which was gradually completed during a lapse of a century and a half (1227—1377), notwithstanding the care employed in combining its different parts, consists of five different tastes of what is usually termed Gothic, but ought more properly to be denominated early English architecture; the high pointed arch struck from two centres, if not originally invented, having certainly been brought to its highest perfection in this country. By a number of these arches, or slender pillars, crowned with plain or slightly ornamented capitals, and also by the absence of prominent buttresses, the south transept, its most ancient part, is distinguished. The windows are comparatively small; and their ornaments, with the pillars and arches, display a marked difference from those which occur in the other parts of the fabric. The southern side of the choir presents an appearance peculiarly striking. The massive columns, decorated with a variety of figures, and terminating in rich pinnacles, the large windows of beautiful tracery, the small transept of the choir, with its noble light, and the screen work before the

the three farthest windows of the upper tier, all concur to render it eminently magnificent.

With the splendid exterior, its interior perfectly corresponds. The cross aisle exhibits a superb specimen of the style of architecture which prevailed in the latter years of the reign of Henry III. The circular arch, inclosing others of the pointed form, is still seen in the upper part. The angular pillars, supporting the larger arches, are encompassed by slender columns a little detached; and the rich leafy capitals of all the columns, unite to form a foliated wreath around their heads. The windows are long, narrow, and pointed, consisting of one light, or divided into several by unramified mullions, and variously decorated on the sides by slight freestone or marble shafts. Between the upper arches appear the *quatre-feuille* and *cinq-feuille* ornaments, subsequently transferred to the windows, and there forming the first step towards the exquisite tracery displayed in the nave and the choir. The windows in the southern end are arranged in three tiers; the uppermost composed of two concentric circles of small arches, and admired as a fine piece of masonry; the three windows of the second tier exhibiting the archbishops St. William and St. Wilfrid, and between them the two apostles Peter and Paul, with their characteristic insignia; and the four figures of the lowermost tier, (Abraham, Solomon, Moses, and Peter,) forming an honourable memorial of the talents of a native artist, the late Mr. Peckett, of York. At the northern end, the windows are disposed in two tiers, the lower of which, a single window of exquisite beauty, is divided into five lancet-shaped lights, each about 50 feet high, and 5 in breadth. These are usually called the Five Sisters, from a tradition that five maiden sisters incurred the expense of putting them up. Their coloured glass represents rich embroidery or needlework; and a small border of clear glass, running round the margin of each, adds greatly to their effect. The tall and slender columns also, which stand before them in small clusters, give an air of singular grace and lightness to their appearance.

The screen, which separates the nave from the choir, is a very curious piece of workmanship; but its history is unknown. Its extremely florid style of decoration, however, marks an age later than that in which the chief part of the choir was completed, and may with great probability be referred to the reign of Henry VI., whose statue occupies the last niche in the royal series, reaching downward from William I. The original statue of this monarch was taken down, according to tradition, on account of the adoration paid to it by the people; and the niche remained empty till the reign of James I. whose effigy, on his first visit to York, it was thought proper to place in the vacancy. This has been recently removed to Ripon Minster. In the architecture of the choir, a signal variation from that of the nave is perceptible. The roofing displays more tracery; an elegant festoon-work descends from the capitals of the pillars, from which the vaulting springs; and the whole exhibits an approach to the florid style which prevailed before the end of the 15th century. The crypt below the altar is a fine imitation of Saxon architecture, which had long been disused when this part of the edifice was founded. But the eastern window is unrivalled in magnitude and in beauty, upwards of 200 compartments being filled with representations of the Supreme Being, of monarchs, mitred priests, and saints, and of most of the principal events recorded in Scripture. Its glazing was begun at the expense of the dean and chapter, in the year 1405, by John Thornton of Coventry, who contracted to receive four shillings per week for his work, and to finish it in three years. He was also to receive, in addition, one hundred shillings per annum, with ten pounds more if he executed the work well. In 1804, the earl of Carlisle presented to the cathedral a fine painted window, originally brought from the church of St. Nicholas, at Rouen in Normandy. Its subject is the meeting of the Virgin Mary with Elizabeth.

The chapter-house is a magnificent structure, and singular

in its kind. Its form is an octagon of 63 feet in diameter, and nearly 68 feet in height, estimated to the centre knot in the roof. Of this vast area, the roof is supported by a single pin, geometrically placed in the centre. The stalls for the chapter, ranged round the sides, are highly finished in stone; and the curiously wrought canopies are supported by elegant columns of the finest marble. The entrance from the north transept is in the form of a mason's square. The alternate sides are adorned with windows rich in figured glass, and reaching to the roof.

The vestry contains several antiquities, viz., silver chalices, found in the graves of archbishops; a wooden head, supposed to be part of the effigy of archbishop Rotheram, who died of the plague in 1500; several ancient rings; a pastoral staff of silver, given by Catherine, queen dowager of England, to her confessor, on his nomination to the see in 1637, and wrested from him by the earl of Derby, on his way to the cathedral; a chair, of the date of the heptarchy, in which several Saxon kings were crowned, &c. But the most important relic is a large horn, made of an elephant's tooth, by which the church of York holds several lands of great value, bestowed about A.D. 1036. Stripped of its golden chain and other decorations, and taken away (if not at the reformation), during the civil wars under Charles I., it was subsequently restored by Henry, son of Thomas lord Fairfax, and now bears a Latin inscription, commemorating his generosity.

The library, originally founded by archbishop Egbert in 740, was subsequently much increased by Alfred, and is highly commended by the learned Alcuin, both in his epistle to the church of England, and in a letter to the emperor Charlemagne. It was totally consumed by fire in the year 1069. A second met with the same fate, little more than a century afterwards. The present library originated about A.D. 1628, from the liberal donation of the books of archbishop Tobias Matthew (made by his widow), consisting of above 3000 volumes. It has since been increased by the liberality of lord Fairfax, archbishop Dolben, and the Rev. Mam. Fothergill; and, among other curious works, contains a beautiful copy, on vellum, of Rasmus' second edition of the New Testament, (two vols. folio, 1519) with some specimens from the press of Caxton, one of which is the first edition of "the Chorte and the Birde."

The chapter of York, in addition to the archbishop, includes a dean, four archdeacons, a precentor, a chancellor, a subdean, twenty-nine prebendaries, a succentor, five vicars choral, &c.

Besides the cathedral, York contains 20 parish churches within the walls, and three (St. Olave, St. Maurice, and St. Lawrence) in the suburbs: of these, a small number claim to be particularly noticed. The church of All Saints, in North-street, divided by pillars into two spacious aisles, has some well preserved painted glass in the windows, and a fine spire. Its southern wall appears to be very antique, being composed of gritstone and pebble, intermixed with Roman brick. St. Mary's, in Castlegate, is chiefly distinguished by its lofty spire. All Saints, (or All Hallows) in the Pavement, is an ancient rectory, seated on the highest ground in the city, and belonging, previously to the conquest, to the prior and convent of Durham. Its northern side is almost wholly built out of the ruins of the old *Eboracum*. Its tower is esteemed an exquisite piece of Gothic architecture: the top is finished in the lantern form; and tradition reports, that of yore a large lamp flamed there throughout the night, as a mark for travellers crossing the vast forest of Galtres, which extended from near Bootham bar, as far as Craike castle, to the north of the city. The hook, or the pulley by which it was suspended, still remains within the steeple. St. Denys, in Watergate, is principally remarkable for a large blue marble, bearing two effigies, with a brass inscription around it, now totally defaced. As the palace of the earls of Northumberland stood on the northern side of the fabric, this marble is supposed to cover the body of one of that family, probably earl Henry, who fell among the

Lancastrian victims, at the battle of Towton. The church of St. Margaret, in the same street, is celebrated for its singular Saxon porch, brought (as Drake affirms) from the church of St. Nicholas, out of Watergate bar; for there were originally nearly double the present number of parish churches in York, which were destroyed during the siege of 1644. This porch, formerly deemed the richest performance of the kind remaining, (those of Glastonbury, Malmsbury, and Dunstable, not excepted) displays a circular arch, with representations of the twelve signs of the Zodiac, and the twelve months alternately, and exhibits a beautiful specimen of the device which became common a little antecedently to the extinction of the Saxon style, viz., a carving round the heads of arches, like trellis placed in broad lozenges, and considerably projecting.

But among all the religious edifices in and near York, the ruined abbey of St. Mary, next to the cathedral, merits the greatest attention. This magnificent edifice was situated immediately without Bootham bar. Its site, covering nearly a square plot of ground (from the north road to the Ouse, and from the city wall to Marygate) is 1280 yards in circuit. Of this once noble structure, there now remains only a small part of the abbey church or cloister, of which the divisions appear, from an accurate measurement, to have been 371 feet in length, and 60 in breadth. The annual revenues of this wealthy monastery, at the dissolution of religious houses under Henry VIII., were computed at 1550*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* by Dugdale, and at 2085*l.* 1*s.* 5*½d.* by Speed. Nor were its privileges less distinguished. Its mitred abbot had a seat in parliament; and when the Yorkshire barons were summoned to war, his commissioner bore the standard of St. Mary in the royal army. In number and splendour his retinue scarcely yielded to that of the archbishop; and he possessed various and magnificent country houses, for occasional retirement. When, upon the dissolution above referred to, it was converted to civil uses, the manor-house, constructed out of its ruins, became the residence of the lords presidents of the north; and it is now held by lease under the crown, by lord Grantham, as representative of the family of Robinson.

The castle of York is of great antiquity. The present site was selected, according to some writers, in the time of William the Conqueror; but the fabric of that date falling to decay, it was repaired or rebuilt under Richard III. Dismantled of its garrison, it was converted into a county prison for felons and debtors, till again becoming ruinous, it was wholly taken down, and the existing structure erected in 1701, the expense being defrayed by a tax of three pence per pound rent on all lands, &c. in the county. The prison for debtors is scarcely anywhere equalled. In the left wing is a chapel. The court-yard for felons lies between the two wings: and the cells, 15 in number, are each about 7½ feet, and 8½ feet high. The four condemned rooms are about 7 feet square. The women-felons, being kept separate, have two court-yards. Their condemned room is in another part of the building.

The Basilica, or new county-hall, was opened at the summer assizes, in 1777. It is of the Ionic order, 150 feet in length, and 45 in breadth. Its two courts (the civil and the criminal) are respectively 30 feet in diameter, and crowned with a dome 40 feet high, supported by 12 Corinthian columns. The entrance into this structure is by a portico of six lofty columns. The opposite building on the east was erected in 1780: it contains apartments for the clerk of assize, the county records, an indictment-office, hospital-rooms, cells for the women felons, &c.: in length it extends 150 feet, and is adorned in front with a colonnade similar to that of the county-hall. Great improvements throughout the castle have recently taken place, and more are still meditated.

The mansion-house is an elegant building, erected in 1725, as a suitable residence for the chief magistrate of the city. Its rustic basement in front supports an Ionic order, with a pediment, wherein are displayed the city arms, originally only argent with a cross gules, till the five lions were

added by William I., in honour of the five brave magistrates who defended the city against him in 1070. To this external character, the interior, in rich plate, spacious apartments, and excellent portraits, well corresponds.

Behind it, and on the banks of the river, stands the guild-hall, erected in 1446, and regarded as one of the finest Gothic halls in the kingdom. It is 90 feet in length, 43 in breadth, and 29½ from the floor to the centre of the roof, which is supported on ten octagon pillars of solid oak, on stone bases. Its windows present some fine specimens of painted glass. In this hall was formerly held the court of the lords presidents of the north.

Although the foreign commerce of York is totally annihilated, it still retains a considerable river trade; and vessels of 120 tons burden come up the Ouse as high as the bridge, near which there is a convenient quay. Some business is also transacted in gloves, linens, livery lace, glass, and drugs; and printing and bookselling are conducted on a large scale. The charter, however, granted to it by successive monarchs for its benefit, having prevented the beneficial settling of strangers, and the consequent introduction of manufactures, it derives its principal support from its fairs, assizes, and races, and the winter residence of many of the provincial gentry, by whom it is regarded as a kind of northern metropolis. The race-ground (expressively called Knavesmire), is, by its horse-shoe form, admirably adapted for displaying the competition of the horses throughout the whole of the course. The theatre is a neat building, erected in 1769. Improvements, now in progress, will greatly facilitate the admission, in which respect it has hitherto been very inconvenient; and a handsome saloon is included in the meditated alterations.

The assembly-room, in Blake-street, was built in 1730, on a plan designed by the celebrated earl of Burlington. Its grand apartment (an antique Egyptian hall, after Palladio, 112 feet in length, and 40 in breadth and in height), consists of two orders, the lower part, with 44 columns, rich capitals, and an elegant cornice, displaying the Corinthian, and the upper the Composite order, highly decorated with festoons, in imitation of acorns and oak-leaves.

Besides the above specified public buildings, there are two well conducted receptacles for lunatics, the asylum and the (Quakers) retreat; a county hospital, and a city dispensary; a blue-coat boys' and a grey-coat girls' charity school, great national schools for boys and girls, &c.; a saving-bank, established in 1816, the deposits in which (from 1600 contributors) exceed 60,000*l.*; a subscription library, founded in 1794, and supported by upwards of 480 members; a city jail, and a house of correction; with various chapels for Roman Catholics, Wesleyan Methodists, Quakers, Presbyterians, and Independents; and about three miles from York stands Bishophorpe, the magnificent palace of the honourable Edward Venables Vernon, archbishop of York.

The markets of York are held on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, more particularly on the latter; and the great fairs on Whit-Monday, July 10th, August 12th, and November 23d; 198 miles north-by-west of London. Population 35,543.

YORK, the capital of Upper Canada, exceedingly well situated in the township of the same name, on the north-west coast of Lake Ontario, on the north side of an excellent harbour. It is very regularly laid out, with the streets running at right angles, and promises to become a very handsome town. The plot of ground marked out for it extends about a mile and a half along the harbour, but at present the number of houses does not greatly exceed 300, the greatest part of which are built of wood; but there are, however, many very excellent ones of brick and stone. The public edifices are a government house, the house of assembly for the provincial parliament, a church, a court-house, and a gaol, with numerous stores and buildings for the various purposes of government. The garrison is situated to the westward of the town, at a mile distance: it consists of barracks for the troops usually stationed here, a residence for the commanding officer, now most frequently occupied by the

the lieutenant-governor of the province, a battery, and two blockhouses, which together protect the entrance of the harbour. The space between the garrison and the town is wholly reserved for the use of government. The harbour of York is nearly circular, and formed by a very narrow peninsula stretching from the western extremity of the township of Scarborough, in an oblique direction, for about six miles, and terminating in a curved point, nearly opposite the garrison; thus inclosing a beautiful basin, about a mile and a half in diameter, capable of containing a great number of vessels, and at the entrance of which ships may lie in safety during the winter. The formation of the peninsula itself is extraordinary, being a narrow slip of land, in several places not more than 60 yards in breadth, but widening towards its extremity to nearly a mile. It is principally a bank of sand, with a very little grass upon it. The widest part is very curiously intersected by many large ponds, that are the continual resort of great quantities of wild fowl. A few trees scattered upon it greatly increase the singularity of its appearance. It lies so low that the wide expanse of Lake Ontario is seen over it. The termination of the peninsula is called Gibraltar Point, where a block-house has been erected. The eastern part of the harbour is bounded by an extensive marsh, through part of which the river Don runs, before it discharges itself into the basin. No place in either province has made so rapid a progress as York. In the year 1793, the spot on which it stands presented only one solitary Indian wigwam. In the ensuing spring, the ground for the future metropolis of Upper Canada was fixed upon, and the buildings commenced under the immediate superintendance of the late general Simcoe, then lieutenant-governor. In the space of five or six years it became a respectable place, and rapidly increased to its present importance: it now contains a population of 2500 souls. The parliament of the province annually holds its sittings here, as do all the courts of justice. Considerable advances have also been made in the commerce, general opulence, and consequent amelioration of its society. Being the residence of the chief officers of government, both civil and military, many of the conveniences and comforts of polished life are to be met with. A newspaper is printed once a week, and indeed at Kingston also. The lands of the adjacent townships, for several miles round, are in a high state of cultivation, so that the market of the town is always well supplied. The pressure of the late war has been considerably felt here, as it was captured by the American army on the 27th April, 1813. They held it, however, but a few days; but in that time the government-house, and all the public buildings and stores, were burnt, after removing so much of their contents as could be conveniently carried off.

YORK, a county of the United States, in Maine, bounded north by Oxford county, north-east by Cumberland county, south-east by the Atlantic, and west by New Hampshire. Chief towns, York and Alfred. Population 41,877.

YORK, a seaport of the United States, and capital of York county, Maine. It contains a court-house and a jail. The courts for the county are held alternately here and at Alfred. A little business is carried on here in the fisheries. The shipping belonging to this port in 1816, amounted to 1432 tons; 67 miles north-north-east of Boston. Population 3046. Lat. 43. 16. N.

YORK, or **YORKTOWN**, a township of the United States, in West Chester county, New York; 45 miles north of New York. Population 1924.

YORK, a county of the United States, on the south side of Pennsylvania, bounded north-east by the Susquehanna, which separates it from Dauphin and Lancaster counties, south by Maryland, west by Adams county, and north-west by Cumberland county. Population 31,958.

YORK, a borough of the United States, and capital of York county, Pennsylvania, on Codorus creek. It is a pleasant and flourishing town, regularly laid out, and contains a court-house, a jail, a market-house, an alms-house, a register's office, an Episcopal academy, and eight houses of public worship, one for Episcopalians, one for English Pres-

byterians, one for German Presbyterians, one for German Lutherans, one for Roman Catholics, one for Methodists, one for Friends, and one for Moravians. A large part of the houses are handsomely built with brick. A number of the public buildings are spacious and elegant. The surrounding country is fertile and very pleasant; 48 miles north of Baltimore, and 85 west of Philadelphia. Population 2847. Lat. 39. 58. N. long. 76. 40. W.

YORK, a township of the United States, in York county, Pennsylvania. Population 1640.

YORK, a county of the United States, on the east side of Virginia, bounded north by York river, east by Chesapeake bay, south by Elizabeth City, Warwick, and James City counties, and west by James City county. Chief town, Yorktown. Population 5187. Slaves 2931.

YORK, a short and navigable river of the United States, in Virginia, formed by the union of the Pamunkey and Mattaponi. It flows into the Chesapeake, opposite Cape Charles.

YORK, a township of the United States, in Belmont county, Ohio. Population 1349.—2. A township of Montgomery county, Ohio.

YORK, a district of the United States, in the north part of South Carolina. Population 10,032, including 3164 slaves.

YORK, a post town and capital of the United States, in York district, South Carolina; 30 miles north of Columbia.

YORK BAY, a bay on the south-west coast of the island of St. Vincent; 2 miles north-west of Kingstown Bay.

YORK BAY, a bay formed by the union of the East and Hudson's rivers, below New York. It is formed by the confluence of East and Hudson's rivers, and embosoms several small islands, of which Governor's island is the principal. It communicates with the ocean through the Narrows, between Staten and Long islands, which are scarcely 2 miles wide. The passage up to New York, from Sandy Hook, the point of land that extends furthest into the sea, is safe, and not above 20 miles in length. The common navigation is between the east and west banks, in about 22 feet water. The lighthouse at Sandy Hook is in Lat. 40. 30. N. and long. 74. 2. W.

YORK, CAPE, the north-east projection of New Holland, consisting of a double point, one of which is situated Lat. 10. 37. S. long. 141. 36. E.; the other in Lat. 10. 42. S.

YORK, FORT, a fortress at the mouth of Nelson's river, in Hudson's bay. Lat. 57. 2. N. long. 92. 46. W.

YORK, HAVEN, a post village of the United States, in York county, Pennsylvania.

YORK ISLAND, a small island, near the east coast of the island of Antigua, about half a mile north-north-east of Frier's Head.

YORK ISLAND, one of the Gallipagos islands, in the Pacific ocean.

YORK ISLANDS, three small islands in the South Pacific ocean, near York Cape, on the north coast of New Holland.

YORK MINSTER, a lofty promontory on the coast of Terra del Fuego, so called by captain Cook in 1774. It forms the north-west point of entrance into Christmas Sound. Lat. 55. 26. S. long. 70. 25. W.

YORK, POINT, a cape in the straits of Magellan. Lat. 53. 39. N. long. 73. 32. W.

YORK ROAD, a road for ships in the straits of Magellan, near the coast of Patagonia. The only danger of sailing into the bay, that is formed by two points in this road, arises from a reef that runs off to about a cable's length from the western point, which, once known, may be easily avoided. To anchor in this bay, it is safest to bring York Point east-south-east; Batchelor's river north by west half west; the west point of the bay or reef north-west half west; and St. Jerom's sound west-north-west, at the distance of half a mile from the shore. There is good watering about a mile up Batchelor's river, and good wooding all round the bay, where the landing also is, in all parts, very good. There is plenty of celery, cranberries, muscles, and limpets, many wild-fowl, and some fish, but not enough to supply a ship's company with a fresh meal. Lat. 53. 39. S. long. 73. 52. W.

YORKSHIRE,

YORKSHIRE, a maritime county of England, inhabited, prior to the Roman invasion, by the populous and powerful Brigantes, and far exceeding in magnitude any of the other counties in the kingdom. It extends 100 miles in length from east to west, 75 in breadth from north to south, and 380 in circumference. It is bounded on the east by the German ocean; on the south by the river Humber, which separates it from Lincolnshire, and by the counties of Nottingham and Derby; on the west by a small part of Cheshire, by Lancashire, and by Westmoreland; and on the north by Westmoreland, and the county or bishopric of Durham. It is divided into 29 wapentakes, exclusive of the Ainsty of the city of York; contains one city and 59 market towns, of which latter 13 are boroughs; and sends 32 members to parliament. Its superficial content is computed at 3,698,380 acres; and its population is estimated at 1,175,251 persons.

This county has three subdivisions, called the North, East, and West Ridings. The North Riding contains 1,311,187 acres, of which about one-third (442,565) remain uncultivated, and the rest are distributed into inclosed lands, open fields, woods, and roads. The face of the country from Scarborough northward is bold and hilly, the cliff being generally from 60 to 150 feet high. At Stoupe or Stow Brow, about 14 miles north of that place, it is stated to rise to the stupendous height of 893 feet. Inland from these lofty crags, successive hills rear themselves one above another, into the elevated and dreary tract of the Eastern Moorlands, occupying a space of about 30 miles from east to west, by 15 from north to south, and penetrated occasionally by romantic and fertile dales; but in their ordinary character bleak and desolate, and in many instances nearly covered with huge freestones, or rendered hazardous by vast beds of peat and morass. Their western extremity, called the Hambleton hills, consists generally of a loamy soil, upon a limestone rock, producing large quantities of coarse grass and bent, in some cases, particularly towards the south-east, mixed with heath. Of the dales which they embosom, several contain from 5000 to 10,000 acres, and Eskdale and Bilsdale much more. Their width, indeed, at the bottom, is often inconsiderable, not exceeding 200 or 300 yards; but they are frequently cultivated from half a mile to a mile and a half up the hill sides, though the surface is occasionally extremely irregular. In these dales alone, throughout the Moorlands, is any wood to be found. In journeying from Whitby to Guisborough, Stokesley, and Pickering, the traveller sees around him a vast and wild solitude, enlivened only by a few straggling sheep. Some of the heights, however, near the edge of this rugged region, command picturesque and magnificent prospects. The most striking object is the singular peak called Roseberry Topping, which serves as a landmark to sailors. Its base is composed of immense strata of alum rock. Iron-ore is also found in various parts of the district.

The Vale of York, with some irregularities of surface, slopes southward from the Tees, as far as York, where it sinks into a nearly perfect flat. Of this tract, the northern part is bounded on each side by the Moorlands, except where it opens into Cleveland, or is divided from Ryedale by the Howardian hills. Within 10 miles of York, however, it expands into a wider breadth, extending eastward as far as the Wolds in the East Riding, and to the Humber on the south. The Western Moorlands form a part of the long range of mountains stretching northward from Staffordshire to Scotland. These being chiefly calcareous, surpass in fertility those in the eastern part of the Riding, which have been already described. First, among the rich and romantic valleys by which they are intersected, stands Wensleydale, a tract of fat pasturage, through which the Ure winds its way, forming in some places beautiful cascades. It is bounded by hills rising irregularly on each side to a considerable height, and inclosed to the distance of a mile, or a mile and a half, from the banks of the river. Several small dales open into it from the south. The soil near the river is generally a rich loamy gravel.

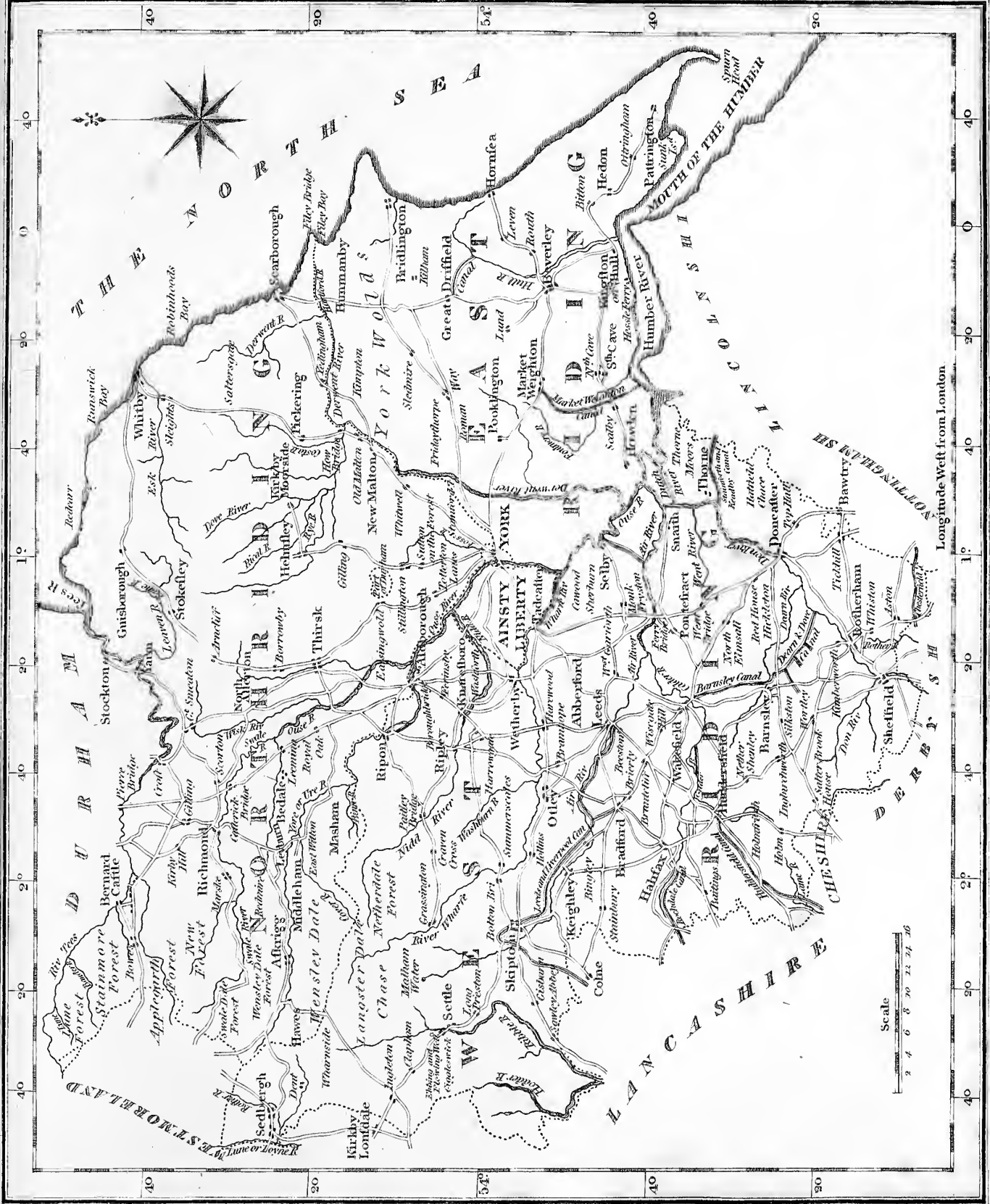
Next to Wensleydale in extent, and not much inferior to it in fertility, must be placed Swaledale; though, from the circumstances of its being much narrower, and bounded by hills of a much steeper ascent, it is by many deemed more romantic. The smaller dales, which are numerous, exhibit the same general appearances. Even the mountains are in few instances deformed by those marks of unconquerable sterility which characterise the Eastern Moorlands. Many of them are covered with a short sweet grass, or with bent; and the heath growing upon others is generally mixed with verdure of various descriptions.

Of the different minerals of the North Riding, few are converted to any considerable advantage, if we except the alum-rock on the east edge of the Eastern Moorlands, and the lead in the district of Richmondshire. A mine of fine copper, near Middleton Tyas, was worked for a few years, about the middle of the last century. Several parts of these Moorlands appear to contain large quantities of iron-stone, of which beds also exist in the vicinity of Whitby; but whatever is produced from them, in consequence of the want of coal, is smelted in the works of the north. A narrow ridge, likewise, of limestone, producing a lime peculiarly valuable for agricultural purposes, extends for nearly thirty miles along the Moorland edge above mentioned; and freestone, admirably adapted for building, is found in several parts of the Riding. The Western Moorlands consist almost wholly of limestone, which abounds also in the Hambleton and Howardian hills. Their marbles, though in many instances they surpass, in closeness of texture, and distinctness of colours, those of Derbyshire, are chiefly applied to the making of lime, or the mending of roads. In some places near the north-western extremity of the Riding, vast blocks of a light red granite lie scattered over the face of the country; but they are not employed in any way as materials. The coal, which is found in the district in small quantities, is of a very inferior kind.

The climate, in consequence of the different elevations of different parts of the country, and other topographical circumstances, includes considerable varieties. In the Vale of York it is mild and temperate, except near the Moors, where the influence of the winds is sometimes severely felt. On the Howardian hills, which, from their height, as well as their vicinity to the Eastern Moorlands, are bleak and cold, the harvests ripen more tardily. Ryedale, and the marshes on the skirt of the Derwent, enjoy a softer temperature; but the want of a more effectual drainage, though above 11,000 acres, between Hurmanby and Malton, have recently been converted from swampy to solid grounds, renders them still less healthful than other parts of the Riding. This coldness of climate, arising chiefly from the great elevation of the Eastern Moorlands, presents an insurmountable bar to all attempts at improvement, otherwise than by planting. Their highest parts are computed to be between 1400 and 1500 feet above the level of the sea, an altitude at which, between the latitudes of 54° and 55°, corn will not ripen. About the end of August, the morning clouds, in the form of dense fogs, impinge against their sides, and rise above them, or remain upon them, during the day, as the sun has more or less influence in rarefying the atmosphere. In the advanced autumn they hang lower upon the hills; and if they ever leave their summits uncovered, it is usually for a very short period. The country is then for some months, with little interruption, enveloped in mists, chilled with rain, or locked up in snow, and can of course be applied to no other purpose than that of supplying a scanty pasturage for a few dwarfish cattle and sheep.

With these Moorlands on the south-east and east, the sea on the north-east and north, and an extensive and mountainous country on the west, the Vale of Cleveland has a climate somewhat severe; but from the dryness of the soil, and the frequent use of lime, its harvests are nearly as early as those of the warmer parts of the Riding. The same remark may be made upon the narrow tract extending along the coast, from Whitby to Scarborough.

The Western Moorlands, though, from their calcareous composition,



YORKSHIRE.

Figured for the Encyclopædia Britannica, 1874.

J. Ross sc.



composition, possessing a soil more favourable to vegetation than those of the east, are considerably colder in climate, being far more elevated, and generally (as not exposed to the sea air) much longer covered with snow. In Yorkshire, and the other English counties bordering on the German ocean, during a great part of the spring the east wind usually predominates, as does the west on the western side of the island. To the conflict of these two winds on the Western Moorlands, may probably be ascribed the rains which fall, with little intermission, in this mountainous district.

The principal rivers of this division are the Swale, the Tees, and the Derwent.

The North Riding is divided into twelve wapentakes, viz. Allertonshire, Birdforth, Bulmer, Gilling East and West, Halikeld, Hang East and West, Langbaugh, Pickering Lyth, Ryedale, and Whitby Strand; containing five boroughs, Malton, Northallerton, Richmond, Scarborough, and Thirsk. The total population 183,694.

The East Riding is bounded on the north and the west by the little river Hartford and the Derwent, which separate it from the North Riding, as far as the vicinity of Stamford Bridge. An irregular line from the Derwent to the Ouse, commencing about a mile above that place, and joining the latter river a little below York, forms the remaining limit between these two Ridings. From that point it is bounded on the west and south-west by the Ouse, which divides it from the West Riding; on the south by the Humber; and on the east by the German ocean.

This division of Yorkshire, though far less conspicuously marked by the bolder features of nature than the other parts of the county, contains scenes of great extent and magnificence, especially where the sea or the Humber enters into the view. It may be considered as consisting of three different districts; the Wolds, a range of chalky hills extending from north to south, through nearly the whole of the Riding; and the two level tracts which lie to the east and west of them respectively. Of these, however, the first, stretching from Filey, through Hurmanby and Bridlington southward, is occasionally diversified by considerable swells; the Wolds extending to the coast, which, near the villages of Speeton, Bempton, and Flamborough, rises in cliffs of 300 or 400 feet in perpendicular altitude. At Bridlington, the country sinks into a flat, which continues towards the south for eight or nine miles, with little variation. Here commences the wapentake of Holderness, of which the eastern part is somewhat variegated; while its western edge, of about four or five miles in breadth, and twenty in length, as far as the banks of the Humber, is low and fenny. The southern part of Holderness also, along the borders of that vast estuary, partakes of the same character; and the county terminates in a point at the *Ocellum Promontorium* of Ptolemy, now called Spurn-head. Throughout this level district, however, the prospects are, to a considerable degree, enlivened by views of the Yorkshire or the Lincolnshire Wolds. Clay and loam are its predominant soils.

The ascent to the Wolds is generally rather steep, except on the eastern side, where they rise in gentle acclivities. But their greatest height, which is not calculated at more than 600 feet, falls far below that of the East or West Moorlands in the north of the Craven hills, in the West Riding. Their extent is variously estimated: it cannot, probably, be less than 400,000 acres. Their surface is divided into extensive plains, with many intervening dales or valleys. The soil is commonly a somewhat light loam, with a mixture of gravel on a substratum of chalk; but in some parts occurs a deeper loam, and in others a poor and almost unproductive sand.

The third division, extending from the western foot of the Wolds to the boundaries of the North and West Ridings, and usually called the Levels, is everywhere unpicturesque. The soil is generally clay or sand. An extensive sandy, and in some places moorish tract, runs through the middle of it; but near the banks of the Derwent and the Ouse, it consists chiefly of a clayey loam; and from Howden and Gilberdike southward to the latter river, of a very strong clay. This

part of the country, though overspread with houses and hamlets, is extremely dirty and disagreeable.

In few parts of England has agriculture been conducted on a larger scale, or brought to a higher degree of perfection, than in the East Riding of Yorkshire, particularly upon the Wolds. In that district, half a century ago, barley and oats were the principal kinds of grain produced: and of the former was made the chief portion of the bread used by the inhabitants. Now the valleys and slopes of the hills wave with wheat; and with wheat bread alone are the servants and labourers supplied. The Western Levels also have received great improvements. Within the last thirty years, vast commons in its southern part (about Wallingfen) have been inclosed and cultivated; and a dreary and swampy waste, which in fogs or stormy weather could not be crossed without danger, is now covered with well built farmsteads, and intersected in various directions with excellent roads.

The climate of the East Riding includes some varieties, as the Wolds break the force of the cold and raw winds which blow from the German ocean, and check the vegetation of the early spring on their eastern side. The manufactures in this district being less extensive, and the population consequently less crowded than in the other Ridings, its produce is more than adequate to its consumption, and it exports grain, bacon, butter, and potatoes. It furnishes wool also in large quantities to the West Riding clothiers; and great numbers of horses are purchased at the York and Howden fairs, by the London dealers. Hull is its grand emporium of foreign trade. The chief manufacture of the Riding is established at Wansford, near Driffild, for carpets and spinning cotton. Having little wood, it receives its coal for fuel chiefly from the neighbourhood of Wakefield and Leeds, except upon the coast, which is supplied from the Sunderland and Newcastle pits.

It is divided into seven wapentakes, viz. Dickering, Buckrose, Harthill, Holderness, Howdenshire, Ouse, and Derwent, and the town and county of Kingston-upon-Hull. The population is stated at 190,709. It contains three boroughs, Beverly, Hedon, and Hull.

The West Riding, far exceeding in size the two other divisions of the county, is computed to contain about 1,568,000 statute acres. It is bounded on the north by the North Riding, on the east by the East Riding and Lincolnshire, by Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire on the south, and by Cheshire, Lancashire, and Westmoreland on the west; and may be divided into three extensive districts, varying from a level and marshy to a rough and mountainous region. The level part, of unequal breadth, extends westward from its eastern side, along the banks of the Ouse, to within three or four miles of an imaginary line drawn from Doncaster to Sherburn. Its middle district rises gradually into hills, and is beautifully variegated; after which, proceeding still farther westward, we find the surface in the third division extremely rugged and barren. Beyond Sheffield, black moors, running to the north-west, unite with the lofty hills of Blackstone Edge, on the borders of Lancashire; while the western part of Craven presents a confused heap of rocks and mountains; among which, Pennigart, Ingleborough, and Wharfedale, stand eminently conspicuous, being estimated at the heights of 3930, 3987, and 4052 feet respectively. Amidst these dreary regions, however, occur many romantic valleys (such as Hetherdale, Wharfedale, and the vale of the Aire) presenting the most picturesque and beautiful scenery; the greatest part of them being inclosed, well wooded, and thickly studded with flourishing and almost continuous villages.

By Mr. Smith the Riding is divided into four divisions, viz. 1. On the east the Levels, traversed by the great rivers Ouse, Aire, and Don, which, from the vast quantities of mud suspended in them during the agitation of the tide, have afforded great service to agriculture, through the profitable operation of warping. 2. The Magnesian Limestone, which forms a narrow range of dry land, running northward from Tickhill by Doncaster, Ferrybridge, Wetherby,

Knarborough, and Ripon; and supplies from its laminated upper part a lime valuable as manure; while the lower or freestone part is excellent for building. 3. The Coal tract, occupying the most populous part of the Riding, and characterised by successive parallel ranges of high ground, whose longest general course is nearly north and south. 4. The Moorlands and Metalliferous Limestone or Mining districts, comprehending the wide and barren heaths west of Sheffield, Peniston, Huddersfield, Bradford, Otley, Harrogate, Ripley, and Masham. Of these four parts, if we suppose the entire Riding to be divided into 100, the proportions are 20, 8, 21, and 51 respectively.

The climate of the West Riding is as various as its surface. Towards the banks of the Ouse, it resembles that of the East Riding on the opposite side of the river; and damps and fogs frequently prevail. In the middle district the air becomes clearer and more healthful. On its western margin rains and storms are predominant. At Sheffield the average gage of rain is 33 inches, exceeding the mean between the quantities which fall on the eastern and western coasts respectively. The general average throughout England is stated at 28 inches. Blackstone Edge and the mountains of Craven are the foggiest and most tempestuous districts in England; although, from the high winds which agitate and purify the atmosphere, the climate is salubrious to sound constitutions, and the inhabitants have a robust and healthful appearance.

In the middle and western divisions of the West Riding, are found great quantities of coal, ironstone, and lead, with vast quarries of limestone. This begins at the imaginary line above mentioned, extending from Doncaster to Tadcaster; and, at different depths, pervades almost the whole county westward. The coal mines abound most in the tract between Leeds and Wakefield, and in the neighbourhood of Bradford, Barnesley, and Sheffield; although there is coal likewise in other parts of the Riding. The neighbourhood of Bradford is rich in iron, which often occurs intermixed with coal. The upper coal, however, is, in such cases, of an inferior kind, and sells at little more than half the price of the lower seams. The principal lead mines are at Grassington, about ten miles west of Pately Bridge, in the manor of the duke of Devonshire.

The soil in this extensive district includes almost every variety, from the deep strong clay and rich loam, to the most barren species of peat earth. In the eastern parts the clay and loam preponderate, though occasionally intersected by sandy or moorish tracts. The middle portion consists chiefly of a loam upon a limestone bottom, which prevails, indeed, with the frequent mixture of moorland, to the western extremities of the Riding. Almost all the arable land is inclosed with hedges or stone walls; the former prevailing in the eastern, and the latter in the western parts. Upon these lands, wheat is the general produce; oats, indeed, are cultivated to a considerable extent; but little attention is bestowed upon procuring the best kinds for seed, though in the western districts oatmeal forms the principal food of the lower classes. Fields of rye or peas occur but seldom; and few beans are grown, except upon the strong soils in the vicinity of the Don or the Ouse. The turnip husbandry has been generally adopted throughout the Riding; but the mode of sowing is generally the slovenly one of broadcast, and the plants are imperfectly hoed or cleaned. In the eastern part, and particularly in the tract denominated Marshland, (which lies along the banks of the Ouse, below its junction with the Aire) potatoes form a great object of attention. These, chiefly of the kidney kind, are sent in great quantities by water-carriage to the London market. Flax is also extensively cultivated in the same neighbourhood.

In the wapentake of Barkston Ash, which comprehends the eastern boundary of the West Riding, teazles (a production almost peculiar to this part of the county) are grown to a considerable extent, and are purchased by the cloth-dressers, for the purpose of raising the nap on the cloth, before it is submitted to the operation of the shears: and

liquorice is produced in great perfection, in the deep loamy soil of Pontefract; and though mustard has become a valuable article of cultivation in the Ainsty, it is still deemed to be chiefly the produce of the county of Durham. Craven deservedly ranks high as a grazing district, for its horned cattle; and the sheep of this Riding have been much improved by the introduction of the Dishley breed out of Leicestershire. The horses, however, for which the county has long and justly been celebrated, are principally bred in the East and North Ridings.

Of the oak and ash wood produced in the West Riding, the shipping and manufacturing towns, with the mines and collieries, consume a large proportion; and yet, in the vicinity of Sheffield alone, the duke of Norfolk is supposed to possess not less than 1500 acres of woodland.

This division of Yorkshire may safely be pronounced one of the greatest manufacturing districts in the world. From its local advantages, indeed, it is admirably adapted for that purpose. On every side the raw materials abound; and coals, an article of indispensable necessity, are plentiful and cheap. These manufactures, carried on principally at Leeds, Wakefield, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, and the adjoining country, comprise broad and narrow cloths of all qualities, shalloons, calimancoes, and flannels, with every kind of woollen goods. From Sheffield, cutlery, and plated goods are exported to all parts of the globe. In the vicinity of most of the above places, the soil was originally little better than waste; but from the great increase of population consequent upon the introduction of manufactures, and its invariable accompaniments, abundant manure, and a ready market for produce, the land has been rendered equal in value to that of districts which were naturally much more fertile; and the general face of the country has assumed a totally new aspect.

The West Riding is likewise distinguished for its valuable rivers; the Ouse, the Don, the Calder, the Aire, and the Wharfe. Of these, the first, after receiving several streams below York, meets the Trent from Nottinghamshire, and forms the Humber. The Don is navigable to Sheffield. The Calder, the Still, and the Aire, which unite below Wakefield, and flow into the Ouse, near Armir, furnish access by water-carriage into the western interior of the country: and the swift Wharfe, rising at the foot of the Craven hills, after a course of 50 or 60 miles eastward, pours its tribute into the same river, near New-Appleton. Yorkshire contains, likewise, numerous canals, by which its produce is distributed throughout the kingdom. In addition to the towns above-mentioned, may be named as manufacturing places, Knarborough, Keighley, Barnesley, Rotherham, and Pontefract. The West Riding is divided into ten wapentakes, viz. Osgoldcross, Barkston Ash, Skirack, Strafforth and Tickhill, Staincross, Agbrig, Morley, Claro, Eurcross, and Staincliffe; has five boroughs, Aldborough, Boroughbridge, Ripon, Knarborough, and Pontefract; the number of inhabitants is stated at 800,848.

With respect to the antiquities, military and ecclesiastical, by which Yorkshire is distinguished, York can only boast of two, Clifford's Tower (near the castle), and St. Mary's abbey. But there are castellated ruins at Conisbrough, west of Doncaster, Harewood, Knarborough, Pontefract, Sandal (near Wakefield), Sheffield, and Skipton; and of the 106 now decayed religious houses (viz. 14 abbeys, 44 priories, 7 alien priories, 13 cells, and 28 houses of friars of various orders) enumerated by Boston, in his *Monasticon Eboracense*, the abbeys of Fountain's near Ripon, Kirkstall near Leeds, Bolton in Craven, Rivalx and Byland near Helmsley, and Whitby in the North Riding. To particularise the eminent men born within the circuit of this county, such as Constantine the Great, Wickliffe, archbishop Tillotson, Dr. Bentley, &c. would too widely diffuse an article which has already exceeded our accustomed limits.

YORK SULPHUR SPRINGS, a post village of the United States, in Adams county, Pennsylvania.

YORKTOWN, or YORK, a post town of the United States,

States, a port of entry, and capital of York county, on the south side of York river, which affords at this town the best harbour in Virginia. It is contracted here to the width of a mile, and is inclosed within very high banks, under which the largest vessels may ride with safety. It is a place of some trade. The shipping belonging to this port, in 1816, amounted to 945 tons. This town is famous for the capture of lord Cornwallis and his army by the Americans, on the 19th of October, 1781; 12 miles east-south-east of Williamsburg. Population 700. Lat. 37. 22. N. long. 76. 52. W.

YO-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the first rank, in Hooquang, situated upon the great river Yang-tse-kiang, where it connects with the large lake of Tong-ting. The great trade which this situation secures to it, renders it one of the most populous cities in the empire. The neighbourhood also is very fertile, particularly abounding in every species of fruit. Lat. 29. 23. N. long. 112. 35. E.

YOU, *pron.* [eop, iuh, Sax.; of *ye, ye.*] The oblique case of *ye*.—Ye have heard of the dispensation of the grace of God, which is given me to *you* ward. *Eph.*—It is used in the nominative in common language, when the address is to persons; and though first introduced by corruption, is now established. In the following lines *you* and *ye* are used ungrammatically in the places of each other; but even this use is customary:

What gain *you* by forbidding it to tease *ye*?
It now can neither trouble *ye*, nor please *ye.* *Dryden.*

It is the colloquial word for the second person singular, and is always used, except in solemn language.

In vain *you* tell your parting lover,
You wish fair winds may waft him over. *Prior.*

It is used indefinitely, as the French *on*; any one; whoever.—We passed by what was one of those rivers of burning matter: this looks, at a distance, like a new-plowed land; but as *you* come near it, *you* see nothing but a long heap of heavy disjointed clods. *Addison.*—*You* is used in the subsequent members of a sentence, as distinguished from *ye*.

Stand forth, *ye* champions, who the gauntlet wield,
Or *you* the swiftest racers of the field. *Pope.*

YOU, a town of China, of the third rank, in Tche-kiang.

YOUAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in Kiang-see.

YOUB, EL, a village of Algiers; 50 miles south-west of Tlemsan.

YOUGANE, a river of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, which rises in the district of Narym, and after passing through a lake of the same name, falls into the Obi.

YOUGHALL, a seaport town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, situated on the base of a lofty hill, near the mouth of the Pay, on the south side of the Blackwater river. There is a bar at the entrance of the harbour, which renders navigation troublesome, and sometimes dangerous; but when this obstacle is surmounted, it is safe, spacious, and convenient. The town consists of a very large street, and suburbs. Its custom-house is large and convenient. The collegiate church is a very ancient Gothic structure: its nave is 132 feet long and 66 broad; it has a square tower on the north side, 32 feet high. There are two ruined chapels on each side of the chancel, containing some ancient tombs and monuments. This place was besieged in the year 1579, by the earl of Desmond, in his rebellion in the reign of Elizabeth. In the civil war it yielded to Cromwell's usurpation, who embarked here for England, after his unparalleled successes in Ireland; but in the year 1648 the corporation proclaimed Charles II. king of England, &c. In 1224 a monastery for Franciscans was founded here, by Maurice Fitzgerald, lord justice of Ireland. In 1268 a friary for Dominicans was founded on the north side of the town, of which structure few fragments now remain. Youghall sends one member to the imperial parliament. It was incorporated by king Edward IV. and invested with great privileges, which were confirmed and augmented by succeeding monarchs; notwithstanding which it would probably have sunk into

decay, if the first and great earl of Cork, to whom the province of Munster in general, and this county in particular, owe so many obligations, had not interposed, preserved, and restored it. Here the first potatoe is said to have been planted in Ireland; 31 miles south-west of Waterford, and 25 east of Cork.

YOULGRAVE, a parish of England, in Derbyshire. Population 852.

YOULHORPE, a hamlet of England, in Yorkshire; 5 miles north-west of Pocklington.

YOUNG, *adj.* [iong, yeong, Sax.; jong, Dutch; ung, Su. Goth. and Icel. *jugga*, (i. e. *junga*.) M. Goth.] Being in the first part of life; not old: used of animal life.

There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st,
But in his motion like an angel sings,
Still quiring to the *young*-ey'd cherubims. *Shakspeare.*

Ignorant; weak.—Come, elder brother, thou art too *young* in this. *Shakspeare.*—It is sometimes applied to vegetable life.—There be trees that bear best when they begin to be old, as almonds; the cause is, for that all trees that bear must have an oily fruit, and *young* trees have a more watery juice, and less concocted. *Bacon.*

YOUNG, *s.* The offspring of animals collectively.

The hedge-sparrow fed the cuckoo so long,
That it had its head bit off by its *young.* *Shakspeare.*

YOUNG (Edward), a celebrated poet and clergyman of the established church, was born at his father's living of Upham, in Hampshire, in 1684, and removed from Winchester school to New College, in the university of Oxford, in 1703, and afterwards to Corpus Christi college. In 1708 he obtained a law-fellowship at All Souls by the patronage of archbishop Tenison, and at this time poetry was the chief object of his pursuit. His first performance in this department was "An Epistle to Lord Lansdown," one of the twelve peers created at the same time in 1712; and this was followed in the next year by his "Last Day," to which he prefixed a dedication to queen Anne, extolling the peace of Utrecht. From this circumstance he was regarded as a court-writer with a fixed stipend, under which character Swift alludes to him in his "Rhapsody on Poetry:"

"Where Y—— must torture his invention
To flatter knaves, or lose his pension."

His next production was "The Force of Religion, or Vanquished Love," founded on the story of lady Jane Grey; and in 1714 he inscribed a poem on the death of the queen and the accession of George I. to Addison, who was then secretary to the lords justices. In 1719 he became tutor to the eldest son of the earl of Exeter; but soon abandoning that connection by the solicitations of the duke of Wharton, he graduated doctor of civil laws in this year, and wrote his tragedy of "Busiris, King of Egypt," which was dedicated to the duke of Newcastle, and favourably received; and in the same year he dedicated, in a very complimentary strain to lord chancellor Parker, his poetical "Paraphrase on Part of the Book of Job." In the year 1721 his tragedy, "The Revenge," was exhibited with great applause, and dedicated to the duke of Wharton, whom he avows as his peculiar patron, and from whom he received some pecuniary favours. His satires, entitled "The Love of Fame, or the Universal Passion," were separately published, from 1725 to 1728, and as they became popular, he derived from them considerable profit. In 1726 he addressed his poem, entitled "The Instalment," to Sir Robert Walpole, on his receiving the honour of the Garter; and he availed himself, on the accession of king George II., of his recommending an attention to the navy, to compose two odes, one inscribed "To the King, Pater Patriæ," introducing another under the title of "Ocean." Having attained his 44th year, he took orders, and in 1728 was nominated one of the royal chaplains; and this change of his views and pursuits induced him to withdraw from the stage his tragedy of "The Brothers," which was under rehearsal. His next publications were adapted to his new profession; and among these were his "True Estimate of Human

Human Life," exhibiting the dark side of the picture; and a sermon preached before the house of commons on the 30th of January, entitled "An Apology for Princes, or the Reverence due to Government;" a subject not unappropriate to his situation as royal chaplain. In 1730, Dr. Young was presented by his college to the rectory of Welwyn, in Hertfordshire; and in the following year he married lady Elizabeth Lee, widow of colonel Lee, and daughter of the earl of Lichfield. Before this time he had resumed his poetical pen, and written "Imperium Pelagi, a Naval Lyric;" "Two Epistles to Mr. Pope, concerning the Authors of the Age;" and "The Sea-Piece," in two odes, dedicated to Voltaire. By his wife, who died in 1741, he had one son; and this circumstance, together with some other domestic losses that occurred about the same period, increased that melancholy and depression of mind to which he was constitutionally inclined. When he married lady Lee, she had a son, and also two daughters, the eldest of whom, denominated by him Narcissa, falling into a decline, went to the south of France, and died at Lyons in 1736. Her husband, Mr. Temple, supposed to be the poet's Philander, died in 1740; and his own lady died in 1741. If he referred to these events in the annexed lines, he must have taken a chronological licence hardly allowable even to a poet:

"Insatiate archer! could not one suffice?
Thy shaft flew *thrice*, and *thrice* my peace was slain;
And *thrice*, ere *thrice* yon moon had filled her horn."

It is certain that he began to write his "Night Thoughts" in the year 1741; and the occasion, as he declares, was real, and not fictitious. The seventh of these poems is dated in 1744, and the interval must have been occupied in the composition of them. Notwithstanding the sublime strains in which the author expresses his pious feeling, he is not regardless of the patronage of distinguished persons, for to such he inscribes them. On this work Dr. Young bestowed much attention and labour, and he valued it as the chief of his productions. Among his other works we may mention a poem written as an expression of his loyalty in 1745, and entitled "Some Thoughts occasioned by the present Juncture, inscribed to the duke of Newcastle;" "The Centaur not fabulous, in Six Letters to a Friend, on the Life in Vogue," an overcharged picture of the existing manners; and "A Sermon preached before their Majesties," with a dedication to the king, 1758. Dr. Young, notwithstanding his genius and piety, and his solicitude to obtain preferment, seems to have been disregarded; and though archbishop Secker expresses his surprise that he had been overlooked by persons in power, he declines any interference in his favour. It should be recollected, however, that the attention which he paid to Frederick, prince of Wales, during his variance with his father, was not forgotten; nor indeed would his junction of the poetical and clerical character be any recommendation to George II. But the reason of his name's being struck out of the list of court-chaplains on the accession of his late majesty is not known; it is the more unaccountable, as he was soon after appointed clerk of the closet to the princess dowager of Wales.

In his retreat at Welwyn he maintained a respectable and dignified character; and though the cast of his mind seems to have been gloomy, he was an agreeable and lively companion. The close of his life, however, was rather disconsolate than cheerful. The conduct of his only son, supposed to be the Lorenzo of the Night Thoughts, who is said to have been a rake and free-thinker, afforded him renewed opportunities for reproof and sarcasm, and must have been the occasion of poignant grief; though Mr. H. Croft vindicates his character, alleging that he was only eight years old when his father began that poem. But others have asserted that he was alarmed and grieved on his account; and that, notwithstanding the favourable change which took place in his sentiments and character, his father would not admit him to any interview in his latter years: and even on his death-bed he refused to see him, though he assured him of his forgiveness, and made him his heir. Towards the

close of his life, he surrendered himself to the influence of a housekeeper, and from some mismanagement in his concerns, and a growing disposition to avarice, he became irritable in temper and depressed in spirits. His last production was a poem, entitled "Resignation," printed in 1762, which indicated the decline of his mental powers. His life was prolonged to the year 1765, and he then died in his 84th year. He was interred in the church of Welwyn, and his son erected a monument near the remains of both his parents.

Dr. Young is known principally, if not wholly, as a poet; and his compositions in this department are distributed into satires, tragedies, and night thoughts. His satires are founded on the questionable principle, that the love of fame is the universal passion of mankind; and as he did not excel in judgment, they are exercises of wit and invention rather than grave exposures of vice and folly. As a dramatic writer, he is charged with not understanding or not adhering to nature, and with indulging his imagination and feeling, and running into exaggeration of character and bombast of expression. The only tragedy that has kept possession of the stage is his "Revenge," the Zanga of which is said to have no competitor for theatric effect among the personages of modern tragedies. His "Night Thoughts" are deemed original in design and execution. Whatever were the causes that produced them, they are adapted to excite devout feeling, and to produce moral effect, though they are justly complained of as in some places unintelligible, and as affording too much scope for criticism. To many readers, the theology on which they are founded and which they express is too awful and severe, and not so well calculated to sooth and pacify the human mind under trouble as the gentler and more consolatory dictates of Christianity. They are sometimes tedious and prolix. They will never be neglected as long as taste and susceptibility of virtuous and religious impressions remain. The lyric attempts of Dr. Young are said to have been singularly unfortunate. From the edition of his works published in his lifetime in 4 vols. 8vo., he himself excluded several compositions which he thought of inferior merit. *Biog. Brit. Croft's Life of Young in Johnson's English Poets. Gen. Biog.*

YOUNG (Patrick), (*Patricius Junius*, Lat.), an eminent scholar, was born in 1584, at the seat of his father, Sir Peter Young, who had been co-tutor with Buchanan to James VI. of Scotland, at Seaton in Lothian. Educated in the university of St. Andrew's, and accompanying his father in the suite of King James, he was employed for some time as librarian and secretary, by Dr. Lloyd, bishop of Chester. In 1605 he assumed the degree of M.A. which he had before taken at St. Andrew's, and entering into orders, became chaplain at All Souls' college. During his residence at Oxford he occupied himself in the study of ecclesiastical history and antiquities, and also the Greek language; and upon his removal to London, he obtained a pension of 50*l.* a year, and was occasionally employed by the king and persons in power in writing Latin letters. His patron was Montagu, bishop of Bath and Wells, who procured for him the appointment of librarian to the king. In 1617 he was introduced at Paris, by the recommendation of Camden, to the learned men of that city; and upon his return, he assisted Thomas Rhead in making a Latin version of the works of King James. In 1620 he married, and afterwards was advanced to several preferments in the church; and succeeded Rhead in 1624 as Latin secretary. Unknown by any publication, he was nevertheless honoured as a person of distinguished literature, who rendered acceptable and useful services to learned men. In this way, he was the coadjutor of Selden in the examination of the Arundelian marbles; and when they were published by this celebrated antiquary, he dedicated the work to Young. He was also employed in collating the Alexandrian MS. of the Bible with other copies; and as the result of his labours, he communicated many various readings to Grotius, Usher, and other persons. It was his intention to have edited a fac-simile of this MS., but his design was never executed. He published, however, in 1633, from this MS. the "Epistles of Clemens Romanus," and he proposed editing the curious MSS.

MSS. from the king's library; but the civil wars, and the seizure of the royal library, prevented the accomplishment of his purpose. During the troubles of this period, he sought an asylum with a son-in-law, at Bromfield in Essex, where he died in 1652.

Young is said to have indulged to excess a disposition to oblige, which led him to lend valuable MSS. belonging to the royal library to foreigners and others; and he has been charged with betraying his trust, by not returning MSS. which he removed to his own house in contemplation of the pillage of the library, and these were sold among his other effects. To obviate this imputation, it has been alleged that he purchased for himself many MSS. from Greeks who visited this country.—*Smith's Vit. Erudit. Viror. Gen. Biog.*

YOUNG, CAPE, a cape on the north coast of Chatham island, in the South Pacific ocean. Lat. 43. 48. S. long. 183. 2. E.

YOUNG'S ISLAND, a small island near the south coast of the island of St. Vincent; 2 miles south-east of Kingston bay.

YOUNG NICK'S HEAD, a cape on the east coast of New Zealand, so called from Nicholas Young, a boy on board the Endeavour, who discovered it in 1769. It forms the south-west point of Poverty Bay.

YOUNG POINT, a cape on the east coast of St. Vincent. Lat. 13. 12. N. long. 61. 9. W.

YOUNG POINT, a cape on the north coast of Admiralty island, in the North Pacific ocean. Lat. 58. 11. N. long. 225. 33. E.

YOUNGISH, *adj.* Somewhat young.—She let her second room to a very genteel *youngish* man. *Tatler.*

YOUNGLING, *s.* [*yeonglmz*, Saxon.] Any creature in the first part of life.

Youngling, thou canst not love so dear as I.—
—Grey beard, thy love doth freeze. *Shakspeare.*

YOUNGLY, *adj.* Youthful.—Look what ladies and gentlewomen be most fruitful, and have most children, if they look not for their age most *youngly*, best coloured, and be clearest from diseases. *Sir T. Smith.*

YOUNGLY, *adv.* Early in life.

Say we read lectures to you,
How *youngly* he began to serve his country,
How long continu'd, and what stock he springs of.
Shakspeare.

Ignorantly; weakly.

YOUNGSTER, *s.* A young person; in contempt.

Fame tells, by age fame reverend grown,
That Phœbus gave his chariot to his son;
And whilst the *youngster* from the path declines,
Admiring the strange beauty of the signs,
Proud of his charge, he drove the fiery horse,
And would outdo his father in his course. *Creech.*

YOUNGSTOWN, a post village of the United States, in Cambria, New York; 1 mile south of Fort Niagara.

YOUNGSTOWN, a post township of the United States, in Pennsylvania.

YOUNGSTOWN, a post township of the United States, in Trumbull county Ohio, on the Mahoning. It is considerable and flourishing. Population 773.

YOUNGSVILLE, a post village of the United States, in Sumpter district, South Carolina.

YOUNGTH, *s.* Youth. *Obsolete.*

The mournful muse in mirth now list ne mask,
As she was wont in *youngth* and summer days. *Spenser.*

YOUR, *pronoun.* [*eopej*, Sax.] Belonging to you. It is used properly when we speak to more than one, and customarily when to only one.—Either *your* unparagoned mistress is dead, or she's outprized by a trifle. *Shakspeare.*

Impute *your* danger to our ignorance;
The bravest men are subject most to chance. *Dryden.*

Ye dauntless Dardans hear,
Think on the strength which once *your* fathers bore. *Pope.*

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Your is used in an indeterminate sense.—There is a great affinity between coins and poetry, and *your* medallist and critic are much nearer related than the world imagine. *Addison.*—*Yours* is used when the substantive goes before or is understood; as, this is *your* book, this book is *yours*.

Pray for this man and for his issue,
Whose heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave,
And beggar'd *yours* for ever. *Shakspeare.*

YOURI, a town of Cashna, in Central Africa, upon the caravan route to the Niger.

YOURSELF, *s.* You, even you; ye, not others.

If it stand as *you yourself* still do,
Within the eye of honour; be assur'd,
My purse, my person, my extremest means,
Lie all unlock'd to your occasions. *Shakspeare.*

In the oblique cases it has the sense of reciprocity, or reference to the same subject mentioned before; as, you love only *yourself*: you have betrayed *yourselves* by your rashness.—Whenever you are more intent upon adorning your persons, than upon perfecting of your souls, you are much more beside *yourselves*, than he that had rather have a laced coat than a healthful body. *Law.*—It is sometimes reciprocal in the nominative.—Be but *yourselves*. *Pope.*

YOUTH, *s.* [*yeozuð*, Sax.] The part of life succeeding to childhood and adolescence; the time from fourteen to twenty-eight.

But could *youth* last, and love still breed,
Had joys no date, and age no need;
Then these delights my mind might move,
To live with thee, and be thy love. *Raleigh.*

A young man.

Siward's son,
And many unrough *youths* even now,
Protest their first of manhood. *Shakspeare.*

Young men. Collectively.—As it is fit to read the best authors to *youth* first, so let them be of the openest and clearest; as Livy before Sallust, Sidney before Donne. *B. Jonson.*

About him exercis'd heroic games
The unarmed *youth* of heaven. *Milton.*

YOUTHFUL, *adj.* Young.
Our army is dispers'd already:
Like *youthful* steers unyok'd they took their course,
East, west, north, south. *Shakspeare.*

Suitable to the first part of life.
The nymph surveys him, and beholds the grace
Of charming features, and a *youthful* face. *Pope.*

Vigorous as in youth.—How is a good Christian animated by a steadfast belief of an everlasting enjoyment of perfect felicity, such as, after millions of millions of ages is still *youthful* and flourishing, and inviting as at the first? no wrinkles in the face, no grey hairs on the head of eternity. *Bentley.*

YOUTHFULLY, *adv.* In a youthful manner.
YOUTHLY, *adj.* Young; early in life. *Obsolete.*

True be thy words, and worthy of thy praise,
That warlike feats dost highly glorify,
Therein have I spent all my *youthly* days,
And many battles fought and many frays. *Spenser.*

YOUTHY, *adj.* Young; youthful. *A bad word.*—The scribbler had not genius to turn my age, as indeed I am an old maid, into raiillery, for affecting a *youthier* turn than is consistent with my time of day. *Spectator.*

YOWRY, a small island in the Eastern seas, near the north coast of New Guinea, on which a nutmeg-tree was found growing, by captain Forrest. Lat. 0. 15. S. long. 130. 45. E.

YOX, or YAUGH GLADES, a post village of the United States, in Allegany county, Maryland.

YOXALL, a parish of England, formerly a market town

in Staffordshire; 6 miles north-north-east of Lichfield. Population 1345.

YOXFORD, a parish of England, in Suffolk; 25 miles north-east of Ipswich. Population 1007.

YOXHIOGENY, or YOUGHIOGENY, a river of the United States, in Pennsylvania, which rises in Virginia, and runs north-north-west into the Monongahela; 15 miles south-east of Pittsburg.

YPACARY, a lake of South America, formed by the overflowing waters of the Paraguay, in Lat. 25. 23. S.

YPANE, or IPANE, an Indian settlement of Paraguay, on the east bank of the Paraguay, about 8 miles south-east of Assumption. Lat. 25. 27. S. long. 57. 33. E.

YRIARTE (Don John de), was born in the Isle of Teneriffe in 1702, and having completed his education at Paris and Rouen, settled at Madrid; where he occupied several literary offices, and particularly that of librarian to the king. His life terminated, to the regret of those who knew his worth, in 1771. Among his learned works, the principal are, "Palæographia Græca," 4to.; "Miscellaneous Pieces in Spanish, with Latin Poems," 2 vols. 4to.; "A Catalogue of Greek MSS. in the Royal Library;" and "A Catalogue of Arabic MSS. in the Escorial," 2 vols. fol.—*Now. Dict. Hist.*

YPIGHT, *part.* [*y* and *pitch*, from *pitch*.] Fixed.

That same wicked wight
His dwelling has low in an hollow cave,
Far underneath a craggy clift *ypight*,
Dark, doleful, dreary, like a greedy grave. *Spenser.*

YPRES, a considerable town of the Netherlands, in West Flanders, situated on a plain, on the small river Yperle. Though an inland town, it has, like most towns in France, the advantage of water communication, being connected by a canal with Bruges, Ostend, and Nieuport. It is fortified, and, on the whole, well built. Its chief structures are the town-hall, built in the Gothic style, an elegant cathedral, and other churches, which contain, as usual in Belgium, good paintings. The other buildings are the exchange, the chamber of commerce, and the college or public school. Ypres has a population of 15,500, and was noted in former ages for its woollen manufactures: at present these are superseded by linen, lace, cotton, thread, and, in a small degree, by silk. It has two annual fairs, held respectively in the beginning of May and August. In 1793 and 1794 this town was exposed to a bombardment from both French and allies; it fell eventually into the power of the former, and remained in their hands until the overthrow of Bonaparte in 1814; 20 miles south of Ostend. Lat. 50. 51. N. long. 25. 3. E.

YQUAMANDIZU, a parish of Paraguay. Lat. 24. 6. S. long. 56. 58. W.

YQUILAO, an island on the west coast of South America south of the islands of Chiloe, visited annually by the Indians, who put cows in them, for the sake of the pasture.

YRAME, a village of Yemen, in Arabia; 100 miles north-north-east of Aden.

YRIEIX, *St.*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne. It is situated on the small river Loue, near its source; has five churches, an hospital, and 5000 inhabitants. It has manufactures of linen, druggets, flannel, hats, and leather; likewise of stone-ware and iron-works. Here are mines of antimony; and in the neighbourhood, the finest species of porcelain earth used in the manufactures of Sevres; 20 miles south-by-west of Limoges, and 30 north-east of Perigueux.

YSCAR, a town of Spain, in Old Castile; 30 miles north-north-west of Segovia. Population 8000.

YSCHÉ, a small river of the Netherlands, in Brabant, which rises in the forest of Soignies, and falls into the Dyle.

YSENDIEK, a town of the Netherlands, in Zealand, situated on a canal which joins the Western Scheldt; 10 miles east of Sluys. Population 600.

YSIDRO, *St.*, a parish of the province of Buenos Ayres on the shore of La Plata; 15 miles north of Buenos Ayres. Lat. 34. 28. S. long. 58. 23. W.

YSSÉLOO, an inland town of the Netherlands, in Overijssel. Population 1100.

YSSENGEAUX, an inland town of the south-east of France, in Auvergne, department of the Upper Loire; 14 miles north-east of Le Puy, 25 south-west of St. Etienne, and 286 north-east of Paris. It contains no remarkable object, and no manufactures worth notice. The culture of the vicinity forms the principal employment, and cattle dealing the chief branch of traffic among the inhabitants. Population 6300.

YSTADT, a town of the south of Sweden, in the province of Schonen, on the Baltic, with 2700 inhabitants. The harbour is small and insecure; but a new one now in progress, is expected to be more commodious. Its chief intercourse being with Germany, that language is generally spoken and understood here. Ystadt was once a place of strength, but is now unfortified. It has two churches and is situated 35 miles east-south-east of Malmoe, and 46 south-south-west of Christianstadt. Lat. 55. 25. 31. N. long. 13. 48. 30. E.

YTA, or ITA, a settlement of Indians of the province and government of Paraguay; situated a little from the east bank of the Paraguay, about 20 miles south-east from Asuncion. Lat. 25. 30. 30. S. long. 57. 25. 2. W.

YTANGUA, a parish of the province and government of Paraguay. Lat. 25. 24. 44. S. long. 57. 24. 6. W.

YTAPUA, or ITAPUA, a settlement of Indians in the province and government of Paraguay, situated on the north bank of the Parana, about five miles north-west from Candelario. Lat. 27. 20. 16. S. long. 55. 52. 59. W.

YTATY, or ITATY, a settlement of Indians in the province and government of Buenos Ayres, situated on the Parana, about 20 miles north-east of Corrientes. Lat. 27. 17. S. long. 58. 11. 38. W.

Y-TCHANG, a town of Corea; 35 miles west-north-west of Kang-tcheou.

Y-TCHANG, a town of China of the third rank, in Hooquang.

Y-TCHIN, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chan-si; 30 miles south of Pinyang.

Y-TCHING, a town of China, of the third rank, in Hooquang.

Y-TCHING, a town of China, of the third rank, in Kiang-nan.

Y-TCHUEN, a town of Corea; 15 miles south-south-west of Ou-tcheou.

Y-TCHUEN, a town of Corea; 55 miles north of King-ki-tao.

YTHAN, or ITHAN, a river of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, which rises in the hills of the parish of Forgue, and, after a course of about 30 miles, being augmented about 12 miles from its source by the Gight, it falls into the sea at the small village of Newburgh, in the parish of Foveran. It is navigable for three miles, as far as Ellon; and vessels of 100 or 150 tons burden can come a mile up. It possesses a salmon fishing of considerable value; but is chiefly noted for the large pearls which its muscles produce, some of which have been sold so high as 3*l.* sterling.

Y-TON, a town of China, of the third rank, in Hooquang, on the river Yangtse.

YTEROE, an island of Sweden, in the Baltic, on the coast of Carlserona, among the Skares (islands on the coast) of Blaking.

YU, a river of China, which rises in Honan; 12 miles north of Pi-yang, and joins the Hoai, 20 miles east-south-east of Sin-tsai.

YU, a river of China, which rises about 26 miles west from Ngan-fou, in Kiang-see, and runs into the Kan-kiang; 7 miles north-north-east of Lin-kiang.

YU, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chan-si.

YU, a city of China, of the second rank, in Pee-che-lee. Lat. 39. 52. N. long. 114. 14. E.

YU, a city of China, of the second rank, in Honan. Lat. 33. 22. N. long. 112. 38. E.

YU, a city of China of the second rank, in Honan. Lat. 34. 16. N. long. 113. 14. E.

YUBAL, a settlement of Quito, in the province of Cuenca.

YUCA, a large settlement of New Granada, in the province of Velez, containing 700 housekeepers, and 60 Indians; 20 miles north of Santa Fe.

YUCA, a small river of St. Domingo, which rises very near the south coast, runs south, and enters the ocean.

YUCAL, a settlement of New Granada, in the province of Carthagena, on the shore of the Magdalena.

YUCATAN, the most easterly province of New Spain. It is in the form of a peninsula, jutting out into the gulf of Mexico from the mainland of the isthmus. It is surrounded on the north-west by the waters of the Mexican gulf, by the bay or gulf of Honduras on the south-east, the province of Vera Cruz bounds it on the south-west, and Vera Paz in Guatemala on the south. Here it is connected with the continent of North America, by an isthmus of about 120 miles in breadth. The English have settlements extending a short distance along the east coast of Yucatan, opposite Ambergris Key. The soil of this peninsula is very prolific, and, when under proper cultivation, produces great crops of corn, maize, indigo, and cotton. The climate is hot, their summer beginning in April, and finishing in September; but January and February are very warm months, the rest of the winter cooler, and little or no rain falls throughout that season. The north side is the pleasantest; for, although very hot, it is refreshed by gentle breezes; on the whole, the climate of Yucatan is not an unhealthy one. It produces and sustains vast quantities of cattle, fowls, and bees; honey and wax are therefore plenty; and its forests afford shelter to various kinds of wild beasts. It has no mines, for which reason it is not much settled by the whites, the chief part of its inhabitants being Indians, who are employed in making salt in Campeachy bay, and are subject to the Spaniards. On the coasts of Yucatan, large pieces of amber are frequently found. A ridge of considerable mountains pervades the whole extent of this province, which extends from the eastern side at Merida, to the western extremity of the peninsula. On this range of mountains the climate is very fine, and it is asserted that the natives live to a great age. On the north side of this chain the land is refreshed with breezes, and contains plenty of springs; but the southern side is in want of good water, ill cultivated, and thinly peopled, the settlers being chiefly on the north. In Merida the nights and days are nearly of a length, owing to its situation. In Yucatan there are very few rivers of any consequence, but springs are numerous, especially on the north side; and in digging for their wells, in which they always find water at a little depth, shells are usually found, from which, with the shallowness of the sea near the coast, it has been supposed that the greater part of the peninsula was once submerged. The eastern coast of Yucatan is not inhabited by Spanish colonists, the English alone appearing there, except in the small fort of Bacalar, which has been built to prevent the British from going into the interior. The British logwood cutters find that article in greatest perfection in Campeachy bay, and in the bay of Honduras; but it has been said that the logwood of Campeachy is more plentiful, as well as greatly superior to that of Honduras. The chief towns are Campeachy, or St. Francisco de Campeche Merida de Yucatan, and Valladolid. Here are, besides, some Indian villages. The logwood cutting establishments are under the Spanish governor; but by the treaty of peace in 1783, the British were allowed the privilege of cutting it without being molested. The wood is felled at stated seasons, and in stated places, by permission of the intendant, and is dried for a year previous to exportation. This wood is not confined to Yucatan; it grows in abundance on the coast of South America, near the mouths of the Orinoco. Population, including the Indians, 465,800.

YUCAY, SANTIAGO DE, a settlement of Peru, in the province of Urubamba.

YUCCA, in Botany, a genus of the class hexandria, order monogynia, natural order of coronariæ, lilia (*Juss.*)—Ge-

neric character. Calyx none. Corolla: bell-shaped, six-parted, cohering by the claws; segments ovate, very large, spreading. Stamina: filaments six, very short, thicker above, reflexed. Anthers very small. Pistil: germ oblong, bluntly three-sided, longer than the stamens. Style none. Stigma three-grooved, obtuse, with bifid segments, pervious. Pericarp: berry oblong, obscurely six-cornered, fleshy, punched with a little hole between the stigmas, six-celled; partitions three thicker, and three thinner, and membranaceous diaphragms forming cells for each seed. Seeds: flattish, incumbent, fastened to the inner angle of each cell.—*Essential Character.* Corolla: bell-shaped, spreading. Style none. Capsule three-celled.

1. *Yucca gloriosa*, or superb Adam's needle.—Leaves quite entire. This seldom rises with a stem above two feet and a half or three feet high, which has leaves almost to the ground. These are broad, stiff, and have the appearance of those of the Aloe, but are narrower; they are of a dark green colour, and end in a sharp black spine. It frequently produces its panicles of flowers from the centre of the leaves. They appear in August and September, but are not succeeded by seeds in England.—Native of Virginia and other parts of North America.

2. *Yucca aloifolia*, or aloe-leaved Adam's needle.—Leaves crenulate, strict. This rises with a thick, tough, fleshy stalk, to the height of ten or twelve feet, having a head or tuft of the leaves at the top; these are narrower and stiffer than those of the former sort, and are of a lighter green colour; their edges are slightly serrate, and their points end in sharp thorns. The flower-stalk rises in the centre of the leaves, and is from two to three feet long, branching out into a pyramidal form.—Native of South America.

3. *Yucca draconis*, or drooping-leaved Adam's needle.—Leaves crenate, nodding. Stalks three or four feet high.—Native of South Carolina.

4. *Yucca filamentosa*, or thready Adam's needle.—Leaves serrate-thready.—Native of Virginia.

Propagation and Culture.—All these plants are either propagated by seed, when obtained from abroad, or else from offsets or heads taken from the old plants, after the manner of Aloes.

To YUCK, *v. n.* [*jeucken*, Dutch.] To itch. *Grose calls it a Lincolnshire word.*

YU-CHAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in Kiang-see.

YUCUL, a settlement of Peru, in the province of Chan-cay.

YUE, a town of China, of the second rank, in Yunan. Lat. 25. 22. N. long. 103. 22. E.

YUEN, a river of China, which runs into the lake Tongting.

YUEN, a city of China, of the second rank, in Hooquang. Lat. 27. 23. N. long. 109. E.

YUEN-CHAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in Kiang-see.

YUEN-CHE, a town of China, of the third rank, in Pechee-lee.

YUEN-KIANG, a city of China, of the first rank, in Yunan, on the Hoti river, in a mountainous but fertile country, abounding with silk and areca. Lat. 23. 37. N. long. 101. 44. E.

YUEN-MEOU, a town of China, of the third rank, in Yunan.

YUEN-OU, a town of China, of the third rank, in Honan.

YUEN-SI, a town of China, of the third rank, in Hooquang.

YUEN-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the first rank, in Kiang-see, on the borders of an agreeable little lake. Its district produces alum and vitriol. Lat. 27. 50. N. long. 114. E.

YUEN-YANG, a city of China, of the first rank, in Hooquang, on the river Han, and in a plain encompassed by mountains, in which tin is found; 517 miles south-south-west of Pekin. Lat. 32. 50. N. long. 110. 29. E.

YVERDUN, a small town of the Swiss canton of Vaud, at the

the south extremity of the lake of Neufchatel, where the Orbe flows into the lake. It is beautifully situated; and the roads leading to it form alleys of trees, for a considerable distance from the gates. The town itself is neatly built, contains 2500 inhabitants, and has a brisk traffic, chiefly in the transit of goods; an advantage owing to its command of water carriage, boats going from it to the Rhine, by the lakes of Neufchatel and Biemme, the river Thiel, and the Aar. A canal, in the direction of the lake of Geneva, was begun in the middle of the 17th century, but it has never been finished. This little place has a public library, with a collection of natural history and Roman antiquities. It is also of some note for painting, and is the seat of the well known school of Pestalozzi; 38 miles west-south-west of Berne, and 48 north-north-east of Geneva.

YVES, or Ivo, bishop of Chartres, was born in the 11th century, of a noble family, in the territory of Beauvais, and studied theology under Lanfranc, prior of Bec. Being made abbot of St. Quentin, he opened a theological school, which became famous; and having superintended this institution for fourteen or fifteen years, and maintained a regularity among those who attended it conformable to the ancient canons, he was justly regarded as one of the chief founders of the order of canons-regular. Upon the death of Geoffrey, bishop of Chartres, he was chosen as his successor, and the election was confirmed by Urban II. in 1091. The discipline he maintained in his see was exemplary, and in the duties of it he was employed for 25 years, his episcopate and his life terminating in 1116. Besides sermons, a brief chronicle of the kings of France, and two collections of ecclesiastical decrees, he has left 287 epistles, from which may be learned the manners of the times in which he lived. Of these we have a summary by Dupin. A collection of his works was printed at Paris in 1647. His name is highly respected in the church of Rome, and pope Pius V. issued a bull in 1570, empowering the canons-regular of Latran to celebrate an anniversary for "the blessed Yves."—*Dupin. Moreri.*

YVETOT, an inland town of France, in Normandy, department of the Lower Seine; 22 miles north-west of Rouen. It is situated on the highest point of a ridge of hills, so that water is scarce; but the surrounding country is fertile in corn, and produces abundance of apples, of which cyder is made. It contains nearly 10,000 inhabitants, who have all the characteristic industry of Normans, and manufacture large quantities of linen, muslins, druggets, dimities, and different kinds of knitting.

YVETTE, a small river in the north of France, department of the Seine and Oise, which rises near St. Hubert, and falls into the Orge at Savigny. In 1787 a canal was begun, to conduct its waters to Paris.

YUHUARI, a river of the extensive plains of South America which border the great river Amazons, of which it is a tributary.

YUINEIMA, a river of Paraguay, which runs east, collecting the waters of many other rivers, and runs into the Parana.

YUIPA, a small river of Paraguay, in South America, which runs north-north-west, and enters the Uruguay.

YUISPIN, an Indian settlement of the province of Buenos Ayres, on a branch of the Parana. Lat. 29. 43. S. long. 60. 20. W.

YULE, *s.* [*jul*, Su. Goth.; *jule*, Dan.; *jol*, Icel.; *zehul*, *zeola*, Saxon. Dr. Jamieson agrees with Mr. Pinkerton in tracing it to one of the three great religious festivals in the year, which the ancient Goths observed; namely *Yule*, or *Jul*, celebrated at the time of the winter-solstice, in honour of the sun. See Dr. Jamieson, in *V. YULE*. Hammond refers it to the Lat. *jubilum*. The Welsh *wyl*, or *gwyl*, it may be added, is a holiday; and the Cimbr. *ol* signifies a feast. *Todd.*] A word adopted, and formerly much in use, for the times of Christmas and Lammas.—This is the original *yule*—the other the *yule* of August determinately. *Hammond.*—Masks, singing, dancing, *yule*-games. *Burton.*—The misletoe ceremonial of the *yule* festival continued from the time of the Druids. *Stukeley.*

YU-KANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in Kiang-see.

YU-KAO, a town of China, of the third rank, in Kiangnan.

YU-KING, a town of China, of the third rank, in Koei-tchoo.

YU-LON, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chan-si.

YUMA, YUMBA, or LONG ISLAND, one of the Bahama Islands, about 50 miles in length, of very unequal breadth. Lat. 23. 20. N. long. 74. 50. W. It lies north of the island of Cuba, and was discovered by Columbus.

YUMBA BAY, a bay on the south coast of the island of St. Domingo, between the island of Saona, and the point of Espada.

YUMBEL, a settlement of Chili, in the province of Itata.

YUMBO, a settlement of New Granada, in the province of Popayan.

YUME, a river of the country which borders the Amazons. It runs east, and enters the Amazons.

YUMETOS, a cluster of small islands among the Bahama islands, about 20 miles south-west of Yuma.

YUMSONG, a small island near the coast of China. Lat. 31. 42. N. long. 121. 17. E.

YUN, a city of China, of the second rank, in Yunan. Lat. 24. 32. N. long. 99. 35. E.

YUNA, a large river of St. Domingo, which rises in the mountains of the centre of the island, runs to the north-north-east, and, near the town of Cotuy, turns its course to south-south-east, and enters the sea in the bay of Samana, forming several islands at its mouth.

YUNAN, a province of China, situated on its south-western frontier. It is bounded on the north by Sechuen and Thibet, on the east by Quang-see and Koei-tchoo, on the south by Laos, and on the west by Ava and Pegu; about 300 miles in length, and 250 in breadth. This province, though mountainous, is reckoned one of the most fertile and opulent in China. It is well watered by rivers and lakes. The inhabitants are brave, robust, affable, and fond of the sciences, which they cultivate with success. It produces gold, copper, and tin mines; amber, rubies, sapphires, agates, pearls, precious stones, marble, musk, silk, elephants, horses, gums, medicinal plants, and linen. Its commerce, is immense. This province contains 21 cities of the first class, and 55 of the second and third. Sir George Staunton estimates the population at eight millions.

YUNAN, a town of China, of the third rank, in Yunan.

YUNAN, a city of China, of the first rank, and capital of the province of the same name, situated at the northern extremity of a large and deep lake. It was formerly celebrated for its extent, and the beauty of its public edifices. Here were seen magnificent buildings, vast gardens, tombs, triumphal arches, and elegant squares; but the Tartars, in their different invasions, destroyed all these monuments; and the city at present contains nothing remarkable: it is, however, the residence of the governor of the province. Lat. 25. 6. N. long. 102. 28. E.

YUNDUZA, SANTA CRUZ DE, a settlement of Mexico, in the intendency of Puebla, containing 116 families of Indians.

YUNG, a town of China, of the third rank, in Quangsee.

YUNGA, a settlement of Peru, in the province of Conchucos.

YUNGAI, a settlement of Peru, in the province of Huailas.

YUNGAR, a river of Louisiana, which derives its name from the vast number of springs at its source. It is navigable for canoes 100 miles, and is celebrated for the abundance of bears which are found on its branches.

YUNG-FOU, a town of China, of the third rank, in Quangsee.

YUNG-HO, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chan-si.

YUNG-KANG, a city of China, of the second rank, in Quangsee. Lat. 22. 56. N. long. 107. 26. E.

YUNG-NGAN-POU, a fortress of China, in Chan-si, on the borders of Tartary.

YUNG-NING,

YUNG-NING, a town of China, of the third rank, in Se-chuen.

YUNG-NING, a city of China, of the second rank, in Chan-si. Lat. 37. 35. N. long. 110. 39. E.

YUNG-PING, a town of China, of the third rank, in Yunnan.

YUNG-TCHUN, a town of China, of the third rank, in Quangsee.

YUNGUI, a settlement of Peru, in the province of Chançay.

YUNGUYO, a settlement of Peru, in the province of Omasuyos.

YUNG-YANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in Se-chuen, on the Kincha river.

YUN-HING, a city of China, of the first rank, in Honan, watered by a river called Yubo. The country within its district is very large, and is partly flat, and partly mountainous, especially to the north and south. It is watered by several rivers, which render the soil very fruitful. Lat. 33. N. long. 113. 52. E.

YUN-HO, a town of China, of the third rank, in Tche-kiang.

YUN-LEAN-HO, a canal of China, formed of the river Pey-ho, or rather the river itself made navigable from Hiam-ho to Tientsin, in the province of Pe-che-lee, for the purpose of conveying corn towards Tongtcheou and Pekin. The name in the Chinese language is said to mean corn-bearing.

YUN-MONG, a town of China, of the third rank, in Hooquang.

YUNSHAN, the territory lying between the eastern limits of the Birman empire and China, of which very little is known, even to the Birmans.

YUNTA, a settlement of Peru, in the province of Tucuman.

YUNTAL, an island near the coast of China, in the eastern seas, 30 miles in circumference, about two miles and a half from the continent. Lat. 34. 35. N. long. 119. 19. E.

YUN-TCHUN, a town of China, of the third rank, in Fo-kien.

YUN-TOU, a town of China, of the third rank, in Kiangsee.

YUNX, in Ornithology, a genus of birds of the order picæ, and of which these are the characters:—1. Bill smoothish, cylindrical, pointed, a little curved, weak; nostrils concave, naked; tongue very long, smooth, worm-shaped, armed at the point; tail feathers ten, flexible; feet scansorial. This genus consists of only one species, and has, by most authors, been held distinct; for, though allied to some other genera, it perfectly coincides with none. The tongue and disposition of the toes correspond to those of the woodpecker; but the weakness of the bill distinguishes it from that family. It seems also to be nearly related to the cuckoo, did not its length of tongue form a marked distinction.

2. Yunx, or wryneck.—Gray, varied with brown, and blackish; belly reddish, with blackish spots; tail feathers waved with black spots, streaks, and bars. Description, however, is very inadequate to convey an accurate idea of the elegant markings of this little bird. Its name seems to have been given it from the singular manner of turning its head over its shoulder and perpetually looking about, when the black list on the back of the neck gives it a twisted appearance. The weight of this beautiful bird is about ten drams, and its length seven inches.—It inhabits Europe, Asia, and Africa, appearing in Britain about the same time with the cuckoo, and chiefly frequenting woods, or thickly inclosed countries, where trees or orchards abound. Its food principally consists of ants and other insects, of which it finds great abundance lodged in the bark and crevices of trees, and which it secures by a horny substance at the end of its long tongue. It likewise frequents ant hills, into which it darts its tongue, and draws out its prey. It is never seen with any other society than that of its female, and, as soon as the domestic union is dissolved, which is in September, they retire and migrate by themselves. It makes

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an artless nest of dry grass, on dusty rotten wood, in holes of trees, and lays nine or ten eggs, which are white and transparent. If surprised in its nest, it stretches itself at full length; and erecting the feathers on the crown of its head, suddenly rises, making, at the same time, a short hissing noise, like that of a turkey cock. In the beginning of spring, it very frequently repeats a noise like that of the smaller species of hawks.

YVOIR, a small town of the Sardinian states, in Savoy, on the lake of Geneva.

YVOIX LE PRE, a small town in the central part of France, department of the Cher, with 2400 inhabitants, some iron-works, and a glass-house, near Chapelle d'Anguillon.

YUPAN, a settlement of Peru, in the province of Conchucos.

YUPANA, a small river of Cumana, which runs south, and enters the Cuyuni by the north side.

YUQUI, a river of Paraguay, which falls into the Paraguay.

YUQUIPA, a settlement of Quito, in the province of Quixos and Macas.

YURA, a settlement of Peru, in the province of Collahuas.

YURACARES, a river of Peru, in the province of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, which enters the Marmore.

YURACAYO, a settlement of Peru, in the province of Chançay.

YURANI, a river of Guiana, which runs from north to south, and enters the Cuyuni.

YURI, a small river of Guiana, which runs east, and enters the Arebato.

YURIMA, a river of Peru, in the province of Pomabamba, which runs north, and enters the large river Beni.

YURIRAPUNDARO, a settlement of Mexico, in the intendancy of Mechoachan, containing 485 Indian families.

YURMASICA, a settlement of Peru, in the province of Chachapoyas.

YURNA, a small island on the coast of Brazil, at the mouth of the river Amazons, near the equinoctial line. Long. 50. 40. W.

YURUA, a river of Peru, which falls into the Amazons, and the upper part of which is little known.

YURUA, a small island on the coast of Brazil, opposite to that of Marajo.

YURUANI, a small river of Guiana, in Surinam, which enters the Caroni.—There is another river of the same name which enters the Caura.

YURUARIO, a river of Guiana, which runs from north to south, and enters the Curguni, just before its entrance into the sea.

YURUBASI, a river of the country bounding the river Amazons, which runs east, and enters the Rio Negro.

YURUPA, or **JUPURA**, or *Japura*, a large river of New Granada, in South America, which in its origin is called the Caqueta, and, after a south-west course of nearly 1000 miles, during which it receives the accession of numerous tributaries, falls into the Amazons by many mouths, in Lat. 4. S.

YU-TAI, a town of China, of the third rank, in Shantung.

YUTAY, or **JUTAY**, a river of Peru, which is said to rise in a lake about 180 miles east-north-east of Cuzco, runs north, and enters the Amazons by the south part, in Lat. 2. 40. S.

YU-TCHIN, a town of China, of the third rank, in Kiang-nan.

YU-TCHING, a town of China, of the third rank, in Honan.

YU-TCHING, a town of China, of the third rank, in Shantung.

YUTI, a settlement of Paraguay on the shore of the Tebiquariguaza. Lat. 26. 35. S. long. 56. 16. W.

YU-TIEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in Pe-che-lee.

YU-TSE, a town of China, of the third rank, in Chan-si; 15 miles south-east of Taiyuen.

YU-TSIEN, a town of China, of the third rank, in Tche-kiang.

YUX, *s.* [yeox, Saxon: sometimes pronounced *yer*, and *yor* or *yokes*. See YEX.] The hiccup.

YUY, a river of South America, in the province of Buenos Ayres, which runs from south-east to north-west, and enters the Uruguay.

YU-YANG, a town of Corea.

Y-YANG, a town of China, of the third rank, in Honan.

Z A B

Z.

Z A C

Z IS found in the Saxon alphabets, set down by Gram-marians, but is read in no word originally Teutonic: its sound is uniformly that of an hard S. No word of English original begins with Z.

ZAAB, a district of Algiers, in Africa, lying immediately south of the province of Constantina, and consisting of a narrow tract of land, under the Atlas. It formed anciently part of the Mauritania Sitifensis, and the Roman masonry may be traced all over it.

ZAANDAM, or SAARDAM, a town of the Netherlands, in North Holland, on the Zaan, near its junction with the Y. It consists properly of two great villages, called East and West Zaandam, containing together 10,700 inhabitants. The houses are for the most part of wood. They are curiously painted on the outside; and many of them are surrounded with sections of canals; so that, with their gardens, they have each the appearance of a petty island. The town carries on an active trade, particularly in timber, train-oil, tar, and similar articles. Its manufactures of ropes, tobacco, and paper, are extensive; but the most important branch of its industry is, and has long been, ship-building. At one period, in the flourishing days of Holland, it was reckoned among the greatest magazines of mercantile naval stores in the world. It was here that the czar Peter the Great, under the name of Peter Michailov, studied the art of ship-building. The house which he occupied is still pointed out; 5 miles north-by-west of Amsterdam.

ZAANDYX, a town of the Netherlands, in North Holland, with 1500 inhabitants.

ZAB, a village of Irak Arabi, on the Euphrates; 65 miles west-south-west of Bagdad.

ZAB, a river of Kurdistan, formed by the confluence of a multitude of small brooks, in the mountainous country to the east of the Tigris. About 150 miles north of Bagdad, on the road to Mosul, it falls into the Altun su, or golden water; and the united streams afterwards reach the Tigris.

ZAB, GREAT, a considerable river of Kurdistan, which rises in the mountains of Solymania. It flows, first west, then north, and after receiving several tributaries, falls into the Tigris, about 40 miles below Mosul. It is so deep, as only to be fordable during the summer months.

ZABALETAS, a settlement of New Granada, in the province of Antioquia.

ZABBAR, a town of the island of Malta, finely situated between Cottonera and Zejtone. Around it are raised very fine wheat, Indian corn, two sorts of cotton, one white, the other of a dark nankeen colour, and a quantity of the small purple figs, on which, with coarse brown bread, the natives chiefly live. Population 2400.

ZABELTITZ, a village of Germany, in Saxony; 12 miles north of Meissen, with a beautiful palace, belonging to the royal family.

ZABER, a river of the west of Germany, in Wirtemberg, which joins the Neckar near Laufen.

ZABIN, a small town of Russian Lithuania, in the government of Minsk; 30 miles north-east of Minsk.

ZABLUTOW, a town of Russian Lithuania, in the province of Bialystok; 11 miles south-east of Bialystok. Population 1400.

ZABNO, a market town of Austrian Poland, on the river Donajec; 10 miles north-north-west of Tarnow.

ZABOLA, or SABOLA, a petty town of Transylvania, in

the country of the Szecklers. It has salt mines in the neighbourhood, and is ten miles north of Cronstadt.

ZABOROWO, a town of Prussian Poland, on the borders of Silesia; 22 miles east-north-east of Gros Glogau. Population 1000.

ZABULISTAN, the ancient name of a province of Hindostan, now included in Afghanistan, and which comprised the districts of Cabul, Ghizne, and part of Lumghau. The city of Ghizne was its capital.

ZACA, a village of Egypt, near the frontier of Syria; 17 miles north-east of El Arish.

ZACACHE, a settlement of Mexico, in the intendency of Oaxaca, containing 400 Indian families.

ZACAN, a settlement of Mexico, in the intendency of Mexico, containing 333 Indian families.

ZACAPUASTLA, a settlement of Mexico, in the intendency of Mexico, containing 500 Indian families, and 40 of Spaniards and mulattoes.

ZACATECAS, one of the provinces into which Mexico is now divided. This province is a mountainous and arid tract, with a rigorous climate, and is singularly ill peopled. It is bounded on the north by Durango, on the east by San Luis Potosi, on the south by the province of Guanajuato, and on the west by that of Guadalaxara. Its greatest length is 85 leagues, and its greatest breadth, from Sombrete to the Real de Ramos, 51 leagues. Zacatecas is nearly of the same extent as Switzerland, which it resembles in many respects. The relative population is hardly equal to that of Sweden. The table land, which forms the centre, of the province of Zacatecas, rises to more than 6500 feet above the level of the sea. This province is famous for its mines, which are very rich. The mine of the *Veta Negra de Sombrete* exhibited an example of the greatest wealth of any seam yet discovered in the two hemispheres. According to the latest enumeration, the inhabitants of the province amounted to 153,000. The extent of its surface is 2353 square leagues; and there are consequently 65 inhabitants to each square league.

ZACATECAS, the capital of the above province, situated about 120 miles north of Guadalaxara, and 240 north-west of Mexico. It is, after Guanajuato, the most celebrated mining place in New Spain, and contains at least 33,000 inhabitants. It consists chiefly of one street, in a deep passage, between high rocks, crowned with cottages.

ZACATEPEC, a settlement of Mexico, containing 156 Indian families, and 46 Spanish.

ZACATULA, or SACATULA, a small seaport, situated on the eastern coast of Mexico, on a river of the same name. It lies on the frontiers of Valladolid; 150 miles south-west of Valladolid.

ZACATULA, a river of Mexico, which has its rise in the cordillera of Anahuac, and discharges itself into the Pacific.

ZACATZAN, a town of Mexico, containing 300 Spanish, and 700 Indian families; 35 leagues east-north-east of Mexico.

ZACCHIA (Paolo), an eminent physician, was born at Rome in 1585, and in the progress of life was distinguished by his learning, and by his skill in music, painting, poetry, and eloquence, as well as in the more appropriate sciences relating to his own profession. He was physician to pope Innocent X., and celebrated among his contemporaries by various

various publications; of which the principal is intitled "Questiones Medico-legales, in quibus omnes materiæ medicæ quæ ad legales facultates videntur pertinere, proponuntur, pertractantur, resolvuntur;" a work which has been often reprinted. He was also the author, in Italian, of two esteemed works, "Del Vitto Quadragesimale," 1637, the subject of which is the regimen of Diet in Lent; and "De' Mali Ipocondriachi," 1639, a diffuse treatise on hypochondriacal affections. He died in 1659, aged 75.—*Haller. Eloy. Gen. Biog.*

ZACCÒNI (P. Lodovico), of Pesaro, author of an ample treatise on music, entitled "Prattica di Musica," the first part of which was printed at Venice, 1592, and the second in 1596; a publication in which the author not only proposes to give instructions for the regular composition, but the accurate performance of every species of music. The idea is splendid; but the world has been so frequently deceived by the titles of books, that authors are obliged to abate in their promises, in proportion as the expectations of the public are diminished. If arts and sciences could be acquired by the dead letter of silent instruction, every one who could read, in Italy, might, during the times under consideration, have been a musician. But though no ingenious occupation was perhaps ever yet completely taught by books, without a master, or by a master, without books, yet they are excellent helps to each other. It is hardly possible for a didactic work to satisfy all the doubts that arise in an inquiring mind during solitary meditation; particularly in the first stages of a student's journey through the rugged roads of science. But when he has made some progress, if he should be separated from his guide, the way becomes daily so much more straight and smooth, that by the help of these kinds of charts, he will be enabled to advance with tolerable speed and facility by himself.

Zacconi's work, though sometimes dry and tedious, contains much useful and practical knowledge. And as he is almost the only Italian writer on the subject of music who has not bewildered himself in inquiries concerning the systems of the ancient Greeks, or the philosophy of sound, he has had the more leisure for analysing the art, and facilitating the student's progress. This author regarded Okenheim, Josquin, Isaac, Brumel, Mouton, and Senfelio, as ancients compared with Willaert, Morales, Cipriano, Zarlino, and Palestrina; and these last, ancient with respect to himself and contemporaries; that as the ancient Greeks and Romans produced their musical effects by mere melody, united with poetry, and Josquin and other early contrapuntists, by notes of different lengths, harmonized and worked into perpetual fugue; so the more modern, though the rules of harmony are the same, by a different disposition of concords, inversions, and other contrivances, produce a greater variety of effects.

ZACHARIE (Justus Frederick William), was born at Frankenhäusen in Thuringia in 1726; and during the course of his elementary education at his native place, he distinguished himself by various poetical pieces. In 1743 he went to Leipsic to study jurisprudence, but directing his chief attention to the belles lettres, he produced his mock-heroic poem, entitled "Renommisten," which Eichhorn, in his History of Literature, says, was the commencement of heroic-comic poetry among the Germans. In the following year, he was admitted as an associate by the young men who contributed to the work published under the title of "Amusements of Reason and Wit." From Leipsic, where he remained about three years, he removed to Gottingen, where, attracting the notice of professor Klaproth, he was recommended by him to be a member of the German society. In 1748 he was appointed tutor at the Caroline college at Brunswick, and in 1761 he became professor of poetry in that institution; to which, in the succeeding year, were annexed the offices of inspector of the typographic and bookselling establishment belonging to the Orphan house, and director of the Brunswick Intelligencer. From 1768 to 1774 he was editor of the New Brunswick Gazette; in 1775 he was appointed to the diaco-

nate of St. Syriac, at Brunswick; and he died in the month of June, 1777, in the 51st year of his age. His biographer states, that "he possessed a very fertile and vivid imagination, with a fine taste, improved by observation and acquaintance with the world. As a poet, he composed with uncommon facility, and tried his talents in almost every species, but was the most successful in the descriptive and heroi-comic. His burlesque poems were distinguished from every thing of the kind that had before appeared in Germany." A collection of Zachariæ's poetical works was published at Brunswick in 1763—1765, 9 vols. 8vo. *Gen. Biog.*

ZACHARIAS (*Pope*), a native of Greece, succeeded Gregory III. in 741; at a time when the Roman territory was threatened with an invasion by Luitprand, king of the Lombards, and when the sons of Charles Martel were too much engaged by domestic broils to undertake its defence. The pope, therefore, tried how far he might avail himself of the authority of religion in averting the storm; and by a solemn embassy and personal visit, he not only obtained peace, but induced Luitprand to restore to the Roman see four cities which he had taken from it. He also interposed, in 743, with Luitprand on behalf of the exarch of Ravenna, and prevailed with him to desist from an invasion of the exarchate, and to grant peace, as well as to give back the fortress of Cesena to the exarch; and in the same year he held a council at Rome to settle some matters of discipline, particularly such as related to the clergy. During the pontificate of Zacharias in the year 746, Carloman, the eldest son of Charles Martel, who had surrendered his dominions to his brother Pepin, went to Rome, and assumed the monastic habit, with which he was solemnly invested by the pope. Zacharias, having displayed talents in the exercise of his office, which gave him rank among the greatest of the popes, and having established an estimable character by his liberality to the poor, and by his munificence in public works, died in 752, in the 11th year of his pontificate. Some of his decrees and epistles, and also his translation of the dialogues of St. Gregory from Latin into Greek, are extant. *Bower.*

ZACHARIE, a town of France, department of the Var, with 1500 inhabitants; 9 miles south-west of St. Maximien.

ZACHEO, or DESECHIO, a small island, eight or nine leagues to the north-east-by-north of Mona, between the island of St. Domingo and that of Puerto Rico. It is nothing more than a green mountain, 800 or 1000 yards long.

ZACHTLÉVEN (Cornelius), was born at Rotterdam in 1606, and became an admirable painter of scenes of humour, imitating the style of Brouwer; but in subjects of a more sober description, which he also painted, such as farm-houses, kitchens, and the recreations of villagers, &c. he chose the more light and agreeable style of Teniers for his model; and in that style attempted to embody the same description of persons and compositions. In neither, however, of his imitations did he attain an equal degree of spirit or of truth with his prototypes. His works are well composed, and the touch with which they are executed is bold and free; they are not often met with, but are thought deserving of a place in the best collections.

ZACHTLEVEN (Herman), was the younger brother of Cornelius, and was born at Rotterdam in 1609. He is said to have been the pupil of Van Goyen, but did not follow the style of that master. His principal occupation appears to have been in painting views of the banks of the Rhine and the Meuse: These he executed in a very neat manner, but with a mean and common-place style of selection and imitation. The tones and hues of his pictures are generally cold, but fresh; and as he appears to have had great knowledge of aerial perspective, his distances are well preserved; and the forms drawn with great care and minuteness. He never left Flanders, though it has been asserted that he went to Italy. His drawings are numerous, and are carefully preserved in the best collections. He died in 1685, aged 76. Both he and his brother Cornelius employed the etching-needle, and left several neatly executed plates, from designs of their own.

ZACKEN, a river of Prussian Silesia, which rises among
the

the Riesengebirge mountains, and joins the Bober below Hirschberg. Near its source is a mountain called the Zackenfall, about 2200 feet in perpendicular height.

ZACONIA, or ZAKONIA, a mountainous and arid district of Greece, occupying the south-east part of the Morea, and including portions of the ancient *Laconia* and *Arcadia*. See MAINA.

ZACUTO, or ZACUTUS LUSITANUS, a physician, was born at Lisbon in 1575, and educated at Salamanca and Coimbra. In his 20th year he took the degree of doctor, and settling in his native city, practised with reputation for thirty years. As he was a descendant of Jewish parents, his dread of the Inquisition, after the edict of Philip IV. against the Jews was issued in 1625, induced him to retire to Holland, where he openly professed the religion of his family, and maintained a character highly respectable, both in his profession as a physician, and in his moral conduct. He died at Amsterdam in the year 1642; and left behind him a collection of works, amounting to 2 vols. fol. The principal of his works are, "De Medicorum Principum Historia," lib. 6. in which he approves himself a strenuous advocate of Galen and the Greek physicians; "Praxis Historiarum Morborum," lib. v.; and "Praxis Medica admiranda," lib. iii. In all his works he blends acuteness of observation with a certain degree of superstitious credulity; but they are nevertheless consulted and quoted. *Haller*.

ZADAN, a town on the west coast of the island of Celebes. Lat. 2. 55. S. long. 119. 9. E.

ZADAON, or CADAON, a river of the south of Portugal, which rises in the mountains of Algarva, and falls into the ocean at St. Ubes.

ZADORA, a river of Spain, in the province of Alava, which flows past Vittoria. Its banks were the scene of the celebrated battle of 21st June, 1813.

ZAFANIN, a village of Fez, near the coast of the Mediterranean; 35 miles south east of Melilla.

ZAFFAR, or ZAFFIR, *s.* Powder the calx of cobalt fine, and mix it with three times its weight of powdered flints, this being wetted with common water, concretes into a mass called *zaffre*, which from its hardness has been mistaken for a native mineral. *Hill*.—Cobalt being sublimed, the flowers are of a blue colour; these, German mineralists call *zaffir*. *Woodward*—The artificers in glass tinge their glass blue with that dark mineral *zaphra*. *Boyle*.

ZAFRA, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, situated on an eminence. It has only one church, but contains seven monasteries, and 6000 inhabitants, who are employed partly in tanning and making gloves, partly in rope-making and the manufacture of earthenware; 20 miles east of Xeres de los Cavaleros.

ZAFRA, a small town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Marasch; 15 miles west of Tarsus.—There is another of the same name in the government of Trebisond; 50 miles north-west of Trebisond.

ZAGAROLA, a small town of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical States, Campagna di Roma, with the title of a duchy.

ZAGGOS, a mountain of Algiers, in Africa, in which are some salt mines.

ZAGHAVA, a kingdom of Central Africa, described by the Arabian writers as situated on the eastern part of the course of the Niger; but its position is very difficult to determine, and no country of that name is mentioned by modern travellers. It probably occupied a part of the modern Bornou.

ZAGORA, a town in the east of European Turkey, in an inland situation, but adjoining a lake which communicates with the Black sea. It is called by the Greeks Debeltus or Dueltus, is situated in the province of Romania, and has nothing in particular to distinguish it from the general backwardness of a country thinly peopled, ill cultivated, and rarely visited by European travellers; 12 miles south-west of Burgas.

ZAGORA, a large village, or rather town, of European Turkey, in Greece, province of Magnesia, situated on the

declivity of Mount Pelion, about a league from the sea. Its houses are in general surrounded with chesnut trees, but the adjacent territory is by no means fertile, and the place is remarkable for little except a Greek school, provided with a library and annual income.

ZAGOREA, a district in the west of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, near the source of the river Vohutza. It is inhabited, not by Turks, but by Greeks, who are considered descendants of the ancient Pelagonians, the site of whose capital, the present town of Zagorium, the chief place of the territory, is supposed to occupy. The country is extremely mountainous and woody. The inhabitants, a hardy and spirited race, are subject to the pacha of Joannina.

ZAGOROWO, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kalisch; 30 miles north-by-west of Kalisch. Population 800.

ZAGRAB, or AGRAM, a county in what is termed the civil part of Austrian Croatia, comprising the west part of the province, adjacent to Illyria. Its area is 2080 square miles; its population nearly 180,000. It contains mountains covered with vast forests, is watered by the Save, and produces corn, tobacco, and vines; also potash, timber for export, and iron. The chief town is Agram or Zagrab, the capital, not of this county only, but of Croatia. Part of this county was ceded to Bonaparte in 1809, and was incorporated in the new kingdom of Illyria in 1816. See CROATIA.

ZAGRAB, or AGRAM, a city of the Austrian states, the capital of Croatia, and the chief town of the county of Agram. It consists of three parts, the Royal Free town, the Bishop's town, and the suburb of Harmitz. The first stands on a very steep eminence, is surrounded with a wall, and is the residence of the ban (the chief civil magistrate) of Croatia; also of the military governor; and is the meeting-place of the diets of the county. It contains likewise a number of neat private houses. The bishop's town stands in a deep valley, on the other side of a stream called the Blutbach. It contains the cathedral, the episcopal residence, the chapter-house, and two inferior churches. Adjoining to it is the suburb; and both these parts belong to the bishop, who exercises a certain jurisdiction over the inhabitants. Agram has a population of about 17,000, and, for an inland town, is well situated for trade. The trade of the place consists chiefly in the produce of the vicinity; in corn, wine, and tobacco; also in salt. It has some intercourse with Fiume and Trieste, which may be termed the maritime outlets of Croatia; 84 miles east-by-north of Fiume, and 144 south of Vienna. Lat. 45. 49. 2. N. long. 16. 4. 41. E.

ZAGYVA, a large river in the interior of Hungary, which rises on Mount Mafra, in the county of Heves, flows southward, and falls into the Theyss at Szolnok.

ZAHARA, a small town of Spain, in the province of Seville, near the source of the river Guadalete. It stands on a hill. The houses are scooped out of the solid rock; and the precipice behind them is at least 1200 feet in height. It is accessible only by a narrow pathway, which a mule cannot ascend without difficulty. There are several small towns in the south of Spain, situated on similar spots, having been erected by the Moors, after the continued attacks of the Spaniards rendered a residence unsafe in the plains; 40 miles south-east of Seville.

ZAHNA, a town of Prussian Saxony; 9 miles north-east of Wittenberg. Population 1400.

ZAHRINGEN, a petty town of the west of Germany, in Baden, once the residence of a celebrated family of that name; 2 miles north of Freyburg.

ZAILA, a settlement of Peru, in the province of Parinacochas.

ZAINAH, a place of Algiers, in the province of Constantina, in which are considerable ruins, probably those of the ancient Zama; 40 miles south-west of Constantina.

ZAINE, or WED EL BERBER, a river in the western part of the territory of Tunis, in Africa, which falls into the Mediterranean, Lat. 36. 54. N. long. 9. 16. E.

ZAIZAN, NOR, a large lake of Tartary, situated among the Altai mountains, near the Frontier of Asiatic Russia. It

is formed by the Irtysh, which passes through it, and bears above, the name of Upper, and below, that of Lower.

ZALANGO, a small island of the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Guayaquil.

ZALATHNA, a town of Transylvania, in the county of Lower Weissenburg, on the small river Ampoy. It has 4000 inhabitants, partly of Wallachian, and partly of German and Magyar descent. The principal employment of the inhabitants is mining; and it is here that the gold washed by the Gypsies and Wallachians, from the sand of the rivers, is purchased by the officers of government. The mines of Zalathna produce gold, silver, cinnabar, and mercury. Tellurium is also found at one place in the neighbourhood. At a little distance are the ruins of a town, supposed to be the *Colonia Perendanesiorum* of the Romans; 20 miles west of Carlsburg.

ZALESIE, a village of Poland, near the frontiers of Russia; 46 miles east-by-south of Siedlec.

ZALESZCZYKI, a town of Austrian Poland, on the Dniester, and the frontiers of Moldavia. It contains 5500 inhabitants, and has manufactures of woollens; also of glass. It was founded by the celebrated count Stanislaus Poniatowsky, who invited to it a colony of German manufacturers, chiefly Lutherans; 120 miles south-south-east of Lemberg. Lat. 48. 43. N. long. 25. 46. 5. E.

ZALEUCUS, a philosopher and legislator of Greece, and founder of the Locrian state, flourished in the 7th century B. C. He was of obscure birth, and lived in servitude as a shepherd; but his extraordinary abilities and merit attracted notice even in his humble station, and advanced him to the government. His laws were deemed severe, but being adapted to the circumstances and manners of the Locrians, their constitution was for several ages highly celebrated. His discipline was rigorous, so that he prohibited the use of wine, otherwise than as a medicine; and he ordained, that adulterers should be punished with the loss of their eyes. When his son had incurred this penalty, he blended paternal lenity with a pretence of maintaining the authority of the laws, by ordering his son to be deprived of one eye, and by submitting to the loss of one of his own eyes. In order to secure the permanent stability of his system of legislation, he required that a person who proposed a change in any one of them should come before the assembly with a cord about his neck, that he might be instantly strangled, if upon examination the old law were preferred. *Diod. Sic. Laert. Brucker, by Enfield.*

ZALOSCE, a small town of Austrian Poland, in the circle of Zloczow. It is divided by the river Sereth, into Old and New Zalosce. The inhabitants are chiefly of the United Greek church.

ZAMBA, a settlement of New Granada, in the province of Carthagena.

ZAMBA, a bay on the coast of New Granada, and province of Carthagena. It is very large, convenient, and sheltered from the winds; for which reason it is much frequented by vessels, which generally enter it to take in water.

ZAMBA, an island, called Galera de Zamba, from its long and narrow figure, and forming one of the sides of the former bay.

ZAMBA, a seaport of south America, in the gulf of Darien, noted for the fertility of the adjacent country.

ZAMBE, a point on the coast of Carthagena, in New Granada, between the city of Carthagena and the river Magdalena.

ZAMBESE, or **CUAMA**, a large river of Eastern Africa, which rises from unknown sources, in a mountainous territory in the interior, rolls through the kingdom of Mocaranga, and falls into the Indian ocean, in lat. 19. S. long. 37. E. Gold mines are found near its banks; and a considerable quantity of ivory is also brought down. With a view to the carrying on of this trade, the Portuguese have erected forts at Sena and Tete.

ZAMBORONDON, a settlement of Quito, in the province of Guayaquil. Lat. 0. 48. S.

ZAMBRANO (Juan Luis), a Spanish painter; was born

at Cordova in 1599. He was a disciple of Paolo de Cespedes, and was a successful follower of the style of that master. His principal works are in the cathedral at Cordova, and in the church of the convent of Los Martyros, where he painted two altar-pieces, representing the stoning of St. Stephen, and the martyrdom of St. Acisclo and St. Victoria. In the colegio di Santa Catalina is a fine picture by him of a guardian angel and a St. Christopher, which Palomino describes as designed in the great style of M. Angelo. He passed the latter part of his life at Seville, where he painted several altar-pieces for the church of St. Basil, and died in that city in 1639, at the age of 40.

ZAMBRANO, a settlement of New Granada, in the province of Carthagena, situate on the shore of the Magdalena.

ZAMBRONA, a cape of Naples, on the west coast of Calabria. Lat. 37. 48. N. long. 16. 6. E.

ZAMIA, in Botany, a genus of the class appendix palmæ, dioecia order polyandria, natural order of palmæ, filices (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Male—Calyx: ament strobile-shaped, ovate, obtuse; scales horizontal, peltate, obovate, very blunt, one-flowered, thickened at the top, permanent. Corolla none. Stamina: filaments none. Anthers subglobose, clustered, accumulated in the lower surface of the scales, sessile, two-valved, opening above by a longitudinal cleft. Pollen, farinaceous. Female—Calyx: ament strobile-shaped, larger, ovate, imbricate; scales pedicelled, peltate, angular, finally distant, permanent. Corolla none. Pistil: germs two, irregular, angular, inserted into the margin under the pelta of the scales, solitary on each side, nodding. Style noue. Stigma obtuse, obscurely cleft on the side. Pericarp: berries to each scale two ovate, barked at the base, fleshy, one-celled. Seed one in each berry, ovate.—*Essential Character.* Male—Ament strobile-shaped, scales covered with pollen underneath. Female—Ament strobile-shaped, with scales at each margin; berry solitary.

1. *Zamia furfuracea*, or broad-leaved zamia.—Leaflets wedge-shaped, straight, very smooth from the middle to the tip, serrate, scurfy underneath; stipe spiny. Stem thick, seldom rising more than two feet high.—It was discovered by Dr. Houston in the sands near Old Vera Cruz, in America.

2. *Zamia integrifolia*, or dwarf zamia.—Leaflets mostly quite entire, bluntish, awnless, straight, shining; stipe unarmed. The spadix is divided into florets after the manner of the fruit of the cypress.—Native of East Florida.

3. *Zamia debilis*, or long-leaved zamia.—Leaflets linear, awnless, serrulate at the tip from spreading, recurved, longer than the channelled rachis; stipe three-sided, compressed, unarmed.—Native of the West Indies.

4. *Zamia pungens*, or needle zamia.—Leaflets awl-shaped, spreading, strict, rigid, mucronate; the outer margin of the base rounded; stipe roundish, unarmed.—Native of the Cape of Good Hope.

5. *Zamia cycadis*, or narrow-leaved zamia.—Leaflets oblique, linear-lanceolate, awl-shaped, hairy, curved, one, two, or three-spined at the tip; stipe unarmed.—Native of the Cape of Good Hope.

ZAMIANSK, a small Cossack town on the banks of the Volga, in the Russian government of Astracan, where a considerable fishery is carried on; 20 miles north-west of Astracan.

ZAMOLXIS, a celebrated person among the Scythians, was, as some have supposed, a slave of Pythagoras, who, having attended him into Egypt, obtained his freedom, and taught his master's doctrine among the Getæ. It has been also said, that in order to enforce the belief of the immortality of the soul, he dug a subterraneous apartment, and concealed himself in it for three years; but re-appearing as one risen from the dead, he there established his authority as a teacher. But Herodotus, who relates this fabulous story, as a common tradition, gives it no credit, but expressly says, that so far from being a Pythagorean, he flourished at a much earlier period than Pythagoras. The general testimony of the ancients furnishes reason for concluding; that Zamolxis was a Thracian, who, at a very remote period, taught the Scythians the doctrine of the immortality of the soul, and that

after his death, they enrolled his name among the divinities with whom they assured themselves they should associate in the invisible world. Herodotus relates, that at certain festivals, they chose several persons by lot, who were to be deputed as messengers to Zamolxis; and that they put them to death, by throwing them up into the air, and catching them, as they fell, upon the points of their spears; and this story is thought to be the more credible, because it is well known, that the practice of offering human sacrifices prevailed among the Scythians and the Thracians. *Herodotus. Brucker, by Enfield.*

ZAMORA, a province in the north-west of Spain, formed of a part of the great province of Leon, and lying to the south and north of the Douro, on the frontiers of Portugal. Its area, equal to one of our larger counties, is 1650 square miles; its population, far more thinly scattered, is only between 70,000 and 80,000. Its surface is in general hilly, and ill adapted to tillage. In fruit, however, it abounds; and the climate, (the latitude being 42. N.) is in general well adapted to vines. Its manufactures are quite insignificant; its exports are limited to wool, wine, and hides, along with small quantities of linen and corn.

ZAMORA, a considerable town in the north-west of Spain, in Leon, the capital of the preceding province. It is built near the north bank of the Douro, and to the east of an angular district, formed by a projection of the Portuguese territory into that of Spain. The height it stands on commands the river, and gives it, from a distance, a good appearance; but the houses are old fashioned, the streets narrow, and the appearance of the interior in general gloomy. It is the residence of a bishop, contains a number of churches and chapels, and has about 9000 inhabitants. It is also the seat of the government offices of the province, has a few manufactures of serge and linen, and a school for engineers. It is a place of old date, having derived its present name from the Moors, who called it *Medinato Zamorate*, or the town of turquoises, stones of that description being frequently found among the neighbouring rocks. In the 11th century it was demolished by a Moorish force, but rebuilt by the Spanish government, and fortified as a frontier town on the side of Portugal. The walls are still kept up; but the population of the place is said to have considerably declined. The environs are fertile, and well adapted to pasturage; 33 miles north of Salamanca. Lat. 41. 35. N. long. 5. 22. W.

ZAMORA, a town of Mexico, and capital of a jurisdiction of the same name, in the province of Valladolid. The town is well built. It extends a quarter of a league from north to south, and somewhat less from east to west. It has many gardens and orchards, which are irrigated by a fine river, called the Rio Grande, which has also several other smaller rivers, which may be called its branches. This river runs south, and abounds in fine fish; and the greater part of the town stands upon its banks; and on these are also many fields of wheat. The town was founded in 1540 by order of the king, for a garrison, and as a frontier to the Chichimeca nation. Its population is composed of 300 families of Spaniards, mustees, and mulattoes. It has, besides the parish church, two convents; 155 miles west-north-west of Mexico. Lat. 20. 2. N. long. 101. 46. W.

ZAMORA, a town of Quito, in the province of Jaen de Bracamoros, situated on the shore of the river Zamora. Since its mines have been abandoned, it has fallen to be nothing more than a miserable village. It is still inhabited by some reduced but industrious families; 234 miles south of Quito, and 85 north-north-west of Jaen. Lat. 4. 2. S. long. 78. 50. W.

ZAMORA, a large river of Quito, which rises in the province of Jaen de Bracamoros, and after collecting the waters of many streams, falls into the Mayo or Santiago, which enters the Amazons.

ZAMOSKI, a town in the south-east of Poland; 47 miles south-south-east of Lublin, and belonging to what is now called the kingdom of Poland. It is situated on a small eminence, surrounded by marshes, and having large forests to the south-east and north-west. It is not an ancient place, having

been built in the close of the 16th century, and fortified according to the rules of that age. It has long been considered a military station of importance. In 1656 it was unsuccessfully besieged by the Swedes; in 1715 it was surprised by the Saxons; and in the civil contests of 1771, the Poles were defeated in its vicinity, by the Russians. In 1812 it was one of the few towns in which the French left a garrison, after their retreat from Russia. Its fortifications have not been carefully kept up; but it has a stately cathedral, several churches, a lyceum, and classical school, in lieu of its former university; also a public library, and a population, chiefly in the suburbs, of 6600. Lat. 50. 43. N. long. 23. 15. E.

ZAMOSZZYN, a small town of Prussian Poland, near the Netz, and 44 miles north-by-east of Posen.

ZAMPALA, a river of Mexico, which rises in the province of Tlascalala, and runs into the gulf of Mexico. Lat. 19. 40. N.

ZAMPALA, or CHEMPOALLA, or ZEMPOALA, a city of Mexico. When Cortez landed in the year 1519, the chief or lord of this place, who was tributary to Montezuma, offered his service to the Spaniards. It was at that time a large city, and exceedingly populous, the lowest account reckoning the inhabitants at 20,000 or 30,000. It was at that time the capital of a country called Totonacapan, now the north-east part of the province of Tlascalala; 90 miles east of Puebla de los Angeles. Lat. 20. 10. N. long. 97. 50. W.

ZAMPIERI (Domenico), called *Domenichino* in the History of Painting, was born at Bologna in 1581, and placed when very young under the tuition of Denis Calvert; but being ill treated by him, he prevailed upon his father to permit him to enter the school of the Carracci, at the time when Guido and Albano were both students there. He soon distinguished himself, but more by his care and assiduity than by brilliancy of talent. He here attached himself to Albano, and, when he left the Carracci, they travelled together to Parma, Modena, and Reggio, to study the works of Correggio and Parmeggiano, and soon afterwards they both went to Rome. In that city his first patron was cardinal Agucchi, who employed him in his palace, and commissioned him to paint three pictures for the church of S. Onofria, of subjects from the life of S. Jerome. His former master, An. Carracci, also employed him for some time to assist in his great work at the Farnese gallery; and he painted from his own designs, in the loggia in the garden, the Death of Adonis, when Venus springs from her car to assist her unfortunate lover.

Domenichino not only excelled in historical painting, in works both great and small, but he has also left us many landscapes of extraordinary excellence in point of tone; seldom can so much be said of their compositions. They are generally select in scenery, of a grave and dignified character, and are executed with boldness and freedom, and enriched with figures. A very fine one may be seen in the collection of the marquis of Stafford. He is universally esteemed as the best among the disciples of the Carracci, and Nicolo Poussin is said to have preferred him before them: but that favour, if we except the Communion of S. Jerome, his works will scarcely be found to support. M. Fuseli has remarked, that "expression which had languished after the death of Raphael seemed to revive in Domenichino; but his sensibility was not supported by equal comprehension, elevation of mind, or dignity of motive." His forms are by no means so pure or graceful, or his actions so natural and unconstrained, as those of that divine painter. His invention does not appear to have been vivid, but his study was unremitting, and with all his defects he well deserved the title of a great painter, and certainly has not since been equalled. He died in 1641, aged 60.

ZAMUCOS, a settlement of Peru, in the province of Chaco, situate on the shore of the river Paraguay.

ZAMUDIOS, a river of New Granada, in the province of Chaco, which runs west, and enters the Pacific ocean.

ZANCA, a settlement of Peru, in the province of Quispicanchi.

ZANCHI (Basilio), an elegant Latin poet, was born at Bergamo in 1501, and pursued his studies under Giovita Rapicio

Rapicio with so much ardour, that at the age of seventeen he made a collection of Latin poetical epithets, which was afterwards published. Before he had attained the age of twenty he visited Rome, and was much noticed by the poets of that city. According to the practice which then prevailed, he changed his baptismal name Pietro into L. Petreius; but afterwards, returning to Bergamo, and entering, in 1524, among the canons-regular of Lateran, he assumed that of Basil; devoting his attention to sacred literature, and publishing some works on the scriptures. In the progress of his life, he frequently changed his residence, and was every where respected, on account of his learning and talents, by the principal scholars of the age. Under the severe decree of pope Paul IV. issued in 1558, which commanded, under the threatened penalty of the prison or galleys, all the religions to return to the cloisters to which they belonged, Zanchi was imprisoned, and fell a sacrifice to the rigour of confinement. One of his biographers says, that he had few equals in the sweetness, and fewer in the elegance of his poetry; specimens of which occur in his eight books of poems, one of which bears the title of "De Horto Sophiae," and describes the most remarkable facts and doctrines of the Catholic religion. Some of his poems are inserted in the "Deliciae," and the "Carmina Poetarum Italorum." He also published a kind of Lexicon, entitled "Latinorum Verborum ex variis auctoribus Epitome." *Moreri. Gen. Biog.*

ZANCHI (Girolamo), an Italian Protestant, was born in 1516 at Alzano, in the territory of Bergamo, and entered among the canons-regular of Lateran at the age of fifteen, in which connection he remained for ten years. But Peter Martyr having communicated to him, and others of his fraternity, the opinions of the reformers, he departed with him from Italy in 1530, and went to Geneva. From Geneva he removed to Strasburg upon an invitation to supply a vacancy in the professorship of sacred literature, which he accepted in 1553, and which he occupied for about eleven years. In 1568 he removed to the theological chair at Heidelberg, when he took the degree of doctor. When Frederic III., who was a zealous Lutheran, succeeded the elector palatine, and removed the Heidelberg professors, Zanchi, declining offered settlements at Leyden and Antwerp, took a place in count John Casimir's college at Newstadt. Upon the restoration of the expelled professors, Zanchi, on account of his age, was declared "emeritus;" and having lost his sight, died at Heidelberg in 1590.

Highly esteemed among Protestants in general on account of his learning and invincible attachment to their principles, John Sturmius affirmed of him, "that he should not be at all anxious for the cause of reformed religion, if Zanchius alone were to dispute in the council of Trent against all the fathers present." *Bayle.*

ZANCOS, a settlement of Vilcas Huaman, in Peru.

ZANCUDOS, a missionary settlement of New Granada, in the province of San Juan de los Llanos, on the shore of the river Apure.

ZAND, a village in the north-east of the Netherlands, with 900 inhabitants; 10 miles east-south-east of Groningen.

ZANDVORT, a village of the Netherlands, in North Holland; 5 miles west of Haarlem. Population 800.

ZANESVILLE, a post town of the United States, and capital of Muskingum county, Ohio, on the east bank of the Muskingum, opposite Putnam. It is a pleasant and flourishing town, and contains a court-house, two banks, two printing offices, a woollen manufactory, two glass manufactories, and had, in 1816, 317 houses, many of which are handsome. There is a copperas mine near the town; and a copperas manufactory has lately been established here. Here are two bridges erected across the Muskingum. Zanesville is situated at the falls of the river, on which are erected numerous mills and manufacturing establishments; and it will probably become a large manufacturing town; 60 miles east of Columbus, 60 north of Marietta, and 70 north-east of Chillicothe. Lat. 39. 58. N. long. 82. 3. W.

ZANFARA, a kingdom of Central Africa, situated to the north of Wangara. It is now united to Guber, and pays tribute to Asben. It was reported to Brown as containing silver.

ZANGUAL, a settlement of Peru, in the province of Truxillo.

ZANGUEBAR. This term, which signifies literally the country of the Blacks, has been vaguely applied to a large extent of the eastern coast of Africa, between Mozambique and the Red Sea. The inhabitants consist of negroes, with a number of Arabs settled in the towns. The cities of Quiloa, Mombaza, Melinda, and some others, have been visited by Europeans; but the interior is entirely unknown. During the prosperity of the Portuguese, their empire extended over the greater part of this coast; but they have now been generally obliged to give place to the Imam of Mascat.

ZANHAGA, or ZENHAGA, a name given to the western part of the Sahara, bordering on the Atlantic.

ZANJON, a river of Chili, which runs nearly north, and enters the Valdivia.

ZANJON, PRIMERO, a river of Quito, in the province of Mainas, which runs north-north-east, and enters the Machapo.

ZANKARADA, a village of European Turkey, in Greece, province of Magnesia, about 9 miles north-east of the small town of Propantos. It contains above 400 houses, which occupy a large space of ground, being separated, as at Zagora, from each other by gardens and rows of chesnut trees. The women are employed chiefly in the spinning of cotton; while the young men repair to the surrounding districts, in search of employment.

ZANNICHELLI (John Jerome), a physician and naturalist, was born at Modena, in 1662, and settling in the medical department at Venice, he published a work on the preparation of chemical medicines, entitled "Promptuarium Remediorum Chymicorum." In 1702, he was created, by a patent of the duke of Parma, doctor of medicine, surgery, and chemistry. He afterwards formed a museum of natural history, and made many journies in order to collect fossils and other subjects for this repository. Some of his excursions were undertaken by public authority, as he was nominated by the chamber of health, physician-naturalist to all the states of Venice. He died in 1729. During his life-time he published several tracts relating to botany and lithology; and after his death his son John James edited from his MSS. "Opuscula Botanica Posthuma," 1730, and "Istoria della Pianta che nascono nel lido intorno a Venezia," 1735, being a description, with figures, of the plants on the Venetian shores.

ZANNICHELLIA [so named by Micheli, in honour of Giov. Jeronymo Zannichelli, an apothecary at Venice, author of "Laboratorium Zannichellianum Chymicum," &c.] in Botany, a genus of the class monoecia, order monandria, natural order of inundatae, naiades (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Male flower—Calyx none. Corolla none. Stamina: filament one, simple, long, erect. Anthers sagittate, ovate, erect. Female next the male flower.—Calyx: perianth one-leafed, ventricose, three-toothed. Corolla none. Pistil: germs four to eight, horned, converging. Styles as many, simple, spreading a little. Stigmas ovate, flat, spreading outwards. Pericarp: capsules as many, subfalcate, erect-spreading, beaked with a reclining style, tubercled at the back, crusty-coriaceous, compressed, one-celled, valveless. Seeds solitary, oblong, gibbous on one side. Male flowers solitary, scattered. Calyx: perianth one-leafed, with the mouth oblique, sharp behind, quite entire.—*Essential Character.* Male—Calyx none. Corolla none. Female—Calyx one-leafed. Corolla none. Germs four or more. Seeds as many, pedicelled. Stigmas peltate.

Zannichellia palustris, or horned pondweed.—Root annual, fibrous, very slender. It has the habit of a Potamogeton, slender and much branched, the stem leafy and smooth. Leaves somewhat whorled, growing two, three, or four out of the same sheathing stipule, linear, quite entire, acute, grass-like

like. Bracte axillary, tubular, membranaceous. Flowers two together within each bracte, one male, the other female.—Native of Europe and Virginia; flowering in June and July. Ditches and stagnant waters, near Pancras church; Bungay, in Suffolk, Cherry-Hinton, &c. Cambridgeshire; between Headington and the Wick, in Oxfordshire.

ZANNONE, a small island in the Tuscan sea, between the island of Ponza and the cape of Mount Circelli on the mainland.

ZANOJE, a settlement of New Granada, in South America, on the shore of the Guarico.

ZANONIA [so named by Linnæus, in memory of Giacomo Zanoni, prefect of the botanic garden at Bologna], in Botany, a genus of the class dioecia, order pentandria, natural order of cucurbitaceæ (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Male.—Calyx: perianth three-leaved; leaflets ovate, spreading, shorter than the corolla. Corolla one-petaled, five-parted, spreading; segments acuminate, bent in, equal. Stamina: filaments five, spreading, length of the calyx. Anthers simple. Female on a distinct plant.—Calyx: perianth as in the male, placed on the germ. Corolla as in the male. Pistil: germ oblong, inferior. Styles three, spreading, conical, bent back, permanent. Stigmas bifid, curled. Pericarp: berry long, very large, truncate, attenuated at the base, surrounded with a curled suture towards the top, three-celled. Seeds two in each cell, oblong-round, in the centre of a lanceolate scale.—*Essential Character.* Calyx three-leaved. Corolla five-parted. Female—Styles three. Berry three-celled, inferior. Seeds two in each cell.

Zanonia indica.—Native of Malabar.

ZANOTTI (Francis Maria), a mathematician and philosopher, was born at Bologna in 1692, began his education among the Jesuits, and pursued a course of natural philosophy at the place of his nativity. Declining the prosecution of jurisprudence, to which he directed his first attention, he devoted himself to the study of philosophy, laying the foundation in an acquaintance with mathematics, and commencing with the works of Descartes and Malebranche. But being desirous of studying the works of Aristotle and Plato in the original language, he applied with diligence to acquire a knowledge of the Greek, so that he became able not only to read but to write it. Thus furnished, he obtained leave to give lectures in philosophy; in the course of which he instituted a comparison between the system of Descartes and that of Newton, avowing a decided preference to the latter; more particularly as it respects optics and astronomy. It was by his advice and under his direction, that Algarotti undertook to compose a popular treatise on light and colours. Declining to go to Padua for the purpose of giving lectures, he was appointed librarian to the Institute at his native place, and afterwards secretary, in which office he drew up in Latin an account of the transactions of the academy, with a history of its institutions, which he continued till the year 1766. This work was rendered peculiarly pleasing and instructive by the clearness of his arrangement, and the excellence of his style; in both which respects he seems to have formed himself on the model of Fontenelle. To these transactions he was himself a contributor; communicating a method of squaring different spaces of the hyperbola, and several important discoveries with regard to the circle, sphere, and circumscribing figures. Of these discoveries he transmitted an account to the Academy of Sciences at Montpellier, of which, as well as of the Royal Society of London, he had been elected a member. In his speculations on moral philosophy, he defended the Peripatetics against Maupertuis; and his adversary Ansaldo, in his "*Vindiciæ Maupertusianæ*," accused him of depreciating the Catholic religion, as he ascribed too great influence to the Stoic philosophy in alleviating the misfortunes of human life. This controversy gave occasion to many publications.

Zanotti was a poet as well as a mathematician and philosopher, and wrote verses both in the Tuscan and Latin languages; aiming, in imitation of the most celebrated poets of Italy, to blend the suavity of Petrarch with the energy and

vigour of Dante. Many of his Italian poems were published by Eustatio Manfredi; and some of his Latin elegies were edited by J. Antonio Vulpi; who says of them, that Catullus himself would not have been ashamed to acknowledge them. Both his Italian and Latin poems were afterwards published separately, first at Florence, and lastly at Bologna; and in this edition are contained imitations of Tibullus, Ovid, and Virgil, as well as of Catullus. After the death of Beccaria, Zanotti, whose modesty was no less conspicuous than his talents and acquirements, accepted the office of president of the Institute, which he deemed peculiarly honourable, as it was a token of esteem conferred upon him by his countrymen. Among the learned men with whom he maintained intercourses of friendship or correspondence were the famous anatomist Morgagni, Voltaire, and pope Benedict XIV. He died in the month of January, 1777. His works, besides those to which we have already referred, were numerous.

ZANOTTI (Giovanni Pietro), was born at Paris, though of Italian parentage, in 1674. He was sent young to Bologna, and became a pupil of Lorenzo Passinelli. Under that master he acquired an agreeable tone of colouring, a mellow pencil, and an intelligent acquaintance with the principle of the chiaro oscuro. He painted several altarpieces for the churches at Bologna, of which the most esteemed are, the Incredulity of St. Thomas, in the church of S. Tommaso del Mercato; the Resurrection, in S. Pietro; the Nativity, in La Purita; and a large picture in the palazzo pubblico, representing the ambassadors from Rome swearing fidelity to the Bolognese. He resided great part of his life at Cortona, where he also distinguished himself by several pictures painted for the churches, particularly Christ appearing to the Magdalen, Christ bearing his Cross, and the Murder of the Innocents.

Zanotti was a laborious and intelligent writer on art. Of his numerous publications the most considerable is his "*Storia dell' Accademia Clementina di Bologna*," published in two vols. 4to. in 1739. He died in 1765, aged 91. *Bryant's Dict.*

ZANOW, a small town of Prussia, in Pomerania; 42 miles north-by-west of New Stettin. Population 800.

ZANTE, the ancient *Zacynthus*, an island of the Mediterranean, forming a part of the Ionian republic, and situated at a short distance to the south of Cephalonia, and to the west of the ancient Elis, in the Morea or Peloponnesus. Its form is irregular; its length 15 miles; its breadth above 8; its circumference more than 30; its area about 160. In its aspect it is the finest of the Ionian islands, presenting, when viewed from the fort above the town of Zante, a prospect of vales and eminences richly cultivated, and covered with hamlets or villages, embosomed in olive plantations. The highest hill in the island is called Skopo, and the only plain of any extent bears the name of Chierri. Zante has no large rivulets, and in summer, considerable inconvenience is experienced, from the drying up of the springs and wells. The whole surface of the island presents the traces of subterraneous fire, discovered in some parts by warm sulphureous springs; in others by a degree of heat in the soil, which gives uncommon activity to vegetation. The springs of petroleum and mineral tar are worked to advantage. The coast is begirt with steep rocks, which in many places form recesses, answering in some degree the purpose of harbours. The climate, though extremely hot in summer, is not unwholesome. Like the neighbouring islands, Zante is subject to frequent shocks of earthquakes, but they are seldom attended with the loss of lives, and not always with the overthrow of buildings, though the latter took place to a considerable extent in 1820.

The chief products of Zante are currants, olives, and other fruits of a warm latitude (38. N.). Currants have long formed a great article of export to England and Holland; and the wines of Zante, if skilfully prepared, would be of good quality. Of olive oil, the annual produce is fully 32,000 barrels, each of about 130 lbs. On the other hand, the corn raised is hardly equal to four months consumption; and

and the deficiency is supplied by imports from the Morea, whither the peasantry of Zante resort in the harvest, to the number of 4000 or 5000, and receive payment for their labour, in corn, of which they bring back with them, on an average, not less than 50,000 bushels. Cotton and silk are cultivated to a small extent; and pasturage is very scanty, in consequence of the droughts of summer. Goats are the only live stock. The soil of this island being so fertile, the population is much more dense than in other parts of Greece. The total of the island is about 40,000, being 250 persons to the square mile. Of these, above 16,000 reside in the town of Zante; the rest in villages, hamlets, and scattered habitations, many of which are pleasantly situated along the coast. The language of the town, for the purpose of intercourse with foreigners, is Italian; but the current language is Greek. The dress of the Zantiotes presents a similar mixture of Italian and Greek fashions. Here are some manufactures of woollens; also of liquors. The island fell into the hands of the British, in October, 1809. It has communication by packets with Malta, Corfu, and the mainland of Greece. It sends seven deputies to the Ionian parliament, and is similar in mode of government, to the other islands of that republic.

ZANTE, the *Zacynthus* of the ancients, the capital of the foregoing island, is situated on the eastern coast, about 12 miles nearly west of Cape Tornese, in the Morea. It is the largest town of the republic, containing between 16,000 and 18,000 inhabitants. It is pleasantly situated at the bottom of a small bay, and on a hill of so gentle a declivity, as to descend in an almost imperceptible slope, to the surface of the sea. In its appearance, Zante resembles an Italian town. The principal street, which traverses it in its whole length, is broad and handsome: it is bordered with well built houses and churches, some supported by colonnades; others provided with piazzas, which, in a sultry climate like this, are of incalculable benefit. It has likewise the advantage, so rare on the continent, of a foot pavement. The marketplace, situated near the sea, is spacious and well laid out: it serves the double purpose of an exchange for the merchants during the day, and of a public promenade during the summer evenings. The houses of Zante are built, partly of brick, partly of wood; and, on account of the frequency of earthquakes, seldom exceed one or two stories in height: the last visitation of this kind, in 1820, overthrew several hundred houses, without, however, causing a loss of lives. Zante partakes of the character of a commercial town, comfort being more studied than elegance, and there being no public amusements, except billiards, and occasionally a theatrical representation by Italian players. Of the churches, several are well built, but none particularly striking. The harbour is capacious, but was not accounted safe for large vessels during the winter gales, until the erection of a mole or jetty. Quarantine is performed at a distance of two miles from the shore, and under the guns of the fort, which stands to the north-west, on the top of an eminence. The environs of Zante are extremely pleasant and picturesque.

ZANTOMISL, a town of Prussian Poland; 20 miles east-south-east of Posen. Population 900.

Z'ANY, *s. Insanus*.—A fool, a ninny. [Mr. Horne Tooke has observed, that *zany* and *nizy* are both from the same Italian word, viz., *sanese*; *zany*, from the former, and *nizy* from the latter part of the word; and that *Sanese*, or a native of *Sienna* in Italy, was equivalent to a fool, may be learned from many Italian books, as well as by conversation with the Florentines. He accordingly refers to some Italian comedies in proof. Poggius mentions a native of *Sienna* thus: "Pasquinus *Senensis*, vir dicax ac jocosus." Facet. p. 468.] One employed to raise laughter by his gestures, actions, and speeches; a merry Andrew; a buffoon.

Then write that I may follow, and so be
Thy echo, thy debtor, thy foil, thy *zany*;
I shall be thought, if mine like thine I shape,
All the world's lion, though I be thy ape.

Donne.

To Z'ANY, *v. a.* To mimic.
Vol. XXIV. No. 1674.

All excellence

In other madams does but *zany* hers. *Beaum. and Fl.*

Laughs them to scorn, as men doth busy apes

When they will *zany* men.

Marston.

ZANZIBAR, an island in the Indian ocean, near the coast of Africa, about 45 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. It has an excellent harbour on the western shore, abreast of the town. The island is difficult of approach, on account of a very strong current. The eastern coast is bold and woody; but the hills are not sufficiently high to interrupt the course of the sea breeze, which blowing over the whole island, renders it tolerably healthy. The inhabitants are Mahometan Arabs, governed by a sheik, appointed by the imam of Mascat. He has about 100 native troops under his command; but the island is said to be in a very defenceless state. It carries on a considerable trade with the Isle of France, Madagascar, and the Arabian Gulf. It exports slaves, gums, ivory, antimony, and blue vitriol; and imports arms, gunpowder, cutlery, coarse Indian cloths, and Spanish dollars. Small vessels, called dows or grabs, of 200 tons burden, are built on the island. It is plentifully supplied with water; and provisions are cheap and abundant.

ZANZOUR, a village of Tripoli; 15 miles west-north-west of Tripoli.

ZAOIE, a village of Upper Egypt, on the Nile; 13 miles north of Benisuef.

ZAPALLOS, a river of New Granada, in the province of Pastos, which runs east, and enters the Caqueta.

ZAPANGAS, a settlement of Costa Rica, on the coast of the Pacific ocean, near Cape Blanco.

ZAPANQUI, a settlement of Peru, in the province of Sicasca.

ZAPARAS, a settlement of the Caraccas, in the province of Maracaiho, on the east coast of Lake Maracaibo.

ZAPATERO, a small island, situated in the Lake Nicaragua, near the west coast.

ZAPATILLA LAGOON, a bay on the east coast of Yucatan. Lat. 18. 52. N. long. 89. 32. W.

ZAPATOSA, a lake of New Granada, in the province of Santa Martha, formed from the various rivers which rise in the Snowy mountains.

ZAPOPAN, a town of Mexico, in the province of Guadalupe; 7 miles north-west of Guadalupe.

ZAPOTE, or ZAPOTE YACU, a river of South America, which enters the Casavatay, in Lat. 5. 11. S.

ZAPOTE, a settlement of Peru, in the province of Caxamarca.

ZAPOTECAS, SAN ILDEFONSO DE LOS, a city of Mexico, in the province of Oaxaca.

ZAPOTITLAN, a settlement of Mexico; 62 miles south-east of Puebla de los Angeles.

ZAPOTLAN, a settlement of Mexico, in the province of Valladolid; 105 miles west of Valladolid. Lat. 20. 10. N. long. 104. 36. W.—It is also the name of several other inconsiderable settlements in Mexico.

ZAPPOLINO, a small town of Italy, in the territory of Bologna.

ZAPUESA; a settlement of New Granada, on the shore of the Lake Zapatosa.

ZAQUALCO, a settlement of Mexico, in the province of Valladolid. It contains 200 families of Spaniards, mestizoes, and mulattoes, and 300 of Indians.

ZAQUALPA, a town of Mexico, in the province of Puebla de los Angeles. It contains 240 Indian families, 100 of Spaniards, mestizoes, and mulattoes; 90 miles south-east of Mexico.—There is another settlement of the same name, containing 109 Indian families.

ZARA, the capital of Austrian Dalmatia, situated on the shore of the Adriatic; 90 miles south-south-east of Fiume. It stands on a point of land which runs out into the sea, and forms an excellent harbour, capable of containing a whole fleet. It is strongly fortified. Outside of the walls are the ruins of an ancient aqueduct, of the time of Trajan, with a number of inscriptions. Zara has several good edi-

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fices.

faces, in particular the cathedral, the churches of Saints Grisogono, Catherina, Dominic, Dimitri, and Antony. These churches contain a number of good paintings. The public establishments are a gymnasium, a high normal school, the government offices, the courts of appeal, and an archbishop's see for the kingdom of Dalmatia. The language of the middle and upper classes is Italian. The distilled water called *ros solis*, made at this place, is in high repute. Lat. 44. 2. 25. N. long. 15. 9. 32. E. Population 8000.

ZARA, a circle of Austrian Dalmatia. Its area is 2150 square miles, with 105,000 inhabitants.

ZARAGOCILLA, a settlement of New Granada, in the province of Carthagená.

ZARAGOZA, a city of New Granada, in the province of Antioquia, between the rivers Cauca and Magdalena, and on the shore of the Nechi. Its climate is so unhealthy, that its inhabitants are reduced to 200 housekeepers.

ZARAKA, a small town of the Morea, with a lake now called Zaraka, anciently called Stymphatus.

ZARAOUNIZA, a small town of Austrian Dalmatia, near Spalatro.

ZARATA, a settlement of Peru, in the province of Larecaxa, near the river Beni.

ZARATA, a settlement of New Granada, in the province of Santa Martha, on the Magdalena. Lat. 9. 46. N.

ZARBE, a river of New Granada, in the province of Los Marquetones, which enters the Magdalena.

ZARCA, a village of Lower Egypt, on the Nile; 10 miles south of Damietta.

ZARCO, an inland town of European Turkey, in Thessaly, situated on the celebrated river Peneus, which is here in the middle of its course, and the vale of Tempe is nearly 30 miles to the east; 16 miles west-by-north of Larissa. Population 5000.

ZAREVO-KOKSCHAIK, an inland town of European Russia, in the government of Kazan, on the Little Koks-chaga; 100 miles west-north-west of Kazan. Population 5000

ZAREVO-SANTSCHURSK, a town of European Russia, in the government of Viatka, on the Koks-chaga, with 3200 inhabitants.

ZARGEZ, a market town of Hungary, in the circle of Trentzin.

ZARIPA, a river of the Caraccas, in the province of Maracaibo, which enters the Apure.

ZARLINO (Giuseppe da Chioggia), maestro di capella of St. Mark's church at Venice, and the most general, voluminous, and celebrated theorist and writer on music in the Italian language during the 16th century, was born in 1540, and author of the following musical treatises, which, though separately printed, and at different periods, are generally bound up together in one thick folio volume:—"Institutioni Harmoniche," Venice, 1558, 1562, 1573, and 1589; "Dimostrazioni Harmon." Ven. 1571, and 1589; and "Sopplimenti Musicali," Ven. 1588. We discover by these dates, that Zarlino first appeared as an author at the age of 18; and from that period till he had arrived at 49, he was continually revising and augmenting his works. He died in 1599.

ZARISZYN, a town of European Russia, in the government of Saratov; 212 miles south-south-west of Saratov, and 238 north-west of Astracan. Lat. 48. 42. 20. N. long. 44. 28. E. Population 2300.

ZARKI, a town of Poland; 43 miles north-north-west of Cracow. Population 2300.

ZARNATA, a small town of Greece, in the Morea; 16 miles south-west of Misitra, the antient Sparta.

ZARNICH, *s.* A substance in which orpiment is found; it approaches to the nature of orpiment, but without its lustre and foliated texture. The common kinds of *zarnich* are green and yellow. *Hill.*

ZARNICH, the name of a genus of fossils, the characters of which are these: They are inflammable substances, not composed of plates or flakes, but of a plain, simple, and uniform structure, not flexible nor elastic, soluble in oil, and

burning with a whitish flame, and noxious smell, like garlic

ZARNOWIETZ, a town of Poland; 30 miles north of Cracow. Population 800.

ZARUMA, or SARUMA, a town of Quito, in the province of Loxa. It was formerly very populous, being surrounded by rich mines, which have been worked without intermission from the time of their first discovery. They are now much exhausted; but the city still contains 6000 inhabitants. It is situated about 1600 yards above the level of the sea. The climate is hot and unhealthy; 30 miles north-west of Loxa. Lat. 3. 37. S. long. 79. 33. W.

ZASHIVERSK, a place in the northern part of the government of Irkoutsk, in Asiatic Russia, consisting of 5 Russian houses, and 21 colleges. Lat. 67. 30. N. long. 138. 45. E.

ZASMUCK, or ZASMUKY, a town of Bohemia; 30 miles east-south-east of Prague. Population 1000.

ZATAS, a river of Portugal, which rises near Elvas, in the province of Alentejo, and falls into the Tagus, in Estremadura.

ZATOR, a small town of Austrian Poland; 22 miles west-south-west of Cracow.

ZAVALETA, a settlement of New Granada, in the province of Antioquia.

ZAVATARELLO, a town of Italy, in the Sardinian states, with 1700 inhabitants; 18 miles east of Tortona.

ZAURA, a river of Guiana, in the district of Surinam, which enters the Cuyuni.

ZAWEH, a name given to a district of Korassan, in Persia, on the eastern coast of the Caspian.—There is a small town of the same name; 45 miles north-north-east of Askabad.

ZAWICHOST, a town of Poland, on the Vistula; 10 miles north-north-east of Sendomir. Population 900.

ZAWIEH, a village of Diarbekir, in Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates.

ZAYTE, a river on the west side of the island of Celebes, which runs into the sea. Lat. 0. 30. N. long. 120. 15. E.

ZAY-UGORCZ, a market town of Hungary, in the county of Trentschin, with manufactures of woollens.

ZAYULA, a town of Mexico, and capital of a jurisdiction of the same name. It has a magnificent convent; 245 miles west with a slight elevation south, of Mexico. Lat. 19. 2. N. long. 103. 28. W. Population 500 families of Spaniards, mestizoes, and Indians.—There are two other insignificant settlements of the same name in Mexico.

ZAYULTEPEC, a settlement of Mexico, in the province of Oaxaca, containing 140 families.

ZAZIVNOI, a fortress of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Oufa, on the Oural; 68 miles west of Orenburg.

ZBARAZ, a small town of Austrian Poland, on the borders of Russia, and 40 miles north of Bracklaw.

ZBRASLAWITZ, a small town of Bohemia; 10 miles south-west of Czaslaw.

ZDECHOWITZ, a large village of Bohemia, in the circle of Beraun.

ZDUNY, a town of Prussian Poland, on the borders of Silesia; 39 miles north-north-east of Breslau. In 1789 it suffered greatly from a fire. Population 3500.

ZEA, *s.* A kind of corn. *Chambers.*

ZEA [of Pliny, from the Gr. *ζεια* of Dioscorides. Derivation unknown], in Botany, a genus of the class monoecia, order triandria, natural order of gramina, gramineæ (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Male flowers disposed in distinct loose spikes.—Calyx: glume two-flowered, two-valved; valves ovate-oblong, ventricose, awnless, acuminate; outer a little longer. Corolla: glume two-valved; valves oblong, awnless almost the length of the calyx; outer ventricose obtuse; inner two-toothed at the tip. Nectary two-leaved; leaflets fleshy, wider above, truncate, grooved at the top, very short. Stamina: filaments three, capillary. Anthers subprismatic, bifid, opening at the top. Females in a very close spike below the males, on the same plant, covered with leaves.—Calyx: glume one-flowered, two-valved, permanent; valves roundish, thick, membranaceous at the edge, ciliate; outer thicker.

thicker. Corolla: glume four-valved, valves unequal, membranaceous, hyaline, wide, short, permanent. Pistil: germ very small. Style filiform, longest of all, pendulous. Stigma simple, pubescent towards the tip. Pericarp none. Common receptacle very large, long, five-cornered, marked with five rows of transverse excavations, in each of which two fruits are immersed, surrounded with their proper calyx and corolla. Seeds solitary, roundish, angular at the base, compressed, longer than the glumes, pedicelled.—*Essential Character.* Males in distinct spikes.—Calyx: glume two-flowered, awnless. Corolla: glume two-flowered, awnless. Female—Calyx: glume one-flowered, two-valved. Corolla: glume four-valved. Style one, filiform, pendulous. Seeds solitary, immersed in an oblong receptacle.

Zea may, or Indian corn or maize.—There are four varieties. The first of these grows naturally in the islands of the West Indies; and has a very large strong stalk, rising the height of about ten or twelve feet. The leaves are long, broad, hang downward, and have a broad white midrib. The male flowers come out in branching spikes at the upper part of the stalks; these are eight or ten inches long. The female flowers come out from the bottom of the leaves on the side of the stalk; they are disposed in a close long thick spike. When the seeds are ripe, the spikes or ears are nine or ten inches long, and sometimes a foot; but these rarely ripen in England.

The second is cultivated in Italy, Spain, and Portugal. The stalks are more slender, and seldom more than six or seven feet high.

The third is cultivated in North America and Germany. The stalks are slender, and seldom rise more than four feet high. The leaves are shorter and narrower than either of the former; they are hollowed like the keel of a boat, and their tops hang down. This ripens its grain perfectly well in England, in as little time as barley.

There are several varieties of the two last, differing in the colour of the grain.

Maize is seldom cultivated in England for use; but in Italy, Germany, and North America, it is the food of the poor inhabitants. We may add the South of France, Barbary, China, Cochinchina, and Japan. It is much cultivated in the West Indies; in Jamaica in all parts, among the young canes.—This plant is an annual; native of America.

Propagation and Culture.—In North America it is treated in the following manner. They first dig the ground well in the spring, and having made it level, they draw a line across the whole piece; then they raise little hills at about three or four feet distance, into each of which they put two or three good seeds, covering them about an inch thick with earth. The rows are four feet asunder, and the hills three or four feet distant from each other. Six quarts of seed is allowed to an acre, which, if the soil be good, will produce fifty bushels of corn.

ZEAL, *s.* [from the Gr. ζηλος, *zelus*, Latin.] Passionate ardour for any person or cause.—*Zeal*, the blind conductor of the will. *Dryden*.—Good men often blemish the reputation of their piety by over-acting some things in their religion; by an indiscreet *zeal* about things wherein religion is not concerned. *Tillotson*.

To **ZEAL**, *v. n.* To entertain zeal. *Not in use.*—Stiff followers, such as *zeal* marvellously for those whom they have chosen for their masters. *Bacon*.

ZEAL, MONACHORUM, a parish of England, in Devonshire. Population 624.—2. **SOUTH**, a hamlet in the above county.

ZEALAND, a province of the Netherlands, which comprises the antient county of Zealand, and Dutch Flanders, and is bounded on the west by the sea, on the north by Goree and Overflaake, and on the east and south by Brabant and Flanders. The chief part of this province consists of islands at the mouth of the Scheldt, viz. Schouwen, Duiveland, Tholen, Walcheren, North and South Beveland, and Wolfersdyk. The continental part is merely a strip lying along the south bank of the Hond or West Scheldt. The

area of of the whole is little more than 570 square miles, but the population is about 111,000. The surface is level throughout, and lies so low, that it is necessary to protect the country from storms by large dykes, which run along the coast and the sides of the rivers, and are kept up at great labour and expense. The only exceptions are some small parts of the islands of Walcheren and Schouwen, where the sea has thrown up sand-banks or downs. These dykes are from 20 to 30 yards in breadth at the bottom, and of sufficient width at the top for two carriages to pass abreast. Yet different parts of this province have been at times exposed to heavy calamities, from the sea breaking over the dykes in storms at high tides, particularly in 1302, 1309, 1522, 1532, and 1548. In these catastrophes whole towns and districts have been overflowed and abandoned; and though part of them have been subsequently recovered, several islands have undergone a permanent reduction; in particular, that of Schouwen, which is said to have once been 60 miles in circumference, is now only 25.

The soil of Zealand is a rich black mould, excellent for pasturage and the culture of such crops as madder, flax, and cole seed, which require a very heavy soil. Wheat is raised chiefly in South Beveland. The air is damp, not from fog, but from exhalations from the fresh water in the ditches, water-courses, or canals. This affects even the health and longevity of the natives. To foreigners it is productive of bilious complaints and agues, as was so severely experienced by our troops in 1809. The Zealanders on the islands are strictly Dutch; on the mainland they are a mixture of Dutch and Flemings. They resemble the inhabitants of the rest of the United Provinces, in their industry, perseverance, and phlegmatic turn. The majority are Calvinists, but there is also a number of Catholics and Lutherans, and some Menonites or Anabaptists. Zealand carries on a very considerable trade, and exports large quantities of corn, madder, flax, salt-meat, linen yarn, rape-seed, and oil. The province is divided into three arrondissements and fifteen cantons: its chief towns are Middleburg, Flushing, and Zieric Zee. It sends three deputies to the states general. Its provincial states consist of 44 members, of whom 6 are for the knights, 20 for the towns, and 18 for the country.

ZEALAND, the largest of the Danish islands, is situated between the Cattegat and the Baltic, and is separated from Sweden by the Sound, and from Funen by the arm of the sea called the Great Belt. It extends from 55. 2. to 56. 8. north latitude; has an area of 2600 square miles, with 310,000 inhabitants; and contains the Danish capital Copenhagen. The surface of this island resembles that of the adjacent Danish islands, in being entirely without mountains; but instead of being, like several of them, a dead flat, it is finely variegated, having small hills and fields, intersected by canals, which, in summer, when the air is clear, and the ground covered with vegetation, would remind a native of Lombardy of his native country. Such are, in particular, several tracts along the Sound, the Isefiord, and the Cattegat: also the environs of Soroe in the interior. Unluckily the great road that crosses the island from Copenhagen to Funen, passes through the least varied part of the whole.

The soil of Zealand is as rich as the appearance is agreeable. It abounds in corn, particularly barley; also in good pasturage, and exports both grain and cattle. The horses are small, but spirited. Wood is also plentiful, except in the middle of the island, where it is necessary to use turf for fuel. Fish abounds in the numerous bays and creeks with which the island is indented in every direction. Here are also concentrated most of the manufactures and trade of Denmark; but for these we refer to *Copenhagen* and *Denmark*. Zealand is not included in any bishopric, like the rest of Denmark, but forms an ecclesiastical superintendency. In a political sense, it is governed by a grand bailiff, and is subdivided into the bailiwicks of Copenhagen, Fredericksburg, Holbeck, Soroe, and Præstoe.

ZEALAND, NEW, two islands in the South Pacific ocean, first discovered by Tasman. In the year 1642 he traversed the

the eastern coast from lat. 34. to 43., and entered the strait called Cook's strait. He was attacked by the natives soon after he came to an anchor, in the place to which he gave the name of Murderer's bay, and never went on shore: he gave the country the name of Staaten Land, in honour of the States General; and it is now generally distinguished in our maps and charts by the name of New Zealand. It was supposed, from the period of its first discovery to the time of the enterprising captain Cook, that the strait entered by Tasman separated an island from some vast southern continent; but the British navigator, who sailed round both islands in the years 1769 and 1770, has completely removed this geographical error. The two islands that go by the name of New Zealand are situated between the latitudes of 34. 22. and 47. 25. S., and between the longitude of 166. and 180. E. The northernmost of these islands is called by the natives Eaheinomaue, and the southernmost Tavai, or Tovy Poenamoo. Upon referring to the map of this country, it will be seen that Eaheinomaue, or the northern island, running from the North Cape, which is in lat. 34. 20. S. to Cape Palliser, in 41. 36. S., contains 436 miles in length; and taking the medium breadth, which varies from five miles at Sandy bay to 180 at the East Cape, at about 60 miles, this extent will include 26,160 square miles, or 16,742,400 square acres; while Tavai Poenamoo, the southern island, extending from 41. 30. to 47. 25. S., stretches 360 miles in length, and estimating its medium breadth at 100 miles, contains not less than 36,000 square miles, or 23,040,000 square acres. These islands, therefore, taken together, will give an area of 62,160 square miles, or 39,782,400 square acres. Such is the calculation made of the dimensions of these islands by Mr. Nicolas, who visited them in the years 1814 and 1815, for the purpose of establishing missionaries among the natives. The general face of the country, as far as they had an opportunity of exploring it, is undulating; and the hills rise with a varied ascent, from inconsiderable eminences to lofty mountains. A continued chain of hills runs from the North Cape to the river Thames, and extends, as would appear from Captain Cook's survey, through the whole country, from north to south; while, in taking the latter direction, these hills gradually swell into mountains, the highest of which, according to Dr. Forster, is Mount Egmont, lying in lat. 39. 16. S., long. 179. 45. E., and said to resemble in its appearance the peak of Teneriffe, being also of the same elevation. The whole of the northern island, if we except a few spots on the western side, appears admirably well adapted for the purposes of cultivation; but the southern island is described by Captain Cook as mountainous, and apparently barren. Even here, however, the astonishing height of the trees found growing upon it, as well as their great abundance, would seem to indicate a fertile soil. Mr. Nicolas mentions, that, in their excursions into the interior of the northern island, they found that the soil varied in its quality, but generally appeared extremely fertile. The hills were composed, for the greater part, of a stiff clay; and the vallies consisted of a black vegetable mould, producing fern of the most luxuriant growth; while the swamps, occasionally met with, were of trifling extent, and might be drained with little trouble or expense. Everywhere a fine rich verdure met the eye, and gave a favourable impression of the genial influence of the climate. From the accounts of the missionaries, who visited the Bay of Islands in the midst of winter, and from the observations of Mr. Nicolas during the summer, there does not appear to be in any country in the world a finer or more constant climate, than in this part of New Zealand. Though not removed farther than 11 degrees from the tropics, where the rays of the sun fall vertically, the heats were never found during the summer months to be excessive, or unfavourable to vegetation; and the air was so delightfully bland and healthful, as to act powerfully on the spirits. The thermometer ranged between 74°, its height in summer, and in winter fell during the day to 63°. The plantations looked as flourishing and green as they would in Britain in the latter end of spring, or in the

beginning of summer. This verdant and fertile appearance was not in the least diminished by the heats of summer; for there were occasionally soft and mellow showers that descended to refresh the lands, and several days of continual rain were also experienced. The herbage, therefore, never for a moment lost that rich freshness so pleasing to the eye of the beholder, and the prospect in every direction was cheering and attractive. The mildness of the climate in this part of the country appears equally to extend to that bordering on Queen Charlotte's sound, where the vegetables which Captain Cook had sown in a previous visit, were found by him on his return remarkably vigorous; having stood the winter without being otherwise affected by it than as it added to their strength; though, if left exposed during the same season in England, they must certainly have perished. In this part, notwithstanding that it lies as far south as 41°, and in the vicinity of the snow mountains, yet no frost could be seen during the time the Resolution and Adventure remained here, which was till the 6th of June, almost the very depth of winter. The climate, at the further end of the southern island, must, from its situation, partake of a much greater degree of cold than the other parts, and is subject, it appears, to heavy and continued rains; for Captain Cook observes, that "during the stay the Resolution made in Dusky bay, which was for six weeks and four days, only one week of continued fair weather was experienced, and all the rest of the time the rain predominated, insomuch that they never experienced above two fair days in immediate succession; but notwithstanding which (he adds) the crew recovered their health very fast; and perhaps the climate was less noxious to Englishmen, than it would have been to any other nation, from being so analogous to their own."

From the remarks here offered, it will be seen that the climate of New Zealand, taking the country through its whole extent, is mild and temperate, and consequently particularly favourable to the growth of whatever productions the soil may be adapted to yield. New Zealand, thus favoured with a fertile soil and fine climate, is rich in various natural productions, some of which are extremely valuable. In the vegetable kingdom there is no production that is so much calculated to strike the traveller with admiration as the trees of amazing growth, which rise in wild luxuriance all over this country. Pines of different descriptions, and which are utterly unknown to Europeans, are here to be met with, of a height which leaves no similarity between them and the tallest that ever grew on the mountains of Norway; and those species which bear the uncouth names of the cowrie, the totarra, the towha, and the zarida, afford such a supply of valuable timber as the profusion of some ages to come will not be able to exhaust. Here are also several kinds of trees of inferior growth, though not less excellent in their quality; and many of them are admirably well adapted for ornamental works requiring a fine grain, the wood being of this nature, and susceptible of a high polish. According to the different situations in the country, the timber appears to vary. "Thus, (says Dr. Forster,) a fine tree at Dusky bay, or the southern extremity (Tavai Poenamoo), which there grows in the lowest part of the country, dwindles to a small inconsiderable shrub at Queen Charlotte's sound, or the northern end, where it is only seen on the highest mountains." But this difference is not to be ascribed to the soil, else the reverse would be the case, and the timber would grow to a larger size in the northern quarter, as being the most fertile, and would be stunted in the opposite direction; it is caused only by the variations of the climate happening to be more favourable to those particular species of trees in different degrees of temperature. The trees which the natives chiefly make subservient to their purposes, are, besides the different species of pine above mentioned, the henow, from which they extract a black dye; the towha, a tree resembling the sycamore; the *river river*, the grain of whose wood is similar to that of the beech; a species of the cork-tree, called by these people vow; a large tree named eckoha, and another termed kykata, a tall and beautiful tree, together with many others

others which are both curious and serviceable. The supplejack is to be met with in all parts of the woods; and there is here also a species of the myrtle, similar to that found in various parts of New South Wales. Another species of it grows in the country about Dusky bay, an infusion of which was drunk by the crew of the Endeavour, as a substitute for tea. The leaves of this shrub have a pleasant aromatic flavour at the first infusion, but yield a strong bitter when the water is poured on them a second time. In the thick forests, where it is sheltered from the weather, this shrub becomes a considerable tree, growing frequently to the height of 30 or 40, and even 60 feet, and it frequently proved a great obstruction to Mr. Nicolas and those who accompanied him, in their progress through the forest. In New Zealand there are no trees that yield a fruit fit to be eaten by Europeans; though there are some few which the natives themselves prize very highly for the sort they produce. But fructiferous trees of any description are here very scarce, and perhaps not more than three or four species could be found in the country. Besides the common fern, which supplies the natives with their ordinary food, there is here likewise the fern-tree, so called from having its leaves similar to those of that weed; and which also affords them an edible substance. The part of it eaten by these people is the root, which they bake between hot stones, in the same manner as they dress their potatoes; and when thus prepared, its flavour is considered better than that of a turnip. In the centre of this tree is found a tender pulp, which is extremely succulent, yielding, when cut, a juice of a reddish colour. The native herbage of this country, as far as could be perceived by those who visited it, is confined to a few species; and there are two principal obstacles here to the growth of any kind of grass in the forest lands: the first is, the rank exuberance of the trees, which infects the soil; and the next, the exclusion of the rays of the sun, by the impenetrable thickness of the foliage; so that the woods afford nothing that can serve as pasturage for cattle. The herbaceous productions indigenous to the country are, wild celery, canary grass, wild parsley, plantain grass, a species of ray-grass, the *ensata* or flag, the phormium tenax, or flax-plant, and a species of the fern. The esculent roots cultivated by the natives, and which have been given to them by Europeans, are the potatoe, the cabbage, the turnip, and the *tacca*, a species of the yam. The only grain they have in the country is a little Indian corn, which they have likewise received from European navigators, as well as the pumpkin or gourd; and this they cultivate for the purpose of converting it into drinking vessels.

The animal kingdom in New Zealand, includes but few species, and the quadrupeds in particular are very scarce, amounting only to five, a rat, a small bat, the sea-bear, or ursine seal; the fourth, the animal called by lord Anson the sea lion; and the guana, or lizard. The birds, though not so numerous as in some other parts, are still deserving of consideration, some of them possessing both a melodious voice and a beautiful appearance. The pue, with its pendent tufts of white feathers, charms with its delightful notes the romantic wilds of New Zealand. The parrot and parroquet are also to be seen, of different species; also a small bird resembling the sparrow; and a singular species of duck, having the beak, legs, and feet, of a bright red, the eyes encircled with a rim of the same colour, and the body of a fine glossy black. The wild duck was observed in the marshy grounds, and on the banks of the rivers; also some small birds of the most beautiful plumage. The feathers of the cassowary were also seen on the garments of some of the chiefs; but the bird itself was not seen by the missionaries. Among the sea-fowl which are generally to be met with upon the coast, were observed the shag, the gannet, the albatross, and three or four species of the petrel. In Dusky bay the small birds are represented as being exceedingly numerous; and they were found by captain Cook's party so very tame and unacquainted with the presence of mankind, that they betrayed no distrust whatsoever, and even hopped on the ends of the fowling-pieces. There was shot in this bay a white heron,

that answered exactly to the description given by Pennant, in his British Zoology, of a bird formerly found in England. Towards the southward there are also water hens of a large species, rails in vast numbers, cormorants, oyster-catchers or sea-pics, penguins, and some other sorts of aquatic birds. From this part of New Zealand 37 new species of birds were brought away on the return of captain Cook. The country will now have to boast of every species of domestic fowl known in Europe; for the missionaries, who have now established themselves in the island, took with them great numbers of turkeys, geese, ducks, and common fowl; so that, in the course of a few years, these will be numerously propagated, and supply the natives with a new article of diet. The insects are not supposed to be numerous. Those observed were the beetle, the flesh-fly, the common fly, and a small sand-fly, which proved exceedingly troublesome. Few mosquitoes were to be seen. Around the coast there was the most remarkable abundance of fish; nor is the profusion more remarkable than the variety. Every creek swarms with fish, which are not only wholesome, but equally delicious with those of Europe. "The ship seldom anchored (says captain Cook) in any station, or, with a light gale, passed any place that did not afford us enough with hook and line to serve the whole ship's company, especially to the southward: when we lay at anchor, the boats with hook and line, near the rocks, could take fish in any quantity; and the seine seldom failed of producing a still more ample supply; so that both times when we anchored in Cook's strait, every mess in the ship, that was not careless and improvident, salted as much as lasted many weeks after they went to sea. Of this article the variety was equal to the plenty: we had mackerel of many kinds, among which, one was exactly the same as we have in England. These came in immense shoals, and were taken by the natives in their seines, who sold them to us at a very easy rate. Besides these, there were fish of many species which we had never seen before; but to all which the seamen very readily gave name; so that we talked here as familiarly of hakes, bream, cole fish, and many others, as we do in England; and though they are by no means of the same family, it must be confessed that they do honour to the name. But the highest luxury which the sea afforded us, even in this place, was the lobster, or sea cray-fish, which are probably the same that, in the account of lord Anson's voyage, are said to have been found at the island of Juan Fernandez, except that, although large, they are not quite equal in size. They differ from ours in England in several particulars; they have a greater number of prickles on their backs, and they are red when first taken out of the water. These we also bought every where to the northward, in great quantities, from the natives, who catch them by diving near the shore, and finding out where they lie with their feet. We had also a fish that Fregier, in his voyage to the Spanish Main in South America, has described by the names of elephant, peje gallo, or poison coq, which, though coarse, we ate very heartily. Several species of the skate, or stingray, are also found here, which are still coarser than the elephant; but as an atonement, we had, among many kinds of dog-fish, one spotted with white, which was in flavour exactly similar to our best skate, but much more delicious. We had also flat-fish, resembling both soles and flounders, besides eels and congers of various kinds, with many others, of which those who shall hereafter visit this coast will not fail to find the advantage; and shell-fish in great variety, particularly clams, cockles, and oysters."

New Zealand is supposed to have been peopled from some of the numerous islands scattered throughout the Indian ocean. The people are savage in their manners, and are addicted to all the vices belonging to their barbarous mode of life. Their government is a complete despotism. The chiefs rule over the multitude with the most despotic sway; they are also oppressed by their chiefs, who hold them in complete vassalage. The females, as in most savage countries, are held in a most degraded state, compelled by the men to undergo every sort of laborious drudgery, while they themselves loiter

away their time in idleness. They have many gross and revolting superstitions. No sooner does a person arrive at a certain stage of illness among them, than they place the unhappy creature under the wrath of the *Etua*; and incapable of accounting for the disease with which he is afflicted, as of applying a remedy to it, they can only consider it as a preternatural visitation of retributive justice, which it would be impious to resist by any human expedient. Many a poor sufferer who, with a little ordinary attention, might be soon restored to health and vigour, is devoted by this horrid superstition to perish in the very midst of his kindred, without a single effort being made for his recovery. But his death is not the only loss which the community sustains at the time it happens; his wife, though she durst not administer that simple aid which might have rescued him from a premature grave, is obliged to immolate herself at his dissolution, as an indispensable test of her faithful attachment. The islands being divided among a variety of petty chiefs, are continually involved in the most barbarous dissensions and bloody wars, carried on with all the malignity of savages. Being divided into rival associations, they are taught from their infancy to cherish a spirit of ferocious hostility against each other, and implacable vengeance becomes a necessary duty, to which they are reconciled by habit, while they indulge it without remorse. The New Zealanders, according to captain Cook, must live under perpetual apprehensions of being destroyed by each other; there being few of their tribes that have not, as they think, sustained wrongs from some other tribe, which they are continually upon the watch to revenge; and perhaps the desire of a good meal may be no small incitement. They will even preserve their enmity from father to son; and the son never loses sight of an injury done to his father. The method of executing their horrible designs is by stealing upon their enemies in the night; and if they find them unguarded (which, however, is but seldom the case) they kill every one indiscriminately, not even sparing the women and children; the dead bodies they either devour on the spot, or carry them home for that purpose. If they are discovered before they can execute their bloody purpose, they generally steal off; and sometimes are pursued and attacked by the other party in their turn. They never give quarter, or take prisoners. This perpetual state of warfare renders them so circumspect, that they are never off their guard, either by night or day. According to their system of belief, the soul of the man whose flesh is devoured by the enemy, is doomed to perpetual fire; while the soul of him whose body has been rescued, as well as those who die a natural death, ascend to the habitation of the gods. They do not eat the bodies of their friends who have been rescued. Their common method of disposing of the dead is by burying in the earth; but if they have more of their slaughtered enemies than they can eat, they throw them into the sea. They have no such thing as morais, or other places of public worship; nor do they ever assemble together with this view. But they have priests who alone address the gods in prayers for the prosperity of their temporal affairs. Their dress is formed of the leaves of the flag, split into slips, which are interwoven, and made into a kind of matting, the ends, which are seven or eight inches in length, hanging out on the upper side. One piece of this matting, being tied over the shoulders, reaches to the knees; the other piece, being wrapped round the waist, falls almost to the ground. These two pieces are fastened to a string, which by means of a bodkin of bone, is passed through, and tacks them together. The men wear the lower garment only at particular times. What they consider as the most ornamental part of their dress, is the fur of dogs, which they cut into stripes, and sew on different parts of their apparel. As dogs are not in plenty, they dispose these stripes with great economy. They have a few dresses ornamented with feathers; and one man was seen covered wholly with those of the red parrot. The women never tie their hair on the top of their head, nor adorn it with feathers; and are less anxious about dress than the men. Their lower garment is bound tight round them, except when they go

a-fishing, and then they are careful that the men shall not see them. The ears of both sexes are bored, and the holes stretched so as to admit a man's finger. The ornaments of their ears are feathers, cloth, bones, and sometimes bits of wood; a great many of them use nails, which were given them by the English for this purpose; and the women sometimes adorn their ears with the white down of the albatross which they spread before and behind the hole, in a large bunch. They likewise hang to their ears by strings, chisels, bodkins, the teeth of dogs, and the teeth and nails of their deceased friends. The arms and ankles of the women are adorned with shells and bones, or any thing else through which they can pass a string. The men wear a piece of green talc, or whalebone, with the resemblance of a man carved on it, hanging to a string round the neck. They anoint their hair with oil, melted from the fat of fish or birds. The poorer people use that which is rancid, so that their smell is very disagreeable; but those of superior rank make use of that which is fresh. They wear combs, both of bone and wood, which are considered as an ornament, when stuck upright in the hair. The men tie their hair in a bunch on the crown of their head, and adorn it with the feathers of birds, which they likewise sometimes place on each side of the temples. They commonly wear short beards; the hair of the women sometimes flows over the shoulders, and sometimes is cut short. Both sexes, but the men more than the women, mark their bodies with black stains called *Amoco*; in general the women stain only the lips, but sometimes mark other parts with black patches; the men, on the contrary, put on additional marks from year to year, so that those who are very ancient are almost covered. Exclusive of the *Amoco*, they mark themselves with furrows: these furrows make a hideous appearance, the edges being indented, and the whole quite black. The ornaments of the face are drawn in the spiral form, with equal elegance and correctness, both cheeks being marked exactly alike, while the painting on their bodies resembles filagree work, and the foliage in old chased ornaments; but no two faces or bodies are painted exactly after the same model. These Indians likewise paint their bodies, by rubbing them with red ochre, either dry or mixed with oil. The houses are from 16 to 24 feet long, 10 or 12 wide, and 6 or 8 in height. The frame is of slight sticks of wood, and the walls and roof are made of dry grass pretty firmly compacted. Some of them are lined with bark of trees, and the ridge of the house is formed by a pole, which runs from one end to the other. The door is only high enough to admit a person crawling on hands and knees; and the roof is sloping. There is a square hole near the door, serving both for window and chimney, near which is the fire-place. A plank is placed near the door, adorned with a sort of carving, and this they consider as an ornamental piece of furniture. The side walls, and roof, projecting two or three feet beyond the walls at each end, form a sort of portico, where benches are placed to sit on. The fire is made in the middle of a hollow square in the floor, which is inclosed with wood or stone. They sleep near the walls, where the ground is covered with straw for their beds. Besides the fern root, which serves them for bread, they feed on albatrosses, penguins, and some other birds. Whatever they eat is either roasted or baked, as they have no vessels in which water can be boiled. There were no plantations of cocoas, potatoes, and yams, to the southward, though there were many in the northern parts. The natives drink no other liquor than water, and enjoy perfect and uninterrupted health. When wounded in battle, the wound heals in a very short time, without the application of medicine; and the very old people carry no other marks of decay about them than the loss of their hair and teeth, and a failure of their muscular strength, but enjoy an equal share of health and cheerfulness with the youngest. The canoes of this country are not unlike the whale boats of New England, being long and narrow. The larger sort seem to be built for war, and will hold from 30 to 100 men: one of these measured near 70 feet in length, 6 in width, and 4 in depth.

depth. It was sharp at the bottom, and consisted of three lengths, about two or three inches thick, and tied firmly together with strong plaiting: each side was formed of one entire plank, about 12 inches broad, and about an inch and a half thick, which were fitted to the bottom part with equal strength and ingenuity. Several thwarts were laid from one side to the other, to which they were securely fastened, in order to strengthen the canoes. These vessels are rowed with a kind of paddles, between five and six feet in length, the blade of which is a long oval, gradually decreasing till it reaches the handle; and the velocity with which they row with these paddles is surprising: their sails are composed of a kind of mat or netting, which is extended between two upright poles, one of which is fixed on each side. Two ropes fastened to the top of each pole serve instead of sheets. The vessels are steered by two men, having each a paddle, and sitting in the stern; but they can only sail before the wind, in which direction they move with considerable swiftness. These Indians use axes, adzes, and chisels, with which last they likewise bore holes. The chisels are made of jasper, or of the bone of a man's arm; and their axes and adzes of a hard black stone. Their tillage of the ground is excellent, owing to the necessity they are under of cultivating or running the risk of starving. A long narrow stake, sharpened to an edge at bottom, with a piece fixed across, a little above it, for the convenience of driving it into the ground with the foot, supplies the place both of plough and spade. The soil being light, their work is not very laborious; and with this instrument alone they will turn up ground of six or seven acres in extent. Their fish-hooks are of shell or bone; and they have baskets of wicker-work to hold the fish. Their warlike weapons are spears, darts, battle-axes, and the patoo-patoo. The spear, which is pointed at each end, is about 26 feet in length, and they hold it in the middle, so that it is difficult to parry a push from it. Whether they fight in boats or on shore, the battle is hand to hand; their contest must be bloody.

Several missionary stations have been established in New Zealand, for the double purpose of civilizing the ignorant natives, and instructing them in the truths of the Christian religion; and the missionaries continue still struggling against the serious obstacles opposed to their progress, from the ferocious habits and superstitions of the natives, by whom they are frequently ill-treated and abused. It was in the year 1814 that the first missionary settlers were established among the New Zealanders, on the Bay of Islands, by the Rev. Samuel Marsden, well known for his unwearied perseverance in this enterprise, and for the skill with which he has conducted it. Many difficulties were encountered; but the settlers still continued their efforts. The settlements were again visited in 1819 by Mr. Marsden, when a tract of land, consisting of 13,000 acres, was purchased from one of the chiefs, and the missionaries were settled on it. He also undertook a journey across the island, on which he discovered a large river, making its way, with its tributary streams, into the sea on the opposite shore. This river he named Gambier. He has since visited the settlements, for the purpose of superintending and encouraging the missionaries. And several New Zealanders, who were brought to New Holland, and had there an opportunity of witnessing the arts and improvements of civilized life, have been of great service to the missions. On the part of the missionaries there has been no want of perseverance or of courage. But the warlike habits and savage manners of the natives oppose great obstacles to their exertions. They are in all respects savages, possess their characteristic cruelty, improvidence, and brutality—their hatred of industry—and their disposition to steal wherever they can. The missionaries having, of course, no force to oppose for their protection, are frequently maltreated by them and abused when they refuse to comply with their requests for iron tools, or any other article they may take a fancy to; and their lives do not appear to be in great security, stationed as they are among such a horde of merciless savages. They appear, however, undismayed; and are prosecuting their labours, both spiritual and temporal, with

the greatest assiduity. They are cultivating the ground for a subsistence, and have already ample store of excellent wheat; they have also turned their attention to the breeding of cattle, some of which have been imported from New Holland for their use; and they have several of the natives employed in the sawing of wood, in which the country abounds, and which affords an article of export to New South Wales. We cannot expect that, in the present generation, any great impression will be made, or that it will be easy to reclaim the natives from their inveterate attachment to savage habits: and one great obstacle to the planting of any new community in this country, on the principles of civilized life, seems to be the want of any protection. If an industrious society were beginning to flourish and to grow rich in this wilderness, what security have they against the insatiable cupidity of the wretches by whom they are surrounded? To improve the country, the missionaries ought to be protected; and if they were joined by a band of resolute colonists, who would protect their own rights, and at the same time respect the rights of the natives, this accession of strength would certainly greatly conduce to the steady progress of the settlement. They might then proceed in their labours, both spiritual and temporal, particularly the latter; for if the natives will not listen to their religious exhortations, it would still be of great importance to instruct them in the arts of civilized life; and by degrees the missionaries might draw to them European colonists, and thus form an industrious and thriving community. The progress they have already made, under so many discouragements and obstacles, is certainly astonishing. Among other enterprises, they have succeeded in reducing to writing the language of the natives, and have constructed a New Zealand grammar, for the benefit of such new missionaries as may be inclined to adventure on this field of missionary enterprise.

The population of New Zealand has been variously calculated, from 100,000 to 150,000.

ZEAL'D, *adj.* Filled with zeal. *Not in use.*—This good king's judgement was over-zeal'd. *Fuller.*

ZEAL-LESS, *adj.* Wanting zeal.—Look on your indelivotion, that heartless, zealless behaviour in this very house of God. *Hammond.*

ZEALOT, *s.* [*zeleoteur*, French; ζηλωτης, Gr.] One passionately ardent in any cause. Generally used in dispraise.—The fury of zealots, intestine bitterness, and division, were the greatest occasion of the destruction of Jerusalem. *King Charles.*

ZEALOTRY, *s.* Behaviour of a zealot.—No casuist is sufficient to enumerate or resolve the many intricate niceties, and endless scruples of conscience, which some men's and women's more plebeian *zealotry* makes; as about ladies' cheeks and faces, &c. *Bp. Taylor.*

ZEALOUS, *adj.* Ardently passionate in any cause.—It is not at all good to be *zealous* against any person, but only against their crimes. It is better to be zealous for things than for persons: but then it should be only for good things; a rule that does certainly exclude all manner of zeal for ill things, all manner of zeal for little things. *Sprat.*

ZEALOUSLY, *adv.* With passionate ardour.—To enter into a party as into an order of friars, with so resigned an obedience to superiors, is very unsuitable with the civil and religious liberties we so *zealously* assert. *Swift.*

ZEALOUSNESS, *s.* The quality of being zealous.

ZEAMAH, a river of Algiers, which falls into the Mediterranean; 6 miles south-south-east of Cullu.

ZEB, or **ZIB**, a village of Syria, near the sea-coast, 9 miles from Acre.

ZEBBEY, a town of the island of Malta, said to contain 4000 inhabitants.

ZEBDAINEH, a village of Syria; 14 miles north-west of Damascus.

ZEBEE, a considerable river which flows through the south of Abyssinia, and has been supposed to fall into the Arabian sea; but, according to the information obtained by Mr. Salt, it is lost in the sands.

ZEBEER, a village of Irak Arabi; 12 miles west of Bassora.

ZEBEN, a town of Hungary, on the river Tarza or Torissa; 25 miles north-north-west of Caschau. Population 2100.

ZEBID, a city of Arabia, once the capital of Yemen, and the seat of a most extensive trade; but since its port at Ghalefka has been choked up, this has been transferred to Mocha, and Zebid has fallen into a state of great decay. It has even become an employment of the people to sell the stones of the old edifices, for the purpose of being employed in new erections elsewhere. The old mosques and minarets still give to the place a magnificent appearance from a distance; and it is still distinguished by an academy, much resorted to by the youth of Yemen, for the prosecution of such sciences as are cultivated among Musulmen; 52 miles north of Mocha.

ZEBRA, *s.* An Indian ass, naturally striped. *Mason.*—The chiefs are generally clad in skins of lions, tygers, or zebras. *Hawkesworth.*

ZEBU ISLE, one of the Philippine islands, situated about the 123d and 124th degrees of east long. It is 108 miles in length, by 24 in breadth. It was here that Magellan fell, in a skirmish with the natives, in 1521.

ZE'CHIN, *s.* [From *Zecha*, a place in Venice where the mint is settled for coinage.] A gold coin worth about nine shillings sterling.

ZED, *s.* The name of the letter *z*.—Thou whoreson *zed*, thou unnecessary letter. *Shakspeare.*

ZEDDAM, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland. Population 1800.

ZEDLETZ, OLD, a town of Bohemia; 5 miles north-west of Hayd. Population 900.

ZEDOARY, *s.* [*zedoaire*, French.] A spicy plant, somewhat like ginger in its leaves, but of a sweet scent.—If some infrequent passenger crossed our streets, it was not without his medicated posse at his nose, and his *zedoary* or angelica in his mouth. *Bp. Hall.*

ZEDROS, a river of New Granada, in the province of Choco, which rises in the province of Popayan, and falls into the Pacific ocean.

ZEELEST, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, with 1000 inhabitants.

ZEEVENBERGEN, a town of the Netherlands, province of Utrecht. Population 2800.

ZEGGO, a town of Central Africa, south of the Niger, on the caravan route from Cashna to Ashantee.

ZEGHAMA, a town of Darfur; 60 miles north of Cobbe.

ZEGEN, a poor village of Fezzan, on the southern border of the desert of Soudah; 65 miles north of Mourzouk.

ZEGMA, a small town of Diarbekir, in Asiatic Turkey, situated on the Euphrates.

ZEGZEG, a country and city of central Africa, situated to the eastward of Agadez.

ZEHDEN, a town of the Prussian province of Brandenburg, on the river Muglitz; 46 miles east-north-east of Berlin. Population 1000.

ZEHDENIK, a town of the Prussian province of Brandenburg. Here is a foundry for casting balls, bombs, and other military stores; 33 miles north of Berlin. Population 1600.

ZEHISTA, a village of Germany, in Saxony; 3 miles south of Pirna.

ZEHREN, a village of Germany, in Saxony, on the Elbe; 5 miles north-north-west of Meissen.

ZEIBO, an island or rock in the Atlantic ocean, near the coast of Yucatan.

ZEIDEN, a town of Transylvania, north-west of Cronstadt. Population 3200.

ZEIDLER, a village of Bohemia, in the circle of Leutmeritz, on the borders of Lusatia. Population 1000.

ZEILA, a seaport, capital of the kingdom of Adel, situated to the south of Abyssinia. It lies on the gulf of Aden, almost immediately beyond the straits of Babelmandel, and on a bay, great part of which is dry at low water. The inhabitants are Mahometans, and dependent upon Yemen. The place is the theatre of a considerable trade; and contains some good houses, though the greater part of the habi-

tations consist of poor cottages. Lat. 10. 45. N. long. 44. 20. E.

ZEISELMAUER, a small town of Germany, on the Danube; 11 miles north-north west of Vienna.

ZEISEN, an island of the Atlantic ocean, on the coast of New Granada, South America, and province of Carthagera. It is in the bay of Tolu, and lies farthest out of all the islands which form that bay.

ZEISKAM, a village of the Bavarian circle of the Rhine, near Spire. Population 1100.

ZEITHAYN, a village of Saxony, on the Elbe; 24 miles north-west of Dresden.

ZEITLARN, a large village of Bavaria, on the river Regen; 5 miles north of Ratisbon.

ZEITUN, SEITUN, or ISDIN, a town of Greece, in the sandgiacat of Egribos, at a small distance from the gulf of Zeitun. It is an open town, and contains 4000 inhabitants, who export silk, cotton, and corn, and participate in the transit trade from Larissa and Salonica, to the Morea. To the southward lies the famous pass of Thermopylæ; 48 miles south-by-east of Larissa. Lat. 39. 6. N. long. 22. 58. E.

ZEITUN, a town in the island of Malta, which, though little known beyond the limits of the island, contains 3900 inhabitants.

ZEITZ, an ancient town of Prussian Saxony, on the Elster; 16 miles east-south-east of Naumburg, and 67 west of Dresden. It contains 5400 inhabitants, and has some small manufactures of woollens, leather, and earthenware. It is surrounded with a wall, and contains a beautiful castle called Moritzburg, formerly the residence of the princes of Saxe-Weitz.

ZELANDIA, a fort built by the Dutch, in the colony of Surinam, on the shore of the river.

ZELANDY, a small island in the Eastern seas, near the west coast of Sumatra. Lat. 0. 53. N. long. 98. 14. E.

ZELAYA, a town of Mexico, in the province of Valladolid. Its streets are strait, well proportioned, and regular; 110 miles north-west of Mexico. Population 600. Lat. 2. 0. 38. N. long. 100. 30. W.

ZELE, a town of the Netherlands, in East Flanders; 14 miles east of Ghent.

ZELECHOW, a town of Poland, 50 miles south-east of Warsaw, with 1000 inhabitants.

ZELEH, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Sivas; 21 miles west-south-west of Tocat.

ZELLENIN, a small island in the Frozen ocean, near the south-west coast of Nova Zembla. Lat. 70. 50. N. long. 56. 24. E.

ZELENOIKOLOK, a fortress of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Caucasus, on the Oural.

ZELEZENSKAIA, a fortress of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Kolivan, on the eastern side of the Irtysch.

ZELHEM, a village of the Netherlands, in Gelderland; 12 miles south-east of Zutphen. Population 2200.

ZELL, or CELLE, a city of Germany, in Hanover, at the confluence of the rivers Fuhse and Aller. It is surrounded with a mound and moat, but has suburbs on the outside; and the palace belonging to the royal family is surrounded by a separate wall and ditch. It has several charitable institutions, an orphan-house, a lunatic-hospital, a poor-house; also a school of surgery, and a society of agriculture. It is, however, best known by its court of appeal for the Hanoverian territory at large. Each province sends to this court two deputies, as assessors. The town is tolerably built, and has some trade; and the inhabitants, who are chiefly Lutherans, are in number about 8200. Zell was formerly the capital of a duchy belonging to a distinct branch of the house of Brunswick; on the extinction of this branch in 1705, their possessions devolved to the elector. The ducal palace was the residence of the unfortunate Caroline Matilda, queen of Denmark, from 1772 till her death in 1775; and a monument of Saxon marble is erected to her memory in the French garden; 21 miles north-north-east of Hanover, and 65 south of Hamburg.

ZELL, a town of Germany, in Bavarian Franconia; 3 miles north of Schweinfurt. Population 1000.

ZELU,

ZELL, a town of Germany, in Baden; 20 miles south of Freystadt. Population 1100.

ZELL AM HAMMERBACH, a town of Germany, in Baden; 22 miles south-east of Strasburg. Population 1100.

ZELL IM HAMM, a town of the Prussian province of the Lower Rhine, on the Moselle; 26 miles south-west of Coblenz.

ZELL IM PINZGAU, a town of Germany, in Upper Austria; 35 miles south-south-west of Salzburg.

ZELL IM ZILLERTHAL, a town of the Austrian states, in Tyrol, on the river Ziller; 24 miles east of Inspruck. Population 900.

ZELLA ST. BLAZIEN, a town of Germany, duchy of Saxe-Gotha; 18 miles south of Gotha. Population 1200.

ZELLANG, a town on the west coast of the island of Celebes. Lat. 4. 20. S. long. 120. 3 E.

ZELLENBERG, a small town of Alsace, surrounded by vineyards; 9 miles north of Colmar.

ZELLERFELD, or CELLERFELD, a town of Germany, in Hanover, in the Upper Hartz. It is separated from Clausthal only by the small river Zeller. It contains 3200 inhabitants, employed chiefly in the mines and smelting works of the Hartz. It is tolerably built, with broad streets, planted with lime-trees, and a large market-place. It has also a mint, with a collection of models of coins; 8 miles south-south-west of Goslar.

ZELLIN, a town of Prussia, in the New Mark of Brandenburg, on the Oder; 13 miles north-west of Custrin. Population 1300.

ZELLINGEN, a town of Germany, in Bavarian Franconia, on the Maine; 7 miles north-north-west of Wurzburg. Population 1700.

ZELLVIE, a small town of Russian Lithuania; in the government of Grodno; 25 miles north-west of Slonim.

ZELLWEILER, a village of France, in Alsace, with 1000 inhabitants.

ZELOTTI (Battista), was born at Verona in 1532. He was a pupil of Titian, according to Vasari, and a fellow-student with Paolo Veronese, with whom he co-operated in several important works at Venice. He particularly excelled in fresco, and that induced Paolo to court his assistance in many of the great works in which he was engaged. In consequence many of his works are given to Veronese, and those in the hall of the Council of Ten, in the palazzo S. Marco, have been engraved by Le Febre as the works of that master. His picture of the Holy Family, in the Carara collection, is painted with the strength and warmth of Titian, and others of his works in oil are deservedly esteemed and admired, particularly the Conversion of St. Paul, and Christ with his Disciples in the Fishing-boat, in the cathedral at Vicenza. He fell short of the grace and taste of Veronese, yet his invention was not lacking in energy; his touch is free and animated, and his compositions managed with skill and judgment. He died in 1592, aged 60.

ZEMANIAH, a town of Hindostan, province of Allahabad, district of Benares. It is situated on the south bank of the Ganges, a short distance above Ghazipore. It had formerly a good brick fort, built by Khan Zeman, the captain-general of Akbar, about the year 1570, three years after which it was attacked and taken by Daood Khan, the last king of Bengal. It is finely situated, but now not of any consequence; although its name is generally coupled with Ghazipore, by the natives.

ZEMINO, a town of Austrian Illyria, in Istria; 20 miles south-west of Fiume, with 2600 inhabitants.

ZEMPELBERG, a town of West Prussia; 30 miles north-west of Bromberg. It contains 2400 inhabitants, of whom a number are Jews. The chief trade of the place, in woollens, is carried on by them.

ZEMPLIN, a palatinate in the north-east of Hungary, bordering on Galicia, and lying between the palatinates of Saros and Ungvár. Its area is 2300 square miles; its population about 233,000. The country is mountainous, lying among the Carpathians and their ramifications; and contains the district (covered with the hills of moderate elevation,

called Hegy-Allya), which produce the far famed Tokay wine. This forms the most remarkable export of the county, though it is not deficient in other products, such as corn, tobacco, hemp, and fruit; nor in minerals. The Theiss forms part of its eastern boundary; and the Bodrogh, a smaller stream, intersects it. The chief town is Ujhely.

ZEMPLIN, a small town of Hungary, on the Bodrogh, which gives name to the preceding county, but is not the capital; 28 miles north-north-east of Tokay.

ZEMPOALA, a village of Mexico; 17 leagues north-east of Mexico.—It is the name of two other insignificant settlements in Mexico.

ZENATI, a river of Algiers, which soon changes its name to Seibouse.

ZENDAVESTA, by contraction *Zend*, and, as it is vulgarly pronounced, *Zundavestow* and *Zund*, denotes the book ascribed to Zoroaster, and containing his pretended revelations; and which the ancient Magians and modern Persees, called also Gaur, observe and reverence in the same manner as the Christians do the Bible, and the Mahometans the Koran, making it the sole rule of both their faith and manners.

The word, it is said, originally signifies any instrument for kindling fire, and is applied to this book to denote its aptitude for kindling the flame of religion in the hearts of those who read it.

The Zend contains a reformed system of Magianism; teaching that there is a Supreme Being, eternal, self-existent, and independent, who created both light and darkness, out of which he made all other things; that these are in a state of conflict, which will continue till the end of the world; that then there shall be a general resurrection and judgment; and that just retribution shall be rendered unto men according to their works; and that the angel of darkness with his followers shall be consigned to a state of everlasting darkness and punishment, and the angel of light with his disciples introduced into a state of everlasting light and happiness; after which light and darkness shall no more interfere with each other. The Zend also enjoins the constant maintenance of sacred fires and fire-temples for religious worship, the distinction of clean and unclean beasts, the payment of tithes to priests, which are to be of one family or tribe, a multitude of washings and purifications, resembling those of the Jewish law, and a variety of rules and exhortations for the exercise of benevolence and charity.

The above-mentioned doctrines of the Zend are accommodated to the eastern taste by a great intermixture of fable.

In this book there are many passages evidently taken out of the Scriptures of the Old Testament, particularly out of the Psalms of David: the author represents Adam and Eve as the first parents of all mankind, gives in substance the same account of the Creation and Deluge with Moses, differing indeed with regard to the former by converting the six days of the Mosaic account into six times, comprehending in the whole three hundred and sixty-five days; and speaks also of Abraham, Joseph, Moses, and Solomon. Moreover, this work contains doctrines, opinions, and facts, actually borrowed from the Jews, Christians, and Mahometans; whence, and from other circumstances, we may conclude, that both the history and writings of this prophet were probably invented in the later ages, when the fire-worshippers under the Mahometan government thought fit to vindicate their religion from the suspicion of idolatry.

In the "Memoirs of the Royal Society of Gottingen for 1799," i. e. "Commentationes Societatis Regiæ Scientiarum Gottingensis, &c." we have a memoir by M. Christopher Meiners, who enters into a critical examination of the authenticity and antiquity of the books published by M. Anquetil du Perron, as genuine writings of Zoroaster; and alleges many plausible arguments to prove them recent and spurious. He shews, that they contain a multitude of fables, totally unknown to the ancient Persians, and contrary to the spirit of their laws and religion; and also many opinions and ceremonies, which had their first rise many ages after Zoroaster. The dissertations of professor Meiners, relating to

the Zendavesta, are printed in the 8th volume of the *Novi Commentarii Soc. Reg. Gotting.*; and in the 1st and 3d volumes of the *Commentationes*.

Some have thought that the truths which are observable in the Zendavesta, Vendidad Sadi, and other writings of the eastern nations, were derived from the disciples of Nestorius, who were found very early on the coast of Malabar. But this, Mr. Bryant thinks, is a groundless surmise; because the religious sects among which these writings have been preserved, are widely separated, and most of them have no connection with Malabar or the Christians of that quarter. And besides, the Brahmins and Banians adhere closely to their own rites, and abhor all other persuasions; and they are influenced by customs and scruples which prevent their intercourse with other people. In their writings there occurs no trace of Christianity, or of its founder; and thence Mr. Bryant infers, that whatever truths may be found in the writings of these people, they were derived from a higher source, and by a different channel. *Anal. of Ancient Mythology.*

ZENDEROOD, a river of Persia, which rises in a mountain to the east of Ispahan, and passes through that capital, where three handsome bridges are built across it. It is afterwards employed and absorbed in irrigating the fields and gardens round the capital.

ZENEGUANCA, a bay of New Granada, on the coast of the province of Santa Martha.

ZENGG, or **SEGNA**, a town of Austrian Croatia, in the military district formerly called the Littorale, on the Adriatic. It stands at the foot of a steep mountain, and has a good harbour. It is a bishop's see, and contains 2800 inhabitants; 42 miles south-east of Fiume.

ZENGHI, a river of Armenia, which falls into the Aras; 10 miles south of Erivan.

ZENGUIA, a village of Syria, in the pachalic of Aleppo, on the Euphrates; 55 miles north-north-east of Aleppo.

ZENIEH, a village of Caramania, in Asiatic Turkey; 15 miles north of Selekeh.

ZENITARA, a river of New Granada, in the province of Antioquia, which enters the Rio de Magdalena.

ZENITH, *s.* [Arabic.] The point over head opposite to the nadir.

Fond men! if we believe that men do live
Under the *zenith* of both frozen poles,
Though none come thence, advertisement to give,
Why bear we not the like faith of our souls? *Davies.*

ZENIZO, a small island of New Granada, near the coast of the province of Carthagena, at the entrance of the river Magdalena.

ZENNAR, the name of a mystical thread worn by Brahmins, and by many individuals of other tribes of Hindoos. So prolix and minute are the authors of the Ordinances of the Hindoos, that rules for almost every occurrence of life, however trifling, have been laid down; not that any thing connected with the zennar has been deemed trifling by those who ordained it, by those who wear it, or those who revere it. On the contrary, the individuals to be so distinguished, the mode of manufacturing the sacred article, and its investiture, with many particulars, have occupied the attention of lawgivers, and are attended to with great respect by their obedient followers.

Brahmins affect to consider the zennar as of highly mysterious and sacred import, and do not consider an individual as fully a member of his tribe until he have assumed this holy emblem. A Brahmin should be invested with it at the age of eight years, by the hands of his father, who, with his Guru, or spiritual preceptor, twists that first put on. A Kshetriya receives it at eleven, from a Brahmin. A Vaisya at twelve years of age. A Sudra is on no account permitted to wear it. For a description of these four grand divisions comprising the whole race, see **HINDOO**.

ZENNOR, a parish of England, in Cornwall, adjoining the Land's End; 6 miles west-south-west of St. Ives. Population 671.

ZENO, called the *Eleatic*, in order to distinguish him from Zeno the Stoic, was a native of Elea, in Magna Græcia, and said to have been the adopted son of Parmenides, whose disciple he was, flourished about the year 463, B. C. and chose to live in his native city rather than at Athens, for the sake of maintaining his independence. He is represented as a zealous friend of civil liberty, and as having lost his life in his opposition to a tyrant. It is said, that having been detected in a conspiracy against the petty tyrant of the place of his nativity, he endured the most cruel torments, because he would not betray his accomplices; and that at length his countrymen, roused by his fortitude, fell upon the usurper and stoned him to death. To him the invention of the dialectical art has been erroneously ascribed.

According to Aristotle, Zeno taught that nothing can be produced either from that which is similar or dissimilar; that there is only one being, and that is God; that this being is eternal, homogeneous, and spherical, neither finite nor infinite, neither quiescent nor moveable; that there are many worlds; that there is in nature no vacuum; that all bodies are composed of four elements, heat and moisture, cold and dryness; and that the body of man is from the earth, and his soul an equal mixture of these four elements. He argued with great subtlety against the possibility of motion. If Seneca's account of this philosopher deserves credit, he reached the highest point of scepticism, and denied the real existence of external objects.

Bayle depreciates the practical philosophy of Zeno, on account of his vindication of the warmth with which he resented reproach, by saying, "If I were indifferent to censure I should also be indifferent to praise." His works, though unknown to the moderns, were held in high estimation among the ancients. *Diog. Laert. Bayle. Brucker, by Enfield.*

ZENO, the founder of the *Stoic* sect, was born about the year 366, before Christ, and died, as it is said, in the 1st year of the 129th Olympiad, or 264 B. C. For an account of him, see the article **STOICS**.

ZENO, Roman emperor of the East, was a descendant of an Isaurian family of distinction, and at first bore the name of "Trascalissæus." Being a commander of the Isaurian troops in the service of Leo I., he married Ariadne, a daughter of the emperor, who created him a patrician, and raised him to the chief command of all the armies in the East. See **ROME**.

ZENOBIA (*Queen*), was a native of Syria, in the third century, who claimed descent from the Macedonian kings of Egypt. See **ROME**.

ZENTHA, or **SZENTHA**, a small town of Hungary, on the Theiss; 60 miles north of Belgrade, and 52 west of Temesvar.

ZENTLA, a settlement of Mexico, in the province of Valladolid, containing 105 Indian families.

ZENTLALPAN, a settlement of Mexico, near the city of Mexico, containing 273 Indian families.

ZENTORA, a small river of Quito, in the province of Mainas, which runs east, and enters the Napo.

ZEOLITE. See **MINERALOGY**.

ZEPEDA, a settlement of New Granada, in the province of Santa Martha.

ZE'PHYR, or **ZE'PHYRUS**, *s.* [*zephyrus*, Lat.] The west wind; and poetically any calm soft wind.

They are as gentle
As *zephyrs* blowing below the violet. *Shakspeare.*

Mild as when *Zephyrus* on Flora breathes. *Milton.*

ZEPITA, a settlement of New Granada, in the province of Pamplona.—There is another settlement of this name in Peru.

ZEPTAU, or **ZOPTAU**, a small town of the Austrian states, in Moravia, circle of Olmutz. Here are several iron works.

ZERBST, or **ANHALT-ZERBST**, a small principality of the interior of Germany, of which the town of Zerbst was the capital until 1793, when the branch of the house of Anhalt in possession of that district, becoming extinct, the territory

was divided into three portions, and shared among the three remaining branches of that house.

ZERBST, a town in the interior of Germany, in the duchy of Anhalt-Dessau. It stands on the small river Nuthe; is surrounded with a mound; has a population of nearly 8000; and is the best town in the states of the house of Anhalt. The palace, where the prince resided, when this was the capital of Anhalt-Zerbst, and where Catherine II. of Russia was born, is a large and stately building, outside of the walls. Brewing, as in other German towns, forms a main branch of industry; woollens are made in small quantities; and the ornamental manufactures (jewellery and silver-smith's work), have decreased since the removal of the court. Here are a gymnasium and a free school; 65 miles west-south-west of Berlin.

ZERETE, a settlement of New Granada, in the province of Carthagena.

ZEREZUELA, a settlement of New Granada, in the province of Bogota; 9 miles south-east of Sante Fe.

ZERKOU, a town of Prussian Poland; 36 miles south-east of Posen. Population 800.

ZERMAGNA, a river of Dalmatia, near the borders of Croatia. There is a small town of the same name near its mouth.

ZERNOWITZ, or **ZARNOTZ**, a small town of Hungary, on the river Gran; 8 miles west of Schemnitz. Population 4000.

ZERUMA, a village of New Granada, in the province of Guayaquil, celebrated for having some rich gold veins in its neighbourhood, which have failed, owing to the want of proper exertion being made to clear them. This town or village was one of the first which was built in the province, and contains 5000 or 6000 inhabitants.

ZEST, *s.* The peel of an orange squeezed into wine.—A relish; a taste added.

Almighty Vanity! to thee they owe
Their zest of pleasure, and their balm of woe. *Young.*

To **ZEST**, *v. a.* To heighten by an additional relish.

ZETEGANTI, a small river of South America, in the province of Darien, which runs north, until it falls into the gulf of San Miguel.

ZETE'TICK, *adj.* [from *ἕτης*.] Proceeding by enquiry.

ZETIN, a small town of Croatia, and the chief place of a small district, ceded to Austria by Turkey, in 1791; 30 miles west-by-north of Novi.

ZEVACO, or **ZESACA**, a small island in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Veragua. Lat. 8. N. long. 81. 46. W.

ZEVENHUIZEN, a village of the Netherlands, in the province of Utrecht, with 1400 inhabitants; 5 miles north of Amersfort.

ZEU'GMA, *s.* [from *ζευγμα*.] A figure in Grammar, when a verb agreeing with divers nouns, or an adjective with divers substantives, is referred to one expressly, and to the other by supplement; as lust overcame shame, boldness fear, and madness reason.

ZEULEN, a town of Germany, in Bavarian Franconia, on the Rodach; 19 miles north-north-east of Bamberg. Population 800.

ZEULENRODE, a town of the interior of Germany, and principality of Reuss; 11 miles west of Greitz. Population 3600.

ZEUS, a genus of fish, of the order of the thoracici; the characters of which are, that the head is compressed and declining; the upper lip is arched by means of a transverse membrane; the tongue is awl-shaped; the branchiostegous membrane has seven perpendicular rays, the lowest placed transversely; the dorsal fins, in most species, furnished with projecting filiform rays; and the body is compressed, broad, thin, and of a bright colour. The species enumerated by *Mélin* and *Shaw* are the following:

1. **Zeus vomer**.—Silvery dory, with the second ray of the dorsal fin very long; *Bloch.* (See *VOMER*.) Its shape is rhomboidal, length six or eight, or more, inches, body thin, without scales, tinged on the upper parts with a blueish cast,

mouth with small teeth.—Native of the American seas, and sometimes seen in those of the north of Europe: eatable, but not much esteemed.

2. **Zeus gallus**.—Silvery dory, with the tenth ray of the dorsal and second of the anal fin longer than the body. Shape and length, and body, like those of the former; back tinged with a greenish hue, head large, mouth wide.—Native of the American and Indian seas, esculent; when first taken grunting, like the gurnards. The abacatuaja of *Marcgrave*.

3. **Zeus faber**.—Gold-green, fuliginous dory, with a dusky central spot on each side of the body, or with a rounded tail, brown spot on the middle of the sides and two anal fins. *Linnaeus*. This is the common dory (see *DOREE*), which is a native of the Mediterranean, Northern, and Atlantic seas. Its head is large and long; length generally twelve or fifteen inches, and weight ten or twelve pounds; mouth wide, lower jaw longer than the upper, teeth small and sharp, eyes large, body covered with small scales, and marked by a curved lateral line, which descending pretty suddenly from the gill-covers, passes on to the tail; back arched, and furnished with a row of strong, small prickles, continued along the curve of the abdomen; two very strong and sharp spines at the base of the pectoral fins. The introduction of this fish, as excellent food, to the tables of the higher ranks, is of no remote date; Mr. *Quin* being considered as the founder of its peculiar reputation in the polite circles. This fish is of a very voracious nature, preying on smaller fishes and their spawn, as well as various kinds of sea-insects, the smaller shell-fish, &c. It emits a noise like that of the gurnards and scorpanas, when first taken, by violently forcing out the air from its gill-covers.

4. **Zeus aper**.—Reddish dory, with rough scales and even tail; a small species about three inches long, resembling the common dory in habit; snout protuberant, and turning upwards; no perceptible teeth; eyes large, with white irides; two dorsal fins, the anterior having nine strong and sharp spines, the first low and scarcely visible, the second four times longer, and the third very long and thick; the second dorsal fin consisting of twenty-three soft rays; the vent fin having twenty-six rays, the pectoral fins about fourteen, and the ventral six. This fish generally resides at the bottom, and is accidentally taken after great storms: it is not eatable, being small, coarse, and of an unpleasant odour.—It is a native of the Mediterranean.

5. **Zeus insidiator**.—Silvery dory, with sides speckled with black, and narrow extensile mouth; shape rhomboidal; smaller than *zeus ciliaris*; colour bright-silvery, blueish-green above, and speckled with black points; body without scales; lower lip retractile, and mouth capable of forming a tubular snout, for ejaculating a drop of water against such insects as happen to alight on or fly about the aquatic plants near the shores of the waters it inhabits, and thus obtain its prey.—A native of the rivers and fresh-waters of India.

6. **Zeus ciliaris**.—Silvery dory, with some of the rays in the dorsal and anal fin excessively long; body rhomboidal, thin, without scales, and of a bright silver colour, with a blueish or greenish cast on the back, and small and sloping; lower jaw longer than the upper; teeth small and sharp; several of the last rays of the dorsal and anal fin extending farther than the tail itself, the long and flexible filaments of which *count de Cépède* imagines attract small fishes, which mistake them for worms, the dory himself lying concealed among sea-weeds, &c., and waiting for its prey; the count also conceives that these may serve to sustain the fish by coiling round the stems of sea-plants, &c.—A native of the Indian seas, but not esteemed as food, being small and coarse.

7. **Zeus luna** or *opah*.—Dory with somewhat lunated tail; the body being generally either red, green, or purple, with oval white spots. This is a superb species, and found, probably wandering from the warmer regions, in the Mediterranean and northern seas, the largest species of the kind, being between four and five feet in length, in colour varying from a bright silvery-green ground to a bright gold colour, and

and variegated on the sides with pretty numerous and moderately large oval white spots, while the fins and tail are bright scarlet; the skin seemingly destitute of scales and perfectly smooth.

Specimens of this fish have been occasionally thrown on the British coasts, one of which is described under the article *OPAH*. A dried specimen of this fish may be seen in the British Museum.

7. *Zeus quadratus*.—Grey dory, with transverse dusky or a cinereous body, and even tail. This fish, found in the sea that washes the coast of Jamaica, is described by sir Hans Sloane, as five inches long and four broad in the middle, narrowing from thence gradually to the head and tail; mouth small, but with rows of small, sharp teeth; tongue round and cartilaginous; pupil large and black, in a white circle; seven fins; tail almost square; whole body clothed with grey or ash-coloured scales, having three or four transverse black lines; with a very crooked line from head to tail.

ZEUTZHEINN, a small town of Germany, duchy of Nassau, near Hadamar, on the Dietz.

ZEUXIS, a celebrated ancient painter, who is said to have been a native of Heraclea, either in Greece or Magna Græcia, and to have commenced the practice of his art in the fourth year of the 95th Olympiad, B. C. 397. According to Quintilian, he is the first artist who understood the proper management of lights and shades, and to have excelled in colouring; but ambitious of imitating the strength and grandeur of Homer's manner, he is charged with giving unsuitable bulk to the heads and massiveness to the limbs of his figures. Notwithstanding these alleged imperfections, he attained distinguished excellence; and in the prosecution of it he was attentive even to the minutest circumstance. Many instances occur in his history to this purpose. In his picture of Helen, executed for the Crotonians, as an ornament for their temple of Juno, he determined to combine every quality that might constitute a perfect beauty; and with this view he selected five of the handsomest females of Crotona, and transferred to his picture, from their naked charms, an assemblage of all that were most perfect in their kind. This figure has been extolled as the finest specimen of art existing; and under it the painter, not unconscious of his merit, inscribed the lines of Homer, in which Priam expresses his admiration of the beauty of the real Helen. Every one who saw it, before it was placed in the temple, paid the painter a fee, which, added to the liberal recompence of the Crotonians, amply repaid him for his skill and labour. This enabled him to gratify his vanity by making presents of his pictures, for which no adequate price could be given. To such a degree was he enriched by his art, that he was able to indulge his vanity by appearing at the Olympic games with his name embroidered in golden letters upon his mantle. Such were the failings of a man, who rendered his name illustrious by the supereminent exercise of his art. Among his most famous performances are enumerated—a Jupiter on his throne, with the other gods standing round;—a Hercules in his cradle, strangling the serpents, Alcmena and Amphitryon witnessing the exploit with terror;—a Penelope, with an expression conformable to her character;—a Cupid crowned with roses, for the temple of Venus at Athens;—a Marsyas bound, afterwards placed in the temple of Concord at Rome;—and a group of Centaurs. The time of his death is not known; but as to the manner of it, the following whimsical anecdote is recorded: after having painted an old woman, whilst he was attentively surveying it, he was seized with such a violent fit of laughter, that he died on the spot. *Pliny Hist. Nat. Gen. Biog.*

ZEYA, a small river of Germany, in Lower Austria, which falls into the March; 8 miles east of Zistersdorf.

ZEYL, a town of Germany, in Bavarian Franconia, on the Maine; 17 miles west-by-north of Bamberg. Population 1100.

ZEYRING, UPPER, a small town of the Austrian states, in Styria; 6 miles north-west of Judenburg. Population 1000.

ZEYST, a village of the Netherlands, in the province of

Utrecht, with a castle, and 1300 inhabitants; 11 miles north-east of Utrecht.

ZEZERE, a considerable river in the central part of Portugal, which falls into the Tagus, near Tancos, to the west of Abrantes.

ZEHOL, or *GEHOL*, a large village of Chinese Tartary, forming the hunting residence of the emperor of China during the summer months. The surrounding mountains are very high, some of them rising to the height of 15,000 feet. It consists merely of palaces of the grandes, mixed with a few miserable Tartar huts. The imperial gardens here possess uncommon splendour and beauty, being varied with magnificent woods, lawns, rocks, and hills, through which winds an extensive lake; 100 miles north of Pekin.

ZIA, or *ZEA*, the ancient *Ceos*, an island of the Greek archipelago, in the group of the Cyclades, situated to the south-west of Negroponte, and about 10 miles from Cape Colonna (Sunium), the southern point of Attica. Its length is fifteen miles; its breadth eight. Its soil is fertile, and tolerably cultivated. Its products are vines, mulberries, figs, cotton, and corn. The inhabitants, almost all Greeks, are in number about 6000. They are in general industrious, and appear to have retained several of the customs and good qualities of their ancestors. In ancient times, the island contained four towns; at present it has only that of Zia, which, being situated on the ascent of a mountain, the top of which is covered with wind-mills, presents a striking appearance from the sea. It is the see of a Greek bishop; has a large harbour; and is situated in Lat. 37. 30. N. long. 24. 24. E.

ZIBIRJOA, a settlement of Mexico, in the province of Cinaloa.

ZICALPA, a settlement of Quito, in the province of Riobamba.

ZICAPUZALCO, a settlement of Mexico, in the intendancy of Mexico.

ZICAVO, a town of the island of Corsica, not far from the Taravo. Population 1200.

ZICUICHI, a settlement of Mexico, in the province of Valladolid.

ZIEGELHAUSEN, a village of the west of Germany, in Baden; 5 miles east-north-east of Heidelberg. Population 900.

ZIEGELHAYN, a large village of Germany, in Saxony, and the county of Schonburg.

ZIEGENHALS, a town of Prussian Silesia, on the borders of Austrian Silesia, and 11 miles south of Neisse. Population 2000.

ZIEGENHAYN, formerly a county in the west of Germany, now a province of the electorate of Hesse, lies between Lower Hesse, Upper Hesse, and the province of Hersfeld. Its area is 220 square miles; its population 28,000, chiefly Calvinists. It is watered by the Schwalm; has extensive forests; also some good tillage and pasture land.

ZIEGENHAYN, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel and the chief town of the county of the same name. It stands on the Schwalm, in the midst of marshes; contains 1100 inhabitants, is a place of some strength, and has a castle; 29 miles south-by-west of Cassel.

ZIEHL, or *THIELLE*, a navigable river in the west of Switzerland, which rises in the Pays de Vaud, flows through the lakes of Neufchatel and Bienné, and joins the Aar.

ZIELENZIEG, an inland town of Prussia, in the New Mark of Brandenburg, on a small river. It has 3100 inhabitants, and considerable woollen and linen manufactures; 22 miles east-north-east of Frankfort on the Oder.

ZIEMETSHAUSEN, a town of Bavarian Franconia, in the county of Oettingen-Wallerstein, on the Zusam. Population 1500.

ZIENABAD, one of the names of the city of Boorhanpore.

ZIERENBERG, a fortified town of Germany, near the river Warme; 9 miles west-north-west of Cassel. Population 1000.

ZIERIA [so named by Dr. Smith, in memory of John Zier, fellow of the Linnean Society, an indefatigable botanist], in Botany, a genus of the class tetrandria, order monogynia, natural

natural order of rutaceæ (*Juss.*)—*Essential Character.* Calyx four-parted. Petals four. Stamina smooth, placed on glands. Styles simple. Stigma four-lobed. Capsules four, united. Seeds arilled. This is one of the twenty new genera from the South Seas, the characters of which are given by Dr. J. E. Smith. It is distinguished by having each of the stamens inserted into a large gland; and consists of shrubs with opposite ternate leaves, and white flowers.

ZIERIK-SEE, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Zealand, situated on the island of Schouwen, not far from the Eastern Scheldt, with which it communicates by what is called the New Harbour. It has a population of 6300, but few public buildings worthy of notice, except the town-hall and the principal church. It is said to have been formerly of greater consequence; but in the changes that occur in a country exposed to inundation, its harbour was almost blocked up with sand. It still, however, has 50 vessels belonging to its port; also fisheries, and extensive oyster banks. It has a traffic also in salt and in madder, a principal product of the island; 30 miles south-west of Rotterdam. Lat. 51. 39. 4. N. long. 3. 54. 59. E.

ZIESAR, a small town of Spain, in Murcia, on the river Segura.

ZIESAR, a town of Prussian Saxony; 18 miles south-west of Magdeburg. Population 1900.

ZIG-ZAG, *s.* A line with sharp and quick turns. *Mason.*

Like running lead,

That slipt through cracks and *zig-zags* of the head. *Pope.*

A winding road, which forms thirteen *zig-zags*. *Twiss.*

ZIG-ZAG, *adj.* Having sharp and quick turns.—He seems to have been contemplating some *zig-zag* shrubberies. *Graves.*

To ZIG-ZAG, *v. a.* To form into sharp and quick turns.—The middle aisle has on each side four Norman round arches *zig-zagged*, surmounted with as many round-headed small windows. *Warton.*

ZILAH, or ZILLENMARKT, a market town of Transylvania, in the palatinate of Solnoch. Lat. 47. 9. 30. N. long. 23. 2. 11. E.

ZILLEBA, a village of Yemen, in Arabia; 35 miles east of Loheia.

ZILTAN, a very high mountain of Northern Africa, to be passed in the way from Mourzouk to Augila.

ZIMACOTA, a settlement of New Granada, in the province of Tunja, which contains 1000 inhabitants.

ZIMAPAN, a town of Mexico, in the intendency of Mexico, containing 820 Indian families, and 200 of Spaniards, mestizoes, and mulattoes; 58 miles north-north-east of Mexico. Lat. 20. 45. N. long. 98. 40. W.

ZIMARA, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Sivas; 55 miles east of Sivas.

ZIMATLAN, a settlement of Mexico, in the intendency of Oaxaca, containing 600 Indian families; 11 miles south-west of Oaxaca.

ZIMBAO, a city of Mocaranga, in the interior of Eastern Africa, capital and residence of the Quiteve or sovereign of Monomotapa. It is situated fifteen days journey to the west of Sofala, and forty days journey south from the Portuguese settlement of Sena, on the Zambese.

ZIMI, a large river of New Granada, in the province of Carthagera, which runs north, and enters the Pacific ocean, in lat. 9. 28. N. The territory washed by this river is very fertile, and provides with fruit and herbs the city of Carthagera.

ZIMI, a town of the above province and kingdom, on the east shore of the former river. It was a large town in the time of the Indians; and in it much gold was found by Pedro de Heredia, in 1534. It is now reduced to a miserable village.

ZIMITARA, a river of New Granada, in the province of Carthagera, which runs north-north-east, and enters the Magdalena.

ZIMITI, a town of South America, in the province of Carthagera, near a lake; 60 miles south of Santa Fe de

Bogota, and 190 south-south-east of Carthagera. Lat. 7. 42. N. long. 74. 6. W.

ZIMMERMAN (John George), an eminent physician and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1728 at Brug, in the canton of Bern. Having completed his preparatory education at Bern, and chosen the medical profession, he placed himself in the university of Gottingen, under the tuition of the celebrated Haller; and on graduating in 1751, the subject of his thesis was the doctrine of irritability. His respect for Haller was testified in the account he gave of him in the journal of Neufchatel, printed in 1752. Having married at Bern a relation of Haller, he settled as a physician in his native town. The retirement of his situation afforded him an opportunity of composing many pieces in prose and verse; and in 1756 he published the first sketch of his popular work "On Solitude." This publication was followed by an essay "On National Pride," in 1758; by his work "On the Experience of Medicine," in 1763, and several others; and by "A Treatise on Dysentery," in 1766. In 1768 he accepted an invitation to occupy the vacant post of physician to the king of England for Hanover, whither he removed. In this situation, the accumulation of business furnished in some measure an antidote to that constitutional irritability of temper, and tendency to hypochondriacal complaints, which in the retirement of a small town had rendered him unhappy; and having occasion to place himself under the medical care of a surgeon at Berlin, on account of a local disease under which he laboured, his removal thither in 1771, and the notice that was taken of him by several persons of distinction, and even by the king, were favourable both to his health and spirits, and of course to his happiness. Having lost his first wife, he formed a second matrimonial connection in 1782; and to this union he was indebted for many of those comforts which counterbalanced and alleviated his afflictions. His remaining years were chiefly devoted to the completion of his work "On Solitude," which was published in four volumes. In the year 1786, Zimmerman was sent for to attend the great Frederick in his last illness; and this visit gave him an opportunity of publishing an account of his "Conversations" with that celebrated prince. He was induced also, by the notice that was taken of him, to undertake a defence of the character of Frederick against the censures of count de Mirabeau. The severe criticisms to which these writings exposed him, and the part he took in the controversies that agitated the continent with regard to the principles that produced the French revolution, irritated his feelings and disquieted a mind like his peculiarly susceptible of contumely and reproach. His political and religious principles led him to view with jealousy and detestation those societies which, in his judgment, and in that of others of similar sentiments, aimed at the subversion of established forms and authorities, and to declare war against them. Such were his abhorrence and dread of them that he addressed a memoir to the emperor Leopold, recommending the suppression of them by force; and he subjected himself to a prosecution for a libel by a charge brought against a person by name for an unavowed publication. His mind had arrived to such a state of irritation, that the approach of the French towards Hanover in 1794 almost subverted his reason. Dreading the consequences of their arrival, he abstained from food, wasted to a skeleton, and died absolutely worn out in 1795, at the age of 66. "Such," says his biographer, "was the melancholy end of a man whose moral and intellectual qualities rendered him in a high degree the object of private friendship and public esteem."—*Tissot's Life of Zimmerman. Gen. Biog.*

ZINAPEQUARO, a settlement of Mexico, in the intendency of Valladolid, containing 245 Indian families.

ZINC, *s.* A semi-metal of a brilliant white colour approaching to blue. *Mason.*—Zinc has been found native, though rarely, in the form of the thin and flexible filaments, of a grey colour, which were easily inflamed, when applied to a fire. *Cronstadt.*

ZINDINSKAIKA, a fortress of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Irkoutsk; 80 miles south of Selenginsk.

ZINDORF, a large village of the Prussian states, in the duchy of Berg. It is situated on the Rhine, near Siegburg.

ZINGA, a settlement of Peru, in the province of Huamalies.

ZINGILLA, a strong mountain fortress of Abyssinia, in the province of Samen.

ZINGIS, otherwise **JENGHIZ-KHAN**, or *Genghiz-khan*, the founder of the Mogul empire, was the son of Bisukai, or Jesukai, a chief over thirteen hordes of Moguls in the Tartarian range between China and the Caspian sea, and born about the year 1161 or 1163, his first name being Temujin. See **MOGUL**.

ZINGST, a small island on the coast of Pomerania. It is separated from the Baltic by a small strait called the Barthische Binnenwasser, and contains a few villages. Lat. 54. 28. N. long. 12. 50. E.

ZINJAN, a considerable and prosperous town in the northern part of Irak, in Persia, capital of a district; 21 miles north-west of Sultania.

ZINKENDORF, **GREAT** and **LITTLE**, two villages of the west of Hungary, in the palatinate of Oedenburg.

ZINKOV, a small town of European Russia, in the government of Pultava, and the chief place of a circle; 46 miles north of Pultava.

ZINKOW, another small town of Russia, in the government of Podolia; 32 miles north of Kaminiac.

ZINN (John Godfrey), an anatomist and botanist, was born in 1726, studied under Haller at Gottingen, and became botanical professor in that university. His first experiments were undertaken in order to ascertain the sensibility of different parts of the brain; he then proceeded to the examination of the eye, which produced his esteemed work, intitled "Descriptio Anatomica Oculi Humani, Iconibus illustrata," Gotting. 4to. 1755. Botany was also the subject of his assiduous study, the result of which appeared in several papers, and in a Catalogue of the Plants in the Academical Garden and Vicinity of Gottingen, arranged according to the system of Haller. His premature death happened at the age of 32, in April, 1758. He was a member of the Academy of Sciences at Gottingen, the Institute of Bologna, and the Royal Society of Berlin.—*Haller. Eloy.*

ZINNA, a town of the Prussian states, in the province of Brandenburg, with 1000 inhabitants. In the neighbourhood is a village of the same name; 35 miles south-by-west of Berlin.

ZINNIA [so named by Linnæus, in honour of John Godofr. Zinn, pupil of Haller, and professor of botany at Goettingen after him], in Botany, a genus of the class syngenesia, order polygamia superflua, natural order of compositæ oppositifoliæ, corymbiferæ (*Juss.*)—Generic Character. Calyx common ovate-cylindrical, even, imbricate; scales numerous, obtuse, erect, permanent. Corolla compound, radiate; corollets hermaphrodite, several in a raised disk. Females five to ten, in a ray. Proper of the hermaphrodite funnel-form, five-cleft, villose within. Female ligulate, roundish, retuse, larger than the disk, permanent. Stamina in the hermaphrodites: filaments five, very short. Anther cylindrical tubular. Pistil in the hermaphrodites: germ oblong, awned, one awn longer than the other. Style filiform, semibifid. Stigmas two, erect, obtuse. In the females: germ oblong, three-sided, awnless. Style capillary, semibifid. Stigmas two, recurved. Pericarp none. Calyx unchanged. Seeds in the hermaphrodite solitary, oblong, four-cornered-ancipital. Down with two points, one of them awned. In the females solitary, awnless, crowned with the permanent petal. Receptacle chaffy: chaffs tongue-shaped, channelled, length of the calyx, deciduous.—*Essential Character.* Calyx ovate-cylindrical, imbricate. Florets of the ray five, permanent, entire. Seed-down with two erect awns. Receptacle chaffy.

1. *Zinnia pauciflora*, or yellow zinnia.—Flowers sessile; leaves opposite, cordate-lanceolate, embracing, sessile. This rises to the height of four feet. The stalks become hard and woody, and divide into many branches.—Native of Peru.

2. *Zinnia multiflora*, or red zinnia.—Flowers peduncled;

leaves opposite, ovate-lanceolate, sub-petioled. Root annual. Stalk and branches more erect, covered with soft hairs and channelled.—Native of North America.

3. *Zinnia verticillata*, or whorl-leaved zinnia. Flowers peduncled; leaves in whorls ovate-lanceolate, petioled; ray double. This resembles the first species; but the leaves are always in whorls, three, four, or five together; and the ray of the corolla is red and double.—Native of Mexico.

4. *Zinnia elegans*, or purple zinnia.—Flowers peduncled; leaves opposite, cordate-ovate, sessile embracing; stem rough-haired; chaffs of the corolla serrate. Root annual. Stem erect, round, rough, six feet high, putting forth upright branches the whole length.—Native of Mexico.

5. *Zinnia tenuiflora*, or slender-flowered zinnia.—Flowers peduncled; leaves opposite, cordate-lanceolate, petioled; ray linear-lanceolate, reflexed. Root annual. Stem three feet high, erect, round, rugged, hirsute, branched, the thickness of a reed.—Native of South America.

Propagation and Culture.—Sow the seeds upon a moderate hot-bed in March. When the plants come up, raise the lights to give them air, whenever the weather is not too cold, otherwise the plants will draw up weak. When they are about an inch high, plant them on another hot-bed, but do not treat them too tenderly, for they are very subject to grow too luxuriant in branches.

ZINNWALD, a mining town of Germany; 4 miles south-south-west of Lowenstein. Population only 900.

ZINTEN, a town of East Prussia, on the small river Strage; 18 miles south-south-west of Königsberg. Population 1500.

ZINTO, a river of New Granada, in the province of Santa Martha, which runs from south to north, and enters the sea, forming a small bay. Its mouth is in lat. 11. 17. N.

ZINU, a seaport of South America, in the gulf of Darien, noted for the fertility of the surrounding country.

ZINZELEJO, a settlement of New Granada, in the province of Carthagena.

ZINZENDORF (Nicholas Louis), was born at Dresden in May, 1700. Under professor Franke at Halle, he became a good classical scholar; and his facility in composing verses was such, that he indited them faster than he could write them. Such, however, was his proneness to dissipation, and particularly gaming, that he squandered away not only his money, but all his effects. From his youth he was fond of forming religious societies, and it is said that he had established seven associations of this kind between the year 1710 and the year 1716, when he left Halle. About the year 1722 he indulged the notion of a purer church discipline, of which he observed some traces among the Bohemian and Moravian brethren, who, from their earliest connection with the Waldenses and true followers of John Huss, had formed a peculiar religious community. The Christians of this description had undergone from the year 1458 to 1627, severe persecutions, so that they were almost extirpated from Germany; but a small number of them remained, under oppression, in Moravia; and about the year 1720 the sect revived: so that they held frequent meetings, read the Scriptures with their old books of hymns, celebrated in secret the holy sacrament, and introduced, at least in their houses, the ancient church discipline. One of their number, of obscure condition, obtained an introduction to count Zinzendorf, who gave them leave to settle on his estate at Bertholdsdorf. Availing themselves of this permission, a small number of them, consisting of three men, two women, and five children, came hither from Moravia, in Whitsuntide, 1722, and erected on a hill, in a wild marshy district, a wooden habitation, exposing themselves to the derision of the adjacent inhabitants. They were so poor that the countess sent them a cow to supply milk for their children. However, they gradually gained new converts; and when the count and his consort visited this new settlement of the Moravian brethren in the month of December, he gave them a cordial welcome, and falling upon his knees, pronounced a benediction on the infant colony. Such was the origin of the village of Hernhut. The count, whilst he afforded them protection,

left them at full liberty to think for themselves; more especially as he found, upon examination, nothing improper in their doctrine. From this time, count Zinzendorf, in connection with some other persons similarly disposed, took pains in giving instruction to his subjects; and educating their children; avowing himself a true Lutheran, but wishing that his people might remain totally ignorant of the disputes that subsisted among Protestant divines.

In 1760 he died at Hernhut, after an illness of four days, and his funeral was attended by 2000 of his followers, and as many spectators; and his coffin was carried to the grave by thirty-two preachers and missionaries, some of whom had come from Holland, England, Ireland, North America, and even Greenland.

ZINZIG, a petty town of the Prussian states, near the Rhine; 20 miles west-north-west of Coblenz. Population 800.

ZIOPATA, a bay on the coast of New Granada, and province of Carthagena, in the gulf of Tolu.

ZIORICA, an island of the river Orinoco, opposite La Guyana.

ZIPACON, a settlement of New Granada, in the province of Bogota.

ZIPAQUIRA, a settlement of South America, in New Granada, containing 800 housekeepers; 10 miles north-north-east of Santa Fe.

ZIPLINGEN, a village of Germany, in Wirtemberg. Population 1000.

ZIPS, a palatinate in the north of Hungary, bordering on Poland, and situated between the palatinates of Saros and Liptau. Its area is about 1800 square miles; its population 165,000. It is a mountainous district, situated among the Carpathians, and containing the Lomnitz, the loftiest peak of the whole chain. Its wealth lies in its mines of iron and copper, and in its manufactures of hardware and linen.

ZIPUAZA, or **ZIPEZA**, in the time of the Indians, a large and populous city of New Granada, in the province of Santa Martha. It is at present a miserable village, situate on the south-west coast of Lake Zapotosa, and at a small distance from the grand river Magdalena on the east part, and about 56 miles south-south-east of the city of Teneriffe.

ZIRCON. See **MINERALOGY**.

ZIRITA, a river of the Caraccas, which runs into Lake Maracaibo. There is a town of the same name on its banks.

ZIRKE, or **SIERAKOW**, a town of Prussian Poland, on the Wartha; 38 miles west-north-west of Posen. Population 1800.

ZIRKNITZ, or **CZIRKNIZ**, a remarkable lake of the Austrian states, in Carniola; 23 miles south-south-west of Laybach. It is situated amidst lofty mountains and frightful precipices, composed of calcareous matter, and containing vast subterranean caverns, which communicate with each other by openings, which are in general small. The lake of Zirknitz, which is six miles in length, and three in breadth, presents a curious phenomenon, having two subterranean outlets, by which its water is wholly discharged. The bottom of the lake remaining dry for about four months, is cultivated, and made to produce a crop of millet and hay. At the end of this period, the water rises with impetuosity through several openings, and fills the lake to its former height, in the short space of twenty-four hours.

ZIRL, a populous village of the Austrian states, in Tyrol; 7 miles west of Inspruck.

ZIRLAW, a village of Prussian Silesia, in the circle of Schweidnitz. Population 900.

ZIS, a river of Africa, rising from a mountain of the same name, forming part of the Atlas, between Fez and Tafilet. It flows southwards, and loses itself in the sands of Tafilet.

ZISKA (John), a distinguished leader among the Hussites, was the son of a Bohemian gentleman, named "De Trocznou," and celebrated for military valour in his youth. Ziska, denoting "one-eyed," was an appellation, which he bore in consequence of having lost an eye in a combat, on occasion of the perfidious execution of John Huss and Jerome of

Prague, at the council of Constance. Their followers took up arms, and invited Ziska to be their commander. In 1519 he accepted the invitation; and having assembled a body of peasants, he soon disciplined them so as to be equal to veteran troops. From a fortress which he constructed on an elevated situation, and called Thabor, the Hussites derived the name of Thaborites. At the siege of Rabi he lost his other eye; but though totally blind, he executed his office as commander with great vigour and success. At Aussig on the Elbe he gained a complete victory over the Catholics, and left 9000 of them on the field, retaliating the severities which they inflicted on the Reformers, by demolishing their churches, committing their priests to the flames, massacring those who were prisoners, and laying waste their country, and thus rendering his name formidable. Having made himself master of the new town of Prague, it was invested by the emperor Sigismund and other princes: but Sigismund, being defeated with great slaughter by the Thaborites, was obliged to retreat into Moravia, while Ziska laid siege to Wisrhade. When the emperor with a fresh accession of forces renewed the attack, he lost his whole army, and the town surrendered to Ziska. He also dispersed an army of crusaders commanded by an archbishop; and in 1422 he again routed the army of Sigismund. In the mean time the Hussites renounced their allegiance to Sigismund, and chose for themselves a king; but this measure was disapproved by Ziska and the Thaborites, because they were inclined to a republican government; and the new king was compelled to abdicate his crown. Such were the reputation and importance which Ziska acquired, that Sigismund proposed to him terms of accommodation; but in his journey to hold a conference with the emperor, he was seized with the plague, which terminated his life in 1524. Although the story of his having ordered his flesh to be given to the birds and beasts, and his skin to cover a drum, for the purpose of sounding dismay to his enemies and courage to his friends, be fabulous, it is certain that the Bohemians regarded his memory with superstitious veneration.—*Un. Hist. Gen. Biog.*

ZISPATA, a bay of the Spanish Main, on the coast of South America; 90 miles south of Carthagena.

ZISPATA, a settlement of New Granada, in the province of Carthagena, situate on one of the arms of the river Cauca.

ZITAQUARO, a settlement of Mexico, in the intendency of Valladolid, containing 150 families of Spaniards, mestizoes, and mulattoes, and 115 of Indians.

ZITARA, a village of South America, in New Granada, and capital of a district to which it gives name, in the province of Choco. In the interior of Choco, the ravine of the Rspadura unites the sources of the river Noanama or San Juan, with the river Quito, which forms, with the Andegada and the Zitara, the considerable river Atrato. The river San Juan flows into the South sea; and a monk of the village of Zitara, caused his flock to dig a small canal in the ravine above mentioned, by which, when the rains are abundant and the rivers overflow, canoes loaded with cacao, pass from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean. This communication has existed since 1788, unknown to even the Spaniards themselves; the distance of the mouths of the Atrato in the bay of Panama, to the estuary of the river San Juan, being 75 leagues; 120 miles south-west of Santa Fe de Antioquia, and 210 north of Popayan. Lat. 6. N.; long. 76. 30. W.

ZITLALA, a settlement of Mexico; 60 leagues south-west of Mexico, containing 175 families of Mexican Indians.

ZITLALTEPEC, a settlement of Mexico; 1 league west of Mexico, containing 90 Indian families.

ZITTAU, a town of Germany, in Saxony and Upper Lusatia, on the Mandau, a small river which falls into the Neisse, at a little distance from the town. It is pleasantly situated in a small valley, surrounded by hills, and retains its old fortification of a double wall and moat. It is tolerably built, contains a work-house, an orphan-house, a theatre, several schools, and a population of about 7200. This is a manufacturing quarter, and the inhabitants are employed partly in making woollen, linen, and leather, partly in dye-

ing and bleaching. Zittau is, in a manner, the centre of the linen trade of a considerable part of Lusatia; its district containing no less than 15 manufacturing villages. The town, however, has suffered severely by different calamities. In 1757 it was bombarded by the Austrians, set on fire, and pillaged by their irregulars. In 1786 an accidental fire destroyed a number of buildings; 47 miles east-by-south of Dresden.

ZITTER, or SETTER, a small river of Switzerland, which rises in the canton of Appenzel, and falls into the Thur.

ZIVOLO, a name by which some authors have called the smaller species of yellow-hammer, from its constant note, which is only *zi, zi*.

It is of the size of the common sparrow; its beak is thick and short; its breast and belly yellowish, spotted with brown; and its head, back, wings, and tail, of a dusky brown, but two of the tail-feathers on each side have a variation of white.

The difference between the male and female in this species is, that the male is yellow, and has some yellow spots on its neck and sides, which are wanting in the female. It is almost always seen on the ground, and feeds on seeds, &c. It seems but little if at all essentially to differ from the common yellow-hammer; and Mr. Ray has some suspicion that they are the same species.

ZIZANIA [plural of *ζιζανιον*, which some interpret lolium; in our translation of the New Testament it is Tares, but very erroneously], in Botany, a genus of the class monoecia, order hexandria, natural order of gramina gramineæ, (*Juss.*) Grasses.—Generic Character. Male flowers below the females. Calyx none. Corolla: glume two-valved, valves lanceolate, awnless, membranaceous, nerved, embracing the outer bigger. Nectary two-leaved; leaflets ovate, obtuse. Stamina: filaments six, capillary, very short. Anthers linear, bifid, scarcely the length of the corolla. Female flowers in the same panicle, bigger. Calyx none. Corolla: glume two-valved, closed, gaping only above the germ; outer valve bigger, hollow, long, straight, embracing the inner on both sides, rigid, ending in a long straight awn; inner narrower, lanceolate. Nectary two-leaved; leaflets ovate, rounded. Stamina: filaments six, minute. Anthers small, barren. Pistil: germ ovate. Styles two, very small. Stigmas feathered, eminent. Pericarp none. Glume closed, permanent. Seed single, oblong, equal, shining, naked.—*Essential Character.* Male—Calyx none. Corolla: glume two-valved, awnless, mixed with the females. Female—Calyx none. Corolla: glume two-valved, cowlid, awned. Style two-parted. Seed one, clothed with the plaited corolla.

1. *Zizania aquatica*.—Panicle racemed below, spiked above. Root annual. Culm two feet high, obliquely erect, covered all over with the sheaths of leaves. Branches two, opposite, from the base of the culm, flower-bearing. Leaves five or six, even, wider than those of the common reed, with smooth sheaths.—Native of North America: in great abundance in the lakes of Canada. These seeds, which are as large as oats, and perhaps as nutritive, are used by the Indians for food.

2. *Zizania Hispanica*.—Root annual, leaves stalked and narrow. Flowers numerous, calyx hispid.—Native of Spain.

ZIZELITZ, or SCHISSELITZ, a town of Bohemia, on the river Czidlina, with 800 inhabitants; 43 miles east of Prague.

ZIZENHAUSEN, a village of Germany, in Baden, near Stockach.

ZIZERS, a town of the Swiss canton of the Grisons. Population 800.

ZLABINGS or ZLAWONETZ, a small town of Moravia; 35 miles west-by-north of Znaym.

ZLIN, a town of Moravia; 13 miles north-north-east of Hradisch. Population 1900.

ZLOCZOW, a circle of Austrian Galicia, on the borders of the kingdom of Poland, to the east of the circles of Lemberg and Zolkiew. Its area is 2000 square miles; and its population exceeds 200,000. It is watered by the Bug and Stry, besides a number of smaller streams.

ZLOCZOW, a town of Austrian Poland, and the capital of a circle of that name. It contains 6200 inhabitants, and has a large public school; also a manufacture of canvas.

ZMEMOGORSKAIA, a strong fortress of Asiatic Russia, in the district of Semipalatnoi.

ZMIJEV, a small town of European Russia, in the government of Slobodsk-Ukraine, on the Donez; 23 miles south-by-east of Charkov.

ZMILACES, a name given by Pliny to a stone found in the river Euphrates, resembling marble, and of a blueish-green colour.

ZMILAMPIS, the name of a gem, described by Pliny and the ancients, which they tell us was very like the Proconnesian marble, except that in the centre of the stone there was always a blueish spot, resembling the pupil of an eye.

ZMILANTHES, a name given by Solinus and some others to a gem called by the more correct writers *zmlanpis*.

ZNA, a small river of the interior of European Russia, in the government of Tambov, which falls into the Mokscha.

ZNAYM, a circle of the Austrian empire, containing the south part of Moravia, and extending along the borders of Lower Austria, between the circles of Iglau and Hradisch. Its area is 1300 square miles; its population 134,000. It is generally hilly, but more particularly so in the west and north. It is not, however, deficient in fertility: madder has been cultivated for some years near the town of Znaym; and the vines of the district of Austerlitz are of good quality. Sheep are numerous, and the wool trade is considerable: it is chiefly in the hands of Jews.

ZNAYM, the chief town of the above circle, situated near the Theya. It contains some good public edifices, such as the Carthusian monastery, the abbey of Luka, an old palace, and a council-house. The chief square is also surrounded with houses ornamented with a piazza; but the rest of the town is ill built. It has a citadel; also a grammar school, a college, a Dominican convent, and 5200 inhabitants: 46 miles north-north-west of Vienna, and 33 south-west of Brunn. Lat. 48. 31. 15. N. long. 16. 1. 57. E.

ZOARA, a small seaport of Tripoli, in Africa; 60 miles west-south-west of Tripoli.

ZOBING, a market town of Germany, in Lower Austria; 3 miles north of Krems.

ZOBING, a village of Germany, in Wirtemberg; 8 miles west-north-west of Nordlingen.

ZOBLITZ, a town of Germany, in Saxony, on the borders of Bohemia. It has manufactures of yarn and lace; and also a manufacture of a stone found in the vicinity, into pitchers and other vessels; 32 miles north-west of Dresden. Population 900.

ZOBTEN, or ZOTTEN, a town of Prussian Silesia; 24 miles west-south-west of Breslau. It has a large church. Population 1000.

ZOBTENBERG, ZOROTENBERG, a mountain of Prussian Silesia, in the principality of Schweidnitz. It is 2600 feet high.

ZOCAUS, a river of Quito, in the province of Quixos and Macas, which enters the Putumayo.

ZOCHICOATLAN, a town of Mexico, containing 124 Indian families; 90 miles north-east of Mexico.

ZO'CLE, *s.* A small sort of stand or pedestal, being a low square piece or member, serving to support a busto, statue, or the like, that needs to be raised; also a low square member serving to support a column, instead of a pedestal, base, or plinth.

ZOCONUSCO, a settlement of Mexico, in the intendancy of Valladolid, containing 295 Indian families.

ZODIACAL, *adj.* Relating to the zodiac.—A philosophical explanation of the *zodiacal* system. *Warton.*

ZODIAC (Zodiacus). See ASTRONOMY.

ZO'DIACK, *s.* [*zodiaque*, Fr.; *ζωδιακος*, εκ των ζωνων, Gr. the living creatures, the figures of which are painted on it in globes.]—The track of the sun through the twelve signs; a great circle of the sphere, containing the twelve signs.

The golden sun salutes the morn,
And having gilt the ocean with his beams,
Gallops the *zodiack* in his glist'ring coach. *Shakspeare.*

It is used by Milton for a girdle.

By his side,
As in a glistering *zodiack*, hung the sword
Satan's dire dread; and in his hand the spear. *Milton.*

ZODIN, a small town of Russian Lithuania; 30 miles east-north-east of Minsk.

ZOETERWOUDE, a village of the Netherlands; 3 miles south of Leyden. Population 2000.

ZOFFANY (John), was born at Frankfort, about the year 1735. He came to England, as a painter of small portraits, when he was about 30 years of age. After passing some time with very little encouragement, he at length was fortunate enough to attract public attention by a portrait of the earl of Barrymore, and thenceforward enjoyed considerable favour and encouragement. The most considerable of his productions were portraits of the most celebrated dramatic performers in their favourite characters; as Garrick, in *Abel Dragger*, *Sir John Brute*, and *Lord Chalkstone*, &c.; Foote, in *Major Sturgeon*; and *Jacob*, as *Jacob Gallop*; Foote and Weston, as *Dr. Last* and the *President*, in the *Devil on Two Sticks*; *Parsons*, *Moody*, *Bransby*, *Aicken*, and many others, whose likenesses he preserved most admirably, with all the variety of expression required for the characters they personified. One picture he painted of the members of the Royal Academy, in the hall of the Academy devoted to the study of the living figure, round which they here assembled, and it received universal applause.

He had the honour to be employed by his Majesty, and painted portraits of the royal family; and he was engaged by the queen to paint for her a view of the Tribune of the Gallery at Florence. He was somewhat of a humourist, and it is said of him that, whilst he was engaged painting in the Florentine Gallery, the emperor of Germany visited the grand duke, and coming up to Zoffany in the Gallery, was much pleased with his performance, and asked him his name; and on hearing it, inquired what countryman he was, when he answered, an Englishman. Why, said the emperor, your name is German. True, returned the painter, I was born in Germany—that was accidental: I call that my country where I have been protected.

Soon after his return from Italy he went to the East Indies, where he was much employed, and acquired a considerable fortune; but it disappeared upon his return home, and was only restored by a second adventure to the same hot-bed of wealth and disease. He again returned to England, but with diminished powers; yet he still continued to paint, and, among other works, produced an elaborate picture of the sacking of the wine-vaults at the Tuilleries, in 1792; a disgusting display of the atrocities of that eventful period. He lived to a very advanced age, but was reduced exceedingly in intellectual powers for some years before his decease, which happened in 1808. He was a member of the Royal Academy.

ZOLKIEV, a circle of Austrian Galicia, lying between the kingdom of Poland and the circle of Lemberg. Its area is 1800 square miles; its population nearly 200,000.

ZOLKIEW, a town of Austrian Poland; 10 miles north of Lemberg. It has a high-school, and a military hospital. Population 2200.

ZOLLIKON, a large village of Switzerland, on the east side of the lake of Zurich.

ZOLODONOSKA, a small town of Russia, government of Pultawa, on the Dnieper.

ZOMBOR, a town of Hungary, in the palatinate of Bacs, or Batsch, a province extending, in an oblong form, between the Theyss on the one side, and the Danube on the other. This place is nothing more than an assemblage of cottages, with few public buildings, except a Catholic and a Greek church, along with the government offices requisite for the collection of taxes, and other public business. Cattle, corn, and country products, form the chief objects of traffic at

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Zombor. Lat. 46. 45. 45. N. long. 18. 7. 45. E. Population 15,000.—There is another place of the name Zombor in the west of Hungary, near Tokay.

ZOMETLA, a settlement of Mexico, near the city of Mexico, containing 91 Indian families.

ZON, a town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, with 11,000 inhabitants.

ZONE, *s.* [*ζώνη*, Gr.; *zona*, Lat.] A girdle.

The middle part

Girt, like a starry *zone*, his waist, and round
Skirted his loins, and thighs, with downy gold,
And colours dipp'd in heav'n. *Milton.*

A division of the earth.—The whole surface of the earth is divided into five *zones*: the first is contained between the two tropicks, and is called the torrid *zone*. There are two temperate *zones*, and two frigid *zones*. The northern temperate *zone* is terminated by the tropick of Cancer and the arctick polar circle; the southern temperate *zone* is contained between the tropick of Capricorn and the antarctick polar circle; the frigid *zones* are circumscribed by the polar circles, and the poles are in their centres.

And as five *zones* th' etherial regions bind,
Five correspondent are to earth assign'd:
The sun, with rays directly darting down,
Fires all beneath, and fries the middle *zone*. *Dryden.*

Circuit; circumference.

Scarce the sun

Hath finish'd half his journey, and scarce begins
His other half in the great *zone* of heaven. *Milton.*

ZO'NED, *adj.* Wearing a zone.

Gay youths advance,

And fair-*zon'd* damsels form the sprightly dance. *Pope.*

ZONITIS, in Entomology, a genus of the coleoptera order of insects, the characters of which are, that the antennæ are setaceous; the palpi four and filiform, and shorter than the whole jaw; and the lip emarginated. There are two species.

1. *Zonitis chrysolomelana*. Yellow, the wing-sheaths having a point in the middle, and the apex black.—Found in Egypt and the East.

2. *Zonitis flava*. Reddish, with wing-sheaths yellow, and black at the apex.

ZONNAR, a kind of belt, or girdle, of black leather, which the Christians and Jews of the Levant, particularly those of Asia and the territories of the grand seignior, are obliged to wear, to distinguish themselves from the Mahometans.

Hence, as most of the Christians of Syria, Mesopotamia, &c. are either Nestorians or Jacobites, those sectaries are often called Christians of the girdle.

ZONS, or SONS, a town of the Prussian states, province of Cleves and Berg; 8 miles south-south-east of Dusseldorf. Population, 1000.

ZONZERON, a settlement of Brazil, in the province of Sergippe.

ZOO'GRAPHER, *s.* [*ζωη* and *γραφω*, Gr.] One who describes the nature, properties, and forms of animals.—One kind of locust stands not prone, or a little inclining upward; but in a large erectness, elevating the two fore legs, and sustaining itself in the middle by the other four: by *zoographers* called the prophet, and praying locust. *Brown.*

ZOO'GRAPHY, *s.* [of *ζωη* and *γραφω*, Gr.] A description of the forms, natures, and properties of animals.—If we contemplate the end, its principal final cause being the glory of its Maker, this leads us into divinity; and for its subordinate, as it is designed for alimential sustenance to living creatures, and medicinal uses to man, we are thereby conducted into *zoography*. *Glanville.*

ZOO'LOGICAL, *adj.* [from *zoology*.] Describing living creatures.

ZOO'LOGIST, *s.* [from *zoology*.] One who treats of living creatures.—Nor have I seen any thing that interested me as a *zoologist*, except an otter. *Johnson.*

ZOOLOGY, *s.* [from the Gr. ζῷον, *life*, and λόγος, *doctrine*.] The doctrine of life; the laws of animated existence.

INTRODUCTION.

In the body of this work, when treating of the different genera into which living beings have been divided, we have spoken so largely on the habits and forms of animals, that we have nothing further to supply under the present head, than some account of their anatomy or internal structure. This, also, has been, in a slight degree, anticipated in the article ANATOMY (COMPARATIVE). But the accessions that have been made to Zoological science since that was written, are so numerous and important, and the article itself was so strictly confined to an exposition of those facts that serve especially to illustrate human anatomy, that it is imperative on us, in this place, to investigate as fully as our prescribed limits allow, into the structure and functions of animals.

In attempting to define the elements of which animals are composed, we are, at first sight, much embarrassed by the discovery of this fact. That the chemical constitution and the physical appearances of living parts vary not only with every animal, but with every part of the same animal; and the gradations that exist, are not only thus numerous, but are so changeable that we are utterly lost in the multiplicity that surrounds us.

Yet the simpler movements into which the more complicated motions of animated beings are resolvable are so few, that if we take them as a basis of investigation, and endeavour to determine, 1st, what are life's primary actions, and, secondly, what are the structures to which these actions are united, we shall find the whole of the wonderful processes of animated existence effected in a manner beautifully perfect by *three* elementary parts.

We have stated, in the article PHYSIOLOGY, that in plants, which form the lowest grade of existence, the chief vital acts that are performed, are the *imbibition, circulation, and conversion into their own substance* of the air and water which surrounds them. Further, we said that the part which performs this office is a tube which is of such small dimensions, that it may be denominated capillary, (indeed, that term is also appropriate on account of its mode of action, which is analogous to capillary attraction,) and vital, because it is not merely a capillary tube which can imbibe and circulate the fluid presented to it; but one which is only effected by particular fluids, and which changes them as they pass along it, either by decomposing their elements or by effecting new combinations. The existence of the VITAL CAPILLARY TUBE in all parts of most animals, has been rendered certain by the injections of skilful and laborious anatomists; but their existence required no such demonstration. For if a seed or an animal *grow*, this must arise evidently from some addition of matter; and since it is certain, this addition arises not from accretion, but from an internal growth, it follows that there must be some *canal* to carry it along the interior of the plant or animal; but since, when it is in the interior, it does not remain in its original state, but is changed into a peculiar substance, it follows that this canal has not only the power of imbibing and carrying matter, but also of subjecting this to chemical decomposition. Now it matters not what the form of this canal may be. It may be a cell, large in itself, communicating by small openings with others, forming thus a *cellular tissue*, or by large openings, an arrangement which produces a *reticular* texture. But ordinarily, from the flower to man, beings that are endowed with life, are manifestly composed of slender tubes running in various directions and separable into different kinds, according as they receive fresh materials for growth or expel redundancies, according as they are of one colour or another, and according as they are clearly defined or contorted and convolved on themselves.

The fact here stated, admits not, in our present state of knowledge, and indeed will scarcely ever admit further ex-

planation. The power that fine tubes of glass or metal possess of imbibing fluids and carrying them upwards against the force of gravity, bears some resemblance to the imbibing and circulating powers in question; and the circumstance that glass attracts water more than metal, inasmuch as it tends to shew that the phenomena of capillary attraction depend on a chemical attraction existing between the fluid imbibed and the imbibing vessel, serves to give some hint that the assimilating power of living vessels depends on the specific powers of attraction that their coats possess. But it will require study for ages to discover the laws of these attractions. In the mean time, we content ourselves with the undeniable fact, that a seed thrown into the earth, doth, by the innate powers of its vessels, imbibe the surrounding water and air, and has these circulated throughout its substance by vessels that produce successively the root, the stem, the leaves, flower, and the fruit. We must content ourselves with knowing, that in our own persons these vessels open into our stomachs and lungs, thence imbibe the materials for our existence, and deposit perishing materials, even as an acorn swells with imbibed moisture and grows; and that in the whole race of animals, from the thin bag of membrane that is termed the hydatid, through all the gradations of creatures that swim through the water, fly through the air, or walk upon the earth—to Man—the perfection of the whole—all are composed of these vessels; that every sustenance those are capable of deriving, are by these assimilated; and that all the products, or, as they are technically termed, secretions, these pour forth, are formed by the same. From the black ink, which defends like a cloud the cuttlefish, to the glowing hues that adorn the peacock's tail; from the disgusting odour of the pole-cat, to the balmy breath of the cow; the warm fur, the impenetrable hide, solid hoofs, tough claws, irrefragible teeth, fair hair, smooth skin, and shining eyes, all are the product of secretion; and the wondrous power of the vital tube is, in animated existence, what the law of attraction is in the inanimate world.

It will strike every one, that the knowledge of the particular powers of particular vessels must be highly important, and would properly form the next step of our enquiry; but, beyond the general exposition we have made, we have nothing to add. These vital tubes are different with every part they occupy. A bundle of them, denominated the liver, separates from the same materials a fluid totally different from the fluid separated by those that form the kidney. One set of vessels makes hair, another teeth, &c.; but no one has formed even a conjecture as to the causes on which these changes depend. All that can be said is, that every part has its particular powers, unknown and unknowable; and the vascular frame-work of the body is constant only in this law, that it always imbibes and circulates, partly assimilates, and partly rejects.

The next part which, in the article above referred to, we said was found distinct in power and in appearance from the general structure of animals, is a CONTRACTING FIBRE.

This part exists plainly, almost uniformly, wherever the slightest motion is visible. There are only a few gelatinous animals which shorten themselves when touched, and in whom contracting structure and vital tubes seem to co-exist without apparent difference, but blended as it were into an homogeneous mass. With these few exceptions, animals are furnished with parts composed of fibres that shorten themselves when *stimulated*. The word stimulation, which requires some explanation, implies simply this fact, that fibres of a given length shorten themselves when touched by a foreign body, or when a part that enters between these fibres and is called a nerve, is touched. As this phenomenon bears no similitude to the impulse that is given by one moving body to another, but depends upon some innate quality of the fibre itself, it is called stimulation. All enquiries into the means whereby contraction is effected, or into the mode by which touching a muscle or its nerve acts so as to stimulate them, are futile; no one knows any thing of the matter, nor probably can know. It is enough, however, to be in possession of the facts; for we have here a power of infinite advantage

vantage to the purposes of life. Possessed of this fibre, an animal, expanded to its full dimensions, can, on the approach of danger, contract itself into a small space, and into a covering of safety, or can move one part of its body towards another so as to lay hold on prey, or can push forth its extremities so as to use the media in or upon which it rests, as fixed points for moving its body from place to place. But we shall not, in this place, investigate further the various modes in which this simple power may be applied to complex movements, since this will be better seen in the sequel. It remains only to remark in this place, that the appearance of the muscular structure is as various as that of the vascular.

The third elementary part, referred to in the article *PHYSIOLOGY*, was the *NERVE*. We already somewhat anticipated the use of this part, by stating that muscular fibres are moved to contract, if the nerves that enter them are touched; and we may see at once how useful this circumstance must be, inasmuch as the movements of distant muscles may be thereby concatenated. But, independent of exciting muscular actions, nerves communicate to our consciousness an impression of *feeling*. We stated, in the article before mentioned, that it had been discovered by Mr. Charles Bell, that these two powers resided in different kinds of nerves, at least in general. But there are a third class of nerves, which preside over the assimilating functions, that excite the vessels or contractile fibres on which one of their extremities terminate when the other is irritated, and which we are unable to divide into the two classes of movent and sentient; indeed, to talk of these as sentient appears an error in terms, seeing that nothing can be called sentient of which we have no consciousness. The difficulty is easily got over by stating that these nerves are simply movent, and, of course, like all movent nerves, capable of stimulation. Still it may be conjectured that this power is analogous to sensation. In diseased states nerves actually become sensitive.

We find that when the nerve of one part terminates in the nerve going to another, a swelling is produced at the point of union, called, if small, a *ganglion*, (or more properly, by the Germans, a nerve-knot); but, if large, a *brain*. In both these one change is remarked, that the impression that the one nerve has received commands, if we may use the term, the other, to set in motion the muscular fibre or secreting tube. In the smaller ganglions, this, no doubt, takes place instinctively, and in obedience to a law as strict and undeviating as that which governs any property of dead matter; nor is there probably any difference in the power of the two nerves. But in time we observe that this action becomes modified by repetition, so that, as it were, *habit* is produced. Next we see obscure dawns of powers, that bear some analogy to those which our internal conviction informs us we possess ourselves; for pleasure and pain, memory and *association*, *affection* and *passion*, become apparent. And, lastly, we entertain the strongest presumption, that in ourselves the same structure is inhabited (if such a term be allowed in speaking of the immaterial) by *reason* and *will*.

We shall not carry further in this place our analogies of the nervous properties, contented with these facts:—1. That nerves set distant vessels and muscles in motion, sometimes in consequence of a preceding impression, sometimes without this. 2. That ganglia are the centres to which external impressions are carried, and from which moving impulses depart.

The existence of the three preceding parts being allowed, we profess to shew that, separately or combined, they and their products compose the whole animal kingdom.

The vital capillary tube forms, in all animals, far greater proportions of the systems that assimilate food and air, and engender progeny than any other; in a few animals, as in nearly all plants, it forms them entirely. Muscular and nervous fibres are added, but even the highest animals only in small proportions. The nerves particularly are but thread-like fibrils; and the highest development of the muscular fibres in these systems are seen in the hearts of mammalia and the stomachs of birds.

On the other hand, the systems that hold an animal in relation with the surrounding world, the prehensile and locomotive organs, are almost entirely composed of muscles and nerves. All the limbs of land animals, nearly the whole body of fishes and birds, are composed of large masses of muscular fibres, commonly called lean, and these are set in motion by large nerves, that have a communication with each other at divers points; so that there remain only so much of the capillary vessels as are necessary to keep the preceding structures in constant repair.

The very different proportions in which these elementary substances are combined form then a marked and leading division of the systems of an animal. The first class are concerned in the digestion of food, and its assimilation; in excretion, nutrition, and generation. The second class comprises the organs of prehension, voice, and locomotion, and the senses. We premise a general view of these organs preparatory to a particular account of them in different classes.

Of the digestive system.—The digestive organs are more invariably met with in the animal kingdom than any other of the compound systems. In some it is a mere receptacle, open at one end, which receives the fluid in which the animal is placed. The innumerable capillaries, which open on its inner surface, imbibe the nutritious particles, and bear them throughout the animal, to form its substance; while the remaining or innutritious portion of the matter received is ejected by the opening that gave it entrance. But this is not the general type of the alimentary canal. It may be universally described as a *tube*, running throughout the animal, supplied with—1, one order of capillaries, called *secrements*, to secrete a solvent juice; 2, another order of the same vessels, denominated *absorbents*, to imbibe the nutrient particles; 3, muscular fibres, variously disposed, which carry onwards the food; 4, a few nerves, in which reside the sensation of hunger, and which preside over the movement of the vessels and muscles. Various are the appearances this alimentary canal exhibits, sometimes being half the length of the animal, sometimes coiled in convolutions, which, when unravelled, extend to several times its length. The internal coat, rarely smooth, is thrown in folds or irregularities, that vary from mere rugæ to a perfect honeycomb structure, or a surface covered by long and numerous projections. In like manner the capillary vessels, coiled upon themselves, form around or in the neighbourhood of this tube glands that permit a more complete elaboration of the fluids presented to them than could probably be effected by tubes of short dimensions. The glands that are most constant have acquired various names, as the liver, pancreas, &c.; and, in the higher animals, we have made some faint approaches towards a discovery of the particular part they play respectively in the digestive function.

The processes that are carried on in the most perfect specimens of digestion are—1, trituration; 2, solution; 3, the separation of the nutrient from the excrementitious portions of the food; 4, the assimilation of the former, and the ejection of the latter. The most superficial reflection must suggest that these processes are not all of them necessary in equal degrees; that animals may exist whose food is so delicate that it requires no trituration, while others may take nourishment so nearly approaching the constitution of their own bodies, that almost all of it may be assimilated, and the excrementitious portion reduced to the smallest proportions.

The alimentary canal may be divided into various parts, according to the part it takes in these processes; thus the first portion, which is merely for taking in the food, is called the *oesophagus*; the second, which is the part where it is dissolved, is called the *stomach*; in the *smaller*, or first *intestines*, the separation of nutritious from excrementitious matter is effected, and the former absorbed. In the *large*, or lower intestines a partial absorption is continued, and the excrement propelled to the termination of the whole. The process of trituration also, when not performed previous to deglutition, is effected in the stomach, as happens in birds, lobsters, &c.

The nutrient portion of the food that is taken up by the absorbents,

absorbents, undergoes, while in those vessels, a still further change ere it is converted into the structure of the animal. In a few of the very lowest animals these vessels carry the nutrient matter directly to the rest of the body, building up the different organs, as it were, by its own powers. But this simple process seems inadequate to the production of the more complicated structures, or of parts that require constant accession of nutriment; and hence we observe that these vessels form an homogeneous fluid, of a constant appearance, which they pour into larger tubes. These, without materially changing the fluid, circulate it from one end of the body to another with wonderful rapidity—with a rapidity far greater than the absorbent vessels could effect. This fluid, then, into which all nutrient matters flow, and whence all the structures are formed, is called, in the animals of the higher orders, *blood*, *sanies* in the lower, and may be likened to the *sap* of plants. All these fluids resemble each other in being separable into a coagulum, and a fluid that is not solidified by heat or chemical agents.

Of the blood-vessel circulation.—The vessels that receive blood are too large to act on the principle of capillary attraction, or any other power analogous thereto. The aid of the contractile fibres is here required. The larger vessels are surrounded by rings of these fibres, which, alternately contracting and dilating, propel the blood rapidly through the body. In a few animals these fibres exist uniformly along the whole blood-system, but in the majority they are collected into a large mass at a central point, and here are denominated a *heart*. The heart is very soon divided into two cavities; one, which propels the blood through the body, is called the *ventricle*; one, (an *auricle*) that merely collects the returning blood, while the other is in action, then pours that fluid into the latter with a sudden gush, and thus affords a due quantity for the full impulse of the ventricle's fibres. The necessity that arises for two cavities, in order to effect a vigorous circulation, arises from this circumstance. The blood is brought to the heart by veins, which are large vessels, formed by the union of capillary vessels, and the power of the latter forces the blood in the former, even to the central point; for veins have no contractile fibres, and are too large to possess the attracting power. They are furnished, indeed, with valves, that prevent the return of blood, but these cannot, of course, contribute to its advance. Now, as the supply from the veins is constant and uniform, there is always a quantity of blood pressing for entrance into the heart. If there had been but a ventricle to receive it during the long contraction of this cavity, the veins must become enormously distended; but the auricle prevents this, for though, of course, during its contraction, the veins must be somewhat distended, yet this is but for a moment, the auricle requiring but a very brief contraction to throw its contents into the adjacent ventricle. But in perfect hearts we have *four* cavities; in order to explain the reason of which we must first give an account of the process of aeration, this function being intimately connected with the complexity of the heart.

Of the respiratory function.—There is no plant or animal that can live without air. The contact of this fluid is as material to the formation and growth of the body as food. In the article Physiology, we have stated that the change which the air effects on the fluids of animals is a union of the carbon contained in these fluids with that portion of the air which is called oxygen, and the consequent production of carbonic acid gas. 2. That this is expelled from the body. 3. That there is an evident connexion between this process and the temperature of the animal, but that both calorification and aeration depend, in a great degree, on the influence of the nervous system in all the higher animals. It was hinted, also, that besides the more evident change, some finer one, of an electrical nature, may be also effected during breathing.

Though all animals breathe, they have not all pulmonary organs. In a few the blood, flowing through the vessels on the skin of the body, becomes aerated through pores. In others, manifest air-vessels carry the air from the surface to the internal parts; these are called *tracheæ*. In others, a

large internal structure is formed by extended meshes of porous blood-vessels, and over these a quantity of aerating fluid is driven. The fluid in question flows in at the mouth, and out by another aperture; such respiratory organs are called *gills*. The more perfect of breathing creatures have *lungs*, organs into which pure air is drawn by muscular effort, and impure ejected by that power, both kinds passing through the same aperture.

Now in animals that breathe by the skin, it is clear that no extra circulating organs are necessary; and even in those which have separate respiratory organs, if they do not require to throw off carbon in abundance, or to evolve much heat, a vessel, branching from the main trunk, may carry to the air these organs contain a considerable quantity of blood, and this, being aerated, may be returned to the general mass, which becomes, therefore, partially purified. Here a heart, composed only of an auricle and ventricle, is sufficient. But the higher animals require that every particle of the blood should be submitted to the influence of the air, and therefore they have two circulations, one composed of an auricle and ventricle, to circulate impure blood through the lungs, and one composed of similar cavities to circulate purified blood through the body.

It will be seen, from the observations preceding the last paragraph, that whatever other functions the respiring system performs, it is an emunctory—that it gives out from the blood matter, which, if retained, would unfit that fluid for its offices. But there are several other structures that pour forth secretions from the blood for no other apparent purpose than their speedy ejection from the body. Thus the lower part of the alimentary canal, in the higher animals, is constantly being filled by large quantities of excrementitious matter. The skin and the urinary organs are the other main parts for excretion.

The skin and urinary organs.—The surface of the body in the lowest animals receives all that is received, and rejects all that is rejected, and hence is at once stomach, lungs, and every other viscus. In others, covered with hard shells or impervious scales, its office is confined to secreting these substances. In the mammalia and man it is constantly transpiring, and affords that peculiar odour that distinguishes one species from another, and even man from man. Its products are too various to allow us to enumerate them in this general view.

The urinary organs are the parts that separate the water from the blood, and with this several salts which it contains. The water passes originally into the blood from the alimentary canal, through absorbents; not, however, through the same absorbents that carry the chyle; on the contrary, aqueous fluids may be imbibed from the stomach itself, or from the lower end of the intestine. The water, after circulating along with the blood, is separated from a great portion of it by an artery that branches out into a congeries of capillaries, which get the name of *kidney*. These secrete the urine, and return the blood to the circulation in a venous state; the urine itself is poured by a duct, called a *ureter*, into a receptacle, called a *bladder*, where it collects in large quantities. The kidneys are the parts most generally found.

The locomotive system.—It seems useless to attempt a classification of the locomotive system in animals, for this is extremely diversified. Two great divisions may be made of those which move upon solid matter, and those which use the fluids in which they are placed, as resisting media against their muscular efforts. Both classes admit innumerable subdivisions, according as we consider the various modes in which they use these media as means of locomotion.

“The most simple progressive motion,” observes Sir Everard Home, in the first volume of his *Comp. Anatomy*, “that can be imagined, is that belonging to those blubbers of different descriptions which, from their structure, are nearly of the same specific gravity with the sea they inhabit, and, from their expanded form, are enabled to float upon its surface, moving with the waves on which they are supported, and in this way passing from one place to another, and catching the food necessary for their support. Next to this

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this is the progressive motion which does not wholly depend upon the motion of the water, whether it arises from the winds or the tides, but where the animal itself is impelled by the wind, and has parts peculiar to it fitted for that purpose.

"Some of the mollusca float upon the surface of the sea, and have their motion assisted by means of something resembling a sail. The most beautiful contrivance of this kind is in the Portuguese man-of-war (*Holothuria Physalis*). The lower part of the animal consists of innumerable tentacula hanging in the water; the upper is an oval bag distended with air: when examined in the moist state, there is found a small valvular aperture, the size of a hog's bristle, near the pointed end, and another of a smaller size near the opposite end, with a thickened edge, which looks like a dark spot transparent in the centre. There are preparations in the collection made by Mr. Hunter to shew both these openings. Dr. Telesius, of St. Petersburg, who had the opportunity of seeing these animals alive, has given elegant engravings of them, and particularly describes the two orifices, of which no account had been before published. Some of the species he has delineated had a crest attached to the upper part of the bag, in a concave form, with transverse gelatinous bands, by the contraction of which it could be occasionally depressed, and afterwards raised by its own elasticity."

The next mode in which progression is effected in water, is by *swimming*.

"A fish in swimming, after having bent the tail, extends the dorsal, anal, and caudal fins, so as to increase the surface, and steady its body in the water. Having extended the tail, it contracts the fins until the tail is again bent. The stroke of a fish's tail does not propel the fish straight forwards, but obliquely: to move forward, it must bend the tail first a little to the right side, and after making this stroke, bend it to the left so as to be propelled a little to that side; and thus the fish's motion is in a zigzag direction. As fishes breathe through the medium of water, and are specifically heavier than the medium in which they live, they require some assistance to keep them from sinking to the bottom while swimming; this purpose is answered by air bladders, which the fish can at pleasure supply with air, so as to vary its specific gravity, as occasion requires. There are fishes, however, which have no air bladders, and therefore cannot rise far from the bottom of the waters in which they live; they are broad and flat in their form; their mode of swimming is different from that of common fishes; it consists in raising themselves by the motion of the lateral fins, and pressing perpendicularly against the water."

The whales strike the water from below downwards, instead of from side to side.

Water-birds, turtles, and frogs, may be said to *row*, since they use their legs as oars.

The last and the most difficult mode of using fluid media for progression is *flying*. The communications that exist between the lungs and bones of birds render them so light, that they require less muscular exertion than would otherwise have been necessary. Still this is exerted to a great degree.

"In swimming, the lower extremities, of whatever form, are the principal parts employed—but in flying, the upper extremities are the parts used; and those which correspond to the lower extremities of other animals take no part in this mode of progressive motion, but are destined for one of another kind; and the tail is added to direct their movements. The act of flying is performed in the following manner: the bird launches itself into the air, either by dropping from a height, or leaping from the ground: it raises up at the same time the wings, the bones of which correspond very closely with those of the human arm; but instead of the hand there is properly only one finger; it then spreads out the wings to their full extent, in a horizontal direction, and presses them down upon the air; and by a succession of these strokes, the bird rises up in the air with a velocity proportioned to the quickness with which they succeed each

other. If the intervals between them are lengthened, the bird remains on the same level, and when made still greater it descends. This vertical movement can only be performed by birds whose wings are horizontal, as is probably the case with the lark and quail. In general the wings are oblique: this is principally owing to the length of the feathers, the fixed point of which is at the root. When birds fly horizontally, their motion is not in a straight line, but obliquely upwards, and they allow the body to come down to a lower level before a second stroke is made by their wings, so that they move in a succession of curves. To ascend obliquely, the wings must repeat their strokes upon the air in quick succession; and in descending obliquely these actions are proportionally slower.

The tail, in its expanded state, supports the hind part of the body; when it is depressed while the bird is flying with great velocity, it retards the motion; and by raising the hinder part of the body it depresses the head. When the tail is turned up, it produces a contrary effect, and raises the head. Some birds employ the tail to direct their course, by turning it to one side or the other, in the same manner as a helm is used in steering a ship. Birds and flying insects include all the animals that have regularly formed wings, and whose usual mode of progressive motion is flying, which they perform in the most perfect manner. There are, however, some particular species of fish, and the lizard, which, although they are not endowed with regularly formed wings, yet have a substitute for them, by means of which they support themselves in the air, and fly, for short distances, tolerably well. What is still more extraordinary, there is an animal, the bat, belonging to the class mammalia, which, in its internal structure, bears a resemblance to the quadruped, that is supplied with a kind of wing peculiar to itself, which may be considered as an intermediate link in the gradation between the wings of birds and those of the different animals above mentioned."

The animals that use the earth and its products as fixed points for progression, adopt a multitude of very different methods. Man, and the majority of quadrupeds, *walk*—some animals *climb*—others *creep*—others again *cling*, either by hands, as monkeys; by suckers, as the seal; or by a glutinous exudation, as some insects that run along ceilings. Most brutes *jump*; but this mode of progression is seen in its greatest perfection in monkeys, the kangaroo, and squirrels. The worm moves by elongating and retracting its rings, of which the rough processes standing against the ground, afford fixed points. When we consider the great number of these points, we are not at a loss to estimate the mode in which, when they are acted against by correspondent muscular force, this creature is enabled to penetrate so readily the solid earth. The serpents move by various modifications of the locomotive apparatus; some move by the force of their tails; some by making the scutæ of their bellies points of attachment to the earth, and then contracting and elongating their bodies like worms. The colubra, as we have noticed in the article SERPENTES, perform their quick glidings by a process which is something like that our clowns use to draw themselves along the stage on the belly, when they have placed on their backs their hands and feet. These make the cartilages of the ribs the fixed points, alternately resting on those of one side, while they draw up the other. The serpent draws both sides forwards at once, but makes the ribs, by means of the scutæ in which they terminate, the points of attachment.

However various may be the modes of progression, it is observed in all cases, that muscles, when they have contracted, have a tendency to elongate themselves to their original length, or, when stretched, to retract themselves to their original shortness. These phenomena are produced not by any vital power, but by the common *elasticity* that is met with in inanimate matter. All muscular fibres are enclosed in cells of an elastic nature; they terminate, also, in tendons or fasciæ, having a similar property; and thus not only is the necessity of many antagonizing muscles obviated, but a celerity of movement is acquired, which muscular contraction cannot effect. A fine

example of this has been mentioned in the progression of fishes. These creatures contract the muscles of one side of their bodies, and thus bend the spine, which is highly elastic. These relax, and instantly its resilience strikes the tail against the water with astonishing quickness and force. The latter movement may be aided indeed by the muscles of the opposite side, but the chief power is exactly similar to that which a bow exerts when the hands of the archer having left the string, it brings this forward and propels the arrow.

A great facility is afforded to the passage of animals along the ground by the media they inhabit. Thus the turtle, slow moving on land, can pass very quickly along the bottom of rivers; and the *foot* of some shell-fish is sufficient, when it is struck on the sea's bottom, to afford the animals a considerable change of place.

The usual division of the locomotive system of animals, has been into the class that have a skeleton; that is, a number of solid levers, surrounded by muscles, and serving as points of resistance for the latter to act on, and into a class that have these points in the form of plates or scales that enclose the muscles. There are others, again, which have for points of resistance, soft parts that are too various to allow us to attempt to draw any general picture of their nature. They, none of them, possess, however, the rapid and automatic powers of motion that belong to such as have scales or bones.

"The simplest form of the external skeleton is seen in those shells which are termed univalves, and which answers no other purpose than to defend its inhabitant, which moves by the action of the soft parts. The bivalves contract themselves on the fluid, which they admit when open, and thus propel themselves along, or turn themselves over, while others protrude their soft parts, and use these only for progression. The crustacea, and insects which have more complex movement, are covered by shells or scales united by joints, which enable these parts to move on each other, either in the manner of flexion, extension, rotation, or circumduction. The external skeleton of some animals, the earth-worm for instance, is composed of ligamentous rings, that serve at once to defend the soft parts, and afford attachment to the locomotive powers. Horny cuticle serves the same purposes in many land insects. The internal skeleton may be composed of cartilages, which may be called soft bones, being very like them in structure, or of bones that vary much in strength and density, in different parts and in different animals. The most simple bony skeleton that is met with, is where the brain and spinal marrow only are enclosed in a bony case, composed of a number of bones closely connected with one another, but readily admitting of motion. The skeletons of some fishes, the common eel for example, are of this kind. The skull incloses the brain; it also forms a defence for the organs of sense, in which the tongue may be included; and the vertebræ that compose the spine, form a canal of bone in which the spinal marrow is contained. These are the principal, although not absolutely all the bones of these fishes; and it is by their means the progressive motion of the animal is performed. The most simple addition to this skeleton is the processes of the vertebræ being elongated in different degrees in the various kinds of flat fishes; and having their bones connected to the extremities belonging to the fins, as in the turbot. The spine is also extended in many animals beyond what is necessary to defend the spinal marrow, and then forms the tail, which answers a variety of purposes. As the first and essential use is to defend the brain and its appendages, the second is to assist in respiration, and different bones are added for that purpose, rendering the skeleton still more complex. In fishes which breathe the air contained in water, there are strong cartilages, on which the gills are supported and kept apart from each other. In animals that breathe the air of the atmosphere there are ribs; these, in the snake tribe, are only connected with the spine; the other extremities are loose, and are employed, in the progressive motion of the animal; but in birds and animals there is an addition to these, the breast-bone. Although the ribs are in most animals employed entirely for the office of respiration, yet in

the flying lizard the lower ribs on each side are extended to a considerable length, and support the expanded membrane, which, in that animal, serves the purpose of wings. In the cobra-de-capello snake some of the ribs are so shaped as to support the hood from which the snake takes its name. The extremities form the next addition. In many sea-animals there are only two, called pectoral fins, as in the whale tribe, corresponding to the anterior extremities of quadrupeds. In others there are four, as in the seal and turtle, that come occasionally on shore, and in all land animals, as well as the inhabitants of the air, whose skeleton is formed of bone. The bones of the trunk and four extremities form the essential part of the skeleton, for, in the most perfect animals, no new parts can be said to be added. In the different classes of animals they bear a much greater degree of resemblance than one would reasonably expect, from the uses to which they are applied, and the coverings in which they are enveloped; and there is no evident reason for this resemblance, unless it be intended to shew that all animals in this world come from the same hand, and belong to the same general scheme of creation. In what other way can we explain the fins of the whale, having nearly the same number of bones, and a similar form to those of the human hand, although the two parts in the living animals are so exceedingly unlike? Or the still more remarkable circumstance which may be observed in the turtle, where there is even a resemblance of a thumb. Animals that walk, appear to have no general likeness in the form of their bodies to those that creep, and still less to those that fly; yet in all of them, however differently the bones are formed to adapt them to these various uses, the skeleton consists of a skull and four extremities which have a correspondence in their bones; so that, although the parts are fitted for uses not at all similar, they are all links of the same chain. The bones of the fin of the seal, which is formed for swimming, and those of the bat, which are made for flying, resemble the human hand, which has so different an office."

Bones send out processes, or are attached to hard and tough parts, which serve as weapons of attack and defence: as the sword of the sword-fish, the horns of cattle, the hoofs of horses, lions' claws, &c.

In order to render it possible to use bones as locomotive powers, it is necessary that they should be united by joints, so as to move readily on each other. "*Joints*," says Sir Everard Home, "are formed upon three different principles: the most simple is, where an elastic substance connects the two bones, and, by its thickness, and a mixture of oil in the interstices, is enabled to yield in any one direction, to the force applied to it, the oil being squeezed out of that part; the substance, like a sponge, recovering its former state as soon as the force is removed. The second is, where the two bones are kept apart from each other, by means of a liquid, or soft jelly, which serves as a centre, round which the motion takes place. The third, where the bones are covered with articulating cartilages, adapted to one another in form, and lubricated with a fluid, which makes them move with more facility upon each other. The first of these structures, which is the most simple that can be imagined, is rarely employed; it is, however, met with in the whalebone whale. Between the condyles of the lower jaw, and the basis of the skull, is interposed a thick substance, made up of a network of ligamentous fibres, the interstices of which are filled with oil, so that the parts move readily on each other. The condyles have neither a smooth surface, nor a cartilaginous covering; but are firmly attached to the intermediate substance, which, in this animal, is a substitute for the double joint met with in the quadruped, and is certainly a substitute of the most simple kind. The second of these structures, where a fluid is interposed between the ends of the bones, which are hollowed out to receive it, forming a ball-and-socket joint, is met with between the vertebræ of fishes in general; and something like this occurs in the vertebræ of man and the mammalia." In these, however, the vertebral column is little hollowed. Hence caps of cartilages unite the edges of the bones, and these caps gradually decreasing in tenacity, become, in their centre,

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the repository of fluid, over which the vertebræ turn, as on a pivot, while they are supported by the elasticity of the cartilaginous edges.

The third of the structures mentioned by Home, i what is met with in all the members of the mammalia. They are weak in proportion to their extent of movement, are strengthened by ligaments in part, but still more by muscles.

We shall postpone any general view of the *nervous and sentient* systems, until we speak of them in detail; because, having, with regard to their functions, some peculiar views to offer, it will be more convenient to refer immediately to the facts on which these are founded.

CLASSIFICATION.

The arrangement of animals into the most convenient order for description, is generally allowed to be a task of the greatest difficulty. It has employed many of the ablest zoologists, but is at present far from satisfactory. The classification of Linnæus, (see NATURAL HISTORY,) which we have adhered to throughout this work, is not well calculated for the ready display of zootomical facts. But we have adopted the system of Blumenbach, which being only a slight modification of the former, will best enable our readers to connect this article with the descriptions of the different genera dispersed throughout this work. We have thought proper to add, however, the arrangement of Cuvier, as one very generally adopted, and, for comparative anatomy, superior to that of Linnæus. We copy with little alteration, the following exposition of these systems, from Mr. Lawrence's introduction to Blumenbach's manual of anatomy, which inestimable work, it is proper to acknowledge, we have made, in considerable portions of the rest of this article, our textbook.

The differences of structure in the organs of circulation of such animals as possess a cardiac system, indicate the following classification.

<i>Mammalia</i> , viviparous	} Heart furnished with two ventricles, two auricles; blood warm and red.
<i>Birds</i> , oviparous	
<i>Amphibia</i> , respiring by lungs..	} Heart furnished with one ventricle and one auricle; blood cold and red.
<i>Fishes</i> , breathing by gills	
<i>Insects</i> , furnished with antennæ	} Sanies cold and colourless.
<i>Vermes</i> , furnished with tentacula	

Animals may be divided into two great families; the first family possessing vertebræ, and red blood; the second without vertebræ, and most of them with white blood. The former have always an internal articulated skeleton, of which the chief connecting part is the vertebral column. The anterior part of this column supports the head; the canal, which passes from one end of it to the other, incloses the common fasciculus of the nerves; its posterior extremity is most frequently prolonged, in order to form the tail, and its sides are articulated with the ribs, which are seldom wanting. None of this family of animals has more than four limbs, some of them have two only, and others have none.

The brain is inclosed in a particular osseous cavity of the head, called the cranium. All the nerves of the spine contribute filaments to form a nervous cord, which has its origin in the nerves of the cranium, and is distributed to the greater part of the viscera.

The senses are always five in number. There are always two eyes, moveable at pleasure. The ear has always at least three semicircular canals. The sense of smell is always sconfinned to particular cavities in the fore part of the head.

The circulation is always performed by one fleshy ventricle at least; and where the ventricles are two in number, they are always close together, forming a single mass. The absorbent vessels are distinct from the sanguiferous veins.

The two jaws are always placed horizontally, and open from above downwards. The intestinal canal is continued without interruption, from the mouth to the anus, which is always placed behind the pelvis, that is, behind the circle of bones which affords a fixed point for the posterior extremities. The intestines are enveloped within a membranous

sac, termed peritonæum. There is always a liver and a pancreas, which pour their secretions into the cavity of the intestines; and there is always a spleen, within which part of the blood undergoes some preparatory change before it is sent to the liver.

There are always two kidneys for the secretion of urine, placed on the two sides of the spine, and without the peritonæum. The testicles also are always two in number. There are always two bodies, called atrabiliary capsules, placed over the kidneys; the use of them is unknown.

Animals with vertebræ are subdivided into two classes, one of which is warm-blooded, and the other cold-blooded.

Warm-blooded vertebrated animals have always two ventricles, and a double circulation. They respire by means of lungs, and cannot exist without respiration. The brain almost always fills the cavity of the cranium. The eyes are covered with eyelids. The tympanum of the ear is sunk within the cranium; the different parts of the labyrinth are completely inclosed within bone; and, besides the semicircular canals, the labyrinth contains the cochlea, with two *scala*, resembling the shell of the snail. The nostrils always communicate with the throat, and afford a passage for the air in respiration. The trunk is furnished with ribs, and almost all the species of this branch of animals have four limbs.

Cold-blooded vertebrated animals resemble one another more by their negative than their positive characters. Many of them are destitute of ribs; some of them are totally destitute of limbs. The brain never fills the whole cavity of the cranium. The eyes seldom have moveable eyelids. The tympanum of the ear, when present, is always close to the surface of the head; it is often absent, as are likewise the ossicula auditus; the cochlea is always wanting. The different parts of the ear are not firmly attached to the cranium; they are often loosely connected to it in the same cavity as the brain.

Each of these two branches is subdivided into two classes.

The two classes of warm-blooded animals are the MAMMALIA and BIRDS.

The MAMMALIA are viviparous, and suckle their young with milk secreted by the mammæ. The females have consequently always the cavity termed uterus, with two cornua, and the males have always a penis.

The head is supported on the first vertebræ by two eminences. The vertebræ of the neck are never less than six, nor more than nine. The brain has a more complicated structure than in other animals, and contains many parts which are not to be found in the other classes, such as the corpus callosum, fornix, pons, &c.

The eyes have two eyelids only. The ear contains four small bones, articulated together, and has a spiral cochlea. The tongue is quite soft and fleshy. The skin is covered entirely with hairs, in the greatest number, and in all it is covered partially.

The lungs fill the cavity of the chest, which is separated from the abdomen by a fleshy diaphragm.

There is one larynx only, situated at the basis of the tongue, and completely covered by the epiglottis, when the animal swallows.

The lower jaw only is moveable; both jaws are covered with lips.

The biliary and pancreatic ducts are inserted into the intestinal canal at the same place. The lacteal vessels convey a white milky chyle, and pass through a number of conglobate glands, situated at the mesentery. A membrane, called omentum, suspended from the stomach and adjacent viscera, covers the fore part of the intestines. The spleen is always upon the left side, between the stomach, ribs, and diaphragm.

Blumenbach establishes the following orders in this class:

Order I. BIMANUS, two-handed. Genus, Homo.

Order II. QUADRUMANA, four-handed animals: having a separate thumb capable of being opposed to the other fingers, both in their upper and lower extremities, teeth like those of man, except that the *cuspidati* are generally longer.—1. Simiæ, apes, monkeys, baboons.—2. Lemur, macaüco.

Order

Order III. **CHIROPTERA**.—The fingers of the fore feet, the thumb excepted, are, in these animals, longer than the whole body; and between them is stretched a thin membrane for flying. Hence they are as little capable of walking on the ground as apes, with their hands, or sloths, with their hooked claws, which are calculated for climbing.—1. Vespertilio, bat, calugo, &c.

Order IV. **DIGITATA**.—Mammifera, with separate toes, on all four feet. This order contains the greatest number of genera and species, and is therefore conveniently divided, according to the differences of the teeth, into three families, *glires*, *feræ*, and *bruta*.

(A) *Glires*.—With two chisel-shaped incisor teeth in each jaw, for the purpose of gnawing without canine teeth.—1. Sciurus, squirrel.—2. Glis, dormouse (*Myoxus*, Linn.)—3. Mus, mouse and rat.—4. Marmota, marmot.—5. Savia, guinea-pig.—6. Lepus, hare and rabbit.—7. Jaculus, jerboa.—8. Hystrix, porcupine.

(B) *Feræ*.—With pointed or angular front teeth, and mostly with only a single canine tooth on each side, which is generally, however, of remarkable size and strength. The carnivorous animals, properly so called, and some other genera with teeth of the same kind, compose this family.—1. Erinaceus, hedgehog.—2. Sorex, shrew.—3. Talpa, mole.—4. Didelphis marsupialis, opossum.—5. Viverræ, weasels, ferret, polecat, civet.—6. Mustela, stunk, stoat, &c.—7. Ursus, bear.—8. Canis, dog, wolf, jackall, fox, hyæna.—9. Felis, cat, lion, tiger, leopard, lynx, panther, &c.

The three first genera belong to the insectivora of Cuvier; their feet are short, and their power of motion weak. They have no cæcum, and, walking, they rest the whole of the foot on the ground. They live principally on insects, whence their name is derived. The fourth genus belongs to the marsupialia of Cuvier; the animals of this class have a pouch in the abdomen, which contains the mammæ, as well as the young in their early state. The remaining genera, with the exception of the bear, belong to the digitigrada of Cuvier.

(C) *Bruta*.—Without teeth, or at least without front teeth.—1. Bradypus, sloth.—2. Myrmecophaga, ant-eater.—3. Manis, scaly ant-eater.—4. Dasypus or Tatu, armadillo.

This order forms the edentata of Cuvier, the tongue is long, slender, and projectile, for seizing the insects on which the animals live. The armadillo, manis, ant-eater, and ornithorhynchus, or duck-billed animal, belong to this order.

Order V. **SOLIDUNGULA** (Solipeda, Cuv.)—A single toe on each foot, with an undivided hoof. Large intestines, and particularly an enormous cæcum. Incisors in both jaws.—1. Equus, horse or ass.

Order VI. **BISULCA** (Pecora).—These are the ruminantia of Cuvier, their hoof is divided. No incisors in the upper jaw. Stomach consisting of four cavities. Rumination of the food. Long intestines.—1. Camelus, camel, dromedary, lama.—2. Capra, sheep, goat.—3. Antelope, antelope, chamois.—4. Bos, ox, buffalo.—5. Giraffa, giraffe, or camelopard.—6. Cervus, elk, deer kind.—7. Moschus, musk.

Order VII. **MULTUNGULA** (Belluæ).—Animals of an unshapely form, and a tough and thick hide; whence they have been called by Cuvier, *pachydermata* (from *παχυς*, thick, and *δερμα*, skin). They have more than two toes; incisors in both jaws, and in some cases enormous tusks.—1. Sus, pig kind, pecari, babiroussa.—2. Tapir.—3. Elephas.—4. Rhinoceros.—5. Hippopotamus.

Order VIII. **PALMATA**.—Mammifera, with webbed feet, the genera being divided (as in the order Digitata) according to the forms of the teeth, into three families:

(A) *Glires*. (B) *Feræ*. (C) *Bruta*.

(A) *Glires*.—With chisel-shaped gnawing teeth.—Castor, beaver. (B) *Feræ*.—With the teeth of carnivorous animals.—Phoca, seal. (C) *Bruta*.—Without teeth, or at least without front teeth.—Ornithorhynchus, duck-billed animal.—Trichechus, walrus.

The last genus of the order, together with the phoca (seal), constitutes the amphibia of Cuvier. These animals have short members, adapted for swimming.

Order IX. **CETACEA**.—Whales living entirely in the sea, and formed like fishes; breathe by an opening at the top of the head, called the *blowing-hole*, through which they throw out the water, which enters their mouth with the food. Smooth skin, covering a thick layer of oily fat. No external ear. A complicated stomach. Multilobular kidneys; larynx of a pyramidal shape, opening towards the blowing-hole. Testes within the abdomen. Mammæ at the sides of the vulva. Bones of the anterior extremity concealed and united by the skin, so as to form a kind of fin.—1. Monodon, narwhale, sea-unicorn.—2. Balæna, proper whales.—3. Physter, macrocephalus, white whale.—4. Delphinus, dolphin, porpoise.

Cuvier distributes the class mammalia into three grand divisions:—

1. Those which have claws or nails, (*mammifères à ongles*) including the following orders: bimana, quadrimana, chiroptera, plantigrada, carnivora, pedimana, rodentia, edentata, tardigrada.

2. Those which have hoofs (*mammif. à ongles*) including the pachydermata, ruminantia, and solipeda.

3. Those which have extremities adapted for swimming (*mammif. à pieds en nageoire*). Amphibia and cetacea.

Class II. **BIRDS**.—Birds are oviparous. They have only one ovary and one oviduct, in which they differ from other oviparous animals. The head is supported on the first vertebra of the neck by a single eminence. The vertebra of the neck are very numerous, and the sternum very large. The anterior extremities are used for flying, and the posterior for walking.

The eyes have three eye-lids. There is no external ear; the tympanum contains only one bone, and the cochlea is a cone, slightly curved. The tongue has a bone internally. The body is covered with feathers. The lungs are attached to the ribs. The air passes through the lungs in its way to the air-bags, which are dispersed throughout the body. There is no diaphragm. The trachea has a larynx at each end, and the upper one has no epiglottis. The upper mouth consists of a horny bill without lips, teeth, or gums, and both mandibles are moveable.

The pancreas and liver send out several excretory ducts, which enter the intestines at different places. The chyle is transparent, and there are no mesenteric glands nor omentum. The spleen is in the centre of the mesentery. The ureters terminate in a cavity called the cloaca, which also affords an exit to the solid excrement and to the eggs. There is no urinary bladder.

Blumenbach divides them into two leading divisions.

Division (A).—**LAND BIRDS**.—Order I. **ACCIPITRES**.—Birds of prey, almost all with short strong feet, large sharp claws, and a strong hooked beak, which, for the most part, terminates above in two short cutting points, and is commonly covered at the root with a fleshy membrane. A membranous stomach, and short cæca.—1. Vultur, vultures.—2. Falco, falcon, eagle, hawk, kite.—3. Strix, owl.—4. Lanius, shrike or butcher-bird.

Order II. **LEVIROSTRES**.—Light-billed birds, having a large hollow bill.—1. Psittacus, parrot kind.—2. Ramphastus, toucan.—3. Buceros, rhinoceros bird.

Order III. **PICI**.—The birds of this order have short feet, and commonly a straight bill.—1. Picus, woodpecker.—2. Yunx, wryneck.—3. Sitta, nuthatch.—4. Alcedo, kingfisher.—5. Merops, bee-eater.—6. Upupa, hoopoe.—7. Certhio, creeper.—8. Trochilus, humming birds, &c. &c.

Order IV. **CORACES**.—The birds of this order have short feet, with a strong bill, convex on the upper part, and of moderate size.—1. Buphaga, ox-pecker.—2. Crotophaga, razor-billed blackbird.—3. Corvus, crow, raven, jackdaw, magpie, jay, &c.—4. Coracias, roller.—5. Gracula, minor grackle.—6. Paradisea, birds of paradise.—7. Cuculus, cuckoo.—8. Oriolus, oriole.

Order V. **PASSERES**.—Small singing birds, with short and slender feet, and conical sharp-pointed bills, of various size and form.—1. Alauda, lark.—2. Sturnus, starling.—3. Turdus, thrush, blackbird.—4. Ampelis, chatterer.—5. Loxia, cross-billed

cross-billed tribe.—6. Emberizo, bunting.—7. Fringilla, finches, canary-bird, linnæ, sparrow.—8. Musicapa, fly-catcher.—9. Motacilla, nightingale, redbreast, wren.—10. Pipra, manakin.—11. Parus, titmouse.—12. Hirundo, swallow, martins, &c.—13. Caprimulgus, goatsucker, &c.

Order VI. GALLINÆ.—Gallinaceous birds, mostly domesticated, have short legs with a convex bill, which is covered with a fleshy membrane at its base, and of which the upper half overlaps the lower on each side. They possess a large crop.—1. Colomba, pigeons.—2. Tetrao, grouse, quail, partridge.—3. Numida, guinea-fowl.—4. Phasianus, cock, pheasant.—5. Crax, curresso.—6. Meleagris, turkey.—7. Pavo, peacock.—8. Otis, bustard.

Order VII. STRUTHIONES.—Struthious birds. The largest of the class; possess extremely small wings, and are therefore incapable of flight; but run very swiftly.—1. Struthio, ostrich, cassowary.—2.—Didus, dodo.

Division (B) AQUATIC BIRDS.—Order I. GRALLÆ. These birds have cylindrical bills of various lengths; long stilt-like legs; long neck, and short tail. They mostly live in marshes, and feed on amphibia.—1. Phœnicopterus, flamingo.—2. Platalæa, spoonbill.—3. Palamedea, horned screamer.—4. Ardea, crane, stork, heron, bittern.—5. Tantalus, ibis, &c.—6. Scolopax, woodcock, snipe, curlew.—7. Tringa, lapwing, ruffs and reeves.—8. Charadrius, plover.—9. Hamatopus, sea-pie.—10. Fulica, water-hen, coot.—11. Parra, spur-winged water-hen.—12. Rallus, rail.—13. Psophia, trumpeter.

Order II. ANSERES.—Swimming birds; web-footed; the upper mandible mostly ends in a little hook, and, together with the lower, is in most instances plentifully supplied with nerves.—1. Rhincops, sea-crow.—2. Sterna, noddy, silver bird.—3. Colymbus, diver.—4. Larus, gull.—5. Plotus, darter.—6. Phæton, tropic bird.—7. Procellaria, petrel.—8. Diomedea, albatross.—9. Pelecanus, pelican, comorant.—10. Anas, swan, duck, goose.—11. Mergus, goosander.—12. Alca, auk, puffin.—13. Aptenodytes, penguin.

The two classes of cold-blooded vertebral animals are the AMPHIBIA AND FISHES.

The animals of the former class differ from one another in many very essential particulars, and have not so many characters in common as the other classes. Some of the reptiles walk, some fly, some swim, many can only creep. The organs of the senses, and particularly the ear, differ almost as much as the organs of motion; none of the reptiles, however, have a cochlea. The skin is either naked or covered with scales. The brain is always very small. The lungs are in the same cavity with the other viscera; there are no air-bags beyond the lungs, but the cells of these organs are very large. There is but one larynx, and no epiglottis. Both the jaws are moveable. There are neither mesenteric glands, nor omentum. The spleen is in the centre of the mesentery. The female has always two ovaria and two oviducts. There is a bladder.

The class of reptiles, in the arrangement of Cuvier, corresponds to the orders of reptiles pedati, and serpentes apodes, belonging to the class of amphibia in the *Systema Naturæ* of Linnæus.

Order I. REPTILIA, having four feet, (*quadrupeda ovipara*) the toes of which are, according to their mode of life, either separate, (*pedes digitati*) connected by membranes, (*palmati*) or confounded with one another in the form of a fin, (*pinnati*).—1. Testudo.—2. Rana.—3. Draco.—4. Lacerta.

Order II. SERPENTIA.—No external organs of motion; body of an elongated form, covered with scales, plates, or rings. Their slender, and for the most part cloven tongue serves them for tasting. Many are provided with an active venom, contained in little bags on the front of the upper jaw, secreted by particular glands, and conveyed into the wound made in biting by means of isolated teeth, which are tubular, with a longitudinal opening at the top. They are oviparous, but the egg is sometimes hatched in the oviduct. Both jaws moveable.—1. Crotalus, rattle-snake.—2. Boa. Immense

serpents of India and Africa.—3. Coluber, viper.—4. Anguis, blind-worm.—5. Amphisbæna.—6. Cæcilia.

FISHES respire by means of organs in the shape of combs, placed at the two sides of the neck, between which they force water to pass. They have, consequently, neither trachea, larynx, nor voice. The body is formed for swimming. Besides the four fins, which correspond to the limbs, they have vertical ones upon the back, under the tail, and at its extremity; but they are sometimes wanting.

The nostrils are not employed in respiration. The ear is quite hid within the craanium. The skin is naked, or covered with scales. The tongue is osseous. Both jaws are moveable. There are often cœca in place of the pancreas. There is a bladder and two ovaria.

The animals destitute of vertebræ have less in common, and form a less regular series than the vertebrated animals. But, when they have hard parts, these are generally placed on the outside of the body, at least when articulated; and the nervous system has not its middle part inclosed within a canal of bone, but loosely situated in the same cavity with the other viscera.

The brain is the only part of the nervous system which is placed above the alimentary canal. It sends out two branches, which encircle the œsophagus like a necklace, and which afterwards unite and form the common fasciculus of the nerves.

None of the animals without vertebræ respire by cellular lungs, and none of them have a voice. Their jaws are placed in all kinds of directions, and many of them have only organs of suction. None of them have kidneys, or secrete urine. Those among them which have articulated members, have always six at least.

Division (A) CARTILAGINOUS FISHES.—Order I. CHONDROPTERYGII; have no branchial operculum, and, in most, the mouth is placed on the under side of the head.—1. Petromyzon, lamprey.—2. Gastrobranchus, hag-fish.—3. Raia, ray, skate, torpedo, stingray.—4. Squalus, shark, saw-fish.—5. Lophius, sea-devil, frog-fish.—6. Balistes, file-fish.—7. Chimæra, sea-ape.

Order II. BRANCHIOSTEGI, with opercula to the gills.—1. Accipenser, sturgeon, beluga.—2. Ostracion, trunk-fish.—3. Tetradon, globe-fish.—4. Diodon, porcupine-fish.—5. Cyclopterus, lumpsucker.—6. Centricus, snipe-fish.—7. Syngnathus, pipe-fish.—8. Pegasus, sea-dragon.

Division (B) BONY FISHES, divided according to the situation of their fins. Order I. APODES, without ventral fins.—1. Muræna, eel-kind.—2. Gymnotus, electrical eel.—3. Trichiurus.—4. Annarrhichus, sea-wolf.—5. Ammodites, lance.—6. Ophidium.—7. Stromateus.—8. Xiphias, sword-fish.—9. Leptocephalus.

Order II. JUGULARES. Ventral fins in front of the thoracic.—1. Callionymus, dragonet.—2. Uranoscopus, stargazer.—3. Trachinus, sting-fish.—4. Gadus, haddock, cod, whiting, ling.—5. Blennius, eel-pout.

Order III. THORACICI. Ventral fins directly under the thoracic.—1. Cepola, ribbon-fish.—2. Echeneis, sucking-fish.—3. Coryphæna, dorado.—4. Gobius, Gudgeon.—5. Cottus, poggè.—6. Scorpæna.—7. Zeus, dory.—8. Pleuronectes, flounder, plaice, dab, halibut, sole, turbot.—9. Chætodon.—10. Sparus, gilthead, sea-bream.—11. Labrus, rainbow-fish.—12. Scizænæ.—13. Perca, perch.—14. Gasterosteus, stickleback.—15. Scomber, mackerel, bonito, tunny.—16. Mullus, mullet.—17. Trigla, flying-fish.

Order IV. ABDOMINALES. Ventral fins behind the thoracic; chiefly inhabit fresh water.—1. Cobitis, loach.—2. Silurus.—3. Loncaria, harness-fish.—4. Salmo, salmon, trout, smelt.—5. Fistularia.—6. Esox, pike.—7. Polypterus.—8. Elops.—9. Argentina.—10. Atherina.—11. Mugil.—12. Exocoetus.—13. Polynemus.—14. Clupea, herring, sprat, shad.—15. Cyprinus, carp, tench, gold-fish, minnow, &c. &c.

The invertebral animals were distributed by Linnæus into two classes, insects and worms (vermes). In this arrangement the insects of Linnæus are divided into crustacea and insecta; and the vermes of the same author form three classes, viz. mollusca, vermes, and zoophyta.

The INSECTS in their perfect state have, like the crustacea, articulated limbs and antennæ. Most of them have also membranous wings, which enable them to fly. All these last pass through several metamorphoses, in one of which they are quite destitute of the power of motion. All of them have a nervous system similar to that of the crustacea; but insects have neither heart nor blood-vessels, and respire by tracheæ. Not only the liver, but all the secreting organs are wanting, and their place is supplied by long vessels, which float loosely in the abdomen. The form of the intestinal canal is often very different in the same individual, in its three different states.

As the class of insects corresponds to the same class in the *Systema Naturæ*, (see *Natural History* in this work) with the exception of the two genera cancer and monocolus separated from it, in order to form the class of crustacea; it is unnecessary to transcribe here the different genera or orders.

The VERMES may be divided into two orders; the intestinal, which inhabit the bodies of other animals; and the external.

The former are not of such a complicated organization as the latter; so that they are sometimes arranged among the zoophytes. The external worms have a nervous chord possessing ganglia, an elongated body composed of rings; and having no distinct head. There are no members. Circulating vessels, but no heart. No nerves have been discovered in the intestinal worms.

The class of worms comprehends some of the genera arranged by Linnæus among the vermes intestina, such as the lumbricus, gordius, thrudo; some of the genera placed by the same naturalist among the vermes mollusca, such as the aphrodita, nereis, terebella, and lastly some genera included in his order of vermes testacea, such as the serpula dentalium.

Order I. INTESTINA.—1. Gordius, hair-worm.—2. Ascaris, thread-worm, round worm.—3. Trichocephalus.—4. Echinorhynchus.—5. Lumbricus, earth-worm.—6. Fasciola, fluke.—7. Tænia, tape-worm.—8. Hydatid, hydatid.—9. Sipunculus.—10. Hirudo, leech.

The class of mollusca comprehends the greater part of the animals which Linnæus has arranged in the two orders of mollusca and testacea, in the class of vermes; such as the sepia, limax, ascidia, helix, ostrea, patella, pholas, teredo, &c.

The body of the mollusca is fleshy, soft, and without articulated members, though sometimes containing hard parts internally, and sometimes covered completely by hard shells. They have arterial and venous vessels, within which the blood undergoes a true circulation.

They respire by branchiæ. The brain is a distinct mass, from which the nerves and medulla oblongata proceed. There are ganglia in different parts of the body.

The internal senses vary as to their number. Some of the mollusca have the organs of sight and hearing quite distinct, while others seem to be confined to the senses of touch and taste. Many of them can masticate their food; others have the power of swallowing only.

They have a very large liver, which affords a great quantity of bile. The organs of generation vary extremely.

Order II. MOLLUSCA.—1. Limax, slug.—2. Aplysia.—3. Doris.—4. Glaucus.—5. Aphrodita, sea-mouse.—6. Amphitrite.—7. Nereis.—8. Nais.—9. Ascidia.—10. Actinia.—11. Tethys.—12. Holothuria.—13. Thalia.—14. Terebella.—15. Lernæa.—16. Scyllæa.—17. Clio.—18. Sepia, cuttle-fish.—19. Medusa, sea-blubber.

Order III. TESTACEA.—These animals very much resemble the worms of the preceding order.—1. Chiton.—2. Lepas, acorn-shell.—3. Pholas, pierce-stone.—4. Mya, muscle.—5. Solen, razor-shell.—6. Tellina.—7. Cardium, cockle.—8. Mactra.—9. Donax.—10. Venus.—11. Spondylus.—12. Chama.—13. Arca, ark.—14. Ostrea, oyster.—15. Anomia.—16. Mytilus, muscle.—17. Pinna, sea-wing.—18. Argonauta, paper-sailor.—19. Nautilus.—20. Conus.—21. Cypræa.—22. Bulla, dipper.—23. Voluta, rhomb-shell.—24. Buccinum, whelk.—25. Strombus, screw.—26. Murex, rock-shell.—27. Trochus, top-shell.—28. Turbo, whirl-

wreath.—29. Helix, snail.—30. Merita.—31. Haliotis, sea-ear.—32. Patella, limpet.—33. Dentalium, tooth-shell.—34. Serpula, worm-shell.—35. Teredo.

Order IV. CRUSTACEA.—The body is covered with a hard crust in separate pieces. There are articulated limbs, which are often very numerous. The nervous system consists of a long, knotted cord, from the ganglia of which proceed all the nerves.

The eyes are compound, hard, moveable. The ears are very imperfect. For the sense of touch, the crustacea have antennæ and palpi, like insects. They have a heart, arterial and venous vessels, and branchiæ for respiration. The jaws are transverse, strong, and numerous. The stomach has teeth within. The numerous cœca afford a brown liquor, which seems to be in the place of bile. The penis is double, and there are two ovaria.—1. Echinus, sea-hedgehog.—2. Asterias, sea-stars.—3. Encrinurus.

Order V. CORALLIA.—They inhabit certain immovable dwellings which, in most cases, are of a stony consistence, and are called corals.—1. Tubipora.—2. Madrepora.—3. Millepora.—4. Cellepora.—5. Isis.—6. Gorgonia.—7. Alcyonium, animal hydra.—8. Spongia.—9. Flustra.—10. Tubularia.—11. Corallina.—12. Sertularia.—13. Cellularia.

Order VI. ZOOPHYTA.—The class of Zoophytes correspond to the Zoophyta and lythopyta of Linnæus, but also include some of the vermes mollusca, such as the echinus, asterias, holothuria, actinia, medusa, together with the genus sipunculus from the vermes intestina.—1. Pennatulæ.—2. Hydra.—3. Brachionus, blossom-polype.—4. Vorticella.—5. Furcularia, wheel animal.—6. Vibrio.—7. Volvox.—8. Chaos.

Outline of Cuvier's classification of Animals; with Examples of Species belonging to each Division.

Class I. VERTEBRATA.—Order 1. MAMMALIA.—Bimana, man.—Quadrumana, monkey, ape, lemur.—Cheiroptera, bat, colugo.—Insectivora, hedgehog, shrew, mole.—Plantigrada, bear, badger, glutton.—Digitigrada, dog, lion, cat, martin, weasel, otter.—Amphibia, seal, walrus.—Marsupialia, opossum, kangaroo.—Rodentia, beaver, rat, squirrel, porcupine, horse.—Edentata, sloth, armadillo, ant-eater, pangolin.—Pachydermata, elephant, hog, rhinoceros, tapir, horse.—Ruminantia, camel, musk, deer, giraffe, antelope, goat, sheep, ox.—Cetacea, dolphin, whale.

Order 2. AVES.—Accipitres, vulture, eagle, owl.—Passeres, thrush, swallow, lark, crow, sparrow, wren.—Scansores, woodpecker, cuckoo, toucan, parrot.—Gallinæ, peacock, pheasant, grouse, pigeon.—Grallæ, plover, stork, snipe, ibis, flamingo.—Palmipedes, auk, grebe, gull, pelican, swan, duck.

Order 3. REPTILIA.—Chelonia, tortoise, turtle.—Sauria, crocodile, lizard, chameleon.—Ophidia, serpents, boa, viper.—Batrachia, frog, salamander, proteus, siren.

Order 4. PISCES.—Chondropterygii, lamprey, shark, ray, sturgeon.—Plectognathi, sun-fish, trunk-fish.—Lophobranchi, pipe-fish, pegasus.—Malacopterygii, salmon, herring, pike, carp, silurus, cod, sole, remora, eel.—Acanthopterygii, perch, mackerel, sword-fish.

Class II. MOLLUSCA.—Cephalopoda, sepia, nautilus.—Pteropoda, clio, hyalæa.—Gasteropoda, slug, snail, limpet.—Acephala, oyster, muscle, ascidia, pyrosoma.—Brachiopoda, lingula, terebratulæ.—Cirrhopoda, barnacle.

Class III. ARTICULATA.—Order 1. ANNELIDES, or VERMES.—Tubicolæ, serpula, sabella.—Dorsibranchiæ, nereis, aphrodite.—Abranchiæ, earth-worm, leech.

Order 2. CRUSTACEA.—Decapoda, crab, lobster, prawn.—Stomopoda, squill.—Amphipoda, gammarus.—Isopoda, asellus.—Brachiopoda, monocolus.

Order 3. ARACHNIDA.—Pulmonalia, spider, scorpion.—Trachealia, phalangium, mite.

Order 4. INSECTA.—Aptera, centipede, podura.—Coleoptera, beetle, glow-worm.—Orthoptera, grasshopper, locust.—Hemiptera, fire-fly, aphid.—Neuroptera, dragon-fly, ephe-mera.—Hymenoptera, bee, wasp, ant.—Lepidoptera, butter-fly,

fly, moth.—Rhipiptera, xenos, stylops.—Diptera, gnat, house-fly.

Class IV. ΖΟΟΡΗΥΤΑ.—Echinodermata, star-fish, echinus.—Entozoa, fluke, tænia, hydatid.—Acalephæ, actinia, medusa.—Polypi, hydra, coralline, pennatula, sponge.—Infusoria, brachionus, vibrio, proteus, monas.

In the remainder of this article, we have to furnish an account of the anatomy of the animals previously spoken of. Two roads lay open to us: one to commence with an analysis of each genus or species, a mode very complete and desirable; the other to give merely such an account of the leading systems, in the different orders, as may best illustrate the general differences. This incomplete sort of exposition, is what is usually adopted by writers on General Zoology, and this our limits compel us to adopt. We shall now proceed to give an account of

THE SYSTEMS OF REPAIR AND WASTE IN GENERAL:
viz. the Digestive, Circulating, Respiratory, Urinary, Cutaneous, and Generative.

In the class *vermes*, the stomach presents many varieties. In general, it is a mere membranous bag; but in the aphrodite aculeata, in the helix stagnalis, and the orchidia, its muscular structure is developed so as to make it a sort of gizzard. Again, the œsophagus in many of the testacea is furnished with hard processes, which serve to triturate the food. In the cuttle fish, for example, there are two teeth, or rather jaws, in the œsophagus; the bulla lignaria has three, so powerful as to crush very strong shells; the stomach of the chiton cinereus is studded with small grinders; the triconia has two jaws, which act like scissors; the leech has three semicircular cutting plates, just within the mouth.

The size, the form, and the connexions of all these parts, vary considerably; and the teeth above mentioned, are periodically shed, like the cutaneous scales or feathers of the higher animals.

The intestines vary in the *vermes*, as much as the stomach. In the ascaris lumbricoides it is merely a canal, nearly straight, that runs from the stomach to the anus; in the hirudo, the intestines contract towards their termination, and end in an anus so minute, that some, (Dumeril amongst others) have denied its existence altogether; in the aphrodite aculeata, as well as in several other *vermes*, the intestine has several blind pouches of considerable dimensions, entering it on different sides; these, Zoologists have described, as furnishing peculiar secretions, or forming receptacles for the aliment; they perform, probably, both these functions. It is curious that in all the acephalous mollusca, the intestine passes through the heart.

In the annexed engravings are specimens of these parts.

Fig. 1.—*a a*, the two larger horns of the helix pomatia; *b b*, the smaller horns; *c*, the mouth; *d*, the opening (visible only during the rutting season) out of which the generative organs unfold themselves; *e*, the limbus, a thick border, which adheres to the edge of the shell, having two orifices; one, *g*, for the passage of air, the other, *f*, for the reception of air; *h*, the foot of the animal, which, being protruded from the shell before and behind, serves for locomotion; *l l*, the body of the animal; *n*, the situation occupied by the heart.

At fig. 2 is seen the alimentary canal of this helix; *c*, the stomach; *d*, the pylorus; *b*, the small intestines which, having made several turns corresponding with the body, end in the rectum, at *d*; the anus, *e*, is, as before shewn, on the side of the border that unites the animal to the edge of this shell. The liver is situated in the midst of the small intestines; at *e*, is the part where the bile is poured into the intestines. At fig. 3 are seen the same parts from the other side, *a* marking the liver, *b* the intestines, *c* the rectum, and *d* the stomach.

In the *insecta* we have the same kinds and varieties in the stomach and intestines as in the preceding order.—In the earwig we have rows of teeth round the upper orifice of the stomach, and in many species of cancer bony processes in the stomach, which are annually re-produced. Amongst other curious deviations, it may be mentioned that the grass-

hopper has the œsophagus larger than the stomach; and that one species (the gryllus gryllotalpa) has the stomach divided into three or four cavities, which have been compared with the stomachs of the ruminating animals.

In some, as in the crustacea, the canal takes a direct course from the mouth to the anus, and is only enlarged at the stomach. The orthoptera, on the other hand, have a long, and complicated digestive apparatus; first, a membranous stomach, then one that is muscular and toothed, thirdly some cœcal processes, and fourthly an intestine of various length and calibre. As an universal rule, it is found that animals of the same order, living on animals, have a shorter alimentary canal than those which live on vegetable matter; but there is a great connexion between the size of the canal and the voracity of the animal. Thus the larvæ of the scarabæus and the butterfly have intestines ten times as large as they have when they become winged insects.

The simplest form of the alimentary canal in the *insecta* is seen at fig. 6, which is the stomach and intestines in the ephemera.

The œsophagus passes like a thread to the entrance of the stomach *a*; *c*, the stomach, with the trachæa ramifying upon it; *b*, its superior opening; *d*, the small intestine; *e*, the large; *f*, the rectum. The stomach is placed close to the back, and within the fourth and fifth rings of the body.

As another example of the anatomy of the alimentary canal in the *insecta*, we have taken the louse. Fig. 5 is a representation of the stomach and intestines of this insect, in which the mouth, *a*, is an opening, so small that it can rarely be detected; but its existence may readily be demonstrated by examining the insect while he is sucking blood; for, from the transparency of its parietes, this fluid is seen passing into the mouth with a velocity, which, Swammerdam says, "is enough to frighten the observer." The mouth is seated at the extremity of a proboscis, and is moveable therein; its extreme sharpness enables it to penetrate the human skin very readily. The proboscis is armed with sharp claws, which bury themselves readily in the skin, and serve to hold the mouth immoveable when insinuated into the insect's prey.

The œsophagus lines the whole length of the proboscis, and terminates in the stomach. It is situated at *x*, behind the eyes, passes over the brain, forms a small swelling in the neck, *g*, contracts itself considerably immediately afterwards, *h*, and finally enters into the stomach by an opening, of a diameter so small, that it is never visible except while the animal is sucking. At *i i*, we observe the stomach partly contained in the thorax and loins, but chiefly in the abdomen, while in the chest it has entering into it two blind pouches, *k k*, which are extended on each side of the œsophagus and medulla spinalis, even to the first pair of feet. In the abdomen the stomach is in form an elongated sac, and is remarkable for the amazingly extended and powerful contractions it exhibits, as well as for the thick manner in which it is studded with trachææ, *l l l*; and these trachææ have been considered by some as furnishing, by their alternately swelling and contracting, the intestinal movement of the alimentary canal. A small body, *m*, of irregular size and, in different insects, extremely variable figure, is found in the abdomen, just beneath the stomach; it furnishes a secretion to the alimentary canal, and thus answers to the liver or pancreas of the higher animals, or perhaps to both. At the extremity of the stomach we have the pylorus, *n*, followed by the small intestine, *o o*, which is much convoluted, and, like the stomach, thickly covered with the racemes of the trachææ. Four large vessels enter it at *p p p p*, to which Malpighi gave the indeterminate name of *varicose vessels* but which Swammerdam shewed to be cœca. Soon after these the colon becomes visible at *q*. A large dilatation at *r* may be considered as the cloaca, terminating in the rectum, *s*, at the extremity of which is the anus, *t*, that opens under the belly of the insect at the bifurcation of the tail.

The preceding may, in some measure, be contrasted with a representation of the same parts in the bee, at fig. 10.

The œsophagus, *a*, fig. 10, is very thin, and the stomach, *b*, is membranous and thin; it is fortified by fleshy fibres, and is generally found full of honey, which is easily recognised by

its taste. We may readily distinguish the pylorus, *c*, and beneath we perceive a part a little more protuberant, of an orange colour. Next we see the intestine, *d d*, somewhat resembling a colon; it is much thicker than the stomach, especially when it is full; it has also strong muscular fibres, which form it into folds, and therefore valves. When in action, this intestine becomes very thin, and contracts considerably. In examining the commencement of this contraction, we discover a great number of little white threads, *e e e*; these threads, which resemble small intestines, are attached to the colon throughout its whole length, but particularly at the part *f*, where the contraction begins; this connexion is very strong, and is made, by means of the trachea, which are distributed through the whole body, but chiefly here. This intestine, after the contraction, of which we have spoken, dilates itself again at *g*, when it becomes entirely membranous; as it is transparent, it allows us to see some oblong white particles, *h*, traversing its whole substance. If we open the intestine, we find that they are glandulous bodies, six in number, which are raised in a remarkable manner on the internal surface of the intestine. The colon contracts itself once more at the part *i*, where it finishes, then the intestinum rectum, *l*, is met with, which terminates at the anus, immediately beneath the sting.

In *fishes*, the alimentary canal is generally short; sometimes, as in the petromyzon marinus, it runs straight from the œsophagus to the anus. The œsophagus is of great width, generally on account of the necessity that exists for this order of animals swallowing large substances, as they do not masticate. The enlargement of the stomach is very often so little, that this cannot be distinguished from the gullet. In the tetradon hispidus the stomach is so large, and of so elastic a structure, that the fish can change itself from a long to a round shape, by distending it with air. Ordinarily, the coats of the stomach are thin; but there are not wanting fishes that have it very thick and muscular. The intestines are of various lengths, generally short; but they are sometimes enlarged by a spiral valve, and nearly always by the appendices pyloricæ, which Blumenbach thus describes:—

“The appendices pyloricæ (which are found in all fishes, with a very few exceptions, as the *pike*) sometimes open at the lower orifice of the stomach, but generally at the commencement of the intestinal canal, and secrete a fluid, which seems to have considerable influence on the business of digestion and chyliification, which is performed in these animals in a very short time. They have generally the appearance of small blind appendices, and their number varies in the different species, from one to several hundred. In some cartilaginous fishes they are, as it were, consolidated into a glandular body, which has been compared to the pancreas of warm-blooded animals.”

These appendices have been supposed to perform the same office as the liver in the superior orders; but this opinion is erroneous, since they co-exist with that organ: but the glandular structure of their parietes, renders it certain that they are the repositories of some secretion.

The letters *c, d, e, f, g, h*, in fig. 26, mark the course of the alimentary canal in the *squalus maximus*.

The alimentary canal of the conger eel is seen at fig. 28.

In the *amphibia* we do not find any very remarkable change in the alimentary canal. Snakes have an œsophagus larger and still more elastic than fishes, and a stomach of the same dimensions—generally a short intestine. In the coluber natrix this is not equal to the length of the animal; but its dimensions are enlarged by a fallopian valve, formed by the projection of the lesser intestine into the greater. The capacious size of the œsophagus enables these serpents to swallow, as we have elsewhere mentioned, animals of larger bulk than their own bodies; and it is curious to observe how the part of their prey that is within the stomach is digested, while the rest remains sticking in the œsophagus unchanged.

The turtle's œsophagus is capacious, and is beset with numerous white pointed processes, which, Blumenbach con-

jectures, serve to prevent the return of the food. The testudo caretta has an internal canal, five times as large as his body; and in this, as in other species, the surface of the mucous membrane of the intestines is much extended by a multitude of thin longitudinal processes, which become fewer as the intestine descends.

In the crocodile the most remarkable points in the alimentary canal, are the funnel-like shape of the œsophagus, and the thickness and muscularity of the stomach.

At fig. 19, we have a view of the alimentary canal in frogs, *in situ*; *p*, the stomach and intestine; *q*, the liver; *r*, the gall-bladder.

Of the alimentary canal in *birds*.—The chief peculiarity of the alimentary canal in this order, are—1st. The crop, a dilatation of the œsophagus just before the sternum, furnished with numerous glands. 2d. A dilatation surrounded by glands, which is called the bulbus glandulosus, or, by Cuvier, the ventricule succenturié. 3d. The amazing thickness and muscularity of the stomach, constituting this viscus a gizzard. 4th. The existence of two cæca. These peculiarities are general, but not universal; for the crop exists in land-birds only—the piscivorous fishes having an œsophagus so large and elastic, that the cavity can be dispensed with; the stomach is, in those birds who live on insects, only a thin membranous bag; and some few aquatic birds have but one cæcum, and several predatory birds none.

The termination of the rectum in a cloaca, or common receptacle for the ureters, the generative organs, and the aperture of a membranous mucus-secreting bag, called bursa Fabricii, are peculiarities always met with.

At the entrance of the alimentary canal in birds, a number of small mucous glands are generally found that facilitate deglutition, and defend the membrane. In the ostrich two of these are so large that they appear like tonsils. These, however, bear no analogy to those salivary glands of the higher animals; for as there is no trituration performed in the mouth of birds, parts for the secretion of a solvent fluid would be clearly misplaced.

A throat-sac is also met with in some birds; this is a dilatation of the lining of the mouth between the lower jaw. It is most remarkable in the pelican, which has it large enough to contain several quarts of water and the fishes that form its prey. The buzzard has one of a somewhat different kind in the front of the throat, which opens by a large orifice at the root of the tongue.

It is to be remarked, that considerable varieties in size and form, are met with in the parts previously described. These we cannot better illustrate, than by extracting from the notes, appended by Messrs. Lawrence and Coulson to Blumenbach's “Manuel of Comp. Anat.,” the following observations:—“The solvent glands in birds are larger, and more distinct from the other parts of the digestive organs than in the mammalia. The solvent glands in the whole of the extensive genus falco, of Linnæus, are cylindrical bodies, with very small canals, a villous internal surface, and thick coats, open at one end, closed and rounded off at the other; they are placed on the outside of the membrane which lines the cardiac cavity, they lie parallel to one another, and nearly at right angles to the membrane through which they open, the closed end being slightly turned upwards, so as to make the orifice the most depending part. In the golden eagle (the falco chrysaëtos, L.) and the sea eagle (falco ossifragus,) they form altogether a broad compact belt; but in the hawk (falco nisus) this belt is slightly divided into four distinct portions; immediately below these glands the cavity becomes wider, and is enclosed in a digastric muscle of weak power, with a flat tendon on each side. The internal surface of this cavity, which is the gizzard, is soft and vascular.

“In all animals that live on animal food, the solvent glands appear to have a similar structure to that which has been just described, only differing in size and situation. In the solan goose (pelecanus bassanus) these glands are rather larger than in the eagle, but are placed in the dilated part of the cavity of the gizzard, forming a complete belt of great breadth, consequently are extremely numerous.

“In

"In the heron (*ardea cinerea*) they are in the same situation as in the solan goose; they are thinly scattered, and do not form a complete belt, being more numerous on the anterior and posterior surfaces. A ball of fish-bones, held together by mucus, was found in the cavity of the gizzard.

"In the cormorant (*pelecanus carbo*) the situation of the solvent glands is the same as in the solan goose; but they only form two circular spots, one anterior, the other posterior.

"In birds that live upon fish and sea insects with crustaceous coverings, as the sea-gull (*larus canus*), the gizzard has a horny cuticular lining, and the solvent glands are in the same situation as in the genus *falco*.

"In those birds that live on land insects, some of whose coverings are soft, others hard, there is a difference in the structure of the digestive organs from what has been described. The solvent glands are placed in a triangular form in the cardiac cavity, and immediately under it is a small gizzard with a horny lining. Of this kind is the woodpecker (*picus minor*).

"There is still another variety in the structure of these organs. In the little auk (*the alca alle*) the solvent glands are spread over a greater extent of surface than in any other bird that lives on animal food, and the form of the digestive organs is peculiar to itself. The cardiac cavity appears to be a direct continuation of the oesophagus, distinguished from it by the termination of the cuticular lining, and the appearance of the solvent glands. The cavity is continued down with very gradual enlargement below the liver, and is then bent up to the right side, and terminates in a gizzard; when the cavity is laid open, the solvent glands are seen at its upper part, every where surrounding it, but lower down they lie principally upon the posterior surface, and where it is bent upwards, towards the right side, they are entirely wanting. The gizzard has a portion of its anterior and posterior surfaces opposite each other, covered with horny cuticle.

"In birds that live principally on vegetable food, the solvent glands have a different structure, according to the substances the birds are intended to feed upon, and vary in situation according to the habits of life."

These facts are illustrated by the annexed figures; fig. 12 shews the gizzard of the swan, laid open to expose the internal structure. The grinding surfaces have an oval form, and each of them is made up of a ridge and hollow, which are adapted to the opposite side, the ridge of one fitting into the hollow of the other. Reduced to one fourth of the natural size.

Of the alimentary canal in the Mammalia.—The salivary glands of the mammalia exhibit very few variations in structure. They are small in the carnivora, as mastication, properly so called, can hardly be said to take place in them. On the contrary, the ruminantia and solipeda have them very large. The size of the sub-maxillary gland, in particular, is remarkable in the cow and sheep: it extends along the side of the larynx, quite to the back of the pharynx.

The parotid and sublingual glands do not exist in the amphibious mammalia, as the seal: the teeth of that animal are only adapted for seizing their prey, and must be utterly incapable of mastication. The same remark may be made on the cetacea, where the salivary system seems to be altogether deficient.

The mucous glands, which constitute the labiales and buccales of man, are larger and more distinct in some animals. There is a row of these opposite to the molar teeth of the dog and cat, penetrating the membrane of the mouth by several small openings. There is also a considerable gland in the dog, under the zygoma, and covered by the masseter. Its duct, equal in size to that of the parotid, or sub-maxillary glands, opens at the posterior extremity of the alveolar margin of the upper jaw. The molar glands and their openings are very conspicuous in the pig: The cow and sheep have an assemblage of similar glands in the zygomatic fossa: their excretory ducts open behind the last superior molar tooth.

No mammalia possess an uvula, except man and the simiæ.

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As the cetacea possess no nostrils, they have not of course any velum palati.

The parts about the pharynx in the cetacea exhibit a very singular structure. The larynx is elongated, so as to form a pyramidal projection, on the apex of which its opening is found. The projection of this part will divide the pharynx; and the food must pass on either side of the pyramid. A muscular canal extends from the pharynx to the blowing holes, and is attached to the margin of those apertures. The circular fibres of this tube form a sphincter muscle; which, by contracting round the pyramid, cuts off the communication between the blowing holes and the mouth and pharynx.

The oesophagus of quadrupeds is distinguished from that of the human subject by possessing two rows of muscular fibres, which pursue a spiral course and decussate each other. In those carnivorous animals which swallow voraciously, as the wolf, it is very large; on the contrary, in many of the larger herbivora, and particularly in such as ruminant, its coats are proportionally stronger.

The opening of the oesophagus into the stomach is marked by some differences, both with regard to its size, and to the mode of termination. We understand, from observing these points, why some animals, as the dog, vomit very easily, while others, as the horse, are scarcely susceptible of this process, except in extremely rare instances.

It seems extraordinary, on the first consideration, that the ruminating animals, in whom the passage of the food from the first stomach into the oesophagus is very easy, should not be excited to vomit without such difficulty.

The form, structure, and functions of the stomach, are subject to great variety in this class of animals. In most carnivorous quadrupeds, particularly those of a rapacious nature, it bears a considerable resemblance, on the whole, to that of the human subject; its form, however, differs in some cases, as in the seal (*phoca vitulina*), where the oesophagus enters directly at the left extremity, so that there is no blind sac formed in the stomach.

The truly carnivorous stomach, as well as the human, which in its structure is closely allied to it, is, according to Sir E. Home, capable of dividing its cavity into two distinct portions by a transverse contraction of its coats, in which state the cardiac portion is, in length, two thirds of the whole, but, in capacity, much greater, and in several instances, where the opportunity was afforded of examining the part immediately after death, the stomach has been found in this form both in the human body and other animals. This appearance corresponds with the permanent form of the stomach of many other animals.

In some herbivora the stomach has a uniform appearance externally; but it is divided into two portions internally, either by a remarkable difference in the two halves of its internal coat, as in the horse, or by a valvular elongation of this membrane, as in several animals of the mouse kind. This is also the case in the hare and rabbit, where also the food in the two halves of the stomach differs very much in appearance, particularly if the animal has been fed about two hours before death.

The reader may refer to the plates, where fig. 13 indicates a hare's stomach that has the appearance before described; *a*, the oesophagus; *b b*, the cardiac portion of the stomach; *d*, the pyloric; *c*, a muscular band separating them; *e*, gastric glands; *f*, pylorus; *g*, duodenum.

In the animals alluded to in this paragraph the left half of the stomach is covered with cuticle, while the other portion has the usual villous and secreting surface. The cuticular covering forms a more or less prominent ridge at its termination. The left portion of the cavity may be regarded as a reservoir, from which the food is transmitted to the true digestive organ; and the different states in which the food is found in the two parts of the cavity justify the supposition. Hence these stomachs form a connecting link between those of ruminating animals on one side, and such as have the whole surface villous on the other.

In some other mammalia, particularly the herbivorous ones, this

this organ consists of two or more portions manifestly distinct externally, and forming as many stomachs. There are two of these in the hamster, three in the kangaroo and tajaçu, four in the sloths.

The carnivorous cetacea have also a complicated stomach, consisting in some species of three, in others of four, and even of five subdivisions.

The most complicated and artificial arrangement, both with respect to structure and mechanism, is found in the well known four stomachs of the ruminating animals with divided hoods; of this we shall take as examples, the cow and sheep.

The first stomach, or paunch, (rumen, penula, magnus venter, ingluvies; Fr. le double, l'herbier, la panse,) is by far the largest in the adult animal; not so, however, in the recently born calf or lamb. It is divided externally into two saccular appendices at its extremity, and it is slightly separated into four parts on the inside. Its internal coat is beset with innumerable flattened papillæ.

The second stomach, honeycomb bag, bonnet, or king's-hood, (reticulum arsineum, oltula; Fr. le bonnet, le réseau,) may be regarded as a globular appendage of the paunch; and is distinguished from the latter part by the elegant arrangement of its internal coat, which forms polygonal and acute-angled cells, or superficial cavities.

The third stomach, which is the smallest, is called the manyplus, which is a corruption of manyplies, (echinus, concave, centipellio, omasum; Fr. le feuillet, le pseautier); it is distinguished from the two former, both by its form, which has been compared to that of a hedge-hog when rolled up, and by its internal structure. Its cavity is much contracted by numerous and broad duplicatures of the internal coat, which lie lengthwise, vary in breadth in a regular alternate order, and amount to about forty in the sheep, and one hundred in the cow.

The fourth, or the red, (abomasum, faliscus, ventriculus intestinalis; Fr. la caillette,) is next in size to the paunch, of an elongated pyriform shape, with an internal villous coat like that of the human stomach, with large longitudinal folds.

The three first stomachs are connected with each other, and with a groove-like continuation of the œsophagus, in a very remarkable way. The latter tube enters just where the three first stomachs approach each other; it is then continued with the groove, which ends in the third stomach. This groove is therefore open to the first stomachs, which lie to its right and left. But the thick prominent lips, which form the margin of the groove, admit of being drawn together so as to form a complete canal, which then constitutes a direct continuation of the œsophagus into the third stomach.

The functions of this very singular part will vary, according as we consider it in the state of a groove, or of a closed canal. In the first case, the grass, &c. is passed, after a very slight degree of mastication, into the paunch, as into a reservoir. Thence it goes in small portions into the second stomach, from which, after a further maceration, it is propelled, by a kind of antiperistaltic motion, into the œsophagus, and thus returns into the mouth. It is here ruminated, and again swallowed, when the groove is shut, and the morsel of food, after this second mastication, is thereby conducted directly into the third stomach. During the short time which it probably stays in this situation between the folds of the internal coat, it is still further prepared for digestion, which process is completed in the fourth, or true digestive stomach.

Fig. 14 is a longitudinal section of the first cavity of the bullock's stomach, which is made up of two compartments, separated from each other by two strong transverse ridges, composed of a mixture of ligamentous and muscular fibres; also shewing the opening into the second cavity, a part of that cavity, the orifice leading into the third, and the canal from which the food is thrown up from the second cavity into the mouth, before it is conveyed into the third: *a*, the œsophagus, terminating in the first cavity of the stomach; *b b b b*,

the cavity itself exposed; *c c*, the two ridges, dividing it into two compartments; *d d*, orifice of the second cavity; *e*, the passage leading to the third cavity; *f f*, two muscular bands, which have their origin from the coats of the first cavity, and terminate in the orifice of the third, forming a canal, along which the food is conveyed from the second cavity to the mouth, and from the mouth to the third cavity.

Fig. 15 is a posterior view of the first and second cavities of the bullock's stomach unopened, and an internal view of the third and fourth, in their natural relative situation to the others: *a*, the œsophagus; *b b*, the coats of the first cavity, in a distended state; *c*, the coats of the second cavity; *d*, the orifice leading into the third cavity; *e e e*, the plicæ, of three different breadths, which are contained in the third cavity; *f*, the valvular termination of the third cavity in the fourth; *g g g*, the longitudinal plicæ of the fourth cavity; *h*, the rugæ of the fourth cavity, near the pylorus; *i*, the glandular projection opposed to the orifice of the pylorus; *k*, the pylorus, or termination of the fourth cavity;—on a scale of one inch to a foot.

There are still two peculiarities in the stomachs of some mammalia, which must be mentioned here, before we proceed to consider that of birds.

In the opossum, the two openings of the stomach are placed as near, or even nearer together, than in many birds, contrary to the usual rule in this class of animals.

There is a peculiar glandular body at the upper orifice of the beaver's stomach, about the size of a shilling, full of cavities that secrete mucus. It resembles, on the whole, the bulbous glandulosus of birds, and assists in the digestion and animalization of the dry food which this curious animal takes, consisting chiefly of the bark and chips of trees, &c.

The stomach of the pangolin (*manis pentadactyla*) is almost as thick and muscular as that of the gallinaceous fowls, and contains, like that of granivorous birds, small stones and gravel, which are probably swallowed for the same purpose as in the case of those birds.

According to Cuvier, there is a gland, as large as the head of a man, situated between the coats of the stomach, in the manati (*trichechus manatus borealis*). It is placed near the œsophagus, and discharges, on pressure, a fluid like that of the pancreas, by numerous small openings.

The stomach of the ornithorhynchus *hystrix* is covered with cuticle, and possesses sharp, horny papillæ, near the pylorus.

The peculiar structure of the stomachs of the kangaroo, camel, and lama, deserves a detailed examination. The stomach of the kangaroo differs in many particulars from that of any other known animal, and bears a greater resemblance to the human cœcum and colon than to any stomach. The œsophagus enters the stomach very near its left extremity, which, unlike the corresponding part in other animals, is very small and bifid. From the entrance of the œsophagus, the cavity extends towards the right side of the body, then passes upwards, makes a turn upon itself, crosses over to the left side before the œsophagus, and again crosses the abdomen towards the right, making a complete circle round the portion into which the œsophagus enters, and terminates by a contracted orifice at the pylorus.

Its cavity gradually enlarges from the left extremity through its whole course, till it approaches the pylorus; it then contracts and dilates again into a rounded cavity, with two lateral processes: beyond this is the pylorus, the orifice of which is very small. On the anterior and posterior side of the stomach, there is a longitudinal band, similar to those of the human colon, beginning faintly at the left termination, and extending as far as the enlargement near the pylorus; these bands being shorter than the coats of the stomach, the latter are consequently puckered, forming sacculi, as in the human colon.

When the cavity of the stomach is laid open, the cuticular lining of the œsophagus is found to be continued over the portion immediately below it, and extends to the termination of the smallest process at the left extremity, and nearly to the

the same distance in the opposite direction; the cuticular covering is very thin, and extremely smooth.

The lining of the larger process, at the left extremity, is thick and glandular, and, in the living body, probably receives no part of the food, but is to be considered as a glandular appendage.

On the right of the œsophagus the cuticle does not end by a transverse line, but terminates, first, upon the middle of the great curvature, where a villous surface begins by a point, and gradually increases in breadth till it extends all round the cavity; its origin, therefore, is in the form of an acute angle. The villous surface is continued over the remaining cavity, as far as the longitudinal bands extend; and that half of it next the pylorus has three rows of clusters of glands: one row is situated along the great curvature, and consists of fifteen in number; the other two rows are close to the two longitudinal bands, and consist only of nine. Besides these, there are two large clusters of an oblong form, situated transversely, where the longitudinal bands terminate. The internal surface of the rounded cavity, next the pylorus, has a different structure, putting on a tessellated appearance, formed by a corrugated state of the membrane. Immediately beyond the pylorus is a ring of a glandular structure, surrounding the inner surface of the duodenum.

The stomach of the kangaroo, in the peculiarities of its structure, forms an intermediate link between the stomachs of animals which occasionally ruminate; those which have a cuticular reservoir; and those with processes or pouches at their cardiac extremity, the internal membrane of which is more or less glandular. The kangaroo is found to ruminate when fed on hard food. This was observed by Sir Joseph Banks, who had several of these animals in his possession, and frequently amused himself in observing their habits. It is not, however, their constant practice, since those kept in Exeter Change have not been detected in that act. This occasional rumination connects the kangaroo with the ruminant. The stomach having a portion of its surface covered by cuticle, renders it similar to those with cuticular reservoirs; and the small process from the cardia gives it the third distinctive character; indeed it is so small, that it would appear as if it were placed there for no other purpose.

The kangaroo's stomach is occasionally divided into a greater number of portions than any other, since every part of it, like a portion of intestine, can be contracted separately; and when its length and the thinness of its coats are considered, this action becomes necessary to propel the food from one extremity to the other.

Such a structure of stomach makes regurgitation of its contents into the mouth very easily performed. The food in the stomach goes through several preparatory processes; it is sacerated in the cuticular portions; it has the secretion from the pouch in the cardia mixed with it, and is occasionally ruminated. Thus prepared, it is acted on by the secretion of the gastric glands, which probably are those met with in clusters in the course of the longitudinal bands, and afterwards converted by the secretions near the pylorus into chyle.—See Sir E. Home's Lectures on comparative Anatomy, vol. i. p. 155, 4to edit. to which work we are also indebted for the following excellent account of the structure of the stomach of the camel. The structure of this part in the lama, according to the account which Cuvier has given of it in the examination of a fœtus, (*Léçons d'Anat. comparée*, tom. iii. p. 397,) does not differ essentially from that of the camel.

Opportunities of examining the camel rarely occur in this country. One of these, however, was met with thirty years ago, and the late Mr. Hunter availed himself of it, and made several preparations to illustrate the different parts of its structure, which are now in the collection at the College of Surgeons. As the stomach was blown up, and preserved in a dry state, many peculiarities were left unexamined, particularly those respecting the power which the animal has of carrying a provision of water as a supply when traversing the deserts.

Sir E. Home was led by many circumstances to be very desirous of investigating this subject, and in the year 1805,

a favourable opportunity presented itself; a camel in a dying state having been purchased by the board of curators of the College of Surgeons, with a view of illustrating the anatomy of that animal.

As professor of Comparative Anatomy, Sir E. Home was directed to examine the peculiarities of the stomach, and to make a report on that subject.

The camel, the subject of the following observations, was a female, brought from Arabia, twenty-eight years old, and said to have been twenty years in England, and twelve years in the possession of the person from whom the board of curators purchased it. Its height was seven feet from the ground to the tip of the anterior hump.

In December, 1805, when it was purchased by the college, it was so weak, as hardly to be able to stand: it got up with difficulty, and almost immediately kneeled down again.

By being kept warm, and well fed, it recovered so as to be able to walk, but was exceedingly infirm on its feet, and moved with a very slow pace.

It drank regularly every second day six gallons of water, and occasionally seven and a half, but refused to drink in the intervening period. It took the water by large mouthfuls, and slowly, till it had done. The quantity of food it daily consumed, was one peck of oats, one of chaff, and one-third of a truss of hay.

In the beginning of February, 1806, it began to shed its coat. Towards the end of March the wind became extremely cold, and the animal suffered so much from it, that it lost its strength, refused its food, and drank only a small quantity of water at a time.

In this state it was thought advisable to put an end to so miserable an existence, and it suggested itself to the committee appointed for the purposes of this investigation, that if this was done soon after the animal had drunk a quantity of water, the real state of the stomach might be ascertained.

On the second day of April, by giving the animal hay, mixed with a little salt, it was induced to drink, in the course of two hours, three gallons of water, not having taken any the three preceding days, or shewn the least disposition to do so.

Three hours after this, its head was fixed to a beam to prevent the body from falling to the ground after it was dead; and in this situation it was pithed by Mr. Clive, junior, assisted by Mr. Brodie and Mr. Clift.

This operation was performed with a narrow, double-edged poniard passed in between the skull and first vertebra of the neck; in this way the medulla oblongata was divided, and the animal immediately deprived of sensibility.

In the common mode of pithing cattle, the medulla spinalis only is cut through, and the head remains alive, which renders it the most cruel mode of killing animals that could be devised.

The animal was kept suspended, that the viscera might remain in their natural state, and in two hours the cavities of the chest and abdomen were laid open.

The first stomach was the only part of the contents of the abdomen which appeared in view. The smooth portion of the paunch was on the left side, and on the right towards the chest was a cellular structure, in which it was evident to the feeling that there was air; but no part of the solid food with which the general cavity was distended. On the lower posterior part, towards the pelvis, there was another portion made up of cells, larger and more extensive than that which was anterior. On pressing on this part, a fluctuation of its contents could be distinctly perceived. A trochar with the canula was plunged into the most prominent of the cells, and on withdrawing it, there passed through the canula twelve ounces of water of a yellow colour, but unmixed with any solid matter.

This fact having been ascertained, the first cavity was laid open on the left side, at a distance from the cellular structure, and the solid contents were all removed.

While this was doing, some water flowed out of the œsophagus, and some out of the second cavity, but the greater part was retained.

That

That in the second cavity was found nearly pure, while the other was muddy, and of a yellow colour, tinged by the solid contents of the first cavity.

On examining the cellular structure, no part of the solid food had entered it, nor was there any in the second cavity; those cavities having their orifices so constructed as to prevent the solid food from entering even when empty.

On measuring the capacities of these different reservoirs in the dead body, they were as follows:—The anterior cells of the first cavity were capable of containing one quart of water when poured into them. The posterior cells three quarts. One of the largest cells held two ounces and a half, and the cells of the second cavity four quarts. This, however, must be considered as much short of what those cavities can contain in the living animal, since there are large muscles covering the bottom of the cellular structure, to force out the water, which must have been contracted immediately after death, and by that means had diminished the cavities.

By this examination it was proved, in the most satisfactory manner, that the camel, when it drinks, conducts the water in a pure state, into the second cavity; that part of it is retained there, and the rest runs over into the cellular structure of the first, acquiring a yellow colour in its course.

This confirms the account given by M. Buffon, in his examination of the camel's stomach, as well as that of travellers, who state that when the camel dies in the desert, they open the stomach and take out the water which is contained in it to quench their thirst.

That the second cavity in the camel contained water, had been generally asserted, but by what means the water was kept separated from the food, had never been explained, nor had any other part been discovered by which the common offices of a second cavity could be performed. On these grounds Mr. Hunter did not give credit to the assertion, but considered the second cavity of the camel to correspond in its use with that of other ruminants, as appears from his observations on the subject, stated by Dr. Russel, in his history of Aleppo.

The difference of opinion on this subject led Sir Everard to examine accurately the structure of the stomach of the camel, and of those ruminants which have horns; so as to determine, if possible, the peculiar offices belonging to their different cavities.

The camel's stomach anteriorly forms one large bag, but when laid open, this is found to be divided into two compartments, on its posterior part by a strong ridge, which passes down from the right side of the orifice of the œsophagus, in a longitudinal direction. This ridge forms one side of a groove that leads to the orifice of the second cavity, and is continued on beyond that part, becoming one boundary to the cellular structure met with in that situation. From this ridge, eight strong muscular bands go off at right angles, and afterwards form curved lines, till they are insensibly lost in the coats of the stomach. These are at equal distances from each other, and, being intersected in a regular way by transverse muscular septa, form the cells.

This cellular structure is in the left compartment of the first cavity, and there is another of a more superficial kind on the right, placed in exactly the opposite direction, made up of twenty-one rows of smaller cells, but entirely unconnected with the great ridge.

On the left side of the termination of the œsophagus, a broad muscular band has its origin from the coats of the first cavity, and passes down in the form of a fold parallel to the great ridge, till it enters the orifice of the second, where it takes another direction. It is continued along the upper edge of that cavity, and terminates within the orifice of a small bag, which may be termed the third cavity.

This band on one side, and a great ridge on the other, form a canal which leads from the œsophagus down to the cellular structure in the lower part of the first cavity.

The orifice of the second cavity, when this muscle is not in action, is nearly shut; it is at right angles to the side of the first. The second cavity forms a pendulous bag, in which there are twelve rows of cells, formed by as many

strong muscular bands, passing in a transverse direction, and intersected by weaker muscular bands, so as to form the orifices of the cells. Above these cells, between them and the muscle which passes along the upper part of this cavity, is a smooth surface extending from the orifice of this cavity to the termination in the third.

From this account it is evident, that the second cavity neither receives the solid food in the first instance, as in the ruminantia, nor does the food afterwards pass into the cavity or cellular structure.

The food first passes into the first compartment of the first cavity, and that portion of it which lies in the recess, immediately below the entrance of the œsophagus, under which the cells are situated, is kept moist, and is readily returned into the mouth along the groove formed for that purpose, by the action of the strong muscle, which surrounds this part of the stomach, so that the cellular portion of the first cavity in the camel, performs the same office as the second in the ruminants with horns.

While the camel is drinking, the action of the muscular band opens the orifice of the second cavity at the same time that it directs the water into it; and when the cells of that cavity are full, the rest runs off into the cellular structure of the first cavity immediately below, and afterwards into the general cavity. It would appear that camels, when accustomed to go journeys, in which they are kept for an unusual number of days without water, acquire the power of dilating the cells, so as to make them contain a more than ordinary quantity, as a supply for their journey; at least such is the account given by those who have been in Egypt.

When the cud has been chewed, it has to pass along the upper part of the second cavity, before it can reach the third. How this is effected without its falling into the cellular portion, could not, from any inspection of dried specimens, be ascertained; but when the recent stomach is accurately examined, the mode in which this is managed becomes very obvious.

At the time that the cud is to pass from the mouth, the muscular band contracts with so much force that it not only opens the orifice of the second cavity, but acting on the mouth of the third, brings it forward into the second, by which means, the muscular ridges that separate the rows of cells, are brought close together, so as to exclude these cavities from the canal through which the cud passes,

It is this beautiful and very curious mechanism, which forms the peculiar character of the stomach of the camel, dromedary, and lama, fitting them to live in the sandy deserts, where the supplies of water are very precarious.

The first and second cavities of the camel, as well as those of the ruminantia, are lined with a cuticle.

The third cavity in the camel is so small, that were it not for the distinctness of its orifices, it might be overlooked. It is nearly spherical, four inches in diameter, is not like the third of the ruminantia, lined with a cuticle, nor has it any septa projecting into it. The cuticle, continued from the second cavity, terminates immediately within the orifice of the third, the surface of which has a faint appearance of honey-combed structure; but this is so slight as to require a close inspection to ascertain it.

This cavity can answer no other purpose in the œconomy of the animal, than that of retarding the progress of the food, and making it pass by small portions into the fourth cavity; so that the process, whatever it is, which the food undergoes in the third cavity of other ruminants, would appear to be wanting in the camel, and consequently not required.

The fourth cavity lies to the right of the first, and has for a great part of his length, the appearance of an intestine; it then contracts partially, and the lower portion has a near resemblance in its shape, to the human stomach. Its whole length is four feet four inches; when laid open, the internal membrane of the upper portion, is thrown into longitudinal narrow folds, which are continued for about three feet of its length; these terminate in a welted appearance; the ridges are as large as in the bullock, but not so prominent nor so serpentine in their course, and for the last nine inches the membrane

membrane has a villous appearance, as in the human stomach. Close to the pylorus there is a glandular substance of a conical form, which projects into the cavity, the blunt end of it resting upon the orifice of the pylorus. This is similar to what is met with in the bullock, but still more conspicuous.

The fourth cavity of the camel, corresponds with that of the bullock in all the general characters, and resembles it in most particulars. It exceeds it in length; but the plicæ are so much smaller, that the extent of the internal surface must be very nearly the same in both. It differs from it in having a contraction in a transverse direction, immediately below the termination of the plicated part, which has led both Daubenton and Cuvier, to consider these two portions as separate cavities.

On a comparative view of the stomach of the bullock and camel, it appears that in the bullock there are three cavities formed for the preparation of the food, and one for digestion. In the camel there is one cavity, fitted to answer the purposes of two in the bullock; a second, employed as a reservoir for water, having nothing to do with the preparation of the food; a third so small and simple in its structure, that it is not easy to ascertain its particular office. It cannot be compared to any of the preparatory cavities of the ruminantia, as all of them have a cuticular lining, which this has not; we must therefore consider it as a cavity peculiar to ruminants without horns, and that the fourth is the cavity in which the process of digestion is carried on.

Fig. 16.—A posterior view of the first cavity of the camel's stomach unopened; and an internal view of the second, third, and fourth cavities, in their relative situation to the first—similar to the view given of the bullock's stomach, and on the same scale: *a*, the œsophagus; *b b*, the coats of the first cavity in a distended state; *c*, the communication between the first and second cavity; *d d*, the muscle running along its upper part to terminate in the orifice of the third cavity. This muscle, when it acts with its greatest force, brings forward the orifice of the third cavity almost close to that of the second, and shuts up the cells, so that no part of the solid food can pass into them: *e e*, the rows of cells which form a reservoir for the water; *f*, the opening, leading into the third cavity of the stomach; *g*, the third cavity; *h*, the orifice of the fourth cavity; *i i*, the longitudinal plicæ of the fourth cavity; *k k*, the rugous structure of the lower part of the fourth cavity; *l*, the glandular projection opposed to the orifice of the pylorus; *m*, the pylorus; *n*, a dilatation, or membranous cavity between the pylorus and duodenum; *o*, the duodenum.

Of the liver in vermes.—Several testacea, particularly among the bivalves, have a liver surrounding their stomach, and pouring its bile into the cavity of that organ. In many snails it occupies the upper turns of the shell.

A liver exists in all the mollusca, and is very large; but this class has no gall-bladder. The liver is supplied with blood from the aorta, and there is consequently no vena portarum. The vermes of Cuvier, and the zoophytes, have nothing analogous to this gland.

Of the liver in insects.—An organ secreting bile, and which may therefore be regarded as a liver, is found in such animals only of this class as have a heart and system of vessels, viz., in the genus cancer.

Of the liver in fishes.—In many animals of this class, the short intestinal canal is surrounded, and, as it were, consolidated with a long liver. Some fishes, which are almost destitute of fat in the rest of their body, have an abundance of oil in the liver; as, for instance, the skate and cod. It is wanting in some few species. The spleen gradually diminishes in size, from the mammalia to fishes. In the porpoise there are several small spleens; supplied from the arteries of the first stomach. It is always attached to the first, when there are several stomachs.

Of the liver in amphibia.—The liver in the amphibia is universally of considerable size; and in some instances, as the salamander, of immense magnitude. In the tortoise the liver has a peculiar conformation. It is divided into two

round irregular masses, of which one occupies the right hypochondrium, and the other rests on the small curvature of the stomach. Both are connected by two narrow branches of the same structure, into which the principal vessels run. In the green lizard, in the geckos, dragons, iguanas, it forms only a single mass, flat or convex below, and concave above. Its free edge in the dragons has two fossæ, which divide into three lobes, of which the right is prolonged into a sort of tail. In the geckos it has only one fossa, and the right side is also longer than the left. In the common iguana it extends into a long appendix. In the crocodiles and chameleons the liver has two distinct lobes. In the latter it has also a long appendix. It has but one lobe in the serpent tribe, in which it is long and cylindrical. There is but one also in the salamanders, but there are two in the frog genus.

Of the liver in birds.—The liver is much larger in domesticated than in wild birds. It is well-known that the gall-bladder is wanting in many species of this class, (for instance in the pigeon, parrot, &c.) and sometimes in particular individuals of a species, which commonly has it, as in the common fowl.

Of the liver, &c. in mammalia.—Animals of the horse and goat kind, and some of the cetacea, afford instances of the want of this receptacle.

On the contrary, in some of those which have it, there are hepatico-cystic ducts, which convey the bile immediately from the liver into this bladder, as in the horned cattle. It deserves to be remarked here, as a peculiarity of the liver of some four-footed mammalia, which live in or about the sea, namely, the polar bear and some seals, that it seems to possess some poisonous or noxious qualities when employed for food.

Mammalia alone possess a true and proper omentum.

The liver of mammalia is in general divided into more numerous lobes, and the divisions are carried deeper into its substance, than in the human subject. This is particularly the case in the carnivora, where the divisions of the lobes extend through the whole mass.

In many animals of this class, as the horse, the ruminantia, the pachydermata, and whales, the liver is not more divided than in man.

The ductus choledochus forms a pouch between the coats of the intestine, for receiving the pancreatic duct, in the cat and elephant.

All the quadrumana, carnivora, and edentata have a gall-bladder.

Many rodentia, particularly among the rats, want it. The tardigrada; the elephant and rhinoceros, among the pachydermata; the genus cervus and camelus among the ruminating animals; the solipeda; the trichecus and porpoise also want this part. It does not exist in the ostrich and parrot, but is found in all the reptiles. Cuvier thinks that it belongs particularly to carnivorous animals; that it is connected with their habit of long fasting, and serves as a reservoir for the bile.

All the mammalia which want it, except the porpoise, are vegetable eaters; and most reptiles, which universally possess it, live on animal food. (*Leçons d'Anat. comp.* tom. iv. p. 37.)

The valvular transverse folds of the cystic duct belong only to the simia, besides the human subject.

The spleen of the ornithorynchus hystrix is composed of two lobes; the anterior somewhat long and thick, the posterior broader and thinner. Both run obliquely towards the right side to meet at an acute angle in the left hypochondrium. The texture is loose and spongy. See Meckel *De Ornithorhyncho paradoxo*, p. 46.

Those capillary tubes which, because they uniformly bring fluids into the blood, have been described as a separate system—called the absorbent—are not met with as distinct parts in animals that have no very prominent circulating organs. They are absent, therefore, or at least imperceptible, in the vermes and insecta. In fishes, they are destitute of glands or valves; and they open by two common trunks into the united system; and in the amphibia, though these absorbents are readily injected in the mesentery,

no glands are found, either mesenteric or lymphatic, and the common duct is double. In birds there are no mesenteric, but some few lymphatic glands, though they are not strikingly apparent. It is in the mammalia that this system of vessels becomes most strongly marked; yet it has varieties. In the sea-otter, the chyle, after being collected in a *receptacle*, pours itself into the blood by a thoracic duct, formed of several branches; and in the order feræ the mesenteric glands form one mass, called, from its discoverer, the *pancreas Ascllii*.

Of the circulating and breathing systems.—The lowest of the class *vermes*, namely, the zoophytes, betray, as we have before stated, no traces of a distinct circulating system. The crustacea, and the majority of mollusca, have a heart formed of an auricle and ventricle, or of a ventricle only. The ventricle drives the blood into a central aorta, and the vena cava, ere it returns it into the heart, ramifies through the gills. The heart in the cuttle-fish consists of one ventricle and two auricles, which lie at some distance from the ventricle, near the gills, or, according to Cuvier, the cuttle-fish has three hearts, neither of which possesses an auricle. Two of these organs are placed at the root of the two branchiæ; they receive the blood from the body, (the vena cava dividing into two branches, one for each lateral heart,) and propel it into the branchiæ. The returning veins open into the middle heart; from which the aorta proceeds. Some bivalves are said by Poli to have two auricles, and some even four. But in all these crustacean animals, there has been no connexion hitherto discovered between the arteries and veins; orders of this class have a connected system of vessels without a heart. The heart in fishes is extremely small in proportion to the body. Its structure is very simple, as it consists of a single auricle and ventricle, which correspond with the right side of the heart in warm-blooded animals. The ventricle gives rise to a single arterial trunk, (which is expanded in most fishes into a kind of bulb as it leaves the heart,) going straight forwards to the branchiæ, or organs of respiration. The blood passes from these into a large artery, analogous to the aorta, which goes along the spine and supplies the body of the animal; it is then returned by the venæ cavæ into the auricle, which is an arrangement precisely opposite to that of the crustacea, in which the blood traverses the gills as it is returning to the heart instead of permeating them as it proceeds from that cavity.

The circulating system is the most obscure in the *insecta*. The tracheæ, or air-vessels, are plainly visible, but Cuvier has failed to detect, with the microscope, either blood-vessels or absorbents. The first appearance of an attempt at a central circulation is in insects, a membranous tube running down the back and performing alternate contractions and dilatations. These movements probably effect no more than mixing intimately the air that is brought by the trachea with the blood, for no vessels can be seen passing from the tube.

Blumenbach says that the frogs, lizards, and serpents of Germany have a simple heart, consisting of a single ventricle and auricle. That in others, as for instance crocodiles and lizards, properly so called, and serpents, the heart consists of one ventricle with two auricles.

But Cuvier describes and delineates the heart of the crocodile, as being formed nearly like that of the turtle; he says that the iguana has a similar structure, and that it obtains likewise in the serpents. He does not mention the more simple form as existing in any lizard or serpent.

The heart of the turtle possesses two auricles, which are separated by a complete septum, like those of warm-blooded animals, and receive their blood in the same manner as in those animals; viz., the two venæ cavæ terminate in the right auricle, the pulmonary veins in the left. Each pours its blood into the corresponding ventricle, of which cavities there are two; thus the structure of the heart hitherto resembles that of mammalia.

Three characteristic peculiarities distinguish the heart of these animals. First, the two ventricles (and in some species of turtles, the cavities of the auricles) are extremely small and narrow, but the fleshy walls of this viscus are of a thick and

spongy texture, so that the heart has the appearance not so much of a double visceral sac, as of a sponge soaked with blood. Secondly, both the ventricles communicate with each other; there is a muscular, and as it were tubular valve, going from the left to the right cavity, by means of which the former opens into the latter. Thirdly, the large arterial trunks arise all together from the right ventricle only; no vessel coming from the left. The aorta, with its three principal branches, is situated towards the right side and the upper part; the pulmonary artery comes as it were from a particular dilatation of the right ventricle, which is not situated nearly in the middle of the basis of the heart.

Mery and Morgagni considered this dilatation as a third ventricle, *ventriculus intermedius*; hence it has happened, that some zootomists have ascribed to the turtle a single ventricle, (on account of the communication); some two, and others three.

We can now comprehend how this wonderful and anomalous structure, by which all the blood is propelled from the right ventricle only, is accommodated to the peculiar way of life of the animal, which subjects it frequently to remaining for a long time under water. For the greater circulation is so far independent of that which goes through the lungs, that it can proceed while the animal is under water, and thereby prevented from respiring, although the latter is impeded. In warm-blooded animals, on the contrary, no blood can enter the aorta, which has not previously passed through the lungs into the left ventricle; and hence an obstruction of respiration most immediately influences the greater circulation.

The heart of the mammalia and birds differs in no essential respect from that of man. All birds have the right ventricle very strong and of a triangular shape, which some have thought is for the purpose of propelling the blood with great force into the lungs of these animals, because they are destitute of that full expansion which the mode of respiration in the mammalia affords, and is so favorable to the transmission of blood. The mammalia, generally, have not the heart so close to the diaphragm as man has; the simiæ approach him most nearly in this respect.

The heart of the orang-outang is placed obliquely, like that of the human subject; but in other simiæ the apex only is a little inclined to the left, and just touches the diaphragm.

The larger adult bisulca and the pig, have two small flat bones, (which have been called, particularly in the stag, *bones of the heart*) where the aorta arises from the left ventricle.

The right auricle receives, in the porcupine and elephant, two anterior venæ cavæ; the left of which opens near the communication with the ventricle.

We subjoin an account of the beautiful structure of the perfect heart, in the class mammalia, as extracted from Sir E. Home's Lectures:—

“In considering the muscular structure of the heart, it is only intended, at present, to examine the ventricles, which may be reckoned two separate muscles; the right ventricle for sending the blood through the vessels of the lungs, called the lesser circulation; the left, to propel it through the branches of the aorta, which go to every part of the body, called the greater circulation. If these two ventricles are superficially examined, the muscular fibres by which they are united, seem to belong equally to both; one half appearing to be a portion of the right, the other of the left ventricle. Were it so, the sides of the left ventricle, although evidently more muscular and thicker than those of the right, would by no means be so strong in proportion to the effects they have to produce, as it would be natural to expect. We find, however, upon dissection, that the septum is almost wholly a portion of the left ventricle, which gives it a great superiority over the right, and makes it capable of performing the important office of supplying the body with blood. The muscular structure of the left ventricle, detached from the other parts, is an oviform hollow muscle, but more pointed at its apex than the small end of a common egg. It is made

up of two distinct sets of fibres laid upon one another, in the form of strata; those which compose the outer set have their origin around the root of the aorta, and in a spiral manner surround the ventricle to its apex or point, where they terminate, after having made a close half turn. The fibres of the inner set, or stratum, are similar to those of the outer in their origin, in the mode of surrounding the cavity, and in their termination; but their direction is quite the reverse; they decussate the outer set in their whole course; and where the two sets terminate, they are both blended into one mass. There is an advantage gained by this disposition of fibres over every other in the body, which adapts the ventricle so perfectly for its office, that it would almost be impossible to construct it in any other way, so as to answer the purpose for which it is intended. In this muscle, the fibres, by their spiral direction, are nearly one-fourth part longer than the distance between their origin and termination; and the actions of the two sets being in different directions, renders only one-half the quantity of contraction in each fibre necessary, that would have been otherwise required; while the turn both sets make in opposite directions at the apex of the ventricle, fixes it, and prevents lateral motion. In the action of the ventricle, two different effects are produced; the first brings the apex nearer to the basis, by which means the *vis inertia* of the blood will be overcome where the resistance is least, and a direction given to its motion in the course of the aorta; the second brings the sides nearer together, which will accelerate the motion of the blood already begun; and the spiral direction of the fibres renders the power which is applied more uniform through the whole of that action, than it could have been made by any other known form of muscle. By this beautiful mechanism, the muscular fibres of the left ventricle of the heart, perform their office with a smaller quantity of contraction compared to their length (although in themselves proportionally longer,) than those of any other muscle in the body, and, consequently, produce a greater effect in a shorter time. The right ventricle is situated upon the outside of the left, with which it is firmly united; it is not oviform in its shape, but triangular; nor is it uniform in its structure, being made up of two portions, whose fibres have a very different distribution. The portion of the ventricle, which makes a part of the septum of the heart, consists of only one set of fibres, similar in their direction to those of the stratum underneath, belonging to the left ventricle, but from being considerably shorter, they are more oblique than the spiral ones; and at the edge of the cavity they are blended with the fibres of the opposite portion. That portion which is opposite to the septum, is composed of three sets of fibres; those of the external set are nearly longitudinal, the two others which lie under it, decussate each other, and are obliquely transverse in their direction, one passing a little upwards, the other downwards, and both terminate upon the edge of the septum. In the structure of this muscle, we find none of the mechanical advantages so obvious in the left ventricle: the want of these, however, is in some measure compensated by its situation; for the blood contained in its cavity will have the *vis inertia* overcome, and a direction given to its course by the action of the apex of the left ventricle; that motion only requiring to be continued and accelerated, for which purpose this muscle is very well calculated, and in which it is also assisted by the lateral swell of the septum into its cavity during the contraction of the left ventricle."

Of the respiratory system.—Among the vermes, some orders, as those which inhabit corals, the proper zoophytes, and perhaps the intestinal worms, appear to be entirely destitute of particular respiratory organs; so that the function is carried on in these animals by that invisible imbibition which affords them nourishment.

Those vermes, which are furnished with proper organs of respiration, have the same variety in their structure which was remarked in insects. Some, as the cuttle-fish, oyster, &c. have a species of gills, varying in structure in different instances. But the greatest number have air-vessels or tracheæ. Several of the testaceous vermes have both kinds of

respiratory organs. In some of the inhabitants of bivalve shells, as the genus *Venus*, the air-vessels lie between the membranes of a simple or double tubular canal, found at the anterior part of the animal, and capable of voluntary extension and retraction. It serves also for other purposes, as laying the eggs. The margins of its mouth are beset with the openings of the tracheæ.

In the terrestrial gasteropodous mollusca, of which we may instance the snail and slug, there is a cavity in the neck receiving air by a small aperture, which can be opened or shut at the will of the animal. The pulmonary vessels ramify on the sides of the cavity.

Many aquatic insects, as the genus *cancer*, have a species of gills near the attachment of their legs. The others, and particularly the land-insects, which constitute, as is well known, by far the greatest number of this class of animals, are furnished with air-vessels or tracheæ, which ramify over most of their body. These tracheæ are much larger and more numerous in the larva state of such insects as undergo a metamorphosis (in which state also the process of nutrition is carried on to the greatest extent) than after the last, or, as it is called, the perfect change has taken place.

In this class of animals the scorpions, being also provided with fins, present an extraordinary instance of an animal, which, though living nearly in the air, breathes like fishes.

A large air-tube (trachea) lies under the skin on each side of the body of larvæ, and opens externally by nine apertures (stigmata): it produces on the inside the same number of trunks of air-vessels, (branchiæ) which are distributed over the body in innumerable ramifications.

Both the tracheæ and branchiæ are of a shining silvery colour; and their principal membrane consists of spiral fibres. The most numerous and minute ramifications are distributed on the alimentary canal; particularly on the corpus adiposum.

There is a great variety in the number and situation of the external openings by which insects receive their air.

In most instances the stigmata are placed on both sides of the body. The atmospheric air enters by an opening at the end of the abdomen in several aquatic larvæ, and even perfect insects. A very remarkable change in this respect takes place in several animals of this class during their metamorphosis. Thus in the larva of the common gnat (*Culex pipiens*), the air enters by an opening on the abdomen; while in the nymph of the same animal, it gains admission by two apertures on the head.

Fishes breathe with gills or branchiæ; which are placed behind the head, on both sides, and have a moveable gill-cover (operculum branchiale), which is wanting in the order of pisces chondropterygii only. By means of these organs, which are connected with the throat, the animal receives its oxygen from the air contained in the water; as those animals which breathe, derive it immediately from the atmosphere. They afterwards discharge the water through the branchial openings (aperturæ branchiales).

The gills receive the venous blood by means of the branchial artery, and this blood is sent into the aorta after its conversion into the arterial state. The distribution of these vessels on the folds and divisions of the gills constitutes one of the most delicate and minute pieces of structure in the animal economy.

Each of the gills consists, in most fishes, of four divisions, resting on the same number of arched portions of bone or cartilage, connected to the os hyoides. Generally there is only a single opening for the discharge of the water; but in many cases, particularly among the cartilaginous fishes, there are several openings.

The lungs of amphibia are distinguished from those of warm-blooded animals, both by a great superiority in point of size, as well as by a greater looseness of texture; which circumstances are serviceable in swimming in many of these animals.

It is well known that the lungs of turtles and frogs do not collapse on opening the animals, like those of mammalia, but often remain expanded, at least partially, for some time.

In the frogs, lizards, and serpents, the lung consists of a cavity, the sides of which are cellular. The lower, or posterior part of the organ, either forms a mere membranous bag (the parietes of which are not cellular), or else the vesicles are larger at that part than elsewhere. In the serpents the lung has that elongated form, which characterizes all the viscera of these animals. A considerable portion of it is a simple membranous cavity; and this is supplied with arteries from the surrounding trunks. The turtles have a more complicated structure, or one which approaches more nearly to that of the warm-blooded classes. The lungs are uniform in their texture throughout, but the vesicles are very large. The cartilaginous annuli of the bronchi terminate before these vessels enter the lungs.

There are numerous projecting processes in the lungs of the chameleon and newt; in the latter animal they terminate behind in an elongated bladder. The serpents, at least for the most part, have only a single lung, which forms an elongated vesicular bag. In a coluber of four feet and a half long, the lung measured one foot one inch; its anterior half resembled a muscular intestine in appearance, and had an elegantly reticulated internal surface, which resembled on a small scale the inner surface of the second stomach of the ruminating animals. The posterior part formed merely a simple and long cavity with thin sides.

In the tadpole, and the young of such lizards as bring forth in water, there are two organs, which somewhat resemble the gills of a fish (appendices fimbriate, Swammerdam). These appendices are connected to the sides of the neck, and hang loose from the animal; they are not permanent, but are gradually withdrawn into the chest, (within a few days, in the reptiles of Germany), where their remains may still be perceived for some time near to the true lungs. That doubtful animal, the siren lacertina from Carolina, has, according to Hunter's dissection, two bladder-like lungs, besides the external branchiæ.

The same circumstance holds good respecting that no less mysterious creature, the proteus anguinus, from the Cirknitz or Sitticher lake of Carniola; whose remarkable internal structure has been described and delineated by Dr. Schreibern in the Philos. Trans. for 1801; and more recently by Signors Configliachi and Rusconi in their elaborate monograph on the proteus anguinus.

The lungs of birds are comparatively small, flattened, and adherent above to the chest, where they seem to be placed in the intervals of the ribs: they are only covered by the pleura on their under surface, so that they are in fact on the outside of the cavity of the chest, if we consider that cavity as being defined by the pleura. The cartilaginous annuli of the trachea, which are in general more complete in the other mammalia than in man, are perfect circles in birds, and overlap each other at their upper and lower margins. Hence the diameter of this part is not affected by any twisting motion of the neck. A great part of the thorax, as well as the abdomen, is occupied by the membranous air-cells, into which the lungs open by considerable apertures. Those of the thorax are divided, at least in the larger birds, by membranous transverse septa into smaller portions, each of which, as well as the abdominal cells, has a particular opening of communication with the air-cells of the lungs, and consequently with the trachea. The membranes of these cells in the larger birds are provided here and there with considerable fasciculi of muscular fibres, which have been regarded as a substitute for the diaphragm, which is wanting in this class of animals. They also serve very principally, as we may ascertain by examining large birds in a living state, to drive back again into the lungs the air which they received in inspiration, whence the repletion and depletion of the thoracic cells must alternate with those of the abdominal cavities.

Besides these cells, a considerable portion of the skeleton is formed into receptacles for air in most birds; for there are indeed exceptions and considerable variations in the different genera and species. This structure is particularly marked in the larger cylindrical bones, as the scapula, clavicle, and femur. It is also found in most of the broad and multan-

gular bones of the trunk, as the sternum, ossa innominata, dorsal vertebræ, &c. All these are destitute of marrow in the adult bird, at least in their middle; so that the cylindrical bones form large tubes, which are only interrupted towards the extremities by a sort of transverse bony fibres; the broad bones are filled with a reticulated bony texture, the cells of which are empty. They have considerable apertures (most easily shewn in those extremities of the cylindrical bones which are turned towards the sternum) communicating with the lungs by small air-cells; which facts may be shewn by various experiments on living and dead birds.

These receptacles of air, of course, serve the purpose of lightening the body of the bird in order to facilitate its motions. This effect is produced in most birds to assist their flight; in some aquatic species, for the purpose of swimming; in the ostrich and some others for running. Hence we find the largest and most numerous bony cells in birds which have the highest and most rapid flight, as the eagle, &c. And hence also the bones of the bird which has just left the egg, are filled with a bloody marrow, which is absorbed soon after birth, entirely in some, in others, particularly among the aquatic species, for the greater part. In many birds the interval between the two tables of the cranium contains air, but the apertures for its admission are not connected with the lungs, but merely with the Eustachian tube. The same, also, is the case with the immense bill of some birds, which are for that reason called *levirostres*.

The lungs of quadrupeds agree on the whole in structure, form, and connexion, with those of the human subject. In the cetacea, on the contrary, and in the web-footed mammalia (as the manati), which approach most nearly to them, they are distinguished by a firmer texture, particularly of the investing membrane, and by their peculiar form; since they are not divided into lobes, but have an elongated and flattened appearance. They are adherent to the pleura, as well as to the very strong and muscular diaphragm.

The annexed figures shew the parts of the circulating and respiratory systems in the different classes.

In fig. 17 we see the heart of the barnacle, where *a a* shews the heart situated in the intestine near the stomach; *b*, four large vessels which arise from its upper extremity; and *c*, two smaller ones, the larger of which is thin skinned, the smaller of thick parietes; it terminates at *d*, in several ramifications. The exterior of this creature's heart is irregularly furrowed. Within it is, as in more perfect animals, furnished with fleshy fibres. It has no auricle. The same vessels ramify on the gills as furnish the rest of the body.

Fig. 27, the heart of the *sæpia officinalis*: *a*, the heart situate in the abdomen; it is a full muscle, oblong and triangular, smooth externally; the interior, moderately furnished with fibres, hath many anfractuosities; *b b*, the auricles, two in number, cut off at the origin of the pulmonary vessels.

At fig. 21 is seen the heart of the bee. It is situated along the back as in silkworms, &c. It is a long tube bulging a little in places, fibrous and strong, and is marked *a a*; on each of its sides the delicate tracheæ, *b b*, are situated. These are spread out upon very fine membranes, *c c*, which serve also to contain fat; amid this fat muscular fibres may be seen, which have been conjectured to be useful in the circulation, by contracting and pressing the sides of the heart, and to press also the air from the tracheæ into it; *f f f*, mark the situation of muscular fibres that serve for the movement of the abdominal rings. The figures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, indicate these abdominal rings.

The ovary is seen in the same figure, marked *e e*. There are two ovaries in most insects, and in some more removed from one another than in others.

At fig. 22 we have a representation of the heart in the common garden caterpillar, marked *a*. This organ is a small thin oblong canal, furnished with transverse contractile rings and longitudinal bands, that passes along the body, traversing successively the tail, abdomen, thorax, and penetrating some way into the brain. This canal has enlargements in different parts, and a multitude of tracheæ ramify on its surface. The muscular fibres previously described, produce contractions of this

this heart, but its dilatation is effected by a multitude of muscles, which at first sight appear as one, but may by care be divided.

Fig. 17. The arterial system of the frog.

Fig. 18. The venous system of the frog.

Fig. 17. *a*, The ventricle; *b*, the auricle. The aorta is seen issuing from the ventricle, and dividing into two branches; *c* on the right, and *d* on the left sides. These vessels divide into three chief branches, the first of which, *eee*, goes to the substance of the lungs in part, and partly to the air cells, around which it forms anastomoses with the pulmonary vein. Its divisions are represented as divided; these pulmonary arteries send off two recurrent branches, *ff*, to the mouth.

The second pair of branches are represented at *gg*, where they form a considerable dilatation, of a dark grey colour; these arteries form a similar dilatation a little higher, and are distributed to the respiratory muscles of the mouth and chest.

The third pair of principal branches of the main artery are considerable. These branches form the trunk of the lumbar aorta, by uniting together. Each arising from the great trunk near the heart, forms a curve near the lungs, *hh*; they give off, 1, the axillary, *ii*, which arise from their outer side; 2, the carotid, *kk*, which run up to the head, and penetrate its bones; 3, the vertebral, which unites with its fellow by an extensive anastomosis, from which the common trunk of the coeliac and inferior mesenteric is derived; 4, many small arteries, as the lumbar, *nn*; those going to the testicles; to the ovaries, *oo*; to the kidneys, *p*, &c. Finally the trunk divides into two iliacs.

Fig. 18. The distribution of the veins is very different from that of the arteries. The two trunks of the vena cava, *a a*, which arise from the upper part of the auricle, where the two arterial trunks that are cut off, are situate, send off two pulmonary veins, *c c*, also cut off, that are double the size of the corresponding arteries, and are distributed to the pulmonary cells. The two superior trunks of the vena cava superior, are situate upon the corresponding arteries, and, like them, divide into several branches, of which some, *d d*, are distributed to the different parts of the mouth; others, *e e*, turn upwards to the head, distributing a few branches, *ff*, to the fore-legs; the axillary veins, *g g*, which chiefly belong to the fore-legs, send two remarkable branches, *h h*, to the iliac region, where they are distributed between the muscles and the skin. The inferior vena cava, *i i*, that arises from the apex of the heart, divides into three branches, which are distributed to the liver, *k k*; a little below, the mesenteric vein, *l*, emerges from the liver; *m*, indicates the renal veins; *n*, the iliac; *o*, the epigastric.

The fig. 25 shews the respiratory system in the butterfly. The tracheæ, *a a*, lie among the ovaries and the fat.

At fig. 11 is represented the interior of the chrysalis of the bee: *a a*, indicate the stomach perforated by numerous tracheæ, and covered by muscular fibres, marked *e e*; *b b*, the œsophagus; *c c*, glandulous bodies; *g*, four intestinal cœca, terminating below the pylorus, *f*, at *h h*; *i* shews the remaining portion of the intestine, to the extremity whereof the sting is represented adhering. The shadowed parts of the figure marked *l*, shew the appearance the coagulated food in the stomach presents through its parietes.

Some difference between the pulmonary systems of the preceding insect and the bee, will be observed by referring to fig. 24. In the latter the ramifications of the tracheæ dilate into two large bags, *a a*, whence other ramifications pass out, *b b*, which terminate in other vesicles, *c c*, which again send forth branches, *d d*, and, by the continuance of this arrangement, the air is carried by vessels, *e c*, to all parts of the body.

In the scarabæus nasicornis, it will be noticed, that while a worm, this animal has merely as tracheæ, minute vessels carrying air, but that afterwards these are swelled out into vesicles, or air cells. These are readily distinguished by a reference to fig. 23. They are hollow cylinders somewhat leaf-shaped, of a white colour and flocculent appearance.

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The tracheæ leading to them have, on the other hand, the shining appearance of mother of pearl.

Fig. 8 shews the circulating and respiratory systems of the ephemera; *oo*, mark the tracheæ; *tt*, the heart; *ss*, a sort of pen lying beneath the tracheæ; *v v v*, the tracheæ cut off; *x x x*, enlargements taking place in different parts of the heart.

Urinary organs are absent in the vermes and insecta.—“Although,” as Blumenbach observes, “we cannot perceive of what use an urinary bladder can be to fishes, and animals which live in water, several genera and species have one.”

These are the two large bags which Blumenbach and Cuvier represent as urinary bladders of the frog and toad, but are stated by Townson to have no connexion with the ureter. Indeed it is very clear that the ureters open at the posterior part of the rectum, while these two receptacles terminate on the front of that intestine. He states that the fluid contained in these reservoirs is a pure water. The size of these bags, which exceeds all ordinary proportion to the bulk of the kidney, renders it likewise probable that they are not receptacles of urine. Either of the bags is at least twenty or thirty times as large as the kidney. The testudo has a bladder.

The kidneys of birds (with a few exceptions, as the cormorant, &c.) form a double row of distinct but connected glandular bodies, placed on both sides of the lumbar vertebræ, in cavities of the ossa innominata; one of the most instructive examples of the remarkable analogy between the structure of the secreting viscera, properly so called, and the conglomerate glands. The urinary bladder is wanting in the whole class, and the ureters open into the cloaca.

The structure of the kidney in mammalia displays two very opposite varieties, which may be called the simple and the conglomerate kidneys. In the former there is a single papilla, which is surrounded by an exterior crust of the cortical substance. This is the case in all the feræ; and in some other animals, as many rodentia. The other kind of kidney consists of an aggregation of small kidneys, connected by cellular substance. It appears that this form of the gland is found in all those mammalia which either live in, or frequent the water. Thus in the seal and porpoise the small kidneys are extremely numerous, and send branches to the ureter without forming a pelvis. Mr. Hunter states that this structure belongs to all the whales. The otter has the same structure; but its small kidneys are not so numerous as in the animals above-mentioned. The brown bear, (*ursus arctos*) however, which lives on land, has this structure as well as the white polar bear, (*ursus maritimus*) which inhabiting the coasts and floating ice of the northern regions, spends much of its time in the water. But the badger, (*ursus meles*) which is a very similar animal, has the uni-lobular kidney. The number of small kidneys in the bear is 50 or 60; and it appears that each consists of two papillæ. The suprarenal glands, (*glandulæ suprarenales*) as their name implies, are intimately connected with the kidneys; but their functions, as well as those of the thyroid and thoracic glands, still remain unknown. They appear, from the latest anatomical researches, to have a great sympathy with the sexual organs. The urinary bladder is more loose in the abdomen of most quadrupeds than in the human subject. It is comparatively much smaller in carnivorous than in herbivorous animals; and is particularly large in the ruminating bisulca and the hare.

The external covering of the body is, in a great number of vermes, a mere organ of defence; in many others it is the grand organ of imbibition and respiration. In insects it performs the offices of defence, and, by means of the tracheæ, that open upon it, of respiration. The epidermis is very early seen as a distinct membrane.

In the testacea it usually covers the surface of the shell, and obscures the brilliancy of that part until it is removed. It may be seen by plunging a snail-shell into boiling water. It is very thick and villous in some species, as in the *arca pilosa*.

Crustacea have it; also insects, both in their perfect and larva states. It is shed in the latter several times before the change to the state of chrysalis; seven times in most of the butterflies and bombyces.

It is very distinct in the vermes, as in the common earth-worm and leech, which often shed it. In the sipunculus saccatus it is loose and not adherent to the surface.

All fishes, without exception, are covered with scales, which are bare in those which inhabit the open sea, but on the contrary are covered with a mucous membrane in those which live on coasts, or in fresh water. It is remarkable that the colour of the skin in some fishes, as for instance, the mullet, (*mullus barbatus*) depends on that of the liver. The scales are not changed like hair and feathers, but are perennial; and are said to receive yearly an additional layer to their laminated texture, from the number of which the age of the animal may consequently be determined.

The very various integuments which are found in amphibia, consisting of shields, rings, scales, or simple skin, are covered externally with cuticle, which is frequently separated in many of these animals, as in the snake, (forming what is called snakes-shirt *leberis, senecta,*) and water-newt.

The process of separation is repeated every week for some time in the latter animal, particularly in spring and autumn. Some, which have small fine scales, as the chameleon, or a simple skin, as some frogs, change their colour occasionally, either from difference in the light or warmth, or from the effect of their passions.

The integuments of birds consist of three parts. Some are furnished with hair in particular situations; as the vultur *barbatus*, the raven, and the turkey. Others, as the cassowary, have long spines like fish-bones in their wings, which approach in the tubular structure of their roots, to the formation of feathers; the universal and peculiar covering of this class of animals. The particular differences in the formation of the feathers are innumerable. Among the most remarkable are the small scale-like feathers (*squamulæ ciliatæ*) of the penguin's wing; and the horny, flat, and pointed processes on the tip of the neck, and wing-feathers of the common fowl in its wild state; and on those of the Bohemian chattering (*ampelis garrulus*). Several birds in different orders have two or more feathers arising from a common quill.

Blumenbach found in a young ostrich, which had just quitted the egg, as many as twenty feathers on the back, proceeding from a single barrel.

The cetacea have the epidermis quite smooth; and marked with none of those lines which are so often seen in the other mammalia.

It is detached from the surface, in the form of small scales, in all the mammalia, except the whales; and in some this happens chiefly at the season when their hair is shed. It gives the skin a branny appearance.

It is in the rete mucosum that the colour of the skin resides; but this part possesses, in very few instances, any brilliancy of colour in the mammalia. It is of a beautiful red and violet on the nose and buttocks of some baboons; and silvery white on the abdomen of the cetacea. It is remarkably thick on these animals; being about the sixteenth of an inch on the back, and such parts as are of a black colour.

The vascular net-work, says De Blainville, in the work referred to by Blumenbach, which is situated immediately over the cutis, occupying its whole surface, is in general of an exceedingly thin texture; it is formed entirely of arterial, venous, and lymphatic vessels, which undergo many complex ramifications and anastomoses; this net-work is spread over the projections situated on the surface of the cutis. The pigmentum does not perhaps exist in all animals; it forms at the surface of the vascular net-work a layer more or less defined, of slight consistence, semi-fluid, and in effect composed entirely of very minute grains, agglutinated to each other, without any organic continuity between their own particles or with the other portions of the skin; it is a sort of artificial membrane or depository, which is variously coloured, and

which seems to be exhaled by the parietes of the veins. This pigmentum and the vascular net-work are both crossed by the nervous extremities which meet at the surface of the skin, sometimes under the form of papillæ. These two parts of the skin are those, which, since the time of Malpighi, have been known by the name of Malpighi's net-work, *corpus reticulare, reticulum mucosum*, on account of the sort of net-work which they form for the passage, not only of the nervous papillæ, but also of the accessory parts. They are both in my opinion, says De Blainville, the source of the colouring matter, and the pigmentum is the depository of that matter.

The cutis of mammalia varies infinitely in thickness. It is extremely thin and delicate in the wing of the bat, and on the contrary exceedingly thick in the rhinoceros, elephant, &c. also in the web-footed animals, particularly the walrus. The form of the papillæ on its external surface is very various in the different animals of this class, as, indeed, in different parts of the same animal. They are sometimes threadlike, as on the paws of the bear, and are very elegant on the teats of the true whale (*balæna mysticetus*).

The colour of the rete mucosum varies, even in individuals of the same species, as in the different races of mankind. It is thickest in some cetacea.

In some spotted domestic animals, particularly the sheep, rabbit, and dog, there is a remarkable connexion between the colour of the palate, and even sometimes of the iris, and that of the skin; for spots of similar descriptions are found in both parts.

The cuticle is often of very unequal thickness in particular parts, from the different purposes to which it is destined. Thus it is very thin on the points of the fingers in apes and baboons, when compared with its great thickness where it covers the callosities on which they sit. In various multungula, particularly the elephant, it forms a kind of horny processes.

Hairs, at least single ones, are found in all adult mammalia, even without excepting the cetacea. In various states of thickness and strength they constitute every intermediate substance, from the finest wool to the strongest quills of the porcupine.

We may here take notice of some organs destined for the secretion of peculiar fluids.

1st. Both species of the elephant, viz. the African and Indian, have a considerable gland at the temple, between the eye and meatus auditorius, secreting in the rutting season a brownish juice, which is discharged through an opening in the skin.

2d. A remarkable gland is found on the back of the musk-hog, or peccary (*sus tajaçu*), over the sacrum. It is of a considerable size (between two and three inches long, and above an inch broad) and is composed of several lobules, whose ducts join into one canal, which penetrates the skin. It furnishes a secretion of a very pleasant musk-like odour, from which Tyson denominated the animal *aper moschiferus*. The opening of this part on the back has been described by many authors as the navel.

3d. In most of the ruminating animals, and in the hare, there are cavities in the groins, near the genitals, called by Pallas *antra inguinalia*, and containing a strong scented sebaceous substance, secreted from glands which lie under the integuments.

4th. Some other mammalia have pouches on the abdomen, covered internally with a fine hair, and containing fatty secretions of peculiar odours. Of this kind are the bags near the anus of the badger, and that which contains the teats of the female marsupial animals.

5th. There are also in the badger and the opossum, as well as in several other carnivorous animals, (both among the digitata and palmata,) peculiar glands and bags at the end of the rectum, secreting a yellow substance of a strong and disagreeable smell in its recent state, and which frequently gives to their excrement a kind of musk-like odour. These glands may be seen very well in the cat. Their secretion possesses that strong disagreeable odour which characterizes so remarkably many animals of this order, as the fox and all the weasel tribe,

tribe, and which has made the polecat proverbial even in common language, and has bestowed on it its scientific name, *mustela putorius*. Some American species exceed the fetor even of the polecat. This is the case with the *viverra mephitica* and coasse (the skunk and squash). They pour out the fetid matter when pursued; and are thereby effectually defended, as neither man nor animal can approach them. Several rodentia also possess them.

6th. Another kind of similar glands and bags secrete strong scented matters, but are rather connected with the genitals. These are found in some of the same carnivorous animals which possess the anal glands, as the lion, the civet, &c.; also in many herbivora, which want the latter organs; in some of whom they exist in both sexes, as in the beaver, the *ondatra*, (*mus zibethicus*) &c.; in others they are peculiar to the male, as in the musk animal, whose pouch is found in the prepuce near the navel.

7th. The glands which secrete the oil, on the upper part of the tail, in aquatic birds.

8th. Anal glands, which disseminate a strong specific odour at certain times, are found in some animals of the class amphibia; for instance, in the cayman, (*lacerta alligator*) and the rattle-snake.

9th. An acrid fluid exudes through numerous pores of the skin in some reptiles when they are irritated; as in the salamander and in toads. It is said that the gecko secretes a really venomous fluid between its toes.

10th. The mucus which besmears their skin and scales in fishes, and which is formed in canals lying near the lateral lines, and in the same direction with them; one or more of these canals running on each side from the head to the tail-fin. In some fishes the mucus is poured out in the intervals of the scales; but in others those parts are perforated by regular openings for its discharge.

11th. Besides the different secretions of peculiar matters which belong exclusively to single species of insects, as the vapour, which some carabi (*carabus crepitans*, *marginatus*, &c.) discharge, the strong odours with which several of the bug-kind defend themselves in case of necessity, and the wax of honey bees. Two kinds of secreted fluid deserve to be particularly remarked in this class: the silk which is formed by the larvæ of phalenæ (moths) and by spiders; and the poison with which several hymenopterous and apterous insects are armed.

12th. The formation of the calcareous matter of the shells of testacea, which takes place in a peculiar viscus lying near the heart (*sacculus calcarius*, Swammerd. See fig. 4).

13th. Several acephalous mollusca produce a kind of silk, similar to that of the larvæ of insects. It is sometimes called the beard; and is employed by the animal in order to attach itself to rocks, &c. It is formed by a conglomerate gland, placed near the foot, which latter part draws out the silk from the excretory duct, and moulds it in a groove on its surface. The sea-muscle, (*mytilus*) the pinna, and perna, exemplify this structure. The pinna produces it in such quantity, and of such quality, as to admit of its being manufactured into gloves, which is done at Messina and Palermo.

14th. The black inky fluid of the cuttle-fish, which has often been supposed to be the bile, is a very singular secretion, that must be noticed in this place. The bag in which it is contained has a fine callous internal surface, and its excretory duct opens near the anus. The fluid itself is thick, but miscible with water to such a degree, that a very small quantity will colour a vast bulk of water; and the animal employs it in this way to elude the pursuit of its enemies. Cuvier says, the Indian ink, which comes from China, is made of this fluid.

We now proceed to an account of the organs by which the species is reproduced.

The lowest animals seem to recur even below plants, in the simplicity of the powers they require for generation. In the article BOTANY, we have shewn that by far the greater number of plants are produced by a very complicated kind

of generation; that, commonly, the union of two sexes is required; or that where one individual procreates, it is not without possessing distinct male and female organs. But some zoophytes continually secrete new beings as they enlarge; which, when detached, are, from that instant, almost perfect forms. It is true, plants may be propagated from cuttings, but the slow evolution of these will not bear any comparison with the almost immediate indication of the powers of life, that a section of the polype displays. See HYDRA.

In the genera of acephalous mollusca, *ostrea mustelus*, &c., as well as in the *echinus* and *asterias*, no other parts of generation are visible, except an ovarium, varying in form and colour.

Most of the gasteropodous mollusca are true hermaphrodites, and have the male and female organs of generation united in the same individual; but they copulate so that each fecundates and is fecundated. The common slug (*limax*) and snail (*helix*) afford the most familiar examples of this structure. They possess an ovarium, oviduct, testis, vas deferens, and penis. The oviduct and vas deferens open into a cavity situated under the right superior horn; and the penis is contained in the same cavity. The latter part enters the oviduct of the other animal, at the time of copulation.

The snail has, in addition to these organs, a very singular one, the use of which is quite obscure. It consists of a cavity with an eminence at bottom, from which a sharp pointed, thin, calcareous body proceeds. This can be thrust forth from the cavity, and is employed by the snails to prick each other before the act of copulation.

The *sæpia* has, in the female, a very simple genital apparatus. There are two ovaries and a tube leading from them to the anus.

The part which corresponds to the soft roe of bony fishes, contains at the spawning season, several hundred small tubular seminal receptacles, (about four lines in length); these are placed in bundles towards the vas deferens, and are contained in a thick fluid. These tubes are expelled from the body in an entire state, when a spiral vessel, which they contain, together with the semen, as in a sheath, bursts their thin anterior extremity, from which the semen escapes and impregnates the spawn of the female.

The generative system in the male bee is extremely singular. The penis is erected in the following manner:—this organ is, in its quiescent state, merely a thin collapsed membrane, but by the action of the abdominal muscles the animal can force the air into it, so as to *turn it inside out*, and distend it to a considerable size. The bee has vesiculæ seminales, of enormous size, testes, and vasa deferentia, which form dilatations larger than the testes itself; moreover the penis is variously divided, as is seen in fig. 27. It does not appear that this apparatus can be introduced into the female.

The *ascaris lumbricoides* has an opening in the middle of the belly, which branches out into two tubes that gradually becoming contracted and contorted, form oviducts.

“The *ascaris*,” according to Blumenbach, “has one testis, occupying nearly the middle of the animal’s body, and consisting of a single vessel convoluted into a long bundle, but admitting of being unravelled with facility, when it appears to be about three feet in length. Towards the posterior part of the worm it forms a larger tube, which nearly equals a crow’s quill in size, and becomes connected to the penis, which lies concealed near the tail, and is probably projected at the time of copulation.” But Dr. Hooper states that he has never found any distinction of sex in these worms, but that they all possess the parts described as belonging to the female. The representation of Cuvier agrees with that of Dr. Hooper.

The animals of this class exhibit numerous varieties of structure in the different genera and species.

In the *gryllus verrucivorus*, Blumenbach notices the large testicles, with their convoluted fasciculi of vessels, which bear a very close resemblance to the ovaries.

In the moth of the silk-worm, (*bombyx mori*) we distinguish,

tinguish, besides the testes, long vasa deferentia, even a kind of vesiculæ seminales, and a very considerable penis, with a hook-shaped glans.

Each of the large ovaria of the female gryllus verrucivorus contains about fifty ova, disposed in bundles. The two organs are connected together at their posterior extremities, and open between the two sheaths of a part by which they are discharged from the body.

In the silkworm moth, on the contrary, the ovarium resembles four rows of pearls; each row contains about sixty ova, which are laid from the end of the abdomen, after passing through a short duct, which has, however, connected with it several vesicular processes of uncertain use.

The male organs of generation possess very different structures in the different orders of fishes.

In the torpedo there are manifest testicles, consisting partly of innumerable glandular and granular bodies, and partly of a substance like the soft roe of bony fishes. We find also vasa deferentia, and a vesicula seminalis, which opens into the rectum by means of a small papilla.

The soft roe supplies the place of testes in the carp, and most other bony fishes. It forms two elongated flat viscera of a white colour, and irregular tuberculated surface; placed at the sides of the intestines and swimming-bladder, so that the left encloses the rectum in a kind of groove. Through the middle of each soft roe passes a ductus deferens, which opens behind into a kind of vesicula seminalis, and this terminates in the cloaca. It is a curious circumstance that hermaphrodites, possessing the complete organs of both sexes, are found frequently in this species.

In the female torpedo there are two uteri, communicating with the cloaca by means of a common vagina. The oviducts form one infundibulum, which receives the ova as they successively arrive at maturity. These are very large in comparison with those of the bony fishes. The yolk, in its passage through the oviduct, acquires its albumen and shell. The latter is of a horny consistence, and is known by the name of the sea-mouse. It has an elongated quadrangular figure, and its four corners are curved and pointed in the skate, while they form horny plaited eminences in the sharks. The secretion of the albumen, and the formation of the shell are performed by the papillous internal surface of the duct; and chiefly by two glandular swellings which appear towards its anterior extremity in the summer months while the eggs are being laid.

The structure is much more simple in the carp, and probably also in the other oviparous bony fishes. The two roes occupy the same position as the soft roe of the male does. They are placed at the side of the intestines, liver, and swimming bladder, as far as the anus. They consist of a delicate membrane inclosing the ova, which are all of one size, and extremely numerous (more than 200,000 in the carp); and terminate by a common opening behind the anus.

The kidney, testes, and epididymis, lie close together in the testudines, but each of the three organs may be distinguished, by its peculiar colour and structure, on the first view. They have no vesiculæ seminales, according to Blumenbach, though Lieberkuhn speaks of them. The penis is very large, and retracted within the cloaca in its ordinary state. Instead of an urethra, this part contains a groove, whose margins approach to each other, when the part is erected, so as to form a closed canal. This may be compared with the groove-like continuation of the cesophagus, which goes into the third stomach of ruminating animals. The glans terminates in an obtuse hook-like point, somewhat resembling the end of the elephant's trunk.

Frogs have large vesiculæ seminales, and a small papilla in the cloaca instead of a penis. Both these parts are wanting in the toad.

Crocodyles have a simple penis, while lizards have two; and the water-newt, which does not copulate, has no organ of the kind.

Serpents have long slender testicles, no vesiculæ seminales, but a double penis, each of which has a bifid point covered with sharp papillæ.

The tortoise has a manifest clitoris, lying in the cloaca. The oviducts are double, and have two openings into the cloaca.

Frogs have two long convoluted oviducts which arise by open orifices at the sides of the heart. The ovaria lie under the liver, so that it is difficult to conceive how the ova get into the above-mentioned openings. These oviducts form a large and thick-sided protuberance, which Blumenbach calls, improperly, a uterus. The uterus opens into the cloaca.

The toads have not this large uterus; but their oviducts terminate by a common tube in the cloaca.

Lizards have on the whole a similar structure to that of the last-mentioned animals, and the ovaria contain fewer ova, and serpents also. The serpents have double external openings of the genitals for the reception of the double organs of the male.

The testes, which lie near the kidneys, and the ductus deferentes, are the only male organs which are constantly found in the whole class of birds. In a very few instances, as in the cock, the last mentioned canals terminate in a dilated part, which has been considered analogous to the vesiculæ seminales. Instead of a penis, most birds have in the cloaca two small papillæ, on which the seminal ducts terminate. But some have a simple penis of considerable length, which is ordinarily concealed and retracted within the cloaca; but remains visible externally for some time after copulation. It forms a long worm-shaped tube in the drake, and constitutes a groove in the ostrich, which is visible when the animal discharges its urine.

The female organs of generation in birds, may be most conveniently arranged under three divisions: the external parts including the cloaca; the tubus genitalis (which answers to the Fallopian tube of the mammalia or oviduct,) resembling an intestine; and, lastly, the ovarium, which is almost entirely separate from the latter part.

As the general structure of these parts is very uniform in all birds, we may take as an example the most familiarly known species, the *hen*.

The external opening of the genitals consists of a transverse slit behind the ossa pubis, which do not form a symphysis; this is larger in the hen than in the cock; and its smaller anterior labium is covered by the larger posterior one (velabrum).

This slit leads to the cloaca, in which several organs open. These are the rectum; the two ureters on the prominent margin of that part; the vagina on the left; behind which, and on the upper part of the cloaca, there is the *bursa Fabricii*.

A scrotum, or bag, in which the testes hang on the outside of the abdominal cavity, exists only in the mammalia; but is not by any means common to all the genera. It is not found in the aquatic animals of this class, nor in those which live under ground, as the *mole*; nor in such as roll themselves up on the approach of danger, as the *hedgehog*. Some mammalia, again, have the power of withdrawing these glands from the abdomen, and retracting them into the cavity according to circumstances; as the *guinea-pig*, the *squirrel*, the *rat*, the hamster, (*marmota cricetus*) and Canadian musk-rat (*mus zibethicus*).

A scrotum exists in all the quadrumana and in most of the carnivora; in animals of the opossum kind, which have it in front of the pelvis; in the hare and gerboa; in most of the ruminating genera, and in the solidungula.

The testes are placed under the skin of the perineum in the pachydermata and the civet; or under that of the groin, as in the camel and otter. They pass from the abdomen into one or the other of these situations, particularly at the rutting season, in the bats, the mole, shrew, and hedgehog; and in several rodentia, as the rat, guinea-pig, porcupine, beaver, squirrel, &c. They remain constantly in the abdomen in the ornithorhynchus paradoxus and hystrix, in the elephant, hyrax, the amphibious mammalia, and the cetacea.

The tunica vaginalis exists constantly in the mammalia, and the cavity of this covering always communicates by means of a narrow canal, with the abdomen.

In several quadrupeds, as the *dog*, *horse*, *ram*, and others, there

there is a body composed of condensed cellular substance, lying according to the axis of the testicle near the epididymis, and known by the name of *corpus Highmori*.

The vasa deferentia are usually enlarged in size, and assume a cellular structure for some short distance previous to their termination. The structure of this part is particularly remarkable in the *horse*.

Most species of mammalia, (and, with the exception of the cetacea, some out of every other order in the class,) possess vesiculæ seminales. The vesiculæ seminales swell to a vast size in the rutting season in many animals, as in some of the simiæ, and most particularly in the *hedgehog*.

The following animals have no vesiculæ seminales, according to Cuvier: the plantigrada, except the racoon and hedgehog; all the carnivora and marsupial animals; the ruminantia, the seals, the cetacea, and the two species of ornithorhynchus. Their existence or absence does not seem to follow any general law.

In the hedgehog these parts are of a vast size, much exceeding the volume of the testes. The rodentia are generally distinguished by the great size of their vesicles. These parts in the guinea-pig are long, uniform, cylindrical cavities, containing generally a firm cheesy matter. In the boar they are very large, and of a lobulated structure; a common excretory duct receives the branches from the lobes. In the horse they form two large and simple membranous bags, opening near the vasa deferentia, but separately.

The possession of a prostate (in some instances simple, but generally divided into two parts) is peculiar to the mammalia, and seems to take place in every species of the whole class.

In many species the penis consists of a single corpus cavernosum, without any septum. The pig and the cetacea furnish examples of this structure; and in the latter animals there are numerous tendinous layers crossing it.

In some species, where the act of copulation requires a longer portion of time, as in the dog, badger, &c. the corpus spongiosum of the glans, and of the posterior part of the penis, swells during the act much more considerably than the rest of the organ, and thus the male and female are held together during a sufficient space of time for the discharge of the seminal fluid.

In the quadrumana and bats the penis hangs loose from the pubis as in man. In most of the other mammalia it is contained in a sheath of the integuments, which extends nearly to the navcl. This sheath has an adductor and a retractor muscle. The penis is generally folded when drawn within the sheath, on account of its length. In some animals it turns back when it has reached the front of the pubis, and passes out near the anus; this is the case with the guinea-pig, marmot, and squirrel. It goes directly backwards from the beginning in the hare, rat, dormouse, and opossum, where the prepuce is found close to the anus.

The corpora cavernosa form a cylindrical ring in the kangaroo, and the urethra passes in the centre.

Several species of mammalia possess a peculiar bone in the penis, generally of a cylindrical form, but sometimes grooved. This is the case with some of the simiæ, most of the bat-kind, the hamster, and several others of the mouse-kind, the dog, bear, badger, weasel, seal, walrus, &c. It is somewhat remarkable this bone should not be found in all the species of the same genus.

In most of the male animals of this class the urethra runs on to the end of the glans, and forms a common passage for the urine, prostatic liquor, and semen. In some few species, the passage which conducts the two former fluids, is distinct from that of the seminal liquor. The bifid fork-like glans of the opossum has three openings, one at the point of bifurcation for transmitting the urine; and two for the seminal fluid at the two extremities of the glans. The short urethra of the ornithorhynchus paradoxus opens directly into the cloaca, and the large penis of the animal serves merely to conduct the seminal fluid. It divides into two parts at its extremity, and each of these is furnished with sharp papillæ, which are perforated for the passage of the semen. A similar structure

exists in the ornithorhynchus hystrix, where the penis divides into four glandes.

In some species of the cat-kind the glans is covered with retroverted papillæ, which may enable the male to hold the female longer in his embraces. Horny pointed processes turned backwards are found in the penis of the savia paca.

Lastly, it deserves to be mentioned, that in some species of this class, the male penis, while unerected, is turned backwards, so that the urine is voided in the male in the same direction as in the female. The hare, lion, and camel, afford instances of this structure. But these retromingents do not copulate backwards.

The clitoris probably is wanting in no other instance in the mammalia than the ornithorhynchus. It contains a small bone in several species of mammalia, as the marmota citillus, the racoon, (ursus lotor) the lioness, the sea-otter, &c., and in the opossum it possesses a bifid glans, like that of the penis.

In consequence of the horizontal position of the body of quadrupeds, the clitoris is at the under-margin of the orifice of the vagina, instead of the upper one, as in women.

Blumenbach says, "a true hymen, or one at least, which in form and situation resembles that of the human subject, has been observed in no other animal." But according to Cuvier, the mare and ass, and some of the simiæ, have an analogous structure. Hence he concludes, that the hymen is not a part exclusively peculiar to the human species.

The vagina of quadrupeds is distinguished from that of the human subject by two chief characters: its direction, which corresponds with the axis of the uterus, and the structure of its internal surface, which is little villous.

Dr. Gärtner, of Copenhagen, has recently called the attention of anatomists to the existence of two canals in the vagina and uterus of the cow, and some other mammalia. These canals commence in the neighbourhood of the Fallopian tubes, and open into the vagina near the meatus urinarius.

The structure and form of the uterus vary very considerably in this class. In no instance does it possess that thickness, nor has its parenchyma that density and toughness which are observed in the human female.

The variations in form of the impregnated uterus are reduced by Blumenbach to the following heads:

1. The simple uterus without horns (uterus simplex) which is generally of a pyramidal or oval figure. This is exemplified in those animals where we have stated that it possesses thick coats. Its circumference in some simiæ presents a more triangular form than in the woman: and towards the upper part, in the neighbourhood of the Fallopian tubes, there is an obscure division into two blind sacs (as in the gibbon, or long-armed ape); this distinction is more strongly expressed in the lori, (lemur tardigradus) so as to form a manifest approach to the uterus bicornis.

2. A simple uterus with straight or convoluted horns (uterus bicornis). They are straight in the bitch, in the racoon, in the bats of this country, (Germany) in the sea-otter, seal, &c., somewhat convoluted in the cetacea, mare, and hedgehog, and still more tortuous in the bisulca.

3. A double uterus, having the appearance of two horns, which open separately into the vagina; this is seen in the hare, mole, and rabbit (uterus duplex).

4. A double uterus, with extraordinary lateral convolutions, is met with in the opossum and kangaroo (uterus anfractuosus).

These various forms undergo different changes in the pregnant state.

The alteration in the simple uterus is, on the whole, analogous to that which occurs in the human female.

The pregnant uterus bicornis suffers a different change in those animals, which bear only one at a time, from that which it undergoes in the multipara. The foetus of the mare is confined in its situation to the proper uterus. In the cow it extends at the same time into one of the horns, which is enlarged for its reception. In those, on the contrary, which bring forth many young at once, as also in the double uterus of the hare and rabbit, both cornua are divided by con-

tracted portions into a number of pouches corresponding to that of the young; and where those horns are straight in the unimpregnated state, as in the bitch, they become convoluted.

The uterus anfractuosus of the marsupial animals undergoes the least change from its usual appearance in the impregnated state. For these strange animals bring their young into the world so disproportionately small, that they appear like early abortions.

The Fallopian tubes are convoluted upon each other in a kind of knob in some instances, as the *simia sylvanus*, and still more remarkably in the opossum. The fimbriæ are sometimes shaped like a funnel, as in the rabbit.

The ovaria are generally of an oval form, and have the ovula Graafiana buried in their parenchyma. These vesicles, however, project externally in some cases, as in the pig. In the hedgehog they are quite loose and separate, so that the ovary resembles a bunch of grapes.

We shall now proceed to examine the evolution of the two kinds of germs: first of the ova; and, secondly, of the fœtus. The ovum has only been properly examined in the birds and amphibia.

The egg is covered, within the shell, by a white and firm membrane, (*membrana albuminis*) which contains no blood-vessels. The two layers of this membrane, which in other parts adhere closely to each other, leave at the large end a space which is filled with atmospheric air.

This membrane includes the two *whites of the egg*, each of which is surrounded by a delicate membrane. The external of these is the most fluid and transparent, the inner one thicker and more opaque; they may be separated in eggs which are boiled hard.

The internal white surrounds the yolk, which is contained in a peculiar membrane, called the *yolk-bag*. From each end of this proceeds a white knotty body, which terminates in a flocculent extremity in the albumen. These are called the *chalazæ*, or *grandines*. Leveille distinguishes a third *white*, and considers the *chalazæ* as absorbing vessels floating in it, and destined to absorb it as well as the inner albumen, and mix them with the yolk during incubation.

A small, round, milk-white spot, called the tread of the cock, (*cicatricula* or *macula*) is formed on the surface of the yolk-bag. It is surrounded by one, or more, whitish concentric circles (*halones* or *circuli*).

A small shining spot of an elongated form, with rounded extremities, but narrowest in the middle, is perceived at the end of the first day, not in nor upon the *cicatricula*, but very near that part on the yolk-bag (*nidus pulli*, *colliquamentum*, *areola pellucida*). This may be said to appear before-hand, as the abode of the chick which is to follow.

No trace of the latter can be discerned before the beginning of the second day, and then it has an incurvated form, resembling a gelatinous filament, with large extremities, very closely surrounded by the amnion, which, at first, can scarcely be distinguished from it.

About this time the halones enlarge their circles, but they soon after disappear entirely, as well as the *cicatricula*.

The first appearance of red blood is discerned on the surface of the yolk-bag, towards the end of the second day. A series of points is observed, which form grooves, and these, closing, constitute vessels, the trunks of which become connected to the chick. The vascular surface itself is called *figura venosa*, or *area vasculosa*; and the vessel by which its margin is defined, *vena terminalis*. The trunk of all the veins joins the *vena portæ*, while the arteries, which ramify on the yolk-bag, arise from the mesenteric artery of the chick.

On the commencement of the third day, the newly-formed heart is discerned by means of its triple pulsation, and constitutes a threefold *punctum saliens*. Some parts of the incubated chicken are destined to undergo successive alterations in their form; and this holds good of the heart in particular. In its first formation it resembles a tortuous canal, and consists of three dilatations lying close together,

and arranged in a triangle. One of these, which is properly the right, is then the common auricle; the other is the only ventricle, but afterwards the left; and the third is the dilated part of the aorta (*bulbus aortæ*).

About the same time, the spine, which was originally extended in a straight line, becomes incurvated; and the distinction of the vertebræ is very plain. The eyes may be distinguished by their black pigment, and comparatively immense size.

From the fourth day, when the chicken has attained the length of four lines, and its most important abdominal viscera, as the stomach, intestines, and liver, are visible, (the gall-bladder, however, does not appear till the sixth day,) a vascular membrane (*chorion*, or *membrana umbilicalis*) begins to form about the navel; and increases in the following days with such rapidity, that it covers nearly the whole inner surface of the shell within the *membrana albuminis* during the latter half of incubation. This seems to supply the place of the lungs, and to carry on the respiratory process instead of those organs. The lungs themselves begin indeed to be formed on the fifth day; but, as in the fœtus of the mammalia, they must be quite incapable of performing their functions while the chick is contained in the amnion.

Voluntary motion is first observed on the sixth day, when the chick is about seven lines in length.

Ossification commences on the ninth day, when the ossific juice is first secreted, and hardened into bony points (*puncta ossificationis*).

At the same period, the marks of the elegant yellow vessels (*vasa vitelli lutea*) on the yolk-bag, begin to be visible.

On the fourteenth day the feathers appear; and the animal is now able to open its mouth for air, if taken out of the egg.

On the nineteenth day it is able to utter sounds; and on the twenty-first to break through its shell.

We shall conclude with one or two remarks on those very singular membranes, the yolk-bag and chorion, which are so essential to the life and preservation of the animal.

The chorion, that most simple yet most perfect temporary substitute for the lungs, if examined in the latter half of incubation in an egg very cautiously opened, presents a surface covered with numberless ramifications of arterial and venous vessels. The latter are of the bright scarlet colour, as they carry oxygenated blood to the chick; the arteries, on the contrary, are of the deep or livid red, and bring the carbonated blood from the body of the animal. Hence, as is well known, the incubated bird perishes if the shell be varnished over, as the respiratory process is thereby suspended. The trunks of the arteries are connected with the iliac vessels; and on account of the thinness of their coats, they afford the best microscopical object for demonstrating the circulation in a warm-blooded animal.

The other membrane, the *membrana vitelli*, is also connected to the body of the chick; but by a two-fold union, and in a very different manner from the former. It is joined to the small intestine, by means of the *ductus vitello-intestinalis* (*pedunculus*, *apophysis*), and also by the blood-vessels, with the mesenteric artery and *vena portæ*. This is regarded by Leveille merely as a ligament. It is well known that no true yolk is discoverable in the intestine of the incubated chick. Yet sometimes (not indeed always, but under certain circumstances not yet sufficiently understood) air will pass from the intestine through this part into the yolk-bag.

The analogous umbilical bag of the fœtal-shark (which is found also in several other fishes, and some reptiles,) is connected to the small intestine; at least to the *bursa entiana*, which is a peculiar dilatation of the posterior end of the intestine.

In the course of the incubation the yolk becomes constantly thinner and paler, by the admixture of the inner white. At the same time innumerable fringe-like vessels, with flocculent extremities, of a most singular and unexampled structure, form on the inner surface of the yolk-bag, opposite to the yellow ramified marks above mentioned, and hang

hang into the yolk. There can be no doubt that they have the office of absorbing the yolk, and conveying it into the veins of the yolk-bag; where it is assimilated to the blood, and applied to the nutrition of the chick.

The first parts which can be discerned in the uterus after impregnation, are the membranes (involucra) of the ovum; in which (the marsupial animals excepted) the embryo itself becomes visible after a certain period. By means of the navel-string the fœtus is connected to these membranes, and consequently to the uterus of the mother; from which its nourishment is derived until the time of birth.

The mode of connexion of the pregnant uterus with the membranes of the ovum, and thereby with the embryo itself, displays three chief differences in the various mammalia.

Either the whole external surface of the ovum adheres to the cavity of the uterus; or the connexion is effected by means of a simple placenta; or by numerous small placenta (cotyledons).

The first kind of structure is observed in the *sow*; and is still more manifest in the *mare*.

In those animals of this class, where the embryo is nourished by means of a placenta, remarkable varieties occur in the several species; sometimes in the form and successive changes of the part, sometimes in the structure of the organ, as being more simple or complicated. Thus in most of the digitated mammalia, as well as in the quadrumana, the placenta has a roundish form; yet it consists sometimes of two halves lying near together; and in the *dog*, *cat*, *martin*, &c. it resembles a belt (cingulum or zona). Its form in the *polecat* is intermediate between these two structures; as there are two round masses joined by an intervening narrower portion.

In several species of digitated mammalia the external surface of the placenta is provided with a white and apparently glandular body (corpus glandulosum Everardi, or subplacenta,) smaller than the proper placenta by which it is inclosed. In proportion as the embryo becomes more mature, this part admits of more easy separation from the placenta.

The placenta of the bisulca is divided into numerous cotyledons; the structure of which is very interesting, as it elucidates the whole physiology of this organ. The parts designated by this appellation are certain fleshy excrescences, (glandulæ uterinæ) produced from the surface of the impregnated uterus, and having a corresponding number of flocculent fasciculi of blood-vessels, (carunculæ) which grow from the external surface of the chorion implanted in them. Thus the uterine and fœtal portions of the placenta are manifestly distinct from each other, and are easily separable as the fœtus advances to maturity. The latter only are discharged with the after-birth, while the former, or the cotyledons gradually disappear from the surface of the uterus after it has parted with its contents. The number and form of these excrescences vary in the different genera and species. In the sheep and cow they sometimes amount to a hundred. In the former animal and the goat, they are, as the name implies, concave eminences; while on the contrary, in the cow, deer, &c. their surface is rounded or convex.

In the foal, as in the child, the chord possesses a single umbilical vein; whilst most other quadrupeds have two, which unite however into a common trunk near the body of the fœtus, or just within it.

The amnion, or innermost of the two membranes of the ovum, which belongs to the pregnant woman, as well as to the mammalia, is distinguished in some of the latter, as for instance in the cow and mare, by its numerous blood-vessels; while on the contrary, in the human subject, it possesses no discernible vascular ramification.

Between the chorion and amnion there is a part found in most pregnant quadrupeds, and even in the cetacea, which does not belong to the human ovum, viz. the allantois, or urinary membrane. The latter name is derived from the connexion which this part has, by means of the urachus, with the urinary bladder of the fœtus; whence the watery fluid, which it contains, has been regarded as the urine of the animal. The term allantois has arisen from the sausage-like

form which the part possesses in the bisulca and the pig; although this shape is not found in several other genera and species. Thus, in the hare, rabbit, guinea-pig, &c. it resembles a small flask; and it is oval in the polecat. It covers the whole internal surface of the chorion in the solidungula, and therefore incloses the foal with its amnion. It contains most frequently in these animals, (although not rarely in the cow) larger or smaller masses of an apparently coagulated sediment in various forms and number, which has been long known by the singular name of the horse-venom or hippomanes.

Some orders and genera of mammalia resemble the human subject in having no allantois; as the quadrumana and the hedgehog; nay, in the latter animal, the urinary bladder has no trace whatever of urachus; which even exists in a certain degree in the human subject; but its fundus is perfectly spherical in the fœtus.

There is in the hedgehog, as well as in the dog, cat, and others, a peculiar part called the tunica erythroides, situated between the chorion and amnion like the allantois, for which it might easily be mistaken on the first view. It contains a watery fluid at the commencement of pregnancy, but is easily distinguished from an allantois, as it is not joined to the fundus of the bladder by the urachus, but is connected by means of the omphalo-mesenteric veins, with the mesenteric blood-vessels of the fœtus. This connexion constitutes a resemblance on one hand to the yolk-bag of the incubated bird, and on the other hand to that remarkable vesicula umbilicalis, which is observable in the early months of pregnancy. The tunica erythroides, as well as that vesicula, are most complete in young embryos, and are, on the contrary, so diminished in subsequent periods, that their functions must be connected with the earlier stages of existence.

The first trace of the formation of an embryo cannot be discovered in the different species of this class until a considerable time after conception. The original formation, as in the human subject, is widely distant from the subsequent perfection of the mature fœtus: and the growth and formation of the members, instead of proceeding alike in the whole class, are so ordered in particular species, that those external organs, which are most necessary to the young animal, according to its peculiar mode of life, are formed and completed the soonest. Hence arises the great size of the posterior hands of the fetal quadrumana, of the feet of the squirrel, of such animals in short as are destined to live in trees; likewise of those of the foal and kid, which are obliged to use their legs immediately after birth, when compared with the corresponding parts of the mature human fœtus.

Having gone through the descriptions of the particular organs in the five classes, the reader may now turn to the following figures, which shew these parts *in situ*.

Fig. 3 and 4, already in great part described, are a specimen of the internal organs of the class vermes.

Fig. 4. The dotted portion, *i i*, of fig. 4, is filled up by the muscles that retain or propel the animal, and move the intestines; these latter parts and the liver cover the shadowed parts. The veins are shewn at *a*, coming from the limb, and toward the auricle, *d*, opening into the ventricle, *c*. We see the calcareous sac at *e*, and its duct running along the intestinum rectum, *m*; *h* marks the aorta arising from the ventricle, and ramifying through the body, and *g*, a remarkable swelling its commencement undergoes, similar to what is seen in fishes; *o* shews the oviducts, *p* the ovaries, and *r* the œsophagus.

Fig. 29 is a specimen of the internal organs in the class insectæ: *a a*, the two principal trunks of the tracheæ, which carry the air over the body; *b*, the branches they send to the head; *c c*, those to the muscles of the thorax, and of the wings; *d d*, those to the abdominal muscles, and to the medulla spinalis; *e e*, to the vesiculæ seminales; *f*, to the stigmata; *g g*, to the skin; *i i*, to the wing covers; *k k*, the medulla spinalis; ** the optic nerves.

Fig. 26. A specimen of the internal parts in fishes. An internal

internal view of the belly of the viviparous dog-fish, *squalus acanthius* of Linnæus, to shew the appearance of the stomach and intestine *in situ*, and their relative situation to the other viscera: *a*, the heart; *b b*, the liver; the left lobe is cut away to expose the parts behind; *c*, the œsophagus; *d*, the cardiac portion of the stomach; *e*, the pyloric portion; *f*, the small cavity between the pylorus and duodenum; *g*, the duodenum; *h h*, the valvular intestine; *i i*, an appendix, with which it communicates; *k k*, the testicle; *l l*, the vas deferens, the lower portion of which is straight, and distended with semen; *m*, the cavity which is the reservoir of semen, and urinary bladder; *n*, the kidney; *o*, the penis; *p p*, two external openings leading into the cavity of the abdomen; *q q*, the two holders, in their collapsed state.

Fig. 26*. A male burbot, (*gadus lota*) laid open, in order to shew the position of the various viscera: the branchial membrane also, (*c*), is stretched, in order to display the gills; *a*, the heart; *d*, the abdominal fin; *e*, the pectoral fin; *f*, the inferior layer of the pericardium; *g*, the liver; *h*, the testicles; *i*, the spleen; *k*, the intestine; *l*, the rectum; *m*, the bladder; *n*, the anus; *o*, the anal fin.

Fig. 19 and 20, specimens of the internal parts *in situ* in the amphibia: 19, being a dissection of a female frog; 20, the interior of a fecundated female frog.

19. *a*, A pin that holds up the retroverted heart of the frog; *b*, the heart; *c c*, the fimbriated extremities of the oviducts; *d d*, sinuosities of the oviducts, and *e*, blood-vessels of the fimbriæ; *f*, the opening of these ducts into the two enlarged cavities, *g g*, analogous to the uterus of higher animals; they terminate in the rectum, *h*, wherein also the double urinary bladder opens at *i*.

The same figure represents the ovary of one side, *k*; it is contracted, and far removed from the fimbriæ of the oviducts; *l*, one of the kidneys; *m*, the fatty appendices of the ovaries; *n n*, two small ova, floating in the cavity of the abdomen; *o*, an ovum in the oviduct.

p, shews the stomach and small intestines; *q*, part of the liver; *r*, the gall bladder; *s s*, the lungs and pulmonary vessels, one lung being partly removed, the other distended with air; *t t*, the auricle of the heart, (internally divided by a valve); *u u*, the cut edges of the integuments of the chest and abdomen.

Fig. 20. The ova in the ovaries: *a*, ova dispersed through the abdomen; *b, c*, some near the fimbriæ; *d, e*, some within the oviduct; *f*, some entering the uterine portion of the duct; *g*, one side of this uterine portion in its natural state, transparent, and therefore discovering its contained eggs; *h*, the opposite side opened, to display these completely; *i*, the single opening of both the false uteri. In the upper part of the figure are seen the heart and aorta: *k k*, the two branches this gives off; *l l*, the orifices of the oviducts; *m m*, the lungs.

Fig. 7 denotes the ovaries of the louse: *a*, two flat bodies that project beyond the vulva; *b b b*, the extremities of the oviducts, united on one side as they always are, until separated by the dissector; *c*, the oviduct with perfect eggs *d*, or such as are incipient, *e e*; *f*, the two main branches of the oviducts; *g g*, the five subdivisions of each; *h*, indicates what Swammerdam calls the uterus, containing an ovum; *i k*, a sac that pours a glutinous secretion upon the ovum; *l*, a contracted part of the uterus.

Fig. 9 marks the ovaries of the snail: *r*, the ova inflated.

Of the locomotive system in vermes and insectæ.—In the mollusca, the first trace of a skeleton is in the sœpiæ, where it forms a cartilaginous ring, closely connected with the nervous circle of the neck.

In some testacea the body is enclosed in a solid calcareous tube, with the addition of some detached portions serving to bore into wood, as in the tereidines. In other instances the number of portions of calcareous shell is multiplied, as in the balani, where they are six. Lastly, the form of the bivalve shells undergoes a variety of modifications, the two pieces being sometimes similar, at others altogether unlike, as in the oyster; or completely incorporated, as in the pinnæ.

As for the efficient apparatus for motion, the muscles, the most remarkable organ belonging to it is a fibrous membrane, which commonly surrounds the whole of the body, and is called generally the cloak.

The opening of the shells in bivalves is effected by a fibrous ligament at the hinge; as an antagonist to which there is usually a strong short muscle at the anterior and posterior extremities of the shells, attached to both of them, and serving to bring them together: such is the case in *Venus mya*, *unio*, *solen*, and many other genera. In others of the bivalves, however, as *ostrea*, *spondylus*, &c., there is but one muscle of this kind. In the next place we have to consider the *foot*, as it is called, serving not only as an organ of locomotion, but also for many other purposes: it is a fleshy mass, which contains the intestine, liver, and ovary, is attached by muscles of its own to the shell, and in some genera, as *cardium* and *mytilus*, is considerably elongated and apparently highly organized. In the fresh-water muscle, the foot, when employed in creeping along the ground like a snail, and stretched to its full length, is as long as the entire animal, though scarcely half its size when retracted; it is covered on each side with a double layer of decussating muscular fibres, which terminate posteriorly in two long, and anteriorly in two short tendons attached to the shell; its basis, also, presents many transverse fibres. In other genera, the structure of the foot varies in a greater or less degree from that here described; the most important circumstance, however, to be remarked, is, that the excretory duct of a gland opens on its base in several genera (*mytilus*, *pinnæ*, *avicula*, &c.) and pours out a tenacious mucus, which the animal draws into threads by the tongue-like point of the foot, and in that manner attaches itself to the rocks.

Of the active organs of motion in snails, slugs, &c., without shells, the most important is an external muscular membrane, (*panniculus carnosus*) in which the viscera are contained as in a bag. Strong fibres decussating in every direction, are found on this covering, and particularly on its broad abdominal surface. The name of *foot* is applied to that part on which the animal crawls. Mucus is copiously secreted from the under surface of this part, by which means the animal attaches itself, as well as by the vacuum produced by fixing its edges, and then retracting the space included within them.

We have, in fig. 46, an example of the locomotive system in an helix, where *q* marks the foot; *a* marks the spiral portion of the shell, into which the majority of the muscles are inserted; *b b*, muscles of the foot; *c*, of the tail, or hinder part of the foot; *d*, the point to which the anterior muscles are attached; *e*, the small muscle which retracts the mouth, throat, and tongue *g*, which is armed with teeth; *f*; *d d*, the muscles that retract the eyes and larger horns, *k k*; (*i i*, the optic nerves are seen across them;) *l l*, small muscles that retract the lips; *m m*, retractors of the lesser horns; *n n*, very strong muscles inserted into the middle of the body, and compressing it.

The principal organ of motion, in the articulated worms, is a fibrous muscular membrane, inclosing the viscera, and placed immediately beneath the external mucous covering. In it we particularly distinguish four bundles of longitudinal fibres; two of which are placed on the belly, and two on the back; and by the alternate or simultaneous contractions of which the various motions of the body are effected. When bristles or tufts of hair supply the place of feet in locomotion, they are set in action by peculiar fibres, which enable the animal to regulate their protrusion and retraction at pleasure. Where these are wanting, and where the progression of the animal is accomplished by fixing the extremities alternately, we find either moveable hooks, as in several of the intestinal worms, or else two suckers situated at each extremity of the body. In the order crustaceæ, we find that the articulation of the body, as it exists in insects, becomes more evident; new organs of motion—feet, being also developed at the rings or joints of the body.

Locomotion in the crustacea is performed by tolerably firm muscles, which present this peculiarity in their disposition

tion, that, as the skeleton constitutes the external covering of the body, so they are situated within the bony cylinders of the body and limbs, to the motions of which they contribute. Thus in crabs, each of the five legs on each side consists of five joints, to which, in the first pair, a sixth is superadded, being connected with the fifth articulation, and assisting to form the claws or nippers. Internally, each leg is prolonged under the dorsal plate in the form of a horny expansion, supporting the gills, and coinciding both in form and function with a scapula. Each joint of the leg contains an extensor and flexor muscle for the joint beyond it, the muscles of the first joint being attached to the horny plate within the thorax, in the same manner as the muscles of the upper arm in other animals are attached to the scapula. The muscles of the first pair of legs are particularly strong, as these are larger than the others, and constitute the nippers; the thumb of which, if we may call it so, is moved with greater force by strong muscles filling the spacious cavity of the fifth phalax. Besides the muscles of the limbs, those of the tail also, are very considerable, forming a superior and inferior layer of complicated bundles of fibres, which are separated by the interposition of the rectum in its passage through the tail.

A great diversity exists in the class *insecta*. In the centipedes, for instance, we still find the perfect shape of the vermes; and even their legs are but little more than the moveable bristles of those animals. Others, again, as the scorpions and spiders, rather resemble crabs; their organs of locomotion, in point of organization, coinciding remarkably with the crustacea. But, neither in these nor in other insects, do we find a calcareous shell, the external moveable skeleton being uniformly composed of *horny* plates. As to the external organs of motion, the structure of the legs, the number and position of which are liable to many varieties, coincides pretty closely with crabs. The wings of insects are attached to the *pectus*, and moved by muscles placed within it.

Before a single step can be taken with regard to the locomotive system in the remaining classes, it will be necessary to give an account of their skeletons.

The skeleton in fishes is extremely various. They agree together, however, on the whole, in having a spine, which extends from the cranium to the tail-fin; and in having the other fins, particularly those of the thorax and abdomen, articulated with peculiar bones destined to that purpose. They have in general many bones unconnected with the rest of the skeleton.

The cranium in several cartilaginous fishes (in the skate for instance) has a very simple structure, consisting chiefly of one large piece. In the bony fishes, on the contrary, its component parts are very numerous; amounting to eighty in the head of the perch. Most of the latter have a more or less moveable under-jaw.

Great variety in the structure of the teeth is observed in this class. Some genera, as the sturgeon, are toothless. Their jaws, which are distinct from the cranium, form a moveable part, capable of being thrust forwards from the mouth, and again retracted.

Those fishes which possess teeth, differ very much in the form, number, and position of these organs. Some species of bream (as the *sparus probato-cephalus*) have front teeth almost like those of man; they are provided with fangs, which are contained in alveoli. In many genera of fishes the teeth are formed by processes of the jaw-bones covered with a crust of enamel. In most of the sharks, the mouth is furnished with very numerous teeth for the supply of such as may be lost. The white shark has more than two hundred, lying on each other in rows, almost like the leaves of an artichoke. Those only which form the front row have a perpendicular direction, and are completely uncovered. Those of the subsequent rows are, on the contrary, smaller, have their points turned backwards, and are covered with a kind of gum. These come through the covering substance, and pass forward when any teeth of the front row are lost.

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It will be understood from this description that the teeth in question cannot have any fangs.

The saw-fish only (*squalus pristis*) has teeth implanted in the bone on both sides of the sword-shaped organ with which its head is armed.

In some fishes the palate, in others the bone of the tongue (as in the frog-fish), in others (as in several of the ray-kind) the aperture of the mouth forms a continuous surface of tooth.

In the long-shaped fishes with short fins, the spine consists of a proportionally greater number of vertebræ; of which the eel, for instance, has more than one hundred, and some sharks even more than two hundred. The main piece, or body, as it is called, of these vertebræ, is of a cylindrical figure, with a funnel-shaped depression on both surfaces, and concentric rings, which are said to vary in number according to the age of the animal. The spinal marrow passes above these, in a canal formed at the roots of the spinous processes.

The ribs are articulated with what are called the dorsal vertebræ in most of the spinous fishes; but in some they are without this connexion, and in the cartilaginous fishes proper ribs cannot be said to exist.

Of the peculiar bones which serve as a basis for the fins, that of the pectoral fin may be compared to the scapula, and that of the abdominal in some measure to the os innominatum.

Fig. 30 is an example of the skeleton in fishes. It is the cyprinus *alburnus*: *a*, the occipital bone; *b*, the parietal bone; *c*, the frontal bone; *d*, the nasal bone; *e*, the superior maxillary bone, moveable and arched like the inferior maxilla; *f*, the intermaxillary bone, likewise moveable and arched; *g*, the inferior maxilla; *h*, fossa for the olfactory organ; *i*, arch of the zygoma; *i**, the orbit; *k*, the os quadratum; *l*, the operculum; *m*, the lingual bone; *n*, the lingual cartilage; *o*, the radii of the branchial membrane; *p*, bones of the shoulder; *q*, scapular appendage, by means of which the osseous belt of the shoulder is attached to the cranium; *r*, a rudiment of bones of the arm, supporting the radii of the thoracic fins; *s*, furcular bone; *t*, thoracic fin; *u*, abdominal fin; *u**, a rudiment of bones of the pelvis, to which the abdominal fin is attached; *v*, dorsal fin; *w*, anal fin; *x*, caudal fin, supported by, *y*, the radiating laminæ of the last caudal vertebræ.

Fig. 31. Head and thorax of the long-nosed shark:—*a*, the superior maxillary bone; *g*, the inferior maxilla; *n*, the lingual cartilage; *p*, bones of the shoulder; *t*, thoracic fin; *c*, the sternal cartilage; *d*, the branchial arches, or thoracic ribs; *e*, the external cartilaginous laminæ and arches, appended to the proper branchial arches.

The muscles of this class are distinguished from those of animals which breathe by means of lungs, not only by receiving a smaller supply of blood, and consequently being of a paler colour, but also by their disposition in layers, and by the uniformity of their substance, which in general is destitute of tendinous fibres. This structure, together with the number and bulk of their muscles, is well calculated to support that great expenditure of strength and exertion, which is a necessary consequence of the peculiar abode, and whole economy of these animals.

Fig. 30*. The muscles of the cyprinus *alburnus*, as they appear after the common integuments are removed: *k*, operculum; *o*, an elastic ligament for raising the eye; *r*, a muscle which, with the following one, depresses the superior maxilla; *s*, a retractor of the angle of the mouth; *t*, elevator of the inferior maxilla; *u*, depressor of the same part; *v*, abductor of the pectoral fin, (*h*); *x*, the great lateral muscle, composed of numerous bundles of fibres; *y*, muscular fasciculus of the caudal fin, (*c*); *d*, elevator of the dorsal fin, (*e*); muscular fasciculus of the abdominal fin, (*g*).

On the skeleton of *amphibia*.—The testudines, (turtles and tortoises) whose whole skeleton, and indeed whose whole body has a very peculiar structure, are entirely toothless; they have, however, a kind of os intermaxillare in the upper jaw. The horny covering of the jaws, particularly the upper

one, has some resemblance to the horse's hoof, in the mode of its connexion with the jaw. The cavity, containing the brain, is extremely small, in comparison with the size of the skull; the greatest part of which, in the turtle, is occupied by the large lateral fossæ, holding the eye and the powerful muscles that move the lower jaw. This circumstance is still more remarkable in the crocodile.

The trunk is consolidated with the two great shells of the animal; the dorsal vertebræ and ribs being attached to the upper, the sternum being fixed in the lower or abdominal shell.

The same bones are found in the pelvis of these animals, as in the mammalia; but the proportion of their relative size is inverted. For instance, the ossa pubis are so deep and broad, that they form the largest flat bones in the whole skeleton, while the ilia are the smallest.

The form and position of the scapula and clavicle are the most extraordinary. The former has a most anomalous situation towards the under part of the animal, just behind the abdominal shell; the latter consists of two pieces, joined at an acute angle, to which the humerus is articulated.

Frogs and toads have no real teeth, though the margin of the jaws is denticulated. Their spine is short, and terminates behind in a straight and single bone, which is received into the middle of the somewhat fork-like os innominatum.

They have no ribs; but the dorsal vertebræ are furnished with broad transverse processes. The scapula, which is thin and flat, and a pair of bones, corresponding to the clavicle, are joined to the sternum.

Among the amphibia of the class of lizards, the crocodile may be taken as an example, on account of many remarkable peculiarities in its structure. In no other animal are the jaws of such immense size, in comparison with the extremely small cavity of the cranium. The anterior part of the upper jaw consists of a large intermaxillary bone, and the lateral portions of the lower maxilla are formed of several pieces joined together. The lower jaw is articulated in a peculiar manner in these animals, although the commencement of this kind of articulation is seen in the jaw of the testudines: it has an articular cavity, in which a condyle of the upper jaw is received. The condyle resembles in some measure, the pulley at the inferior extremity of the humerus, the trochlea, or rotula of Albinus.

The old error of supposing that the upper jaw of the crocodile is moveable, and the lower, on the contrary, incapable of motion, which has been adopted even by such anatomists as Vesalius and Columbus, has perhaps arisen from this peculiar mode of articulation; which allows either of these bones to move when the other is fixed.

The numerous teeth of crocodiles have this peculiarity of structure, that in order to facilitate their change, there are always two, of which one is contained within the other.

But the most surprising singularity in the skeleton of the crocodile consists in an abdominal sternum, which is quite different from the thoracic sternum, and extends from the ensiform cartilage to the pubis, apparently for the purpose of supporting the abdominal viscera.

The serpents have an upper jaw, unconnected with the rest of the skull, and more or less moveable of itself.

We find in their teeth the important and clearly defined difference, which distinguishes the poisonous species of serpents from the much more numerous innocuous tribes. See the articles ANGUIS and COLUBER.

It appears, in general, that the number of vertebræ in red-blooded animals, is in an inverse proportion to the size and strength of their external organs of motion. Serpents, therefore, which entirely want these organs, have the most numerous vertebræ; sometimes more than 300.

Of all animals, serpents possess by far the greatest number of ribs; which amount, in some, to 250 pairs. It is necessary to mention here the costæ scapulares of the cobra di capello, (*coluber naïæ*) which enable it to inflate its neck. This is also the case with other species of the coluber; namely, the Egyptian coluber haje, which can dilate its neck very considerably when enraged.

Serpents, with the exception of the *anguis fragilis*, (blind-worm) are the only red-blooded animals which have no sternum.

The two chief divisions of the class amphibia, are distinguished from each other by a remarkable difference in their muscular structure, which arises from a corresponding diversity in the skeleton. In the reptiles, for instance, and particularly in the turtles and frogs, where the trunk of the skeleton possesses but little mobility, the muscles are very few in number. Not only the diaphragm, but also the muscles of the abdomen and chest are wanting in the genus *testudo*. The other muscles are, however, of vast strength in this genus. In the serpents, on the contrary, they are more uniform and thin, and more numerous, beyond all comparison, in consequence of the vast number of vertebræ and ribs, and the want of all external organs of motion.

The muscular system of amphibia has been fully described under SERPENTES and REPTILIA.

At fig. 47, we have the skeleton of a frog (*rana temporaria*); *a*, the parietal bone; *b*, the frontal bone; *c*, the ethmoid; *d*, the superior maxillary bone; *e*, the zygoma; *e*, the intermaxillary bone; *f*, os quadratum; *g*, inferior maxilla; *h*, appendage to the scapula; *i*, scapula; *k*, clavicle; *l*, furcula; *m*, xyphoid cartilage; *n*, sacral vertebræ; *o*, ilium; *p*, coccyx; *q*, symphysis pubis; *r*, *s*, elongated and closely approximated bones analogous to the astragalus and os calcis.

Fig. 32. A view of the muscles on the anterior part of a male frog. Several muscles of the left side are removed; 1, mylohyoideus; 2, hyoglossus; 3, geniohyoideus; 4, sterno-hyoideus; 5, deltoideus; 6, extensor digitorum; 7, supinator; 8, flexor digitorum sublimis; 9, flexor carpi radialis; 10, anconeus; 11, pectoralis minor, or sterno-radialis, as it runs direct from the sternum over a pulley to the radius; 12, pectoralis major; 13, a cutaneous muscle; 14, abdominal portion of the great pectoral muscle; 15, rectus abdominis; 16, obliquus descendens; 17, pronator; 18, flexor carpi radialis; 19, flexor digitorum sublimis; 20, muscles of the thumb (flexor brevis, opponens, adductor pollicis); 21, interossei; 22, pectineus; 23, sartorius; 24, extensor cruris (vasti and rectus femoris); 25, adductor magnus; 26, gracilis; 27, gastrocnemii; 28, soleus; 29, flexor pedis (tibialis anticus); 30, abductor pollicis; 31, flexor digitorum pedis; 32, interossei; 33, semitendinosus; 34, semimembranosus; 35, extensor digitorum pedis.

Fig. 33. Muscles on the posterior surface of the female frog, several being removed on the left side; 36, temporalis; 37, levator scapulae; 38, depressores scapulae; 39, scapularis; 40, obliquus ascendens; 41, quadratus lumborum; 42, glutæus; 43, ischiococcygeus; 44, cutaneous muscle; 45, obliquus descendens; 46, sacro-lumbalis; 47, latissimus dorsi; 48, depressor maxillæ inferioris, being inserted into the process behind the articulation of the lower jaw; 49, abductor pollicis; 50, extensor carpi ulnaris; 51, biceps femoris; 52, iliacus internus (apparently supplying the place of the cruralis); 53, adductor longus; 54, pyriformis; *, the eyes; **, membrana tympani. The remaining references as in the preceding fig. It will be seen how materially the two sexes differ in general form, and in the condition of the muscular system, the thoracic region and the muscles of the anterior extremities being much stronger in the male than in the female.

The skeleton of birds has considerable uniformity in the whole class; and it exhibits, when compared with the variously formed skeletons of mammalia, a very great similarity to that of the human subject.

The skull of birds is distinguished by this peculiarity, that the proper bones of the cranium, at least in the adult animal, are not joined by sutures, but are consolidated as it were into a single piece.

Birds have, without exception, only a single condyle, placed at the anterior margin of the great occipital foramen.

There is also, in the whole class, a bone of a somewhat square figure (called by the French *os carré*), by which the lower jaw is articulated with the cranium on both sides, in the neighbourhood of the ear.

The ossa unguis are common to birds with mammalia, but appear to be more general in the former than in the latter: they are of considerable size, and must be distinguished from the superciliary bones which probably belong to the *accipitres*, or predacious birds, only.

The jaws are wholly destitute of teeth. The superior maxilla, which is completely immoveable in mammalia, has, with a few exceptions, more or less motion in birds. It either constitutes a particular bone, distinct from the rest of the cranium, to which it is articulated, as in the psittaci (birds of the parrot kind); or it is connected into one piece with the cranium, by means of yielding and elastic bony plates; as is the case with birds in general. It is quite immoveable in very few instances; as in the rhinoceros bird.

The bill is of extraordinary hardness in birds which tear their prey, as in eagles, or in those which have to bruise hard fruits, as parrots, or in those which penetrate the bark of trees, as the woodpecker, nuthatch, &c.

This hardness is gradually diminished in those which take less solid nourishment, or which swallow their food whole; and the bill becomes a portion of nearly soft skin in those which require a sense of feeling in the part to enable them to obtain their food in mud, or water, as in ducks, woodcocks, snipes, &c.

One of the peculiar characteristic differences of the cranium of birds when compared to each other, consists in the mode of separation of the orbits, which are of great size in the whole class. In some they are separated by a membranous partition only; in others by a more or less complete bony septum. The relation which the nasal and palatine openings bear to the upper jaw varies much, even in the different species of the same genus. They are small in the stork, and on the contrary, so large in the crane, that the longest portion of the jaw appears to consist merely of three thin portions of bone, placed far apart from each other, and converging towards the point of the bill.

The want of motion in the back of birds, (their dorsal vertebræ have the spinous, and even the transverse processes, often ankylosed) is compensated by a large number, and greater mobility of the cervical vertebræ; of which, to quote a few instances, the raven has 12, the cock 13, the ostrich 18, the stork 19, and the swan 23.

The trunk of birds has fewer cartilaginous parts than the corresponding division of the skeleton in mammalia. That part of the spine which belongs to the trunk is short and rigid, and has no true lumbar vertebræ. Neither has any bird an os coccygis prolonged into a true jointed tail.

The length of the neck increases generally in proportion to that of the legs; but in aquatic birds in a much greater proportion, since they have to seek their food below the surface of the water on which they swim.

The cervical vertebræ are not articulated by plane surfaces, but by cylindrical eminences, which admit a more extensive motion, as they constitute real joints, instead of synchondroses. Four or five of the upper pieces only bend forwards, while the lower ones are confined to flexion backwards. Hence the neck of a bird acquires that double bend, which makes it resemble the letter S. It is by rendering the two curvatures more convex, or more straight, that the neck is shortened or elongated. The great mobility of the neck enables birds to touch every point of their own body with the bill, and thus to supply the want of the prehensile faculty of the superior extremity. The atlas has the form of a small ring, which articulates with the head by only one surface. In proportion to the mobility of the neck of birds is the fixed state of the dorsal vertebræ, which are connected together by strong ligaments. The greater part of their spinous processes are consolidated into a single piece, which runs like a ridge along the whole back. The transverse processes terminate in two points, one directed anteriorly, the other posteriorly; they meet those of the two other classes of vertebræ, sometimes ankylosing with them, as the spinous processes do with each other. This structure is necessary to give steadiness to the trunk in the violent motions required by the action of flying.

The pelvis of birds is chiefly formed by a broad and simple os innominatum; the lateral portions of which are of different figures in the several genera; but instead of uniting below to constitute a symphysis pubis, they are quite distant from each other. The ostrich alone forms a remarkable exception to this rule, inasmuch as its pelvis, like that of most quadrupeds, is closed below by a complete junction of the ossa pubis.

Birds have fewer ribs than mammalia; the number never exceeds ten pairs. The false ribs, *i. e.* those which do not reach to the sternum, are directed forward; the true ones are joined to the margin of the sternum by means of small inter-mediate bones. The middle pairs are distinguished by a peculiar flat process, which is directed upwards and backwards.

The sternum of these animals is prolonged below into a vertical process, (crista) for the attachment of the strong pectoral muscles. In the male wild swan (*anas cygnus*) and in some species of the genus *ardea*, as the crane, this part forms a peculiar cavity for the reception of a considerable portion of the tracheæ. The crista is entirely wanting in the ostrich and cassowary; where the sternum presents a plane and uniformly arched surface. This peculiarity of structure is accounted for by observing, that these birds have not the power of flying. The wings, which are very small, assist in balancing the body as they run.

The wings are connected to the trunk by means of three remarkable bones. The clavicles, which are always strong, constitute straight cylindrical bones. Their anterior extremities are connected to the sternum by means of a bone peculiar to birds; viz. the fork-like bone, or, as it is more commonly termed, the merry thought. The ostrich and cassowary have indeed no separate furcula; but on either side of the front of the chest an elongated flat bone, consisting of a rudiment of the furcula, with the clavicle and scapula consolidated into one piece.

The bones of the wing may be compared on the whole to those of the upper extremity in man, or the quadrumana; and consist generally of an os humeri; two bones of the fore-arm; two of the carpus; two, which are generally consolidated together, of the metacarpus; one bone of the thumb; and two fingers; of which that which lies towards the thumb, consists of two phalanges, the other only of one. The most remarkable deviation from this structure is found in the fin-like wings of the penguin.

The bony structure of the lower extremities is more simple in birds than in mammalia. In general it comprehends only the following bones, viz. the femur, the tibia, (to which, in some, is added a small, thin, closely adhering pointed fibula, that is separate in early life only), one metatarsal bone, and the toes. On the metatarsal bone of the domestic cock and other birds of the gallinaceous tribe, the spur is situated. The place of the patella is supplied, in many cases, by a process of the tibia. The tibia is immediately articulated with the metatarsus. There is, in most of this class, a peculiar progressive increase in the number of phalanges of the toes: the great toe has two; the next, three; the middle one, four; and the outer one, five.

Fig. 34. Skeleton of a falcon (*falco nisus*): *f*, cavity of the tympanum; *h*, orbit; *l*, superciliary process and bone; *m*, os quadratum; *n*, zygoia; *o*, scapulæ; *p*, os humero-capsulare; *q*, head of the clavicle of the right side, that of the left being concealed by the humerus; *r*, furcula; *s*, sternum; *t*, radius; *u*, ulna; *v*, the thumb; *w*, the metacarpal bone of the little, and *x* of the great finger of the wing; *y*, the little finger; *z*, the first, and *a*, the second phalanx of the great finger; *b*, aperture for the admission of air into the humerus; *c*, the upper, and *c**, the lower iliac processes of the dorsal vertebræ; *d*, the ileum; *e*, the ischium; *e**, the ischiatic foramen; *g*, the os pubis; *h*, the last caudal vertebræ; *i*, tibia; *a*, fibula; *b*, tarsus and metatarsus.

The muscles in this class are distinguished by possessing a comparatively weak irritable power, which is soon lost after death; and by their tendons becoming ossified, as the animal grows old, particularly in the extremities, but sometimes also in the trunk.

Birds possess three pectoral muscles, arising chiefly from their enormous sternum, and acting on the head of the humerus. The first, or great pectoral, weighs, of itself, more than all the other muscles of the bird together. The keel of the sternum, the fork, and the last ribs, give origin to it; and it is inserted in a rough projecting line of the humerus. By depressing that bone, it produces the strong and violent motions of the wing, which carry the body forwards in flying. The middle pectoral lies under this; and sends its tendon over the junction of the fork, with the clavicle and scapula, as in a pulley, to be inserted in the upper part of the humerus; which bone it elevates. By this contrivance of the pulley, the elevator of the wing is placed at the under surface of the body. The third, or lesser pectoral muscle, has the same effect with the great pectoral, in depressing the wing.

One of the flexor tendons of the toes of birds (produced from a muscle which comes from the pubis) runs in front of the knee; and all these tendons go behind the heel; hence the flexion of the knee and heel produces mechanically a bent state of the toes, which may be seen in the dead bird; and it is by means of this structure that the bird is supported, when roosting, without any muscular action.

This circumstance of the flexion of the toes accompanying that of the other joints of the lower extremity of birds, was long ago observed by Borelli, and justly attributed by him to the connexion which the flexors of the toes have with the upper parts of the limb, by which they are mechanically stretched when the knee is bent.

Fig. 35. Muscles of the falco nisus; a, biventer cervicis; b, trachelo-occipitalis; c, trachelo-mastoideus; d, cervicalis descendens; e, longus colli; f, sterno-mastoideus; g, mylohyoideus; h, conicus ossis hyoidei; i, temporalis; k, levator coccygis; l, lateralis coccygis posterior; m, depressor coccygis; n, o, lateralis coccygis anterior; p, femoro-coccygeus; *, os pubis; q, multifidus spinæ; r, levator costæ; s, serratus anticus major; t, costo-scapularis; u, v, latissimus dorsi; w, trapezius; x, rhomboideus; y, pectoralis major; z, pectoralis minor; a, teres; b, tensor fasciæ-antibrachii; c, deltoideus; d, biceps; e, anconæi; f, adductor carpi radialis; g, ulnaris; h, adductor carpi ulnaris; i, abductor digitorum; k, abductor externus digiti maximi; l, vastus externus; m, biceps femoris; n, semi tendinosus; o, rectus femoris; p, glutæus medius; q, gemelli; r, extensor metatarsi externus; s, flexor digitorum; w, accessory flexor of the toes, the tendon of which passes over the knee; 1, the œsophagus; 2, the trachea; 3, the os hyoideus; 4, the clavicle; 5, the furcula; 6, the scapula; 7, the humerus; 8, the sternum; 9, ulna; 10, radius.

The skeletons of the different mammalia, particularly the four-footed ones, vary considerably; yet these varieties may be included, at least for the greatest part, under the following peculiarities; which serve to distinguish their skeletons from those of birds.

The skeletons of mammalia possess:

1. A skull with genuine sutures (at least with very few exceptions; as perhaps the elephant, and the duck-billed animal, ornithorhynchus).
2. Jaws furnished with teeth; except the ant-eaters, the manis, the duck-billed animal, the balæna (whale).
3. An immoveable upper jaw.
4. An os intermaxillare.
5. Two occipital condyles.
6. Seven cervical vertebræ; except the three-toed sloth, and some cetacea.
7. Moveable dorsal vertebræ.
8. A pelvis closed in front; except the ant-eaters; which have it open; and the cetacea, which have none.
9. True clavicles in a few genera only.

The number of proper bones of the cranium is, on the whole, the same as in the human subject. The os frontis, however, in most of the horned animals, is composed of two equal portions; in many of these the two parietal bones are consolidated into one, and in others they are

united to the occiput. Some of the digitata have a peculiar flat bone situated transversely between the parietal and occipital bones.

As the forehead of man is peculiarly distinguished by the beauty of its convex superficies, so is that of many of the quadrumana, as the larger animals of the monkey tribe, papio mormon, &c. by the large flat triangular surface into which it is compressed, and the sides of which converge from the processus malares at the external angles of the orbits, obliquely backwards, towards the crista occipitalis.

A principal variation in the form of the cranium arises from the size and direction of the crista occipitalis, which bears a determinate proportion to the strength of the jaws.

The situation and direction of the great occipital foramen are attended with remarkable variations in some instances. Instead of being situated far more anteriorly, and for the most part horizontally, as in the human subject, (in which indeed the anterior margin is sometimes higher than the posterior,) it is placed, in most quadrupeds, at the base of the cranium, and obliquely, with the posterior border more or less turned upwards. In some, indeed, its direction is completely vertical; and in the marmot of the Alps its upper margin is turned more forwards than the lower.

The true sutures, which connect the individual bones of the cranium, are generally less intricate, at least to outward appearance, in quadrupeds than in man. Their indentations are very strong and sharp in the horned pecora, for obvious reasons; and the frontal bones are thick in the same animals. The ossicula wormiana are seldom seen in the crania of animals, yet Blumenbach has specimens of these in the hare and a young orang-outang.

The general form of the cranium is most materially influenced by the direction, and the various degrees of prominence of the facial bones. The projection is generally formed by a prolongation of the upper jaw; partly also, and in many instances chiefly, by the os intermaxillare, which is inclosed between the two upper jaw-bones. See for a more full account of this difference the articles MAN, PHYSIOLOGY, and PHYSIOGNOMY.

The upper jaw-bones of other mammalia do not, as in man, touch each other under the nose, and contain all the upper teeth; but they are separated by a peculiar single or double intermaxillary bone, which is in a manner locked between the former, and holds the incisor teeth of such animals as are provided with these teeth.

The want of the os intermaxillare has been regarded as a chief characteristic of the human subject; as one of the leading circumstances which distinguish man from other mammalia.

That all other mammalia possess this bone, is not quite so clear as that it is wanting in man. The exceptions occur in the quadrumana: as the orang-outang for example.

The anterior palatine holes, or foramina incisiva are double in most mammalia, as in man. They are much larger in quadrupeds than in the human subject: in the pecora and the hare they are remarkably long and broad.

In the zygoma we observe several important differences, immediately derived from the organs of mastication. It is of immense strength, and includes a large space towards the cranium, for lodging the powerful muscles which move the lower jaw, in several carnivorous animals, as the tiger, and in some glires, as the beaver. It is wanting in the ant-eater, in which the temporal and malar bones have only a slight projection instead of the usual zygomatic process. This circumstance is sufficiently explained by the want of teeth, and the consequent want of mastication.

The elephant possesses only a rudiment of the nasal bones. In most apes, and even in the orang-outang, there is a single, triangular, and very small nasal bone. In the greater number of true quadrupeds, there are two ossa nasi, frequently of very considerable magnitude. This is the case in the pecora and hare; also in the horse, pig, &c. In the rhinoceros, the ossa nasi, which support the horn, are very soon consolidated together.

In mammalia which have horns, these parts grow on particular

ticular processes of certain bones of the cranium. In the one-horned rhinoceros they adhere to a rough, and slightly elevated surface of the vast nasal bone. The front horn of the two-horned species has a similar attachment; the posterior rests on the os frontis; as those of the horned peccora do. Two kinds of structure are observed in the latter: there are either proper horns, as in the genera of the ox, goat, and antelope, or bony productions, as in the genus cervus, which includes animals of the deer kind. See the articles BOS and CERVUS.

We have not supplied any plates of the skeleton and muscular system of the mammalia, several very fine plates being already in the body of the work. See, for example, FARRIERY.

In treating of the nervous system, we shall commence with an account of its anatomy, without any reference to its functions, and shall conclude with some speculations as to its physiology. For the first part, we shall content ourselves with a condensation of what is said by Carus and Desmoulin:

As to the *form* of the nervous system, the first point to be noticed is, that the appearance which it first assumes is a circle around the œsophagus, which constitutes its most uniform and fundamental portion. The farther development of this fundamental type appears to correspond to the diversity of the general organization, and, in accordance with it, to take one of three directions. In the first, the nervous ring receives considerable additions to its bulk by the formation of larger ganglia in its substance, which gradually approximate more and more to each other on the superior side of the animal, the situation most peculiarly assigned to the nervous mass; such is the case in the *mollusca*. Secondly, in the *articulated* worms, &c., the jointed form of the body is accompanied by a multiplication of the nervous rings surrounding the alimentary canal; and the ganglia of these generally imperfect rings being connected together in a continued chain on the abdominal surface: or, thirdly, in insects, the development of the nervous system takes place in both the preceding ways, *i. e.*, capitably and longitudinally.

51. A, the under surface of an asterias, the rays being cut away: a, nervous circle around the mouth; b, the smaller; c, central larger nervous branches to the rays of the body; B, lobes of the liver from a ray of the asterias *rubus*; C, cluster-shaped ovary from the same.

In the fresh-water muscle (*mya pictorum*) it is always easy to distinguish the nervous system, after the animal has been macerated a few days in spirit of wine. Here, also, we find a nervous ring loosely surrounding the short œsophagus, with two ganglia of considerable size on each side; these send two long fibres backwards over the gills, which combine to form a large ganglion in that situation. The fourth and most considerable ganglion, however, first described by Mangili, is seated in the substance of the foot, beneath the ovary, being the lowest ganglion of the nervous ring on the abdominal surface; the superior one corresponding to the brain in the higher classes of animals being deficient.

In the figures 36 and 37 we have representations of the brain and senses in the snail: in fig 36, the horns are marked 1, 2, 3, 4; their muscles *aa* and *bb*; *cc* denote the muscles retracting the lips; and the brain, *d*, is composed of two spherical lobes, placed on the anterior part of the head when the animal is moving, but which can be retracted by muscles along with the mouth *g*, stomach *h*, salivary vessels *ii*, into the interior of the animal. We shall describe it as it exists in the fore part of the head. The optic nerves arise from the front of these globes, and make many spiral turns, *n*, before they arrive at the extremity of the larger horns, a disposition evidently for the purpose of allowing the retraction and advancement of the brain; *ll* indicate slender ligaments which defend the nerve; *m* and *o*, a muscle which moves its envelope. The nerve terminates by a swelling at *p*, which is finally surmounted by the eye, *q*: *r* indicates the nerves which go to the extremities of the smaller horns; they are contorted like the optic, but differ from them in the two circumstances, that

they are not surmounted by eyes, nor arise directly from the brain. They arise from two nerves, *s*, that supply the roots of the smaller horns. The roots of the larger horns are supplied by nerves marked *t*; *u* indicates the muscles which move the throat and mouth, which are also represented at *h* in fig. 37, where we may perceive how they become folded when the brain is advanced.

In fig. 37, *a* marks the parts of the throat, stomach, and palate. The stomach, *b*, is cut off to shew the brain, *c*; *dd* are two columns of the spinal chord, which leave an interval between them for the passage of the stomach; they unite and form a ganglion, *e*, which gives off all the nerves of the lower part of the body, *viz.*, nerves of the organs of generation, *p*; of the skin and muscles of these parts, *q*; of the muscles of the sides, *rr*. A long nerve from the right side of the ganglion passes, accompanied by a muscle, to the ovary, *s*. Two other nerves arise behind this: one accompanies it, the other, *t*, passes to a transverse muscle, situated on the limbus; *u* marks a similar nerve on the left side, which goes to the left and under side of the body; *y y y*, the nerves on the left going to the side; *z z*, their antagonists on the right, cut off.

At fig 39 is represented the nervous system in a sepia.

Fig. 55. Pl. IV. A leech (*hirudo medicinalis*), opened longitudinally, together with the intestinal canal, from the dorsal side: a, the sucking surface of the mouth; b, the cavity of the mouth opened, with an internal view of its triangular aperture; c, muscles of the pharynx; d, cavity of the pharynx; e, the cerebral ganglion above it; f, the perforated septum of the stomach; g, the chain of ganglia; h, respiratory vesicles; i, the lateral vessel; k, the pylorus; l, dilatation at the commencement of the intestine; m, the intestine; n, the anus: o, the anal sucking surface; p, the cavity of the stomach; q, the cœca; r, the female, s, the male genital organ.

55. Pl. V. A portion of the chain of ganglia, from the anterior part of the body of the same.

At fig. 39, we have engraved the nervous system of the *sœpia octopus*; a, the brain, composed of two lobes; b, the fat that encloses it, and is enclosed by a cartilaginous cup; c, the optic nerves, partly covered with fat; d, ganglia formed on them, which give rise to several nerves, *e e*, which are distributed to the eye; f, a vessel they enclose; g, fibrils that embrace the choroid coat, and perhaps form it; h, a spherical enlargement, on which is situated the crystalline lens; i, the fore-part of the brain gives out three pairs of nerves, 1, 2, 3, distributed to the head, feet, and adjacent parts: on the middle one a ganglion, *n*, is situated. The hinder part of the brain sends off two large nerves, *q*, which pierce the thorax, pass under the muscles that move the two concave bodies of the excretory sac, and each forms a ganglion, *rr*, whence many other nerves arise which are distributed to the stigmata.

The unmarked figure, in Plate V., shews the cartilage of the head, cerebral ganglion, &c. of the *sœpia officinalis*; a, the cerebral ganglion; b, nervous collar around the œsophagus (*c*); d, optic nerves; e, their ganglia and ramifications; f, the eye; g, h, nerves of the viscera and cloak; h, little auditory sac, with the auditory nerve; i, cavity of the labyrinth in the cartilage of the head (*l*); m, the orbits.

Fig. 38 represents the nervous system of the louse, in which the medulla oblongata is seen as a striated body through the skin: *aaa*, three remarkable swellings in the spinal chord, whence arise three nerves, *bbb*, which go to the muscles of the six feet; *cc*, other nerves that supply the viscera. The last swelling of the spinal chord differs little from the others; it is thickly covered with tracheæ. The cerebral end of the spinal chord is a very thin thread, *e*; thus differing from what is found in other insects, who have this part always divided into two and threaded by the œsophagus. The brain, *ff*, is of the form of two round pears joined to each other by the larger ends. It is studded with tracheæ, *gg*, and fatty particles, which render its demonstration difficult on account of their close adhesions; *hh* are the optic nerves; *ii*, the eyes.

Fig. 40 represents the spinal marrow of a *bee*: a, the superior

rior ganglion, which forms the under surface of the brain, and which receives the optic nerves; *bbb*, the seven ganglia that give off nerves in the thorax and abdomen; *ccc*, nerves, which arise from the threads that connect these ganglia; *dd*, their double or separated threads; *e*, the conical portion of the spinal chord, which is enclosed in a contracted piece of shell; *f*, the thoracic portion of the spinal chord, which furnishes nerves to the muscles of the legs and wings; *g*, the part of the spinal chord enclosed in that strangulating scale that separates the thorax from the abdomen; *h*, the abdominal portion of the chord, which gives origin to the nerves that supply the muscles of the abdominal rings and the sting; *ii*, two nerves passing to the jaws; *kk*, two nerves going to the proboscis [Swammerdam conjectures these may be for taste]; *ll*, two nerves that supply the muscles of the proboscis; *mm*, the optic nerves; *nn*, two nerves which pass from the thoracic portion of the spinal chord through the scaly strangulation, with the medulla itself, and which are distributed to the muscles on the dorsum of the abdomen. The ganglia are firmer and more striated in this animal's spinal chord than the chord itself, and are also more amply supplied with tracheæ, according to the observations of Swammerdam on bees. Malpighi says the same of the silkworm.

Fig. 41 represents the spinal chord of an ephemera, formed of a series of ganglia, answering to the annular rings of the body, united to each other by two columns of spinal marrow, and sending off nerves; the foremost ganglion forming the brain and receiving the optic nerves.

At figs. 42 and 44, we have representations of the brain in the scarabæus monoceros: *a*, the brain, composed of two hemispheres, its front part sending off four small nerves; *b*, two large nerves sent off posteriorly, which run round the œsophagus, unite, and form a ganglion; from this a continued spinal chord descends, dotted with fourteen ganglia. Nerves that pass to the whole body of the insects issue symmetrically from this medulla.

Fig. 42. *ii*, the brain, formed of two lobes, and studded with tracheæ; *k*, the optic nerves, of large size altogether, are somewhat contracted where they pass off from the brain at *ll*, but dilate considerably at *mm*; they retract again at *nn*, but form, ultimately, a large swelling at *o*, where they become invested by the internal parts of the eye.

Fig. 59. A male cray-fish (*astacus fluviatilis*), opened from above; the viscera are removed, the tail is cut away, with the exception of the chain of ganglia. The canal in which the chain is lodged above the legs, and formed by the horny laminæ, to which the legs are attached (a kind of vertebral canal, though placed on the abdominal surface), is, for the most part, broken away, so as to expose the whole extent of the central part of the nervous system: *a*, the œsophagus, cut through immediately behind the triangular mouth; *b*, the cerebral ganglion; *c*, the nervous collar of the neck, with a pair of nerves arising from each side; the remaining eleven ganglia are designated by figures; *d*, the bony pedicle and muscles of the mandibulæ; *e*, the eyes; *f*, the horny laminæ forming the canal for the chain of abdominal ganglia; *g*, a part of this canal not broken open; *h*, the lower extremities of the seminal ducts.

Of the nervous system in fishes.—With respect to the two divisions of the great nervous central mass in this class, the superiority of bulk is constantly on the side of the spinal marrow, which stretches, with few exceptions, through the whole extent of the vertebral column, and consequently, which is not the case in superior animals, through the caudal vertebræ; whence, from the great number of vertebræ, it attains a remarkable length. According to Arsaky, the spinal marrow is peculiarly short, in proportion to the vertebral canal, in some cartilaginous fishes, as the tetrodon *mola* and lophius *piscatorius*, the nerves belonging to it forming a kind of cauda equina, as in man. In the lampreys (*petromyzon marinus*, *fluviatilis*, and *branchialis*), the spinal marrow differs from that of all other vertebral animals. In them the inferior of the two grooves of the spinal marrow expands so much immediately below the brain, that the former assumes a complete riband-like appearance, and the canal usually

contained within it totally disappears. The spinal marrow of fishes terminates in a single thread, and usually at the last caudal vertebræ. Its nerves arise by superior and inferior roots, of which the latter are detached somewhat more posteriorly (caudally) than the former. As in man, it is only on the inferior roots that small ganglia are found. The superior are connected with the inferior roots externally to the vertebral canal; which, particularly in the osseous fishes, is but imperfectly closed by the slender arches supporting the spinous processes. In those situations where large nerves arise from the spinal marrow, distinct swellings, or enlargements of the latter, are distinctly visible; an observation which applies to the remarkably curtailed spinal marrow in the sun fish and frog fish, as well as to the upper portion of the spinal marrow in a species of flying fish, (*trigla*) in which the pectoral fins are developed in an unusual degree, and each of the pairs of nerves belonging to it, corresponds to a pair of ganglia on the upper side of the spinal marrow. The brain also, in fishes, is little else than a similar series of pairs of ganglia on the upper side of the medullary cord; and as by this arrangement the individual portions of the brain are *behind*, and not below each other, the form of the whole recedes much from the spherical shape of the perfectly developed brain of man. The size of the brain also, is very inconsiderable; and that with relation as well to the spinal marrow as to the whole body.

As to the diversified conformation of the brain in fishes, we shall be best able to trace it by means of the variations which the separate masses composing it undergo in different genera. The cerebral mass from whence the olfactory nerves proceed, Carus distinguishes as the *first cerebral mass*. In the osseous fishes it is very inferior in point of structure, and frequently also in size, to the other portions of the brain. In the eel genus it presents three or four pair of ganglia, which successively diminish in size as they advance forwards, and of which the posterior and largest pair are connected, here as in other instances, by a small commissure. The olfactory nerves are usually slender, except in the conger-eel, (*muræna conger*) in which each divides into two tolerably thick branches. In other osseous fishes, this portion of the brain is composed of one or more pairs of ganglia. The latter consists almost entirely of grey substance, and have no cavity within them. In the cartilaginous fishes, we observe changes in the first cerebral mass, by which means it approximates to the form of the hemispheres of the mammalia. The *middle cerebral mass* is distinguished in the osseous fishes by the perfection of its internal structure, and by the greater quantity of fibrous matter contained within it: it consists on the dorsal surface of the brain of a pair of ganglia, which are frequently nearly consolidated into one. Within this is contained a spacious cavity, into which again some other ganglia are found projecting. These parts collectively should be viewed as true optic tubercles, *i. e.* as identical with the corpora quadrigemina in man. From the covering of the cavity of these optic tubercles, arises on each side the broad, ribbon-like, optic nerve, which is generally evidently disposed in numerous folds. With a few, as in the soles and cod, the right optic nerve passes to the left side, and the left over it to the right, without however forming a perfect decussation, although they are connected by a commissure at their origin. From the middle cerebral mass also arise the accessory cords of the optic nerve, *viz.* the third pair from the great internal ganglion of the cavity of the optic tubercle; the fourth pair from the medullary lamella (valve of the brain) connecting the optic tubercle with the third cerebral mass; and the sixth pair from the medulla oblongata, immediately below the fourth, as the third is below the second pair. The identity of this middle cerebral mass with the corpora quadrigemina, is fully proved by a reference to the progress of formation of the same parts in the fetus of man and other mammalia.

The inferior surface of the middle cerebral mass presents some elevations of gray substance, corresponding precisely to the gray substance about the infundibulum in the human brain. The conformation of the middle cerebral mass is remarkably distinct in the thoracici and abdominales. In the eel

eel genus, on the contrary, the optic tubercles are smaller and less developed internally. This is still more the case in the rays and sharks.

The most uniform and most essential part of the *third cerebral mass*, is a single ganglion, principally composed of gray substance, and which may be considered as the prototype of the cerebellum. It always lies immediately behind the optic tubercles, is usually of a rounded shape, and contains a cavity which is continuous with the general cerebral cavity formed by the divergence of the upper columns of the spinal marrow, and the expansion of the canal contained within it. Its formation is thus simple in the eel for instance. In other fishes there are lateral appendages to this ganglion; small in the pike, larger in the haddock. Occasionally also there is a second zygous ganglion below it, as in the carp and cobitis *fossilis*. Lastly, there are occasionally two other ganglia behind it, which then are principally connected with the origin of the branchial nerve; as in the carp, cobitis *fossilis*, and herring.

The circumstances connected with the *third cerebral mass* in cartilaginous fishes, are peculiarly remarkable; for here the ganglion of which it consists, and which as regards its character, corresponds to the cerebellum, more evidently presents the structure that it possesses in man. Thus, in rays and sharks, we find it is a simple medullary lamella, covering the fourth cavity of the brain; and in several of the latter, not only of considerable extent, but also disposed in transverse folds; in which respect it coincides more particularly with the cerebellum of birds, hereafter to be described. The medulla oblongata is divided superiorly, as in man, so as to form the fourth ventricle; inferiorly it is flattened, and of considerable breadth.

The nerves that come from the brain in fishes, are the olfactory, which frequently form a ganglion previous to their termination. The optic, which are usually developed in proportion to the optic tubercles and the eyes; the third and fourth and sixth pairs, the origins of which we have described. (The fifth pair, and the par vagum, are distinctly recognisable as pairs of nerves passing out between two vertebræ, like those of the spine; the former passing between the anterior and middle, the latter between the middle and posterior, cranial vertebræ.) The branchial nerve is usually of considerable size in fishes, and is ordinarily distributed in three particular directions. The anterior, and thicker branches, proceed to the respiratory organs, placed immediately below the head; a twig divided into two fibrils being distributed to each lamina of the gills. The middle branches are destined chiefly for the neighbouring muscles. The third posterior branch, lastly, proceeds directly outwards, and then runs along the sides of the body, immediately below the skin, forming a lateral line, visible externally; an arrangement of which the distribution of the accessory nerve in man, appears to form a repetition. The auditory nerves, though in immediate opposition with nerves of the fifth pair at their origin, are distinct from them, according to Desmoulins, in all species of fishes, except rays. A similar statement is made by Rudolphi, as regards the sturgeon; and by Weber as to lampreys, and certain osseous and cartilaginous fishes. In many fishes there is an accessory auditory nerve corresponding to the facial, arising either directly from the brain, or from the auditory and maxillary nerves, and distributed partly to the internal ear, and partly to the muscles of the branchial apparatus, os hyoides, &c. The nerve which supplies the place of the glosso-pharyngeal in fishes, is a division of the vagus nerve, given off from the first of the branchial nerves. On the other hand, that which corresponds to the hypoglossal, is a branch of the maxillary or fifth pair of nerves, and, according to Weber, has also, in the cyprini, an additional origin from the medulla oblongata.

As to the spinal nerves, from the absence of proper extremities, are distributed in a very simple manner, between the ribs and the long spinous processes. In lampreys, they are extraordinarily small, which appears to be connected with the deficiency of ribs and fins; whilst on the contrary, in other cases, where the fins are highly developed, the bulk of

the nerves is increased in a corresponding degree. This is particularly evident in rays; in which the bones of the shoulder and pelvis, as well as the pectoral and abdominal fins, are highly developed. Whilst in osseous fishes only the two first spinal nerves on each side unite for the supply of the pectoral fins, in the rays the first twenty-four pairs are united together, within a cartilaginous canal, into a broad band, a kind of axillary plexus, for the supply of the same parts.

In all of the four superior classes of animals, there is a nervous chord on each side of the front of the vertebral column, the office of which appears to be to connect together the branches from the spinal marrow, destined for the organs of vegetative life, and to combine them into a general system, forming the medium for the mutual influence of the animal and vegetative spheres. Hence, it is necessarily connected with the nerves of the spine, as well as with the intervertebral nerves of the head: the fifth is the only pair of cerebral nerves with which it is connected in them. In the cyclopterus *lumpus* the internal filaments of the third ganglion, form an arch under the first vertebra, from which proceeds a fasciculus, passing along the œsophagus to the stomach, liver, and commencement of the intestine. A similar fasciculus arises from the eleventh ganglion, and is distributed to the ovary. The remaining ganglia are much smaller, and accompany the aorta and venæ cavae, in the sub-vertebral canal. One of the most remarkable circumstances however, is, that, according to Desmoulins, the nerves of the sympathetic system are much less intimately connected with the arteries in fishes, than in the superior classes of animals.

As an example of the parts in question, in osseous fishes, we have represented at fig. 45, the brain and spinal marrow of the cyprinus alburnus, viewed from above; *a*, the ganglia of the olfactory nerves, or first cerebral mass; *b*, optic tubercles; *c*, cerebellum; *d*, the medulla oblongata. As far as *x*, the spinal chord is lodged within the dorsal vertebra, and after *x*, in the caudal; *u*, the olfactory nerves; 5, the fifth pair.

Fig. 49 shews the basis of the brain in another osseous fish, the cyprinus barbus; *c*, is the medulla spinalis; *h*, medulla oblongata; *A B*, the optic lobe; *D D*, the cerebral hemispheres; *E*, the olfactory lobe; 2, the optic nerve; 3, the third pair; 45, the fifth nerves, formed of separate fibrils; 7, the facial nerve; 8, the auditory nerve; 9, the glosso-pharyngeal; 10, the pneumo-gastric; 11, the hypoglossal; 12, the accessory; *a a*, the cerebellum.

Fig. 50 represents the upper surface of the same brain: 1, the cerebellum; 2, the optic lobes; 3, the cerebral hemispheres; *i i*, the olfactory lobe; *m*, its pedicle; *b b*, the hypoglossal nerve; *l*, the glosso-pharyngeal; *c*, the pneumo-gastric nerve; *D*, auditory; *E*, facial; *A A*, fourth pair; *G, H, I*, nervus trigeminus; *K*, third pair; *L*, optic nerve; *N O*, anterior branch of trigemini.

Fig. 48 represents the nervous system in a cartilaginous fish, viz. the upper surface of the brain; the *raia rubus*; 1, medulla spinalis; 1, *bis* corpus restiforme; 2, colonus scriptorius; 3 and 4, middle lobe of the cerebellum; 4, *bis*, and 9, lateral lobes; 5, fifth and seventh nerves united; 6, the fourth nerve; 7, optic lobe; 8, third nerve; 13, 14, the cerebral hemispheres; 10, 11, the optic nerve; 16, pedicles of the olfactory ganglion; 17, the ganglion itself.

In the class amphibia the two main divisions of the great central nervous mass are still pretty nearly similar; for, although the brain is somewhat more developed than in fishes, the spinal marrow preponderates considerably in point of size. In salamanders, serpents, and lizards, as in fishes, the spinal marrow extends through the whole spine, even to the caudal vertebræ, and is, consequently, of considerable length. In the frog, its fibres terminate at the sacrum. The form of the spinal marrow does not vary essentially from that observed in the preceding class. In the frog, the fourth ventricle extends pretty low into the spinal marrow. Here, also, as in fishes, the principal divisions of the brain are placed one behind another, and its form coincides most completely with that of the brain of cartilaginous fishes, particularly rays

rays and sharks. The bulk of the whole brain is very inconsiderable. As to the form of the individual portions of the brain, we find the *first cerebral mass* here, as in the following classes, constantly provided with the cavity which was first developed in the shark. In the salamander and frog it is tolerably elongated; and in the latter the two ganglia are, as well as their cavities, united into one, whilst, posteriorly, they are connected by a medullary band. Within each of the cavities corresponding to the lateral ventricles of the human brain, there is here, as well as in all other amphibia, a swelling very similar to the corpus striatum of man.

In the *second cerebral mass* we find the optic tubercles smaller, and with a more simple cavity; partly forming a repetition of the type of rays and sharks, and partly approximating to the form of the anterior pair of the corpora quadrigemina in man. Besides the proper optic tubercles, however, there is, in all the orders of this class, a pair of smaller ganglia placed before them, which correspond to the optic thalami, as they are usually called, or ganglia of the hemispheres, in the brain of man, and, like them, give some fibres to the optic nerves. The true optic tubercles are usually consolidated into one mass; and, in the frog, as in osseous fishes, contain a swelling, from which the medullary fibres radiate to the covering of the tubercles. In tortoises, lizards, and serpents, the cavity of the optic tubercles is smooth. A small pineal gland is always found on the ganglia of the hemispheres.

The *third cerebral mass* consisting of the cerebellum and medulla oblongata, is very simple in frogs and serpents. The cerebellum forms only a narrow medullary band, covering the fourth ventricle; to the back part of it a vascular lamina is attached, forming, as in the lamprey, the choroid process of the fourth ventricle, which, in serpents, is very small. The nerves are distributed in the same manner as in man; those only, as must evidently be the case, being absent, which correspond to organs not yet in existence; e. g. phrenic nerves, because there is no diaphragm; nerves of the pelvis and extremities in serpents, because those parts are wanting. Of the cerebral nerves, the maxillary and vagus are still distinctly recognisable as the intervertebral nerves of the head. The auditory is a separate cerebral nerve, in this class of animals, and of considerable size in tortoises and lizards. The optic nerves also are large, when the eye is pretty much developed, as in tortoises, the iguana, &c. In the latter, a transverse incision at the commissure of the optic nerves, clearly proves their decussation by the mutual interlacement of medullary laminae. The olfactory nerves are but short in serpents, terminate in a club-like swelling, and, in most amphibia, appear as uninterrupted prolongations of the first cerebral lobes.

The sympathetic nerve has nearly the same course in amphibia as in fishes.

52. The brain of the coluber haje; Nos. 1, 2, medulla spinalis; 3, the cerebellum; 5, optic lobes; 6, the pineal gland, and posterior part of the hemispheres; 7, anterior part of the hemispheres; 8, olfactory pedicle; 9, olfactory lobule.

In *birds* the brain and spinal marrow are developed with singular uniformity in different species, and comparatively with the body in general, in a higher degree than in any instance we have yet mentioned. The brain is more decidedly distinguished from the spinal marrow by its greater breadth and more globular form.

The spinal marrow extends into the caudal vertebrae. It is, however, considerably reduced in size, at the same time that the column of caudal vertebrae is comparatively short. In fact, the inferior swelling on the spinal marrow, is contained within the sacral vertebrae, and its continuation is little more than a terminal fibril, extending into the tail, and giving off some few pairs of nerves through the holes between the caudal vertebrae. One of the principal points to be noticed in the brain of birds is, that the three primary divisions belonging to it are no longer placed one behind the other, as in the two preceding classes, but are situated one below the other. The anterior mass appears already

to occupy a higher rank than that of mere olfactory ganglia. It still, however, consists chiefly of gray substance, and, as in the preceding classes, is principally connected with its fellow by a narrow commissure; besides this, however, there is a small soft commissure placed above it, which Meckel, who first discovered it, considers as a rudiment of the great commissure of the brain in the following class, and which Carus looks on as more particularly corresponding to the anterior inflected portion of the corpus callosum, a part which is only found very strongly marked in the rodentia among mammalia. Within the ventricles are large swellings, corresponding to the corpora striata of man. The form of the hemispheres varies to some extent in the different species of birds. In passerine birds they are usually long and broad, completely covering the optic tubercles; in accipitres, on the contrary, the optic tubercles project considerably beside and behind them, although, at the same time, the hemispheres are of remarkable breadth; in some aquatic birds, the duck for instance, they are, on the contrary, rather oblong. The olfactory nerves always arise from their anterior part, with the intermedium of a swelling on each side, a medullary stria running along the lower surface of each hemisphere to the origin of the corresponding nerve.

In order completely to detect the coincidence of form between the second mass or division of the brain of birds and the corresponding part in amphibia, it is only necessary to consider the brain of a nearly perfect embryo of a bird as intermediate between them. Here (in the embryo) the hemispheres, as in the amphibia, are, comparatively, smaller and narrower, whilst the optic tubercles are found lying close together, and immediately behind them, which is not the case in the full grown bird. In the latter, where, as in amphibia, we may distinguish between the ganglia and the proper optic tubercles; these last are situated more laterally and inferiorly, being pressed aside by the greater expansion of the hemispheres, but in such a manner, that they are still connected by a medullary membrane, corresponding to the roof of the aqueduct in the human brain. They are smaller in proportion to the rest of the brain; in which respect, as well as in the abundance of medullary substance covering their internal and external surfaces, they approximate to the anterior pair of the corpora quadrigemina in man. Their cavities are small, and open into the space beneath the medullary commissure of the optic tubercles above mentioned.

As to the ganglia of the hemispheres, to which different writers have assigned very various characters, if we carefully consider the series of formations of the brain in the various stages of its progressive advance towards perfection, it will not admit of a doubt that they correspond absolutely to what have been called the optic thalami in the human brain.

The cerebellum, which is the principal portion of the *third cerebral mass*, here, as we found the case in certain cartilaginous fishes and amphibia, consists of lamina disposed in transverse folds, and covering the fourth ventricle; with this difference, however, that its structure is much more perfected. The cerebellum in birds is very similar to the vermiform or central portion of the same part in man. Here, as in some fishes and amphibia, are lateral appendages, which, however, must not be identified with the great lateral lobes of the human cerebellum, but rather with the parts which Riel has called "flocken." The ganglia of the auditory nerves are also very distinct below the cerebellum.

In the spinal and cerebral nerves we find but few striking peculiarities, the nerves being distributed to the different parts of the body, according to the same general plan as in man. It has already been mentioned that the olfactory nerves arise from the anterior extremities of the hemispheres. The optic nerves are generally very bulky, admitting of comparison in this respect only with those of some lizards. They arise from the whole of the external surface of the optic tubercles, and form a perfect decussation in the region of the infundibulum.

The sympathetic nerve is placed at each side of the whole vertebral column, and has a ganglion at each vertebra, peculiarly

liarily distinct within the thorax; each ganglion is connected to the next by a double cord, as in the ganglionic chain of inferior animals, and frequently gives off numerous twigs to the neighbouring vessels and viscera, as well as a constant one to the nearest spinal nerve. This chain of ganglia is most remarkable in the neck, where it is lodged in the canal formed by the transverse processes of the cervical vertebræ on each side. Superiorly, however, it terminates at the extremity of this canal in the third cervical vertebra in a slender fibril, which bends outwards, and is connected with the vagus nerve, and also, according to Cuvier, with the fifth and sixth pairs.

54. Brain of the Casoar, side view.—No. 23, the accessory nerve of Willis, and eighth pair; 4, the sixth pair; 5, the fifth pair; 6, fourth pair; 7, optic lobes; 8, third pair; 9, optic tubercles; 10, optic nerves; 11, pedicle of the hemispheres; 12, olfactory lobule; 13, lateral part of the cerebral hemispheres; 14, lateral part of the cerebellum.

53. Optic lobes and nerves of the ostrich.—No. 1, medulla spinalis; 3, interlacement of the fibres of the cerebral peduncles; 2, 6, optic lobes; 4, 5, interlacement of the optic nerves.

In the class *mammalia* the spinal marrow is no longer comparable to the brain in point of size, as in fishes and amphibia; nor in respect to the perfect development of individual portions of it, as in birds; and consequently we find the spinal marrow gradually becomes more completely subordinate to the brain. The latter not only advances considerably, as relates to the perfection of its internal form, but also acquires a notable increase of bulk, as compared with the body in general, although the preceding class already, to a certain extent, approaches in that respect to the present.

The spinal marrow, in general, is much more similar to that of man, as regards its form, position, and investments, than in the preceding classes, although there are sufficiently striking marks of distinction. One of the most essential is the canal of the spinal marrow, which probably exists in the whole class. The spinal marrow also extends lower down in the vertebral canal than in man; and although it always forms a cauda equina (the origins of the last nerves sent off being higher up than the inter-vertebral holes), it still reaches into the sacrum, and even gives off nerves there, which pass through the holes of the caudal vertebræ, the cord itself no longer extending so far, except, perhaps, in the aquatic mammalia. In this class, likewise, the triple swelling of the spinal marrow above the medulla oblongata, in the middle for the nerves of the anterior extremities, and below for those of the posterior extremities, is recognizable, the last of the three being, in general, proportionally thicker than in man. It is remarkable that, in certain short-necked animals, as rats and mice, the upper and middle enlargements of the chord are so completely united into one mass, that the portion of the spinal marrow contained in the cervical vertebræ is nearly as large again as the remaining part. The posterior groove of the spinal marrow in this class, and even in man, is less distinct than in those preceding: it still exists, however, and is sometimes of considerable depth; for instance, in the rodentia and bats. The progressive improvements in the structure of the brain in this class are very essential: they consist partly in the greater abundance of fibrous substance in the hemispheres, which are connected by an additional large commissure, and partly in the higher degree of development of the cerebellum. The optic tubercles, on the contrary, recede, and have appended to them a second pair of ganglia, from which circumstance the whole mass receives the name of corpora quadrigemina. Speaking generally, the form of the brain, as it presents itself in the rodentia, constitutes the most perfect intermedium between the formation of the same organ as it exists in this and the preceding class. Of the individual masses composing the brain, the first, as already noticed, is peculiarly distinguished by the appearance of the corpus callosum and fornix, which, together with the anterior commissure, already existing in fishes, unite the two hemispheres. The external form of the hemispheres in the ro-

dentia, as well as in the shrews, moles, and bats, is an oval, smallest anteriorly, and the upper surface is perfectly smooth, as in birds. Posteriorly, they do not cover the cerebellum, and frequently not the optic tubercles. Internally, the anterior fold or inflexion of the corpus callosum, and its prolongations into the lateral ventricles, (cornua ammonis) are particularly wide and large. The anterior pillars of the fornix are very short, being soon lost behind the inflexion of the corpus callosum. The formation of the hemispheres in mammalia generally coincides, in a remarkable manner, with that of the optic tubercles in many of the osseous fishes, whence, in the latter, those tubercles have frequently, but incorrectly, been viewed in the light of hemispheres. The hemispheres as they exist in the rodentia and chiroptera come next to those of birds: they do not present any fossæ, or convolutions, in the mouse, rat, marmot, beaver, bat, two-toed ant-eater, &c. In the carnivora, ruminantia, &c., they are much more voluminous, are furnished with distinct convolutions, and cover not only the whole of the corpora quadrigemina, but also a part of the anterior surface of the cerebellum, in the same manner as in the fœtus of the sixth and seventh month. In apes and porpusses the hemispheres are still larger, and here first present a third or posterior lobe, the imperfection of which is marked by the absence of convolutions upon it in most quadrumana, in the same manner as they appear there at the latest period only of the existence of the human fœtus. M. Spurzheim, it is true, asserts that the third or posterior lobe of the hemispheres exists much more uniformly; in which respect he differs from Cuvier, Tiedemann, and Serres. His opinion, too, appears to be contradicted by the fact, that the posterior horn of the lateral ventricle, and the hippocampus minor contained within it, first present themselves in the quadrumana. The corpora striata are present in mammalia, and in the rodentia and edentata are much larger in proportion to the hemispheres than in carnivora and ruminantia; thus forming an additional point of approximation to the organization of birds. Of the corpus callosum it is sufficient to remark, that its size and development have an immediate relation with the condition of the hemispheres. Such, also, is the case with the fornix, which is, in all instances, formed by a medullary layer, descending from the optic thalamus into the mammillary body on each side; from whence, re-ascending behind the anterior commissure to meet its fellow, it sends off a medullary lamina on each side to the under surface of the corpus callosum, called septum lucidum; and then again diverges from its fellow to form the cornu ammonis, and terminate on the outer surface of the hemisphere.

Of the different portions of the third mass, the cerebellum in mammalia, is principally distinguished from that of the preceding classes, in this respect, that it is divided into a central mass and two lateral lobes. The middle or vermiform mass, so small in man, is usually very large in mammalia, apes alone, and, according to Cuvier, the porpoise excepted.

The number of the laminæ or transverse folds of the cerebellum is generally much greater than in the foregoing classes; but also much less than in man: hence, also, these laminæ are proportionally thicker and more convoluted, so much so, that the vermiform process is sometimes almost S shaped. The bulk of the cerebellum is likewise greater in proportion to the rest of brain than in man. The remarkable increase of size and development of the cerebellum in this class, seems to be closely connected with the appearance of the pons varolii, which was deficient in the preceding classes, and which may probably be correctly designated as the inferior commissure of the cerebellum. It coincides with such a view, that this part, which in man attains a very considerable size, is here generally, and in the rodentia particularly, narrow. The pons is generally separated into a posterior and anterior portion. The anterior appears very distinctly in the mouse and bats, as the inferior commissure of the posterior pair of corpora quadrigemina; the posterior on the contrary, is often so little elevated, that the corpora pyramidalia, which are always very distinct in mammalia,

take their course over it. We have further to notice here, also, the very great breadth of the medulla oblongata, which gradually diminishes in the superior species, and particularly in the porpoise. In the fourth ventricle, which is formed in the same manner as in man, the medullary striæ connecting the ganglia of the auditory nerves in man are still deficient. The corpora olivaria likewise, are either wanting in most of the mammalia, or at least do not contain the same arborescent ramification of grey and white substance as in man: in the porpoise, however, these parts are very much developed.

It had been generally admitted that the olfactory nerves were wanting in the porpoise, and probably in the other cetacea, until Jacobson and Blainville asserted that they had discovered them. Rudolphi, however, contradicts the statement from his own observations, and those of Dr. Otto; who examined the brains of several specimens in the fresh state, and sent others to Rudolphi, still enveloped in the arachnoid, so that, had the nerves existed, they could not have escaped observation. The same remark applies to the whale, (*balæna mystecetus*) and narwhale, (*monodon monoceros*) examined by Rudolphi.

The optic nerves generally have, in mammalia, altogether the same course as in man, their size only varying materially. In mice, rats, bats, and hedgehogs, for instance, they are very slender; on the contrary, in the squirrel, rabbit, and hare, very large.

The remaining cerebral and spinal nerves in this class, are distributed in every essential respect as in man: we may, however, notice the very striking size of the fifth cerebral pair in most mammalia.

In mammalia, as in man, the cervical portion of the sympathetic nerve, no longer lies immediately upon the vertebral column, and the number of its ganglia in that region no longer corresponds to the number of vertebrae. So few other important peculiarities are to be found in the remaining divisions of the ganglionic system, that a distinct investigation of it appears superfluous.

With respect to the functions of the nervous system, we remark that nerves are longitudinally divided into thin fibrils, and that this arrangement enables such of them as are sentient to take cognizance of the particular forms, as well as the mere presence of bodies. Had they been homogeneous, they must have possessed two functions, a power of acknowledging the form of objects, and that of acknowledging simply their presence.

The size of a motive nerve appears to depend less on the bulk of the part it supplies than upon the variety of movements that can perform. The size of a sentient nerve less on the intensity of the impressions it conveys but on their number. Sentient nerves are, *cæteris paribus*, larger than motive. Since many plants and animals move that have no nerves, these elementary parts may be considered as only necessary to concentrate the movements of distant organs, or, in other words, to excite remote muscles, the intermediate parts remaining quiescent. Thus a medusa has no nerves, though, when a stimulant is applied to it, it contracts: for the medusa does not contract a particular line or range of its striæ, but all of them simultaneously. For example, suppose the line *a—b* were stimulated at the end marked *a*, a contraction would take place, were the line pure muscle, through its whole extent, strongest at *a*, and gradually getting weaker towards *b*, an effect which it is not altogether inconceivable to suppose may be effected by a power of attraction. But if the line in question were traversed by a nerve, the ends *a* and *b* would begin to contract, whilst the intermediate parts were quiescent; and the consequence would be, that the line would become curled, and would enclose any substance placed between its arms. Now this is what occurs in the animals where the first trace of the nervous system is found. In the *ASTERIAS* and *HOLOTHURIE* a nervous collar surrounds the entrance to the stomach, and sends a nerve to each ray. These animals lie outstretched in the water; if any matter be placed on their feelers, the nerves carry the impression to the nervous circle:

this excites the extremities of all the rays; they contract, and the matter in question is thrown into the stomach. This nervous circle has some ganglions in it; the functions of which are probably two in number, to increase the nervous power at the part where it must evidently be required in the greatest degree; and, secondly, to convert the sentient impulse it derives from one nerve into the motive influence it imparts to another. There is no evidence, nor is it probable that any consciousness exists here; the operation of the nerves is doubtless under the governance of an imperative law. The next step in the gradation of function is, that by means of a peculiar apparatus nerves become capable of receiving impressions from light, or perceiving vibrations in the media that surround them, or even of distinguishing the chemical qualities of those media. Hence seeing, hearing, &c., are superadded to the mere sense of touch. But there is no evidence that these may not, to a certain degree, exist without any very clear consciousness on the part of the animal possessing them. A form deciphered on the eye of a cuttle fish may excite a motion as determinate and automatic in the nerves and ganglia of that animal as the immediate contact of a knife could be capable of exciting in the separated muscle of a frog.

That pleasure and pain are felt very low in the creation is evident, both from experiment and from the consideration that animals of the fullest life require a sense of *appetite*, to stimulate them to supply themselves with food. Perhaps the next instincts we observe in animals, is that of approaching things which are pleasant, and receding from such as are disagreeable. To lay hold on that of which the presence is associated with the remembrance of a pleasant taste, is perhaps the next. Here we have association, and consequently reminiscence developed, as very early powers, though very confused ones, the movements of the animals being determined by a few objects. These associations are of course in the feeble origin, the result of original determinate laws, but become strengthened and fully formed in the consequence of repetition; and on these *habits* become developed, of which nothing more can be said, than that they are produced by the combined operation of internal powers and external circumstances. Upon the whole, we remark that in the animal kingdom, the prime symptoms of cerebral powers begin at a very low scale, at a point which is undetermined; that they acquire, insensibly but rapidly, a high degree of development, and furnish no marked point of difference, except at that single step which separates the mind of man from the rest of the creation. With respect to the parts of the nervous system, in which particular instincts reside, it appears fair to infer the ganglionic enlargement, which is formed at the union of any particular sets of nerves, to be the spot in which the instinct, or habit, or association is developed, that refers to the impressions those nerves are calculated to convey: that, for example the first cerebral lobe is the seat of the remembrance of smells in a fish; and the second, the seat of sights. What renders this investigation complex, is the circumstance that the different parts of the brain being connected intimately together, the affections of one part influence in a great degree the other—a reciprocating action which a mere glance of the nervous movements must convince us is absolutely requisite. In the higher animals, this union becomes so perfect that the central part of the nervous system forms, as it were, but four parts; the cerebrum and cerebellum united by the tuber annulare and the spinal marrow; and these even are intimately connected. Here it is probable that the cerebrum is at once the seat of the associations that are exercised on the impressions of sight, smelling, and touch.

With respect to the size of a central lobe of the nervous system, that does not appear to be in proportion to the size of the nerves that terminate in it, or the perfection of the sense in the parts those nerves supply; neither does it depend on the intensity or force of the instinct. But it appears to be intimately connected with the *number* of habits, or associations, that it is required to receive. Hence the size of the brain

is a tolerably good measure, generally speaking, of the edibility of an animal. At the same time, we must not push this conclusion too far, nor expect to find that a dolphin, because its brain is as large as a man's; can retain as many conceptions in its memory, or associate as readily those conceptions with external impressions; or, that a man with a large head has more of these faculties than one with a smaller one. The changes that are wrought on the brain are too subtle for our view; but no fact is more clear than that the cerebral functions never go on, unless there is a due supply of aerated blood. This supply varies in quality in different animals, and may vary in this respect in minute particulars among individuals; it varies in quantity, not only in different individuals, but at different periods; and the connexion between this variation, and the excess or diminution of the cerebral functions, has been observed by every one.

Though there is no subject more interesting in Zoology than the present, our limits, already exceeded, forbid us to enter further into its consideration. The same reason compels us to abbreviate very much of what we had to say on the senses.

The senses of taste and smell are probably enjoyed by nearly all animals, though they do not reside in the same parts. In such as have no tongues, the digestion of particular foods may be so pleasant as to render the stomach a true gustatory organ; and where the nasal cavities are absent, palpi, or even a respiratory cavity, may receive various modifications from the existence of different aromæ in the air.

With respect to the organ of sight, though the whole bodies of some zoophytes seem capable of perceiving light, it is only in a proper eye that the form of objects can be perceived: and this organ exists in the sepia and helix alone, and in the class vermes.

In insects, two kinds of eyes, very dissimilar in their structure, are found. One sort is small and simple (stemmata); the others, which are large, seem to consist of an aggregation of smaller eyes; for their general convexity is divided into an immense number of small hexagonal convex surfaces, which may be considered as so many distinct cornææ. The first kind is formed in different numbers in most of the aptera, as also in the larvæ of many winged insects. When these undergo the last or complete metamorphosis, and receive their wings, they gain at the same time the large compound eyes. Several genera of winged insects, and aptera (as the largest species of monoculi) have stemmata besides their compound eyes.

The internal structure has hitherto been investigated only in the large polyedrous eyes. The back of the cornea (which is the part, divided in front into the hexagonal surfaces, called in French, *facettes*) is covered with a dark pigment. Behind this are numerous white bodies, of a hexagonal prismatic shape, and equal in number to that of the facettes of the cornea. A second coloured membrane covers these, and appears to receive the expansion of the optic nerve.

Blumenbach thinks it probable, that the polyedrous eyes are adapted for distant objects, and the simple ones for such as are more near.

We have engraved two figures, in order to shew the eyes in insects.

Fig. 42 is a representation of the parts of the eye, as they are attached to the brain in the scarabæus: *a a*, the pyramidal fibres; the cornea which surmounted them being removed: *b*, the fibrous membrane which receives the optic nerve, *c*. This membrane is white on the exterior surface, but dark where it is in contact with the nerve. This dark appearance is represented at *d*.

Fig. 43 represents the eye of the drone opened from below: *x*, the medulla spinalis; *y*, the first ganglion that the medulla forms after emerging from the cranium; *s*, the cortical; *t*, the medullary substances of the brain; *z*, the facettes of the cornea, and the pyramidal bodies; *g*, the cortical substance of the eye which receives the optic nerve; *x*, the inner coats; *o*, the eye; *u*, the part where the pyramidal bodies are largest.

The peculiarities in the eye of fishes, which belong either

to the whole class, or to most of the genera and species, consist in the division of their choroid coat and retina into several manifestly distinct laminæ; and in the existence of two small organs within the eye, which belong exclusively to this class.

1. A body, generally resembling in shape a horse-shoe, lies between the internal and middle layers of the choroid; some have thought it muscular, and others glandular. 2. The tunica Ruyschiana gives origin to a vascular membrane, resembling in its form a bell (campanula of Haller). This goes towards the lens, and has, therefore, some resemblance to the marsupium of birds.

No true ciliary body is found, at least in the bony fishes.

The crystalline lens of most fishes is very large in comparison with the size of the eyeball, and nearly or entirely spherical. The vitreous humour on the contrary is small, and the aqueous in many cases is hardly discernible.

The eyes are very large in birds.

The distinction between certain parts of the eye, where the membranes have been supposed to be continuous, appears more plainly in some birds, than in any other animals. The boundaries of the choroid coat and iris are very clearly defined in the horned owl (*strix bubo*); and those of the margin of the retina, and the posterior border of the ciliary body, very distinct in the toucan (*rampastos tucanus*).

The ciliary processes of birds are not very prominent; they consist rather of striæ than of loose folds. They are always closely connected to the crystalline capsule. There is no tapetum in this class.

A great peculiarity in the eye of birds consists in the marsupium (*pecten plicatum*; in French, *la bourse, le peigne*), the use of which has not hitherto been very clearly ascertained. It arises in the back of the eye, proceeding apparently through a slit in the retina; it passes obliquely into the vitreous humour, and terminates in that part, reaching in some species to the capsule of the lens. The figure of its circumference is a truncated quadrangle. Numerous blood-vessels run in the folds of membrane which compose it; and the black pigment by which it is covered, suggests an idea that it is chiefly destined for the absorption of the rays of light, when they are too strong or dazzling.

The third eyelid, or *membrana nictitans*, is a thin, semi-transparent fold of the conjunctiva; which, in the state of rest, lies in the inner corner of the eye, with its loose edge nearly vertical, but can be drawn out so as to cover the whole front of the globe. By this, according to Cuvier, the eagle is enabled to look at the sun.

The eye of mammalia in general differs little from that of man, except in their form and size, or in the separation of individual parts.

The sclerotica of the cetacea is distinguished by the great thickness of its posterior part; when the eye-ball equals an orange in size, the back of this membrane is an inch thick; so that, although the globe be spherical, the space containing the vitreous humour is of a different form. The extent of the cornea seems to be greatest in the porcupine (*hystrix cristata*), where the cornea extends over half the globe.

The choroid coat consists more plainly in the cetacea than in any other mammalia, of two distinct laminæ, of which the internal (*membrana Ruyschiana*) is covered with a dull tapetum.

The tapetum occupies the temporal side of the bottom of the eye-ball; *i. e.* it is placed exteriorly to the entrance of the optic nerve. It exists in the carnivorous and ruminating animals; in the solipeda, pachydermata, and cetacea. In the dog, wolf, and badger, it is of a pure white, bordered by blue.

The iris varies in thickness in the different genera. In no instance can we discover true muscular fibres; the examination of the part in the elephant and whale having afforded in this respect the same result, as the tender and almost transparent iris of the white rabbit.

The size of the crystalline lens varies in proportion to that of the vitreous humour; and sometimes very considerably. Blumenbach found the largest lens in this point of view in the

the

the comparatively small eye of the opossum (*Didelphis marsupialis*); the whale has the smallest. No mammalia have it so slightly convex on the surface as man.

The following numbers give the proportions of the three humours, measured on the axis of the eye, after it had been frozen.

	Aqueous Humour.	Crystalline.	Vitreous Humour.
Man.....	$\frac{5}{22}$	$\frac{4}{22}$	$\frac{13}{22}$
Dog.....	$\frac{5}{21}$	$\frac{5}{21}$	$\frac{11}{21}$
Cow.....	$\frac{5}{27}$	$\frac{14}{27}$	$\frac{13}{27}$
Sheep.....	$\frac{5}{17}$	$\frac{11}{17}$	$\frac{12}{17}$
Horse.....	$\frac{9}{23}$	$\frac{15}{23}$	$\frac{13}{23}$
Owl.....	$\frac{5}{27}$	$\frac{11}{27}$	$\frac{11}{27}$
Herring.....	$\frac{7}{7}$	$\frac{7}{7}$	$\frac{7}{7}$

A lacrymal gland exists in all animals of this class.

The nictitating membrane, (*membrana nictitans, palpebra tertia, seu interna, periophthalmium*) of which only a rudiment exists in the quadrumana and the human subject, is very large and moveable in some quadrupeds. This is the case in animals of the genus *felis*, in the opossum, the seal, and particularly in the elephant.

Of the organ of hearing.—In the class *vermes* the *sepia* only have any thing like an organ of hearing. In the cartilaginous ring, to which the large tentacula of the animal are affixed, two oval cavities appear, in each of which is a small bag, containing a bony substance, and receiving the termination of nerves.

There is no doubt that several insects possess the sense of hearing; but the organ of this sense is very uncertain. In some of the larger animals of the genus *cancer*, a part can be distinguished, which seems to be analogous to the vestibulum of the former classes. A small bony tube is found on each side at the root of the palpi: its external opening is closed by a firm membrane; and it contains a membranous lining, on which a nerve, arising from a common branch with that of the antennæ, is expanded.

Fishes possess near the anterior cervical vertebræ considerable ossicula, which may be compared to the malleus, incus, and stapes; and in those, which are provided with a swimming bladder, these bones are so connected with that organ as to render it probable that it is auxiliary to the sense of hearing.

Their internal ear consists of three large canals, which are generally seen to project into the cavity of the cranium. Opposite to the termination of the auditory nerves on the vestibulum, one, two, or three neatly formed stones are found. These are as white as porcelain, particularly in several of the bony fishes, and very dry and brittle in their texture.

The internal ear of fishes is distinguished from that of the other three classes of red-blooded animals, by this remarkable peculiarity, that it grows as the fish increases in size, and consequently that its magnitude is in the direct ratio of the bulk and age of the animal.

Turtles, frogs, and most species of the lizard kind, possess, besides semicircular canals, a tympanum and Eustachian tube, like warm-blooded animals. Both the latter parts, however, as well as the ossicula auditus, are wanting in the salamander. The foramen ovale in this animal is merely closed by a portion of cartilage, and the vestibulum contains a soft stone.

The serpents, with a very few exceptions, as the blind-worm, (*anguis fragilis*) have neither tympanum nor Eustachian tube. They have a kind of rudiment of ossiculum.

The want of a cartilaginous external ear is compensated in birds, particularly in those of the rapacious kind, by the regular arrangement of the feathers round the opening of the meatus. Several also, chiefly of the last mentioned class, and particularly among the owls, have a peculiar valve placed at the opening, partly of a membranous, partly of a muscular structure.

They have a single ossiculum auditus, connecting the *membrana tympani* with the *fenestra ovalis*, and consequently supplying the place of the malleus and stapes of the mammalia.

The Eustachian tubes have a kind of common opening on the arch of the palate.

The labyrinth is distinguished by large canals, projecting from the cranium, and not hollowed out of a hard bony substance, as in most mammalia, and by the want of cochlea.

The four-footed mammalia are the only animals which possess true external ears; and, even in that class, several instances occur in which these parts are wanting.

The external auditory passage is furnished with a valve in such animals as go frequently into the water, by which they can close it when they dive: the water-shrew (*Sorex fodiens*) affords an example of this structure.

All mammalia have a *membrana tympani*, a tympanum situated within this, and an Eustachian tube passing from that cavity to the fauces; except in the cetacea, where it opens in the blowing hole. The membrane is rather concave on its outer surface, being slightly depressed in the middle. All the animals of this class are furnished with the two *fenestræ*; the *fenestra ovalis*, which is filled by the base of the stapes; the *fenestra rotunda*, at which the *scala tympani* of the cochlea commences.

In the horse and ass the Eustachian tube does not open immediately into the larynx; but into a sac peculiar to this class of animals, which is situated on the lateral parts of the lower jaw.

In most of the four-footed mammalia, there is connected with the tympanum another cavity; which, according to the situation of the bony organ that contains it, must be compared to the mastoid cells in the temporal bone of man.

In several animals this organ forms a mere bony cavity, (*bullæ osseæ*) viz., in the dog, cat, martin, squirrel, hare, and some of the bisulca.

Warm-blooded quadrupeds have, like the human subject, three ossicula auditus; which on the whole resemble in form those of man. But the ducked-billed animal, whose structure in every respect is so anomalous, has only two.

Cuvier has found that the stapes is nearly solid in the cetacea; and that there is no perforation in the walrus. This peculiarity of structure seems to belong to such mammalia as live in water; for the seal has it in a smaller degree.—*Léçon d'Anat. comp.*, tom. ii. p. 505.

The labyrinth of the ear seems to agree on the whole, in its essential points, with that of the human subject. But the cochlea has in some cases a turn more than in man.

The ossicula auditus and the labyrinth are remarkably small in the cetacea.

ZOOM, a small river of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, which falls into the East Scheldt, at Bergen-op-Zoom.

ZOOPHORIC COLUMN, *s.* A statuary column, or a column which bears or supports the figure of an animal. *Johnson.*

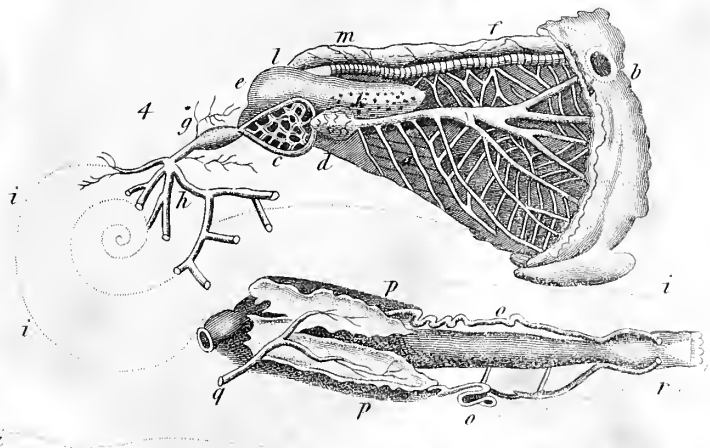
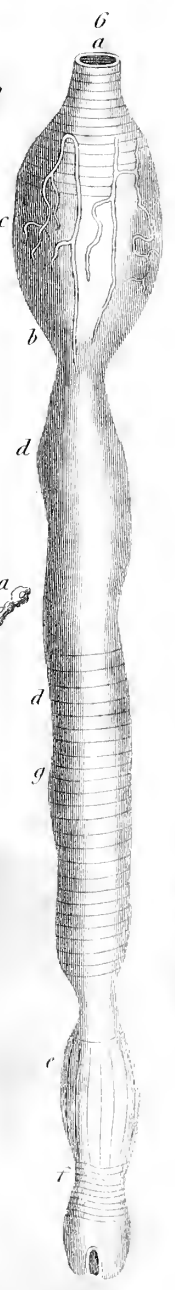
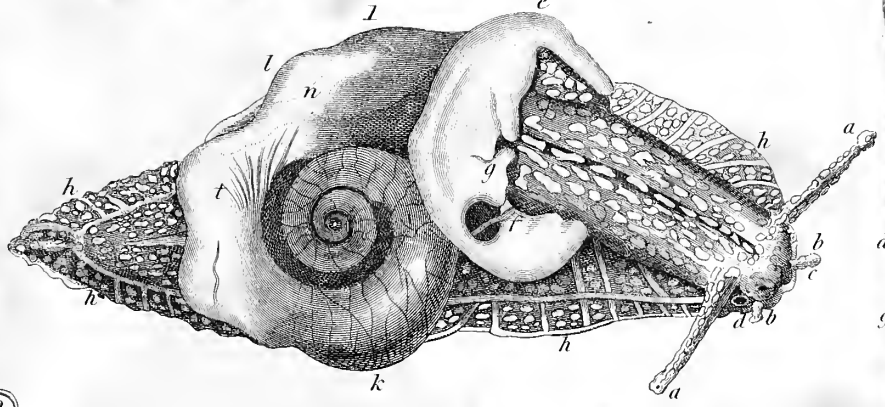
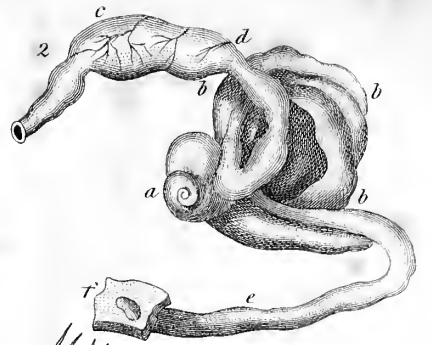
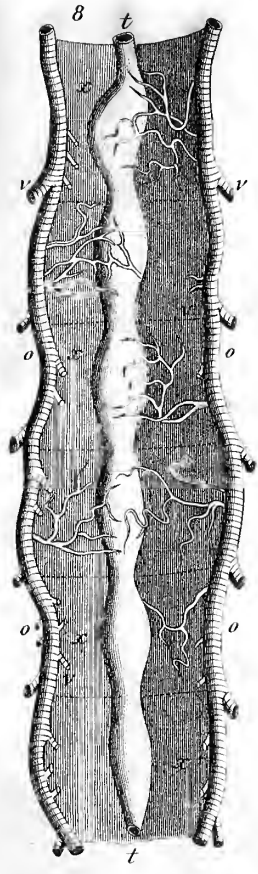
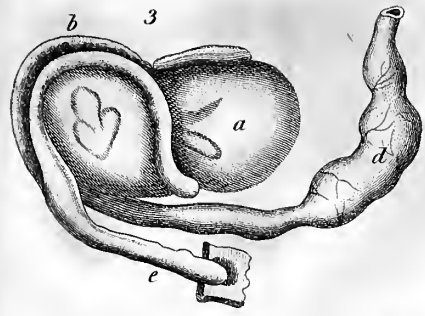
ZOOPHORUS, *s.* [*ζωοφορος*, Gr.] A part between the architraves and cornice, so called on account of the ornaments carved on it, among which were the figures of animals. *Johnson.*

ZOOPHYTE, *s.* [*ζωοφυτον*, of *ζωος*, and *φυτον*, Gr.; *zoophyte*, Fr.] Certain vegetables or substances which partake of the nature both of vegetables and animals.—They appear in grammar, like *Zoophytes* in nature, a kind of middle beings, of amphibious character. *Harris.*

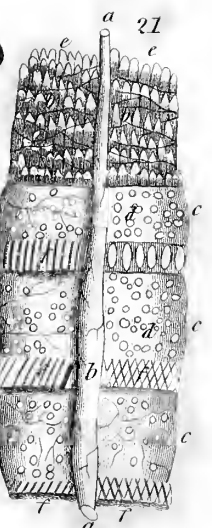
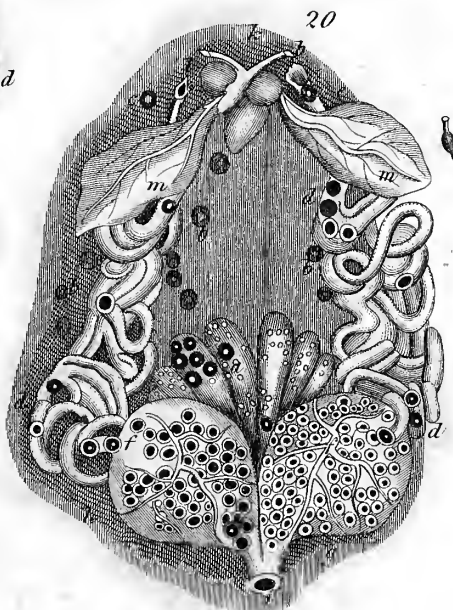
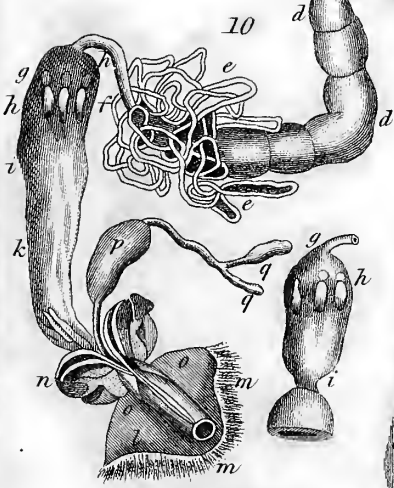
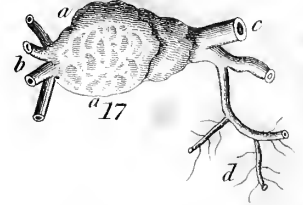
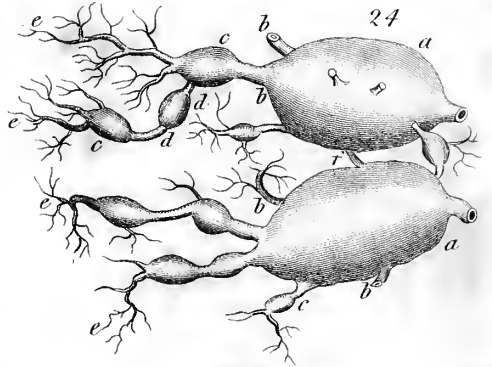
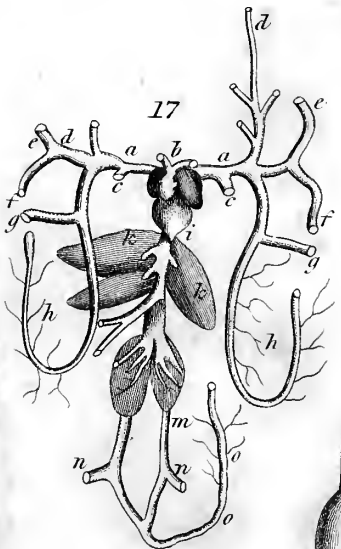
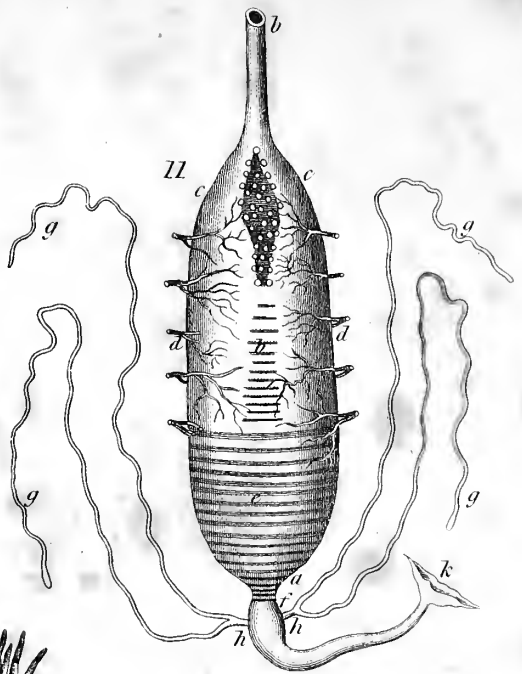
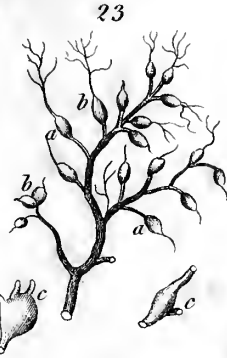
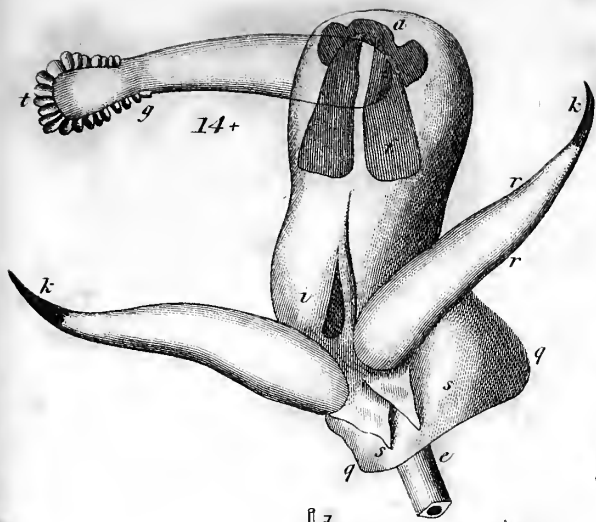
In the Linnæan system, the zoophytes, which constitute the fifth order of worms, (see *VERMES*.) are composite animals, resembling a flower, and springing from a vegetating stem. This order contains 14 genera, as the *TUBIPORA*, *MADREPORA*, *MILLEPORA*, *ISIS*, *ANTIPATHES*, *GORGONIA*, *ALCYONIUM*, *SPONGIA*, *FLUSTRA*, *TUBULARIA*, *CORALLINA*, *SERTULARIA*, *PENNATULA*, and *HYDRA*: see each respectively. The species enumerated and described in Gmelin's Linnæan system are 489.

ZOOTOMIST, *s.* A dissector of the bodies of brute beasts. *Johnson.*—It should rather be defined a dissector of animals, since his occupation is not confined to the dissection of beasts, but birds, fishes, insects, &c.

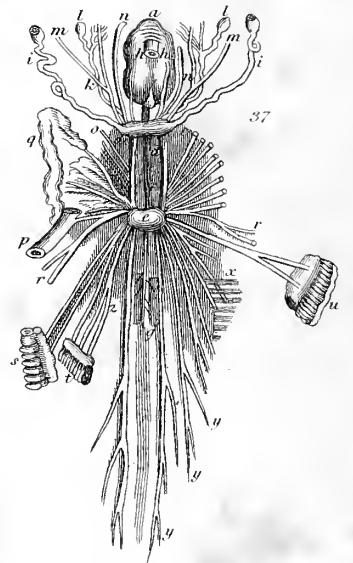
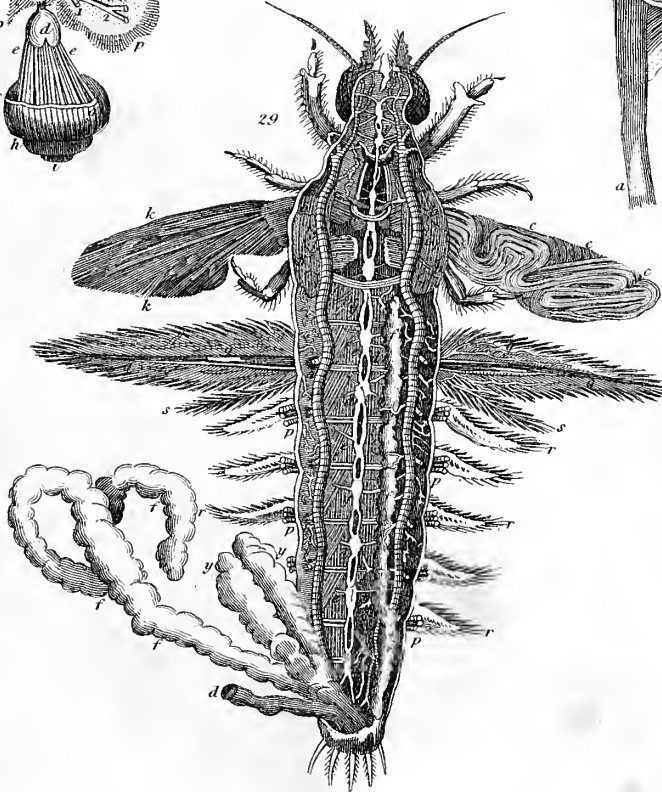
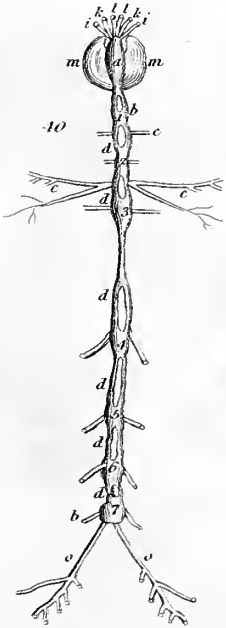
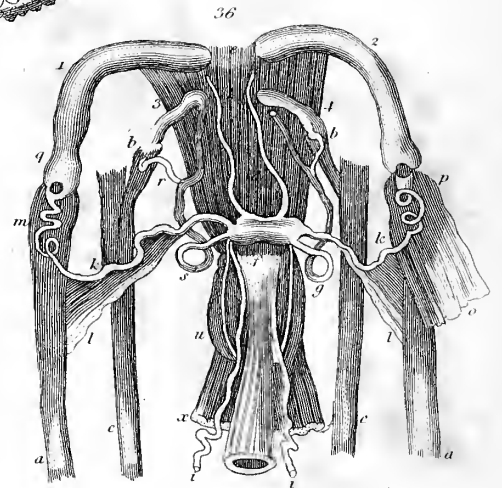
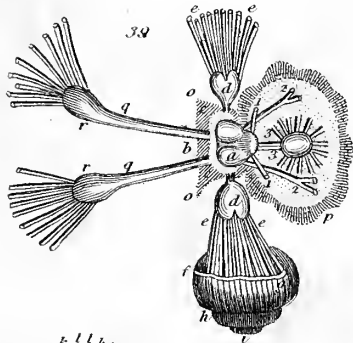
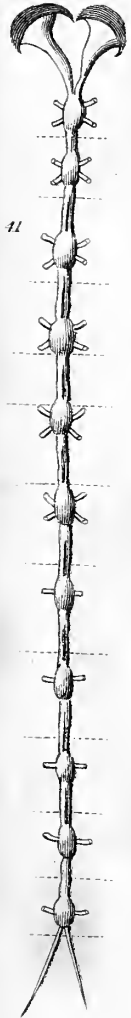
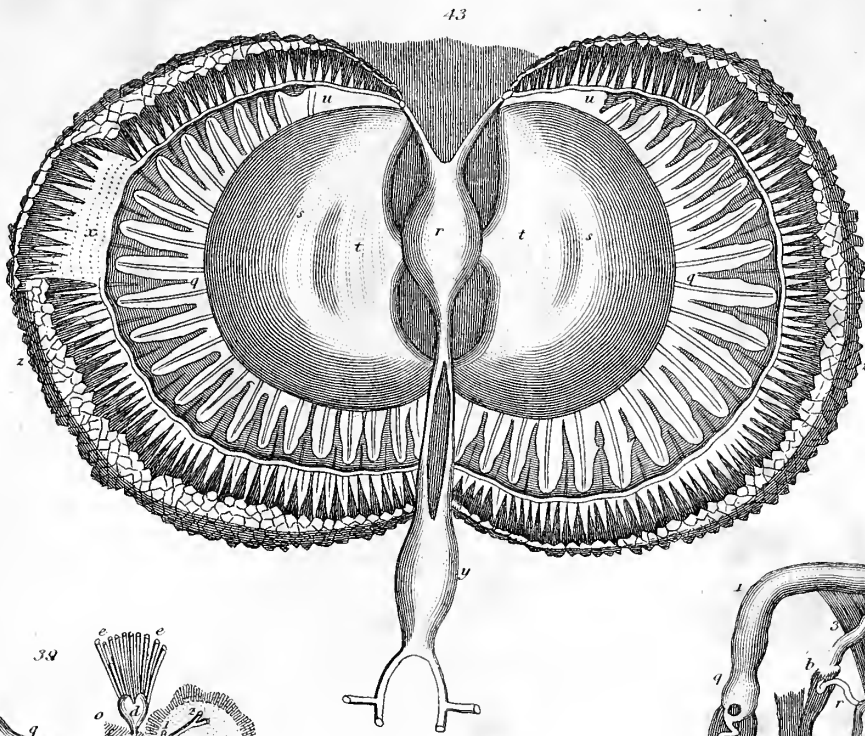
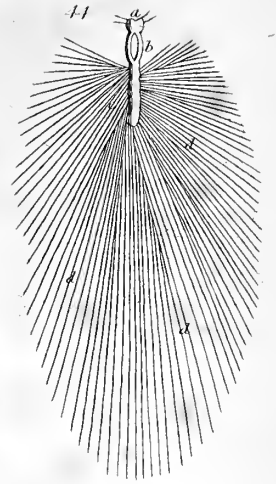
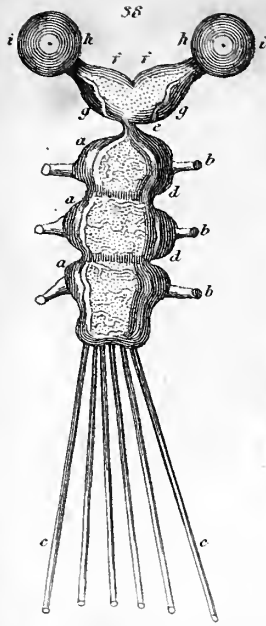
ZOOTOMY, *s.* [*ζωτομία*, of *ζωον* and *τεμνω*, Gr.] Dissection of the bodies of beasts.





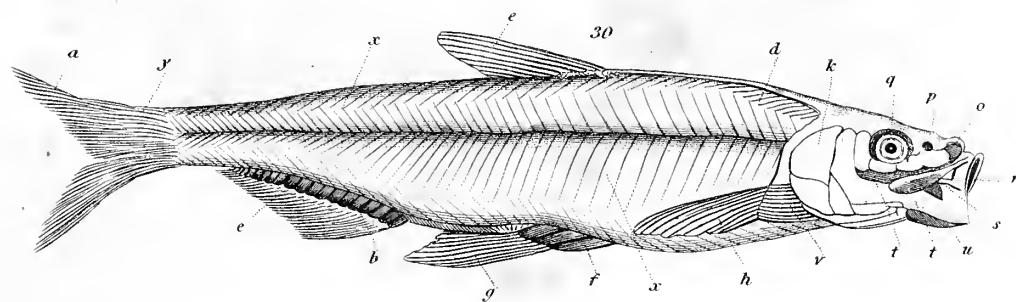
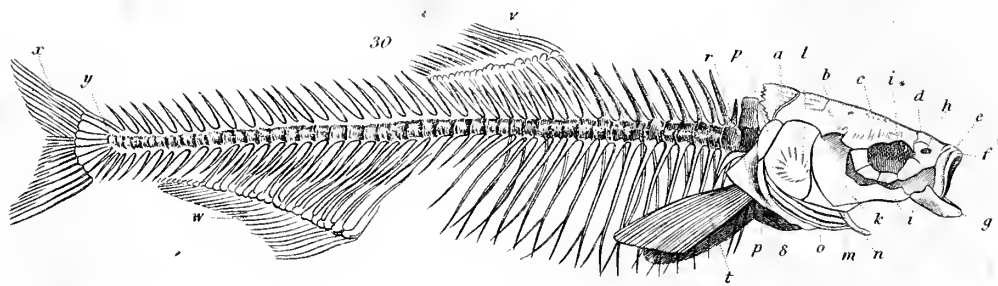
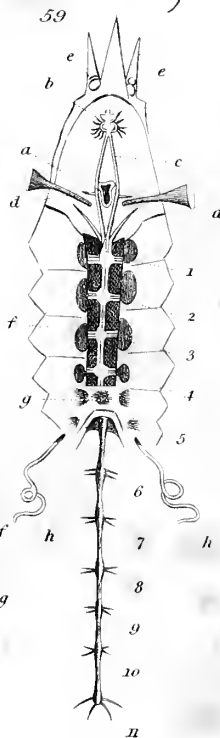
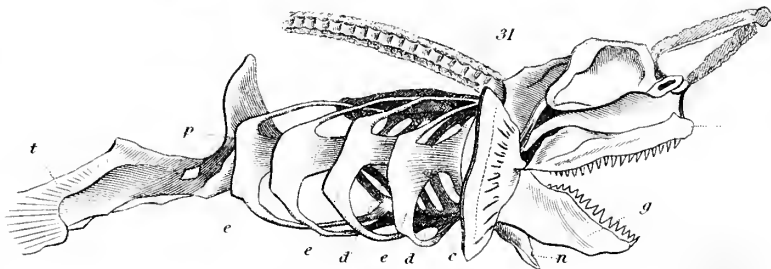
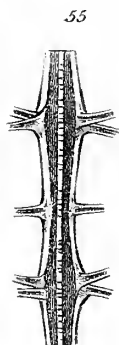
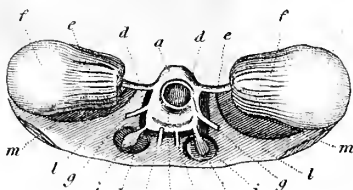
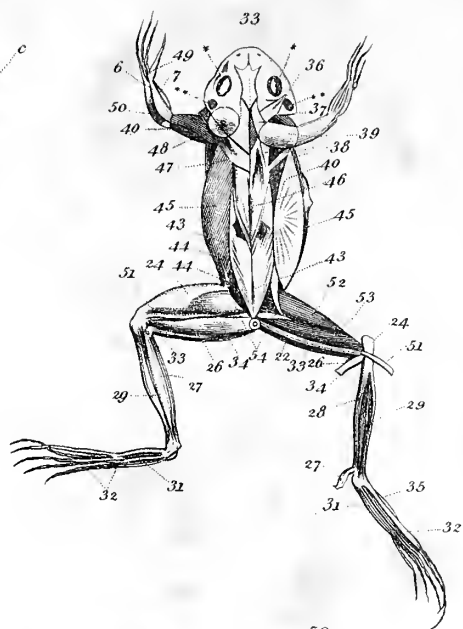
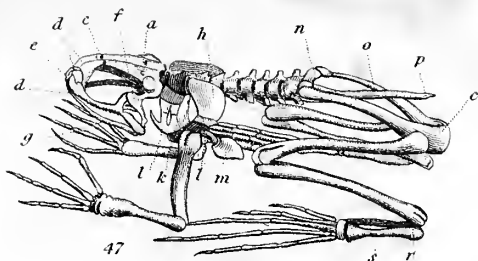






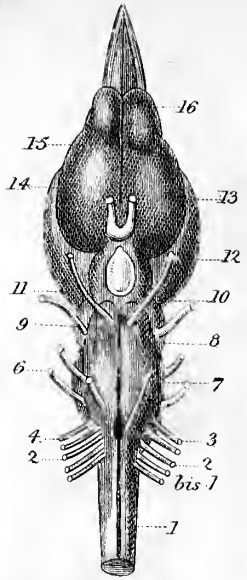




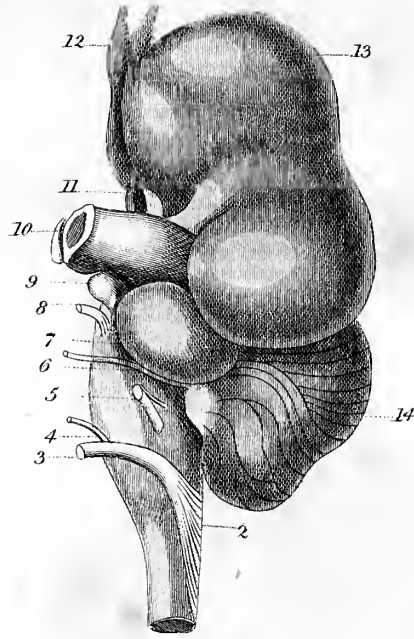




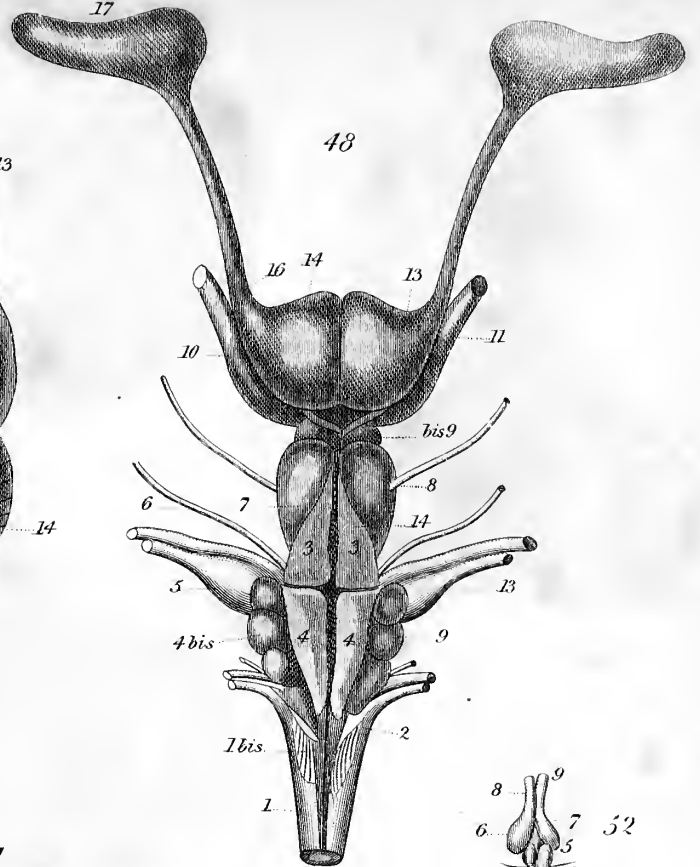
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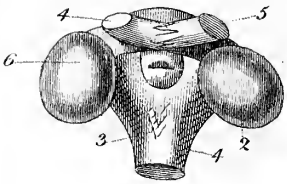
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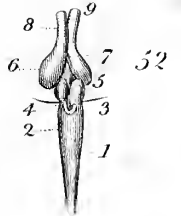
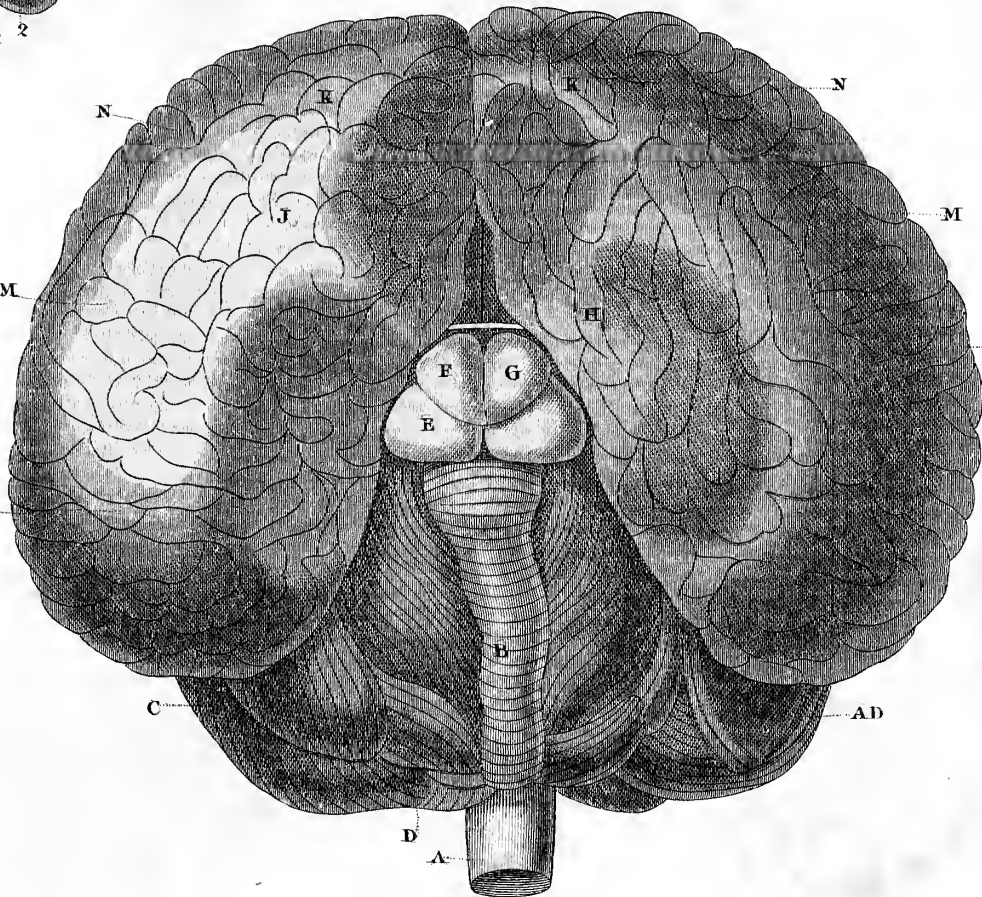
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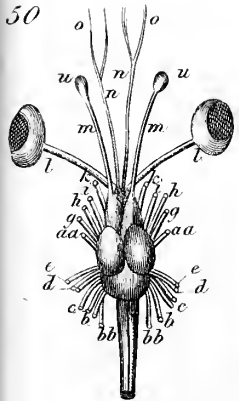
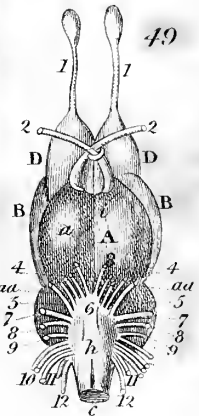
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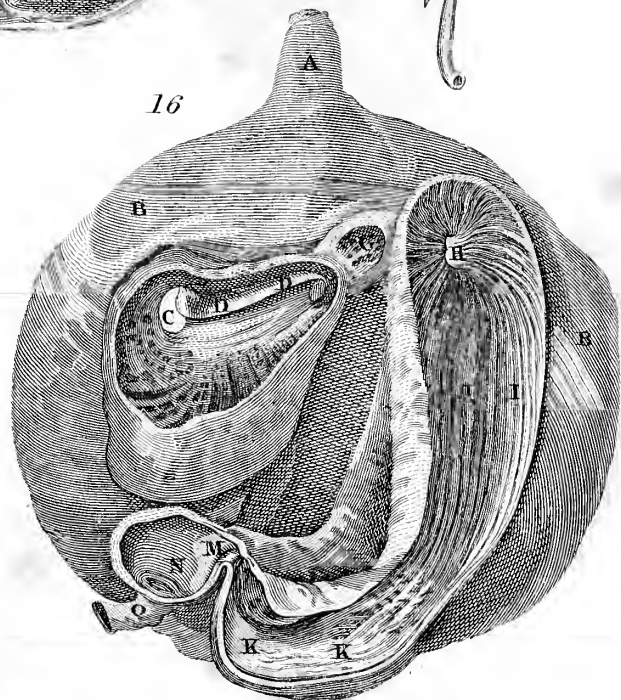
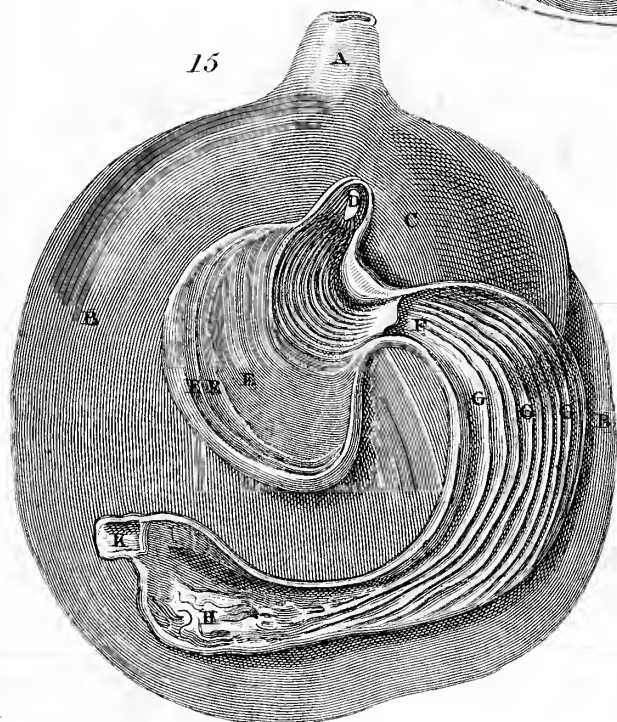
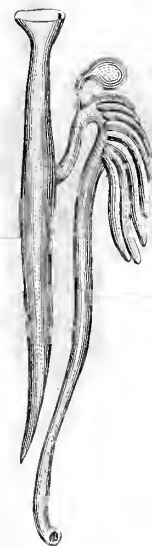
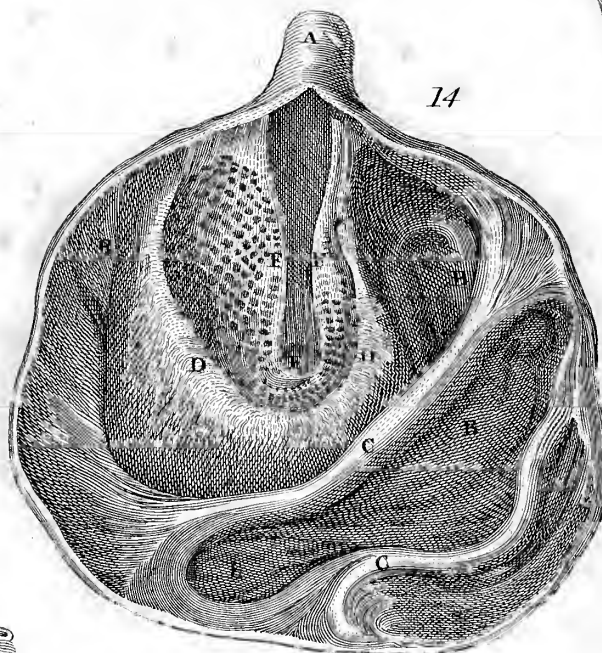
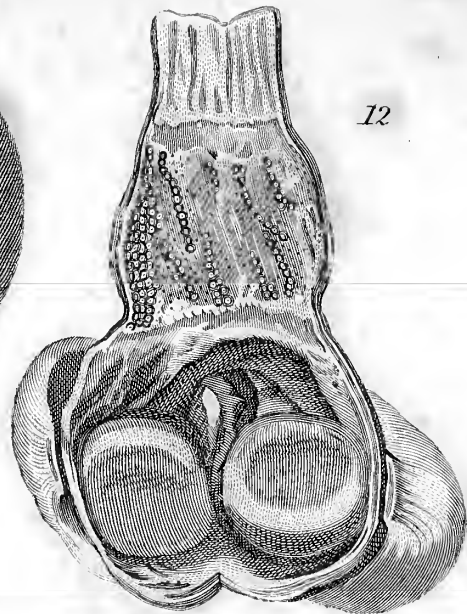
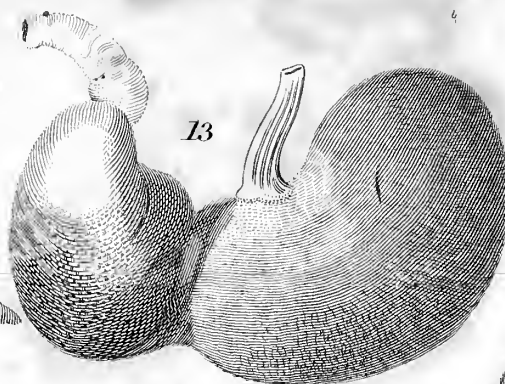
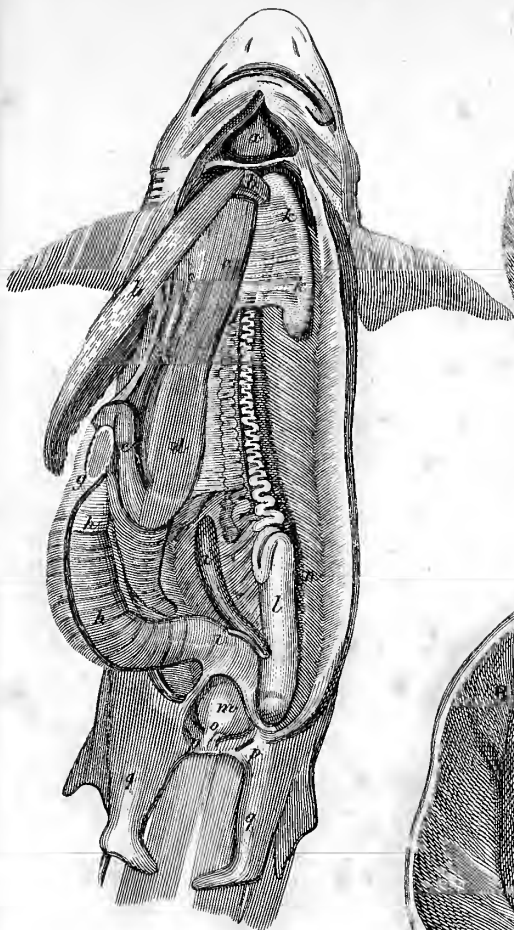
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ZOPFINGEN, an ancient town of Switzerland, near the river Aar. Its inhabitants, 1400 in number, are Catholics, and partly employed in the manufacture of linen, cotton, and silk. Here is a small public library, with a cabinet of medals and other antiques; 24 miles north-north-west of Lucerne.

ZOPIA, a river of New Granada, in the province of Antioquia, which joins the Cauca.

ZORBIG, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the government of Merseberg, with 1700 inhabitants; 12 miles north-east of Halle.

ZORGE, a village of Germany, in the duchy of Brunswick; 6 miles north of Walkenried. Population 1000.

ZORGE, a small river of Thuringia, which joins the Helm; 5 miles west of Nordhausen.

ZORN, a small river of France, in Alsace, which rises in the Vosges mountains, and falls into the Rhine.

ZORNENDORF, or ZARENDORF, a village of Prussia, in the province of Brandenburg; 6 miles north-by-east of Custrin, where the Russians were defeated in a sanguinary battle, by the king of Prussia, in 1758.

ZOROASTRI. See MAGI.

ZORRICA, a town in the island of Malta, which contains 3500 inhabitants.

ZOSIMA [thus called by professor Hoffmann, in compliment to three brothers, Anastatius, Nicholas, and Zoa Zosima, distinguished for their editions of numerous works of the Greek classics], in Botany, a genus of the class pentandria, order digynia, natural order of umbelliferae.—Generic Character. General and partial umbel of many unequal rays. General and partial involucre of many linear-lanceolate, acute, unequal, villous, permanent leaves. Perianth of five unequal, very short, permanent teeth. Corolla: universal, nearly regular, and uniform; flowers partly perfect and fertile; the central and lateral ones, in each umbel, male; partial of five, nearly equal, spreading, inversely heart-shaped, deflexed petals; rather concave on each side at the keel; tapering at the base; obliquely inflexed at the point, which is linear-lanceolate, acute, involute channelled. Stamina: filaments five, spreading or deflexed, straight, longer than the involute corolla, dilated at the base; anthers versatile, roundish, two-lobed. Pistil: in the perfect florets, germen inferior, ovate, compressed, villous; styles two, thread-shaped, channelled; their tumid base wavy and crenate at the margin; at length reflexed and permanent; stigmas simple, obtuse. Pericarp: fruit roundish-obovate, compressed, finely downy, bordered; the border externally tumid, and somewhat corrugated, internally striated; emarginate at the summit, crowned with the styles on their short, nearly sessile, crisped base; thickened at the bottom; the disk elevated and striated. Seeds two, of a similar shape, convex in the middle, with three elevated, narrow, central ribs, and two marginal ones; their interstices in the upper half occupied by four coloured stripes.—*Essential Character*. General and partial involucre of many permanent leaves. Corolla uniform. Some flowers male. Calyx tumid, five-toothed. Petals nearly equal, obovate, inflexed. Fruit roundish-obovate, compressed, villous, with a corrugated border; the disk ribbed.

Zosima Orientalis, or Oriental zosima.—The root is biennial, tap-shaped, milky. The whole herb when bruised smells like apium graveolens. Stem erect, near two feet high, cylindrical, furrowed, somewhat branched, and slightly leafy, about as thick as a swan's quill, rough to the touch with short whitish hairs. Leaves opposite, stalked, thrice pinnate, hoary with short pubescence; leaflets small, wedge-shaped, lobed; entire at the edges. Umbels two or three inches in diameter, on long stalks, terminal: partial ones of from twelve to fifteen flowers, milk-white, or yellowish-green. Germ downy.—Native of Persia, Georgia, and other countries about Caucasus, flowering in the early part of summer.

ZOSIMUS, a Greek historian, who held various civil offices under the younger Theodosius, about the commencement of the fifth century, and left a history of Roman affairs, in six books, the first of which furnishes a slight view of the emperors, from Augustus to Diocletian, and the others detail

the public events that occurred to the second siege of Rome by Alaric, and the pontificate and deposition of Attalus. Something seems to be wanting towards the end. The style of this historian is concise, perspicuous, and pure; but his prejudices against the Christian emperors have misled him; and particularly in his account of Constantine the Great. Leunclavius has attempted to justify him; and it has been allowed that he has divulged some truths which other historians have suppressed. Gibbon says, "credulous and partial as he is, we must take our leave of this historian with regret." The first edition of his work was that of R. Stephens, in 1581; others have been published by T. Smith, Gr. and Lat. Oxon. 1679, 8vo.; and the Variorum, by Cellarius, 8vo. 1679, 1712.

ZOSIMUS (Pope), a native of Greece, was elevated to the pontifical throne in March, 417, as successor to Innocent I., at the time when the Pelagian controversy prevailed. Cælestius, the chief disciple of Pelagius, presented his confession of faith to this pope, who approved it, and admitted him to his communion. That of Pelagius was likewise approved. The African bishops, however, who were hostile to the Pelagian doctrine, interested the emperor Honorius in their favour, and obtained from the pope an anathema of the doctrine of Pelagius and Cælestius, with a sentence of excommunication if they refused to abjure their tenets. A council was assembled, in which other bishops, who concurred in the Pelagian creed, were degraded from their episcopal dignity. The fluctuations and inconsistencies of Zosimus's conduct depreciated the character of the pope, and furnished reason for questioning his infallibility. Other instances occurred, in which he was hardly able to maintain his authority. This pope died in December, 418, leaving the character of an able man of business, but hasty, tenacious, and imperious. His thirteen epistles, that are extant, are written with spirit and elegance. He was canonized, as Bower says, by a mistake of cardinal Baronius, who supposed him to be a St. Zosimus in the martyrology of Bede.—*Dupin. Bower*.

ZOSSEN, a town of Prussia, in the province of Brandenburg, on the river Nor, with 1500 inhabitants.

ZOSSEN, a village of Austrian Silesia, near Jagerndorf.

ZOUFETE, a beautiful river of Lower Egypt, on the Damietta branch of the Nile.

ZOULE, a considerable village of Upper Egypt, 2 leagues from Rika.

ZOULNOUN, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Sivas; 10 miles south-south-west of Amasieh.

ZOUR EL HAMMAN, or ISLAND OF PIGEONS, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Algiers. Lat. 36. 26. N. long. 12. 38. E.

ZOU-WAN, a flourishing little town of Tunis, in Africa. Great quantities of linen and of caps are brought here from Tunis, and other places, to be bleached, and dyed scarlet. Behind this place is a high mountain, of the same name, yielding abundance of the finest water, which was formerly conveyed to Carthage by an aqueduct, extending 60 miles in length. At its foundation was anciently erected a temple, the ruins of which, with some inscriptions, may still be traced; 36 miles south-west of Tunis.

ZOWAMORE, or ZIMBZA, an island of the Mediterranean, near the north coast of Tunis, called by the ancients *Aegimurus*.

ZOYALTEPEC, a settlement of Mexico, in the intendancy of Oaxaca, containing 600 Indian families.

ZOZOLCO, a settlement of Mexico, in the intendancy of Valladolid, containing 320 Indian families.

ZOZORANGA, a settlement of Quito, in the province of Loxa.

ZRIN, a small town of Austrian Croatia, situated on a rock near the frontiers of Turkey; 43 miles east-south-east of Carlstadt.

ZSCHOCKEN, a large village of Saxony; 8 miles north-west of Grunhayn.

ZSCHORLAU, a village of Germany, in Saxony; 10 miles south-south-east of Zwickau.

ZUA, a small river of the Caraccas, in the province of Cumana, which rises east of San Fernando, and enters the Chivata.

ZUAQUEO, a small river of Mexico, in the province of Ostimuri, which enters the Hiaqui.

ZUANE, CAPE, ST., a promontory on the north coast of the island of Candia. Lat. 35. 15. N. long. 25. 41. E.

ZUBERECZ, a village of Hungary; 41 miles north-north-east of Neusohl. Population 1000.

ZUBIENA, a town of Italy, in the Piedmontese province of Biella, between the Alps and the Po, on the small river Acol. Population nearly 5000.

ZUCCARELLO, a fortified castle of Italy, in the Sardinian states, duchy of Genoa.

ZUCCARO, or **ZUCCHERO** (Tadeo), was a painter of considerable renown, born at S. Agnolo in Vado, in the duchy of Urbino, in 1529. His father, Ottaviano Zuccaro, was also a painter, but of moderate talents; and Tadeo was principally indebted to Pompeo de Fano for initiation in the art. Having, as he imagined, exhausted the store of information to be derived from his preceptor, animated by love of his art and a desire to free his father from further charge on his account, he, at the age of fourteen, went to Rome, unknowing and unknown. His relation Francesco d'Agnolo was then engaged painting, with Pierino del Vaga, the grotesques of the Vatican, and he had some hope of assistance from him; but his application was vain, and he was obliged to earn his daily bread by grinding colours in different shops, wherever he could find employment. He divided his time between this labour and copying from the works of Raphael, in the Palazzo Ghigi particularly, and was often compelled to sleep under the loggie of the palace, being unable to procure better accommodation. Weary at length of so much misery, he returned to his father, but soon left him to revisit the great emporium of art. Fortune now began to smile upon him; he became known to an artist named Giacomone, and having improved much with him, and acquired some credit, his relation Francesco d'Agnolo noticed him, and for a time they worked together. Afterwards he was engaged by Daniello da Parma, a scholar of Corregio and Parmegiano, to assist him in painting a chapel of Santa Maria, in a church at Vitto, in Abruzzo. The work was in fresco, and Zuccaro, according to Vasari, painted a large portion of the subjects required. When this was done, he returned to Rome, and was employed by G. Mattie to paint a facade of the Palazzo Mattei in fresco, where he executed, in chiaro oscuro, nine historical pieces relative to the history of Furio Camillo. He was then only 18, and the execution of them was a matter of surprise to all who saw them. By this his first public work he gained so much reputation, that he soon acquired considerable employment. The duke d'Urbino, hearing of his fame, sent for him to Urbino, and gave him a commission to paint in fresco the chapel of the Duomo there, which was delayed by various causes, and he returned to Rome in the time of Julius III., who employed him, under Vasari, in the Vatican, to paint in a frieze the labours of Hercules, which were afterwards destroyed by pope Paul IV., to make room for other works. Hitherto he had been principally employed upon ornamental subjects, but now a serious one was entrusted to his pencil; and he painted in fresco, for the church of Santa Maria della Consolazione, several subjects of the passion of the Saviour, which are regarded as among his best productions. He was afterwards called upon to exert his skill, by the cardinal Farnese, in the Palazzo Caprarola. This is his greatest work, and is that whereon his reputation most depends. He was liberally paid by the cardinal. The whole ornamental part of the building was entrusted to his care, and he laboured with great earnestness to make it honourable to himself and pleasing to his employer. It has been engraved by Prenner in a set of forty-five plates. Tadeo Zuccaro died at Rome in 1566.

ZUCCARO (Federigo), was a younger brother of Tadeo just mentioned, and born in 1543. He received his instruction from his brother, with whom he was placed at Rome, when very young, and who paid him the most affectionate

attention. He soon rendered himself useful to Tadeo in his great works, and engaged also in some labours for himself. Pope Pius IV. employed him, in conjunction with F. Barroccio, in the Palazzo Belvidere, where he gained great reputation. The brothers continued to work together without rivalry, and co-operated at the Vatican and the Villa Farnese. He was invited to Florence by the grand duke to finish the cupola, left imperfect by Vasari, and succeeded in pleasing his employer.

Gregory XIII. engaged him to paint the vault of the Capella Paolina: but having some dispute with the officers of his holiness, he avenged himself by a satirical picture which he exhibited. By this the pope was offended, and Zuccaro was obliged to fly, and leave his great work unfinished. He took refuge in France, where he was some time employed by the cardinal of Lorraine: and from thence he went to Flanders, where he painted cartoons for tapestries.

In 1574 he visited England, and was received very favourably. Here he painted portraits. The queen sat to him, and many of the nobility. How long he remained here is not exactly known. When he returned to Italy, he went to reside at Venice, where the patriarch Grimani employed him in his chapel to finish the fresco ornaments, begun by Battista Franco, and he added some designs of his own to them. He also painted there a large picture of the Adoration of the Magi. In conjunction with the great masters then living in Venice, he was employed in the hall of the grand council of that city, and he obtained as his reward the honour of knighthood. He soon after returned to Rome, and the pope not only overlooked his indiscretion, but allowed him to complete the work he had begun in the Capella Paolina.

On the accession of Sixtus V. he was invited to Madrid by Philip II. to adorn the walls and ceilings of the Escorial; but though he painted with his usual skill, and covered immense quantities of space, he had not his usual success in affording pleasure to his patron. Philip was not gratified with his works, and Zuccaro was dismissed; not, however, without being munificently rewarded for his labours. The works he left behind him were afterwards covered over by others from the hand of Pellegrini Tibaldi. On his return to Rome he established the academy of St. Luke, for which he received letters patent from Gregory XIII., and to which, at his death, which happened in 1609, he bequeathed all his property.

ZUCCHERELLI (Francesco), a very pleasing landscape painter, was born at Pitigliano in Tuscany, in 1702. He for some time attempted history, but abandoned it, and adhered solely to landscapes, which he adorned with very agreeably composed groups of figures. In 1752 he visited England, where he was much encouraged; but our greatest debt to him is due for his having persuaded Wilson to adopt landscape for his object, instead of portrait. At the foundation of the Royal Academy he was chosen an original member. After remaining here twenty years, he returned to Italy, and settled at Florence, where he had the misfortune to be reduced to indigence, by the suppression of a monastery where he had lodged the money he had acquired. He again resumed the pencil to support himself, and died at Florence in 1788, aged 86.

ZUDISHTIRA, in Hindoo Mythology, is one of the heroic sons of Pandu, whose wars and adventures occupy a considerable portion of the Mahabarat, an epic poem of great celebrity in the Shanscrit language.

ZUCKMANTEL, a town of Austrian Silesia; 17 miles north-west of Jagerndorf. Population 3000.

ZUDNOV, a town of European Russia, in the government of Podolia, with 3400 inhabitants.

ZUEROS, a town of Spain, in Cordova; 27 miles south-east of Cordova. Population 2000.

ZUFFERABAD, a town of Hindostan, province of Allahabad, and district of Joanpore. It is a flourishing place, and contains 20,000 inhabitants. Lat. 25. 49. N. long. 82. 40. E.

ZUFFURABAD, the Mahometan name of the fortress in Beider, in Hindostan.—As this name signifies the town of Victory,

Victory, there are a number of them, both in Persia and Hindostan.

ZUG, the smallest of the Swiss cantons, is situated in the interior of the country, and surrounded by the cantons of Zurich, Schweiz, Lucerne, and Aargau. Its area is only 120 square miles; its population 15,000. Except a small plain to the north of the town of Zug, this canton is covered with mountains and hills, of which the highest, however, is not more than 5000 feet above the level of the sea, and the others much lower. Here are consequently no glaciers or snow in the autumn months. Its manufactures are trifling; but its corn, its vines, and other fruits, are by no means inconsiderable. Its lakes are those of Zug and Egeri.

ZUG, the capital of the preceding canton, stands on the lake of Zug; 29 miles south of Zurich. The general assemblies of the canton are held here every spring. Population 1600.

ZUG, a lake of Switzerland, in the south of the canton of the same name, and partly in the canton of Schweiz. It is about 10 miles long, and from two to three wide. It presents a number of beautiful prospects.

ZUGLIO, or GULLIO, a small town of Austrian Italy, in the government of Venice.

ZUIDBROCK, a village of the Netherlands, 13 miles east of Groningen. Population 1100.

ZUIDLAND, a petty town of South Holland, 9 miles south-west of Rotterdam.

ZUIDWOLDE, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Drenthe, with 900 inhabitants; 20 miles north-east of Zwolle.

ZUULA, a town of Fezzan, in Africa, on the caravan route to Mourzouk. It appears to have been formerly a place of great importance, and the residence of the sultans. Even now, the people of Bornou call the journey to Fezzan the journey to Zuula. This ancient greatness is attested by a mosque and other magnificent Moorish remains, as well as by extensive cisterns and vaulted caves. The place, however, is in a state of great decay, and does not contain more than a third of its ancient circuit; 60 miles east-north-east of Mourzouk.

ZUINGLE, or ZWINGLE (Ulric), the Swiss Reformer, was born January 1, 1484, at the village of Wildhausen, in the county of Tockenburg; and having discovered in his youth a studious disposition, was intended by his father for the church. Accordingly he was sent for education first to Basil, and then to Berne, where attempts were made to fix him in the convent of the Dominicans; but in order to prevent their taking effect, his father removed him to the university of Vienna, which was then in high reputation. Returning from thence to Basil, he was chosen classical tutor in his 18th year, where he made very considerable advances in knowledge, and particularly in that of the profession to which he was destined, whilst he taught others; availing himself of the lectures of Thomas Wyttembach, who, without renouncing the system of the schools, allowed his pupils to think freely for themselves. After a residence of about four years at Basil, Zuingle took the degree of M. A., and being chosen pastor of Glarus, was ordained by the bishop of Constance.

Notwithstanding the singular prudence and moderation which influenced his whole conduct, his reputation excited envy, and a conspiracy was formed against his life. Under the protection of the magistracy of Zurich he was safe; but his enemies insidiously proposed a conference at Baden, in Argovia. His friends, however, were not unapprised of his danger, and well knowing that the cantons were actuated by inveterate hostility against his person as well as his doctrines, they would not consent to his leaving Zurich. At the conference, which he prudently declined to attend, enmity was avowed both against him and his adherents. Some of the cantons, however, withheld their concurrence; and this was particularly the case with respect to the canton of Berne. In this canton, the reformation had made considerable progress, so that in 1527 several of its municipalities addressed the senate for the abolition of the mass, and the introduction of the form of worship established at Zurich. The reformers at

Berne summoned a convocation, to which the clergy of the other Helvetic states, and the neighbouring bishops were invited. Zuingle's attendance was also requested; and he thought it his duty to appear in that assembly, professedly convened for the advancement of the reformation. Haller was the leader of the party in this canton, and in connection with Zuingle and other coadjutors the cause to which they were devoted obtained a complete triumph; so that the grand council of that canton fully adopted the measures of that of Zurich. Upon this, five of the cantons which were attached to the old religion entered into a solemn engagement not to suffer the doctrines of Zuingle and Luther to be preached among them. At length the hostilities that subsisted between the catholic and reformed cantons were amicably terminated by the treaty of Cappel in 1529. The animosity, however, between these cantons was not extinguished. It broke out again with greater violence than ever; and the senate of Zurich has been charged with the first aggression, by arbitrary acts in favour of the reformed preachers in the common baillages. Its project of secularizing the abbey of St. Gall, which belonged to the Helvetic confederacy, was a greater grievance; and on the other hand, the five associated catholic cantons refused to concur with the others in expelling the Spaniards from the Valteline, and persecuted the reformed in their jurisdictions with the greatest severity. The sufferers sought the protection of Zurich, and the eloquence of Zuingle was employed in recommending their case to the senate. The breach widened, and a majority of the protestants agreed in stopping the transit of provisions to the five cantons, which depended upon foreign supplies. Zuingle in vain remonstrated against this cruel act; and the five cantons took up arms, and having published a manifesto, marched into the field in October, 1531. A detachment was ordered to prevent the junction of the forces of Berne with those of Zurich, and the main body advanced towards Cappel. This intelligence alarmed the people of Zurich; and they could only spare 700 men for the relief of their countrymen at Cappel. Zuingle was appointed to accompany them. A battle ensued; and though the Zurichers, animated by his exhortations, defended themselves valiantly, they at length were compelled to yield to superiority of numbers, and were entirely routed. Some died at their posts; others fled; and Zuingle received a mortal wound at the commencement of the action, and fell senseless to the ground. As soon as he had recovered sufficiently to raise himself up, he crossed his arms on his breast, and lifted his languid eyes to heaven. In this condition he was found by some catholic soldiers, who, without knowing him, offered to bring a confessor; but as he made a sign of refusal, the soldiers exhorted him to recommend his soul to the holy virgin. On a second refusal, one of them furiously exclaimed, "Die then, obstinate heretic!" and pierced him through with a sword. His body was found on the next day, and the celebrity of his name drew together a great crowd of spectators. One of these, who had been his colleague at Zurich, after intently gazing on his face, thus expressed his feelings: "Whatever may have been thy faith, I am sure thou wert always sincere, and that thou lovedst thy country. May God take thy soul to his mercy!" Among the savage herd some voices exclaimed, "Let us burn his accursed remains!" The proposal was applauded; a military tribunal ordered the execution, and the ashes of Zuingle were scattered to the wind. Thus, at the age of 47, he terminated a glorious career by an event deeply lamented by all the friends of the reformation, and occasioning triumph to the partisans of the Romish church. "In his character," says one of his biographers, "there appears to have been united all that makes a man amiable in private society, with the firmness, ardour, and intrepidity that are indispensable in executing the great task of reformation. By nature mild, his earnestness was the result of his sense of the importance of the cause he engaged in to the best interests of mankind, not of a dogmatic or dictatorial spirit. His views were large and generous, and his opinions rose above the narrow scale of sect or party. It was no small proof of liberality in that age that he ventured to assert his belief of the final happiness of virtuous heathens, and of all good

good men who act up to the laws engraven on their consciences. His temper was cheerful and social, somewhat hasty, but incapable of harbouring resentment, or indulging envy and jealousy. As a reformer he was original; for he had proceeded far in emancipating himself from the superstitions of Rome by the strength of his own judgment, and had begun to communicate the light to others, whilst Luther still retained almost the whole of the Romish system, and long before Calvin was known in the world. He was more learned and more moderate than the first of these divines, and more humane and kind-hearted than the last. He wrote many works of utility in their day; and the reform, of which he was the author, still subsists unchanged among a people distinguished by their morals and mental cultivation."—*Life of Zuingli, by J. G. Hess. Mosheim's Eccl. Hist. Core's Travels in Switzerland.*

ZUINGLIANS, a branch of ancient Reformers or Protestants; denominated from their author Ulric, or Huldric Zuinglius. See **ZUINGLE**.

ZULE, a river of New Granada, province of Pamplona, which enters the lake Maracaibo.

ZULLA, a town of Abyssinia, situated at the bottom of Annesley bay. Considerable ruins are situated in its vicinity, which, according to every appearance, are those of Aduli, anciently the great emporium of Abyssinia; 30 miles south-east of Massuah.

ZULLICHAU, an inland town of Prussia, in Brandenburg. It is surrounded by a mound and moat, and has a citadel, with its separate wall and ditch. The population of the town and suburbs is about 5500, employed partly in manufactures of woollen, linen, and leather. In the town, the only public institutions are the schools, and an orphan-house on a larger scale; 43 miles east-south-east of Frankfurt on the Oder.

ZULPICH, a town of the Prussian states, province of Cleves and Berg, on the Nassel; 20 miles south-west of Cologne. Population 1000.

ZULTEPEC, a town of Mexico, in the intendancy of Mexico, situated on a craggy mountain, and deriving its support from mining; 54 miles south-west of Mexico. Lat. 18. 58. N. long. 99. 52. W.—It is the name of two other small settlements in Mexico.

ZULZ, or **BIALA**, a town of Austrian Silesia; 20 miles south-south-west of Oppeln. Population 2300.

ZUMALAO, a small settlement of South America, in Tucuman.

ZUMAMPA, a settlement of South America, in Tucuman, on the river Dulce.

ZUMAYA, or **CUMAYA**, a small town of Spain, in the province of Guipuscoa; 14 miles west of St. Sebastian.

ZUMBO, a mart in the interior of Eastern Africa, the farthest to which the Portuguese have yet penetrated; nearly a month's journey beyond Tete, their farthest settlement along the Zambeze.

ZUMPANGO, a settlement of Mexico, containing 554 Indian families, 12 of Spaniards, and 92 of mulattoes; 23 miles north of Mexico. Lat. 19. 47. N. long. 99. 2. W.

ZUMPANGO, one of the five lakes in the valley of Mexico, about 10 miles from that city. It is $1\frac{3}{10}$ square leagues in extent. It is to carry off the overflowing waters of this and the other adjoining lakes, and to save the city of Mexico from inundation, that an immense canal has been dug, 21,653 feet in length, and carried through a mountain, and afterwards extended to the river Tula. For an account of these great works, see **MEXICO**.

ZUNA, a settlement of Quito, in the province of Quixos and Macas.

ZUNA, a large and abundant river of Quito, which rises in a lake in the province of Alausi, near that of Colaycocha; leaves the above settlement, to which it gives its name, in the province of Macas, runs east, and, united with the Vulcano, forms the Upano.

ZUNI, a settlement of New Granada, in the province of Antioquia, on the shore of the Magdalena.

ZUNIGA, POINT, on the coast of New California or New

Albion, so called by Captain Vancouver, in honour of the Spanish commandant of the settlement of St. Diego. Lat. 30. 30 $\frac{1}{2}$. N. long. 244. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$. E.

ZUNINACA, a river of the province of the Chiquitos Indians, in the eastern parts of Peru, which rises between the Capiavari and the Potaquissimi, and enters the latter.

ZVORNIK, or **ISVORNIK**, a town of European Turkey, in Bosnia. It stands on a steep rock, on the west bank of the large river Drino, and is said to have 14,000 inhabitants. It is the chief place of a large tract of country, but is very rarely visited by European travellers, being to the south of the great road from Vienna to Constantinople; 78 miles west-by-south of Belgrade.

ZUPANA, a small island in the Adriatic, between the coast of Austrian Dalmatia and the island of Melada, near Ragusa.

ZUPUTUBA, a river of South America, in the territory of Mato Grosso, which runs south, and enters the Paraguay.

ZURI, a settlement of Peru, in the province of Sicasca.

ZURICH, a canton in the north of Switzerland, having that of Thurgau to the east, and that of Aargau to the west. Its area, 950 square miles, is somewhat smaller than the average size of an English county; but its population, 183,000, is such as to rank it among the best peopled tracts of the continent of Europe. The general aspect of its territory is pleasant, though without that bold and magnificent scenery, which marks the interior and south of Switzerland. The hills, which do not rise above 3200 feet, are separated by beautiful valleys and lakes.

The density of the population of this canton is owing less to the fertility of the soil, than to the long continued enjoyment of good government, and consequent habits of industry. The effect of this is visible equally in agriculture and manufacture; in no part of Switzerland is irrigation, manuring, and the mixture of different soils, better understood. Rich pastures, and extensive orchards, meet the eye of the traveller in every direction. The cattle are in general of a good breed. Wine also is cultivated; the quality, in certain tracts of favourable exposure, is good; but in general it is thin and sharp.

The manufactures of this canton are mostly carried on by weavers in their own houses, to which are attached patches of land. The fabrics of the canton are various; chiefly cotton and light silk stuffs; also linen, woollen, and leather. Corn is imported, the produce being inadequate to the consumption.

In its mode of government, this canton was long aristocratic; but for some time back the power has been shared, at least as far as election goes, with the inhabitants at large. The whole is divided into 65 corporations, who elect the great council or legislative body of 213 members. The session of this council is very short, the executive functions being committed to 25 of its members. The revenue of the canton is about 50,000*l.*; its contingent to the military force of Switzerland, 3858. The inhabitants are almost all Calvinists. Having joined the Swiss confederacy soon after 1315, this canton was long the principal state, and had the honour of giving a president to the diet, as well as of receiving at Zurich the ambassadors of foreign powers. At present it ranks next to the canton of Berne. Its territory was the scene of important military operations in 1798 and in 1799.

ZURICH, the capital of the above canton, stands on the river Limmat, at the northern extremity of the lake of Zurich, in a narrow valley between hills. It is fortified with a wall and ditch, and is tolerably neat and clean, though most of the houses are old fashioned. The population, 11,000, are almost all Calvinists. Zurich contains few public buildings of note. The town-hall is large and well situated, but inelegant; and of the four churches, none are entitled to notice. On the other hand, the beauty of scenery is striking. The archery ground, which extends along the banks of the Limmat, to the spot where that river is joined by the Sil, a copious stream flowing from the southward, is one of the finest walks in Switzerland; and there are a number

number of beautiful promenades around the town. Zurich having in its lake and river the advantage of water communication, has long been a place of manufacture and trade. So early as the 13th century, we read of fabrics of woollens, linen, and leather, in this place. Here were also silk-works, small in extent; but of note in an age, when manufacturing industry was backward. They were soon surpassed by those of Tours and Lyons, and have been latterly replaced by cotton-works, which are carried on to a considerable extent.

Few places of the size of Zurich, have surpassed it in the cultivation of literature. It contains extensive collections of books, manuscripts, paintings, and antiques. The town library contains 40,000 volumes; that of the cathedral is also considerable. Of schools and literary establishments, great and small, there are here no less than twenty. Philosophy, divinity, and classics, are taught in the Collegium Carolinum. There is here also a military and a medical seminary, with two schools. The society of physics, economics, and natural history, has been instrumental in introducing improvements in agriculture; and among the charitable establishments, the poor house and the orphan-house are considered to be under very good management. Zurich has produced many eminent characters; 46 miles east-south-east of Bale, and 60 east-north-east of Bern. Lat. 47. 22. 15. N. long. 8. 31. 42. E.

ZURICH, a lake of Switzerland, extending in the form of a crescent, chiefly through the canton of Zurich, but partly also between those of Schweiz and St. Gall. It is divided into the Upper and Lower by the strait at Rapperschwyl, which, the breadth being little more than a quarter of a mile, is crossed by a long wooden bridge. In other places the breadth varies to the extent of nearly five miles. The length is about 30. This lake, without rivalling those of Geneva or Lucerne in awful sublimity of scenery, is still one of the finest in Europe, being surrounded by a populous and well cultivated country, and the prospects on its banks being richly varied. It abounds in fish, and affords the means of an extensive water carriage. From the thawing of the snow on the surrounding mountains, its depth increases considerably in the summer months; and as it communicates with the Rhine by the Limmat, it contributes to the annual swell of that river. The upper lake freezes in winter; but the lower, being more sheltered, is frozen only in severe seasons.

ZURITA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, on the Tagus; 43 miles west of Madrid.

ZURITE, a settlement of Peru, in the province of Cuzco.

ZURNENDORF, or ZIRNDORF, a village of Germany, in Bavarian Franconia; 5 miles west of Nuremberg. Population 600.

ZURZACH, a small town of Switzerland, in the canton of Aargau, on the Rhine; 33 miles east of Bale.

ZUSCHEN, a town of Germany, in Hesse Cassel; 16 miles south-south-west of Cassel. Population 1000.

ZUSCHEN, a town of Germany, principality of Waldeck, on a small river called the Elbe. Population 1000.

ZUSMARSHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in Bavaria; 13 miles west of Augsburg, on the Zusam, with 1000 inhabitants.

ZUTPHEN, an inland town of the Netherlands, in the province of Guelderland, on the right bank of the Issel, where it is joined by the Berckel, which fills the ditches, and flows through the town: Zutphen is fortified and strong by its situation, which is in the midst of drained fens. The air is, however, said not to be unhealthy. It is divided into the Old and New Town, and contains several public buildings; such as the principal church, a very old but stately structure; the town-hall, the college of deputies, and the S'Graven Hof, or Count's Palace, this having long been the chief place of a small country. The manufactures are very limited, consisting of cotton weaving on a small scale, the making of glue, and brewing. The inhabitants have a Latin school, and a society of natural history. In the wars with Philip II., Zutphen was besieged in 1572 by the Spaniards, who, re-

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fusing the citizens a capitulation, entered the town by storm, and committed frightful disorders. It was retaken in 1591, and in this siege Sir Philip Sidney was killed; -10 miles south of Deventer. Lat. 52. 8. 26. N. long. 6. 11. 52. E.

ZUTPHEN ISLANDS, a group of small islands in the straits of Sunda. Lat. 5. 50. S. long. 105. 42. E.

ZUUREVELT, an extensive plain of good arable and pasture land in the territory of the Cape of Good Hope, reaching eastward from Zwartkops bay, and now in the possession of the Kaffres.

ZUYAS, ISLE DE, a small island on the west coast of North America, about 6 miles in circuit, and surrounded by many rocks. Lat. 54. 36. N. long. 229. 18. E.

ZUYDER-DROGTEN, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Friesland, with 1100 inhabitants.

ZUYDER-ZEE, an inland sea or gulph of the German ocean, surrounded chiefly by the Dutch provinces of Holland, Overryssel, and Friesland. Its length from north to south is about 80 miles; its breadth varies from 15 to 30. It is said to have been in remote ages a lake, until the barrier on the north-west, separating it from the German ocean, was swallowed up by some tremendous but unrecorded inundation of the sea. This opinion is confirmed by the position of the islands Texel, Vlieland, &c., which, with intervening shoals and sand-banks, still form a kind of defence against the ocean. The trade of Amsterdam is carried on along the Zuyder-Zee, the entrance to which is at the Texel. The communication of this sea with the lake of Haarlem is by the south, forming an inlet, on the banks of which Amsterdam is built. In so level a country there are few rivers to flow into this sea: of those that do so, the largest is the Yssel. The extent of the Zuyder-Zee necessarily exposes it to great agitation in tempestuous weather; yet on proceeding from South Holland to Friesland, it is usual to sail across the southern part of it, called the Lemmer, instead of making a circuit by land.

ZWALUWE, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, with 2100 inhabitants.

ZWAMERDAM, a village of the Netherlands, on the Rhine; 10 miles east by-south of Leyden. Population 1000.

ZWARTE BERG, a district in the eastern part of the territory of the Cape of Good Hope, consisting of narrow plains, which contain some fertile spots.

ZWARTE RUGGENS, a rough stony tract in the eastern part of the territory of the Cape of Good Hope.

ZWARTE-SLUYS, a village and fortress of the Netherlands, in the province of Overryssel, situated on the wide canal called the Schwarte Wasser; 10 miles north of Zwolle. Population 1400.

ZWARTE-WAAL, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland. Population 900.

ZWARTKOPS RIVER, a small river in the eastern part of the territory of the Cape of Good Hope, which forms a bay of the same name, called sometimes Algoa bay. It gives name to one of the most fertile and beautiful districts in the colony, affording an abundant supply of grain. In the neighbourhood are extensive forests and a salt lake. The bay has five fathoms water; it abounds in black whales, and a variety of other fish.

ZWARTLAND, a considerable division of the Cape territory, about 60 miles north of Cape Town. It is considered the granary of the colony. Besides common grains, there are some swampy grounds, that produce abundance of rice.

ZWELLENDAN, a district in the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, extending eastward from Cape Town, and bounded north by the Zwarte Berg, or Black Mountains. The length is about 380 miles, and its breadth 60, occupied by 480 families. The produce is corn, wine, and cattle, but few sheep. The population consists of 3967 Christians, and 2696 slaves and Hottentots, forming a total of 6663. The drosdy, or village, is 140 miles from Cape Town, at the foot of a chain of mountains. It contains about 30 houses, scattered over a fertile valley.

ZWENITZ, a town of Saxony; 46 miles west-south-west

of Dresden. Population 1200.—Near it is Lower Zwenitz, a populous village.

ZWENKAU, a town of Saxony, on the Elster; 5 miles south of Leipsic. Population 1200.

ZWETL, a town of Lower Austria, at the confluence of the Zwetl and the Kamp; 61 miles west-north-west of Vienna. Population 1200.

ZWEYSIMMEN, a neat village of the Swiss canton of Bern, at the confluence of the Great and Little Simme; 27 miles south of Bern.

ZWEZEN, a village of Germany, in Saxe-Weimar, on the Saale; 3 miles north of Jena.

ZWICKAU, a town of Saxony, on the Mulda; 62 miles west-south-west of Dresden. It was a free town of the empire in the 16th century. It suffered severely in the contest between Austria and Prussia. Having coal in the neighbourhood, it carries on manufactures of woollen, cotton, and hardware. Its public institutions are, a classical school, a library, and a workhouse.

ZWICKAU, a market town of Bohemia; 4 miles west of Gabel. It has manufactures of linen and yarn. Population 1700.

ZWIEFALTEN, a territory of the Suabian Alps, in the south-west of Germany, belonging formerly to a rich abbey of that name, secularised in 1803.

ZWINGENBERG, a town of the west of Germany, in Hesse Darmstadt; 11 miles south of Darmstadt. Population 1200.

ZWISEL, a town of Bavaria, on the river Regen; 50 miles east-by-south of Ratisbon. Population 1000.

ZWITTAU, or ZWITAWA, a walled town of Moravia; 37 miles west-north-west of Olmutz. It has manufactures of woollen and linen. Population 2600.

ZWOLIN, a town of Poland; 60 miles south-south-east of Warsaw. Population 1100.

ZWOLL, or ZWOLLY, a town of the Netherlands, the chief place of the province of Overysse, is on the river Aa, which is here called the Zwartewater. It is intersected by two canals, and fortified by a wall and ditch, eleven large bastions, three forts, and strong outworks. The interior is well built; it contains eight churches and a workhouse; but the only remarkable structure is the church of St. Michael. Outside of the walls are three suburbs; and there are very

fine walks on the neighbouring eminence of Agnetenberg. It has a pretty active trade, enjoying the advantage of a direct water carriage to Amsterdam, Enkhuysen, Haarlem, and some other towns. The principal manufacture is refining of sugar. It was formerly one of the Hanse towns; and the celebrated Thomas a Kempis was a monk in an Augustinian priory in this town; 48 miles east-by-north of Amsterdam. Population 12,800.

ZWONIGRAD, a small town in what is termed the military frontier of Austrian Croatia, district of Likan.

ZWONITZ, a town of Saxony; 47 miles south-west of Dresden. It has manufactures of cotton and linen. Population 1200.

ZYDACZOW, a town of Austrian Galicia, near the confluence of the rivers Stry and Dniester; 36 miles south of Lemberg.

ZYGKUR, a town of Hindostan, province of Bejapore, and district of the Concan. It is situated on the sea coast, at the bottom of Boria bay, which is two miles deep and six broad; but has only $2\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms water on the bar, although there is plenty of water inside. The town is defended by a small citadel, and is itself inclosed with a stone wall. Lat. 17. 16. N. long. 73. 23. E.

ZYNKOV, a town of European Russia, in the government of Podolia; 34 miles east-north-east of Kaminiec.

ZYPE, a town of the Netherlands, formed of the villages of North and South Zype; 18 miles west-north-west of Hoorn. Population 2300.

ZYTOMIERS, a town of European Russia, the capital of the province of Volhynia, situated on the river Teterev. It is the see of a Greek and a Catholic bishop, and has some traffic in woollen, silk, linen, cotton, wines from Hungary and Wallachia; also in the agricultural produce of the vicinity. It has some small manufactures of leather and hats; 210 miles south-by-east of Minsk. Lat. 50. 15. 37. N. long. 28. 30. 7. E. Population 5500.

ZYVILSK, a town of European Russia, in the government of Khan; 76 miles west of Kazan. Population 1300.

ZYWIEC, or SAIBUSCH, a small town of Austrian Galicia, on the river Sola; 40 miles south-west of Cracow.

ZYZEMSH, a small town of Russian Lithuania, in the government of Wilna.

FINIS.

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